

KANSAS FARMER

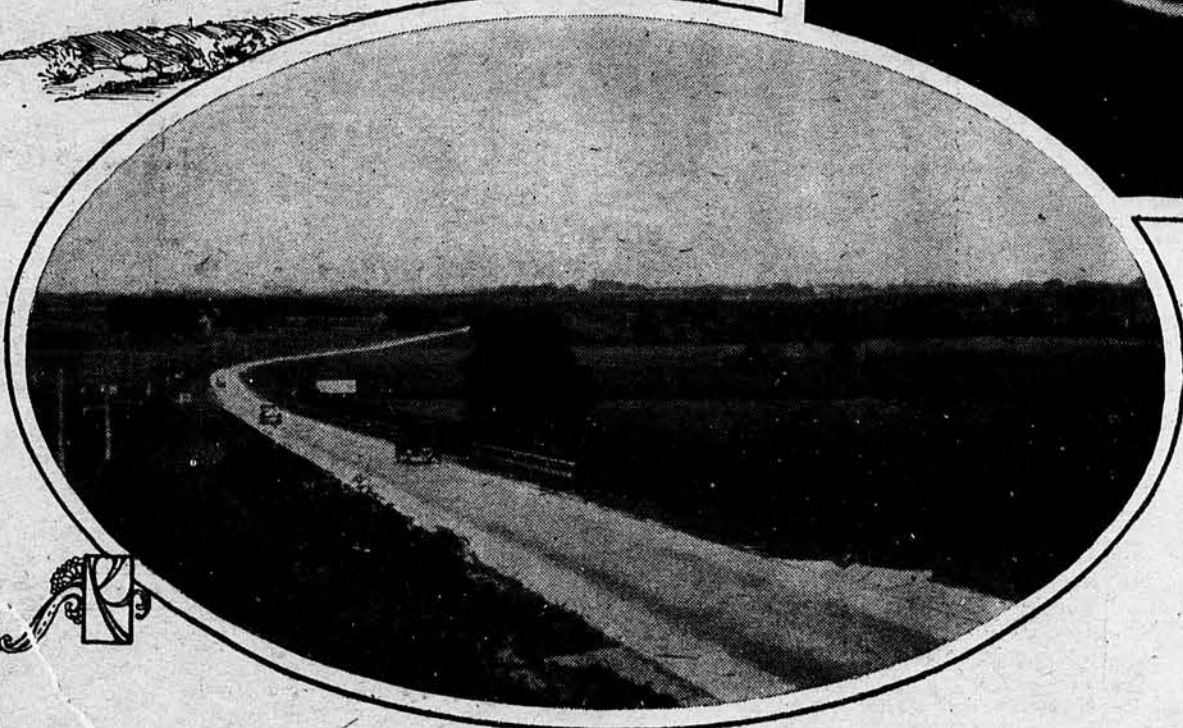
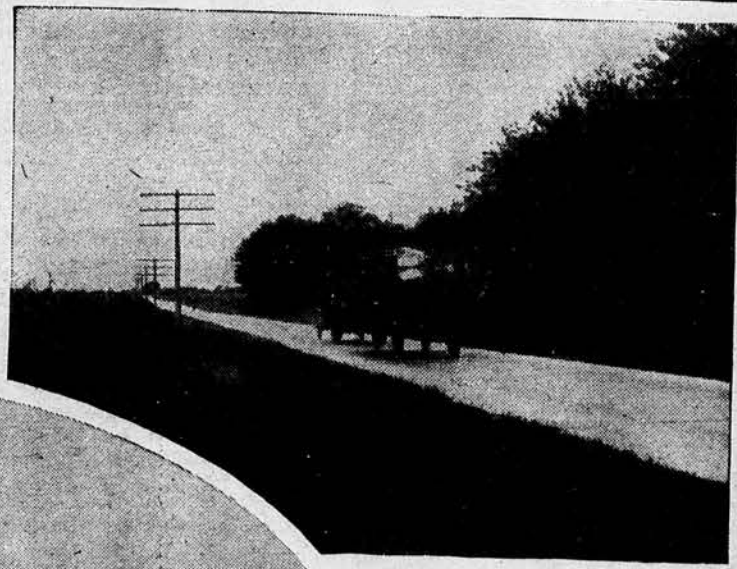
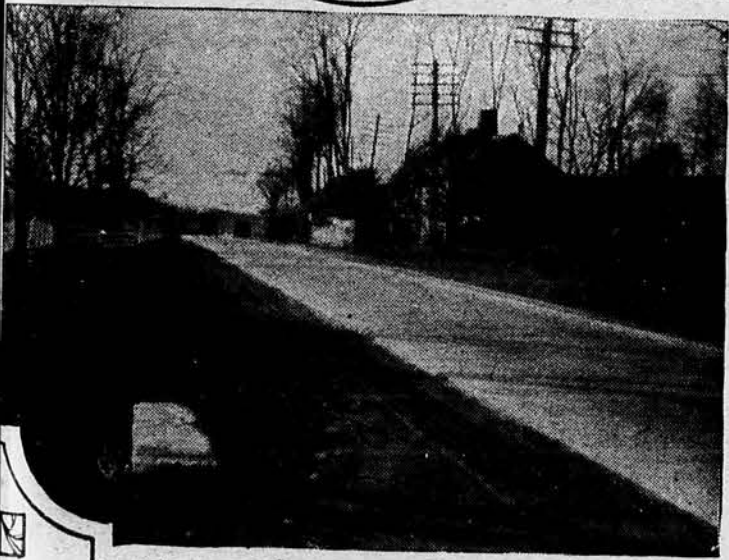
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

August 18, 1928

Number 33

*Along the Kansas "Trails"
of 1928*



New Champion Spark Plugs once a year..



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CHAMPION SPARK PLUG CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO

CHAMPION

Folks Are Eating More Beef?

Buyers Are Riding the Country This Year Looking for Anything That Wears a Cowhide

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week in which this is written began with a series of showers which put the growing crops in this locality in good condition. And yesterday a "whurramaroo" came up out of the Southwest, scattering newly built hay stacks and breaking limbs out of the cottonwoods; after the wind came a good rain, thus making amends for the scattered hay and houses full of dust. Fortunately the wind came before the rain softened the ground or the corn might have been blown down. With the corn tassels turning and with many ears coming into the "roasting ear" stage, this rain will go far toward insuring the crop. Pastures are just as good as they were last June, and even should it now turn dry there is grass in plenty to carry the stock to the official ending of the pasture season. Buyers are riding the country ready to take anything that wears a cowhide, but so closely have the cattle been culled during the last 18 months that I doubt if they are finding the usual supply.

Cheap Wheat; High Corn

Good wheat has been going to market here during the last week for 95 cents a bushel. The rain damaged wheat brings less, and some is being held back on the farms for feed, as it sells for less than the price of old corn. If one has wheat of poor quality it probably will pay better to feed it to hogs than to sell it, especially if corn has to be bought. We have in years past made several tests of wheat feeding to hogs and have fed it in all ways, dry, soaked, and ground and soaked. Our conclusion is that a bushel of wheat for hog feeding has about the same value as a bushel of kafir; 9 bushels of corn being worth 10 bushels of either wheat or kafir. As a change of feed from all corn, hogs relish the ground wheat, and fed in this way it probably has a value equal to corn. The best results we have had in feeding wheat to hogs is to grind it and then soak it from one feed to the next. As a maintenance ration wheat fed in this way is good, but to put real fat on hogs it is not equal to corn. As a supplement to corn, ground wheat is not so good as wheat shorts, but any change of feed that is relished is good.

Quality Hay This Season

I have lived in this part of Kansas for more than 32 years, and in that time have seen a number of crops of bluestem hay of greater tonnage than has been raised this year, but never, in all that time, has a crop of better quality been raised than is growing this season. The grass is as green as in June, and the weed growth is much less than usual. Despite this, it is probable that the smallest tonnage of hay will be cut to sell of any year of the present century. For good hay delivered in Kansas City perhaps \$9 a ton could be secured; more likely it would be \$8.50. Labor costs are as high as ever, wire costs as much as when hay was worth \$12 a ton, railroad charges are at the highest mark ever paid, while commission-men demand the highest rates. Not one link in the shipping chain is ready to take off a cent of their high charges; the hay owner is asked to bear it all. In such circumstances the thing to do is to put the hay in the stack, all that can possibly be used and then feed it to stock. If \$1 a ton can be secured by so feeding it, it is better than to send it to market. Labor and shipping costs of putting a ton of hay on the Kansas City market from this locality are \$8.50, and this does not count anything for the hay itself.

Yeh, the Rain Came

Yesterday was the big day of the Greenwood County Fair held at Eureka, and many folks attended from this locality. As is the usual fortune of fairs, those who went in a morning of fair skies were chased home by a heavy rain. That has been the fortune of the Coffey County Fair during the

32 years I have known it; the best of prospects nearly always has been marred by a day of rain, and it usually was the big day, too. For this reason I often have heard it suggested that the fair be held in August, as the corn usually needed rain about that time. Perhaps the Greenwood county folks had that idea in mind when they held their fair this week. If so, it worked. I should like to see the Coffey County Fair, which is to be held the first week in September, have the full time without storm or even a threat. It is due them after 47 years of fighting the weather. I have never known the stockmen of Coffey county to feel more encouraged over the outlook than they are at the present time, and I think we may expect to see at Burlington on the first week in September the best show of cattle ever held on the fair grounds.

'Tis a Good Paint

During the last month I have received a number of inquiries regarding paint, one coming this week from Montgomery county. If possible, it would be best to wait until cooler weather this fall before painting; November usually is a good month in which to paint; the temperature is about right and the flies and insects are gone by that time. As I have said, we always use lead and oil for house painting. If the building needs paint badly use more oil in the first coat, say 10 pounds of lead to each gallon of oil. For the last coat use 14 to 15 pounds of lead to the gallon of oil. Good paint should weigh around 20 pounds to the gallon; 15 pounds of lead and 1 gallon of oil would weigh about 22 pounds, and would make just a little more than 1 gallon of paint. Pure white lead and oil is not a cheap paint, but it is a good paint, one that will last for years and never crack or scale. Cheap paint is loaded with inert materials to make it weigh, but if you use that kind you will soon regret it. We use raw oil, and with the lead and oil use a small amount of dryer. Little dryer is needed in paint at this time of the year, however.

Big Crop of Corn?

With August more than one-fourth gone and the soil of virtually the entire corn belt well supplied with moisture the outlook for the corn crop of 1928 is one of the best in years. In other seasons there have been spots of poor corn; this year, if there are such spots, they are very small. Both the crop outlook and the future price offered for corn indicate a lower price for the coming crop than we have had for a number of years. It seems to be generally agreed that new corn will start at no more than 50 cents a bushel. This price would be in line with that of wheat; the old parity, you remember, used to be two to one. If wheat was \$1 a bushel corn was thought to be in line at 50 cents. This is not a good outlook for those who raise grain to sell; there is barely a living for grain growers at those prices under present conditions. But for the stockman the outlook is distinctly good, especially for the hogman; the chances are that he will be, as the boys say, "flying with the geese," and the farmer who is raising the cattle he sells will be flying just as high. A good thing for stockmen to remember just now is that it does not take long for overproduction to ruin the best of markets.

Pass the Asbestos Spoons

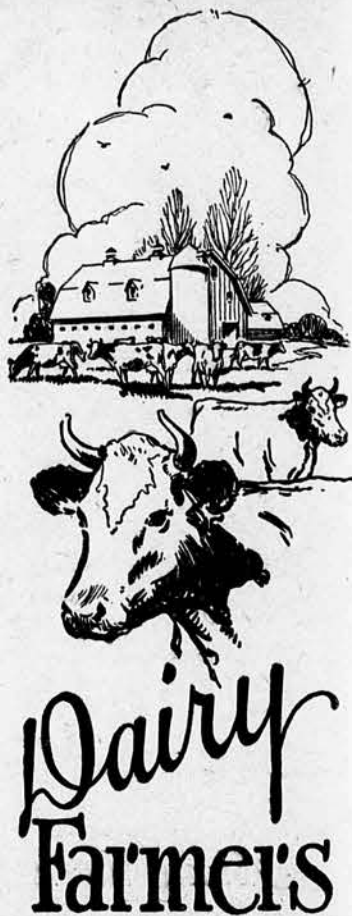
A colored preacher down South was trying to explain the fury of hell to his congregation.

"You all is seen molten iron runnin' out from a furnace, ain't you?" he asked.

The congregation said it had.

"Well," the preacher continued, "dey uses dat stuff fo' ice-cream in de place what I'm talkin' 'bout."

Whenever an anti-war pact is framed which will suit all nations, we should like to be informed.



It is of the utmost importance that you deliver your milk and cream in the best marketable condition. To keep your cream sweet and clean, it is absolutely necessary that you have good equipment. If you buy the right kind, it will last you for many years, making an investment that will return big profits for you. When you need cream separators, milk cans, strainers, pails, setter cans, cooling tanks, and such dairy equipment, come first to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores.

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Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

August 18, 1928

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Koelliker Decided to Build Fertility

He Stresses Thoro Seedbed Preparation and Rotation With Legumes

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

DURING the last few years, Joe Koelliker, Doniphan county, has been getting from 45 to 78 bushels of corn to the acre; up to 35 bushels of wheat, as much as 54 bushels of oats and other crops in proportion. That is because he used good judgment when he started farming the 320 acres he now owns.

The condition of the land, according to Mr. Koelliker and some of his neighbors, was about as low as it could get. Part of it had been rented and farmed out. One man who remembers the

of a corn crop? Since I have taken the time to build up my soil, the best part of my farming is in the present and future. Had I failed in a building-up program my best results would be in the past."

There will be an average of 35 acres of legumes plowed under each year. Sometimes it is considerably more, and again it is less. At present there are about 16 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of Sweet clover and 22 acres of Red clover in good condition. Koelliker's fields and crops all are clean. That is one of his big points. He is a stickler for early and thoro seedbed preparation, and says his seedbed preparation has been one of the most profitable bits of work. "It means 50 per cent of the crop," he assured. "I like to harrow land once after folks say I am crazy," he quoted from the often-heard story. "It pays me every time I harrow wheat land." You will find him out in the corn fields, too, dragging a mower wheel down between the rows after the crop has been laid by if the ground gets crusty. It is a fact Mr. Koelliker has built up one of the best farms in the state.

Does all this work and planning pay? For one thing he has sold considerable seed wheat because he gets as good yields as anyone in his community. His books show that the farm is paying well. The fact is that he made the land pay for itself in nine years, and during that time changed a wornout place into one of the best farmed and best arranged you are likely to find.

Some men would have allowed ditches and gullies to ruin a number of acres, but not Koelliker. He employs soil binding crops, farms around the hills and uses other good practices to keep away from soil washing. To do this he had to change every fence on the farm. When he took the place the fields were not divided so that he could farm to the best advantage. His is a convenient farm today. Now he can plan his work so he knows about when he will have a certain job finished,



Joe Koelliker, Doniphan County. In the last Nine Years His System of Farming Has Paid Out on His 320 Acres.



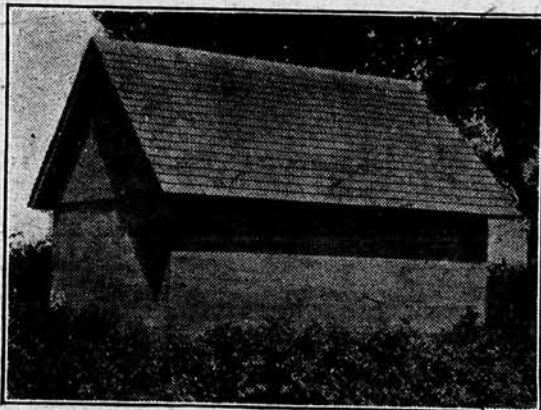
The Koelliker Farm Home, Strictly Modern and a Credit to the Community

place before Koelliker took it over said a person could almost ride on a wagon and husk the corn, the crop was so thin.

Mr. Koelliker had something less than \$15 at the time he started out in life for himself. He hired out as a farm hand, later rented and farmed and then promoted himself to farm ownership, like hundreds of other good Kansas farmers have done, in the school of thrift and hard experience. So it is quite evident that he didn't have an unlimited supply of money to draw on when he bought his present farm in 1909. He might have started farming the land for all he could get out of it in cash right away, but he didn't. The thing he was focusing a weather eye on was his future. He wanted to own a farm plant that would support his family and in which they would take a good deal of pride.

Had he started farming for all the ready cash he could get, where would he have been today? Koelliker is satisfied he would have gone back and back to ultimate ruin. As it is he has one of the best farms in this section of Kansas. The only thing he could see to do was to build up his soil, and that he has done. From almost nothing he has coaxed the yields up to the figures already given.

No straw ever is burned, but it changed into manure and applied to the thin spots. Crop rotation plays an important part on this farm. Legumes are constantly being worked over the 205 acres that are under cultivation. Sweet clover and Red clover go in with wheat and oats on thin ground. The alfalfa makes a ton to the acre in each of four cuttings. "Last year I received \$19 a ton for my last cutting right on the farm," Mr. Koelliker said. "Isn't that better than a fizzle



This Water Supply Tank Cost \$125, and Not More, Because Mr. Koelliker Did Most of the Work Himself. He Hauled the Sand from the Creek. It Keeps the Feed Lots Supplied on Some of His Land.

weather conditions being anything like reasonable.

To get a perfect stand of corn this year he planted 20 acres very thick. "If conditions are bad," he said, "I'm almost sure to get a crop there. If it comes too thick I can thin it out and have a perfect crop. That is the way to get a big yield to the acre. His corn germinates better than 95 per cent. Last year he worked a trick on the Chinch bugs, so they didn't get to hurt his corn. He sowed a strip of millet 20 feet wide between the wheat and corn. The bugs got half way thru the millet and that was all. The first row of corn wasn't touched. "I figure this saved me between \$200 and \$300," Koelliker said. The crop rotation in his words is this: "When I plow clover for corn, I make it a rule to put three crops of corn on the land if the ground is in good condition. If it lacks something in condition the corn is limited to two crops. Then one crop of oats, two or three of wheat and back to Red or Sweet clover. I try to have it in clover every seventh year."

Livestock works into the system for Koelliker. He has nine Jerseys, six of them purebreds, that produce a regular cream check. Sixty to 70 pigs from spring and fall litters bring in another income. Practically every pig farrowed on the Koelliker farm is saved, due to sanitation in quarters and to clean ground where they are raised.

Cattle feeding operations are carried on with steers bought on the Kansas City market. Here again some changes have been made for better results. Instead of buying and feeding right out, steers that go on Koelliker's place now will be roughed on corn stalks for 60 days. They will get over any sickness in that time and will get used to the place. "That cheapens the gains," Mr. Koelliker said. "Good gains on contented steers," he laughed.

Cows and Poultry Make 200 Acres Pay

THE way to make 200 acres pay the best returns, if they are located in Southeastern Kansas, according to F. P. Applebaugh, Montgomery county, is to depend on cows and poultry. "Official test chickens and official test cows will take time, but they will pay," he said.

With him poultry is the second most profitable farm project. The cows are ahead of them. This is figured on the investment in each case and is unusual because most folks find poultry the most profitable for the amount of money required to handle them. Applebaugh keeps 200 layers thru the winter and produces 2,000 to 3,000 chicks a year. Some are sold on order to customers and the balance are culled for the winter layers. All available eggs from January to June go to the hatchery. If this doesn't sound like much work, just remember this all is trapnest stuff. The high

bird has a record of 279 eggs in her pullet year. No roosters are kept unless their mothers boast 250 eggs in their pullet year. The chicks get their wing bands when they are removed from the incubator, so the pedigrees and records are kept straight. Applebaugh expects to go into the official trap next year.

Everything grown on the farm, except wheat, goes to carry on the two main projects. And most of the wheat money is invested in better blood and equipment for the poultry and cows. The 200 acres is handled about half and half to cultivated crops and hays. The crops work in with alfalfa for five to six years, oats one year, wheat one year and alfalfa. The ground is limed during the winter just preceding the spring planting of alfalfa to sweeten the soil for this legume. The first legumes were planted on this farm in 1919 without lime. It happened that the ground seeded

that year didn't need lime, but Applebaugh has been using lime on other fields that were acid for five years. Here is another case where lime make the difference between a crop and no crop. Some legumes will be plowed under each year—12 acres of Sweet clover for 1928. The entire farm eventually will feel the benefits from legumes.

Mr. Applebaugh likes to drill the clover with wheat better than with oats, as he uses unscarified seed. "We grow our seed," he said, "and don't wish to go to the expense of scarifying it. When planted with wheat it has more time to grow than with oats. To hull the seed we use old, wornout burrs in the feed grinder, running them loose. Sweet clover makes fine pasture for dairy cows and cuts down the cost of production."

Having pure bred cows that are worth real money, Mr. Applebaugh works to keep up produc-

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

BEING naturally of a peace loving nature, I had rather hoped that the country might pass thru the political campaign on which we are just entering, without any great amount of abuse. It seems to me, however, as if my wish is not to be gratified. Even this early in the campaign I note that some writers are indulging in a kind of abuse that for virulence of vituperation I have rarely if ever seen equalled.

Here, for example, is a letter sent out from Washington, D. C., and signed "Fundamentalist," that goes the limit. The special object of attack seems to be the ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches, but also "landing" on these churches as a whole. It seems that these churches have taken a rather active interest in prohibition. The letter quotes particularly and approvingly from the Tribune, a paper published by one Robert Quillen at Fountain Inn, S. C. Quillen, in what the writer of this letter calls his "analytical masterpiece," describes what he calls the "white trash element that dominates South Carolina and other southern states." Mr. Quillen refers to this scum of humanity as "Psalm-singing, Lord-praising, Hallelujah and Jesus-shouting, lying, liquor-guzzling, thieving trash, without the slightest conception of the meaning of honor, constitutionally incapable of decency, inherently filthy in body, mind and soul, whose religion is a sham, their chivalry a sham, their honor a sham, their much mouthing about the forms of righteousness a pose; not understanding what honor is, and not capable of shame; whether they ride in fine cars or trudge behind a mule, whether they are perfumed or sour with stale sweat, whether they own the bank or give worthless checks to the corner grocery, they are beneath the contempt of honorable men. Trash blood is in its veins, and there isn't room in its veins for anything else remotely resembling honor; white only under the dirt but in all other respects beneath the negro; whose ancestors, before the Civil War, hated the negro because they felt his scorn and recognized him as a superior; the descendants of unwashed and lousy bond-servants and their progeny, the scum of England's gutters, taught some semblance of manhood by the Civil War as the Great World War taught manhood to London's gutter rats."

Evidently if you want real red hot politics go south.

I also have on my desk a paper published at Jackson, Miss., called the Free Lance. The editor proceeds to plunge his free lance on to his political enemies in a two-column-wide spaced editorial headed "Lying Propaganda." The opening paragraph is as follows:

"Did you know that little Bobbie Brown, erst-while campaign manager for Ex-Governor Dennis Murphree, Secretary of the Mississippi Press Association and, also, Secretary of the Insane Asylum Commission at \$300 a month and, also, Secretary to the Building Commission, has just written a letter, dated July 21, 1928, to the editors and printers, in which he could not, if he had tried, told more falsehoods than are contained in this letter."

And presumably the weather down there is even hotter than it is here.

Now it is perfectly proper to take an interest in politics. Every citizen ought to do that, but it is foolish to get so "het up" about it.

I suppose there are a good many folks who believe that political methods today are worse than they were generations ago.

I spend a good deal of time reading history. It is interesting and enlightening, but it certainly tends to knock out a good many ideas taught us in our youth. While we cannot say a great deal for political methods; while we know that in the great cities crime is rampant and corruption is shamelessly prevalent in many cases, history does not show that conditions were any better 50 or 75 years ago, or 100 years ago, or in fact at any time since this country attained its independence. There are very many more people now than there were a hundred years ago; there are more opportunities for graft, but those old birds, considering their opportunities, made a record of which there is no occasion to be proud.

