

KANSAS FARMER

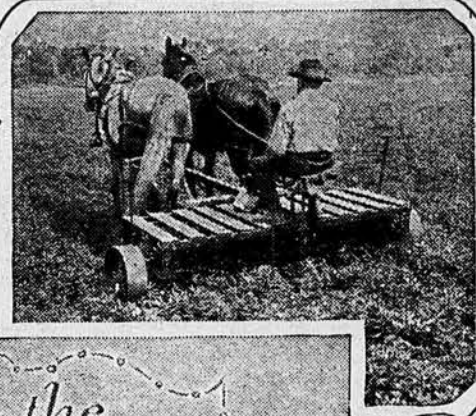
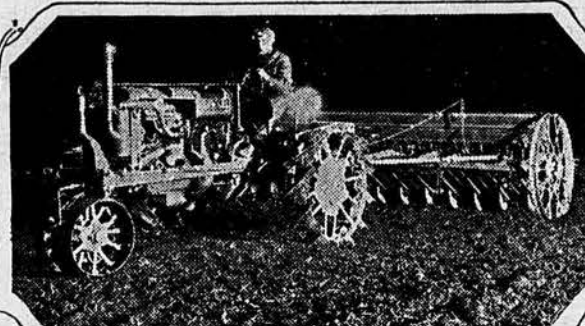
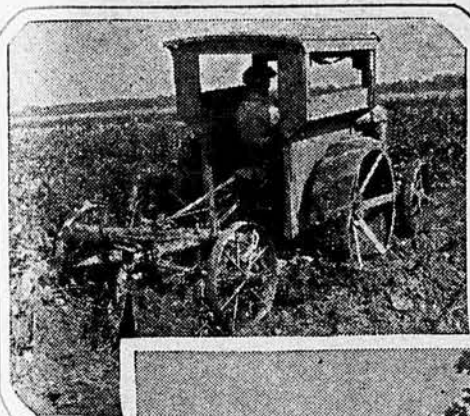
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

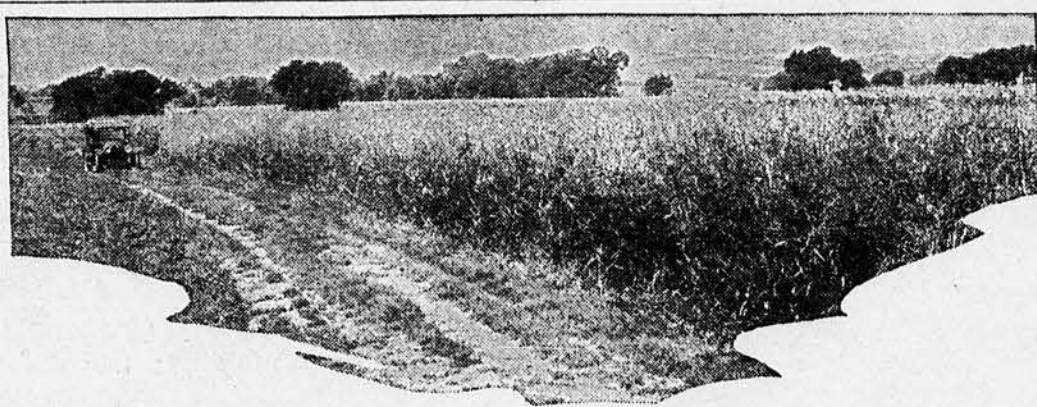
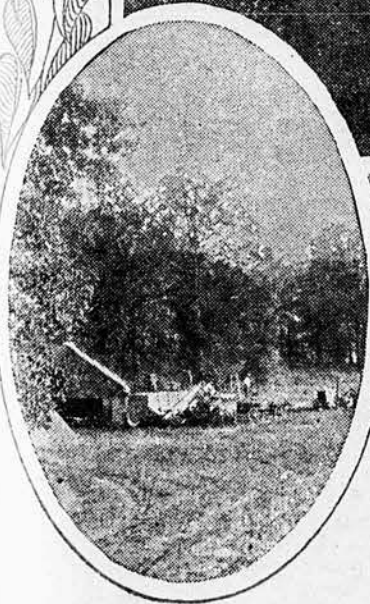
August 6, 1927



Number 32



*In the
Good Old
Summer
Time*



Who Uses Oil?

Who uses oil? Everybody! The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) supplies products of petroleum used—directly or indirectly—by every one of the 30 million people of the Middle West.

The two major products of oil—gasoline and lubricating oil—are essential to motor transportation, to industry and to commerce.

In addition to the major products of petroleum there are hundreds of by-products which fill a great variety of needs and, by eliminating waste, help to make possible the low price of the major products. The man who rides over an asphalt road—the woman who oils her sewing machine—is using a product of petroleum.

The wheels that are busily whirring in factories throughout the land, manufacturing the necessities and luxuries of life, must be lubricated.

Oil plays its part in the manufacture and distribution of practically all the products in use today—the food we eat—the clothes we wear—the houses in which we live.

As a nation we move on oil. Wheels on our railroads—cars—trucks—are lubricated by the products of petroleum.

Engines—in millions of automobiles, trucks and tractors—are fed the products of oil.

In manufacturing petroleum products for the people of the Middle West, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is helping to unite the nation, socially and industrially.

The passenger miles done last year by automobiles has been estimated at 240 *billion*.

That means travel. Motorists learning to know their own country. People from one section visiting other sections. An interchange of people in the ten states of the Middle West. Horizons widened—sympathies broadened—the fabric of our national life more closely knit together.

Industrially the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is helping to unite the nation. Gasoline and oil bring the city to the country and the country to the city.

At the end of 1926 there were 4,850,000 farmer-owned automobiles registered. In addition there were the motor trucks which bring the farm close to the markets, benefiting farmer, merchant and general consumer.

Providing petroleum products for the people of the Middle West is a big job made up of countless small ones—each of which must be performed with the same accuracy and whole-hearted effort. The energy and time of 29,000 men and women, united by a common loyalty and enthusiasm, are required to carry on the work of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Conscious of the greatness of the task, yet mindful of the importance of every detail, this great army of workers is daily putting into action the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) creed of service.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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Where Organization and System Paid

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HE HAS ability to organize. System is a reality with him. Had he directed his efforts along some other line, undoubtedly success would have been the reward. Such qualities are recognized in the business world. But J. L. Crowther chose to till the soil.

And what of his talents? Wasted? That is the striking thing about his McPherson county farm. There one finds organization and system equal to that found in any of the most exacting lines of endeavor. System that has overcome the handicap of location, if upland is less to be desired than bottom land; system that has encouraged a worn-out, weed-ravaged soil back to a state of fertility capable of doubling and redoubling production. Organization that does the job in a most satisfactory way, utilizing a tremendous amount of power to good advantage winter and summer. Crowther is as much a business man as any who follow commercial lines.

When he tackled his big job some years back, the land he now owns would have been classed as an 8-bushel-to-the-acre farm. Maybe a trifle more under exactly the proper conditions. But today it is much different. Crowther was a wheat champion last year, the field he entered in the contest producing 35 bushels an acre. Over a period of years his yield will average 25 bushels.

Perhaps that isn't any record for the state, or even for McPherson county, but it is consistent. And it must be remembered that Mr. Crowther is farming upland soil that had to be coaxed back from a state of low production to this present response. It makes one wonder what he would have done with bottom land. Again if a 25 bushel yield as an average seems low, compare it with the average for McPherson county or for Kansas.

Mr. Crowther farms 500 acres, and he has 100 acres in pasture. Of the 500 acres under cultivation, something like 250 acres go into wheat. This year's yield Mr. Crowther estimated at 25 bushels. A rotation is followed with oats, corn and wheat, and the wheat land is all changed every three years.

Two things are responsible for the improvement in soil conditions. They are seedbed preparation and livestock. The way the seedbed for the wheat is handled approaches the value of fallowing. To conserve moisture the tractor is hooked up to the tandem disk to pull in around the wheat shocks. And you will recognize this as getting at the job of working the

HERE is a case where ability to organize and systematize farming operations has counted for something. You will be interested in the ideas J. L. Crowther, McPherson county, has about wheat production. In his opinion a great deal of the success depends on seedbed preparation, and the article gives his methods.

And here too, is an example of utilizing a great deal of power advantageously. There is no slack time of year for this farmer. You will agree when you read of his livestock operations. Crowther's combination has reclaimed a worn-out farm and put production back on a profitable basis.

Equipment comes in for a share of praise in these farming operations. It is used for the sake of economy and efficiency. Perhaps you wouldn't choose to farm like Mr. Crowther handles his many acres. But there is the possibility that some of his methods will help you.

wheat land immediately after harvest. The disk is followed by the lister, and sometimes Crowther double lists. Incidentally he was one of the first men to use the lister for this job in his part of the country. He has used it in seedbed preparation almost continually for the last 15 years.

And the harrow comes in for a good share of the seedbed work. It is used as many as eight times, depending on how much work it takes to keep the weeds and volunteer wheat down. "The spring-tooth harrow is one of the greatest implements to farm with a man ever had," Crowther offered.

"I claim listing wheat ground is better than plowing. I can get out with a two-row lister and a

tractor and list 30 acres a day, or 15 acres with mules. With the lister I can keep the ground mellow, and this would be impossible, or at least a great deal more difficult, with the plow. Last fall I had my ground like an onion bed.

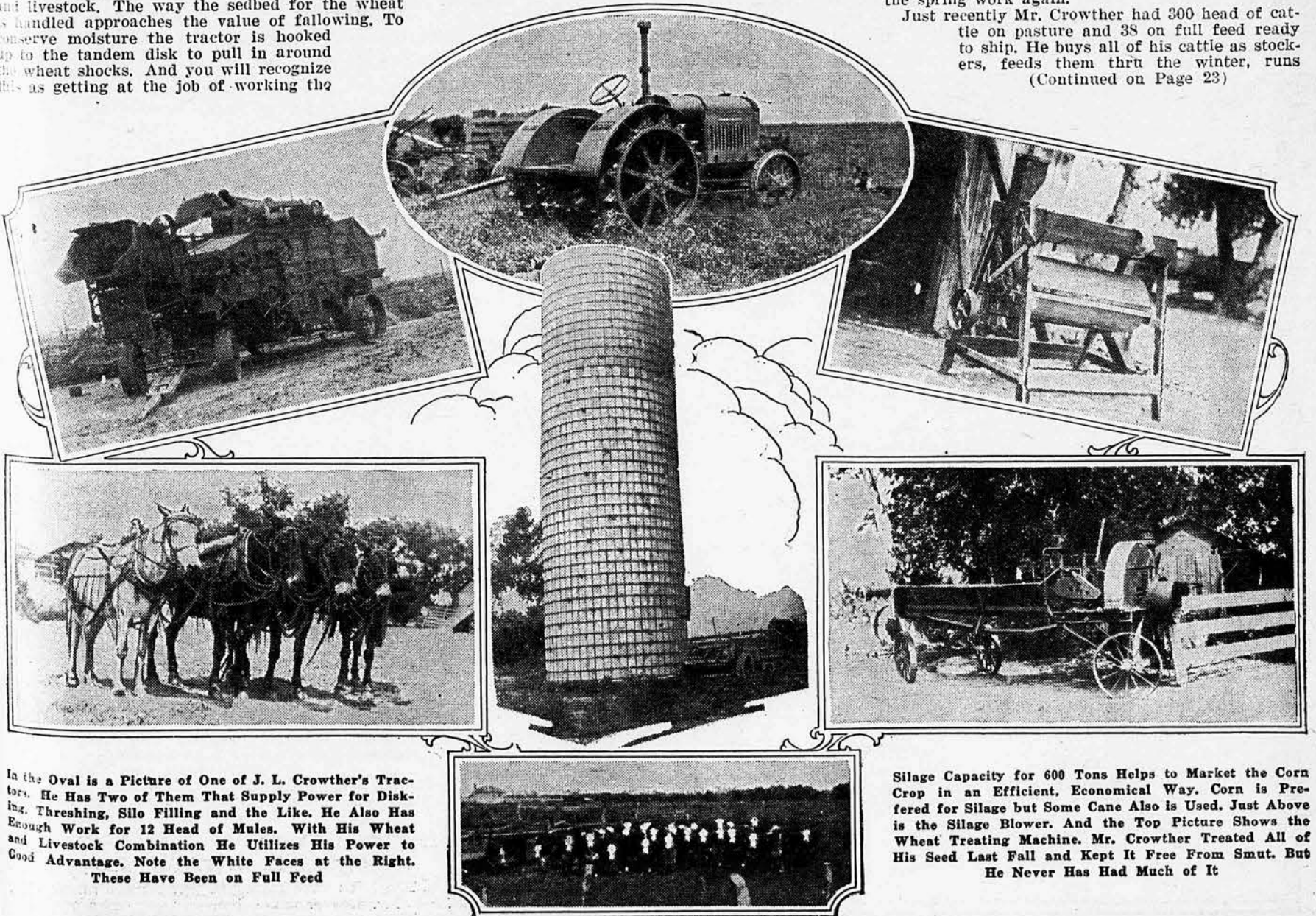
"It costs more to put all this work in on the seedbed as compared to just enough to get by," Mr. Crowther answered the question put to him. "But it is worth while. Every extra bit of labor I have put in before the crop was planted was returned in the wheat yield. I always have figured this kind of preparation paid or I would have abandoned it long ago." On this farm the tractor has been found more economical than mule power. It will do twice as much work as a man with a team, according to the owner.

And Crowther should know what he is talking about. At present he has two tractors and 12 head of working mules. "Quite a bit of power," you may remark. But it all works into the system of farming very well. In other words it is utilized all year. Distribution of labor, that is economical distribution, is just as important on the farm as in any business. As surely as that comes under the scrutiny of system and organization in the city business, so should it be observed by rural business. Crowther knows this and heeds it.

He has a wheat and cattle combination, you might term it, that can utilize this power thruout the entire year. For example, the period right after harvest, that becomes so lethargic where there is nothing to fill in with wheat farming alone, is used in making preparations for cattle feeding, aside from that needed in getting the seedbed preparation started. The silos must be filled and grain must be hauled and there is the matter of hauling home-produced fertility back to the land. To get the whole routine of power utilization we might start with harvest, then comes preparation of wheat ground, and threshing. A 30-60 tractor is used for the separator and a 10-20 for the farm work. Then there is silo filling, manure hauling at any time the mules can be spared for this work, feed hauling all winter—12 mules were used for this last winter—and then it is time to get into the spring work again.

Just recently Mr. Crowther had 300 head of cattle on pasture and 38 on full feed ready to ship. He buys all of his cattle as stockers, feeds them thru the winter, runs

(Continued on Page 23)



In the Oval is a Picture of One of J. L. Crowther's Tractors. He Has Two of Them That Supply Power for Disking, Threshing, Silo Filling and the Like. He Also Has Enough Work for 12 Head of Mules. With His Wheat and Livestock Combination He Utilizes His Power to Good Advantage. Note the White Faces at the Right. These Have Been on Full Feed

Silage Capacity for 600 Tons Helps to Market the Corn Crop in an Efficient, Economical Way. Corn is Preferred for Silage but Some Cane Also is Used. Just Above is the Silage Blower. And the Top Picture Shows the Wheat Treating Machine. Mr. Crowther Treated All of His Seed Last Fall and Kept It Free From Smut. But He Never Has Had Much of It

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ACCORDING to the last report of the Secretary of Agriculture, information gathered from 32 wheat producing countries of the world show that the total production of wheat last year was 2,930 million bushels; of this amount the United States produced 840 million bushels, something more than one-fifth, and of this fifth approximately one-fifth was grown in Kansas. In other words, Kansas last year produced about one-twenty-fifth of all the wheat produced in the world.

In 1926 a million farmers in the United States had radio sets; the Department of Agriculture has taken advantage of this to disseminate information about markets and crop reports all over the United States.

In 1925, according to the Department of Agriculture, 2,035,000 persons moved from the farms of the United States to the cities, towns and villages; during the same period it was estimated that 1,135,000 persons moved from the cities, towns and villages to the country, showing that the country suffered a net loss of more than 900,000. During the year the number of births on the farms was estimated at 710,000 and the number of deaths at 288,000, so that the farms suffered a net loss of population of approximately 479,000.

In 1909 a little Sudan grass seed was brought to the United States from Northern Africa by C. V. Piper, an agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture; now the value of the annual crop is estimated at more than 16 million dollars.

Speaking of the by-products of the dairy business, over 28 billion pounds of skim milk, buttermilk and whey were produced in this country last year.

During the 10 years between June, 1916, and June 30, 1926, the Federal Government aided in the building of 55,902.8 miles of road in the various states. Of these approximately 12,000 miles are concrete roads and 22,547.3 miles are gravel; 3,176.3 miles are bituminous macadam and 1,626.1 miles are bituminous concrete. Only 752 miles of Government aid roads have been surfaced with brick.

Skins of fur animals valued at 2½ million dollars were exported from Alaska last year, which is an increase of ½ million dollars over the year before.

There are about 2,500 fur farmers in the United States and Alaska and about 1,500 in Canada. The majority of them are raising Silver and Blue foxes. The total investment in this industry in the United States and Alaska is approximately 30 million dollars, and in Canada about 11 million dollars. The Department of Agriculture maintains an experimental fur farm at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

It may not be generally known that the Government national forests have 85 million acres of timber. It is estimated that the eventual annual yield from these Government forests will be about 7 billion board feet of lumber.

For a long time there has been a good deal of talk and much written about making the Missouri River an artery of commerce, but up to date very little practical progress has been made in that direction, so that a great many people have become skeptical. They have reached the conclusion that money appropriated for the improvement of the Missouri has been largely wasted—and that any future appropriation for that purpose will be largely wasted. However, when as practical an engineer as Herbert Hoover declares that making the Missouri and several other rivers tributary to the Mississippi navigable for freight boats is practicable, one must conclude that there is a future for river navigation. Just at present when the railroads are clamoring for higher freight rates, altho the present rates bear heavily on the agricultural producers of the Mississippi Valley, the development of river transportation offers about the only relief. Personally, I place more dependence on the opinion of Herbert Hoover than on that of any other man in the United States, and when he gives the opinion that the Missouri can be made navigable for freight boats I believe him.

Why do the people of the United States take so much interest in a prize fight between two men like Dempsey and Sharkey? Why will as many as can find room crowd into some arena next September and pay fabulous prices for the opportunity to see a fight between Gene Tunney and Dempsey? Why will that fight bring a revenue to the principals and promoters of somewhere between 2 and 3 million dollars?

I do not know.
Are the people who spend their money for seats at one of these battles between champions and

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

would-be champions being humbugged by a fake show, fixed in advance?

If the opinions of sport writers are to be believed this seems at least probable. All the time previous to the Dempsey-Sharkey fight the betting odds were in favor of Sharkey, but just before the fight started the odds suddenly changed from odds as high as 2 to 1 on Sharkey to odds of 13 to 10 on Dempsey. No blows had been struck in the fight. The physical condition of the two men had not changed in the meantime. Why the sudden shift of betting?

Undoubtedly it was to the interest of the promoters of the coming big fight for the world championship to have Dempsey as a contender against Tunney rather than Sharkey. The gate receipts for a fight between Tunney and Dempsey probably would be half a million dollars more than if the contenders were Tunney and Sharkey. The psychology of this is evident enough. There is the human curiosity to see whether a former champion can come back after losing the championship. It never has been done, but maybe Dempsey can do it; therefore the promoters can fix the price of seats at about whatever figure they choose for the Tunney-Dempsey fight and they will all be taken.

"Tex Rickard" has always been a gambler. He probably has no great personal interest in either Tunney or Dempsey, but he has considerable interest in gate receipts. Would he arrange to have a fight go a certain way for an additional half million dollars of gate receipts? I do not know. You can figure it out for yourselves, and unless you know the inside workings of the game your guess is as good as any other guess except that of a person who is intimate enough with Rickard to get his confidence, and in all probability "Tex" hasn't told anybody; he is too smooth for that.

It seems to be a travesty on our boasted culture and civilization and a reflection on the intelligence of the people that a prize fighter should receive as much money for 45 minutes battling in the ring as the President of the United States receives in the way of salary for his entire four-year term, but then the people who pay for the show have the legal right to spend their money that way, so there is no use to waste words in criticism. But suppose it develops that even this high priced show was prearranged and was really a fake, then indeed the observation of Shakespeare's "Puck" applies: "What fools we mortals be."

'Twas a Real Cyclone

HEV you ever, William, been mixed up in one uv these here twisters called a cyclone?" asked Truthful James of his side partner, Bill Wilkins. "I surely hev, James. I surely hev, and I hev some vivid memories uv my experiences. I think the most thrillin' experience I ever hed in a cyclone wuz down in Northwestern Texas.

"I wuz herdin' cattle out on what air called the staked plains. There wuz 5,000 steers in the herd that I wuz ridin' the lines on when a durned cyclone come tearin' along from the southwest. I didn't notice it till it wuz right onto me, and before I could duck into a canyon it picked me and my hoss right up along with the herd. Yes, sir, it just picked up that entire herd uv 5,000 steers bodily and carried them along toward the northeast. We riz at first sort uv gradual, but faster a little later till we wuz up I should say in the neighborhood uv a mile. There hedn't been a single steer lost yet; the hull herd wuz well bunched together. They wuz scared plumb stiff, and the bawlin' uv that herd fairly drowned the sound uv the storm.