Campaign methods were unfair, vindictive and untruthful. Injustice was common, and the small minority who protested did so at the risk of their lives. Public credit often was almost entirely destroyed. State after state repudiated its obligations. The finances of the country were in horrible

condition; labor was paid starvation wages and what money was paid was often worthless. Imprisonment for debt continued for many years after independence was obtained, and the condition of the unfortunate debtor was often horrible almost beyond belief. Political orators mouthed over high sounding phrases about inalienable rights and equality of man, but in practice there was no such thing. Liberty meant nothing. Sometimes slaves obtained nominal freedom, but their condition was very little better—often worse—as free men than as slaves.

There are a good many things the present generation has reason to be ashamed of, but its record is at least as creditable as that of past generations.

One Farmer's View

I AM IN receipt of the following letter from Webster, Kan. "As I read your plan for a farming corporation, and also that of Mr. Kulamer, I wonder how many individual farmers would like to be under some big man who would sit in a nice chair and tell them when and what to do. There is not one of us who would. What we as a farming class want is a fixed price on our stuff and a price on what we buy. The trouble with farming is we have too many idle men who



There's Another End to Every Crooked Trail

want to run the farmer. We as a farming class are not going to turn over our stock or land or enter into a co-operative organization such as you suggest. I am an individual farmer and will stay that way. What I have is mine and there is no one who can take it away from me. The men who talk of co-operative organizations are not farmers; they are landlords, bank presidents and others who would like to see the farmers under their thumbs."

I do not know whether the writer would care to have his name published, but as he signs "A Farmer," over his signature I assume that he would prefer that his name be not published, and for that reason I will keep it confidential.

Now I am not surprised at what this farmer says. I realize that the great hindrance to successful organization among farmers is this extreme individualism, this unwillingness to submit to the authority of the officers of any organization.

However, farm boys and girls continue to leave the farms to take employment in corporations where someone does tell them what to do and when to do it. They realize that just this kind of obedience and discipline is necessary to the success of the organization by which they are employed.

"What we as a farming class want," says this farmer, "is a fixed price on our stuff, and a price on what we buy."

I am of the opinion that no Congress will ever be elected which will undertake by legislation to fix the prices of what the farmer raises or what he buys, but even granting that such legislation might be enacted and made to work, how is it to be brought about if all the farmers take the position of this Webster farmer and refuse to join any organization where the individual right of action of anyone is in any way restricted?

An organization which has no directing head never has and never will accomplish anything. The members of any organization from the National Government down give up some of their individual rights and submit themselves to authority. Legislation is influenced by different groups organized for that purpose. If all the farmers take the position taken by this farmer and insist on going it alone, who will represent the interests of the farmers when it comes to matters of legislation?

No law will be passed which will force this farmer or any other to join such an organization as I have suggested. He says that what he has is his and that there is no one who can take it away from him. I sincerely hope that no one will try to take it away from him, but a great many men have discovered that what they supposed was theirs was theirs only with certain limitations, and that it is quite possible to lose it, whether they are willing or not. In fact, the principle that a man only possesses a limited right to property has been recognized by every government and every state since governments began to be organized. The Government claims and exercises the right to tax, and the right to tax implies the right to destroy. What is called the right of eminent domain may be exercised not only by the general government, but also by the various states, counties, townships, school districts and by corporations authorized by the legislature to do so. The state might take a part of this farmer's property or even all of it whether he consented or not. The county might run one road or half a dozen thru his land regardless of his wishes. A railroad might run its line thru his farm and might even move his house if it interfered with the building of the line.

I hope this farmer may prosper. I have no desire to see him forced to join any organization he does not want to join, but when he thinks that what he has cannot be taken away from him he is laboring under a delusion. Furthermore, unless farmers generally are willing to organize with a definite purpose and submit themselves to the authority that necessarily goes with organization, they will have little influence on legislation.

I do not know whether a corporation farm such as I have suggested would succeed. I would like to see it tried, but have no wish to see anybody forced into it against his will.

Couldn't Hear the Falls

TWO Missouri colored brothers were bragging about the merits of their hound dogs. One of them declared that his dog had the most far reaching voice of any hound in South Missouri. He said, "that many a time he had heard that dog baying when he was 3 miles away." "Huh," said the other, "yo' houn' simply hasn't got no voice at all. One time I was visitin' some friends of mine up in Canada. I stopped on the road at Niagara Falls and was standin' there watchin' the water comin' over the brink of the Falls when that ol' houn' of mine started bayin', thought he had found a coon track. Then a feller stepped up to me peevish like and says to me: 'Heah, nigger, stop that blamed houn' of you-all's. He's drownin' the noise of the Falls.'"

A Nebraska man filed a petition in bankruptcy. He was told that he must file with it a list of his assets and liabilities. When he came to list his liabilities he mentioned two houn' dogs and two son-in-laws.

A rather undersized Oklahoma man and his wife were brought into court. The husband complained that his wife, who was a large, muscular woman, had beat him up. He showed his face as evidence of the truth of his statement. One eye was closed and the other, while not entirely closed, was badly discolored. There also were several bumps on different parts of his face. "Why," asked the judge, "did your wife beat you up this way?" "Well, your honor, she claimed that some man had insulted her, and that I, as her protector, must defend her as a member of the weaker sex. I refused on the ground that the man was bigger than I was. That seemed to rile her, and she whipped me. And then she told me that she was sorry she had a husband who would not defend his poor, frail wife and compel her to avenge her own wrongs; and then she went to find the other man." "Where is he?" asked the judge. "Out in the hospital suffering from a broken jaw and two

black eyes." "You are discharged, madam," said the judge. "There are two or three other worthless loafers I am going to send round to insult you."

A Texas man by the name of Ira K. Wither- spoon was about to die. All his married life he had occupied the position of second lieutenant, his wife having elected herself captain. Bending over her dying husband she said: "Ira, I will meet you in heaven." "Mebby you will, Mariah, mebbly you will," said Ira feebly, "unless I see you fust."

The meanest man I ever knew," said Bill Wilkins, "was Link Peters, who run a stone quarry back in Indiana. One day one of his hired men put in a charge of dynamite, calculatin' to loosen up a few tons of stone. The blast went off before the hired man could get out of the way, and so when the dynamite exploded he rose with it. He shot right straight up until he looked like a mere speck in the sky, and finally disappeared altogether. After while he reappeared, comin' down. Finally he came down and lit right where he was when he started up, and commenced diggin' away. Link Peters, who had stood by holdin' a stop watch when the blast went off, docked this here hired hand 6 minutes lost time while he was up in the air."

A fond father was showing his first born to a neighbor woman who had just dropped in to see the baby. "Why, I declare," she said, "it is the very image of you, John." "Do you really think so?" said the pleased father. "Yes, I do, but of course the baby's looks may change. You know for the first week or two no baby looks as if it had any sense."

"Are you acquainted with the reputation of the plaintiff for truth and veracity?" asked the attorney for the defendant. "Well yes, I think I am." "Is it good or bad?" "Partly good and partly bad." "How is that?" "Well I have heard several of his neighbors say that he was a tolerably good liar."

"There are quite a number of people," said a Southwest Kansas man, "who in my opinion ought to be killed—but just at present I do not feel that I can afford to kill them."

Will Solve Rural Problems?

THE political manager of the Smith for President campaign, John J. Raskob, has called on Professor Seligman of Columbia University to enlighten Governor Smith and himself as to what ought to be done for the farmers. Seligman is professor of economics at Columbia University. He was born in New York City 67 years ago. He comes of a family of bankers. For the last 24

years he has held the McVicker professorship of economics in Columbia University.

That Professor Seligman is a very able man there is no doubt, but that he knows anything at all about the farm problem, except in a purely theoretical way, is very doubtful. His whole training and life work has been foreign to that. So far as the record shows, he never had any experience in any kind of farming. Just why a college professor should be called on to offer a solution of a question to which he has never given his atten-



Road Tax

tion, and be asked to give it within the space of two or three weeks, is not at all clear.

The farm problem is one that has been considered by the most intelligent farmers in the country for years. They have not been able to agree, for the very good reason that it is a very complicated problem. It is affected by market conditions, climatic conditions, soil conditions and other things that have to be considered. What is to the advantage of farmers in one locality may be to the detriment of farmers in another locality. In one locality transportation cuts hardly any figure, in another it is a vital factor. No man in two or three weeks' time can consider all the factors in the problem and arrive at an intelligent solution. Probably Professor Seligman can come as near giving the right answer as any man, provided he is given the time and opportunity to

make the necessary investigation, but it is absurd to suppose that he can do this in two or three weeks.

What the Law Says

Will you please quote the law in regard to a postmaster holding an elective office? Is it lawful for a postmaster of a small town to be a member of the school board?

C. D. K.

This is determined partly by federal statute and partly by postoffice regulations. There is a federal statute to this effect:

"No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500, shall be appointed to hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless authorized thereto by law. But this shall not apply to retired officers of the army or navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to offices by and with the consent of the Senate. Retired enlisted men in the army, navy, marine corps or coast guard retired for any cause, and retired officers of the army, navy, marine corps or coast guard who have been retired for injuries received in battle, or for injuries or incapacity incurred in line of duty, shall not, within the meaning of this section be construed to hold or to have held an office during such retirement." The federal law, Section 741, provides that a rural carrier shall not hold any state, county, municipal or township office.

The postal laws and regulations of 1924, Section 40, read as follows:

"No person holding an office under the Postoffice Department shall accept or hold any elective office under any state, territorial or municipal government even tho no compensation may be attached thereto, and no such person shall accept or hold such office by appointment. A person in the postal service may be appointed to the office of justice of the peace, notary public, commissioner, to take acknowledgments of deeds or to administer oaths, or may accept a position on the school board or as a director of a public library, or as a director in a religious or eleemosynary institution, but will not be permitted to hold any office if it interferes with his duties in the postal service."

Wyoming Was First

How many states had woman suffrage in 1915? H. S.

The first state to grant woman's suffrage was Wyoming, which was admitted to the Union in 1890. The territory of Wyoming had granted the right of suffrage to women in territorial matter in 1869. Suffrage was granted to the women in Colorado in 1893, in Idaho and Utah in 1896, in Washington in 1911, in California in 1911, in Oregon in 1912, in Nevada and Montana in 1914. These, I believe, are the only states that granted the right prior to 1915. Kansas amended its constitution in 1917, New York in 1917, and Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma in 1918.

Hoover Pledges Farm Relief

THE Middle West will, I think, find the Hoover address of acceptance a highly satisfactory pronouncement in several important particulars. One is its complete diagnosis and analysis of the ills of agriculture. Another, its unqualified acknowledgment that farm relief is the nation's most urgent economic problem. And the solemn pledge that a definite plan of relief will be forthcoming.

Several of these relief measures were indicated. In pointing to an adequate tariff as a foundation for farm relief, Mr. Hoover touched a fundamental spot, as our importation of nearly 2 billion dollars' worth of foreign farm products annually testifies. He would give the farmer "full benefit of our historic tariff policy."

And his straightforward stand for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, in connection with his expressed conviction of the benefits of prohibition as a national policy, will meet with the West's hearty approval.

While Mr. Hoover does not assume a know-it-all attitude in discussing farm relief, the outstanding feature of Mr. Hoover's address is his complete grasp of the farm situation and some of the remedies suggested—in marked contrast to the convocation of great minds proposed by Governor Smith. The transport isolation of the Middle West, amounting at times to an embargo in high rail rates and low markets, is recognized as the cause of a large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and the consumer pays. Such for instance as dollar-a-pound beefsteaks in New York and a record "high" of 16 3/4 cents a pound for steers in Chicago. Here one of the suggested remedies is the opening up of our waterways to traffic, especially our great waterways to the Gulf and from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Another illuminating statement in the address is that agriculture is not one industry but a dozen; that as an industry it was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. Probably a majority of American citizens still think agriculture's ills are due to the war and that time will cure them.

Mr. Hoover's declared willingness to go far in adopting measures for farm relief is vastly en-

couraging. He finds reorganization of our marketing system on sounder lines is imperative; that the Government must get behind the farm co-operatives effectively to bring this about thru a federal farm board of representative farmers, fully authorized and fully financed to protect farmers from seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses. To quote from the address:

This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. . . . It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

The most interesting statement in the address is Mr. Hoover's implied promise to apply to the solution of the agricultural problem the successful methods and constructive measures he instituted as Secretary of Commerce, which proved so effectual in the fields of business and industry. This is the gist of it:

During my term as Secretary of Commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of co-operation between the Government and business. Under these co-operative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry, such as manufacturer, distributor, worker and consumer, have been called into council together, not for a single occasion but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. . . . They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture, so that the leaders of every phase of each crop can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

To show Mr. Hoover's sympathetic understanding of the farm situation, I am quoting two other paragraphs from the address:

The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women of other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life

as other boys and girls. So far as my abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

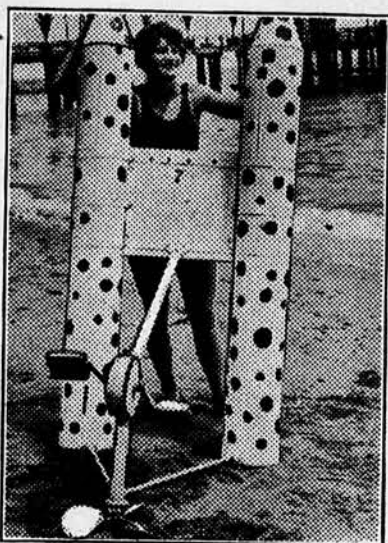
Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass-production machine. Therefore, if the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction thru co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

Listening to the address over the radio one would have thought those 75,000 Californians, and others, who heard Hoover's address were all farmers from the way they applauded his sympathetic outline of the farmer's difficulties and the emphasis he put on Governmental support of relief measures. The only time he got a bigger "hand" was when he came out square-toed for national prohibition and against its nullification by indirection. The roar that went up then would have satisfied the most ardent anti-saloon leaguer. Other high points in the address which met with quick response were Mr. Hoover's denunciation of corruption in office, his declaration that this shall be an honest campaign, and his statements in regard to economy and the simplifying of government.

My conviction increases that agriculture has more to gain by supporting the Republican nominees this year than by voting any other way. To expect a sincere interest in the welfare of agriculture from Tammany sources, or that any practical plan of farm relief can emanate from Tammany or be selected by it, is about as big a joke as Tammany's ideas of farming would be. To suggest that anything of value to agriculture can come from the "sidewalks of New York" is to affront the farmer's intelligence or to excite his sense of humor. Politically Tammany has always been opposed to the farm, and the things for which Tammany stands have been opposed by farm voters.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



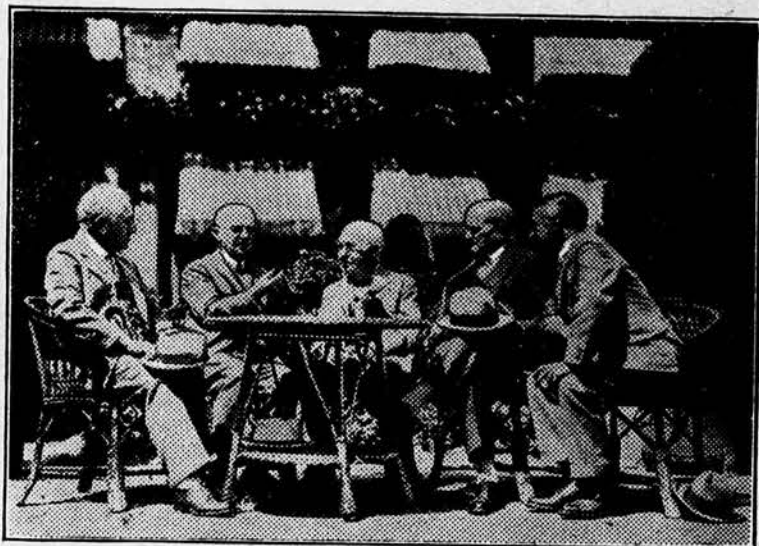
Here is a New Marine Bicycle, "The Aquacycle," Introduced Recently at Catalina Island, Calif., and Used in Spectacular Races There, and Miss Mermine Sterks, the Winner



This is a New Costume Idea From Paris. The Unusual White Flannel Suit and Swim Ensemble—That Can be Changed in a Second and is Equally Adapted for the Street or the Beach—Was Designed Specially for the World Famous Lido Beach in Italy, and Has Become Very Popular There



A Startling Beach Outfit From One of the Leading Parisian Designers; it is Decorated with Metallic Embroidery and Features Sleeves and Legs, to Prevent Sunburn



George Eastman Demonstrates His Amazing New Color-Film Process for Amateur Movies. Left to Right, Adolph Ochs, Owner of the New York Times; Mr. Eastman; Thomas Edison, the Famous Inventor; General John J. Pershing; and Sir James Irvine, a Well-Known British Scientist. The Idea Embodies a Three Color Light Filter and a New Type of Film



An Unusual Contrast in Modes of Transportation Found This Summer in the Rainier National Park, Washington State. The Dog Team—Which by the Way is the Only One Below the Arctic Circle in Mid-Summertime—is Composed of 12 Full Blooded Malamutes, Half Shepherd and Half Wolf. Note the Snow Tunnel Entrance to the Inn, for the Guests



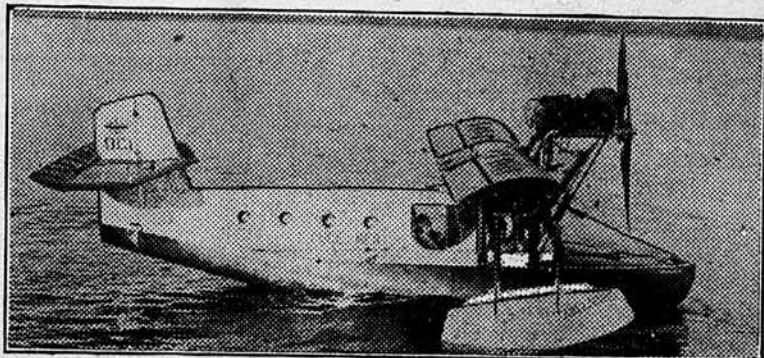
Here is Capt. Jean-Francois de Villard, a French War Ace, and His Bride. They Are Planning a Non-Stop Airplane Flight for the Near Future From the West Coast of the United States to Tokio, Japan



General Aaron Saens, Lawyer and Former Secretary of Foreign Relations, Who May Become Provisional President of Mexico, Succeeding President Calles

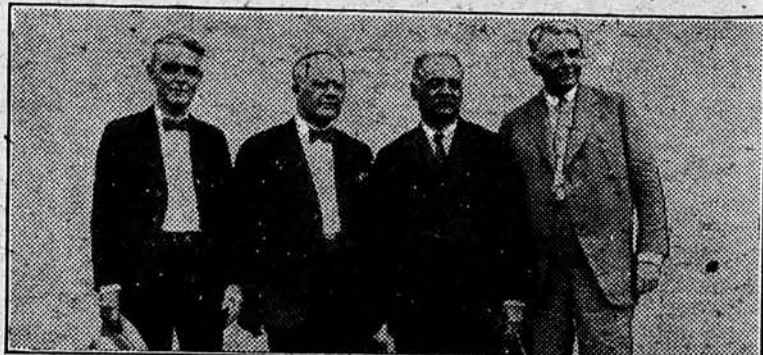


The Wife of Premier Baldwin of England, Left, is Presenting Two Cups Won by Cynthia Black in the Pony Classes During the Sport Carnival Held Recently at Branham Park, Yorkshire



Here is the "Punce de Mur" (Sea Flea), an Oddly Constructed Sea-plane Which the Builders Will Attempt to Fly Across the Atlantic Ocean in 40 Hours. This Smart Appearing Device is the Invention of Engineer Von Gasenko, and it Has a Speed of 200 Kilometers an Hour

Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



Left to Right, Senator Capper, Governor Paulen, Senator Curtis and Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific System, at the Ceremony Marking the Re-Dedication of the First Capital of Kansas—Pawnee—Which Was Founded in 1855, When the State Was Still a Territory

The Poultry Flock, a Farm Asset

Kansas Hens Produce Gross Earnings of About 30 Million Dollars a Year, Much to the Profit of the Agriculture of the State

By C. R. Jaccard

IT WOULD not be difficult for the statistician to take the records turned in by Kansas assessors and prove that the poultry industry is operated at a loss. When the reported income from poultry products is less than \$1.50 a hen, and farms records show it costs from \$1.25 and up to keep a hen a year, the proposition on its face appears like all the flock owner had for his year's labor was the use of the hen. The average Kansas hen lays about 60 eggs a year. The average farm price is around 25 cents a dozen.

Hence the total receipts from eggs from the average Kansas hen will pay only her board. But we must not stop there. We must give the hen credit for all that she does. One-third the receipts from poultry is from sale of meat. Just 15,979,685 hens, from March 1, 1924, to March 1, 1925, produced \$22,746,164 worth of poultry products, and added 771,089 hens to the farm inventory.

The average farm family consumes from \$50 to \$75 worth of poultry products a year. There are 165,879 farms in Kansas. Adding the 771,089 surplus hens at \$1 a bird to \$8,293,950 worth of products consumed at home, gives a profit from Kansas poultry of \$9,065,039. This would raise the gross earnings of the Kansas hens to more than 30 million dollars, from a working capital of about 16 million dollars. A net profit of 9 million dollars from an investment of 16 million dollars is good profit. To our mind this indicates that the hens are an asset to the farmer. Despite this fact it remains true that the majority of Kansas farm flocks are operated at a loss.

The poultry flock can be a farm asset. The poultry flock properly managed not only is now a farm asset, but will continue to be such because so many novices try poultry and fail, and hundreds of farmers will not become interested enough in their poultry to apply profitable methods. I drove 175 miles along a national highway in Missouri in July and saw only three Missouri straw loft houses. So long as our population is increasing at the rate of about 2 million folks a year, the profitable hen has no occasion to worry about her economic position, nor has the frugal owner any cause for panic about overproduction. During the summer of 1927, when eggs were at the bottom, one of my co-operators said, "I can make money on 12-cent eggs." Kansas, in the middle of the egg basket of the world, has not scratched the surface of her possibilities as a poultry center.

The number of poultry in the United States increased much more rapidly than the population from 1880 to 1900, but the increase was relatively the same from 1900 to 1920. An article in "The Examiner," New York, August 22, 1889, said, "In 1887 the eggs produced in this country were worth 350 million dollars, and dressed poultry was worth

167 million dollars, making the combined egg and poultry products for that year worth 1/2 billion dollars. This was 30 million dollars more than the value of the entire corn crop of the country for the same period, and 175 million dollars more than the wheat crop.

The article says further, "Yet notwithstanding the magnitude of the poultry industry, there are



The Land of Promise

but few farms on which poultry receives the care and attention given to other farm industries."

Those who fear an overproduction of poultry products may take comfort from the fact that poultry receipts bear the same ratio to wheat production now as in 1887. Other encouraging data reveals the fact that increases in egg production by decades was 80 per cent from 1880 to 1890, 50 per cent from 1890 to 1900, 25 per cent from 1900 to

1910, and 5 per cent from 1910 to 1920. Egg production per capita was 9.11 dozens in 1880; 13.09 in 1890; 16.96 in 1900; 17.30 in 1910, and 15.65 in 1920."

Are some farmers realizing large profits from their poultry operations? The writer has conducted poultry management demonstrations in Kansas for eight years. One of our co-operators with 600 Rhode Island Reds made a net profit of \$2 a bird in 1922. Another one of our co-operators with White Leghorn hens invoiced January 1, 1925, with two incubators, \$40; 259 hens, \$259; five cockerels, \$25. Her receipts for the year ending January 1, 1926, were \$818.71. Her expenses for the year were 414.05. Her invoice December 31, 1926, was three incubators, \$60; 312 hens, \$312; and 10 cockerels, \$50. Her net profit was \$502.66 from an investment of \$324 in equipment and an equal amount in houses.

Another co-operator cleared \$1.35 a bird from October 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, from a flock of 225 pullets. Another co-operator who has kept records for us, and followed closely the most approved methods, with around 190 hens, made a net profit in 1925 of about \$250; \$450 in 1926; \$650 in 1927, and had cleared \$800 by June 1, 1928. It is the flocks like these in every farm bureau county in the state that have brought the average up to the place where Kansas can boast of a profitable poultry industry. It is a conservative estimate that not more than 2 million hens are making a net average profit of \$2. There are possibly another 2 million that are making \$1. A large number are breaking even, but there are still millions of hens in Kansas that are a liability to their owners.