"It wuz a blazin' hot day when the cyclone hit us, but when we got up a mile high the air wuz gittin' totable chilly. Fortunately I hed tied my slicker onto the back uv my saddle and when we wuz up a mile I put it on. I could feel the hoss shiverin' under me, but there wasn't anything I could do fur the poor beast. We wuz still goin' up and when we reached 3 miles we got into the biggest snow storm I ever wuz in.

"Just about that time I commenced to notice them cattle; they looked peculiar, and then I noticed that the cyclone hed stripped nearly all the hair from the cattle. The air wuz full uv hair and snow and also horns, fur the cyclone hed twisted

the horns off that entire herd. Likewise it hed stripped the hair from my hoss except where his skin wuz protected by the saddle. He hed no more mane than a rabbit, and lookin' round I discovered that his tail looked as if it hed been shaved. By that time we hed been carried a distance uv a hundred miles, and the herd wuz still together, but wuz millin' 'round and 'round, all bawlin' to beat the band. Then we commenced to descend gradual like, and at the end uv 20 miles further we all hit the ground together.

"It wuz a fearsome sight, James. Them 5,000 long-horn cattle were all mulleys, and with no more hair than one uv these here hairless Mexican dogs. It wuz fortunate, James, that we lit when we did, fur if we hed been up in that high altitude another hour every one uv them cattle would hev been froze stiff. It wuz warm weather and within a few weeks the cattle hed grown a new crop uv hair, but they never did grow their horns again. The fact is that hair and horns kept droppin' fur some time after we lit.

"Some parties with wagons drove along the trail uv that cyclone and gathered up 20 wagonloads uv horns and sold them fur relics. So fur as I wuz personally concerned I wuzn't damaged much, but the cyclone pulled my hat off and then blowed the hair off my head. I hed a very heavy head uv jet black hair when I started on that ride, but when I lit I wuz bald as a billiard ball. None uv my acquaintances recognized me at first. It wuz months before I commenced to look natural."

Let Us Have Ponds!

I HAVE lived in Kansas 67 years," writes M. A. Reeve of Wichita, "and have lived in or traveled over almost the entire state. Having spent 19 years in Southwestern Kansas, I am well acquainted with weather conditions in that locality. In my opinion it would be of great benefit if dams were constructed on all section lines where they cross creeks. These dams could be built as cheaply and often more cheaply than concrete or steel bridges. The dirt should be taken out from the upper side of the road, thus increasing the size of the pond.

"These ponds should be set around with trees, stocked with fish, and in a few years the central and western portions of the state would have fine picnic grounds, and show places for tourists traveling thru the state. There is an abundance of rainfall all thru the western part of the state to fill thousands of such ponds. These dams could be built even on larger rivers where their tributaries have been dammed to hold back their proportion of the rainfall. Of course there would have to be suitable concrete overflows for the surplus water to run over so as not to wash out the dam.

"It seems to me that if Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Western Texas and Western Nebraska would adopt this system so as to hold all of our surplus water where it falls we could double the production of the soil thruout this country. By actual test in Western Kansas a given body of water will evaporate ½ inch in 24 hours in June, July, August and half of September. If we had thousands of such ponds and lakes over this vast territory we would have no more hot winds, but we would have continuous moisture with double the rainfall we have at present.

"By holding this moisture back over the territory where it falls it would not do any damage to the lowlands south and east of us. It seems to me that the Government ought to help these states build these dams instead of spending so much money to build dykes or levees and help to force the water out of the country. These ponds would increase the water in the dry earth; springs would come out where there have been no springs. In case such a system were adopted the land where these lakes or ponds would be impounded would have to be condemned and purchased, and should be owned by the county or state, and the trees that would be set around these ponds should be cared for and protected by the state. If the money that has been expended in concrete bridges in the last few years where they have hard-surfaced the roads had been put in dams instead, there would already be an immense amount of them built.

"Such streams as the Smoky Hill, the Solomon, and even the Arkansas could have such dams built on section lines instead of bridges. They could be built 6 or 8 feet high, and they would bring the underflow up for irrigating purposes as well as making numerous fish ponds and lakes for boating, which all young people so enjoy. I am positive that these dams could be built as cheaply as the large steel and concrete bridges that are being built over such streams.

"Can't you persuade Mr. Hoover that it would be better to keep our water in our country where it is needed than to rush it off to the Gulf of Mexico? The folks have plenty of water there already."

Mr. Hoover is not opposed to the idea advocated by Mr. Reeve; on the contrary he is in favor of it,

but the investigations of the engineers show that this would take care after all of only a small percentage of the flood waters that cause the great overflow of the Mississippi. That river must still be protected with levees, and in addition provision must be made for letting the surplus water out of the river so that it will not overflow the levees. However, the topography of Western Kansas shows that there are literally thousands of places where flood waters could be impounded, and the result would be of untold benefit to that part of the state.

Chickens Got in the Garden

Is there any state law in regard to the running at large of chickens in towns? If there is, would a city ordinance permitting chickens to run at large be superior to the state law? A lives in town and has a garden with a fairly good fence around the yard. B has a flock of chickens. They get into A's yard and destroy part of his garden. What can A do and how can he do it? R.

Incorporated cities and towns have a right to prohibit chickens running at large. If there is no ordinance on the subject the general law would prevail, which is that chickens are not permitted to run at large, and if they do and trespass upon the property of other people the owner of said chickens is responsible for the damage they do. And the person on whose premises they trespass might take them up and hold them until the damage is paid.

Witnesses Are Not Required

In what states may a young man not of age marry with the signature of some relative other than the parents? How many witnesses must there be to the marriage? X. Y. Z.

There is no state that I know of that makes any distinction in this respect. If this young man was not under the jurisdiction of his parents, in other words if he had a guardian, the consent of that guardian might perhaps be all that was required in order to obtain a license.

Our law does not require the presence of any witnesses to the marriage, altho that is a very common practice and the person performing the marriage ceremony generally calls in witnesses as much for self-protection as anything else.

B Was a Widow

In 1912 A and B were married. B had been a grass widow with one daughter whom A promised to adopt. The daughter, C, was 4 years old at that time and is now almost 20. A never adopted her but she took his name. A and B have no children. A has stated that C would never receive a cent of his money. At the time A

and B were married B owned 80 acres with a sod house and \$1,000 mortgage upon the property bought three years previously for \$3,200. B paid the mortgage and built a new house and otherwise spent all her money on the eighty, \$900 of which had been her share of C's father's estate. Later A traded the eighty for 160 acres unencumbered. Soon afterward he mortgaged the 160 acres to build a new house and barn. If A dies first who gets the personal and real property and what share? If B dies first who gets it and what share? W. E.

If the title to this land remained in B as it should have done and her property was traded for the



second piece of land, the title to the second piece also should be in her name. If the title is not in her name she should go into court and have a decree entered giving her the title to the land. Then in event of A's death whatever estate, either personal or real, A may have aside from this would go to his surviving widow, unless he made a will willing one-half to some one else. If he had no estate then this estate which really belongs to B

would remain her estate after his death, and at her death would descend to her daughter, unless she otherwise willed it. If she should die before A one-half of her estate would descend to her surviving husband A, and the other half would descend to her daughter, unless she should otherwise will it.

Rent Should Be Reduced

In my lease there is a clause which relates to the question of the amount of land which reads as follows: "First party agrees to pay \$150 cash on July 1, 1927, for 28 acres of pasture more or less according to the survey." After moving on the place and living on it for about four months I measured the pasture and found there is only 20 acres. What can be done and how should I go about doing it? L. A. N.

There would seem to be too wide a divergence in this case between the land mentioned in the lease and the actual amount. It is true the lease says "more or less," but that would certainly not amount to more than an acre or 2. I am of the opinion you have a right to a reduction in the amount paid for this pasture proportionate to the shortage in the acreage.

Write to George Wark

What is the law in Kansas in regard to the making of booze and giving it to the neighbors by a man and his wife? C. C.

That is a violation of our bone-dry law. Complaint should be made to the county attorney. If he refuses to act take the matter up with the attorney general or with Captain George Wark, Prohibition Enforcement Officer for Kansas, Topeka.

Only for the Lumber Used

A and B are husband and wife. A bought an old building and had it wrecked. Part of the lumber was used in building a house on B's land. The rest of it is stored. A wants B to pay for the lumber and sells and gives away and uses as he wants to but never asks B anything about it or gives B any of the money that it brings. Will B have to pay or not? N. M.

B would only have to pay for such lumber as was used in building the house on her land.

See the County Board

An estate was appraised at \$2,400. It was sold by the sheriff to the highest bidder for \$3,950 and when assessed for taxes they assessed it at \$5,730 which was \$1,780 more than it cost me at sheriff's sale. How can I get part of my tax money back? W. H.

You should appear before the board of county commissioners acting as a board of equalization, and have your assessment reduced if it is too high.

Make Rail Rates Lower—Not Higher

By request of Kansas farm organizations, Senator Capper on July 28, addressed the letter which follows to Honorable Balthasar H. Meyer, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, conducting the present grain rate investigation at Wichita. The railroads hope by this investigation to obtain an increase in freight rates on grain in some cases as high as 50 per cent. If granted, the increase would cost Kansas farmers alone, 10 million dollars, leaving the farmers a profit margin estimated at \$850,000 for the entire Kansas grain crop. The investigation is being conducted under authority of the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by Congress.

DEAR SIR—It was the evident intention of the Hoch-Smith resolution, as I understand it, to aid agriculture to recover more rapidly from its depressed condition by granting lower freight rates on agricultural products, if investigations warranted such decreases. Because of this understanding and of the present high earnings of the carriers serving Kansas and the Southwest, I have been greatly surprised by the request of the railroads for enormous increases in rates on grain.

As the roads have come into the grain-rate investigation asking for increases in rates, in some cases as high as 50 per cent, it is to be assumed, I suppose, that they are not now earning a reasonable return, or that they are insincere in their requests for higher rates.

The final level at which rates should be set with justice to all depends, I believe, on two important considerations:

1. A level of rates at which the railroads can earn a just and fair return.
2. The ability of the grain grower to pay the rates that make a reasonable profit on his grain.

That the grain grower pays the freight on his grain is established by the price he receives at his shipping point, which is less the freight from shipping point to market. The recovery of the railroads from the recent depression is well demonstrated. During the last eight years they have increased in value \$1,806 million dollars. Their rapid improvement in earnings is shown by the rates of return on their property investments made by the Class 1 roads. For 1921 this was 2.92 per cent; 1922, 3.61 per cent; 1923, 4.48 per cent; 1924, 4.33 per cent; 1925, 4.83 per cent, and 1926, 5.13 per cent.

I find the returns of the principal roads serving Kansas and the Southwestern grain belt are considerably above this excellent showing and the average of the Class 1 roads of the country as a whole.

I have data before me introduced by the Kansas Public Service Commission as evidence in the recent Western Trunk Line class-freight rate investigation. It shows the average net income and property investment of the principal railroads serving Kansas and certain sections of the Southwest grain belt, and that these roads averaged net

earnings of 6.48 per cent in 1925; and of 6.81 per cent in 1926. I append the figures:

EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1925			
Roads	Investment	Net Income	Per Cent Return
Santa Fe.....	\$787,828,746	\$53,666,692	6.81
Rock Island.....	419,779,634	17,926,384	4.27
Midland Valley.....	13,696,270	1,190,358	8.54
M. K. & T.....	164,516,528	12,825,624	7.80
Missouri Pacific.....	346,407,321	18,013,064	5.20
Union Pacific.....	655,178,404	40,658,517	6.21

EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1926			
Roads	Investment	Net Income	Per Cent Return
Santa Fe.....	\$910,749,378	\$66,078,881	7.26
Rock Island.....	420,426,801	22,358,128	5.21
Midland Valley.....	13,981,801	1,297,473	9.12
M. K. & T.....	174,668,206	13,006,263	7.44
Missouri Pacific.....	373,506,551	20,333,786	5.44
Union Pacific.....	666,972,999	42,588,519	6.39

In further proof of the earnings of these roads and evidence of increasing public confidence in their earning ability, I note their stocks have been constantly advancing in recent years in the stock market.

In 1921, Santa Fe stock sold at \$76 to \$94; in June 1927, it sold at \$185½.

In 1921, Rock Island stock sold at \$16 to \$45¼; in June, 1927, it sold at \$114.

In 1921, M. K. & T. stock sold at \$7½ to \$19¼; in June, 1927, it sold at \$56½.

In 1921, Missouri Pacific stock sold at \$16 to \$23½; in June, 1927, it sold at \$61½.

In 1921, Union Pacific stock sold at \$111 to \$131½; in June 1927, it sold at \$177½.

In comparison with the present desirable financial position of the roads and their well-balanced earnings, I believe, the financial position of agriculture in this section is such that the farmer not only cannot afford to pay higher freight rates on his grain, but that he is entitled to decreases in such rates.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that for the 12 months ending March 15, 1926, out of every 1,000 farms in Kansas there were 57.65 farms changed hands. Of this number 18.20 farms, or 31.34 per cent, were sales forced by delinquent taxes, foreclosure of mortgage, bankruptcy, default of contract, or other transfer to avoid foreclosure.

A comparison of income of farmers in Kansas and the surrounding agricultural sections with that of the railroads operating in that territory, shows the earnings of the roads to be far greater than that of the farmer. The average earnings of Kansas farmers in dollars and per cent earned on capital invested for the years from 1922 to 1926 inclusive are shown year by year as follows; 1922, earned \$1,235 or 2.8 per cent; 1923, earned \$1,110 or 1.7 per cent; 1924, earned \$1,654 or 3.4 per cent; 1925, earned \$1,680 or 4 per cent; 1926, earned \$1,325 or 3.5 per cent.

The average earned for the 5 years was \$1,401, or 2.94 per cent.

These figures are based on reports for larger than average farms, and show that the earnings of agriculture in the wheat section are far below the earnings of the roads serving that section.

In further consideration of the farmer's ability to pay higher grain rates it is only fair to consider the cost of higher rates, in relation to his grain profits. It is estimated the increases in grain freight rates proposed by the roads will amount to something like 10 million dollars for Kansas in a normal year. The average annual value of all grains produced in Kansas for the five years from 1921 to 1925, inclusive, was approximately 217 million dollars. It is admitted by many authorities that the Kansas grain farmer's profits are seldom more than 5 per cent and often not greater than 3 per cent of the value of his crop.

With a profit as high as 5 per cent the return on an average crop of all Kansas grain, valued at 217 million dollars, would be \$10,850,000. To take 10 million dollars of this profit for additional freight charges would leave only \$850,000 profit for the entire Kansas grain crop. In a year when the profit fell as low as 3 per cent, the grain farmers of the state would face an actual loss of approximately 3½ million dollars. This loss would be taken from agriculture, which is now admittedly earning less than the roads, and be turned to the profits of a few railroads which are now earning approximately as much as, and in many cases more, than the 6 per cent considered by your commission as a fair return upon their investments.

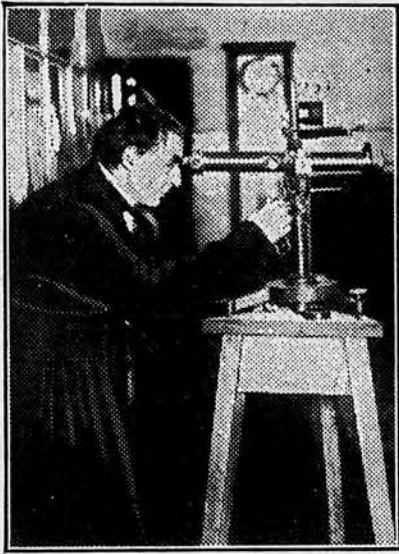
The railroads of course, must earn enough to keep their property in good operating condition and to provide adequate transportation facilities. At the same time they must make a reasonable return upon the money invested in their properties. The same relative financial status should be made possible for agriculture. I believe that in justice to all, freight rates on grain should be lowered, in the face of the present economic conditions of agriculture in Kansas and the Southwest.

I make these statements in no spirit of antagonism to the carriers, but with the sincere belief that lower rates will not only benefit agriculture, but that they will eventually prove to be to the best interests of the roads and of business generally.

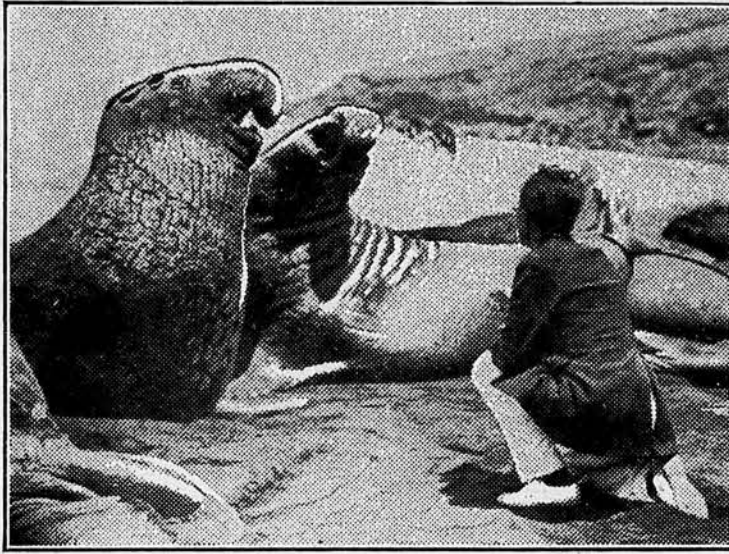
Respectfully, yours,

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



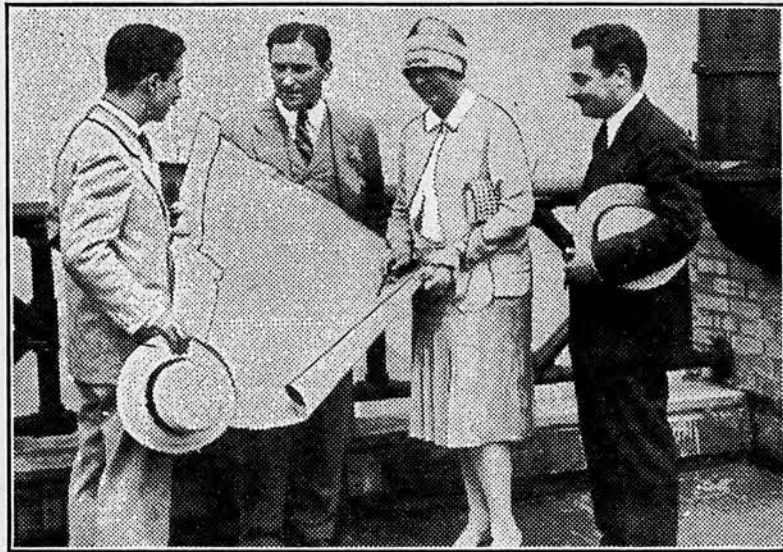
Padre Alfani, Florence, Italy, is Regarded as the Successor to the Late Camille Flammarion, Famed Astronomer. He is Known as the Foremost Authority on Earthquakes



Protected by Law and a Gunboat, a Herd of Seals on the West Shore of Guadalupe Island, 135 Miles off the Coast of Lower California, Bears a Charmed Life. It is Said This is the Only Known Herd in the Northern Hemisphere. Snaps and Barks Greet the Intruder



A Bustle in Front Features This Fashionable Frock of Printed Taffeta, Which Was Designed by a Leading Couturier of the French Capitol



Thea Rasche, Who Recently Arrived in New York From Germany, Will be the First Woman to Attempt a Transatlantic Flight. She is Seen Here Inspecting the Roof of a Large Candy Factory to Determine Whether It is Suitable for Landing a Plane. She Plans to Give an Exhibition Stunt Flight



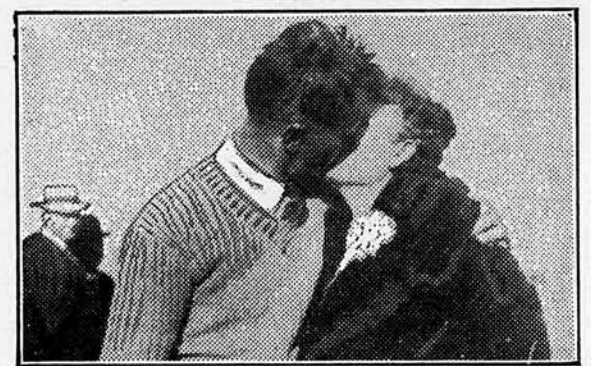
Mildred Doran, 22-Year-Old School Teacher, Flint, Mich., as She Arrived at Long Beach, Calif., in Her Huge Tri-engined Plane to Enter the Marathon Flight to Hawaii for a \$35,000 Prize. Her Pilot, Auggie Pedlar, Can Be Seen Waving His Hat. Miss Doran is Just in Front of Him