Poultry literature is abundantly available to enable anyone with fair judgment and the ability to read to determine the methods adapted to his locality. And the producer who defies the evidences of success in his community in a headstrong determination to do it differently is marked for failure before he starts. Poultry profits are not realized from novelty methods. With good judgment and close attention to detail, the average farmer can double the profits in two years from the average Kansas hen. The novice will continue to try to get in every time the poultry business begins to "look up." But he is welcome to the careful producer. He furnishes a market for hatching eggs and stock, and seldom stays in long enough to do any more than help reduce the average receipts from the total state hen population.

It is these facts that lead us to the conclusion that the farm flock adapted to the size of the farm and amount of equipment and managed for maximum results is and will continue a farm asset.

Limberneck -- Why, When and How

By Dr. A. J. Durant

LIMBERNECK in its strictest sense is a disease caused by a poison produced by a germ which was first isolated from spoiled sausage. It is often referred to as "botulism."

This disease affects all classes of poultry, but is more common in chickens, in which it often causes the loss of a majority of a flock in a very short time. The most characteristic symptom of the disease is a limber neck, tho in advanced cases there is a complete paralysis of the entire body.

The disease is more likely to occur in the hot summer months after a rainy spell than other times, tho it may occur at any season—depending somewhat on the source of the infection.

The limberneck germ is commonly found in spoiled canned foods or decaying carcasses of animals; sometimes ordinary poultry feeds have been known to contain this organism and produce the typical limberneck disease in flocks in which it was fed. Spoiled canned beans, spoiled string beans, spoiled canned corn, and various other vegetables have caused large losses when fed to flocks.

It is probable that the disease occurs more frequently as a result of chickens feeding on dead carcasses of farm animals, such as hogs, other chickens and sometimes rats which have been allowed to lie around after death. It is not uncommon for chickens to die with typical limberneck symptoms when they have eaten maggots which have developed on dead carcasses. Not all maggots produce limberneck symptoms when eaten by chickens; it is only those that have fed on the carcasses of animals which contain the disease. Because of this, many poultrymen report that their chickens have been killed by eating maggots.

In one outbreak of this disease, in which typical symptoms of limberneck were present, I investigated this case and found a barrel of chicken manure which contained enormous numbers of maggots, and on which some of the flock had fed. Concluding that this was the source of the limberneck I red large numbers of the maggots to healthy

chickens, without reproducing the disease. A change in the mash which was being fed to the affected chickens promptly stopped the occurrence of cases in the flock.

In mild outbreaks of limberneck the first symptom that usually is noticed is that in the morning a few of the birds may remain on the roosts, some of which, when in a standing position, will allow their heads to hang perfectly limp in a pendulous position in front of the body—complete loss of power in the neck muscles having developed. Some birds may show only a slight paralysis, in which the neck will be "bowed" at a rather sharp angle about the middle. This condition is caused by a paralysis of the neck muscles.

In severe outbreaks of the disease a sudden appearance of several cases of typical limberneck in the flock usually is the first indication of disease. A bright red comb, rough feathers easily pulled out, and a limber neck probably are the most characteristic symptoms of the disease. Usually large numbers of the flock are affected at once and are found lying in a prone position. When picked up they will utter a cry of pain and the feathers will almost fall from the body. A watery or whitish diarrhea may be present, and the skin, soiled by this discharge, may appear red.

Often when a bird dead from the disease is examined, the crop may contain a number of maggots and bits of decomposed meat. Sometimes the crop will be filled with spoiled corn or other food that has carried the poisonous material. The losses from this disease will vary anywhere from 5 to 95 per cent in a flock unless measures are promptly instituted for its control.

There are several conditions which the poultrymen might mistake for true limberneck or "botulism." There is a condition known as wry neck in fowls, in which the neck is twisted or held to

one side, but does not have the limpness found in "botulism" or true limberneck. Wry neck may be due to worm troubles, to infection of the middle ear, or to severe intestinal disturbances, due to organisms or foreign bodies other than the one producing true limberneck.

Another condition which may be easily mistaken for the last stages of limberneck is a form of malnutrition, as a result of exclusive grain rations being fed to poultry. In cases of this disease there is a generalized paralysis and the bird is in an unconscious state—helpless, with eyes closed—remaining in this condition for two or three days. There is labored respiration. This condition may be distinguished from limberneck by the fact that the birds live longer, and the history shows exclusively grain rations being fed, and the lack of any paralysis of the neck muscles as distinguished from paralysis of the entire body.

In the early stages of limberneck there is no loss of power of movement of the body muscles, but just a loss of movement of the neck muscles.

The prevention of this disease is the most important in its control. Poultry raisers should be urged to feed a liberal, well-balanced ration at all times to their flock—a ration which should contain 20 per cent of protein. Birds which are fed a liberal, well-balanced ration are much less likely to pick up foods which may contain the germs which produce limberneck. The farm should be carefully gone over and all dead or decaying animal meats should be burned or deeply buried, or any spoiled canned vegetables which may have been thrown out to the poultry should be removed.

All affected birds should receive as soon as possible a brisk purge. A simple one which I have used with good results is 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of castor oil containing about 20 to 30 drops of turpentine. This may be administered conveniently with a dose syringe containing a nozzle 4 or 5 inches long, which may be easily passed down into the crop of the bird, and obviates strangling.

We Lack Skill in Selling

And so Canadian Farmers Are Capturing the Foreign Market for Wheat and Its Products

THE United States and Canada are exporting around 8 to 10 million bushels of wheat a week, most of which comes from Canada. The reason is clear, inasmuch as in one week it would take all the wheat the United States has on the seaboard, the Gulf and at Buffalo, if all were from the United States. Yet, we must export this year around 215 million bushels if we do not carry over a surplus greater than we did last year. The plain truth is that we are not organized in this country to export wheat in competition with the Canadian wheat pool. While Canadian farmers, thru their organization, have a better knowledge of the export business than probably any other organization or individual in existence, farmers of this country know nothing whatever of exporting, tho from 25 to 30 per cent of our crop must be sold abroad annually. The Canadian pool, in building up its export trade, has established offices in all the principal importing countries of the world. Its Vancouver office has opened up a market in China and Japan, and last year it exported 8 million bushels to these countries, where Canadian wheat had not been exported in the past. While we are asleep in the United States, the Canadian farmer is tending to his knitting.

The Chain Stores Gain

The continued growth of the chain store, as shown in the most recent annual reports, will sooner or later present a marketing problem for co-operative associations to meet; and, indeed, according to many economists, no agency but co-operative associations will be able to meet it fully. Small margins of profit, rapid turn-over and huge quantity of business are the factors which have enabled the chain store to begin the elimination of the jobber and wholesaler. With these two agencies removed, the chain stores will be in direct contact with the producers and manufacturers—and when this time arrives, no agency but producers can hope to gain the fair prices to which producers are entitled. Chain stores have virtually become consumer co-ops, it is pointed out, and the larger chain systems have shown an expansion of from 2 to 50 per cent in the last two years, according to "Commerce and Finance." In many cases, too, the employees are stockholders in the enterprise, thus carrying the co-operative principle into its very operation. The largest of the group is now operating 18,000 stores, and will do between 700 and 750 million dollars' worth of business in 1928, it is estimated.

An Aid to Big Business

Big business can find solace in the recent remarks of Ethelbert Stewart, of the Department of Labor, who advocates the repeal of obsolete laws against trusts and urges the formation of combinations, associations or trusts to go into the subject of production costs, selling costs, stabilization of employment, and all other matters save that of increasing prices. "Such associations are nobody's business," declares Mr. Stewart, "and are of benefit to the whole people. The only point at which the public has any interest beyond that of approval is when such an association undertakes to unfairly dictate a price of the commodity—and I mean unfairly." Mr. Stewart's remarks are equally applicable to industry or agriculture. "I take the position—and I'm perfectly sure the Secretary of Labor is not going to frown on me for saying this—that any combination, association, or trust organized to regulate a business so as to keep its people steadily employed, its plants steadily in operation, its output regular and of a high quality, such associations are nobody's business."

Independent (?) or Uniformed?

It is hard to see where the non-pooler gets the idea that he is more independent than the pool member. On a manipulated market he has about as much independence as the fellow who tries

to beat the three-shell game at the country carnival. The operators may let him win once in a while, to keep up his courage, but in the end he hasn't the ghost of a show to come out ahead. The non-pooler will say that the co-operator hasn't anything to say about marketing his crop. In that he is wrong. The co-operator has one vote—and one vote is about all that anyone has on any subject. One vote apiece is what our forefathers fought for in the Revolution. They knew that one vote apiece was a good deal better than letting someone else run the whole thing. And the co-operator knows that one vote in marketing his crops is much better than letting the speculators and manipulators have the entire say for themselves. The non-pooler, like the

man playing the three-shell game, is not as independent as he is uninformed.

Pool Saved the Industry

The steady expansion of the raisin acreage, coupled with the fact that a considerable number of growers are not identified with the pool, is placing a heavy burden on the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association, Fresno, Calif. An increase from 100,000 acres prior to the war to 350,000 acres at present will give some idea of the great increase in volume which the pool has been called on to handle. In addition, Great Britain is giving preference to Australian raisins, where subsidy is given the growers; Smyrna is supplying raisins from vineyards that represent no investment, because they were seized as spoils of war, and Afghanistan, South Africa and Greece are increasing acreages. Huge conversion plants for the production of raisin by-products have been a great factor in disposing of large crops without appreciably lowering the price, but even by-products cannot take care of the situation if the acreage continues to

mount. Without the pool the raisin industry would be prostrate. Growers know this, say pool officials, and are determined to solve the problem by insisting that the minority outside the pool join hands with those who are making the market, and thereby save the whole industry from self-destruction.

Along the "Co-op" Trail

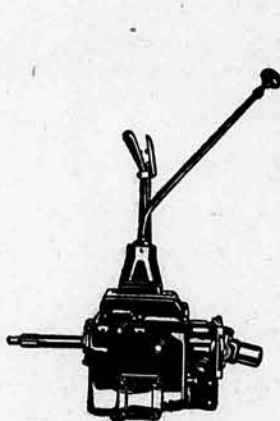
Co-operative organizations exist in practically all parts of the world, and almost every known agricultural product is handled to a greater or lesser degree by these organizations, everything from teasels to creeping bent grass. The 20 leading co-operative nations are Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States and New Zealand.

There is some talk of General Nobile joining the Anti-Balloon League.

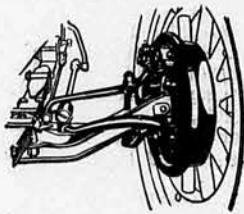
for Economical Transportation



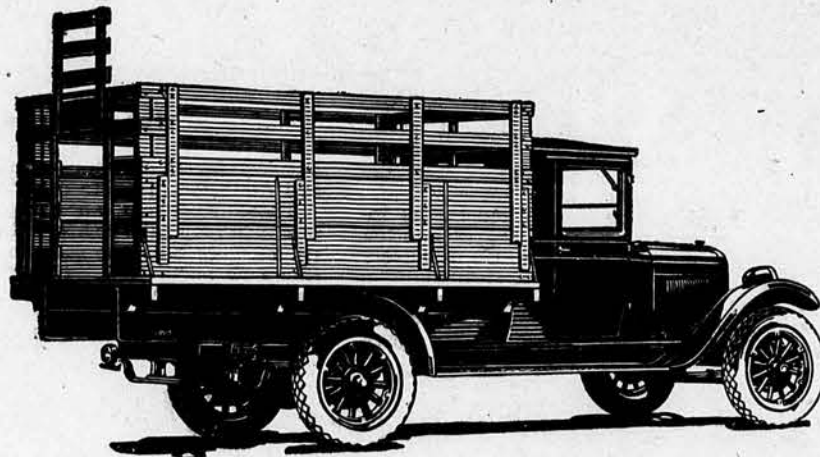
See the New UTILITY TRUCK



A new four-speed transmission in the new Utility Truck assures the proper power application for every road condition. The extra-low-speed gear provides maximum pulling power on heavy roads or steep grades.



Big, non-locking 4-wheel brakes of the mechanical type are standard equipment on this new truck. The emergency brake on rear wheels is entirely independent of the foot brake system.



Body Styles Adapted for Every Farm Requirement

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and see the new Chevrolet Utility Truck! You will find that it offers everything you could possibly want in a haulage unit for the farm—unusual pulling power—remarkable performance—generous road clearance—and outstanding economy of ownership and operation.

Furthermore, there is a wide

selection of body types designed by leading commercial body builders especially for use on the farm—combination stock and grain racks... grain box equipped with Comstock endgate... stake and platform bodies... as well as special bodies for every haulage purpose.

See this sensational truck today! Your Chevrolet dealer will gladly arrange to give you a demonstration.

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G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Twenty-One Protective Service Rewards Paid to Date for Chicken Thieves

WHILE the trail is hot is the best time to catch chicken thieves, according to Ray Miller of Wilson county. He has just been paid a \$50 Protective Service reward for being primarily responsible for the arrest and conviction of Jim Johnson and Clarence Smith. Johnson and Smith stole chickens from Miller's rented farm, where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted.

On Saturday night, March 30, Miller and his family went to Coyville. While there he saw Johnson and Smith leave town. The way these two young men acted when he saw them in town caused Mr. Miller to suspect their actions. He counted his chickens next morning and missed eight Rhode Island Red hens from a small flock. Investigating further he discovered feathers in the road where the thieves had loaded the chickens.

He started Monday morning in search of his chickens at the poultry houses in the surrounding towns. At the Farmers' Produce Company in Toronto he found Rhode Island Red hens which he was sure were his. From their records the Farmers' Produce Company told Mr. Miller that the chickens had been purchased from Clarence Smith.

After he had been promised that the chickens in question would be held for 24 hours, Mr. Miller went to Fredonia, reported the theft to Sheriff O. B. Jeffers and swore out a complaint for the arrest of Clarence Smith. Undersheriff O. B. Gardener returned with him to Toronto. They took the Rhode Island Red hens to the Miller farm, and Undersheriff Gardener was satisfied from the way they acted that they were Miller's chickens. The undersheriff then arrested Smith, who waived his preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace Simon Coat's court.

Smith later implicated Johnson, who likewise waived his preliminary hearing before Judge Coats.

Johnson has had his trial and is serving a sentence of not to exceed five years in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. On a \$1,000 bond Smith is being allowed to take care of his crops. In September he will have his trial. Smith has a family, but Johnson is single. However, the law plays no favorites to men with families.

According to Sheriff Jeffers, the arrest of Smith and Johnson clears up several chicken thefts in Wilson county. It has been proved that these two thieves sold stolen chickens at Fall River, Eureka, Toronto and several other surrounding towns. But they had to learn not to steal, as have other thieves who have been caught. Five years in the reformatory should allow them enough time in which to figure out right and wrong.

Want to Get Rich Quick?

The Protective Service Department has just received a letter from a Protective Service member who lives near Wichita. This member says, "there is a bunch of fellows of or in Wichita that claim they have discovered a gold mine in South America. They are selling stock in this mine to farmers. On other similar deals they have cleaned farmers of their money."

Announcement has been published regarding prospecting which is going to be done to rediscover gold diggings in the mountains of New Mexico. The man in charge of this prospecting party claims to have in his possession charts and maps which will lead him to where gold of untold wealth has been known to be plentiful.

How much of your hard earned money would you invest in either of these schemes? Of course, one time in a thousand you might be lucky. But can you afford to take such a chance with your savings? A few farmers of Kansas have made investments as pre-

posterous as is an opportunity to invest in the skin game. In fact some of them might expect even more returns from the skin game than from some of the investments wherein they have put their money. But few such instances are true, however, since the Protective Service Department has been offering information regarding investments.

What would you do if you ever received a letter remotely similar to this

one from a skin game company? Such a letter would belong in the stove, but should you ever receive one mail it to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, so that the company sending the letter to you can be investigated and stopped from attempting to conduct such a business. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir:

Knowing that you are always looking for a chance to better your condition, we take the liberty of presenting you with what seems to be a wonderful proposition. The object of this company is to operate a large cat ranch in Amsterdam; where land can be purchased cheap. To start with we will collect about 100,000 cats. Each cat will average 12 kittens a year. The skins will run from 10 cents each for the white ones to 70 cents for the pure black. This will give us 20 million skins a year to sell at an average price of 30 cents, making our revenue about \$10,000 a day gross. A man can skin 50 cats a day for \$2. It will take about 100 men to operate the ranch, and therefore the net profit will be about \$9,800 a day. We will feed the cats on rats and will start a rat ranch next door. The rats will multiply four times as fast as the cats. So if we start with 1 million rats we will have four rats a day for each cat. Now then, we will feed the rats on the cats from which the skins have been taken, giving each rat a fourth of a cat. In this way the business will be self-sustaining. The cats will eat the rats and the rats will eat the cats and we will get



Left, L. D. Wheeler, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Wilson County, and Ray Miller, Who Received the \$50 Protective Service Reward

the skins. We trust you will appreciate the opportunity that we give you and that you will grasp it and get rich quick. Come in and talk it over with us.

Lack of sunshine often causes leg weakness in chicks.

Take 75% of the gamble out of DRY LAND Farming



A battery of Superior Deep Furrow Drills at work. Note the height of ridges and depth of furrows.

Amazing, New SUPERIOR Deep Furrow Drill plants wheat to withstand winter killing, soil blowing and droughts

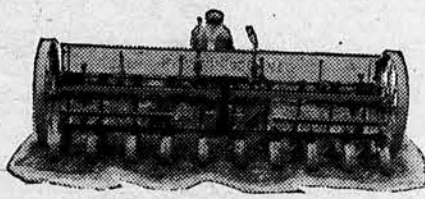
NOW you can raise big wheat crops in the face of hard-freezing winters and long, dry summers. You can turn wind-swept acreage into profit producing land. You can take 75% of the gamble out of dry land farming.

Yes! You can do all of these things—and more. For now, at last, a drill has been developed that meets the needs of the dry land farmer.

Assures quick germination—provides protection for growing wheat

The most certain method of planting wheat ever devised . . . that's what the new Superior Deep Furrow Drill gives the dry land farmer today. It cuts a 4-inch trench that reaches moist earth. A specially designed deflector spreads the seed evenly over a firm, moist seed bed. An exclusive device on the furrow opener covers the seed with fine, moist soil. Germination begins quickly. Roots reach out rapidly and become firmly embedded. Plants spring up into strong stalks capable of bearing full heads of grain.

And plants are guarded against wind and weather while they are growing! For the Superior Deep Furrow Drill throws up high, wide ridges. Because of these ridges roots are not dislodged, by soil blowing. They are not broken by alternate freezing and thawing. And the deep



trenches between ridges catch and hold the snow. Seedlings are given the protection they need when they need it.

Once you use this Drill you'll agree with Wm. Walker of Western Kansas. "A life saver for this section," he writes.

Hailed as a revolutionary drill by dry land farmers everywhere

Farmers who have seen the results produced by the Superior Deep Furrow Drill, say that it revolutionizes seeding in all dry land sections. "The Superior is the first real Furrow Drill we have ever seen," writes a big western farming company. Another big wheat grower says, "We put in from 3,000 to 4,000 acres of wheat every year but have been waiting for a furrow drill that would fill the bill, the Superior does it."

And the Superior works with equal efficiency in all kinds of soil. A Nebraska farmer, in an enthusiastic letter, says, "I have tried it out in sod, stubble and plowed ground; and in

This shows how the deep furrows made by a Superior Deep Furrow Drill hold the snow as a blanket for the seedlings. (Photo courtesy Manhattan Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.)



trashy ground . . . it is better than any drill I've ever used."

Made by a Company with a world-wide reputation for making the best

Every worth-while grain drill improvement in the past fifty years has been a Superior improvement. As a result, Superior Drills have many patented features to be found in no other drills. Double-run force feed, for example; and a positive method of seed-rate control—two features that set new standards for accuracy in planting. And both of these features are embodied in the new Superior Deep Furrow Drill.

See what it's built to do

Before you plant a single bushel of seed this fall, make it a point to see the Superior Deep Furrow Drill. See for yourself why its use insures bigger crops. See how easy it is to pull; how simple to operate; how sturdily it is built. And be sure to write us for our free booklet, "Taking 75% of the Gamble Out of Wheat Raising." Mail the coupon for this booklet today.

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624 Monroe Street
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MAIL COUPON
for these
FREE Books

The American Seeding Machine Co.
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Please send me your free booklet and complete information about the Superior Deep Furrow Drill.

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DEEP FURROW DRILLS

Other Superior Products: Superior Black Hawk Spreaders, Superior Buckeye Cultivators, Superior Corn Planters, Superior Lime and Fertilizer Broadcast Sowers—implements known the world over for superior service.

Hogs Require Ample Protein

A Mixture of Such Feeds Makes a Better Supplement for the "Mortgage Lifters" Than Tankage

BY C. C. CULBERTSON

MOST of our Corn Belt friends are sure that it is economical to feed a protein supplement to pigs that are being fattened for market. Some, however, are wondering just what kind of a supplemental feed to use, and others how much of the supplemental feed to give to each pig daily.

It is easy to answer the first question. Experimental results have indicated time after time that it is practically always economical to feed some good protein feed along with the corn or other grains. It is true that many of our good supplemental feeds that are high in proteins of good quality look rather high in price at the present time. But the grains are likewise bringing a good price, and it is surprising how much grain a small

WITH the increase in market prices for hogs, which indicates that the "mortgage lifters" will be "good property" for perhaps 18 months more, the importance of maximum efficiency in feeding comes once more into the foreground. In this article, which appeared originally in *Wallaces' Farmer*, Mr. Culbertson tells of the experimental work in the great hog state of Iowa that is of special value under Kansas conditions. He naturally has been impressed with the importance of protein supplements.

amount of tankage or some other good combination of protein feeds will save.

The addition of a supplemental feed also will speed up the pigs and consequently save considerable time in getting the pigs to a 200 or 225-pound final market weight. This saving of time means a labor-saving, less housing cost, less risk and usually a higher price. The spring farrowed pig that is ready for market in early September, usually the month of highest hog prices, is often the pig that makes the best showing, all things considered.

Two Groups of Pigs

That the addition of a protein feed saves time and feed when added to the grain ration of fattening pigs is shown by the story of two groups of experimental pigs fed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station several summers ago. These two groups of pigs were fed on rape pasture during the summer. Both groups received shelled corn self-fed and common salt self-fed. One group received the 60 per cent protein meat meal tankage and the other one did not. The pigs that received the tankage gained almost 1.5 pounds daily a pig, and reached the 225-pound market weight in 125 days, a little over four months after the experiment started. The pigs that did not have tankage before them gained less than half as much (.64 of a pound daily) and required 277 days, or more than nine months, to reach the 225-pound weight.

The corn and tankage pigs required 355 pounds of corn and 29 pounds of tankage for each hundredweight of gain. The pigs not receiving tankage required 623 pounds of corn for each 100 pounds of gain. On the basis of feed requirements, then, the 29 pounds of tankage saved 268 pounds of corn. With corn at 1.5 cents a pound, the saving made by the 29 pounds of tankage would be \$4.02. One hundred pounds of tankage, on this basis, would therefore be worth almost \$14.

On the Alfalfa Pasture

Had the pasture been alfalfa, the tankage would not have been worth so much, altho it has paid to feed tankage on alfalfa pasture.

The showing of the tankage group probably would have been even better had some linseed oil meal been added to the tankage.

The most economical supplemental feed to use varies somewhat with dif-

ferent factors, such as the relative price of the feeds that contain proteins of good quality, whether the pigs are on pasture or in dry lot and the kind of pasture. The method of feeding also should regulate to some extent the amounts of protein feeds to allow daily a pig. Pigs that are being "grown along" on good green pasture, to be fattened later in the fall and early winter, should not have a supplemental feed before them in a self-feeder. In other words, when the grain is limited the supplemental feed likewise should be limited. Otherwise, the pig will take enough of the supplemental feed to fill up, and such feeds are rather expensive fillers. The amount of protein feeds to give daily a pig under such a system of management will vary somewhat, depending on the kind and quality of the supplement and the kind and quality of the forage or pasture.