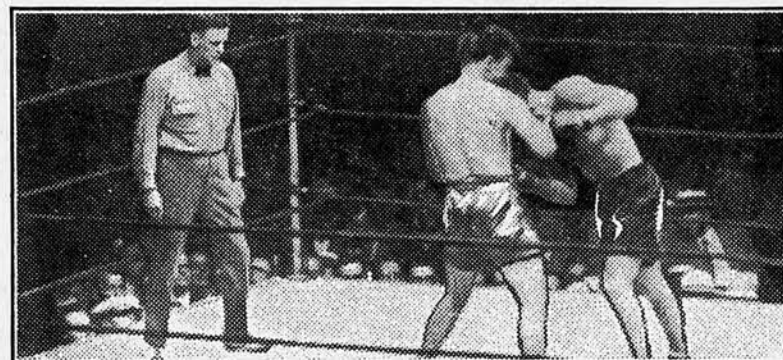
Mrs. Jane Garrison, Silverdale, Wash., an Indian Woman, Still is Spry at the Age of 105 Years. She Doesn't Need Glasses and She Does Considerable Walking. Her Oldest Son is 87



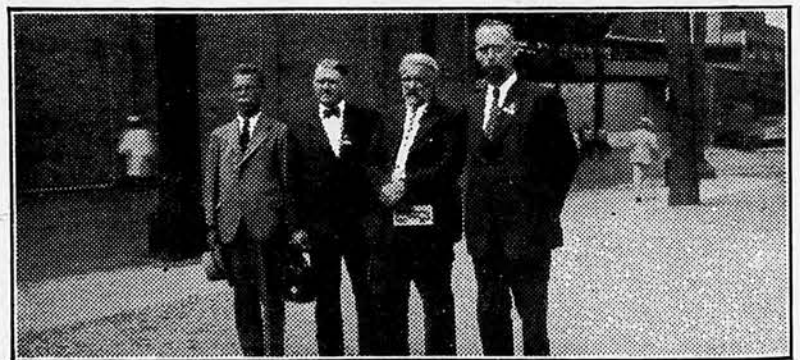
Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Who Succeeded W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, as Head of the British Delegation to the Tripartite Naval Conference



This Photo Shows "Mother Tusch," of Berkeley, Calif., Kissing Ernie Smith Goodbye Before He Hopped off to Honolulu in His Monoplane



Jack Dempsey, Former Heavyweight Champion, Made a Successful Bid in His First Come-back Fight, When He Knocked Jack Sharkey Out in the Seventh Round Before a Crowd of 95,000 at the Yankee Stadium. But Sharkey Did Some Good Work. The Photo Shows Him Connecting a Hefty Right to Dempsey's Head in the Second Round



More Than 100 Representatives of 27 Nations, Delegates to the International Soil Congress in Washington, D. C., Visited Points of Interest in Chicago. One Day Was Spent at the Stockyards. Photo Shows, Left to Right, Sir John Russell, England; Dr. A. G. McCall, U. S.; K. D. Glinka, Russia, and Dr. D. J. Hissink, Holland

It's His Most Important Job

THE two problems he has to face are old, old problems; as old as life. Folks have had them all down thru the ages. Only perhaps they are a little more complicated today. But the interesting thing is in knowing how William Landes, Brown county, is handling them. There is the matter of making a living for one, and rearing a family of boys and girls for the other. Making a living is important. It strikes Landes that way, only he isn't content to get by with just a mere living. He insists his methods of farming are not the best, but here is the thing; he is improving them all along. He studies his work and other farmers' methods; he has started a rotation of crops that will find his land in just a little better condition as each year passes. Mr. Landes owns a quarter section and is farming 120 acres beside that. His crop production runs to 100 acres of corn, 80 acres of wheat and 20 acres of oats now, intermingled at frequent intervals with such soil building agencies as Red clover, alfalfa and Sweet clover. One cannot strike the most desirable balance of grain crops and legumes all at once, but Landes is working toward that.

And he wouldn't consider his farming operations complete without livestock. Clean ground for hogs helps to grow out something like 100 head every year. Landes keeps 12 to 15 brood sows, some of them purebred Durocs and the others crossed, but he is working back to the purebred reds. Feeding out a carload of cattle a year, along with the hogs and milkers and poultry, helps him market all the feed he produces in concentrated form. Half of the beef cattle are home produced and the balance are picked up, sometimes at the St. Joe market.

Ten milkers of mixed lineage help by providing a steady income from week to week. The milkers some day all will be Shorthorns, as Landes is working in that direction. He keeps a purebred Shorthorn bull. And, of course, a purebred Duroc sire. Two hundred Rhode Island Reds keep up a good egg supply. A bookkeeping system is indicating which crops are the most profitable. It is a guide, you might say, to better farming.

Mr. Landes bought his farm in 1911 and moved on it two years later. There is a home there today, built in 1918, that would make any county proud. It is hollow tile, stucco, of the bungalow type, modern and comfortable. It is a tribute to his ability. But isn't it more than that? Doesn't it seem to indicate pride in his family?

That thought seemed to be of most importance when Mr. Landes stopped his mowing machine one day recently. It overshadowed the problem of making a living by farming after the best methods. Landes is trying to grow up again with his three boys and two girls. "I want to keep them interested," he said. A simple statement on the surface; but what is underneath?

Raymond, 18, is encouraged in baby beef work in the 4-H clubs, and he also has a sow and litter project. Melvin, 15, takes care of the poultry, and does a good job of it. Ralph, 20, is a college student, in season, preparing to teach. The two girls are younger and, of course, are at home. All along the children have been doing work on shares for their spending money. Not that they spend a great deal. The idea is to teach them the value of money and that they must assume some responsibility as they grow older.

There are other things to hold the attention of youth. The Landes children have a tennis court for recreation. Raymond is taking violin lessons, while Melvin and the girls are studying the piano. And when other things lose interest for the time being there are good books and papers to read. There doesn't seem to be any doubt about which job Landes considers most important. And he is enjoying it—everything from horseshoe pitching to baseball. It is the kind of interest that keeps a person young.

Smiley Changed His Mind?

THE secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, E. J. Smiley of Topeka, has made a full and complete retraction of his attacks on the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, according to Ernest R. Downie, general manager, Wichita. The retraction appears in the official bulletin of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association of July 20.

As a result of this retraction, a suit for \$20,000 damage, filed against Mr. Smiley by the two associations May 22, 1925, will be dismissed. The signed retractions follow:

"In our bulletin of September 18, 1924, I published what purported to be a financial statement of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and also made statements which indicated there was a large deficit in the finances of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and that its business was in a failing condition financially.

"At the time I published this financial statement and my other statements aforesaid, I had no personal knowledge of the condition of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, and have no such knowledge now. The financial statement was not taken from the books of the association and was given to me by parties not officially connected with the association. I realize that I did not use sufficient care and that I had no right to attack in this way a legitimate business organization operating under the laws of our state.

"I am now advised by those in high position with the association, in whose word I have confidence, that this financial statement and my other statements aforesaid are incorrect and give an entirely erroneous impression of the financial condition of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, and I am glad to retract them and to state that they are incorrect. Furthermore, I do not wish to reflect upon the management of the association. I have no personal knowledge of anything that would indicate that the management of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association was or is dishonest or incompetent, and I wish to retract any statements in my bulletin that would indicate that they are dishonest or incompetent.

"I realize that my attack upon the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association was unjustified and I take this opportunity to acknowledge my error and extend my apologies.

"In addressing the annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association at Wichita, on May 21, 1925, I made certain statements in regard to the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association and said in part, as follows:

"My limited vocabulary does not permit me to express my condemnation of this organization. Neither can I conceive of the state of mind of a farmer who would sign a contract whereby he



agrees to deliver the entire product of his farm to comparative strangers for a period of five years, not knowing what he will receive for his produce or when he will receive the moneys due him.... We do not believe that this organization will last another year; in fact, there is sufficient evidence available at this time to convince us that when the final returns are made to the farmers on their 1924 wheat crop, they will be so highly incensed, that drastic measures will be taken to wind up its affairs."

"When that address was made the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association had just started, and when I referred to the dissatisfaction of its members, I was manifestly mistaken. Without going into the reasons for that mistake, it is true that at that time I had no personal knowledge of the affairs of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association or the results of its operations, and therefore was not justified in making statements that indicated the motives and purpose of the association were questionable or that its affairs were dishonestly or improperly handled. I realize that I had no right to attack in this way a legitimate business organization operating under the laws of our state. My statements, therefore, in regard to the said association, as mentioned above, were untrue, and unjustified, and I wish to retract such statements.

"Furthermore, I do not wish to reflect upon the management of the said association. I have no knowledge of anything that would indicate that the management of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association was or is dishonest or incompetent and I wish to retract any statements in my address on May 21, 1925, that would indicate that its management is dishonest or incompetent. I regret that I made the above mentioned statements and take this opportunity to acknowledge my error and extend my apologies."

Decorating the Locomotives

STARTED by the Baltimore & Ohio, decorated locomotives are a new fashion taken up by Eastern railroads. In place of the familiar black-hued engines, there will be, says the Washington Post, "gorgeous creations characterized by broad bands of buff and blue, with a fine red stripe between," this being the description of the Boston & Maine's new Chicago flyer. The Post says that it is "good business on the part of railroad officials." It is a sign perhaps of a new interest in beauty and art, initiated by the architects, in America.

Locomotives have a certain fascination, particularly to young people. But nobody is too old to be affected by the fine, powerful lines of the up-to-date railroad engine, built for speed, the old type

high, wide-crowned smoke-stack shortened, the old swell-bellied body drawn out in long, racing lines, and the succession of powerful driving wheels succeeding the single pair of a generation ago. The old-fashioned locomotive was a dump affair. Today it is the picture of speed and power and in sober fact a thing of beauty. If railroads are going to decorate their locomotives, so much the better.

In an earlier day, 50 years ago, locomotives were given a kind of romantic personality by some railroads. Back along the line of the Lehigh Valley road small boys knew the locomotives by their names. There was the Elisha A. Hancock, the Asa Packer and the Thos. A. Scott, and a score of others, locomotives with their names handsomely inscribed in bold gilt letters under the sill of the engineer's window. To the youngsters they were living personalities. Men eminent in the railroad and financial world were honored by having locomotives named for them. This attractive custom died out and perhaps was confined to a few lines while it lasted. But even today small boys along the lines of railroads are acquainted with peculiarities of locomotives, and of firemen, if not engineers. Along the Santa Fe in Topeka they know who the fireman is and what the train is from the kind of whistle sounded for crossings, some four long whistles, others two long and two short and others jerky and ending with a characteristic whining note given it by the humorous fireman on the Plug. The locomotive is entitled to whatever distinctions railroad officials choose to give it. It is, as the Washington Post remarks, "surrounded by an aura of romance," and belongs "to mythology, in company with other characters who rode smoke-expelling and fire-snorting dragons into the fray."

Why Not a Political Program?

IN AN INTERVIEW with the Independence Reporter J. N. Dolley says he is "not an avowed candidate for governor," but is interested in seeing "a real substantial man" nominated. Mr. Dolley voices the sentiment that "some new blood" is needed for Kansas leadership and that "some of the old blood has neglected the affairs of the party and allowed it to deteriorate."

There was always plenty of leadership when there was something concrete and clearly defined to scrap over. Are there no issues of the day in Kansas affairs? Several names have been suggested for governor. We asked a man of light and leading, who was urging the nomination of one possible candidate for governor, what he wanted to be governor for. The answer was that he felt that it would be an honor, or a crowning honor, to be governor.

If there is a "real substantial man" who wants to be governor because he has some ideas for Kansas, he is the man Kansas is looking for. In this sense there seems to be a good deal of modesty on the part of candidates or persons whose friends want them to be candidates.

What does Kansas need to put it forward, start a movement to advance the interests of the state, to promote its prosperity, increase its business and population and create a feeling of vigorous Kansas optimism? Something like this is the question. It may not be a fair statement to say that Kansas is politically in the doldrums or the dumps, but issues are scarce in the state, there are no candidates cracking the whip over issues that stir the people.

Yet there are undoubtedly things that can be done for the betterment of conditions in this state. Any issues calculated to arouse the Republican party and the state must be modern and related to present day conditions and problems. Kansas is not looking toward the past. There is no desire for a revival of factionalism over the standpatism and progressivism of the past. In fact, there is nothing in the present situation to split the party or divide it into camps. New times bring new problems. The Republican party needs to get together on a program for Kansas.

The present situation fairly well described by Mr. Dolley calls first of all apparently for a survey. It would be a hopeful thing, if Mr. Dolley and everybody else who feels deeply interested in a program for Kansas, would outline his own views of what is desirable at this juncture. There is no factionalism in the Republican party at this time, but there is an "era of good feeling" without, however, any notable leaders as candidates doing any notable leading. There are candidates, but just what they are candidates for is not particularly clear.

We believe that Kansas should take counsel and prepare some plans for the good of the order. What program will put the state forward ought to be a burning issue. The state is not increasing in population or diversifying its industries, for one thing. Yet Dean Walker of the geological survey and the school of engineering at the university has stated in an important memorandum that Kansas has a greater variety of natural resources than any neighbor state. Here is a live issue. Dean Walker's suggestion was a survey of Kansas natural resources. It fits into the times as a matter for the state to take in hand. Isn't a survey and development of the resources of the state a matter that appeals to politicians on the lookout for a forward-looking program?

Kansas farm organizations got together last fall proposing a broader system of taxation. This is a practical problem of the state that politicians should certainly be interested in.

A constructive political program is a different thing at this time than 15 or 20 years ago, when the

(Continued on Page 20)

Why Do Folks Leave the Farms?

By W. M. Jardine

Secretary of Agriculture

THE general movement of hundreds of thousands of competent farmers from the farms to towns and cities is a problem which must demand increasing attention. In 1880, more than 71 per cent of our total population was rural. We were then predominantly an agricultural nation. In 1920 the United States was for the first time primarily urban. In that year more than 51 per cent of the American people lived in cities and towns of over 2,500 population. In recent years not only has the percentage of rural population decreased, but the number of people actually living on farms fell from 32 million in 1910 to fewer than 28 million in 1927. Last year the farm population diminished by 649,000 persons—the largest decrease in any year since 1920.

A representative survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture indicates that 84 per cent of the farmers who moved to towns between 1917 and 1926 owned their farms at the time the change was made. No doubt many of these farms were mortgaged. The families included in this survey had lived from one to more than 40 years on the farms from which they moved. Those who were classed as owners had been in actual possession of farms from a year to more than half a century. The majority of the farmers included in the survey operated over 100 acres each. More than half of the farmers were under 50 years old.

They gave as their reasons for leaving the farms: Economic, 37.8 per cent; old age and physical disabilities, 25.2 per cent; opportunity to give children better schooling, 10.9 per cent; because of having achieved a competency, 2.5 per cent; in order to let son have farm, 1.8 per cent; all other reasons, 21.8 per cent.

Larger Incomes Will Help

A certain part of this movement is due to the natural long-time adjustment which will always go on between industrial and agricultural activities and methods of earning a livelihood. It is a healthy movement. It need not operate to the disadvantage of agriculture.

So long as we have adequate production, our main interest is not in reducing numerically the movement from farms to cities. Rather, our problem is to keep on the farm those men and women who know rural life, who love it, and who can contribute substantially to its development.

Many of the factors which tend to make the farm seem less attractive than the city can be controlled. I have had a great deal to say in the past, and I shall have more to say in the future, regarding the necessity of gaining for agriculture its proper economic status—its proper share of our national income. It is obvious that many people do leave the farms because they feel they can make the move to their own economic advantage. The economic aspects of farming have been so thoroughly and sincerely studied that from all our efforts must come some sound solution to the problem of making the economic reward of rural endeavor as great as that of city endeavor.

Indeed, progress is being made. We have come a long way since the worst depression of 1921. Essentially related to this improved economic situation is the growing tendency of farmers to handle their business in a co-operative way. Last year more than one-fifth of all agricultural products were marketed co-operatively. This, in itself, is a genuine sign of progress in rural life, for what the farmers accomplish thru co-operation is a permanent contribution to better farm conditions. In order that co-operative action may gain in volume and effect, it is necessary that we train our rural population in its fundamental principles. Happily, this is being done to a large extent in our colleges and secondary schools. I believe the instruction should be extended to our elementary schools. All this education and development will lead to a more stable and equitable farm income and at the same time will, by reason of its opportunities for leadership and service, stimulate men of ability and vision to remain in the country.

Must Support Two Families

Obviously, however, many of those who leave the farms—and not a few of them are highly competent—are moving to town to give their children and themselves the benefits of the city's standard of living. What happens when a fairly well-to-do farmer moves to the city? He either sells his farm or places a tenant in charge. If the latter occurs, the farm must then support two families. The new man, as a general rule, has his fortune to make out of the soil. The prosperous farmer takes to the city with him his years of experience and education in business-like farming, his wealth which was produced on the land, and his desire to live a more comfortable life. The rural neighborhood, school, club, church, and local government lose a substantial supporter. Even if he retains ownership of the farm, his income from the land usually is spent in the city. Should he sell the farm outright, that wealth goes to build up the city and its business. By remaining on the farm, the fairly well-to-do man could do much to raise the standard of living in his community. In moving to the city, he enters an entirely new environment with a good chance of being a misfit in the new surroundings.

Only a month ago I visited several farms in Kansas. For 30 years Mr. Taylor and his family have lived on a 160-acre piece of land in the cen-

tral part of the state. Taylor himself has retired; but he continues to live on the farm; his sons are in charge of its actual operation. The farm home has a small, but good library. There are a fireplace, a radio and a piano. Shrubs and trees shade and beautify the home. The house, pump house, and barn are equipped with electricity. There is running water in the house. Mr. Taylor has even laid out a nine-hole golf course on a hilly section of his land; that particular piece of land is grazed by sheep. All that Mr. Taylor and his family have made from the land. That wealth has been invested right at home. His family is benefited. The entire community is benefited.

Just across the road is another farm. Its soil is as rich and as productive as Mr. Taylor's farm. Ten years ago its owner felt that he had sufficient money to move to town. He placed a tenant in charge. Today the foundation on that farm home is rotting. There are few trees and no shrubs. The land produces bountifully, but the income seeps to the city. Ten years ago the farm offered better living conditions than it does today.

The perennial loss of surplus wealth is one of the outstanding causes of a barren country life. Amazingly slow of accumulation, surplus wealth can do much when wisely utilized. Surplus wealth in a nation is the means of culture, civilization.

I want to emphasize that included among the people who are moving from the farms are many who could readily remain, who could make a real contribution to rural life, and who would be genuinely happy in a good rural environment. These people are leaving the country partly because we are not emphasizing in a big enough way the real advantages of rural life, partly because we have not made the American countryside what we ought



to make it. We too often think of the open country merely as trade territory tributary to cities and towns. We have not enough concern with it as a living element in our national life. We go on draining the country, the source of much of our spiritual as well as economic resources, and we are putting very little back.

Manifestly we are not so much concerned with what has occurred in the past—except for the lessons it has taught us—as we are in the prospects for the immediate future and the distant future. Certainly the farmer wants culture for his family, education, recreation, entertainment, health facilities close at hand, art in public buildings, comfort and beauty in homes. The farmer, poor or prosperous, wants these things.

As I see it, if we are to develop a fuller and richer rural life, if we are to make farm life and the farm home sufficiently attractive to keep the best farmers in the rural communities, we must pay more attention to the technical principles of rural consumption. That is to say, we must assist the rural communities to achieve the highest possible standard of living on their income. It will be to the distinct advantage of every individual and to the American nation as a whole to achieve efficiency in rural consumption.

The Government has the legal authority to assist in research and educational work directed toward the development of rural life and the rural home. The Department of Agriculture stands firmly behind the promotion of such a program. Cities have technical experts in many lines of living who work out the principles of consumption on a high level for the masses. Individuals in cities do not work out these problems for themselves even though they have the money to pay for a high standard of living. The masses depend on an army of experts in many phases of health, architecture, sanitation, public utilities, municipal government, education, information, play, art and religion. The farmer has few, if any, of these experts and he cannot individually draw experts to his aid.

The farmer needs expert assistance—just as city people need expert assistance—in working out the principles of consumption. This need is on the same level as the need for expert assistance in the principles of production and marketing.

A plan to equip the country with the institutions of health and culture and facilities for education and entertainment deserves an application of brain power co-equal with the brain power applied thru agricultural colleges and governmental agencies to achieve on the farm more efficient production and greater financial returns. The people of this country have been liberal in providing funds for the latter type of work. Is it not of equal importance that we develop an effective program, properly financed, to get for the farmer those facilities for education, recreation and entertainment that he desires?

We can make the country so attractive that the farmer, upon becoming well off, will not want to leave the farm. Rural America has so many natural advantages over city life that the raising of its standard of living should be urged to the utmost. When I see children growing up in the crowded quarters of cities and playing in traffic jammed streets, I cannot but think of the opportunity for physical and mental development in the country where children can play in the open and live in contact with nature's plant and animal life. Oh, no, the rural side of the picture isn't all dark. Every family has a house, literally bathed in sunshine, with plenty of space inside and out for children to grow in. And the children are there, too, using this sunshine, air and space. In America, more than half the people on farms are children. To be exact, 50.4 per cent of the population are under 21. In the cities, only 37.5 per cent of the population are under 21. The country is the home of children.

'Tis a Farmer's Heritage

But it takes more than fresh air and the songs of birds to build the type of rural civilization we all want. It takes rural statesmanship and co-operative self-help on the part of farmers themselves. This calls for more than high-sounding essays. It demands constructive national policies. It means that we must keep in the country more of those leaders who can contribute to the building up of our rural civilization. Some of America's greatest statesmen have come from the country. Some of our dearest traditions are centered in the rural communities. The country will always be the source of this inspiration and this leadership, but we must not rob rural life of its leadership to too great an extent. We must keep a great deal of it there to build, bit by bit, until our rural countryside has all the things which now attract many farmers to the city.

The farmer sometimes, however, mistakes what he believes are advantages of the city. He seeks this life of strain, hurry and glamor. If he moves to the city he will find that the interests of some of its finest people are not directed toward making money, attending theatres and dances. City people spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to create a small bit of natural beauty—a few flowers and shrubs, a pond—things which are the farmers' by heritage. They seek a small open space where their children may play. They talk of leaving the city to go on a fishing trip, or a hunting trip. Their real leisure interests are not what they are sometimes thought to be.

We must not, however, overlook the fact that there are certain difficulties peculiar to life on farms. It is not the fault of the farmer that his house is too far from other houses to admit of city methods of bringing to him and his wife the conveniences of running water for the kitchen and bathroom, gas for cooking, electricity for light and power, and sewers for sewage disposal. He cannot overcome the inherent difficulties of rural conditions without the aid of those who make and supply the various modern appliances.

When the makers of apparatus and appliances start out to improve the conveniences of the farm house, they must invent things adapted to the conditions which surround the farm home. There must be heating plants, kitchen facilities—for lighting, cooking, disposal of sewage—radio sets adapted to farm use. This is not impossible. I have talked with men engaged in these industries, and they believe the thing can be done.

Telephones Will Aid, Too

The demand and the market is waiting for the leader who will get back of the idea and work it out. A few figures from the last census of farm conveniences will show that a certain percentage of the more fortunately situated farm houses are already equipped with labor-saving devices. Thirty-eight and seven tenths per cent of all farms in the United States have telephones; and if we may pick certain favored states, we find that 62 per cent of the farms of Ohio are equipped with telephones, 66 per cent in Indiana, 73 per cent in Illinois, 59 per cent in Wisconsin, 62 per cent in Minnesota, 86 per cent in Iowa, 62 per cent in Missouri, 76 per cent in Nebraska, 78 per cent in Kansas.

Only 10 per cent of all farms report water piped into the house. Nearly half the farms of New England, 48 per cent, report water piped into the house; in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania nearly one-fourth of all farms report water piped into the house; the state of Washington 29 per cent, Oregon 26 per cent, California 56 per cent.

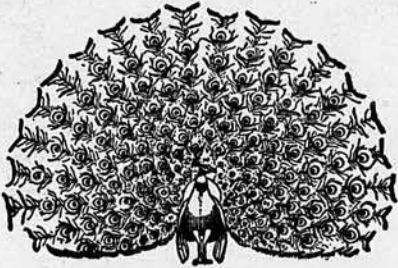
Seven per cent of all farms in the United States have gas or electric light. The high spots are Massachusetts with 28 per cent of its farms so

(Continued on Page 23)

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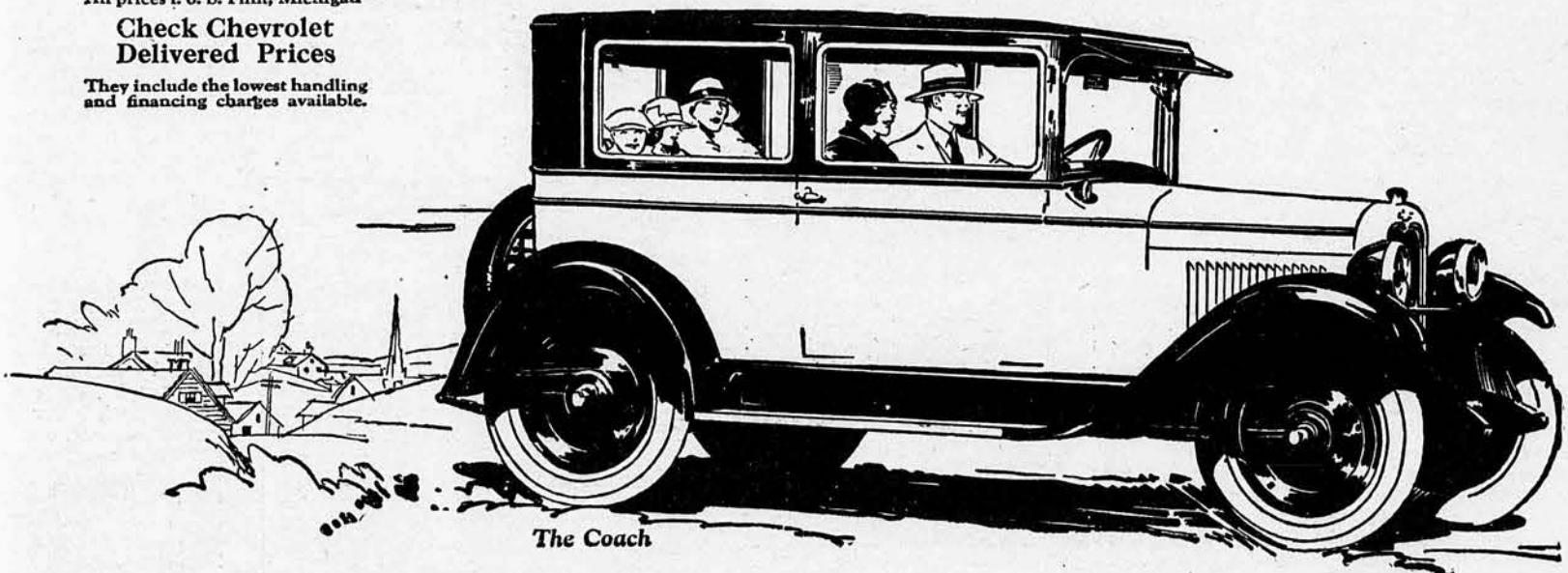
in the thrilling spurt that results when you "step on the gas". Delight in the smooth operation, the secure comfort, the swift sweep of the passing miles. Marvel at the way the car hugs the road, the ease with which it obeys the steering wheel, the promptness with which it responds to the brakes!

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CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation



The Coach

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

Poultry--a Billion-Dollar Business!

By R. W. Dunlap

THE poultry industry is one of the more important farm activities of the United States. According to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the nation produced eggs in 1926 of an estimated value of 620 million dollars, and poultry with a value of 561 million dollars, giving a total value for the poultry and egg crop in that year of 1,181 million dollars. It should be remembered that only poultry production on farms is included in these figures and not the production in cities and villages. The value of poultry products amounted to about 16 per cent of the total value of livestock and its products for 1926, being surpassed in this respect by only two other branches of the livestock industry--the dairy industry, with 40 per cent of the total, and the swine industry, with 22 per cent of the total.

The distribution of the poultry industry is country-wide, as poultry flocks are kept in every state and in every county. However, the greatest production occurs in the East North Central and West North Central states, a region in which farm poultry flocks are predominant and which accounts for 50 per cent of the total eggs produced in the country and only slightly less than 50 per cent of the chickens raised. Iowa leads all other states in total chicken and egg production. Specialized egg farming is particularly important on the Pacific Coast and in the North Eastern states. Usually the value of eggs produced in the Northern states exceeds the value of the chickens raised, while in the Southern states chickens are the most valuable.

Then Came Refrigerator Cars

The poultry industry had its beginnings in the small flocks which were kept by the early settlers to produce chickens and eggs for their own use or for the use of their neighbors. As the population increased, and particularly as cities increased in size, there grew up a local poultry industry designed to supply the needs of these localities. Because of limited transportation facilities, however, the poultry industry continued to be decidedly local in character, altho it showed a steady growth. For the most part, flocks were small and there was little tendency toward specialized egg or poultry farms. This condition continued, to a large extent, even with the opening up of western lands, until good railroad facilities became available and particularly until about 1870-80 the refrigerator car and cold storage were developed.

Soon after these developments, wide new areas of production were opened for the supply of the eastern population, until, as has been previously stated, production has reached its greatest volume in the Middle Western states. Increase in poultry production in the United States has proceeded steadily until, according to the 1925 Census, there were 409,290,849 chickens on farms on January 1 of that year.

At the present time, carlot shipments of eggs and poultry destined for eastern markets average close to 1,000 miles of railroad haul. In late years, as the cities grew into larger and larger centers of population, there has developed a decided tendency toward the development of specialized egg farms to supply these urban dwellers. This tendency has undoubtedly been greatly stimulated by the development of artificial methods of hatching and brooding and by a better knowledge of housing, management and nutrition.

80 Per Cent From Farms

Despite this recent development, however, the production of eggs and poultry by relatively small farm flocks still accounts for most of the crop. This is due to the great number of such producing units scattered all over the United States. It is safe to say that 80 per cent, and probably more, of the total poultry crop is produced on general farms rather than on specialized poultry farms. The income from poultry on general farms plays an important part in the total farm income.

In recent years the tendency toward the development of commercial egg farms has been very strong. This has been made possible thru the development of artificial incubation, thru the use of stove brooders which would accommodate larger flocks of chicks at one time, thru specialized breeding effort to increase the egg production of individual hens, and thru the development of large commercial baby chick hatcheries. Investigations in the field of nutrition also have brought out important facts which have made it possible to keep layers under relatively close confinement with good results. The principal areas of specialized egg farming are located on the Pacific Coast, of which Petaluma is the outstanding example, and in certain areas along the Atlantic Coast, such as the Vineland section of New Jersey.

There is an increasing tendency also for general farmers to apply some of the methods employed on specialized egg farms and to carry larger flocks of layers than are characteristic of the general farm flock. Such flocks may properly be termed commercial farm flocks.

Undoubtedly the development of the baby chick industry has had a great influence on the development of the poultry industry in the United States. This is a development of recent years, since the extensive selling of baby chicks does not go back more than 15 years. At first, the hatcheries were developed largely to take care of a local demand for baby chicks. As it was discovered that chicks could be shipped considerable distances, the size of the hatcheries increased, until now there are some having a capacity upward of 1 million eggs. There was a decided tendency at first for this industry to concentrate in certain sections where eggs suitable for hatching purposes were more plentiful and more readily secured. The success of this industry led, however, to a wider distribution of the commercial hatcheries, until now the country is quite thoroughly dotted with them, and their aggregate capacity approximates 200 million eggs at one setting. At present, there is a growing demand for better quality chicks than it has been easy to produce in these large capacity hatcheries. As a result, it may be that the future

trend of the baby-chick industry will be toward the development of community hatcheries, probably of smaller capacity than many of those in existence, and which would attempt to supply a smaller, nearer-by territory. Hatcheries operated under such conditions find it easier to get eggs for hatching which will produce chicks of the quality demanded.

As poultry production increased in volume and as it spread over a wider and wider territory, there developed of necessity the business of collecting, transporting and distributing these products in the areas of large population. This activity has now developed into a highly specialized business, by means of which the eggs are gathered from producers, graded and shipped to market under refrigeration. The poultry is gathered in a similar manner, often fed in feeding stations, slaughtered and shipped to market in refrigerator cars.

A considerable live poultry business has developed also where the live poultry is shipped in specially constructed cars to markets where there is a large Jewish population. Some idea of the volume of this business, and the consequent facilities required and persons engaged both at shipping points and in distribution in the markets, can be obtained from a statement of the receipts at the principal markets. In 1926, for example, there were received at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston a total of 14,767,709 cases of eggs each holding 30 dozens. In the same markets the receipts of dressed poultry amounted to 355,814,801 pounds. At New York City, the principal live poultry market, the receipts of this commodity amounted to about 12,000 cars, or approximately 200 million pounds.

Since both egg and poultry production is seasonal in character, the cold storage of these products has been developed to hold the surplus of the flush producing seasons for the period of relative scarcity. In recent years around 10 million cases of eggs have been held in storage at the height of the season, and well over 100 million pounds of dressed poultry. In addition, from 50 to

100 million pounds of eggs which are broken out of the shell and held in a frozen condition also are stored. The present trend is toward a leveling of seasonal production by securing a greater egg production during the fall and winter months and by the production of early or winter broilers. Seasonal variation in production will never be eliminated, but eventually it may have sufficient influence to reduce somewhat the proportion of the yearly crop which must be carried in cold storage.

Soon after the beginning of the World War, the prices of most agricultural products began to rise. This was true of the feed used by poultrymen. The prices of eggs and poultry, however, were slow to respond to this price increase, with the result that poultry raising became relatively unprofitable and a serious depletion of poultry stocks took place in some sections. Later, however, the price of poultry and eggs reached relatively high levels comparable to other products, and this stimulated production. This increase in production has continued more or less steadily since the war, and has taken place at a more rapid rate than the increase in population. Nevertheless, farm prices, while showing more or less fluctuation from year to year, have remained relatively stable since the reduction from the peak prices of the years immediately following the war. In the present year there has apparently been considerable overproduction, and prices have fallen to their lowest levels since the war. It would appear that unless demand for eggs and poultry can be considerably stimulated, there must be some temporary contraction in the industry if the price situation is to be corrected.

In recent years, competition between those persons engaged in the concentration and shipping of poultry products and those engaged in their distribution in the markets has become keener and keener. This has led to some tendency toward consolidation of small individual packing plants into larger units. It also has been one of the factors leading to improvements in the marketing process designed to secure greater efficiency. For example, improved packing materials for the egg cases and improved methods of loading and bracing the eggs in the cars have reduced the loss during transit thru breakage. There also have been improvements in the storage of eggs, principally in the way of the use of odorless packing materials tending to eliminate development of the typical cold storage taste, and the holding of eggs under carefully controlled conditions at higher humidities, thus reducing the evaporation which normally takes place during the storage period.

Co-operative Associations Have Grown

Many eggs intended for storage are processed by dipping them in a hot solution of odorless, tasteless mineral oil. This process serves to seal the pores of the shell and thus prevent, to a large extent, the evaporation of moisture from the eggs. Egg sanding machines also have been developed to clean dirty eggs without the use of water. There has also been a considerable development in the domestic production of frozen eggs. Eggs used for this purpose are cracked, dirty and weak eggs which could not be shipped to market in the shell without serious loss or deterioration. When the price is low enough, current receipts are also used for this purpose. The increased use of frozen eggs has made possible this development despite the importation of considerable quantities of frozen eggs from China.

One of the most important developments in marketing has been the formation of co-operative marketing organizations. The most outstanding examples of this are the co-operatives on the Pacific Coast, which maintain a federated selling agency in New York City for the distribution of Pacific Coast eggs in the Eastern United States, and co-operative marketing associations in Missouri, Minnesota, Ohio and elsewhere. At the present time a large volume of business is carried on by these co-operative organizations. For example, in 1926, 60 co-operative associations handled 3,150,000 cases of eggs valued at \$29,900,000, and 31 associations handled 17 million pounds of poultry. Competition with the domestic product has not been serious in the case of shell eggs of foreign production. Our exports of shell eggs

(Continued on Page 20)



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Face to face evidence

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LISTERINE

IS THERE ANY?

What is the point of paying more when Listerine Tooth Paste is a scientifically correct dentifrice and sells for 25c for a large size tube?

—the safe antiseptic

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A stray mare came to my place three weeks ago. I put a notice in the paper three consecutive times. No one claims her. Are there other steps I must take in order that this mare may be legally mine in case she is not claimed? If claimed may I legally hold her until payment is made for her keep? S. W.

YOU have not complied apparently with the terms of our stray law. The law requires that on taking up a stray you shall immediately post three notices of the same in at least three public places in the township of your residence, and shall at the same time send one copy of the notice to the county clerk of the county. Such notice shall contain a description of the stray, giving the color, age, marks and brands. If the stray is not claimed and proved at the expiration of 10 days after taking up and being advertised, then you are required to go before the justice of the peace of the township and file your affidavit stating that the stray was taken up on your premises and that you did not drive it or cause it to be driven there, and that you have advertised the stray for 10 days.

At the end of a year after the stray is taken up the justice of the peace is required to issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appraise the stray. The owner of the stray may at any time within 12 months from the time it is taken up prove the same before some justice of the peace, having first notified you in writing of the time and place, when and where, and the justice before whom such proof would be offered. If the owner of this stray fails within 12 months to make proof of ownership required the title to this animal may vest in you under certain circumstances.

You are entitled first to recover the cost of posting, the cost before the justice of the peace, and the cost of the county clerk and any other costs accruing in the case, together with the cost of keeping the animal, less any value the animal was to you in the meantime, and then you shall pay one-half of any remainder there may be of the appraised value of this animal after deducting all of these costs into the county treasury to be put into the county school fund.

If you should sell or dispose of this stray and take the same out of the state before the title vests in you, under the law you would forfeit to the county double the value of the stray and also might be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$20 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days.

After reading all of this you may conclude that you had better just turn this animal out and let her go.

Court Action is Necessary

R owned a farm which she willed to N before her death. N died before his wife and his wife got one-half of the money received from the sale of the land and also all of the personal property. Before R's death she requested H to settle things up. This was just a verbal statement on her part. She requested that a niece of a son who is dead (being under the impression that this niece had inherited a good sum of money from her father's estate) inherit none of the money from her farm. He paid the heirs and kept back an equal share for this niece, but has never paid it to her or any of the other heirs. This has been going on for 11 years. Can he keep all this all his life and have the use of the money? Is this lawful or does he have to pay the money over to the other heirs? K. F.

If H was appointed as administrator of this estate he should have settled the estate and made a division of the proceeds under the orders of the probate court. Apparently from what you say he never was designated as executor of the will, and seems to have simply been acting on some supposed verbal request which would not be proper authority for the settlement of this estate. Of course, he did not have any right to withhold the share of an heir and appropriate it to his own use. The other heirs should bring an action for an accounting and have this person render an accounting and distribution of such money as he may have in his hands and which apparently he is keeping without any authority.

A Chance to Recover?

I rented an 80-acre farm from B, giving cash rent. There are two fields of 24 acres each. In 1925 I had the east field in wheat and the bugs and flies ruined the crop. I got 51 bushels of wheat. The next field was in oats and the yield was 224 bushels. That was all the crop on the farm, and when the rent note was due I had to mortgage everything I had to pay the rent; 1926 was a dry year and I had the east field in oats and got 250 bushels and on the next field I put corn. It was dry and did not come up until August and did not make much. I could not pay off the mortgage. Now in making out the rent note B made it out for six months instead of one year, saying the bank did not take the long term notes. I told him I would not do it as there would not be anything to pay with. He told me he would take up the note himself and then we would make out a new rent note for the last six months. But instead of doing that he sold my note to the bank. I want to know if the bank can make me pay the note. I turned over the crop that was on the place with the exception of about one-half of the oats and the first cutting of alfalfa on 2 acres. I had to use the feed for my teams as I thought I was entitled to feed for my teams. I moved December 1. S. H.

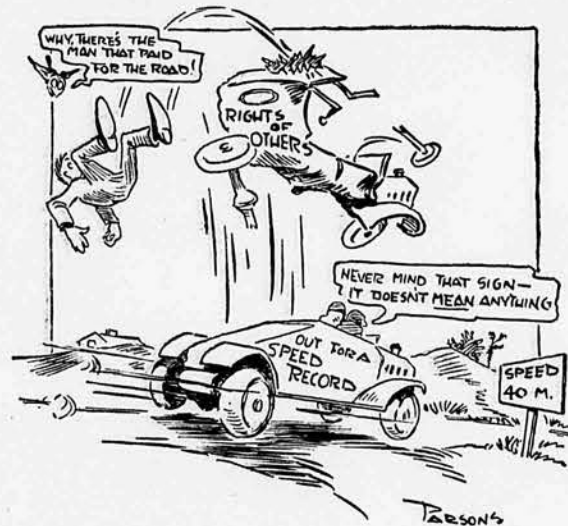
Unless the bank was a party to the agreement between you and B it had a right to buy this note and would be protected as an innocent purchaser of the same. I am of the opinion, however, that you had a right to use so much of this feed as was

necessary to feed your team on the general theory that you could not take care of this mortgaged crop unless you had feed for the teams. It is possible that you might recover in a suit brought against B for obtaining this note under false pretenses but I do not believe you have an action against the bank unless you can show that the bank was a party to this agreement.

An Action for Divorce

A and B have been married 25 years. They have grown up children. B has spent most of her time with other men and still does. She has no use for A. Is A obliged to support her and is he obliged to support the children that are of age if they work against him? B. E. O.

If B is guilty as charged in this case A would have a right of action for divorce. But if he con-



done her conduct and still lives with her as her husband my opinion is he is required to support her. He is not required to support his children who are of age no matter whether they work against him or not.

Was There a Tie?

Has a chairman the right to vote at a school meeting except in case of tie? Several voters protest against his voting. If it is not legal for him to vote what can the voters do but protest when a majority want him to vote? Two people are nominated for office, vote by ballot, and a tie results with the chairman voting. The officers in charge order another election when a voter who had left the room and missed the first election comes in, knowing that his vote would swing the election the way they wanted it to go. Was such action legal? If the chairman had not voted the other nominee would have been elected by the first vote. Had the officers a right to order another election or ballot? A. L. J.