If the pasture is alfalfa or Red clover or rape, less protein feed is needed than where bluegrass is the pasture. The young growing pig that is receiving a limited ration of corn and oats on alfalfa pasture will get along very well on as low an amount of meat meal tankage or some other good supplemental feed, such as a mixture of tankage and linseed oil meal or similar feeds, as 1-5 pound daily. Pigs on bluegrass during the time that it is dry and hard, in July and August, need more of the supplemental feeds, and around 3-10 to 4-10 pound may economically be fed. Pigs that are taking the corn and other grains from a self-feeder may well be self-fed on a supplemental feed. They will regulate the amount to a better advantage than the feeder.

Vegetable Proteins Improve Ration

The place where a bit of figuring returns the most profit is in choosing the kinds of protein feeds and the amounts of each that are to be used in the supplemental mixture. That it usually pays to do some mixing rather than to depend on one protein feed is indicated by the work that has been done by the animal husbandry section at Ames.

We have known for a number of years that the 60 per cent protein meat meal tankage is an excellent feed to supplement the corn and other grains. We have, however, been able to improve the efficiency of such a ration by the addition of other protein feeds, mostly of vegetable origin.

Last summer several groups of pigs were fed on rape pasture. All groups received shelled corn full-fed from a self-feeder, and a "backbone" mineral mixture self-fed. One group was self-fed tankage, and another a mixture containing some 60 pounds of meat meal tankage, the same kind as self-fed in the first group, and 40 pounds of 34 per cent protein linseed oil meal in the hundred.

The pigs receiving the tankage-linseed oil meal mixture outgained the pigs that received tankage as the only supplemental feed, so that they reached the 225-market weight some five days earlier. The gains in both groups were good, namely, 1.46 pounds and 1.52 pounds daily a pig from the time they were some 70 days old and they weighed some 55 pounds on the average until they reached the handy market weight of 225 pounds.

An Excellent Saving

In addition to the saving of the five days the pigs receiving the supplemental mixture required a little less feed for the hundredweight of gain. These pigs required 319 pounds of corn grain, 27 pounds of the "60-40" mixture and less than 1/4 pound of the mineral mixture for each hundredweight of gain. The "tankage fed pigs" required 6 pounds more of the corn grain (325 pounds) 29 pounds of the meat meal tankage and about the same amount of the mineral mixture.

The linseed oil meal when added to the tankage saved some of the higher priced tankage. Let us find out what this saving was: 11 pounds of linseed oil meal as fed in the mixture saved



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That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps **KANSAS FARMER**.

13 pounds of tankage and 6 pounds of corn grain. If tankage is worth \$80 the ton, (4 cents the pound) then 52 cents worth of tankage was saved. Even if we disregard the 6 pounds of corn saved the 11 pounds of linseed oil meal was worth 52 cents, or almost 5 cents the pound. If the linseed oil meal may be purchased for some \$60 the ton (3 cents the pound) one can readily see that it was economical to add this feed.

A high protein cottonseed meal (41 per cent) when mixed with tankage in the same proportions as the linseed oil meal likewise gave good results when fed to a third group. A mixture of 20 pounds of linseed oil meal, 20 pounds of cottonseed meal and 60 pounds of meat meal tankage also gave good results when fed to another group in this test.

Had the pigs been in dry lot or on bluegrass pasture, especially when the bluegrass was dry and "hard," the addition of some alfalfa meal would have improved the supplemental mixture.

Alfalfa meal is an excellent carrier of certain vitamins and minerals often lacking in many of our rations unless green forage is available. The green tender leaves of our forages such as alfalfa, Red clover, rape and bluegrass, when it is green and tender, also furnish these same vitamins and minerals, and contain less of the low value fiber than the alfalfa meal. To add alfalfa meal to the ration of pigs on good green forage is therefore an uneconomical practice. In dry lot feeding or on bluegrass when it is dry and hard the "speeding up" qualities in the alfalfa meal are enough to more than make up for the retarding effects of the fiber. It is well to bear in mind that the pig is not equipped to handle bulky fibrous feeds, and hence we must keep these feeds to the minimum for most economical results in the ration of the fattening pig. Some 10 to 25 pounds of alfalfa meal may well be incorporated in the hundred pounds of supplemental mixture being fed to the growing and fattening pig in dry lot or on dry pastures. The upper limit may show up to best advantage for the young pig weighing somewhat less than 100 pounds. After that time 10 pounds of alfalfa meal seems to be ample for most efficient results. Last summer pigs fed a supplemental mixture of meat meal tankage 60 pounds, linseed oil meal 30 pounds and alfalfa meal 10 pounds along with corn grain and a mineral mixture in dry lot made an excellent showing.

And Skimmilk Helps!

There are other protein feeds of vegetable origin that may be used to replace a part, at least, or all of the linseed or cottonseed meal in the supplemental mixture whether the pigs are on pasture or in dry lot. Peanut meal, soybean oilmeal, coconut oilmeal, corn germ meal and wheat middlings are some of the common ones that are sometimes used.

Other excellent protein feeds that have not been mentioned are skimmilk and buttermilk. Both of these are excellent, but unfortunately they are not available for most of us, hence we must look to some other kind of protein feeds.

If milk is not available we must look to a supplemental mixture of protein feeds to balance our farm grains. The 60 per cent protein meat meal tankage is an excellent feed that is high in proteins of good quality. It is usually well then to depend on this feed to make up some 50 to 70 per cent by weight of our supplemental mixtures. The other 50 to 30 per cent may be made up of feeds of vegetable origin. The ones to use will depend on the relative prices of these feeds and the facilities for mixing.

Last year some cottonseed meal could have been used economically to replace some or all of the linseed oilmeal in the supplemental mixture, inasmuch as the cottonseed meal was selling for less a ton than the flax by-product. At the present time the cottonseed meal is costing about as much as the linseed oilmeal, hence there is less economy in this replacement, although the combination of these two meals along with the tankage is a good one. If some of the other protein feeds mentioned are relatively low in price as compared to the flax by-product they may be used to replace part of of the linseed oilmeal.

Corn grain, a supplemental mixture of protein feeds of high quality, a min-

eral mixture and a pasture that furnishes green leaves thruout the summer is a hard combination to beat in the production of pork both from the physiological and economical standpoints.

Cows and Poultry Pay

(Continued from Page 3)

tion and to cut costs. The cows are on Sweet clover and grass all year at will. They get alfalfa hay whenever they will eat it. The grain ration is 400 pounds of corn cob meal, 150 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds of bran, 60 pounds of cottonseed meal, 60 pounds of Linseed meal, 60 pounds soybean meal; about 17 per cent protein, as Applebaugh figures. One pound of grain is fed for 3 pounds of milk produced. The herd of purebred Jerseys averages 5.2 per cent butterfat in their production. "We spend all the money for a purebred bull we can stand," Mr. Applebaugh said. He usually has six to 10 cows.

Under average farm conditions it is costing Applebaugh an average of 18

cents to produce butterfat. He sells this product and uses the skimmilk to raise the calves. If he gets an oversupply of milk he buys a purebred heifer. A price of \$30 to \$35 is put on the bull calves when they are dropped, and the first man who comes along with the money gets the animal. They always seem to sell in short order.

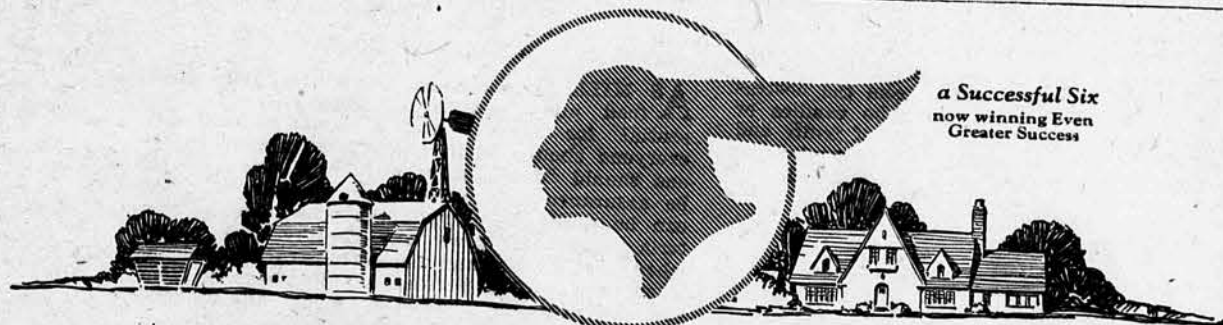
"Early pasture is a big thing in holding down on cost of production," Mr. Applebaugh said, "the same as a balanced ration, feeding a cow all she will profitably consume, warm stables and warm water in the winter. And I would rather have one cow with 500 pound of butterfat production than three cows with 300-pound production. It is quality in an animal that counts—with good care.

"A man can pick a good dairy calf by watching her eat. If she has a big appetite she will grow into a real producer as a rule." Evidently Mr. Applebaugh has the knack of doing this successfully, too. He has the high cow so far this year in the tri-county association—Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee—to which he belongs. This re-

cord is 478 pounds of buter fat in nine months for a 4-year-old. This is a daughter of the cow that really built the present herd. Mr. Applebaugh bought his first calf for \$16 about 17 years ago. He got his first purebred 11 years ago. A cow he bought nine years ago is the senior member of the herd and its foundation. She will go on official test next year. Her ration will include beet pulp, which she never has had before, and she will be watched thruout the test period more carefully than ever to see whether she can beat her old records.

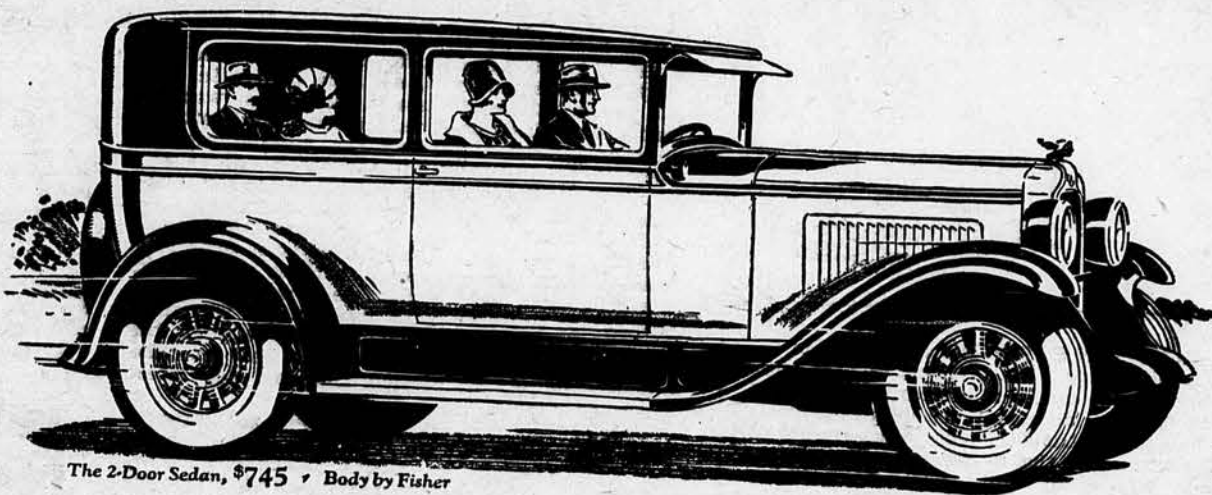
"A thing that will pay on any farm," Mr. Applebaugh advised, "is system. Perhaps it will not cut down the overhead the first few times, but when a man gets his work down to a system and follows it until it has become a habit with him, it will hold expenses along this line to a minimum."

New York customs agents seize one million dollars worth of pre-war rye, concealed in kegs of herring. The suspicions of the astute sleuths were aroused when it was observed that the herrings were pickled.



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Coupe, \$745; Sport Roadster, \$745; Phaeton, \$775; Cabriolet, \$795; 4-Door Sedan, \$825; Sport Landau Sedan, \$875. Oakland All-American Six, \$1045 to \$1265. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Ye Olde Tyme Harvest Partie

When the Neighborhood Turns Out for a Good Time

ONE of the jolliest gatherings for early fall is the harvest party, a survival of the old time "Huskin' Bee." Informal invitations may be telephoned the desired guests, or quaintly worded "bids" may be printed on old-fashioned ruled paper and sent by mail or messenger.

If the guests are asked to come either in old-fashioned costumes or in gingham aprons and overalls the spirit of the occasion will be much more easily carried out and maintained.

Old style lanterns and candles should be used for lighting purposes and the rooms decorated with strings of red, yellow and white corn, pumpkins, corn fodder, cabbages and apples. Break ears of red and yellow corn in halves and with a red-hot iron rod burn out the inside of the cobs enough to permit the insertion of candles of the same color. These make lovely candle holders.

In the center of the refreshment table place a miniature corncrib made of logs and filled with shelled corn. From this crib extend red and yellow ribbon streamers, one for each guest, to which are fastened favors hidden in the corn. Just before refreshments are served each guest secures the end of a ribbon and at a signal from the hostess all pull at once. The favors may be candies or sweet chocolate molded in the shape of fruits and vegetables. Or ears of candy corn mounted on sticks like all day suckers may be obtained and

their right. When the music stops the couples standing shoulder to shoulder are partners.

Some contests for which prizes are offered the winners might include these. Have ready a quart glass fruit jar filled with shelled corn and let the contestants guess on the number of kernels it contains. See who can walk a chalk line the length of the room and back with a pie tin of shelled corn balanced on the head without spilling it. A large ear of corn may be used instead of the pan of corn if preferred.

At one end of the room place ears of corn upright like teapins and using a hard rubber ball or baseball, see who can knock down the most ears. Pair the winners against each other until finally only one is left.

Fruit punch should be served thruout the evening and refreshments of sandwiches, fruit salad, whipped cream and doughnuts carry out the general plan both in color and idea.

Making Milk Safe

BY MARY E. STEBBINS

AS MILK is the most nearly complete single food and contains so many elements essential for health, growth and maintenance, everyone should drink much milk, almost everyone should "drink more milk," and there should be assurance that no dangers lurk in it. Milk can be really clean and free from disease bacteria when the cows are healthy and clean, when the stables and barnyard are kept clean, when only healthy persons handle the milk from the cow to the consumer, when all utensils are kept clean, when the whole process is one unbroken chain of cleanliness. This necessitates protection from dust and flies; and in addition milk must be kept cold.

Babies and young children must have milk; they react most readily to its good qualities and succumb easily to any kind of contamination. Summer adds its own hazards. Babies suffer much from heat, milk spoils more readily, flies, which constantly carry disease, multiply faster, are more active, and are always attracted by milk. Many babies are sick, and many die each year from diseases, particularly intestinal diseases such as summer complaint, and diarrhea, contracted from unclean foods, often milk.

The bacteria of certain diseases, as typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria and possibly infantile paralysis, are able to live in milk and produce those diseases in the persons who use that milk. Those bacteria are introduced into the milk during or succeeding the milking process. They are not in the milk in the udder. Those who handle the milk are entirely responsible for infections of milk from those diseases.

Tuberculosis, however, is a disease which some cows do have, and the milk from such cows may cause the disease to develop in those who use it. The tuberculin test applied to cows will reveal whether or not they have tuberculosis. The milk from tubercular cows should never be used, the cows should be removed from the herd and the premises thoroughly disinfected. One cow may infect the whole herd.

Only healthy persons should handle milk or anything that comes in contact with it. Bacteria causing such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid and tuberculosis may be carried by people who are apparently well, or are in a condition to be about their regular duties, in the home, about the farm or in some other industry. Such persons should never take any part in handling milk.

Milk should be taken from the stable immediately after milking, the milk strained and quickly cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or colder. Wire, gauze strainers should be thoroughly clean and in good repair. Strainer cloths should be fresh each time they are used and should be boiled after washing.

Utensils which come in contact with milk should all be made of durable, smooth, non-absorbent material. Badly battered or rusty utensils are hard to clean. Utensils should not only be thoroughly cleansed, but should be sterilized, either boiled or steamed. First rinse them in cold or lukewarm water, then wash until clean with hot water and an alkali washing powder, using a stiff brush. Avoid rags, greasy soaps and soap powders. When not in use, the milk vessels should be kept where air and sunshine can reach them, but should be protected from dust and flies.

Milk must be kept cold. The jars or cans may be covered and kept standing in cold running water. If running water is not available it will be necessary to put fresh, cold water in the trough frequently.

A homemade ice box may be easily and cheaply constructed as follows:

Secure a square, wooden box large enough to hold a large earthenware jar, allowing a few

inches above, below and around the jar. Put a layer of sawdust or excelsior in the bottom of the box. Get a piece of linoleum and sew the ends together to make a cylinder. Or you may have the tinner make a cylinder of galvanized iron for this purpose. Stand the jar and cylinder in the center of the box. Pack sawdust or excelsior outside of the cylinder. Tack several layers of newspapers inside the cover of the box. The vessel containing the milk may be placed inside the jar and ice packed around the jar. Keep the milk container covered and keep the box cover in place. The jar may be removed to empty the water from the melted ice; or a hole may be bored in the bottom of the box and plugged with a cork which can be removed for draining off the water.

I'll Tell the World

BY CLARA S. McCULLEY

Up with the dawn, the chatterbox,
Plays in the sun all day;
Square little shoulders and big blue eyes
And a cute little cunning way.

Sing her a song in the gray twilight,
A plump hand snug in your own;
And you feel regret for the childless ones,
Who must live their lives alone.

Scattered toys about the house,
Crumbs on the floor and chair;
Say, there isn't gold in the wide, wide world
As bright as her golden hair.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

A Better Use for Castor Oil

YOU can remove gum from clothing by saturating the spots with castor oil. Let the oil remain a few minutes and then scrape the gum off carefully with a knife. If the cloth is thin, remove the final coat of gum with warm soap suds.

Rush County.

Sue Bush.

Peanut Salad

1 cup peanuts (skinned) 1 cup cracker crumbs
2 cups cabbage

Cover with dressing made with 1 egg, sugar, cream and vinegar to taste. Put the peanuts and cabbage thru the food chopper before using.

Neosho County.

Mrs. M. E. Kennedy.

Paint Prevents Rust

PAINT the hooks in the kitchen and bathroom with white enamel, and towels and cloths will not get rust-marked when hung up wet.

Coffey County.

Mrs. W. A. Parsons.



Graham Crackers Are Good, So Are Marshmallows, But Try Graham Crackers With Marshmallows Toasted Between

For Sunday Night Lunch

VEGETABLE sandwiches for summer Sunday night lunches and party refreshments are novel and at the same time delicious. Mix 2 tablespoons peanut butter, 2 tablespoons minced celery, 2 tablespoons chopped pimiento, 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle and a few grains salt. Add enough mayonnaise to make it spread easily. Spread between thinly sliced and buttered white bread.

Another sandwich, with a red and green color scheme, is made in this way: Mash 2 tablespoons peas, add 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento, 1 tablespoon minced sweet pickle, seasonings of celery salt, pepper and salt. If too dry to spread easily, add enough boiled salad dressing or mayonnaise to make it of the right consistency. Spread between slices of buttered white bread. A novel way to make these sandwiches into tempting ones for a party is to cut them into circles, dip the edges in melted butter, then roll the edges thru minced parsley which will adhere to the butter.



MARY ANN SAYS: House-cleaning is demoralizing. It's difficult to part with old stuff—the collection of years—and things that no longer do us any special good. There is one thing that I cannot bring myself to house-clean and that is my collection of records. Who could think of discarding "Sing Me to Sleep," by Alice Neilson, or "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," by Alma Gluck, just because we seldom hear them in public? What could take the place of "Annie Laurie"? After listening a few times to the strains of "Schubert's Serenade" who would be willing to discard it, even tho the cabinet was running over? "Among My Souvenirs" by Paul Whiteman's orchestra is a recent number but one too firmly implanted in my affections to be easily displayed. "Barcarolle" has all the white glamour of moon-light, "Stars and Stripes Forever" stirs our hearts and souls with love for our country, "Minuet" is a dearly beloved piano number and so on and so on. . . . No, I cannot house-clean on music, but I will keep getting more!

would be splendid for this purpose. Red and yellow candles mounted in fruit and vegetable holders and tiny shocks of corn fodder tied in the center with narrow red ribbon bows, furnish the rest of the decorations for the table.

The games should be lively and some in which all the guests may take part. A grand march should open the evening's fun and partners for this may be chosen in the following manner. Form two circles, one of ladies and the other of men, the latter being on the outside. When the music starts the ladies face toward their left and begin marching around in a circle while the men march toward

Styles for Midsummer

No. 3134—Smart afternoon frock with diagonally cut neck and waistline. Skirt has a generous flare and is bound around the bottom. The ever-popular jabot trims the blouse from the cut in the neckline to the waist-



line. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 30, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. No. 3339—Buttons trim the full length of the dress, giving it a tailored effect. Has six set-in pleats on either side. Is very good with wide, starched collar and cuffs. Narrow patent leather or colored belt is worn with it. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Liza 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.

I Have Daily Exercise

EVERY afternoon when I awaken from my nap mother puts me down on a quilt that she has spread out on the floor. She keeps this quilt just for this purpose and always puts the same side on the floor. Then she says the side next to me stays clean.

When I am down on this quilt I kick and roll around and have such a good time. The other day I managed to creep backwards till I got clear off of that quilt onto the rug. Then mother picked me up and put me in the center of the quilt again. I didn't get clear off the second time, but one of these days when I learn to creep forward I'll just go all over the floor if mother will allow it.

My Aunt Anna and Bobby were visiting us when I got off onto the rug and Aunt Anna said, "Oh, I wouldn't put Bobby down like that. He might roll over and bump his head so hard and then too if he got off of the quilt he'd get all dirty."

Mother said: "Anna, a baby needs to have freedom so he can develop naturally. He needs loose clothing and some firm, solid place on which to move around. Mary Louise has only bumped her head a time or two and I have been putting her down like that for several weeks. The bumps don't hurt much because there's the rug and the quilt both underneath her. Already she is beginning to creep and I can just tell she is getting stronger every day because of that opportunity to exercise."

"Of course, I wouldn't want her to get anything dirty into her mouth. That is why I only put her down in the afternoon when I can watch her. As Bobby grows up he is going to have to get about and he will get more falls from not learning how to manage himself than he will if he gets strong and learns how to control his feet and legs."

You know Bobby is my Aunt's first child and she hasn't known that he needs this exercise and freedom. I am sure he would like to have been down there on the quilt with me because I heard him trying to tell his mother, but she couldn't understand his baby talk. Some day soon mother says she is going to let me wear rompers and

then I believe I'll be able to pull up to that chair and stand up because the dress and skirt will be out of my way.

Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

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

Keeping Teeth Bright

Will you please give me some rules for keeping my teeth clean after having them cleaned by a dentist? Mine often turn yellow soon after they are cleaned, however much I clean them. I would also like a suggestion for a mouth rinse.

Ruth El.

It is very important to have the teeth examined and cleaned by a dentist every six months. Forming this habit not only saves large dental bills—the teeth are kept much whiter. We have a form "Sparkling Teeth" which

gives some good suggestions for caring for the teeth and also gives some mouth rinses. You may have this leaflet by writing to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Care for Your Finger Nails

My finger nails are very brittle and so I cannot keep them long because they break so easily. I have heard that olive oil is very good to use. Can you suggest some remedy for this?

Dorothy Jean.

The olive oil application is very good. Vaseline is good also. Then too, you must watch your diet as your health is reflected in the condition of your finger nails. Plenty of milk and green vegetables should be eaten.—Helen Lake.

Canning Raspberries Raw

I have tried several ways of canning raspberries and altho we like them all of these ways I would like to try some new way of canning them. Do you have some new way?

Elsie D.

Have you ever tried canning them without cooking them? This is a very good recipe and I know you will like it: Mix together raspberries and sugar,

pound for pound or bulk for bulk; with a silver fork or wooden pestle crush the fruit and sugar until every berry is broken. Have ready jar sterilized in boiling water; empty the jars and fill to overflow with the berries and sugar; adjust new rubbers and sterilized covers and fasten them securely. Store in a dark place. These are particularly good for shortcakes and have the exact flavor of freshly picked fruit.

Cooling Food Without Ice

I do not have any way of getting ice to my home and have no cold cellar in which to put the perishable foods, so am wondering if you could give me some idea of how to make an iceless refrigerator.

L. W. G.

I am glad to advise you of a simple way to make an iceless ice box. Provide a wire cage containing shelves for food with burlap or canvas curtains to cover it. The top ends of the curtain should extend into a pan of water set on top of the cage. Keep in a shady place where the air will circulate thru. Water will flow thru the curtains and evaporation will keep the refrigerator cool.

Replace your old radio!

Crosley has improved radio tremendously!

1928 Features

Few radios AT ANY PRICE combine ALL these features which are essential to today's radio reception:



Crosley Radios tune efficiently—Crosley Neutrodyne circuit is sharp, sensitive and selective. Distant stations are easily found. Local stations tune without squealing.



Crosley Radios are shielded—Each element shielded from each other provides maximum selectivity and is featured in the most expensive sets.



Crosley Radios are selective—In crowded districts where many local stations fill the air you find means of listening to ONE at a time.



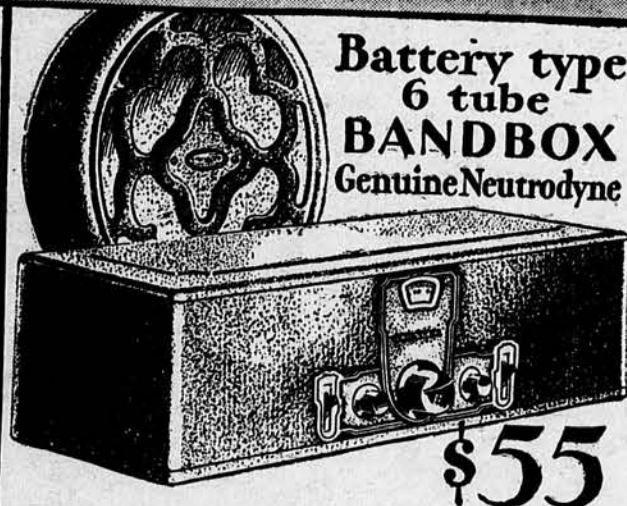
Crosley Radios have volume—Volume may be increased to tremendous proportions without distortion.



Crosley Radios can be softened to a whisper—A positive volume control enables operator to cut any program down to faint and scarcely audible reception.



Crosley Radios fit any kind of furniture—Outside cases are easily removable and chassis are quickly fitted into any type of shape console cabinets.



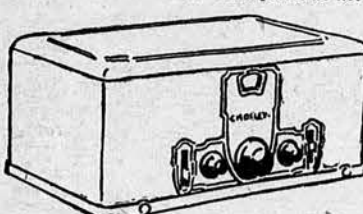
This is the new type of set that brought finest radio reception to everybody's home at a low price.

Its performance is identical to the amazing new Crosley AC electric sets that have set the country talking from coast to coast. Selective. Sensitive to the weakest signals. Powerful in amplification. It builds the weakest signal up to life size proportion without distorting a single note. This is 1928-29 advanced radio for battery operation. Every modern idea is incorporated in it. Complete shielding. Neutrodyne balancing. Illuminated dial. Accumulators for hair line tuning. Adaptability to any cabinet installation. Beautiful metal gold highlighted case. See it! Hear it! Hundreds of thousands of these wonder receivers are giving pleasure and joy to radio fans the world over.

With it is pictured the MUSICONE leading magnetic type loud speaker \$15

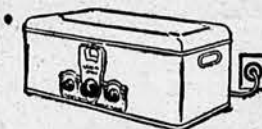
THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres. Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley Radio prices do not include tubes



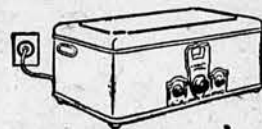
The 5 tube BANDBOX JR. Dry Cell Operated \$35

Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.



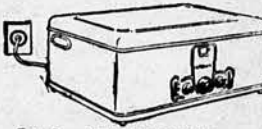
6 tube GEMBOX \$65

AC Electric Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycle AC house lighting current.



8 tube SHOWBOX \$80

AC Electric Genuine Neutrodyne, 8 stages radio amplification, detector, 3 stages audio (last two being 171 push-pull power tubes) and 280 rectifier tube.



8 tube JEWELBOX \$95

AC Electric Genuine Neutrodyne 3 stages radio amplification—227 detector tube, 3 stages audio frequency, and 280 rectifier. Shielded coils, modern illuminated dial and highly selective.



DYNACONE \$25

Dynamic Speaker The Dynacone is a new revolutionary speaker at a price less than many good magnetic speakers. The first minute you hear this new reproducer, it will thrill you to a new conception of what radio broadcast reception should be!

CROSLEY

When the pennant winners meet...

...You're there with a Crosley



5-DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON

Please let me try receiver and proper speaker, I have checked, in my own home without obligation for 5 days.

JEWELBOX ☐ SHOWBOX ☐
GEMBOX ☐ BANDBOX ☐ BANDBOX JR. ☐

CROSLEY RADIO CORP., Cincinnati, O. Dept. 147.

Your Name.....

Address.....

Mail this coupon to the factory. Nearest dealer will bring you receiver checked.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



Stop barking, Jip, you naughty pup. See Tabby's tail how it's sticking up? Come on now let's go I say. Or you'll be sorry for many a day.

My Colt's Name is Cupid

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have 4 miles to go to school. I am 4 feet tall. I have a light complexion. My teacher's name is Miss Shook. I have three sisters and one brother. For pets I have a colt. Its name is Cupid. My brother Lewis has a dog. Its name is Dingelspeel. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Pauline Wilson. Wiggins, Colo.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A verb; 3. Magnificent; 4. To finish; 5. Stands for five hundred.

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

A Test for Your Guesser

Why is a baldheaded man like heaven? Because there is no parting there. How does the teakettle show its wrath? It sings sweetest when it is hottest.

What is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

If a two-wheeled wagon is a bicycle, and a three-wheeled wagon is a tri-

cycle, what would you call a five-wheeled one? A v-hicle, of course.

Why should watermelon be a good name for a newspaper? Because its insides would really be read.

Who brings us cold comfort yet we always welcome him? The ice man.

Why do you make a mistake when you put on your shoe? Because you put your foot in it.

What does an envelope say when it is licked? Just shuts up and says nothing about it.

What is the finest board? Sawdust.

What is it that goes 'round a button? A billy goat.

What vegetable is most neglected? A policeman's beat.

What is the best way to make a slow horse fast? Tie him to a post.

Do you want to hear something great? Rub a couple of bricks together.

If the ice wagon weighs 2,500 pounds, what does the ice man weigh? The ice.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Kjellberg. I certainly like her. I go to Lincoln school. I have ½ mile to walk. I help to milk one cow. Her name is Babe. I wish some girls and boys would write to me. Vliets, Kan. Helen Johnson.



Take ¼ of the sail, ½ of the chain, ¼ of the deck, ¼ of the hull, ⅓ of the bow, and ⅓ of the rudder. Add these letters together and you will have the

implement that holds the ship securely to the bottom when it is at rest. 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.

Hand Shadows

In making hand shadows it is necessary to stand between the lamp and the wall, and extend your arms so that the shadow of your body does not interfere with the picture shadows you intend to make with your hands. The illustrations given will show you how



to make two very good shadow pictures, but the fun of the games is for several people to make up pictures of their own and see who can make the best.

There is another simple way of making shadow pictures. Place a candle on the table, and fix a piece of white paper on the wall at the same height from the ground as the light. Now place some large object, such as a big book, between the candle and the paper, and on one side of the table place a mirror so that it will reflect the light of the candle onto the paper on the wall. If you now put little cardboard figures between the candle and the mirror, a shadow will be thrown on the white paper, and you can move your figures about just as you please.

There Are Three of Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to South Slope school. My teacher's name is Miss Phelps. I like her very much. I am taking music lessons from Mrs. Epler. I like her very much. I have a sister and a brother. Their names are Blanche and Howard. I have a pet pig and a pet cat. I wish some little girls my age would write to me. Studley, Kan. Evelyn Richards.

Joyce Plays the Piano

For pets I have two dogs named Victor and Freckles and a pony named Dick. I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Logan school.

My teacher's name is Miss Borthwick. I live 1¼ mile from school. I can play the piano. I have been taking music lessons for two years. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Oberlin, Kan. Joyce R. Wilson.

Tutsy and Tom Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1½ miles to school. I have two sisters and three brothers. For pets I have a dog named Tutsy, a cat named Tom and a pony named Bessie. I like the children's page very much. I wish some of the young folks would write to me. Ethel Dagg. Auburn, Kan.

Belongs to 4-H Club

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. I go to Prairie Union school. My teacher's name is Miss Hermon. I like her fine. I belong to the 4-H Club. I have one sister. Her name is Eva Louise. She is 7 years old. I have a brother 14 months old. His name is Raymond Edgar. For pets I have three calves and two dogs. The dogs' names are Jack and Collie. Edith Elaine White. Gardner, Kan.



First of all I guess you want to know the name of this bird. It is the "Arctic tern." It builds its nest as far north as land has been discovered. When its family is full grown the entire family leaves for the Antarctic Zone, making this long trip of 11,000 miles twice a year. Take your pencil and see if you can blot out all the unnecessary lines and have just a picture of the Arctic tern.





Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

You Can Make Your Child Safe From the Diphtheria Outbreak That May Come Next Winter

WE DO NOT dread diphtheria as we did 30 years ago, but when it strikes it still is the most terrible of the diseases of childhood. The younger the child the greater the danger. Fifty-eight per cent of diphtheria deaths occur among children under 5 years old, so it is the baby who must be guarded most particularly. I will go further and say that of all babies it is the baby on the farm who is in greatest danger.

The very essence of curative treatment of diphtheria is the time element. If the doctor sees the case in the first 24 hours a cure is sure; in the second 24 hours the chances still are good; after that they diminish rapidly with every hour. The antitoxin treatment does quick work if injected before the diphtheria poison has shot its fangs deep into the system, but there comes a stage of the disease when antitoxin is of no avail. I know of such a case that occurred this week. The baby died in spite of 30,000 units of antitoxin, part of which was injected directly into the veins. "Why did you wait so long before calling me?" asked the doctor when he found that the baby had been sick four days. "We didn't know what it was," sobbed the grief-stricken mother. "We thought it was just a little tonsillitis, and we're so far from town you can't come out for less than \$8, and when we did call it was 10 hours before you got here."

This is one of the tragedies of country life. But the particular tragedy need exist no longer. You can take your children to town today and have the health officer inject the first dose of toxin-antitoxin vaccine; one week later he will give the second dose; and still a week later the third. Then there is one dread you can permanently remove from your consciousness and lay away with the troubles that are past. Please remember, tho, that you cannot wait until an epidemic comes to give this vaccine treatment. It does not take immediate effect, but requires a period of several weeks before the child has full protection. In epidemic times, when a child has already been exposed to diphtheria, the only protection that you can give is the temporary one of a prophylactic dose of anti-diphtheritic serum.

Get Regular Examinations

Will you please give the symptoms and cure, if any, of hardening of the arteries?
S. M.

It would take a large book to answer this question completely. The chief symptoms of advanced cases are shortness of breath, weakness, poor sleep, nervousness, loss of weight, headaches and general debility. When hardening of the arteries reach the stage that calls the patient's attention to these symptoms there is seldom any cure. For that reason we recommend periodical examinations, with especial attention to heart and blood pressure, so that the condition may be discovered early. The cure of early cases lies in finding out what is poisoning the system and removing it.

Best to Eat Less

I have been told to make a paste of Epsom salts and soap and rub on the body to reduce excess flesh. Is it harmful, especially to one just recovering from "neurasthenia," or, as some other physicians have pronounced, "paralysis." I am 45 years old.
H. P.

Such a method may be harmless if used mildly, but it is unwise and will not be effective. If the Epsom Salts is made sufficiently strong to work as an external application it will certainly act as an irritant to both skin and kidneys. There is just one common sense way to reduce. Eat less and confine the diet to foods that are not fattening. Make a point of finding out the amount of your average daily intake. Cut it 25 per cent for two weeks, then another 10 per cent for two weeks more. Be strict with yourself. Especially limit such foods as candy, cream, butter, fat meats and large amounts of bread or potatoes. To fill up you may

eat the leafy vegetables and fruit. You may drink skim milk and eat bran bread.

Not for Layman to Use

What is the difference between a medical battery and a violet ray? Which is best?
R. A. D.

There is no comparison whatever between the two methods of using electric treatment. The electric battery, as designed for home use, is mildly stimulating and may do a little good in certain conditions, but I do not advise anyone to try home treatment in this way because the benefit is com-

paratively slight. Violet ray treatment is given by the use of special therapeutic lamps which transmit the rays thru quartz glass. No layman is competent to give this treatment, as it may do a lot of damage in unskilled hands.

Let the X-Ray Decide

A man 56 years old has kidney disease—left kidney mostly affected. He is taking treatment from a reliable city doctor of 30 years' active practice, who calls the disease a cystic kidney. About a month ago numbness commenced in the lower part of back and upper part of the hip on the left side, extending from near the spine, with a width of about 6 inches to the groin. This doctor says he does not know what causes this condition, for if it was from the kidney there would be more constitutional symptoms, such as uremic poisoning.
T. R. W.

I do not agree with the doctor. There might be a stone or other concretion that has been hitherto unsuspected. Let the X-Ray decide the question. Remember, however, that it calls for expert work such as the average doctor cannot do.

Apparently there is nothing to keep Mr. Smith out of the White House except a possible shortage of Democrats.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

Joe Hurst, Lucas, Male Shepard dog 10 months old, dark brown with light colored feet and tan spots over his eyes. Answers to the name "Ponto."
Harley A. Roberts, Pittsburg, 36 Barred Rock hens.

F. J. Lundstedt, Ottawa, 24 Tancred Leghorn pullets.

C. C. McOsher, Stafford, 28 Bronze turkeys, marked with round hole in web of right foot, 20 would weigh more than a pound each and eight were about the size of a quail.

Mrs. Frank Tardhaber, Mapleton, Case of eggs, five gallon can of oil, sugar and a pair of hair clippers.

Charles A. Kisby, Morganville, Hay stack canvass 16 by 14 feet, brown 18 ounce water-proofed material.

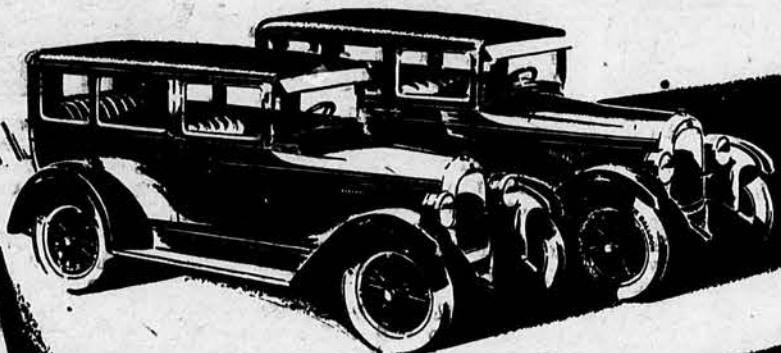
J. J. Myers, Louisburg, 80 White Leghorn chickens, weight 1 1/4 pound each and 20 White Leghorn chickens, weight 2 pounds each.

National traffic experts plan to give the pedestrians the right of way, but the pedestrian is in a ticklish position for enforcing his right.

LOWEST PRICED SEDANS

on the market

2,000,000 WILLYS-OVERLAND CARS AND GOING STRONG!



with quality, beauty and style dominating

In definite dollar-for-dollar value there are no 4-door enclosed cars on the market comparable to the Whippet Four and Whippet Six Sedans.

The perfected Whippet Four offers such desirable features as full force-feed lubrication, silent timing chain, extra leg room and powerful 4-wheel brakes. The new Whippet Six, in addition to these, provides a 7-bearing crankshaft, Invar-strut pistons and many other advantages.

Such notable values as these Sedans are possible only because of the skill and experience gained in the production of more than 2,000,000 motor cars.

WHIPPET FOUR
SEDAN
\$610

WHIPPET SIX
SEDAN
\$770
WORLD'S LOWEST
PRICED SIX
with 7-bearing crankshaft

FOURS

Whippet

SIXES

Four-cylinder Touring \$455; Roadster (2-pass.) \$485; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$525; Coach \$535; Coupe \$535; Cabriolet Coupe (with collapsible top) \$595. Whippet Six Touring \$615; Roadster \$685; Coupe \$695; Coach \$695. All prices f.o.b. Toledo, O., and specifications subject to change without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Over Miles and Miles of Burning Sand

Then Came the Night When, Without Water, We Camped, Wild With Thirst, in the Middle of the Great Sahara Desert

By Francis A. Flood

MY PARTNER Jim and I were the first folks ever to cross Africa, north of Lake Chad, on wheels. And the 103 miles from N'Guigmi to Rig-Rig are 103 reasons why I think we'll also be the last.

At N'Guigmi, near the north shore of Chad and on the edge of the Sahara Desert, we had removed our motorcycle side cars and loaded them, with all our tires, spare parts, gasoline, and baggage on to a battery of five camels and headed our little caravan toward Rig-Rig. Then we ate one last big meal in the N'Guigmi fort and 2 hours behind our camels, started out ourselves. We had the worst hundred miles of our entire trans-African trip ahead of us, and I was riding a motorcycle without a side car for the first time in my life—and the last time.

Just because I used to be a good bicycle rider when I was a kid, I let Jim talk me into tackling the motorbike solo when we found the sand was too bad for our side cars. Long before we reached Rig-Rig I showed Jim that when sand gets so bad one has to ship his side car on a camel it's time to load up the whole expedition, bikes, drivers and all. But Jim waited until we reached Rig-Rig and then reminded me that we did make it after all, one way or another, with our solo motorbikes and we never could have done it with our side cars. And so we were both right.

The camel trail itself, the "route propre," was impossible from the start. Fifty feet wide and longer than I dared to guess, this huge sand bin of a road had been ground down into the desert, deep and soft and white, by the squashing, padded hoofs of years of camel caravans. I plunged into it with my drunken solo bike, plowed my front wheel sidewise, buried to the hub, and chugged to a stop, falling in a tangle of spokes and elbows and handlebars and hot sand.

But no Relief in Sight

I lifted the heavy machine, started the motor and tried to move on. Straddling the bike didn't get us anywhere and pushing from the side made it fall over the other way unless I'd lean it toward me so much I'd be half carrying it. I sweat my bush shirt black and then remembered that we couldn't carry enough drinking water for me to do that very often—even if I wanted to.

And there was no relief in sight. Ahead, the next hundred years looked the same. Behind us was N'Guigmi fort, looking like a picture of a castle hanging on the walls of a sand bin; and I knew its walls were covered with people watching the fool Americans. Miles off to the right mocked the faint hint of the reedy shores of Chad, that lake withering dry in the sun. To the left, across a half mile of no man's sand, was a fringe of scrub trees and thick bush. Maybe we could make headway over there—if we could get to it. Might as well try, for there was no place else to go.

Tugging bodily thru sand blow outs missing a few, tumbling and sliding about over the eternal bumps and clumps of scrub, falling and getting up, sweating and straining, we finally wrestled the bucking, diving bikes up on to the slightly firmer ground among the trees and bush. Here we could go fast enough to keep our feet off the ground about half the time—but always in low gear and always dodging stumps and bush and often crashing into something we didn't know was there.

We'd left the caravan route. We weren't even on a foot path. We were simply out in "the blue," which is the desert idiom for what the jungle folk call the bush and what we call the sticks or the wide open spaces. We were simply in Africa, going east—with 2,500 miles yet to go.

And we weren't always going east, for sometimes I'd hit a bump and take a flier toward the North Star, or try to dodge something and fetch up headed toward the Southern Cross. And on a few occasions I even took a Horace

Greeley skid and pointed in the opposite direction entirely. Certainly I was no Wise Man following a star in the east or I'd have been riding on a camel, even as they did.

Sometimes the sand in the camel route was hard enough so we could travel in the road, but it was just as much work even there. In the road, low gear was impossible; our wheels would simply burrow holes and we'd chug down to a stop. High gear was impossible because we lacked the power. Traveling in intermediate offered the same complications the Irishman had with his tight, new shoes: They'd be all right after he'd worn 'em a few days but in the meantime he couldn't get 'em on. We could travel in intermediate, but we couldn't get started.

Like a "Wild Steer" Ride

Jim had ridden solo motorcycles all his life, and I was having my first experience—many of them—that day, and so he would rack up his machine and help me start. I'd sit away back on the luggage carrier, as far behind the seat as possible and still reach the tips of the handlebars. Then, with Jim pushing from behind and the motor racing wide open, I'd start off in intermediate. It was also a question of getting up speed before starting. The effort usually ended by my skidding out into the blue and coming up in a pile against a bush clump beside the road. But sometimes, eventually, I'd make my getaway—and then watch out! If a fly lit on my nose or a sand burr in my shorts I'd just leave 'em alone. I was too busy hanging on, and I never stopped until we spilled. I knew that would be soon enough.

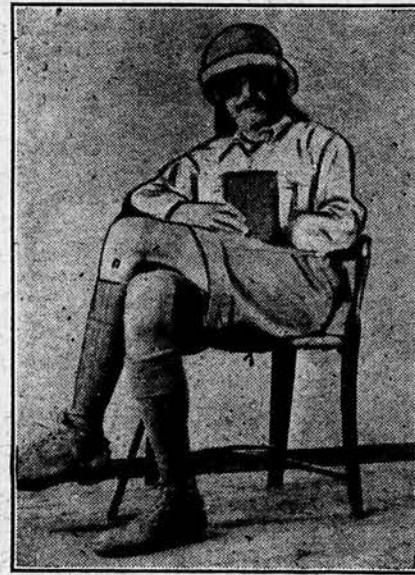
The front wheel slid and skidded so badly in the sand that it was almost by sheer balance alone that one could keep the machine upright. And it was only by balance and leaning that one could guide. The slightest attempt to steer with the handlebars in the ordinary way always meant a skid, a slide, and a spill.

Fifteen miles an hour was as slow as I could go and still keep upright and not bog down in the sand, and 20 was the speed I tried to keep—as fast as the motor would roar in intermediate. Now, it's one thing to fall off a motorcycle while plugging along in low gear, probably with one foot on the ground anyway. But it's quite another to be zeeming across Africa, 15 or 20 miles an hour, hanging on like a jockey on a wild steer if a steer could go that fast, skidding and sliding from the edge of one disaster into the middle of another, like a fire truck on a drunk, and then to pile the whole works in one grand sudden smash. My snorting motorcycle and I piled up at 20 miles an hour many times that day. Sometimes Jim would find me under-

neath, sometimes on top and sometimes 15 feet away picking sandburrs out of what was left of my clothes.

Well, years passed. What with battling in the blue for hours on-end in low gear, and then roaring thru the sandy "route propre" with the little air-cooled motor roaring wide open in intermediate until we'd tumble and have to stop, we kept making progress. We'd ride as long as we could and then we'd get off and push. And when we couldn't push any more we'd lie down and rest.

And then one day we missed the well the Commandant had so carefully



Here is Francis A. Flood "All Set" for the Sahara: Sun Hat, Red Flag Hanging Down the Back, Colored Sand Proof Goggles, False Teeth Camouflage, Bush Shirt and Shorts

marked on our little penciled map. There was no well. And precious little water in our canteens. In a big basin which we thought might contain an oasis, and which in any other country would have been a lake, we camped. Thought a caravan might come along.

For two hours I explored that basin looking for a water hole. There had been many. I could see where the goats and camels had drunk out of pools that were now dried up. As the water had disappeared, a tank or sub-basin had always been dug in the lowest part so that the stock might get water for a few more days. And in the lowest part of that there was always another smaller hole, a well, from which the seep water had been drawn in buckets for a few more days. But now the water table was too low even for these. They were all dry. The

desert folk and their herds had moved on. We were too late.

"Here's water, Pop," Jim yelled, and I went back to camp. He was boiling coffee in an old gallon oil can we used for a water carrier. It looked like coffee. "That's water," he explained.

"Where'd you find it?" I asked. "A jackal showed it to me. It was just light enough to see him and I figured if here was a jackal then there must be water. So I lay low and watched him. He went down into that basin there where you see all those dead rushes. And after while he went away again. So I beat it down there and found this."

It was the only basin I'd missed in my patrol of the whole valley, and it was on the upper side, too.

"Better not go down to see the well 'til this has boiled and cooled and you've had a drink. You'll probably enjoy it more. This looked pretty bad before I strained it thru my shirt tail."