If the voting was by ballot my opinion is the chairman had the same right to cast his ballot as any other member present at the meeting. If the vote by ballot resulted in a tie there was no election and the meeting would have a right to call for another vote. If some one who had not voted on the first ballot came in afterward, he being a legal voter, he would have a right to cast his ballot on the second vote.

In the J. P. Court

On January 25, 1917, I leased my land for gas and oil. The lessees paid the rental until September 25, 1925. Then on November 7, 1925 they sent me a release on the land but failed to pay me my last three months' rental, which I claim is my due. They have a lot of pipe piled up on my land. Can I claim the pipe until I receive my \$40 rental? Other parties tell me the pipe belongs to me as it has been stored here for 10 years or better and they cancelled the lease over two years ago. A. D. B.

In my opinion you have a right to a lien upon this pipe. I think that your best course would be to bring an action against this company before a justice of the peace asking a judgment for the \$40 which they owe you on their lease contract and for the amount which is reasonably due you for the storage of these pipes. At the same time attach the pipe, get a judgment and have the pipe sold under the attachment to satisfy the judgment.

Was the Husband Cruel?

Tom and Kate are husband and wife. They have been married 14 years. Tom goes to the field to work and Kate sends her Dad word to come and get her. She leaves word with a neighbor to tell Tom she is not going to live with him. Can she obtain a divorce and half the property and alimony and hold the 12-year-old boy if she brings suit and then takes the case to another county? Can he object and bring the case back to the county where they live? This all took place in Kansas. R.

I do not know from your statement whether Kate has any ground for divorce or not. If her husband was cruel to her that would be a ground for divorce, and altho she left his bed and board and refused to return she might bring her action for divorce on the ground that he was guilty of extreme cruelty. There are other reasons why she might obtain a divorce. For instance, if he was guilty of drunkenness or if he failed to support

her. These also would be grounds upon which she might obtain a divorce. On the other hand, if her husband had supported her to the best of his ability and was not cruel and was not guilty of any fault on his part and she without cause leaves his home, she would not have any ground for divorce. He would have a ground for divorce if she left him and remained away for one year.

The question of alimony and division of property is discretionary with the court that tries the case, so I do not know in case of a divorce being granted to either party in this instance what the court might do in the way of division of property and alimony.

The case could not be removed from the county where the parties lived unless it was shown that the judge was prejudiced against the party bringing the action or the party against whom it is brought and therefore not fitted to try the case, or unless it could be shown that there was so strong a prejudice in the community against the party bringing the action that in case it was tried by a jury the said party probably could not obtain justice.

If Kate brings an action for divorce, Tom, if he has grounds for the same, might file a cross petition asking for divorce on his part, and then it would be up to the court to decide which one, if either, was entitled to the divorce.

What is the Contract?

A husband and wife each own a half section of land. The husband always cuts his own wheat first and leaves the wife's to the last and lets her hire her own harvested and pay it out of her own pocket. Can the wife make the husband cut the half on one place and then half on the wife's place? Can the wife go and hire someone to cut her wheat and make the husband pay the bill? Can the wife make him cut all hers first? Wife.

The wife and husband are permitted under the Kansas law to make any arrangement with each other in regard to the care and custody of their property they may see fit. It would depend entirely on what kind of a contract they have with each other.

Witnesses Are Not Necessary

In what states may male persons marry without their parents' consent? When a couple marries is it necessary to have witnesses and how many? M. J.

If the male persons are over 21 years old they may be married without their parents' consent in all the states. This also is true of course of females. Males may marry without their parents' consent at the age of 18 years in Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. There are no states where they are permitted to marry regardless of age without the consent of the parents.

Witnesses to a marriage are not absolutely necessary, tho it is customary where marriages are being solemnized to call in witnesses.

The Court Will Decide

A and B are husband and wife. B has personal property which she inherited. She sues A for divorce. Can A come in for any part of this property? R.

Probably not, altho the question of the division of property in a divorce case is very largely discretionary with the court that tries it.

Get a Good Attorney

In 1903 Mr. G bought a tract of land and got a warranty deed for the same from the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company. Later on, about 1906, Mr. W. bought a tract adjoining G's land and then sold it to E. The deed from G to E includes G's land. E is trying to take part of G's land, claiming he bought it. Can he hold it and if not what would G have to do to clear it up? S.

I think this improvement company has gone out of business, so that probably it would be rather difficult to get action on its warranty. However, if G has a warranty deed and also an abstract showing a clear title he ought to be able to hold his land against E, who has a later title. He may be compelled to bring an action in the court having jurisdiction where this land is situated to clear the title. It will be necessary for him to employ a competent attorney to bring this suit.

Nothing Can Be Done?

A family lived in Western Kansas in the drouth district. They had not raised anything for three years. A boy, the son under age, went out of the state and tried to get work but could not make enough to pay his board at the boarding house. He quit and went home, and cannot get any money at all but fully intends to pay as soon as he can get the money to do it with. The boarding house people came to the boy's parents and the parents have nothing, as nearly all the cows have starved to death and the boy has nothing either. What can the boarding house people do? J. D. V.

If the financial condition of the parents is as you represent it I do not see that they can do anything.

The Clerk is Responsible

In settling up an estate there was some money, several hundred dollars, about which there is a question as to whom it belongs. This money was left in the hands of the district clerk until a decision of the court. The clerk put the money into the bank. Before the decision of the court the bank failed. Is the clerk responsible for this money or must the one to whom it belongs lose the money? P. E. C.

Unless the clerk deposited this money in the bank under the order of the court he becomes responsible for it.

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The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

THERE was unrest; the men felt approaching the possible liberation from ship's discipline when they should abandon the Sally. They remembered the ambergris beneath the cabin. There was a fortune there. They could take no oil with them; but they could take that, when the time should come to leave the ship. There was plenty of room in one boat for it and for half a dozen men besides.

They fretted at the waiting, called it hopeless, as Dan'l did. The barrier between officers and men was lowered; more than one of the men spoke to Brander of the ambergris. Did he claim it for his own?

Faith one day heard a man talking to Brander amidships. She caught only a word or two, but one of these words was "gris." She saw that the man was asking Brander a question; she saw that on Brander's answer the man grinned with greed in his eyes, and turned away to whisper to two of his fellows.

She wondered what Brander had said to him, why Brander had not silenced the man. And she watched Brander the closer, her heart sickening with a fear she would not name.

They had landed before this and explored their island. Low and flat and no more than a mile or two in extent, it had fruit a plenty, and a spring of good water; but none dwelt anywhere upon it. It soon palled upon them; they stuck by the ship.

The days held clear and fine, the nights were warm, and the crescent moon above them fattened, night by night, till it was no longer a crescent but half a circle of silver radiance that touched the beach and the trees and the sea with magic fingers.

That night, with the full tides still a week away, Roy Kilcup came from the fo'c's'le into the waist and looked aft. There was no officer in sight at the moment save old Tichel, and Roy hailed him softly. Tichel went forward to where the boy stood; they whispered together. Then Tichel went with Roy toward the fo'c's'le.

Faith was in her cabin; Dan'l was in the main cabin; and Willis and Brander were playing cribbage near him when the outcry forward roused them. A man yelled. They were on deck in tumbling haste; and Faith was at their heels.

Came Tichel, dragging Mauger by the collar. His right hand gripped Mauger; his left held a bottle. He shook the one-eyed man till Mauger's teeth rattled, and he brandished the bottle.

"Caught the pig!" he cried furiously. "Here he is! With this hid under his blanket!"

"I never put it there," Mauger protested.

"What's that, Mr. Tichel?" Dan'l asked sharply.

"Whisky, Mr. Tobey. He took it forward and hid it in his bunk."

"Tell the whole of it, Mr. Tichel," Faith said. "What happened?"

She looked from Tichel to Brander. Brander was standing stiffly; she thought his face was white. Mauger hung in Tichel's grip.

Old Tichel had given a promise to Roy; Roy had begged him not to tell that the boy had spied.

"I saw him go forward with something under his coat," Tichel said. "Never thought for a minute; then it came to me what it might be. I took after him. Rest of the men were on deck, sleeping. It's hot below, you'll mind. I dropped down quietly. Mauger, here, was in his bunk. I routed him out, and rummaged, and there you are, ma'am."

He shook the bottle triumphantly. "Where did you get it, Mauger?" Faith asked the one-eyed man.

"Never knowed it was there," Mauger swore. "Honest t' Lord, ma'am!"

Tichel slapped his face stunningly. "No more of that, Mr. Tichel!" Faith said. "Dan'l, what do you think?"

Dan'l lifted his hand, with a glance at Brander.

"Why—nothing! Somebody's been doing it; him as well as another."

"Willis," Faith asked, "what's your notion?"

"I guess Mauger done it."

"Brander?"

Brander lifted his head and met her eyes.

"Other men have found whisky in their bunks without knowing how it got there," he said. "I believe Mauger."

"I'm saying I saw him take it aft," old Tichel snarled. He dropped Mauger and took a fierce step toward Brander. "Ye think I'd lie?"

"I think you're mistaken," Brander said evenly.

Tichel leaped at him; Brander gripped the other's arms at the elbows and held him.

"Enough of that!" Faith said sharply. "We'll end this thing tonight. Mr. Tobey, get lanterns and search the ship till you find the rest of this stuff." She took the whisky bottle, opened it, and poured its contents over the rail. "Search it out," she said. "Be about it!"

In Brander's Boat

Save Dan'l Tobey, the officers stood stock-still, as if not understanding. Dan'l acted as quickly as if he had expected the order. He sent Silva, the harpooner, to get the foremast hands together forward and keep them there under his eye. He sent Tichel and Yella Boy into the main hold, Willis and Long Jim into the after 'tween-decks. Brander and Eph Hitch were to search the cabin and the captain's storeroom; and Faith went down with them to give them the keys. Loum, Kellick and Tinch, the cook, were put to rummaging about the after deck and amidships.

There was no heed of lights upon the deck itself; the moon bathed the Sally in its rays, and one might have read by them without undue effort. Below, the whale-oil lanterns went to and fro.

Brander and Hitch made short work of their task; and they came on deck with Faith. Dan'l sent Brander to rummage thru the steerage, where the harpooners slept; and at Faith's suggestion, Hitch and Loum went aloft to the mastheads to make sure there was no secret cache there.

They were an hour or more at their search of the Sally; and at the end of that time they were no wiser than they were before. Faith had gone below before the end; she came on deck as Tichel and Yella Boy reported nothing found below.

"Have you found anything?" she asked Dan'l.

"No."

"Where have you looked?"

"Everywhere aboard here, Faith. The stuff's well hidden, sure!"

"If it's not on the Sally, it's near

her," Faith said quietly. "Search the boats, Mr. Tobey."

"But it 'd not be in them," he said. "That's sure enough."

Dan'l nodded.

"It's nowhere else, you say. Try."

Willis Cox and Brander turned toward where their boats hung by the rail.

"Willis—Mr. Brander," Faith said quietly, "let Mr. Tobey do the searching."

Willis stopped readily enough; Brander—forewarned, perhaps, by some instinctive fear—hesitated.

"Mr. Brander," Faith said again.

He stood still where he was. Dan'l was looking thru his own boat at the moment. He passed to old Tichel's; to that of Willis Cox. Brander's boat came last. Dan'l Tobey flashed his lantern in it as he had in the others, studied it from bow to stern, opened the stern locker beneath the cuddy boards.

There was a jug there—a jug that in the other boats had contained water. He pulled the stopper and smelled.

"Faith, it's here!" he cried.

The closer the bond between man and man, or between man and woman, the easier it is to embroil them, one with the other. It is hard for an outsider to provoke a quarrel between strangers, or between casual acquaintances; but it is not hard for a crafty man to make dissension between friends; and almost anyone may, if he chooses, bring about discord between lovers. This is a strange and contradictory thing.

When Dan'l found the whisky in Brander's boat and came toward Faith with the open jug in his hands, Faith stood with a white face, looking steadily at Brander, and not at Dan'l at all. Brander had made one move when Dan'l lifted the jug; he had stepped quickly toward the boat, but Faith spoke quietly to him. He stopped and looked at her.

Dan'l was watching the two of them. Mauger saw a chance, and as the mate passed where the one-eyed man crouched, Mauger leaped at him to snatch the whisky away. Tichel caught Mauger from behind, and held him.

The little man had had the best intention in the world; but this movement on his part completed the evidence of Brander's guilt; for Mauger was Brander's man, loyal as a dog, and Faith knew it. She thought quickly, remembering the past days, remembering Mauger's furtive air and Brander's aloofness, and his support of Mauger against Tichel. She was sure, before Dan'l reached her with the jug, that Mauger and Brander were guilty as Judas—Brander especially.

ally. She scarce considered Mauger at all.

Dan'l handed her the jug, and she smelled at it. Whisky, beyond a doubt. She took it to the rail and poured it overside as she had poured the contents of the bottle; then came slowly back and handed the empty jug to Brander.

"This is yours," she said. "You had best rinse it and fill it with water and put it in your boat again."

The moon was bright upon them as they stood on the deck. He could see her face, he could see her eyes; and he saw that she thought him guilty. His soul sickened with the bitterness of it; and his lips twisted in a smile.

"Very well," he said.

She looked at him a little wistfully.

"You're not denying it's yours?" He shook his head.

"No."

If she believed, let her believe. He was furious with her.

"Why did you do it?" she asked.

He said nothing; and she looked up at him a moment more, and then turned to Mauger.

"Why did you do it?" she asked the little man.

Mauger squinted sidewise at Brander. Mauger was Brander's man; and all his loyalty was to Brander. Brander chose not to speak, not to deny the charge she laid against them. All right; if Brander could keep silent, so could he. If Brander would not deny, neither would he. He grinned at Faith, and the closed lids that covered his empty eye-socket seemed to wink; but he said nothing at all.

Dan'l Tobey chuckled at Brander.

"Eh, Brander, I'm ashamed for ye," he said. "Such an example to the crew!"

Brander held silent. He was waiting for Faith to speak.

When neither Brander nor Mauger would answer her, Faith turned her back on them all, went to the after rail, and stood there alone, thinking. She knew Dan'l would wait on her word. What was she to do? She needed Brander; she would need him more and more. Dan'l was never to be trusted; she must have a man at her back. In spite of her belief that he had done this thieving, she trusted Brander. And she loved him—loved him so that as she stood there, with her back to them all, the tears rolled down her cheeks, and her nails dug at her palms.

Why had he done this? Why did he not deny—protest—defend himself? She loved him so much that she hated him. If he had offended against herself alone, she might have forgiven; but by stealing whisky and giving it to the crew he was striking at the welfare of the Sally Sims, and the Sally was dearer to Faith just now than herself.

She set her lips, brushed the tears from her cheeks, and turned back to them.

"Mr. Tobey," she said, "put Mr. Brander in irons below. Give Mauger a whipping and send him forward."

She hesitated a moment, glanced at Willis.

"If you'll come down to the cabin with me," she said, "I'll give you the irons."

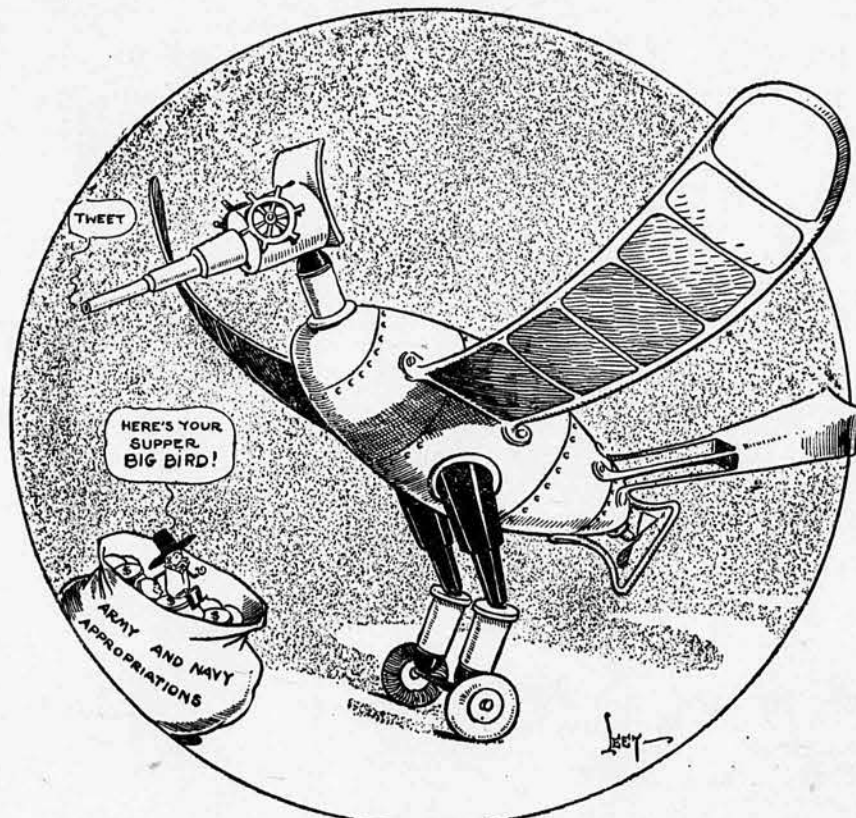
Willis stepped toward her; and with no further glance for Brander she turned and went below.

With Sullen Faces

They had been two weeks hard and fast on the sand; there was another week ahead of them. An easterly storm would cement them into the sand beyond any help; and the men looked for it daily. For the rest, there was little to do. The Sally was in shape again, ready to be off if she had the chance.

The men, with sullen faces, loafed about the fore deck and whispered man to man. Dan'l went among them now and then and talked much with Roy, and some with the others. Roy was elated in those days; the boy went about with shining eyes and triumphant lips. Every other face among the crew was morose save his.

Dan'l was not morose. He was cheerfully cheerful. He spoke in louder tones



How the Dove of Peace Looks to Most of Us

than was his custom, and there was no caustic bite to his tongue; but his eyes were narrower and more furtive. Once or twice Faith saw him turn away from a word with some one of the crew and catch sight of her watching him, and flush uneasily.

But Faith scarce heeded; she was sick with sorrow and sick with anxiety. The tides were rising higher every day; she watched for the hour when they should lift the Sally. And at each high tide she made the men stand to the capstan-bars and work desperately to fetch the ship free.

The day before the night of the full of the moon she had them get out casks from the main hold, lower them overside, and raft them there; cask after cask, as many as the men could handle during the day, so that the Sally was lighter at nightfall than she had been for months.

The tide was at the flood that night at nine o'clock; and for half an hour before, and for a full hour after the waters had begun to ebb, every man of them strove to stir the Sally. They strove fruitlessly; for the ship seemed fast-bedded in the sand, beyond moving.

At ten o'clock Faith left the deck and went sick-heartedly below.

At half past ten Dan'l knocked on the door of the after cabin, and she bade him come in. He opened the door, shut it behind him, looked at her with his cap in his hands for a space, then sat down on the seat beside the desk where she was sitting.

"Eh, Faith!" he said. "We're stuck." For a moment she did not answer; then she lifted her head and looked at him.

"There's a high tide tomorrow night; times it's a bit higher than it is on the flood," she said. "We'll get more casks out of the hold tomorrow, and at night we'll float her."

Dan'l shook his head slowly. "You're brave, Faith, and strong; but the sea's stronger. I've sailed long enough to know."

"The Sally Sims has got to come free," she said steadfastly. "It's in my mind to get her off if we have to take every stick out of her and lift her off ourselves!"

"If we could do it, I'd be with you," he told her. "But we can't, Faith."

"We will," she said. He smiled, studied her for a moment then leaned toward her, resting his hands on the desk.

"Faith," he said softly, "you're a wonderful, brave woman!"

She looked at him with a weary flicker of lips and eyes that might have passed for a smile.

"It's not that I'm brave, Dan'l," she said. "It's just that I'll not let Noll Wing's ship rot here when it should be bound home to the other side of the world."

"Noll Wing's ship?" he echoed. "Eh, Faith, but Noll Wing is dead and gone."

She nodded. "He's dead and gone, Faith," he repeated swiftly. "He's dead and gone; and but for Noll Wing, Faith, you'd have loved me, three years ago."

She looked up then and studied him, and she said softly:

"You'll mind, Dan'l, that Noll Wing is not but three weeks dead."

"Three weeks dead!" he cried. "Have I not seen? He's been a dead man this year past—a dead man that walked and talked and swore, but dead this year past. You've been a widow for a year, Faith!"

She shook her head. "So long as the Sally lies here on the sand," she said, "I'm not Noll Wing's widow; I'm his wife. It was his job to bring her home; and so it is my job, too. And will be till she's fast to the wharf at home."

"The Man I Loved"

"Then you'll die his wife, Faith; for the Sally 'll never stir from here!"

"If she never does," said Faith, "I'll die Noll Wing's wife, as you say."

"What was Noll Wing that you should cling to him so, Faith?" he cried.

"He was the man I loved," she said. His face blackened, and his fist banged the desk.

"Aye; and but for him you'd have loved me!" he replied bitterly.

"I never told you that, Dan'l."

"But 'twas true. I could see. You'd have loved me, Faith!"

"Dan'l," she said slowly, "I'm in no mind to talk so much of love tonight." The man sat back in silence for a space, not looking at her; nor did she

look at him. In the end, however, he shaped his words afresh.