In the morning I went down to see. In the bottom of the old pool a deeper, larger hole had been dug, and away down in the bottom were a few inches of filthy, brown liquid, the surface covered with slime, dead insects, and general flotsam, including bits of dung and decayed vegetation. The only way the jackal could have drunk was to jump down into the water and then scramble out as best he could. But we knew we'd have to sweat some more that day, so we boiled another gallon and took it along. According to our map we were only 20 kilometers from Lade, a year-round village; and there'd be plenty of water there.

We made our 20 kilometers. No Lade. We struggled along for 5 more. No Lade. At 2 or 3 miles an hour we sweat thru 5 more. No Lade—and our water was nearly gone. Probably a half pint left. I told Jim I was good for just one more intermediate gear dash before we camped for the night. Five more kilometers, no water, and no Lade! Perhaps we'd gone past. The big caravan route branched off so much we might easily have taken the wrong fork and missed a little grass village hidden down in a water basin. We'd missed villages before that were supposed to be on the route.

We Saw the Big Dipper!

It was 3 o'clock. Neither of us had had a drink since 1 and all the water we had was a half pint each in the carbide generators on our motorcycles that Jim happened to remember. Lucky thought. We'd keep that tho—keep it until we needed it.

We held a council of war. No use looking for Lade any more. Undoubtedly missed it. Rig-Rig probably 20 miles away; it was 30 from Lade, and no water of any kind between Lade and Rig-Rig. A day's run if we had good luck. Couldn't possibly do it on our water supply, and we knew there was no water of any kind between Lade and Rig-Rig. No basin near here. No use to look for water. Better make camp quietly, keep in the shade, lie down, conserve our energy—and just hope that somebody would come along. We hadn't seen a soul all day, but there must be some travelers on the road. Anyway, there was nothing else to do. No use running around sweating out what moisture we did have.

We lay down. Evening came, but I didn't sleep much that night. I watched the Southern Cross come up, then an hour later Alpha and Beta, the two-star constellation Centaurus which points to the Southern Cross. If that was south, then over there was northwest, America, dry amendment and all—there would be Kansas, "The Land of Shallow Water." Well, anyway these two stars weren't named Alpha and Omega! There was the Big Dipper—shaped just like the dipper that used to hang on the old iron pump back on the farm. Couldn't see any jackals tonight; couldn't even hear 'em howl. I believe I finally went to sleep.

Of course I lived thru this all right, or I wouldn't be telling about it. But I believe it was the tightest fix I was ever in. Tell you all about it next week.



The "Surprise Party"

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

HOW much importance do you attach to dreams? Dreams were accounted of great significance in olden times. The Bible contains many references to them. It was in a dream—or vision—that Paul got his impression that he should cross over into Europe, in response to the cry of the Man of Macedonia. Dreams are receiving much attention these days, at the hands of students of psychology. One school explains dreams by saying that they express wishes that we have been unable to satisfy, and have sought to banish from our minds. But these wishes refuse to be forgotten, and they reappear in symbolic form, in our dreams. If that theory is correct, it might have worked with Paul something like this: He had long hoped that he might carry the gospel message into Europe, even to Rome itself, the capital of the Empire. But, this appearing to be impossible, he had put the thought away as impracticable, and as apparently contrary to the mind of God. But the desire cannot be silenced, and one night he dreams that he sees a man calling to him, to come over and help. We are told that he straightway responded by embarking for the opposite shore, which seems as if he had been thinking about it. He felt that the dream was God's way of telling him to go ahead. Perhaps we have slighted the possibilities of dreams. Maybe God does, or would, if we would let Him, talk to us thru that medium. I here give one or two quotations from the daily journal of John Wesley. Wesley, the founder of what later became the Methodist church, was a man of intense activity and deep religious consecration. Of the effect of dreams on personal character, he says: "What I have to say touching visions, or dreams, is this: I know several persons in whom this great change was wrought in a dream, or during a strong representation to the eye of their mind, of Christ either on the cross or in glory. This is the fact; let any judge of it as they please. And that such a change was then wrought appears not from their shedding tears only, but from the whole tenor of their life, till then in many ways wicked; from that time holy, just, and good."

He relates many instances of how dreams pictured symbolically events that had taken place, altho the dreamer did not know it until afterward. For instance, a young woman was about to be married. Her lover had gone to Ireland, and was about to return and take her for his bride. While asleep she dreamed she saw him bend over her as if to embrace her, the left side of his head with a hideous gash in it, and streaming with blood. She awoke screaming, and brought the whole family to her bedside. It was some time before she could be calmed. Some days later a letter came, saying that the young man was up in the tower of the cathedral, watching the bells swing, as they were being rung. Suddenly one of them, which was upside down, turning again struck him on the side of the head, killing him instantly. He was struck on the same side of the head as his bride-to-be had seen, in her dream. This whole matter of dreams is being studied with much intensity, and in time it may be possible to put the subject to religious uses, as was done in olden times, and with greater accuracy.

Saint Paul's readiness to follow his vision is worth noting. He lost no time in packing his valise and buying a ticket for his destination. He was waiting and was ready. Delayed obedience often spoils results in religion, as in other things. He who hesitates is lost.

That our hero had been divinely guided was apparent. He had scarcely gotten started with his prayer meeting in Philippi when a woman of strong character attended, and became converted. She was a business woman, and evidently successful and respected. She had the tiny church come to her house for its meetings, and she entertained Paul while he was in the city. The soil was prepared, in advance, for him and his message. That is the way the Divine Spirit operates. When one is led of the Spirit he is pretty certain to find that leadership has prepared the way.

But that does not mean that all difficulties have been smoothed away.

The opposite, rather. It is more than likely that the person following this leadership will find himself in difficulty sooner or later. Religious faith is not a lightning rod that one can put up with which to keep off trouble. Many people think it is, and complain loudly the moment they suffer loss or hindrance. No, religion, if it is alive, may actually get us into difficulty sometimes. Of course that does not mean that we are to charge it up to religion if we have no horse sense, and get ourselves into trouble. Religious faith has never been a substitute for sense and never will be. If a man is a fool his religion will not save him from embarrassing situations. But, on the other hand, when we do our duty ever so carefully we may find that we have gotten into tight places, rather than escaped them.

So Paul, when he healed the slave-girl, and thus did a humane deed, found the whole town on his neck. Superstition and race hate and the love of money and all the rest of it got mixed up, and Paul and his companion were treated to a Roman beating and were thrust into prison. But out of this came a victory that was worth all their trouble and pain.

Lesson for August 19—Paul takes the Gospel to Europe. Acts 15:36 to 16:15. Golden Text—Acts 16:9.

New Capper Clubs Manager

BY G. E. FERRIS

Senator Capper is sorry he must tell all his good club friends that Philip Ackerman has had to leave the Capper Club office and go home for his health. For four years while he was manager, Mr. Ackerman did everything he could to help and to make club work more interesting and successful for his Capper Club members. Every club member will be glad to learn that Mr. Ackerman's health is much improved since he went to his home.

As your new club manager I am happy to have been chosen by Senator Capper to manage his pig and poultry clubs until he is able to choose a new Capper Club manager this fall. Just like I wrote in the letter I sent each club member, I want to do everything I can so you will get the most out of this year's club work. It is my wish that every member will continue the club work because I am interested in the progress of every club boy and girl. I hope if ever you or any of your club friends have a suggestion that will aid me in being of more help to the Capper Clubs that you will tell me about it promptly. Likewise I hope you will tell me immediately if ever I fail to do any of the things that will make this year's club work more successful for you.

I wonder if you are doing as much planning to be in Topeka for the Capper Clubs Reunion and to attend the Free State Fair on September 11 and 12, as I am planning that you shall get the most out of your visit while you are here? Both of these days are going to be so chock-full of fun and of things to see and learn that I am really going to feel sorry for any Capper Club member who does not get to come. Soon now you will learn of the big two days' club reunion which has been planned. Remember that if you and your folks come on the train to the reunion that you should ask your local ticket agent for the reduced round-trip fare.

Farmers Cut Their Debts

Farmers in the four states which comprise the district of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, during July, paid off indebtedness to the bank aggregating \$422,928.42, according to the monthly report just released of A. N. Rochester, treasurer. Of this amount \$313,000 was the amount of complete loans paid off, and \$109,928.42 represented the amount of partial payments. There were 83 loans paid off during the month, 35 of them by Kansas farmers, who reduced their farm indebtedness by \$180,000.

If woman's intuition is so wonderful, then why does she ask so many questions?



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101 Farm uses of concrete

Farm Crops and Markets

The Cattle Movement From the Flint Hills Has Increased, With Offerings of Excellent Quality

THE Kansas corn crop is making fine progress. Much of the wheat acreage for 1929 already has been plowed or listed—conditions have been unusually favorable for this work. Pastures continue in excellent condition. The cattle movement from the Flint Hill pastures has increased, with offerings of excellent quality and condition. Several carloads of breeding ewes and western lambs have been contracted for fall delivery in northeastern counties. Scattered outbreaks of hog cholera and necrotic enteritis are indicated. A dairy survey conducted by the Garden City Chamber of Commerce indicates the prospects are good for a cheese factory in Finney county in the near future. A dry lot cattle-feeding experiment was started in Clay county August 1 in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Increased marketings and slaughter of lambs, accompanied by an improved consumptive demand for lamb, and a continued good world demand for wool, are indicated during the next nine months, according to the mid-summer sheep and wool outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. With reference to the long-time outlook the bureau says "sheep production in the United States has been rapidly expanding and suggests the need for considerable caution in regard to further expansion."

"The lamb crop of 1928, as indicated by the June lamb survey, was 8 per cent larger than in 1927. Practically all of the increase was in the western lamb states. The largest increases in western lambs were in the early lambing areas of these states and in the late lambing states."

The keen demand for ewe lambs, as shown by the high reported prices current in the West, indicates that few ewe lambs of desirable type for range breeding flocks will be shipped for slaughter this fall. An increase of around 800,000 head of sheep and lambs, both native and western, in shipments, either to markets or direct to feedlots, from August to November, seems likely. This increase of 800,000 head will be reflected in federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs during the nine months, August, 1928, to April, 1929. How this increase will be distributed during this period depends on the proportions of the western supply that go to immediate slaughter or to feedlots.

In view of the favorable prospects for an increased production of feed grains this year over last and the scarcity and higher prices of feeding cattle, a good demand for feeding lambs is anticipated this fall.

Some improvement in the consumer demand for lamb is indicated according to the report, which states that "with the probable purchasing power of consumers better than in the last six months of 1927, with smaller supplies and higher prices of competing meats, and an apparent upward trend in the demand for lamb, both per capita and that due to population growth, a better consumer demand for lamb seems probable during the last half of 1928 and early 1929 than during this period a year earlier."

"The relatively high prices of live lambs this year as compared with carcass prices may be largely attributed to the increase in wool and pelt values. The present relationship between price and the quantity of lamb moving into consumption indicates that the higher general price level of all commodities may be a contributing factor in supporting the present level of prices of dressed lamb."

Summarizing the wool situation, the report says that "the world demand for wool in 1929 seems likely to continue as good or better than in 1928. Increased business activity, general growth of population, a continuation of the economic recovery of European countries, and increasing industrial-

This probably will result in a late movement of the spring pig crop.

"Every forward looking hog producer studies the corn-hog ratios carefully when planning his breeding and feeding operations. The price at the time too often influences the decision as to how many brood sows to keep. This is evident from the 15 per cent decrease in the number of sows to farrow this fall. Prices were slumping in May down around \$7 and \$8. It appeared like a poor season to breed a lot of sows, especially with corn selling at 90 cents and \$1. The corn-hog ratios have been frequently discussed, but will bear repetition.

"Over a long period of time the average market price of hogs equals the average market value of 11.4 bushels of corn, or in other words, the average ratio between corn and hog prices equals 11.4. Thus the differential between the price of hogs and the value of 11.4 bushels of corn is a measure of the profitability of hog production. When corn is relatively cheap compared with hog prices hog production is expanded, and when corn prices are relatively high compared with hog prices hog production is curtailed.

"The major fluctuations in corn prices are largely the result of the size of the corn crop, and the cyclical swings in hog prices are caused by the marked periodic changes in hog production. These changes in hog production are caused by the changes in the relationship between the price of corn and hogs. The variations in the size of the corn crop, therefore, are largely responsible for the cyclical swings in hog production.

"The unfavorable feeding relation between corn and hog prices that began early in 1923, which was made more unfavorable by the small corn crop in 1924, caused a sharp curtailment in hog production, resulting in reduced marketings and higher hog prices in 1925 and in 1926. This situation, accompanied by relatively low corn prices, in turn increased hog production and market supplies, which was largely responsible for the major decline in hog prices that took place after the middle of 1926. The price cycle, which has just been completed, was similar in many respects to the price cycle that began in early 1908 and ended in late 1911.

"Unless mid-summer corn prospects are unduly discounted, feeder pigs are going to be in demand this fall. Supplies of hogs available for markets during the next 12 months will be considerably less than during the last year, and present indications are that both the domestic and foreign demand for pork will show greater strength.

"In the cattle department the important question is whether to contract feeding animals at going prices, or to wait. Range men and Corn Belt feeders are sparing on prices, trying to arrive at a figure which will leave both a profit. Asking figures are around \$1.50 higher at this time than a year ago, and indications are that we have a seller's market. The spread between the finished steers and the common varieties has widened. Favorable corn prospects make cattle look desirable to the feeder, altho his experience has taught him that there apparently is a limit to what the consumer will pay for his finished product. Cheaper dairy stuff can be substituted again if prices go too high. Unless unforeseen conditions arise, feeders will probably pay more for desirable animals later in the fall than they would have had to pay earlier."

Seeds Are Tested Free

BY J. W. ZAHNLEY

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture operates a seed laboratory at Manhattan to test all kinds of field crop seeds for purity and germination. These tests are made for farmers and seedmen free of charge, and everyone who has seed for sale or to plant is urged to have it tested. A test for purity will tell whether the seed can be planted without danger of spreading noxious weeds, and a test for germination will guard against planting seed that will not grow.

On July 1, 1925, the first Kansas seed law became effective, making it necessary to attach to each lot of field seed which is sold in this state a label showing certain information about the seed. The label on tested seed must show the purity and germination and date the germination test was made and certain other pertinent information. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture was made responsible for the administration of the law. In order that everyone might get the purity and germination of seed they have for sale, the State Board of Agriculture established the State Seed Laboratory at Manhattan. The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College had been operating a seed laboratory for a number of years, and this laboratory was reorganized and new equipment purchased to handle the increased volume of work made necessary under the new seed law. Before purchasing any new equipment, the director of the laboratory visited several of the leading seed laboratories in the United States in order that only the best and most satisfactory equipment would be placed in the Kansas laboratory. As a result, the Kansas State Seed Laboratory is one of the most modern in both equipment and methods in the United States.

The persons who are responsible for the seed testing work are thoroughly competent, because of years of training and experience. The chief analyst, Mrs. E. P. Harling, has been doing seed purity work continuously for 17 years. She received her first two years of training in the seed laboratory of the University of Minnesota, under two of the most capable men in the country in seed analytical work, and for the last 15 years has been doing seed analysis in this state. Mrs. Harling is responsible for all the purity work, and maintains a high standard of carefulness and accuracy. The germination work is done by Mrs. R. G. Fleming, who had had seven years of experience in that line of work. The accuracy of the germination work is not excelled by any other laboratory in this country. In addition to experts in purity and germination work, the State Board of Agriculture employs a registrar who has charge of all the

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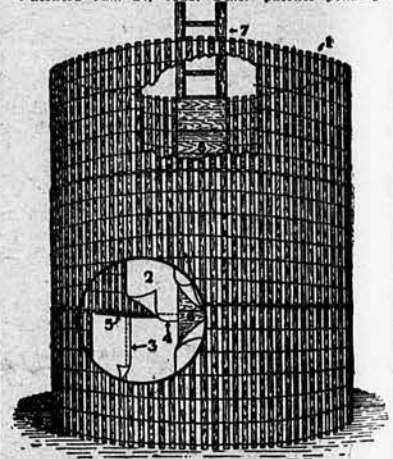
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laboratory records and makes out the certificates of seed examination. Miss Della Noll handles this work, and she is capable and efficient. She is a business college graduate and has had three years of experience in seed laboratory work. These facts are mentioned in order that you may know that the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is adequately equipped, and that its personnel is made up of highly trained and competent workers.

It would be impossible to estimate the value of the work of the State Seed Laboratory. Some idea of the extent of its work may be obtained by quoting some figures to show the amount and kind of work done. During the three years that the laboratory has been operated by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 10,000 samples have been tested for purity, and 14,859 germination tests have been made, which means that 5 million individual seeds have been counted for germination, and that number examined again for the record of their viability. Twenty-two thousand samples have been received. Further evidence of the value of this work is found in the fact that of this vast number of samples received for test, 680 lots showed a germination of below 50 per cent, many of which contained practically all dead seed. These 680 lots represented sufficient seed to plant thousands of acres, which if they had been planted with this low quality seed would have resulted in a loss to the farmers of Kansas far in excess of the money required to operate the state seed laboratory for many years to come. Besides preventing the planting of thousands of acres to seed that would not grow, the laboratory has reported on 871 lots of seed which contained so much of the three noxious weeds, bindweed, dodder and Johnson grass, that the seed was unsalable under the Kansas Seed Law. Finding these 871 lots of seed that were unfit for planting has prevented spreading those noxious weeds to hundreds of acres of Kansas farm land. There have been 229 lots that were not named correctly and had to be regarded as misbranded. Checking the sale of such seed or correcting the variety name has protected many persons against planting seed which was not true to name. One of the greatest benefits derived from the seed laboratory has been from testing seed which the farmer raises for his own use. Frequently, such seed is below expectation in germinability, and if planted at the usual rate would result in heavy loss on account of a poor stand. After the seed laboratory report of low germination is received, the farmer either obtains stronger seed from his seedsmen or his neighbor, or plants a little thicker to make up for the seeds that will not grow, and much of the loss that he might have had is prevented.

In addition to seed testing, the laboratory aids in the control of weeds by identifying samples that are sent in and recommending the best methods known for combating the weeds which are identified. During the last three years, 1,673 such samples have been received. In many cases this service has helped the farmer to discover his noxious weeds and to enable him to begin the fight for control of such weeds before they become widely distributed over the farm.

The services of the seed laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture are free to every citizen of Kansas. Its functions are to make Kansas agriculture better and more profitable by encouraging the use of better seed and helping to discover and eliminate crop seed which is unfit for planting. Every farmer who has tried it agrees that it pays to have seed tested before planting in order to know whether it will grow or whether it contains seed of noxious weeds. The State Seed Laboratory will give you this information free, if you will send a sample to be tested. Such samples should be addressed to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan.

Everyone who sells crop seeds in this state for planting should know something of the Kansas seed law. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture publishes a bulletin containing a copy of the law and rules and regulations regarding its administration and explaining how to comply with the law. A copy of this bulletin will be sent free to anyone who will write to the Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, requesting a copy. This bulletin explains how to collect samples of seed for test, the amount of each kind of seed required for official test and tells how to wrap and send the samples. Get a copy of this bulletin and read it carefully, and make good use of the free services of the State Seed Laboratory. Kansas has a good seed law, and the laboratory operating under this law is rendering valuable service to the people of the state. We hope you will make good use of the seed laboratory and co-operate with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in its efforts to make the seed law and the state seed laboratory as beneficial as possible to the people of Kansas. Let us all work together to bring about the use of better and cleaner seed and to prevent the spread of noxious weeds on the farms of this great state of Kansas.

Cloud—Farmers have been very busy with the wheat crop—stacking or threshing. The ground is in fine condition for plowing, and there will be an average wheat acreage down this year. Corn is making an excellent growth.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot—and we have been having lots of rain. Wet fields have delayed plowing for the wheat

crop of 1928. Corn is doing very well, altho some of the stalks were blown over by the high winds. A great deal of tough wheat has been threshed this year. Several public sales have been held recently; cattle, hogs and chickens sold at unusually high prices.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—We have been having too much wet weather; no threshing is being done, and very little plowing. Farm work is backward. Crops were never in better condition at this season. Corn, especially, is doing unusually well. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 19c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain recently. Much of the corn is doing very well, while some fields were injured a little by the dry weather in July. The hay crop, especially timothy and red top, is very good. Farmers are hauling off a great many loads of old corn to market. Pastures are doing well. Files are numerous. Farm help is scarce. A few of my neighbors have been plowing for wheat. This is a great watermelon country, and the outlook for this crop is promising. So long as we can have plenty of watermelon juice we shall not worry about Al Smith being elected President. Corn, 85c to 88c; wheat, \$1.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Corn is doing well. Wet weather did considerable damage to the wheat. Threshing has started, with fairly good yields.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We are still having plenty of rain! Threshing and farm work have been delayed by wet weather. All farm crops are doing well. We never had a better prospect for corn. Files are numerous. Not much corn or wheat is being sold. Barley, 50c to 55c; cream, 39c; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Weltz.

Greenwood—The weather is very dry and rain is needed badly. Pastures are getting dry, and cattle are being moved to market. Corn will be cut short in its yield unless rain comes soon. Wheat yields this year were about 25 bushels an acre; oats from 25 to 55 bushels.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Occasional showers keep the corn growing and the pastures in fine condition. Plowing for fall wheat is still going forward with a rush. Wheat, 93c; corn, 92c; oats, 48c; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; potatoes, 20c a peck; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We had some heavy rains a few days ago, which were very welcome. Corn and alfalfa are doing well. Fruit is scarce, except grapes. But few potatoes have been dug so far. Prices are low. Spring chickens are rather scarce. Oats, 40c; bran, \$1.75; peaches, \$2 a bushel.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Most of the wheat has been either threshed or stacked. As was the case last year, the best corn is on the uplands. Prairie grass is making a fine growth. Road dragging is a big job these days. Horse files are numerous. Chinch bugs, however, are scarce. Soft wheat, \$1.12; hard wheat, 95c; corn, 90c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Millet and hay crops are doing well. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat. The weather has been very favorable for corn, and the outlook for this crop is excellent. Shipped in peaches, \$2.25 a bushel; wheat, 95c; corn, 90c; potatoes, 60c; eggs, 25c; cream, 39c.—J. D. Stagg.

Montgomery—Oats have produced good yields of high quality grain, but the wheat here did not do so well as had been expected. A shower a few days ago was welcome. Grass fat cattle are being moved to market. Cream, 38c; eggs, 22c; hens, 17c; fries, 23c.—A. M. Butler.

Neosho—The last two months of warm weather following a backward spring have been very helpful to crops. Crops are doing well. Livestock is in excellent condition. Wheat, 90c; corn, \$1; oats, 40c; potatoes, 75c; hens, 17c; eggs, 23c; butter, 37c.—James D. McHenry.

Phillips—The weather has been quite cool. We had a good rain a few days ago that put the rivers out of their banks. Farmers are just getting started with their threshing again. The corn and feed crops are doing well, especially the corn. There is plenty of farm labor. Roads are in good condition.—Martha Ashley.

Rawlins—We have had a great deal of wet weather since May 5, and all crops are backward. This has delayed wheat harvest greatly.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—Several inches of rain fell here in the last week. Corn is doing very well. Prospects are good for a large yield. Farmers are having some difficulty in caring for small grain, because of the wet weather. Some plowing is being done. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 70c to 1.05; corn, 82c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 24c; springs, 24c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Plowing for wheat is the big job these days. Some corn fields are quite weedy, due to the excessive wet weather. A few public sales are being held, with about average prices prevailing. Wheat, 90c; eggs 23c; cream, 38c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some really hot weather recently. A very high proportion of the wheat and oats was stacked this year. Corn is making an excellent growth. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat. Livestock is doing well. Farm labor is plentiful. Wheat, \$1.12; eggs, 25c; hogs, 9c to 10c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Wet weather continues. Corn has been rather backward but it is doing much better now. Threshing is at a standstill. Kafir, cane and millet are in first class condition. A few sales have been held here recently, with good prices prevailing. At a recent sale the cattle averaged about \$65 a head. Corn, 80c; wheat, 80c to \$1 a bushel, depending on the moisture content.—S. O. Thomas.