"Faith," he said softly, "we were boy and girl together, you and I. We grew up together, played together. I loved you before you were a woman—before you ever saw Noll Wing. Can you remember?"

He was striving with all his might to win her; and Faith said gently: "Yes, Dan'l. I remember."

"When I sailed away, last cruise but one, you kissed me, Faith. Do you mind?"

She looked at him in honest surprise.

"I kissed you, Dan'l?"

"Yes—on the forehead."

She shook her head.

"I don't remember at all."

If he had been wholly wise he would have known that her not remembering was the end of him; but Dan'l in that moment was not even a little wise. He was playing for a big stake. Faith was never so lovely in his eyes, and there was desperation in him. He was blind with the heat of his own desire.

"You do remember!" he cried. "You are pretending, Faith. You could not

forget. You loved me then; and, Faith, you love me now!"

She shook her head.

"You do not know; you're not listening to your heart. I know more of your heart than you know, Faith."

"No, no, no, Dan'l," she said insistently.

He flamed at her in sudden fury.

"If it's not me, it's Brander. Him that you—"

"Brander?" she cried in a passion. "Brander? The thief that's lying now in the irons I put upon him? Him? Him you say I love?"

The very force of her anger should have told him the truth; but he was so blind that it served only to rejoice him.

"I knew it!" he cried. "I knew it. So you love me, Faith!"

"Must a woman always be loving?" she demanded wearily.

"Aye, Faith. It's the nature of them always to be loving—some one. With you, Faith, it's me. Listen and see!"

"Dan'l," she said steadily, "what's the end of all this? What's the end of it all? What would you have me do?"

"Love me," he told her.

"What else?"

"See the truth," he said. "Understand that the Sally is lost—fast aground here to rot her bones away. See that it's hopeless and wild to stick by her. We'll get out the boats. You and I and Roy and a man or two will take one; the others may have the other craft. It's not fifty miles to—"

"Leave the Sally?" she demanded.

"Yes."

"I'll not talk with you, Dan'l. I'll never do that!"

"There's the ambergris," he reminded her. "We'll take that. It will recompense old Jonathan for his Sally and her oil."

"No!"

Her word was so sharp that it checked him. He was up on his feet, bending above her, pouring out his pleadings; but she threw him into silence with that last word. The red flush of passion in his face blackened to something worse, and his tongue thickened with the heat in him. He bent a little nearer, while her eyes met his steadily; and his hands dropped and gripped her arms above the el-

(Continued on Page 21)

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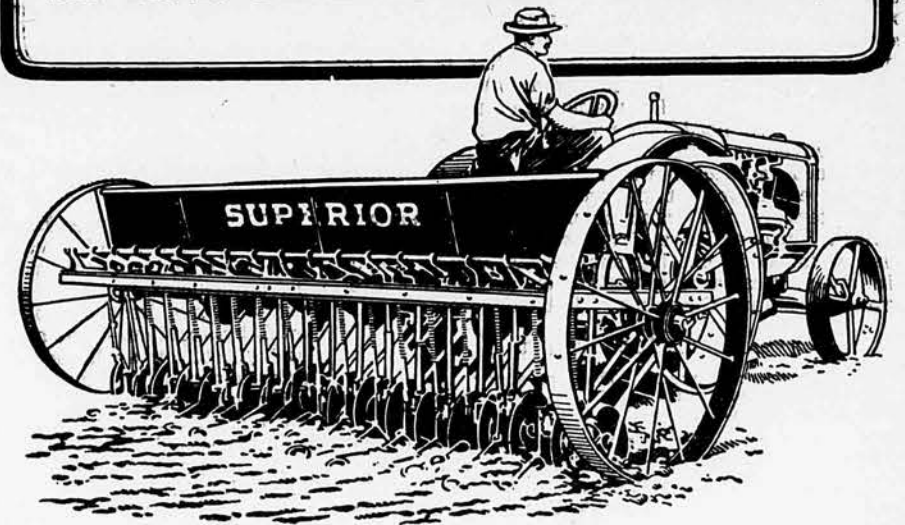
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Ice Cream and Its Popular Kin

EVERYONE likes ice cream. Aside from being America's popular dessert, ice cream presents the most attractive means of serving milk, our abundant and leading food of which we consume far too little.

Exactly speaking, the food value of ice cream made from cream, milk, sugar, eggs and flavoring, is higher than that of its pleasing relative, sherbet, which is a fruit juice product. The latter, however, is a delicious conveyance of needed vitamins. Ice cream itself is a nutritious dish and must be considered a part of the meal.

Of course, nowadays, we know commercial ice creams to be clean, wholesome and economical. Still, there are excellent reasons why the homemaker frequently turns her hand to frozen desserts. The store may not be conveniently near, while ice, milk and eggs may be temptingly abundant. Then the family may hanker for mother's heavenly concoctions to the extent of furnishing all labor required, even to the licking of the dasher. Good, home-made ice cream is hard to beat!

Nor is an outlay of equipment necessary, beyond freezer, burlap bag and wooden mallet. The mallet is particularly desirable if the children are to crush the ice. To be sure, there are the vacuum



freezers on the market that require no turning, only packing, with salt and ice. We have used one for years with good results provided we make the ice-cream from whipped cream with a flour, gelatine, or custard foundation. Since that is not always practicable, we like the old-fashioned freezer for most of our favorite creams and sherbets.

Formerly we used one part of salt to four of finely shaved ice but now we are advised to use eight times as much ice as salt, in order to obtain a better expansion of the mixture. To insure a smooth texture, the crank should be turned slowly at first. Since a dense sirup will not freeze, care must be taken in making sherbets or ices to use a thin sirup. Beaten egg whites or solid fruit are never added until the mixture is half frozen.

Peach Ice Cream

2 cups fresh or canned peaches, sliced thin	1½ cups sugar
1 quart thin cream	2 cups rich milk
	2 tablespoons flour

Make a smooth white sauce of sugar, flour and milk. Cool, and add cream. Start freezing. When about half frozen, add the sliced peaches and finish freezing. If desired, the peaches may be first mashed thru a sieve.

Caramel Ice Cream

1 quart cream	Custard made from 1 pint milk, 1 cup sugar and 3 eggs
½ cup sugar	
½ cup water	

Caramelize the third cup sugar. Dissolve by boiling it with the water. Add it to the thickened custard. Cool, add cream and freeze. If convenient, time is saved by making the custard in the evening so that it will be cold early next morning.

Chocolate Ice Cream

1 quart cream	2 cups milk
1 cup sugar	2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 squares chocolate	Salt

Melt chocolate over hot water. Make a smooth sauce of sugar, cornstarch, salt and milk. Add the warm melted chocolate to the hot sauce and beat to mix thoroly. Cool. Add cream, strain and freeze.

Apricot Sherbet

1 quart stewed apricots	1 quart thin sirup made by boiling for 5 minutes
1 quart thick cream	1 quart water with 1½ cups sugar
5 oranges	
2 lemons	
4 egg whites	

Press apricots thru sieve. Extract the other fruit juice. Mix fruit, pulp and juices with sirup. Start to freeze. Add cream and beaten egg whites when partly frozen. This recipe makes a whole gallon of a golden, velvety creation.

Watermelon Ice

"Straly! It's pink!"
—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

This colorful and delicately flavored dessert originated with a desire to "finish up" a red, juicy watermelon. The melon meat was forced thru a ricer and mixed with an equal amount of thin

By Floris Culver Thompson

sirup, then flavored with lemon juice and frozen to the mush stage. At this point, a beaten egg white was added and the freezing continued until a scarlet, frozen dainty resulted.

Banana Ice Cream

1 quart cream	1 tablespoon lemon or orange juice
3 bananas	1 cup sugar

This ice cream is a favorite with old and young and is easily prepared. Mash bananas thru a sieve. Add fruit juice, sugar and cream. Freeze.

Strawberry Ice

2 cups water	2 cups strained fresh strawberry juice
1 cup sugar	

Make a sirup of water and sugar. Cool. Add fruit and freeze.

Green Gage Sherbet

1 quart Green Gage plums	1 quart water
¾ lemon (juice)	2 egg whites
1½ cups sugar	

Cook, mash and strain the plums. Make sirup of water and sugar. Add lemon juice and strain all thru thin cheese cloth. Combine pulp and sirup. Color with a bit of green coloring matter. When half frozen add stiffly beaten whites of eggs.

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

QUITE often we are reminded of the period in Goethe's life called "Storm and Stress." For farm women as well as men, the harvest season is certainly a time of storm and stress. It is not always the strongest woman who manages best at such a time. Quite often the frail mortal who is a good planner and manager gets the most work accomplished with the least effort.

Sometimes I find that some time-honored customs may well be disregarded and a saving of strength and nerves will result. Perhaps the laundry work is always done at home. When near a steam laundry it may pay dividends to hire the work done for three or four weeks during harvest, threshing, silo filling or such a "stress" period. Maybe the light bread is always made at home. The family would relish a baker's product for a change. Whether they did or not, it would often save much work and worry to buy some. Likewise the small girl's dresses or the house dresses may be purchased as cheaply as the material may be bought.

WILD blackberries have been more plentiful in the timber this year than for many years. The heat and the chiggers have made the picking an unpleasant task. We could not lessen the heat but we could keep a cool drink handy. We discovered, by accident—that a fruit jar filled with water and placed on a chunk of ice, wrapped in several thicknesses of newspaper and placed in an empty milk pail, would keep cold several hours if covered with a clean, damp burlap sack. Paper makes a good non-conductor. Such wrapping might well be used in putting up the iced tea or lemonade for the picnic lunch.

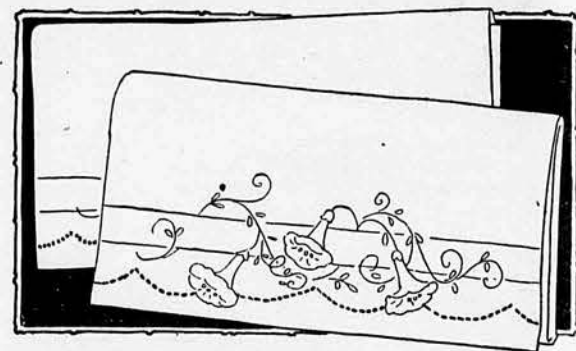
The chiggers generally yield to a bath and a rub

with alcohol prepared for bathing purposes. Some have found poison ivy remedies the only ones having any effect.

FROM 200 small Bermuda onions, a bushel and a half of big white onions have been grown. One who tried hanging the onions up to dry by the braided tops found they wouldn't hold the weight of the big onions when dry. We have used the old porch swing under the trees. A wire tucked around the front holds the onions on the slatted bottom. This is an imitation of the onion growers' method of curing in stacked crates in the field. Wind and not hot sun, dries excess moisture.

Don't Waste Spare Time

IF YOU have a bit of spare time now, while it is too hot to do anything that calls for much exertion and isn't absolutely necessary why not look forward to Christmas time? I know that it seems early to start thinking about such gifts now but time is speeding on and there is always so much to do later on that the woman who starts her gifts



early once will always do so. Then too it sometimes saves one a great deal of worry and perhaps an extra trip to town if she has a nice pair of pillow cases laid away when she gets an invitation to a shower and does not have time to make a special gift. Pillow cases are something that every housewife needs and always appreciates.

These pillow cases No. 6314 come stamped for applique work in pink morning glory design. They already are hemstitched for the crocheted edge. Price of the pillow cases with floss for working is \$2.25. Send your order to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Something to Be Thankful For!

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

WHEN you're busy with chicks, and the dishes, unwashed, seem to cover the table and sink, and the things you must do in an hour or two are more than a body can think; and you finally decide that the children must help, altho they are still pretty small, and you tremble at what the disaster may be if they happen to stumble and fall.

But they're eager to try and they clear up the plates, and the silver they put in a pile, and they splash in a panful of warm soapy suds as they chatter and laugh all the while; and all of a sudden there comes a great crash, then a silence that makes you revert to the time when there weren't any children at all—well, anyway, no one got hurt!

Fashion Now Turns to Fall

By Florence Miller Johnson

ALTHO most of us are just becoming accustomed to our summer attire, shops featuring feminine apparel are already announcing their showing of fall and winter styles. Those who are planning after-harvest vacations or working on wardrobes to accompany a young daughter to college, scan this news eagerly. And even if we aren't in either class, there's zest for us and for every woman in any item that pertains to advance fashion—now isn't there? These are some of the things I have gleaned from observation and from perusing magazine and newspaper articles for fall fashion news.

Skirts will be longer—but not a great deal—and many of the early fall numbers foreshadow a return of the circular trend. Some are circular all the way around, others have a circular front with straight back while still others have circular godets. Bloused sleeves, high collars and redingote lines are conspicuous enough to be noticeable and the shoulder bow is as popular as ever. Usually it is made from a narrow strip of material tied with long loops and ends. Novelty buckles and buttons will be popular, it seems, and in some instances, replace a belt, pulling the garment snugly about the hips to effect fullness.

As to colors, special favor is given to gray in a variety of tones including pinky gray and gray-green. Black and navy blue are shown by many houses and other colors used are copper and chestnut brown as well as gold and other browns which

seem to belong to fall, wine red, green blues and blue greens and amethyst.

For sport wear, both jumper and jacket costumes are presented, and interesting indeed are the fabrics from which they are made. Lightweight and novelty wools hold first place, sometimes with silver and gold threads which introduce a metallic note. The materials are known as tweed cashmere, Georgia crepe, Kasha Brillante and crepe Gimme.

Satin is the favorite fabric for afternoon and informal evening wear, altho one notices many frocks of silk crepe and soft georgette in the new collections. Narrow satin bands and ribbon, either grosgrain or velvet, are used for trimming quite a few of these dresses, in a tone slightly darker than is used in the dress.

The small hat will continue to be popular. One especially good looking model I saw was a turban of satin ribbon and silver metal cloth. Another outstanding advance fall model was of plaid silk with a black ribbon band as its only decoration.

Coats aren't exactly comforting garments to consider while the mercury delights in soaring skyward, but if you are contemplating a new one this winter, you may be interested in the news that those for next season are said to be mainly in black, sapphire blue and slate gray. There will be a great variety in collars, and owing to the popularity of separate fur neck pieces, the furless coat will not be uncommon. The modified dolman sleeve, they say, will prevail.

For Coolness and Comfort



3065—Shirring Gives Decorative Effect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 3038—For Traveling. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 3082—Sports Dress of Plaid Material. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2992—Charming Lines for the Stout Figure. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 3010—Bolero Effect for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 3040—Junior Sports Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 Price of the patterns is fifteen cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Good Summer Wash House

BY MRS. J. W. RECKNOR, JR.

WHEN one must do the weekly washing in summer it is very pleasant to be able to do it out of doors and still be in a good shade. Of course if one has natural shade it is all right but a wash house is still better.

I made a framework of four posts set in the ground, having them high enough for a room. I braced the posts by nailing 2x4 inch material from one to the other at the top and bottom all the way around and covered the whole with poultry netting except the front side. Around the three sides I planted morning glory vines and allowed the vines to cover the shed. This made an ideal wash house at little or no expense.

A hose run from the hydrant into the house solved the water problem as it can be run into each tub as needed. By having a good wash table and a row or two of shelves the house was very convenient.

A furnace made of stones or brick was made just outside the house and the rubber hose could be run to it to fill the boilers, thus saving many steps and much carrying and lifting of heavy buckets of water.

Latest in Popular Music

WHAT'S the latest in popular music? is a favorite inquiry that comes to my desk. Let me say here for the benefit of the folks with dancing feet that among the best new waltzes are "So Blue," and "Song of the Wanderer," and "Honolulu Moon" and "Hawaiian Dreams." These last two are especially appealing as they hint of moonlit waters splashing against the sands of a beach and lovers whispering all the new old dreams of the ages.

Then the two new foxtrots that bid fair to be popular are "I Wonder How I Look When I'm Asleep," and "I've Never Seen a Straight Banana."

"Muddy Water," is a new song of the blues type and right along with it is "My Idea of Heaven." Other popular vocal numbers are: "Char-maine!" and "I Found You," "What Do I Care What Somebody Said," "Ain't She Sweet?" "My Sunday Girl," "If You See Sally," "Swanee River Trail," "Forgive Me," "Someday Sweetheart," "Yankee Rose," "So Blue," "Voom Voom," and "Bells of Hawaii."

I'll be glad to tell you where to secure this new music. Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope for con-

venience in replying. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Bluegrass for Lawns

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

WE FIRST set our lawn to bluegrass and White clover in the fall. For about five years it was well tended and looked fine. One year of neglect and our lawn began to show the effects about the edges of a fall grass coming in. It eventually took a portion of the lawn. We have reseeded it each spring until last year trying to get a green lawn in the summer, without a fall lawn taking it each season. Portions were always killed by

this wild fall grass that grew so stout and fast. Now our lawn is once more fall seeded and is a beautiful green, tho we have learned that a pure bluegrass makes a much prettier lawn than a mixture of lawn grasses does.

A seedbed for a lawn should be prepared the same as for a garden but should be rolled to pack it firmly and no travel should be over it until a good heavy rain has settled it after the seed is once planted. After a good stand is on the ground in the fall and allowed to grow thru the winter children playing will not harm it in the least in the spring months. In fact I think the lawn is none too good for my children to play on.

In dry countries watering must be done at the right time or we cannot expect a beautiful green carpet during July and August. A good windmill will throw enough water to keep a lawn and garden if a good garden hose is attached to the pump and the pump is let run during the dry season all the time the wind is blowing. The hose for the lawn should have a sprinkler on it. For the garden a hose laid in the row to be irrigated will give better results.

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.

Pickling Time Again

Sometime ago I saw in one of the farm papers that they had a leaflet on pickling which would be sent out on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. I do not know whether it was in Kansas Farmer or not but if you could tell me where I could get such a leaflet I will surely appreciate it. Mrs. J. W.

It probably was in Kansas Farmer that you saw the pickling leaflet mentioned as we have one on the pickling of fruits and vegetables which we will be very glad to send to anyone who would like to have it. Send a 2-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing and be sure to write your name and address plainly.

Did you know that when making milk drinks the acid juices should be poured into the milk, rather than milk into acid juices?

Economizing for the purpose of being independent is one of the soundest indications of manly character.—Samuel Smiles.

Hang Washings Artistically

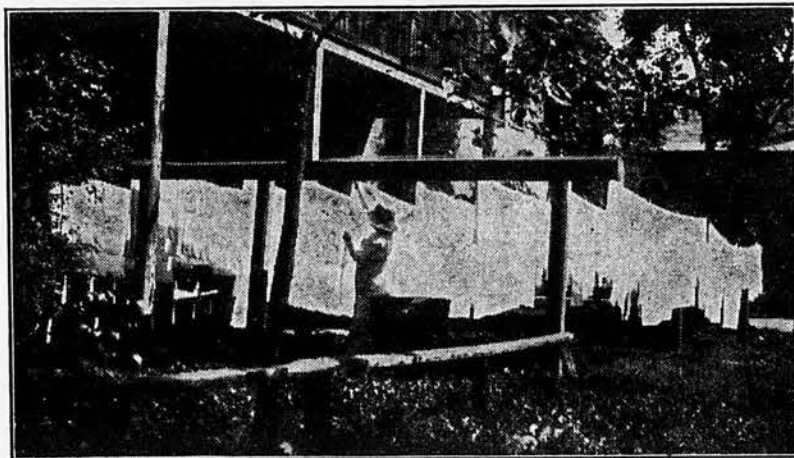
BY MRS. C. BROOKS

MY CLOTHES lines have put some moments of real joy into washday, for I think that my washing when hung on the line is a pretty sight. The clothes are a glistening white, for my electric washer does its work well, but the real, pleasurable effect is produced by the sight of the straight lines, close together, on which they are hung.

A hobby of mine is that housework can be done artistically, even the so-called drudgery part of it. With this idea in mind I put the mechanical member of the family to work. We put up three posts of a height which I could reach comfortably and nailed a strong board across the top. Thirty feet away three other posts were set and similarly topped by a board. Ten

holes were then bored in each of the boards about 3 feet apart, and wire run thru them and stretched in 10 taut lines from one board to the other. Poles and boards were painted garden green to make them harmonize with the landscape and be less conspicuous when not in use.

My main thought in fixing the lines was to have my wash look well, but I soon found such a compact, orderly arrangement made it easier to hang up and take down the clothes. And indispensable to my artistic hanging of the washing is the wheeled stool on which I have my basket of clothes. This is just an old wooden chair with the back sawed off and casters put on each of the legs. I wheel my basket along down the lines.



The Handy Man in the Brooks Home Arranged This System of Lines



Your WATER PROBLEM

Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store, the one with the "tag" in the window, for information and prices about water pumping and distributing equipment which you may want to install this fall. You will get accurate information at these progressive hardware stores and the same courteous service that you found so helpful in the selection of tools, paints, builders' hardware and other things.

Take your water problems there, too, whether they are large or small, for it will be the means of getting the best equipment and the greatest value for your money. It is the right place to buy all kinds of barn, milk house and poultry house equipment, too, for "Farm Service" hardware man has made a study of the conditions of your locality and knows what is best suited to meet your climatic and other conditions. Look for the "tag"—it means welcome to you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

If flies are flies
because they fly,
And fleas are fleas
because they flee,
Then bees are bees
because they

3. 4.
13 14 .5
17 16 .6
2. 18 19 7.
20 .8
12 23 21 .9
1. 11 22 .10



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. 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.