Rush—Harvesting with combines is at a standstill, due to the wet weather we have been having. Much of the wheat that is now remaining in the fields cannot be saved. Farm work is making but slow progress, due to the wet fields. Spring crops are making a fine growth—and this also is true with the weeds. Pastures are in excellent condition. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and the ground is very wet. Corn is doing unusually well, and we likely will raise the largest crop in years. Hogs and cattle are doing well. Cream, 39c; eggs, 22c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Most of the wheat has been threshed. Yields were from 8 to 20 bushels an acre, with an average of about 10 or 12. The average yield of oats was about 25 (Continued on Page 21)

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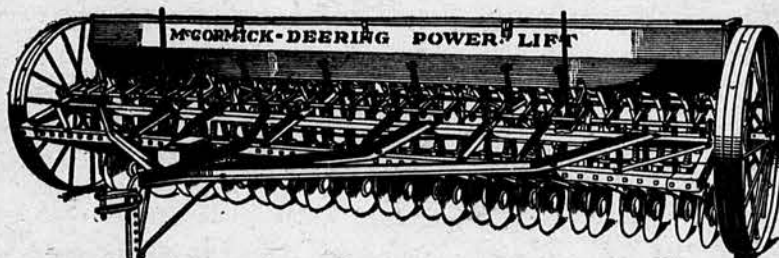
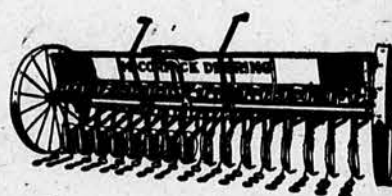
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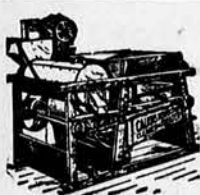


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And Now for Higher Yields!

Growers Ask Questions and College Specialists Give Helpful Answers

BY G. E. FERRIS

WHICH is the most important leg of a three legged stool? Which operation of wheat farming is the most important? Just as the three legged stool will not stand without all of its legs, so has it been outlined by agricultural specialists to thousands of wheat farmers who visited the wheat festivals held in the Kansas wheat belt the last three weeks that they cannot make the most money raising wheat unless in their operations they give due attention to the varieties of wheat raised, the control of smut and insects, soil management and moisture conservation and the storing and the intelligent marketing of their crop.

Starting at Lyons on July 31 with a crowd of 9,000, the 1928 Kansas Wheat Belt Program begun in 1925 by the Kansas State Agricultural College continued with all day meetings at Kingman, Wichita, Anthony, Wellington, Newton, Pratt, Protection, Ashland, Meade, Dodge City, Garden City, Ness City, Larned, Holsington and Hutchinson. The average crowd attending each of these meetings was 2,500 wheat farmers who were anxious to learn the methods by which they could best improve their farming operations.

Herman Praeger, 1927 Kansas Wheat Champion, talked to the folks at each wheat festival and told how he and Mrs. Praeger, with their family of four boys and one girl, farm in Barton county. At each wheat festival was selected the 1928 county wheat champion from among three to nine contestants in each county. Each county wheat champion was scored on the wheat yield from his contest field of at least 40 acres, his production methods and the wheat's protein test. George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, presented each county wheat champion with a championship certificate and explained regarding the \$600 which his organization will award during Farm and Home Week next winter at the Kansas State Agricultural College to the first, second and third best wheat growers in Kansas selected from these county champions.

More Time for Questions

Since 1925 the Kansas Wheat Belt Programs have been held on wheat festival trains run by co-operating railroads. This year, in order to allow at each scheduled stop for farmers to get personal answers to their problems, the exhibits arranged by the agricultural college specialists were displayed under a large tent. The thousands of farmers who visited each of these booths were appreciative of having time enough to talk personally with the specialist in charge of each booth and to learn the answers to problems which will mean more profit from their wheat farming operations.

C. E. Graves of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Division had charge of the wheat festival meetings.

Soil management and moisture conservation questions were discussed and answered for the wheat festival visitors by R. I. Throckmorton and E. B. Wells of the state agricultural college and by E. H. Coles, dry land farming specialist with the Garden City Experiment Station. The farmers who obtained answers from these men will raise more wheat an acre if they will remember these answers: A crop of weeds will use as much moisture as a crop of wheat. For every week the tillage operation can be advanced, the yield usually may be expected to increase 1 bushel an acre. Moisture conservation and added soil fertility by means of weed control and incorporation of organic matter are the principal results of early seedbed preparation. When stubble is burned the sponge (organic matter) which holds the moisture is destroyed. Raising corn, kafir and wheat in wide-spaced rows is a practice which results in equal and often increased yields. Consistent high yields and lack of crop

failures on ground fallowed until seeded emphasize the value of summer fallowing with any tool that will kill the weeds, keep the surface roughly cloddy, to allow moisture penetration and prevent soil blowing, and turn up the least possible amount of fresh soil.

Better Crops From Graded Seed

Specialist E. G. Kelly's booth on insect control was accorded more interest by the festival crowds than was any other booth with "the big show." In this booth the visitors learned about the control of false wire worms, grasshoppers and Hessian fly. Fall infestation of Hessian fly comes from the presence of the fly on volunteer wheat and wheat stubble of the previous summer. Spring infestation results from the presence of the fly on volunteer and early sown wheat of the previous fall. Methods of control which Mr. Kelly recommends are: 1, disk or use the one-way plow immediately after harvest; 2, plow early and cover the stubble; 3, prevent the adult fly from escaping by following the plow with a harrow or drag; 4, starve the fly by keeping down the volunteer; 5, when using a lister in seedbed preparation, wait until the safe seeding date to sow wheat; and 6, get your neighbor to practice control methods.

Seed wheat improvement was stressed vigorously at each wheat festival meeting by H. M. Bajner, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He believes that the farmer is better paid for the time he spends in cleaning, grading and treating his seed wheat than for any other work he performs incident to raising a wheat crop. He likes the thoro work done by the Calkins combination cleaner, grader and treater which was exhibited to festival visitors. Mr. Bajner explained that even tho the best adapted varieties of wheat such as Turkey, Kanred, Kharkof and Black-hull, in South-Central Kansas, contains as little as 1 per cent of rye that the wheat is lowered one grade.

C. E. Graves and Arthur Bartel of the agricultural college answered questions asked regarding wheat smut. To the farmers who visited their booth they explained that conditions which bring about the sprouting of smut spores at the same time the wheat is sprouting are favorable for high smut infection. Smut spores germinate best in a cold, damp seedbed. However, early seeding of wheat will not always control smut, because a cold rain as early as September 10 may moisten and cool the seedbed enough to germinate smut spores. Mr. Graves' answer to the question of how to account for the same seed planted in two different fields yielding a smutty crop in one field and very little smut in the other is that for some reason the soil temperature and moisture conditions were right for the simultaneous germination of the smut spores and the seed wheat in the field that showed the high smut infection, whereas the field with a low smut infection did not have those favorable conditions. He says that smut infestation can be cut to 3 per cent the first year if each bushel of seed wheat is treated with 2 ounces of chemically pure copper carbonate. With the same treatment, little or no smut will show up the second year.

Send for Market Information

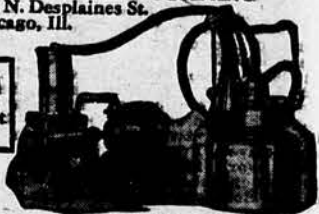
When wheat raisers market an unrestricted amount of wheat during the first month after harvest, they must expect to allow the local elevator man a bigger margin for handling their wheat. He must buy the wheat so fast that he is given no opportunity to mix with better wheat that which contains rye and smut and kernels of high moisture content and with a low protein test before he ships, explains W. E. Grimes and E. A. Stokdyk of the Kansas State Agricultural College. These men advised also that the wheat grower who has some idea of what he is doing in selling his wheat is more like-

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ly to "hit" a good market, even if not the best, more often than the man who is shooting wild. Intelligent market information will be sent free each month to any Kansas wheat grower if he will send his request for this information to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

How to install water in the house for as little as \$50 was featured in the booth in charge of Miss May Miles and Miss Marguerite Harper of the college extension division. Women festival visitors also gained many points on kitchen colors and arrangement from the five kitchen models in the booth. The 4-H club booth was in charge of State 4-H Club Leader M. H. Coe, his assistant, Miss Edna Bender, and A. J. Schoth of the college. James W. Linn, extension dairyman from the college, discussed dairying with the wheat belt farmers who are interested in that means of providing a regular income and steady employment. C. K. Shedd, extension agricultural engineer, talked and answered questions about efficient farm machinery and plans for farm buildings. Inspector F. M. Aiman of the State Board of Agriculture reiterated to his booth's visitors that all seeds sold for seeding purposes must be labeled as required by the Kansas seed law.

Those organizations and institutions sponsoring the Kansas Wheat Belt Program begun in 1925 and who co-operated in making the wheat festivals of this year so very much worth while include: The Kansas State Agricultural College, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the International Harvester Company of America, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas Dairy Association, the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Kansas Cream Improvement Association and county farm bureaus.

Fewer Pigs, Better Care

With the assurance of a decrease in the hog population this year and confident predictions of marketing specialists that the hog market has begun its upward swing in the price cycle, hog producers can well turn their attention to efficient production methods.

The practice of raising hogs on clean ground and with clean equipment probably has done more to make hog raising profitable for farmers who used it than any other production method. One Kansas farmer found that he could produce 100 pounds of pork on six bushels of corn and 20 pounds of tankage by raising his pigs on clean ground. His neighbors who had unthrifty pigs found that it required 10 bushels of corn and 30 pounds of tankage in the production of the same weight of pork under the old fashioned system of management.

Thorough cleaning of pens and equipment in the farrowing house, the first step in the McLean county system, can best be done when the equipment is modern, preferably of steel. Scrubbing with plenty of lye-water and an application of a good disinfectant afterward lessens the danger of the young pigs picking up round worm eggs and disease germs.

Remodeling and preparation of the hog house can best be done before the beginning of cold weather. Pens can be patched up or rebuilt, damp floors can be plank to make them warmer and dryer and ventilation systems can be installed in houses which are frosty and unhealthy in winter and in which hogs are subject to "flu" and other respiratory diseases. In some cases it may be necessary to line frame houses inside the studding and rafters with boards or insulating material so that the house can be kept warm and the temperature uniform.

Litter carriers and fed carts save many steps in large hog houses and can be installed with little trouble. Running water piped into the hog house also is a great convenience and a time and labor saver.

After the growing litters are transferred to pasture and housed in individual sheds, much of the work of caring for them can be eliminated by the use of self-feeders and automatic waterers.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

bushels. Folks are busy plowing for wheat. Corn and the other row crops are in fine condition. Wheat, 91c; corn, 85c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 37c.—E. L. Stocking.

Washington—We have had plenty of rain recently; corn and the pastures are doing well. The third crop of alfalfa is doing well. It will make a good crop. A great deal of plowing for wheat already has been done. Quite a good deal of grain was stacked, and there is some to be threshed yet that is in the shock. Wheat, 93c; corn, 86c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Largest Wheat Crop on Record

This year's Kansas winter wheat crop is estimated by J. C. Mohler as the largest on record. An average of 17 bushels an acre on 10,532,000 acres harvested places this year's production at 179,044,000 bushels. This has been approached only once before, in 1914, when an average yield of 20.5 bushels an acre on 8,600,000 acres yielded 176,300,000 bushels. This year's crop is 161 per cent as large as last year's crop of 111,283,000 bushels, and 154 per cent as large as the 116,443,000-bushel average Kansas crop in the last five years. Had it not been for losses occasioned by hail, floods and a wet, delayed harvest it is entirely possible that Kansas could have equaled the average yield recorded in 1914. Most of the western and north central counties were hampered through the harvest by continuous rains, wet fields and dewy mornings that hindered and limited the use of combines. Considerable wheat was still in the fields and unharvested on August 1, badly lodged and shattering, with prospects that some of it would never be harvested. The average quality of this year's wheat crop is estimated at 86 per cent, compared with 87 per cent last year and 96 per cent in 1926. Reports from about 500 operators of mills and elevators indicates that 35 per cent of this year's wheat will grade No. 1; 29 per cent No. 2; 17 per cent No. 3; 11 per cent No. 4; 4 per cent No. 5; and 3 per cent sample. Last year on the same basis the percentage estimated were: 42 per cent No. 1; 29 per cent No. 2; 17 per cent No. 3; 7 per cent No. 4; 3 per cent No. 5; and 2 per cent sample.

The Kansas corn crop came up to August 1 with about the best average condition ever recorded. The rating is 90 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent a month ago, 83 per cent a year ago, and a 10-year August average of 73 per cent. This condition, based on past experience, justifies an expectation of an average yield of about 27 bushels an acre, this year on 6,723,000 acres, for a potential crop of 181,521,000 bushels. Last year's corn crop was estimated at 176,910,000 bushels on 5,897,000 acres. The five-year average Kansas corn crop has been 120,170,000 bushels. The present statement of possibilities takes into consideration average limiting control factors during the period from now till harvest time. Should the last half of the growing season prove as favorable as the first half the state could exceed this forecast materially; should this month prove unfavorable to crop development the outcome might be materially less. Corn is now in the critical stage in most of the state, tasseling and silking with early corn in the hard roasting stage in southern counties. Present soil moisture is ample, and the only deterring factor of moment is weediness in many fields from abundant rain and lack of cultivation in the later stages of growth. Stand is estimated at 91 per cent perfect.

Preliminary estimates place this year's oats production at 41,363,000 bushels on 1,882,000 acres, compared with 32,477,000 bushels last year and the five-year average of 35,224,000 bushels. Quality is rated at 91 per cent, against last year's 80 per cent and 87 per cent in 1926. Weights a bushel and yields were better than anticipated in the early season. This year's barley crop is estimated at 17,825,000 bushels on 633,000 acres, against last year's 5,695,000 bushels and the five-year average of 8,539,000 bushels. Spring wheat promises 476,000 bushels, against the five-year average of 70,000 bushels. Rye estimate is for 459,000 bushels, compared with last year's 576,000 bushels. Flax production estimate is for 178,000 bushels, against last year's 170,000 bushels.

The grain sorghum outlook picked up rapidly during July, and the August 1 rating is 87 per cent of normal, compared with 74 per cent a month ago and 80 per cent a year ago. There is some weediness and lack of cultivation, and some fields show poor stands from washing rains, but the growth is generally more advanced than a year ago, and moisture conditions are much more favorable now than then. This August condition justifies an expectation of a crop of 32,974,000 bushels this year, with average control factors from now till harvest time. Last year's crop was estimated at 32,487,000 bushels on the same acreage estimated as now growing. The August condition of broomcorn in Southwestern Kansas is 81 per cent, last month 77 per cent, last year 70 per cent. A crop of 7,638 tons of brush is indicated as probable, compared with 5,062 tons last year on a much smaller acreage.

Yield of alfalfa to August 1 is estimated at 1.75 tons, compared with 1.68 tons last year to August 1. Alfalfa condition is 89 per cent of normal; wild hay 93 per cent; Sudan grass, 94 per cent; millet hay 92 per cent; Sweet clover 92 per cent; all timothy and clover alone or mixed 84 per cent. Present prospect is for 3,645,000 tons of tame hay this year, of which about 2,375,000 tons will be alfalfa, compared with 4,245,000 tons of tame hay last year, of which 2,284,000 tons were alfalfa. Prospect is for 1,057,000 tons of wild hay, compared with last year's 1,231,000 tons. The sorghum forage crop is rated at 93 per cent of normal condition on August 1. Pasture condition is 97 per cent of normal, compared with 95 per cent a month ago and 87 per cent a year ago.

Oats Made 100 Bushels

Herman Kock, who lives 10 miles southwest of Clay Center, threshed a 10-acre field of oats a few days ago that produced 1,000 bushels, or 100 bushels an acre.

Those anxious to invest in a going concern should make sure which way it is going.

The Proof of the Pudding



Picture taken in June 1928 of the J. B. Springer farm in Mayes county, Eastern Oklahoma, showing winter wheat and oats in shock, with farm buildings in background.

From time to time during the past several weeks we have invited the readers of Kansas Farmer to come to Eastern Oklahoma to secure bargains in farm lands in an all-year climate adapted for diversified farming, dairying and hog, cattle, sheep and poultry raising.

We hereby renew the invitation and suggest that this is the season of the year in which you may verify, with your own eyes, our statements as to the advantages we offer you here.

A wise man once said, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and it is our earnest desire and purpose to prove to you, conclusively, that we have in that portion of Eastern Oklahoma that was formerly the Cherokee Nation a combination of climate, soil and market conditions unsurpassed in any other section of America.

What Paul Stritzke and his family have done here you and your family may do. We show here a picture of a field of soy beans on the Stritzke farm in Rodgers county, Eastern Oklahoma, from a photograph taken July 5, 1928.



Standing in the field from left to right are J. W. Johnson, cashier, State Bank of Tulsa; Mr. Stritzke; Lee McLean of Farmersville, Illinois, and the two youngest of the five Stritzke boys. On that date the three older boys were plowing land from which the wheat and oats had just been removed preparatory to planting it to soy beans. Two profitable crops are thus grown in one season on the same land.

If evidence is wanted as to whether farming pays in Eastern Oklahoma the experience of this genial man and his splendid wife and boys is conclusive. Paul Stritzke came from Germany in 1903. After working about five years as a farm hand he rented a farm in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, which he occupied for ten years. In 1917 he purchased for \$40.00 per acre the 195 acres which is now the family home, assuming a mortgage that was on the land.

The buildings were shacks and what little fence there was, was dilapidated. But little of the land was then in cultivation. Today the farm is as interesting as an agricultural exposition. Every acre is in a high state of cultivation, meadow or pasture. All is fenced and cross fenced hog tight. A good two-story electric lighted house, two large modern barns, hog house, poultry house and all that sort of thing.

Growing on the farm are corn, wheat, oats, cow peas, soy beans, alfalfa, blue grass, orchard grass, red clover and a native prairie meadow. The orchard contains a great variety of apples as well as peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries. The trees, most of them ten years old, are strong and thrifty.

Mrs. Stritzke presides over the house, the wonderful flower garden and a vegetable garden containing a greater variety of edible plants than it seems possible to produce on one plot of ground; while her flock of poultry would be the envy of the most fastidious fancier.

Under the trees several stands of bees, ignoring all union regulations, storing up honey for market and family use.

Five fine Duroc brood sows with 43 fifty-pound pigs assisted by several calves are doing their level best to keep ahead of the growth of a five-acre Sweet clover pasture. In the larger pasture are dairy cows, horses and sheep.

During the eleven years the Stritzke family have occupied this farm they have not had a single failure. Corn has averaged as high as sixty bushels per acre for the entire acreage in that crop. Wheat better than 30 bushels and the farm has a record of 84 bushels of oats to the acre.

The improvements they have placed on this farm could not be duplicated for \$5,000.00. The farm is paid for and we have the statement from a trustworthy outside source that the Stritzke bank balance is well up in four figures.

In the experience and success of this modest, intelligent and happy real American family, typical as they are of scores of other thrifty farm families here is found "the proof of the pudding."

We receive many inquiries as to social, educational and religious conditions here. Our people are as law-abiding as in any of the older settled states. Ample grade and high school facilities are provided in all parts of the several counties. There is as much culture and education and we believe, more community spirit here.

Full provision is made for the spiritual interests of the new settler. All the leading Protestant denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian and others are represented. We are just now locating a number of Catholic families in an established parish where they are cordially welcomed by people of their faith. There are members of three branches of the Mennonite church already established here while in one neighborhood a German Lutheran settlement is being planned.

By advising us of your church affiliation or preference you will aid us greatly in helping you to find a congenial location.

You can buy a farm home from the National Colonization Company for less money and on easier terms than through any other source. We sell direct. We do not list with local agents. Thus we can and do save you money and are able to make the down payment much smaller than were we compelled to pay out commissions to real estate agents.

No matter how limited your resources, if you are "on the square" and have the backing of a good family do not jump to the conclusion that you cannot buy a farm home from us at a price and on terms that will enable you to pay for it. Notice our new address. To accommodate our customers from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and other states to the North and East we have established an office at Vinita, Oklahoma, the Northern Gateway either by train or auto into Eastern Oklahoma.

Write us at once for our new illustrated descriptive literature which contains map showing counties, principal cities and towns and the highways and railroads leading in all directions. It is free for the asking.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY

Jones-Bagby Building,

Vinita, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY,
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma

Gentlemen: Please send me free descriptive literature and details of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Name..... R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....



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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion 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. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words, and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding 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	One time
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....\$2.60
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....2.70
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....2.80
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....2.90
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....3.00
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....3.10
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....3.20
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....3.30
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....3.40
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....3.50
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....3.60
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....3.70
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....3.80
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....3.90
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....4.00
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....4.10
			42.....4.20
			43.....4.30
			44.....4.40
			45.....4.50
			46.....4.60
			47.....4.70
			48.....4.80
			49.....4.90
			50.....5.00

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. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS, large breed, \$9.50 hundred. Leghorns \$7.50. Assorted \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP! OUR SUMMER chicks make winter layers. Twelve best varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

July, August Bargains

On chicks, Buff, White, Banded Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$8; 200-\$15; 500-\$38. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Assorted heavies, 100-\$7.50; 200-\$14; 500-\$34. Light Brahmas, 100-\$10; 200-\$19. Leftovers, 100-\$6.50; 200-\$12; 500-\$30. We pay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE

BIG BONE TYPE, JANUARY, FEBRUARY. March hatched. Cockerels, \$1.50; 1½-year hens, \$1.25; 1½-year cocks, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Barcus, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BEST QUALITY BUFF MINORCA MAY cockerels, \$1.00 each. Thos. Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS: APRIL hatch, \$1.25. Pekin ducks. Ed Bruenger, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING—MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorca chicks \$12.00. Eggs \$5.00-100 postpaid. Guaranteed. Advance orders 1c less per chick. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

COCKERELS—S. C. R. I. REDS FROM ACCREDITED and trapnested hens with records of not less than 200 eggs. Delivered any postoffice, \$2.50. Henry Howell, Shallow Water, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT. LAPTAD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7.50 BUSHEL. SWEET CLOVER yellow, \$5.00. Robt. Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED KANRED AND TURKEY seed wheat. Write Agronomy Department, Manhattan, Kan., for prices and samples.

IMPROVED BURBANK SEED WHEAT, clear of rye certified, 58 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7. SWEET CLOVER \$3.90. Timothy \$2.50, all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Tonn's Redhull Wheat

"The wheat that stands up better." Stands up when others lodge. A heavy yielder, does not shatter or winter-kill. Compares with Turkey in milling and baking test. Higher in protein. Limited supply available. \$2.50 bushel. Sacked P. O. B. Write for full particulars to F. E. Tonn & Sons, Haven, Kan.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueller-629 U. S. National, Denver, Colo.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO. GOOD, SWEET, CHEWING. 3 pounds, 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

SUMMER SPECIAL: GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Tobacco Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: CRANK SHAFT FOR 35-50 Avery tractor T. B. motor. Hubert Stanley, R. 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, 28-46 CASE SEPARATOR \$500.00. Good shape. Threshing now. Bert Carnes, Ft. Scott, Kan.

24-40 AVERY SEPARATOR, 14-28 TWIN City Tractor year old, can show operating. Ralph L. Miller, Eureka, Kan.

PAPEC ENSLAGE CUTTER N. 13. COMPLETE. Good running order. Easy Hammer mill brand new. Two screens. Earl Hodgins, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE ONE 32-60 NEW AVERY Threshing Machine, only run 25 days, \$1200.00 will buy it. J. R. Walther, R. 2, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW TON AND QUARTER Samson truck, nearly new; twenty-two-inch International wood separator. Ross & Waldo, Ellis, 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.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ottawa, Kan.

LUMBER

BUY DIRECT—LUMBER AND SHINGLES at reduced prices. Best quality. Farmers trade our specialty. Robert Emerson, Tacoma, Wash.

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

LET US SHOW YOU HOW SIMPLE IT IS to buy lumber direct for that new house or barn. The savings will surprise you. Mail us lumber bill or your plans for free quotations. The Seattle Lumber Shippers, 422G Union St., Seattle, Wash.

DOGS

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES, Beauties, Plain-View, Lawrence, Kan.