Spot and Bluie Are Pets

I am 3 feet 11 inches tall. I have blue eyes and light hair. I will be in the third grade when school starts. I go to Sorghum Valley school. I like it very much. For pets I have two kittens. Their names are Spot and Bluie, and one little chicken. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Eliza, Martha, Betty Lou, Clarence and Thomas. I live on a 160-acre farm. I go 1/4 mile to school. I go home for

lunch. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Thelma Whisler.

Chanute, Kan.

My Dog's Name is Fido

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Pleasant Ridge school. My teacher's name is Miss Smith. For pets I have a dog and three cats. My dog's name is Fido. My cats' names are Betty, Lee and Ordway. I would like to hear from some of the girls who read this paper.
Marjorie Miller.

Quinter, Kan.

Buster's Bark

One day when I was playing
With puss out in the yard,
Our Buster ran up barking,
And he barks very hard.

He makes more noise than you would think,
For he is very small;
And pussy's queer to be afraid,
She's bigger, tail and all.

But when she heard him barking,
She didn't stop to see,
But, quick as cat, with sudden spring,
She jumped up in the tree.

Now that's a very funny place
For pussy-cat to park;
Because the tree is covered up
With nothing else but bark.

If tree's bark made a barking noise,
And Buster's bark made none,
I s'pose poor puss would fear the tree,
And straight to Buster run.

—Margaret Whittemore.



Irene Takes Music Lessons

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live 1 1/4 mile from school. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Lois and Elbert. I fell on

the cement last March and broke my front teeth. I haven't had them fixed yet. I live on an 80-acre farm. I take music lessons. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Irene Johnson.

Soldier, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Woodpecker's Climbing Irons

What tree-climbing small boy has not envied the telegraph line-man, as he uses his climbing irons to walk straight up a perpendicular pole? To the youngster, fond of birdnesting, these sharp-spurred steel leg-irons are the most desirable of all human inventions. Yet man is by no means the originator of the idea. Nature has equipped a number of her creatures with very similar devices.

If we watch a woodpecker as he drills his hole into the dead wood of a vertical tree trunk, it is evident at a glance that he must have some method of holding on that is denied to other birds. A robin, for instance, would fall off the vertical tree's side at once.

Examine the woodpecker's claws and you have the answer. Most birds' feet

have three toes extending forward and one toe backward. But the woodpecker has two reaching forward, and two backward. This arrangement enables him to take a firm grip upon small projections of the tree's bark, and to hold them tightly.

But even this firm grasp would not avail to keep the bird in position during his strenuous excavating operations, if it were not for the help he gets from his tail. Being short and stiff, the ends of its feathers dig into the little roughnesses of the bark, and enable the tail to act as a prop for the bird's weight. So well do the woodpecker's climbing irons hold, that not even his furious blows loosen his grip on the tree in the least degree.

Try These on the Family

What is the difference between snow and Sunday? Snow can fall on any day in the week but Sunday can't.

What is it that breaks but does not fall and what is it that falls but does not break? Daybreak and nightfall.

If 32 is freezing point what is squeezing point? Two in the shade.

If you saw a girl sitting on the lawn with her stockings on wrong side out what would you do? Turn the hose on her.

What relation is a door to a door mat? A step-fa(r) ther.

If you and a goose were on top of a barn how would you get down? Pick it off the goose's back.

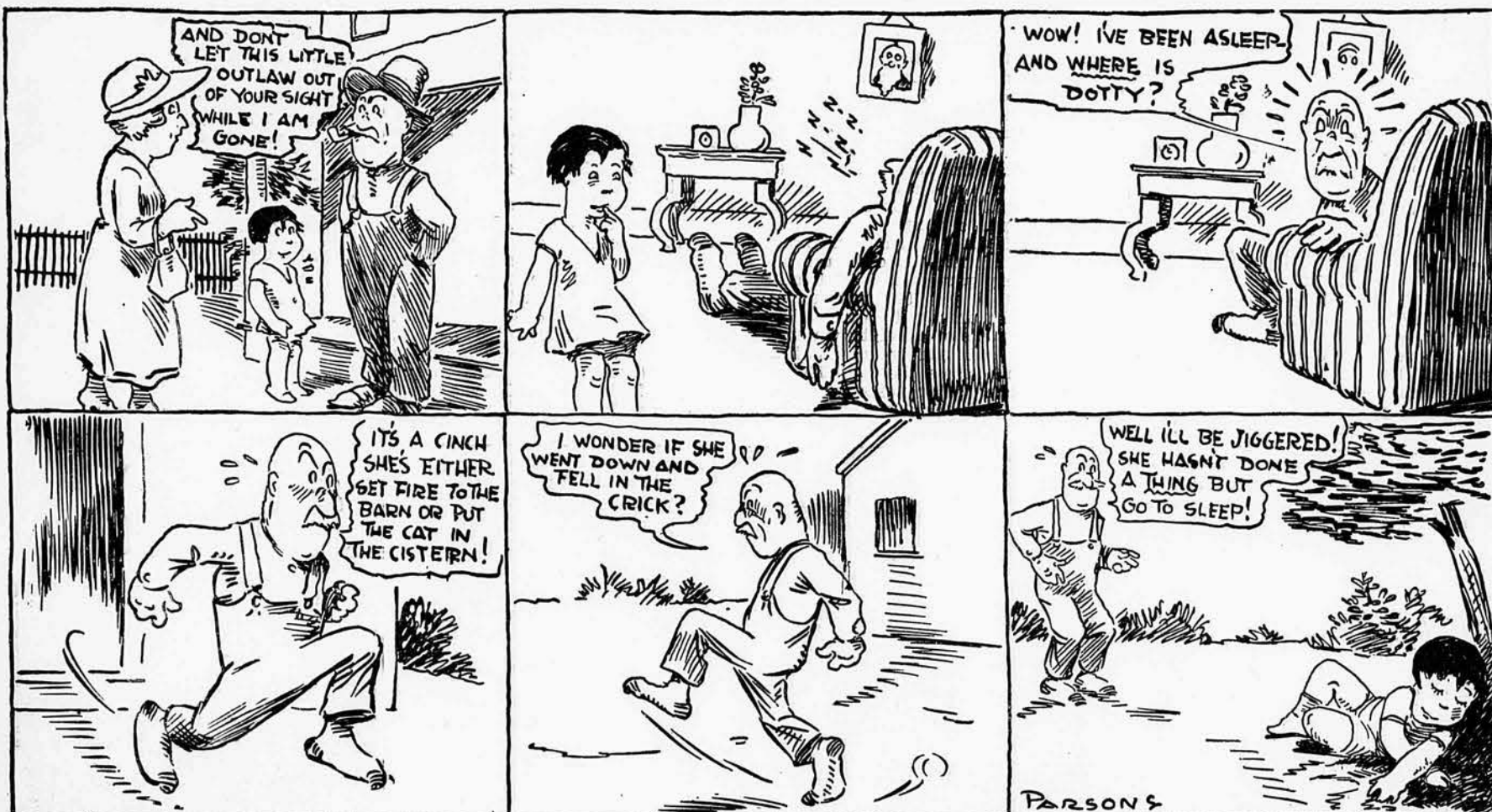
If I had an apple and you had a bite what would you do? Scratch it.

Did you hear the latest? No, what is it? It's not out yet.

How far is it from February to April? A March of 31 days.



Mothers are so Unreasonable!



The Hoovers—It is Always the Unexpected That Occurs!

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The sleeping army! It is not a safe way to conduct an army, General Abner. No place is so secluded, or so far away from the supposed whereabouts of the enemy, or so secure in its natural fortifications, that an army can safely go to sleep and forget it. Communities often go to sleep. The young people have a happy time, but the aftermath is not always happy. Families often go to sleep, and seem to forget that a sleeping family is not a desirable environment for the boy and girl. It isn't enough for father to say, "When I was a boy—" Things are different now, and we may as well admit it. Churches often go to sleep. That would be funny, if it weren't so pathetic. Of all places that people do not want to stay in, a sleeping church is the worst. Individuals very often go to sleep, and do not wake up. Even the trumpet on the day of judgment will have to blow several times before it will be heard by such. That is the reason, I suspect, that Jesus said so emphatically, "Watch, and pray." Watch, here, means to keep awake. What he is saying is, "Keep awake, keep awake! This is no time to drowse. Take your nap and have it over, and may it make you wider awake than ever!"

That was a humiliating situation in which Abner, Saul's general, found himself. One stroke, and the king could have been killed. David was magnanimous. He had reasons for vengeance. He had been unjustly accused by a jealous monarch, had been hunted like a wolf until he must live in the fastnesses of the hills with a band of wild fellows who made their living as free-booters. Now was his chance! Night... silence, except for the hooting of an owl... the urging of eager companions... "Just one stroke, David, and that will fix him... let me strike, and I won't need to strike again!" What would you, I, have done? David had a noble heart. He would not strike. But he could not resist having his little joke, as he called to Abner, and twitted him with being such a brave man.

What was it held David back from executing revenge on the king? Perhaps we will not agree on the answer, but I should say it was his respect for the office of the king, not for the king himself. No one, said he, can put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and be guiltless. I do not imagine that he had any great amount of love for Saul, but he had a very great reverence for the office that Saul held. Which is a good thing to remember, for us. Here is a man holding office. He may be unworthy, and should be gotten out at the earliest opportunity that it can be done according to law. But let us respect the office he holds, even tho we may not regard him highly.

Let us come back to David a moment, as he stands looking down at the sleeping form of the king. Suppose he strikes, kills, and flees, knowing all the while that he ought not to do it. What satisfaction will he get from that? Always the memory that he violated what he knew to be right. When Macbeth hires some murderers to kill Banquo, against whom he has not anything in the world, except his own jealousy, Banquo's ghost comes to torment him. That night a banquet is given at the palace. Banquo's ghost comes and sits at the table in Macbeth's place and the guilty king cries, "Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me." No one can see it except the blood-soaked conscience of the king. That vision of the murdered man never leaves him. Over and over something says to him, "Macbeth shall sleep no more," and he never does. From that time he never knows an easy hour. Revenge is not nearly as sweet as some people think it is. They that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Forgiveness is healing, like the action of good blood upon a wound. Revenge is like acid on it, that stings and festers.

Saul had his good side. When he saw what David had done, he felt the depth of shame. He admitted that he had played the fool. It takes a pretty good man to admit that. We all do it, but we do not like to say so. "I am sorry." Did you ever say that? It takes a man to say it. As we think of what David did, the night he found

Saul and his army asleep, we think of our own Lincoln's attitude toward Secretary Chase. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, a very able man, and ambitious. He was doing everything he could think of to get himself before the country, so as to secure the Presidential nomination over Lincoln, and this when he was in Lincoln's cabinet, and was supposed to be loyal to his chief. Said a friend to Lincoln, "Don't you know that Chase wants to be President?" "O, don't worry about Chase," said the patient President. "He has just as good a right to want to be President as any man in America. If the people want Chase to be President, then I want him to be President." Can that be beaten, for magnanimity? David never did anything finer than that. But that is not all. Mr. Chase resigned, after creating much disturbance in the cabinet. A vacancy just then occurred in the chief justiceship, the most coveted judicial post in America. Said Lincoln, "Mr. Chase will make a good Chief Justice, and I will appoint him." That was one of the most magnanimous, forgiving deeds ever done by an American. That was good for evil. That was overcoming evil with good. The history of our country affords nothing greater in spirit than that. It was the spirit of David, as he forgave his bitterest enemy.

Lesson for August 7: "David Spares Saul's Life," I Samuel 26:14, 17 to 21. Golden Text: Romans 12:21.

What Ails Me?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

My favorite personal disease, one which I now laugh at but used to view with alarm, is significant enough to have a name of its own, "Alopecia Premature Idiopathica." The last word signifies that the cause is not clearly known. The common name for this common disease is baldness, a subject on which a young correspondent is now imploring my advice. The chief indication of early baldness (premature alopecia) is the dandruff which usually precedes it. This dandruff is the result of a disease of the oil glands that lubricate the hair. Every reader of this column has seen the whitish-gray scales that so persistently form a top dressing to the collar of the coat. It does not necessarily mean that the wearer is hastening on to premature baldness, but it is a danger signal not to be ignored.

My present young inquirer has taken almost all of the usual measures of cure. He has massaged the scalp, he has worn loose head coverings, he has used shampoos. I feel that in his case, the trouble not being hereditary, there is still some hope from local treatment. He should use a stimulating shampoo composed of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol and tincture of green soap, once a week. Every night rub into the roots of the hair with the fingers a stimulating lotion; use enough vigor to make a decided sensation in the scalp but do not wound or irritate.

Young men and women who have a mixture of dandruff and falling hair to contend with must bear in mind that early treatment is required if they do not wish to be bald. Every scalp from which the hairs are falling requires daily, gentle systematic friction with a hair-brush, the bristles of which penetrate to the scalp and cause a gentle stimulation without wounding the skin. Care should be taken to avoid sweating



the scalp, and to this end a hard pillow should be used at night and loose hats should be worn.

As to the use of patent hair-restorers, I fear that they raise little but hope. I might add a word of consolation from a personal standpoint. There are worse things than losing the hair, for an adult man whose matrimonial plans are already matured. The saving in time has been figured to be 3,650 minutes annually—a full working week. And a polished crown adds much to dignity of appearance!

Should Weigh 110 Pounds

What is the proper weight for a girl 14 years old and 5 feet 2 inches tall? And how can I reduce my weight? What makes me feel always tired? I weigh about 140 pounds. E. J. M.

At your age and height it is proper for you to weigh 110 pounds, so you are 30 pounds overweight. Perhaps you are eating too much and taking the wrong kind of food. You should exclude fats and sweets from your diet. Eat some meat but not pork. Eat cereals and skim milk and take as much in the way of green vegetables and fruit as possible. Potatoes should be eaten sparingly.

No Difference, Anyway

What can a person do to overcome being abnormally self-conscious? I feel horrible about it, but I don't know how to stop it. If two persons are talking I think it is about me. If anyone laughs, I think it is at me. If I meet a person's gaze I think they see something wrong in me. It is ridiculous, of course, but it is awful, too. Is there nothing that can be done? M. R.

From the sensible tone of your letter I think there is. You are still able to see the ridiculous. Take a firm stand on the principle that even if they are talking about you and laughing at you it makes no difference. Try to be indifferent to criticism. Meantime try to find a doctor who has studied abnormal psychology. He can help you very much.

Just a Natural Process

If a man past middle age has had "hardening" of the arteries for over a year, how long may he expect to live? What are the different stages of the disease? G. J.

Every person past middle age has some degree of hardening of the arteries. It is a natural process. When it is abnormally intensified there usually is some form of body poisoning going on. The worst form is the lead poisoning that comes to painters and others who constantly handle such minerals.

May Blister the Skin

I have used kerosene (coal oil) as a liniment several different times. Now I am told that if used on or near a joint it will draw the joint water out, causing a stiff joint. Will you please tell me if this is true? G. W. R.

No. It may blister the skin but will not affect the joint fluids.

'Tis Hard Luck

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

In the days when Fatima and all of her ilk Abode in the lowly thatched harem They possessed lovely dresses of satin and silk

And were always permitted to wear 'em. But it grieved them to think that their gorgeous array

From their envious sisters was hidden, For walking abroad on the highway by day Was a practice most sternly forbidden.

It is something of course to be splendidly clad,

But a wife wouldn't give a plastre To wear her best dresses alone for her dad— Or her dull-witted husband and master. The dames of the harem, both plump and petite

Regretted the dearth of their chances To watch other women they met on the street

Regard them with envious glances.

When women were freed by a law or trade To walk out of doors when they chose to The order permitting their liberty made

An occasion they joyfully rose to. They thought they'd parade thru the streets of the towns

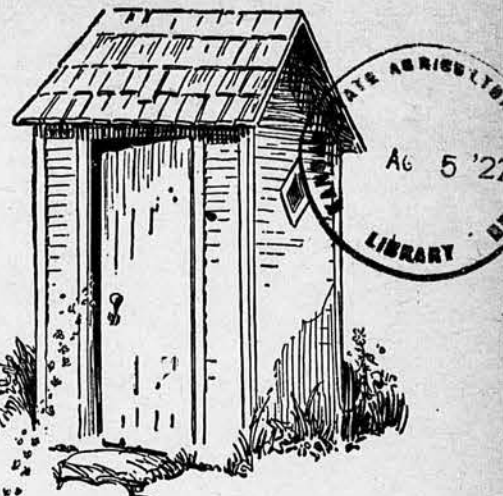
Till their feet were bestudded with blisters, And show off their modish Parisian gowns To awaken the hate of their sisters.

But alas! in full many a feminine breast The illusions of hope fluttered vainly. For Kemal came out with the cruel behest That all women henceforth should dress plainly;

They cannot tog out, as once fondly they dreamed And strut forth, self complacent and perky.

Which proves that this life, which is often esteemed, Is tough for the ladies of Turkey.

Three New York churches are to form the ground floors of skyscrapers, the upper stories of which will be occupied by families acceptable to the church trustees. Only those who come in on the ground-floor will be considered to be entitled to mansions in the skies.



Here's the place where

flies and disease germs breed

but it's easy and inexpensive to get rid of them this proven way

Flies and disease germs breed and live in filth. And flies carry the disease germs—especially those of typhoid fever—wherever they go, contaminating even the food you eat.

Physicians and health authorities everywhere recommend this simple method of getting rid of these deadly flies and germs: Simply sprinkle a can of pure, high-test Lewis' Lye—nothing else—into your outside toilet twice a week. It kills disease germs instantly and absolutely prevents flies from breeding. Also removes objectionable odors and destroys rats.

Use pure Lewis' Lye this way regularly, especially during the summer and fall—and get your neighbors to use it. Remember, that a single case of typhoid—even if it should not result fatally—will cost more than thousands of cans of Lewis' Lye.

Lewis' Lye is sold by reliable grocers. If you are unable to secure it from your nearest grocer, take no chances with substitutes, send us a postoffice money order for \$1.80 and we will send you by express a dozen cans—a three months' supply.

In any case, send us your name on a post card and we will mail you our book—"The Truth About a Lye"—containing hundreds of uses for lye and valuable recipes. Also our booklet on the prevention of Hog Cholera, and a free sample of our new cleanser and water-softener—Pensal.

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Dept. 112
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



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BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters

have all moving parts enclosed in dust proof case. Gears run in oil, meaning less friction, less power to operate.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
Salina Kansas

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for samples
Capper Engraving Co. Artists Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

LED by Jack Miller, Father Brown and Hal entered the mysterious cave, presumably the home of Black Neb, who had disappeared from the House of the Lone Oak after Captain Pettibone's death. The occupants had disappeared, but in the cave was a brass bound box which Hal proceeded to investigate. A great padlock snapped upon a hasp held the box tight closed. Standing nearby was a hatchet, and Hal, seizing it, began savagely to pound at the lock.

"Hold on, son," cautioned Father Brown as he caught Hal's arm. "This isn't our property. You may get into trouble if you open that box."

"Trouble be hanged!" cried Hal as again he began to pound at the stubborn lock. "There's no doubt in my mind that this is the chest of gold which was left at Lone Oak Farm and the old captain's will gives it to the finder. I'm going to find out what's inside."

Smash went the lock and with trembling fingers Hal seized the hasp and threw back the lid. An exclamation of bitter disappointment broke from Hal's lips as he peered within. The box was empty. Not even a scrap of paper was to be seen.

Thruout all the exciting episodes of the day Henry Brown had maintained his calm. The man who could be keyed to a frenzy of excitement while watching a thrilling horse race had refused to believe in the possibility of hidden treasure. But now Hal's father caught his breath hard. "By George," said Father Brown, "I do believe this old chest is the real thing and that it had something in it when it was brought here. Certainly they wouldn't have brought a heavy box like that here for nothing."

"Of course it's the real thing," cried Hal, "and whoever brought the chest here took the gold away. And it's all Jack Miller's fault," concluded Hal bitterly. "If he hadn't warned them that we were coming we'd have caught them with the goods. Well, dad, let's get on home. There's no use crying over spilled milk. We'll get that gold yet."

"Never mind, son," comforted Father Brown. "We have our home and our health and Little Joe's safety means far more to us than any treasure. I wouldn't judge Jack too harshly. You have no proof that he has lied to you or that he has done anything to harm us."

"No proof?" demanded Hal. "I'd like to know how much proof you need. He won't tell us a thing. He put us off yesterday and took time to warn his friends. He says he's thru with me, I'm thru with him. If ever Jack Miller comes on our farm I'll order him off if you don't." Plunging down the slope, his young face set in grim lines, Hal followed by his father took up the road for home. Miller's car was gone when they reached the road. In silence Hal and his father drove home, each busy with his own thoughts, to find Mrs. Fernandez at the House of the Lone Oak.

"The old Captain, eh? Did you find

heem? Tell me queek for I must know." The dark eyes of Mrs. Fernandez were flashing with excitement.