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS, Spitz, Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed. Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

FINE FOX TERRIER MALE PUP \$15. Wauquatte Kennels, 5608 East Eleventh, Kansas City, Mo.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskennels, HC63, Herrick, Illinois.

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BREED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

GRAYHOUNDS—EXTRA FAST PARENTS. \$5.00, \$6.00. German Police, \$10.00. Wesley Wells, Harvard, Neb.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTING RAILWAY MAIL POST-office clerk, mail carrier and outdoor positions: qualify immediately. Write for list. Bradley Institute, 210 I Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANT MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO operate my corn and cattle ranch in Pikes Peak rain belt; Want half live stock profits until ranch is paid for. Write Whittemore Ranch, Kendrick, Colorado.

FOR SALE—HATCHERY, 6148 EGG ELECTRIC incubator, plenty territory for increased capacity, building 24x70, 6 lots chicken fenced, two brooder houses. Priced right. O. D. Price, Ada, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ORDER—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 15c. Young's Studio, Sedalla, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalla, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED. 6 Prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

KODAK OWNERS ONLY. FIRST ROLL finished free. No negatives. Only one order to a family. Denison Picture Shop, Denison, Tex. Desk K.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00, 60-\$5.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colorado.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50, 120-lbs. \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.66 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1613 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER

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

PAINTS

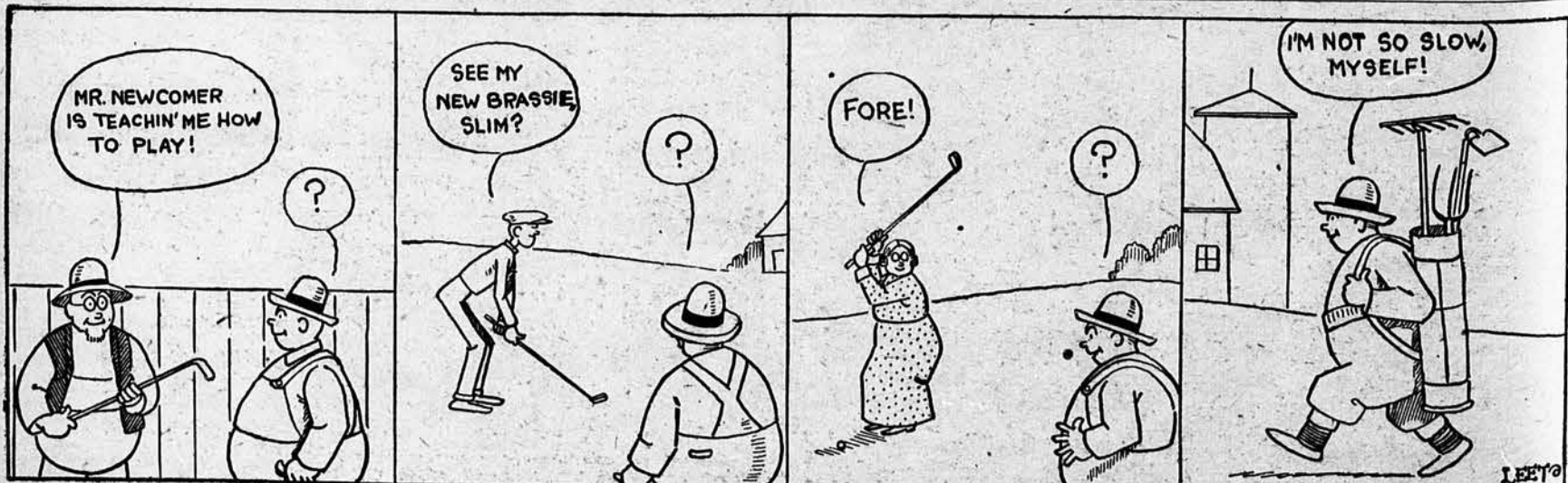
SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Freight paid on 12 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICA'S FINEST PULL MILK CAP. Stock printed \$1 thousand delivered. Free samples. National Manufacturing Company, 2800 Mercer, Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA STARTER YEASTS LASTS indefinite. Bakers praising it. Thousands using it. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25c postpaid. Send silver. Starter Yeast Co., Versailles, Illinois.

The man who takes a nap while holding a steering-wheel usually wakes up holding a harp instead.



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(undisplayed ads also accepted
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reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

20 AT \$100. 40 at \$200. Farm bargain. Write
Box 218, Leslie, Arkansas.

COLORADO

640 ACRES wheat and corn land well im-
proved on school and mail route. Close
in, real bargain. Other lands, A. N. Mitch-
em, Galatea, Colorado.

COMPLETELY equipped poultry farm and
hatchery near Rocky Ford. Pure bred stock.
Best 20 acres in Colorado. Write for Partic-
ulars. Will Keen, Pueblo, Colo.

KANSAS

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND.
E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas Farms, Ranches
and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks.

HAVE LAND for sale direct from owners in
Hamilton Co., Kan., and Bacca Co., Colo.
J. F. Hughes, Pratt, Kan.

SPLendid small stock farm, 320 acres,
smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T.
V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

545 ACRES, improved, fine stock and grain
farm. Springs and shade. Bargain if sold
at once. Geo. B. McNinch, Arnold, Kan.

HIGH CROP Wheat Lands, \$15 to \$50. Prices
advancing. S. W. Kansas and Bacca Co.
T. L. Baskett & Co., Copeland, Kansas.

EXCLUSIVE SALE 60 quarters, choice West-
ern wheat land. "Up against big Irrigation
Area." Easy terms. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

8 ROOM modern house, garage, 2 lots near
Kan. State Agri. College, Manhattan. A
bargain. Write E. B. Gift, Normal, Tenn.

SOUTHEASTERN Kansas farms and poul-
try ranches; pre-war prices; write us
your wants. Southwestern Land Co., Thayer,
Kan.

FINE 170 A. Kaw Valley Dairy. Potato and
Grain farm for sale with equipment. 2 1/2
miles of state university town. Inquire of
R. P. Wellborn, Lawrence, Kan.

100 TO 200 A. WANTED
Wanted to rent Kaw Valley farm 3 to 5
years. Crop or cash. Little upland pasture
desirable. R. W. May, Perry, Kan.

FOR SALE: Fine 60 A. suburban farm
home; one of the show places of Eastern
Kansas, 40 miles south of Kansas City.
Sewell Land Company, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Imp. 300 A. stock and grain
farm 2-3 new, smooth work ground, balance
blue stem pasture. 1 1/2 mile to town on R. I.
Write Robt. S. Galbraith Jr. White City, Ks.

3500 ACRE RANCH for sale, 1200 acres in
cultivation, 50% of whole ranch, good
farm land, 200 acres mow land. Well wa-
tered and all fenced. Address Box 355, Ash-
land, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 70-acre farm, near Ot-
tawa. Well watered; 20 a. corn; fine
shade; close school; immediate possession.
Also, well improved 160 a., good water. A
real bargain. Write for descriptions. Mans-
field Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LOUISIANA

ATTENTION FARMERS!

100 choice, well improved farms for sale
or rent. Located in rich Mississippi Valley
of Louisiana. Write
JAMES P. ALLEN
St. Joseph, Louisiana

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40
acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200.
Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy,
fruit, poultry farms. Big list.
Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

FARM bargain, 230 acres, 5 room house, big
barn, 180 acres can be plowed, 3 miles from
railroad. 70 miles south St. Louis, \$3,000
cash takes it. F. J. Care Kansas Farmer.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

SIX CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES,
tested, crated, \$135.00. F. B. Green,
Evansville, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—DAIRY CATTLE WITH SIZE
and quality from a tested county. Luch-
singer Bros., Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE: HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN
cows and heifers. T. B. tested. Jones &
Briggold, West Concord, Minn.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—QUITTING;
closing out entire herd; 30 young cows
and heifers, all bred; mostly close up spring-
ers. Herd abortion tested and accredited;
choice of 15 or more at \$200 each; 5 young
serviceable age bulls at \$100 to \$125 each.
Cooke & Son, Maysville, Mo.

HOGS

FOR SALE—Some extra fine registered
spotted Poland China gilts, also 2 fine
boars. Born Feb. 4. If interested call for
prices; also sow due Aug. 5. Morris Selerup,
Masonville Rt., Loveland, Colo.

HOGS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SPRING
boars, gilts. Bred sows; herd boar. Ar-
thur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-
greed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write
for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE REG. SHEPHERD RAMS,
yearlings and two year old, also Reg.
yearling ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington,
Kan.

MISSOURI

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.

CHICKEN FARM, 45 acres, good 6 room
house with cellar, 3 chicken houses, 3
brooder houses, all good; good barn, hay
shed, another building for car and grain.
Nine acres alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, 13 acres
corn and kafir, 2 1/2 miles to hard surface
road. \$3,300 for quick sale. Immediate posses-
sion. Oscar Giesel, owner, Rt. 4, Scranton, Ks.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms.
Trades, B. F. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY EXCHANGES. Have
largest list in Valley. Let's trade. Roberts
Realty Co., Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands
and Groves for sale or trade. Write
Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

WASHINGTON

SMALL DAIRY FARM IN STEVENS COUN-
TY. We will help you to own your own
dairy, 50,000 acres of fertile cut over tim-
berlands to choose from. 12 years to pay,
6% interest. Loans made for improvements
and stock. Let us drive you out and introduce
you to your future neighbors, and they will
tell you their experience. Detailed information
gladly furnished upon request. Write or come
in our office. We will drive you out any time,
Sundays and holidays included. STEVENS
COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Simons
Block, Spokane, Wash., Tel. Main 5041.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 320 A. wheat land on
paved roads, east of Garden City. \$35 per
acre. 640 A. south of La Junta, Las Animas
county, Colo. \$5.50 per A. Ed. P. Symour
Realtor, 12 E. Sherman St., Hutchinson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal
direct with owners. List of farm bargains
free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon-
tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop
payment or easy terms. Free literature;
mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern
Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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A new line under construction in Mon-
tana opens a million acres of good wheat
and stock country. Send for New Line
Book.

Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana
offer best opportunity in two decades
to secure good improved farms from
banks, insurance and mortgage com-
panies at a fraction of their real
value. Send for lists, improved farms for
rent.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have ex-
ceptional opportunities in fruit and
poultry raising and dairying with mild
climate and excellent scenic surround-
ings.

Write for Free Book on state you pre-
fer. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy,
Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul,
Minn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: two or three volcanic
ash or silica deposits, not over three miles
from Railroad. Give description and small
samples. Production department, 1117 Am-
bassador Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for Cash, no matter where located, par-
ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co.,
515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Harry W. Mollhagen of Bushton, at one
time a leading Holstein breeder of the
state is getting back in the business. He
has been quietly selecting and buying a
very choice lot of young things now for
the past two or three years, and he now
has a very fine bunch of young cows headed
by a bull from the Kansas State Agri-
cultural College. He is a son of the state's
famous big white cow that was the high
record production cow of the state last year.

On his farm seven miles southeast of
Great Bend, Mr. G. V. Denbo has for sev-
eral years been building up one of the good
Poland China herds of the state. No breeder
in this part of Kansas has bought more
prize winning blood. This year he has
about 75 spring pigs, most of them sired by
his herd boar, Wall Street Boy, a son of
Wall Street. A few are by Big Boy, a son
of The Armistice. The pigs have for dams
sows sired by such boars as The Robber,
Knight Hawk and other boars of note.

M. F. Rickert, Poland China breeder of
Seward, bought a bred sow from a leading
Missouri breeder in the winter of 1926, at
a total cost of \$145, express included. The
sow farrowed 8 pigs, two gilts and six
boars. Two of the boars were retained in
the herd and two were sold for breeding
purposes, the other two were sold for
slaughter. One of the gilts is still in the
herd. The other one and the original sow
have been sold. The total proceeds in cash
from the litter was \$220. The sow raised
a fall litter of eight before she was sold.

Interest in good registered Shorthorns in
the vicinity of Arkansas City centers around
the good herd of J. F. Booton, on his fine,
fertile farm, located four miles northeast

On his well watered and shaded farm 17
miles out from Coffeyville, Walter A. Knox
is giving his time and best thought to pro-
ducing registered Duroc hogs and Jersey
cattle. The foundation for the Duroc herd
was laid about seven years ago. He has
grown into the business gradually and care-
fully. Always buying after mature discer-
nation and from reliable breeders. In the
herd is one daughter of the many times
world's grand champion Fairy Sults. The
herd boar, Red Chieftain, is a son of Super
Col King, sire of many noted prize winners.
The Jersey females are of Raleigh, Finan-
cial King and other good families. The
herd bull is descended from the great Mock
bull Maiden Ferns Prince.

H. G. Eshelman of Sedgwick is planning
to make the summer fairs and the best fall
shows of the territory. Mr. Eshelman has
one of the best Percheron herds in the state
and has been winning heavily for the past
few years. He has a nice string of colts
by Glacis IV, the first prize three-year-old
at the American Royal last year. He
weighed 2,280 pounds and was purchased
from Mr. Eshelman by the St. Amour Co.,
of Marionville, Pa. Many of the young
mares now in breeding are daughters of
Mr. Eshelman's previous stallion Carino,
grand champion of Kansas National, 1925.

of town. Mr. Booton has for many years
devoted his best talent to perfecting better
Shorthorns and it has given him consid-
erable pleasure to see better bulls used by the
farmers of his own and adjoining counties
in both Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Boot-
on's careful and liberal buying at good
sales has been an advertisement for his herd.
The herd of breeding cows have lots of size
and carry big udders. The herd is prac-
tically all Scotch, in service for several
years was the excellent breeding bull, Su-
preme Senator, a near descendant of White
Hall Sultan, and a grandson of Fairacres
Sultan. The junior herd bull was bred by
John Regier and was sired by Divide Mag-
net.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Frager's Bluegrass herd of Chester White
hogs at his farm, four miles south of Wash-
ington on highway 15, is one of the many
good herds of Chester White hogs in north-
ern Kansas. Mr. Frager will not be able to
show at the fairs this fall, except at the
Washington county livestock show, but an-
other year he hopes to be out with a show
herd. He has a fine lot of spring pigs, one
litter especially as good as I ever saw.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Whiteway
Hampshires, has nearly 100 spring pigs that
are, as they usually are, and the kind that
Mr. Wempe can always pick a show herd
from that wins at the big fairs over the
country. This year he will exhibit Hamp-
shires and Jersey cattle and will start with
the Belleville fair the last week in this
month. His herds will be at Topeka and
Hutchinson and likely Wichita and the
American Royal.

The S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn show herd
has been on the show circuit since about
the first of the month and this coming week
will be at the Missouri State Fair at Se-
dalia. From there they will go to Des
Moines, Lincoln, and back into Kansas for
the Free Fair at Topeka, and the Kansas

SWAMPED WITH INQUIRIES

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sirs: Please discontinue
my ad for Chester White hogs
after Aug. 11 until some later
date. Will notify you when I
want it carried again. Am about
swamped with inquiries. Respect-
fully, Harper Fulton, Rt. 5, Ft.
Scott, Kan.

State Fair at Hutchinson. The Amcoats'
show herd is pronounced by those who have
seen it this year to be exceptionally strong.
Mr. Amcoats' annual sale is October 17,
and a very strong offering of young bulls
will be featured in this sale.

The annual picnic of the Colorado Hol-
stein Breeders' Association was held Aug-
ust 4 at the Western Holstein farm near
Denver and about 200 members and their
friends were present. A big basket dinner
was served and after that a good program
was rendered. Because so many prominent
Denver attorneys are owners of Holstein
herds and members of the association, it
was decided to put on a trial and accord-
ingly one of the members was made the
goat and tried for using a "scrub bull."
With the array of legal talent on each side
it was, according to the Denver papers, a
scream from start to finish.

The Clay County Free Fair at Clay Cen-
ter, September 4 to 7, is going to be a good
place for livestock exhibitors who show at
Belleville to drop in on their way to Topeka
because it fits in nicely the week between,
with the best of railroad facilities. The
Clay County Fair this year is going to be a
real show and the free gate feature is sure
to bring big crowds every day. Thomas
Slingsby, secretary, will be glad to mail
you a premium list if you will drop him
a card giving him your address. Clay county
is close to the top in pure bred livestock
interest and the big livestock association in
that county is functioning and is back of
the big Clay County Free Fair.

Morris and Gerald Humes, the two young
sons of L. L. Humes of Glen Elder were
exhibitors in the pig division of the 4-H
Club at Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson
last year and won their share of ribbons
and made a host of friends with the breed-
ers who exhibited at these fairs. This year
they will be out with a carload and will
make the same fairs with possibly others.
Gerald, who is 12 years old and the young-
est of the two brothers, was in the Beloit
hospital last week where early in the week
he had undergone an operation for ap-
pendicitis. I called to see him and he was
doing nicely but anxious to get back to his
work because the fair at Belleville will com-
mence the last week in August. They are
exhibiting in the baby beef classes this year
as well as the pig classes.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS Everywhere!

Holsteins pre-
dominate in thirty states and
comprise nearly 50 per cent of all
dairy cattle in the U. S. Wide dis-
tribution makes selection easy;
wide demand assures a ready
market. Write for literature

The Extension Service
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS
Bulls from cows with official records of
20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by
Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with
10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging
over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE

Oakdale Farm Angus Sale September 12

60 head choice cattle. All the most
popular families. Write for catalog.

ROBERT LARMER,
Maryville, Missouri

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000
and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and fe-
males unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

DUROCS — Bred Gilt and Sows

Best individuality and blood of the breed, bred to our
outstanding young herd boar, The Colonel. Spring
boars, real ones, immune, 22 years successful ex-
perience in breeding Durocs. Write for prices, photos,
etc. G. M. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

BRED SOWS

Bred for September and October farrow.
Spring boars ready for service, registered,
immune and shipped on approval. Write
for prices and photographs.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred to boars
of Last Coin, Monogram, Early
Dreams and Greater Harvester
breeding. Few spring boars.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring pigs, either sex, trios not related.
Best of blood lines. Immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Poland Boars and Gilts

not related. Write for circular and photos.
Guaranteed as represented, shipped on ap-
proval. G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kansas

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Aug. 27-28-29-30-31, 1928
Entries close Aug. 17th.
Write for list

W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch
each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in
Livestock Display Advertising col-
umns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

It has been stated that at the end
of the year Mr. Lloyd George will give
up writing newspaper articles. In
recognition of this fine spirit several
Fleet Street journalists have given up
the idea of becoming Prime Minister.

PROVED

BY THE 1928 NEBRASKA TESTS

AGAIN the famous power of the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 tractor has been proved by actual performance! In the new Nebraska Tests, conducted recently at Lincoln, Nebraska, the Allis-Chalmers provided even greater belt and drawbar horsepower than ever before—showing figures considerably in advance of those heretofore claimed.

Another great stride has been made by Allis-Chalmers. You can now pay for your tractor on the same easy basis as you paid for your automobile. Allis-Chalmers offers deferred payments at the same price. No interest, no change in price, model or design. The Allis-Chalmers 20-35 tractor is now more than ever the world's greatest tractor buy. Study the figures below and compare your findings with other tractors in the field.

Motor:—Make, Allis-Chalmers; Serial No., 36002; Type 4 cyl. Vertical; Head, "I"; Mounting, Lengthwise; Bore and stroke, 4.75 x 6.5 in.; Rated R. P. M., 930; Port Dia. Valves: Inlet, 2 in.; Exhaust, 2 in.; Belt Pulley: Diam., 13 in.; Face, 8.5 in.; R. P. M., 930; Magneto: Eisemann, Model, "GS4"; Carburetor: Kingston, Model, "L"; Size, 1 1/2"; Governor: Own, No., 000; Type, Fly-ball; Air Cleaner: Donaldson & A. C. Type Centrifugal & Oil filter; Lubrication: Pressure and splash.

Chassis:—Type, 4 wheels; Serial No., 13620; Drive, Enclosed gear; Clutch: Own; Type, Expanding Shoe, operated by hand; Advertised speeds, miles per hour: Low, 2 1/2; Intermediate, none; High, 3 1/4; Reverse, 3 1/4; Drive Wheels: Diameter, 50"; Face, 12 1/4"; Lugs: Type, Spade; No. per wheel, 32; Size, 4 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 6 1/2; Extension rims: Width, 8 1/2"; Seat, Pressed steel; Total weight as tested (with operator) 7095 pounds.

Fuel and Oil:—Fuel: Gasoline; Weight per gallon, 6.19 pounds; Oil: Mobil-oil BB; To fill crankcase, 3 gallons; Additional amount

used during test, 3 quarts; Total number of hours of test, 39.

Repairs and Adjustments:—No repairs or adjustments.

Remarks:—The tests herein reported were conducted with one carburetor setting which remained unchanged throughout the tests. This condition should be recognized when comparing this test with any Nebraska test conducted prior to 1928.

In the advertising literature submitted with the specifications and application for test of this tractor we find no claims and statements which, in our opinion, are unreasonable or excessive.

The results of this test indicate that the rating of this tractor does not exceed the provisions of the tractor rating code of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Dates of Test:—June 18 to 26th, 1928.

Name, model and rating of tractor: Allis-Chalmers 20-35.

Manufacturer:—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., (Tractor Division)

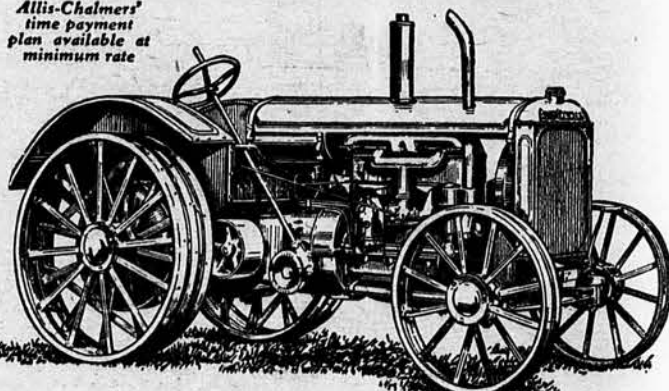
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BRAKE HORSE POWER TESTS

H. P.	Crank Shaft Speed R. P. M.	Fuel Consumption			Water Consumption per hour gallons			Temp. Deg. F.		Barom- eter Inches of Mercury
		Gals. per Hour	H. P. Hrs. @ Gal.	Lbs. @ H. P. Hour	Cool- ing	In Fuel	Total	Cool- ing Med.	Air	
OPERATING MAXIMUM LOAD TEST. ONE HOUR (99% OF MAXIMUM LOAD)										
44.29	931	5.018	8.83	0.701	000	000	000	177	85	28.64
RATED LOAD TEST. ONE HOUR										
35.29	933	4.226	8.35	0.741	000	000	000	170	86	28.65
VARYING LOAD TEST. TWO HOURS										
35.35	934	4.255	8.31	0.745	000	000	000	179	87	28.65
1.16	994	1.628	0.71	8.690	000	000	000	169	87	28.65
18.60	981	2.889	6.44	0.961	000	000	000	174	86	28.65
37.79	923	4.439	8.51	0.727	000	000	000	177	88	28.65
9.50	1001	2.210	4.30	1.440	000	000	000	165	87	28.65
27.30	961	3.606	7.57	0.818	000	000	000	180	90	28.65
22.05	966	3.179	6.94	0.893	000	000	000	174	88	28.65

Last line is average for two hours.

DRAWBAR HORSE POWER TESTS

H. P.	Draw Bar Pull Pounds	Speed Miles per Hour	Crank Shaft Speed R. P. M.	Slip on Drive Wheels %	Fuel Consumption			Water used Gal. per Hour	Temp.		Barometer Inches of Mercury
					Gal. per Hour	H. P. Hr. per Gal.	Lbs. per H. P. Hour		Cooling Med.	Air	
RATED LOAD TEST. TEN HOURS. HIGH GEAR.											
21.25	2272	3.51	925	3.54	4.014	5.29	1.169	00	166	84	28.75
MAXIMUM LOAD TEST											
32.37	3488	3.48	933	5.62		Not Recorded			174	81	28.70
33.20	4400	2.83	938	9.19		Not Recorded			177	78	28.70

*20 minute runs.

Allis-Chalmers

20-35 TRACTORS

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., (Tractor Division) 504-62nd Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Send me complete details about the A-C 20-35 Tractor.

Name.....

P. O..... R. F. D.....

State.....