"Yes," chimed in Juanita coming close to Hal, her eyes, too, alight with interest. "Tell us what you found in the place where Little Joe was kept."

"Nothing," answered Hal shortly to both inquiries, and then as Juanita uttered a cry of disappointment Hal added, "at least there was nobody there. Jack Miller had warned 'em to get away."

"How can you say that, Hal?" demanded Beth sharply, "Jack showed his good faith by taking you to the cave. What I want to know, Mrs. Fernandez," continued Beth turning to their visitor, "is just what interest you have in knowing whether Captain Pettibone is dead or alive?"

"Me? Oh, nothing," fluttered the Spanish woman, waving her hands deprecatingly. "The Captain was an old neighbor. If he ees alive we want to know."

"But you said something about getting money if he was alive," probed Beth. "How can you explain that?"

The Spanish woman fanned herself nervously while it seemed to Beth that Juanita flashed a glance of warning, then carefully choosing her words Mrs. Fernandez began to speak: "You see it ees thisa way," began the dark woman, "the old Captain he not alway have money. My husband he work for heem. The old Captain and that Black Neb they need something to eat and Jose let them have money to buy food. Wasn't it thataway, Juanita?" But Juanita, head drooped, refused either to affirm or deny. It all seemed very unconvincing to Beth and there was triumph in her glance at Hal. Did the Fernandezs hold the mystery key?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Poultry—a Big Business!

(Continued from Page 10)

during recent years, while moderate in volume, have exceeded imports. There is a different story, however, with reference to the importations of frozen and dried eggs. Very considerable quantities of these are imported, mostly from China, and they constitute an important source of competition with the domestic product. Dried eggs are imported from China and sold at a figure which has almost entirely prevented the development of a dried egg industry in this country. Present disturbed conditions in China, however, probably will cause a material reduction in that country's output of frozen and dried eggs.

Imports of foreign poultry have not been of great importance except in the case of turkeys. Considerable quantities of this class of poultry have been received from the Argentine in recent years, and these have had some influence upon the domestic turkey market.

There has long been apparent a great need for a higher degree of standard-

ization in our egg crop. Eggs have been packed and sold largely on the basis of individual packer's marks or brands or on official exchange grades of the different cities. These grades have not been uniform, and in consequence there has been a lack of any common nomenclature of quality which could be applied to the eggs of commerce. This has resulted in more or less uncertainty in the buying and selling of eggs, particularly between distant points, and has increased the uncertainty and risk in the marketing of this product. In an effort to improve this condition, the United States Department of Agriculture has developed United States Standards and Grades for eggs, which are believed to constitute a suitable basis for country-wide standardization. These standards and grades are coming into greater and greater use every year.

In connection with the development of grades, the department has also developed an inspection service for eggs. This has taken two forms—shipping point inspection, where inspections are made on cars of eggs ready to roll to market; and terminal market inspection, where inspections are made on eggs after receipt at the markets. This work is undertaken in some cases by the department individually, and, in other cases, in co-operation with individual states or other agencies. The department also is inspecting practically all of the live poultry which is received at New York City. This inspection is for condition of health and for condition of feed, and is done in co-operation with the live poultry trade of that city. Fees are charged for both egg and poultry inspection, which are designed to cover the actual costs of the service. The department believes that there is also need for the development of grades for live and dressed poultry, and considerable preliminary work has already been done along this line.

An important forward step in the poultry industry of the United States has been the development of systematic breeding on the part of large numbers of poultry keepers who are interested in improving the efficiency of production of their stock. Obviously the more efficient the producing ability of stock, the better the opportunity for profit, and this has been the great incentive toward this end. Undoubtedly the development of trap nesting, which made possible a record of the production of individual hens, has been a most important factor in improvement of breeding stock. And the large number of laying contests conducted thruout the United States also has tended to concentrate attention on this matter of better breeding.

Not a Political Program?

(Continued from Page 7)

question was the evolution of new machinery. Kansas got all the machinery that Governor Lowden gave Illinois or LaFollette gave Wisconsin. There is no need of new boards and commissions, but to fill such positions in the state with men picked for the job because they are "sold" on the job and believe in it is the first task of any governor who may be elected. In the present-day needs of Kansas what is most needed is a governor who is not the head of the state in order to reward men who get out the vote, but men who are enthusiastic about the job they are appointed to fill. It is said of Secretary Hoover that in selecting subordinates he never asks what the candidate's politics is, but what his peculiar fitness is for the job. Hoover has made the Department of Commerce the most useful department of the Government.

If there is a candidate for governor who has in his heart and mind a program for Kansas, the time is calling for such a candidate. This is the only important "issue" in Kansas politics.

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Rumor has it that a number of governments have informed Mr. Coolidge that if he will kindly lend them the money to build up a real navy they will be glad to confer with him later about cutting it down.

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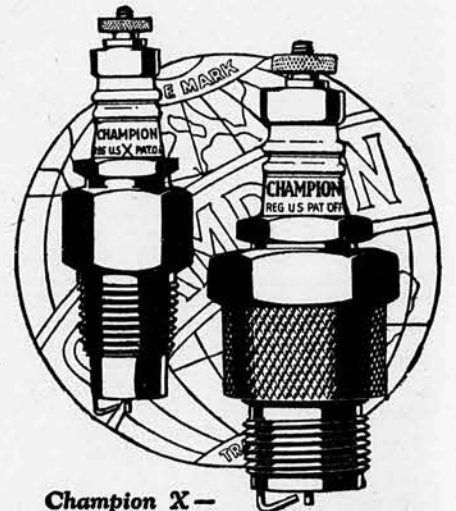
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Mrs. Fernandez, Strange Spanish Neighbor of the Brown Family, Shows Undue Interest in the Quest for the Missing Gold

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 15)

bows. She came to her feet, facing him. "Dan'l!" she said warningly. "If you do not go because you will, you'll go because you must," he told her huskily and harshly. "You'll whine at my feet afore I'm thru with you. You'll beg me to marry you in the end!"

If she had been able to hold still, to hold his eyes with hers, she might have mastered him even then; for in any match of courage against courage, she was the stronger. But the horror of him overwhelmed her; she tried to wrench away. Her struggle fired him. In a battle of strength and strength she had no chance. He swung her against his chest, and she flung her head back that her lips might escape him. He laughed. His lips were dry and twitching as she fought to be away from him. He held her for an instant, held her striving body against his own to revel in its struggles.

He had her thus in his arms, forcing her back, crushing her, when the door flung open and Roy Kilcup stood there. The boy cried in desperate warning:

"Dan'l, Brander is—"

Then he comprehended that which he saw. He screamed with the fury of an animal, and flung himself at Dan'l, tearing at the man with his strength of a boy.

Well Laid Plans

Dan'l had laid his plans well; he had felt sure of success; but he had not counted on trouble with Faith. He thought, after their failure to float the Sally, she would be crushed and ready to fall into his arms; ready at least to yield to his advice and come away and leave the ship where it lay.

After that Dan'l counted on separating the crew by losing the other boats. The ambergris would be in his; he would master the men with him. Faith and the treasure would be his.

Brander was to stay in the Sally, ironed in the after 'tween-decks. Dan'l thought Brander was destroyed by the evidence of his thieving; he no longer feared the man.

Not all the crew would go with him when he left the ship. Old Tichel had refused.

"I've waited all my days to be cap'n of a craft," Tichel declared. "With you gone, I'm master o' the Sally. I'll stay and get the feeling of it."

And Dan'l was willing to let him stay. Willis Cox agreed to do as Faith decided. Long Jim, the harpooner, was loyal to Tichel. Loum, Dan'l did not trust. The man might stay with Brander if he chose.

But Dan'l had on his side Kellick, the steward; and Yella Boy and Silva, and four seamen from forward, and seven of those who had shipped as green hands. Silva hated Brander no less than Dan'l, for Brander had taken the mate's berth that Silva had hoped to get. Silva was Dan'l's right-hand man in his plans. And Roy, Dan'l thought, was his own to do with as he chose.

Mauger got some whisperings of all this, of course, in the fo'c's'le. There was no effort to keep it secret from him; no effort to keep the matter secret at all. Dan'l had said openly that if the Sally did not float he was for deserting her; those might come with him who chose. Save Mauger, there were none openly against him. Tichel would stay. Willis waited on Faith's word, but the rest held off and swung neither one way nor another.

All of which Mauger, with infinite stealth, told Brander, sneaking down into the after 'tween-decks at peril of his skin, night after night. Brander, fast-ironed there, and taking his calamities very philosophically, praised the little man.

"Keep your eyes open," he said. "Bring me any word you can get. Warn me in full time. And—find me a good, keen file."

Mauger fetched the file, pilfering it from the tool-chest of Eph Hitch, the cooper. Brander worked patiently at his bonds, submitting without protest to his captivity.

That night of the full moon, after they had failed to float the Sally, Dan'l called Silva and bade him prepare the boats.

"Get food and water into them," he said. "Take plenty. Make them ready. Tell the rest of the men to lower if they've a mind. I'm for leaving."

Silva grinned his understanding. He asked a question.

"I'm going down now to convince her," Dan'l said. "She'll come, no fear."

He went below and left Silva to prepare the boats. Old Tichel was on deck, but Willis had gone below. Tichel did not molest Silva. Discipline had evaporated on the Sally; it was every man for himself. Those who were for leaving ship were hotly impatient; and one boatful of men lowered and drew slowly away toward the mouth of the cove where the Sally lay.

There was no wind; the sea was glassy; and their oars stirred the water into sparkling showers like jewels. Kellick, Yella Boy, and four seamen were in that boat. Five of the green hands and Tinch, the cook, caught the infection, dumped food and water into another craft, and followed.

Silva got his boat overside. He had with him two men—men of his choosing, who had signed as green hands, but were stalwarts now. He made sure the boat was ready, then stood in her, holding with one hand to the rail, and waiting for Dan'l to come with Faith. Roy, who would also go in this boat, was on the after deck.

"Two Boats Gone"

The men in the two craft that had already left the ship were lying on their oars half a mile away, watching the Sally. In all their minds was the

thought of the ambergris. They had no notion of leaving that behind; and they did not mean to be tricked out of their share of it. Silva could see the boats idly drifting.

Mauger slipped down to Brander and told him what was afoot.

"Two boats gone a'ready," he said. "Silva waiting for Mr. Tobey now."

"Where's she?" Brander asked.

"In the cabin. Mr. Tobey went to her. He've not come up yet."

Brander considered.

"Fetch a handsplike," he said. "It's time I took a hand."

When Mauger had crawled on deck and returned with what Brander wanted, he pried open the filed irons, stood up, and shook himself to ease the ache of his muscles.

"Now," he said, "let's go see!"

He reached the deck, Mauger at his heels, and started aft. Silva, head above the rail, marked Brander's movements, and signed his two men to follow, and swung up aboard the Sally. Roy saw Brander and leaped down to the cabin to warn Dan'l. Brander followed him. Mauger, at Brander's back, heard Silva's rushing feet and turned to meet his charge.

Brander was at the foot of the companion-ladder when Roy threw open the after cabin door; he saw, as Roy saw, Dan'l gripping Faith so brutally. He heard Roy's cry; then Roy leaped to grapple Dan'l.

Roy's eyes were opened at that mo-

ment; he had become a man. Dan'l had told him they would leave the ship, had told him nothing more. The boy had been full of anger against his sister, and Dan'l had counted on this, and feared no trouble from him. He forgot that the anger of a boy is not overstrong. It was swept away now in a lightning flash of understanding. When Roy saw Faith in Dan'l's arms, helplessly fighting against his kisses, he leaped to protect her as if there had never been harsh words between them.

The boy gripped Dan'l from behind. For an instant more Dan'l clung to Faith. His encircling arm tightened about her, so that she thought her ribs would crack. When he flung her away she was breathless and sick to nausea, and she fell on the floor and lay there, gasping for breath. Dan'l flung her away and swung on Roy.

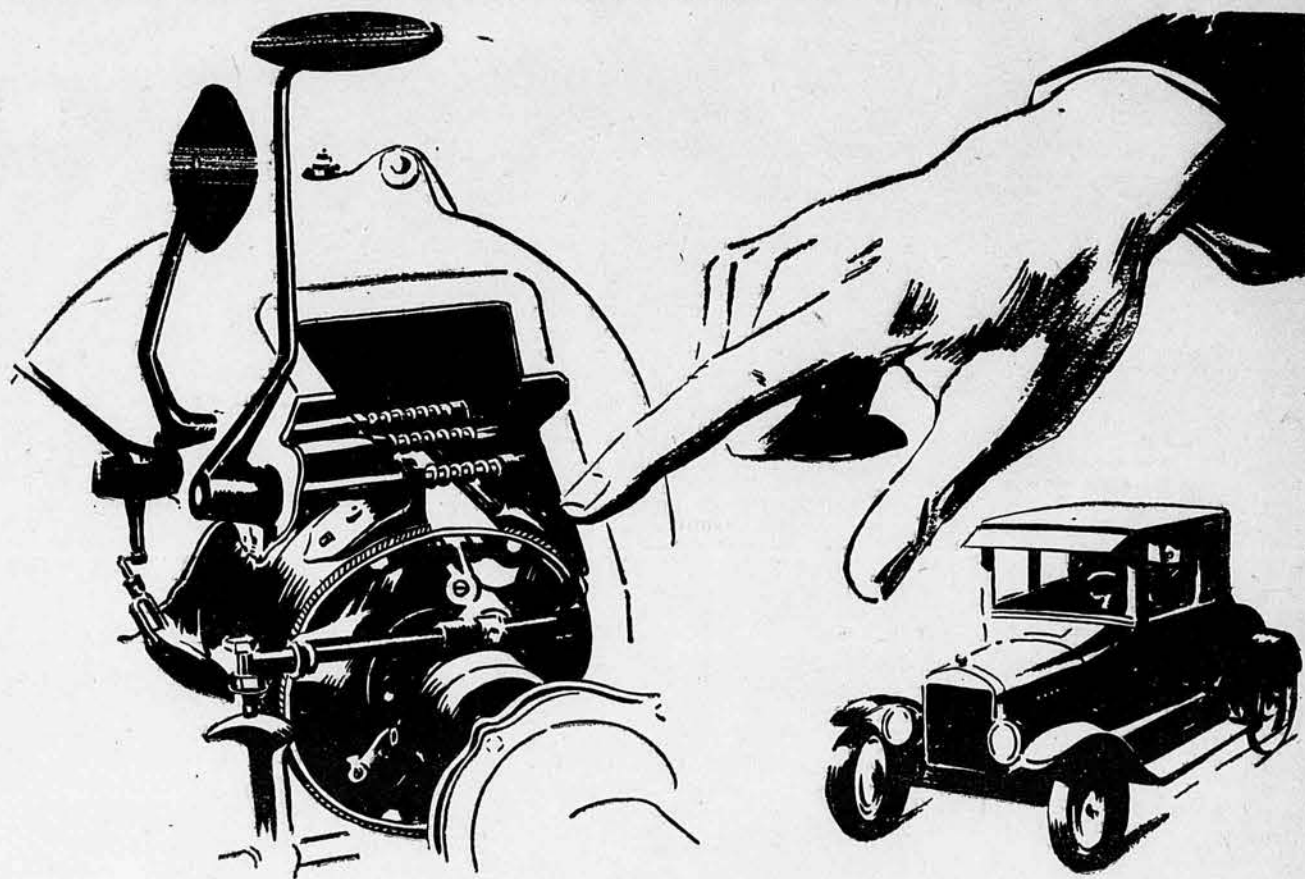
"You young fool!" he swore. "I'll kill you!"

Roy was helpless before him. Dan'l held him by the throat, his fingers sinking home. Roy beat and tore at the man for a space; then his face blackened and his eyes bulged, and Dan'l flung him away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Department of Commerce informs us that cotton stockings are being manufactured, and then adds the wholly unnecessary information that most of them are exported.

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He Knows Baby Beeves

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

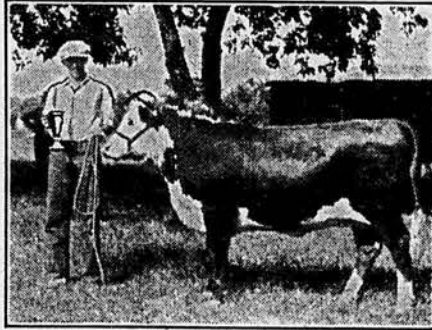
Even tho his feed costs ran a little high, Kenneth Gatton, a senior in the Burden High School, Cowley county, was feeding for first prize and he got it. He is one of the six boys in the Burden Boys' Baby Beef Club sponsored by Claude Lowe, superintendent of the Burden public schools. This baby beef club was organized at the beginning of the school term in 1926 and already has aroused a great deal of interest in club work. This project will be continued, only on a larger scale next year.

Eleven purebred Hereford calves and one purebred Shorthorn averaging 512 pounds were entered by the boys in a feeding contest. Liberal prizes were offered to stimulate keener competition, and the final show was held May 23, at which show decisions were made as to the winners.

Kenneth Gatton, who fed the prize heifer, is a good feeder and judge of livestock. He and Roy Sumner went to Manhattan to the high school stock judging contest. Roy also is a mem-

teen dollars in cash was presented to him by local folks, and a silver loving cup by Senator Capper. This same calf won second place and \$10 cash at the show in Winfield.

Second prize was awarded to LaVerne Harris, junior in Burden High School. He received a \$10 gold piece.



Kenneth Gatton, a Member of the Burden Boys' Baby Beef Club, and the Purebred Hereford Heifer With Which He Won the Cup He is Holding

At the Winfield show he won \$3 for sixth place. Clarence Foster, freshman in Burden High School, owned the calf that placed third at the 4-B club show. His prize was \$5 gold. At Winfield his calf placed fifth.

Roy Sumner, junior in Burden High, fed two calves, "and they were fine calves," remarked Claude Lowe, club leader. He also carried out the experiment with rations last year. Two pigs, litter mates, were fed for this experiment. One was given corn alone. It gained 10 pounds in six months. The other pig gained 226 pounds in the same time on a ration of corn, tankage and shorts. The small pig was heaviest and best at the beginning of the feeding period. However, his coat was rough and he was in faulty condition.

Kenneth Gatton is preparing another baby beef for the show at Wichita in November. This calf is making the best record so far in the 4-B club, having gained an average of 2.4 pounds daily in 215 days. It is a purebred Hereford steer, and will be in good condition for the show.

Boys and girls in the Burden community are particularly favored to have the support of local breeders and business men, and a club leader who is giving much of his time and talent to building and boosting a club. Any boy or girl wishing to feed and care for a calf of his own, and to get a



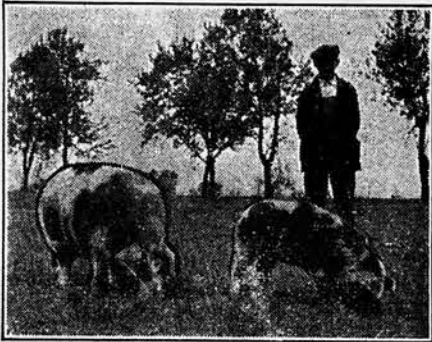
Claude Lowe, Superintendent of the Burden Public Schools

ber of the Burden Boys' Baby Beef Club and fed two calves this year. He also carried out a balanced ration experiment with hogs last year.

The calf weighed 532 pounds when Gatton put it in the feed lot October 23, 1926. It was valued at \$42.56, or 8 cents a pound. The calf was fed 224 days and then weighed 970 pounds, having made a gain of 438 pounds. He sold the calf June 3 for \$10.80 a hundred, or \$104.76.

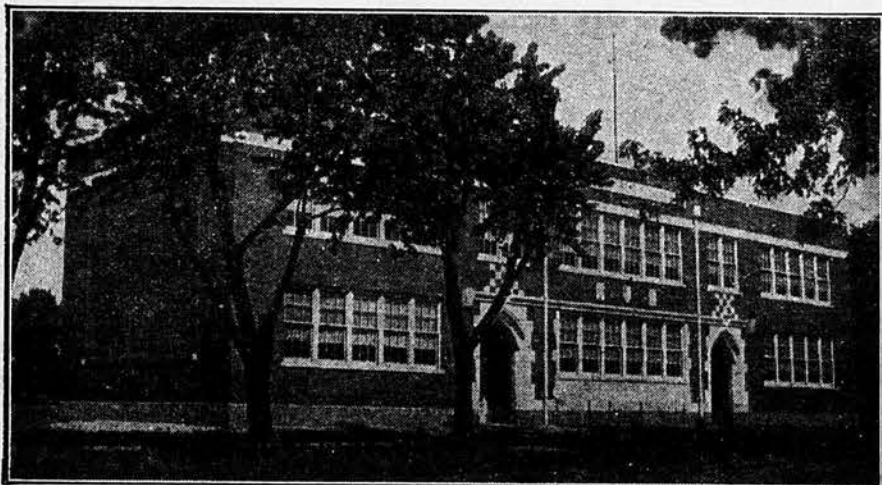
The calf was started on cob meal, oats, bran, cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay and fed this ration 60 days. Then the feed was changed to shelled corn, oats, alfalfa hay and cake. These feeds were consumed for 30 days. Then Kenneth changed the ration to molasses feed, corn chop, cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay. The total feed costs for the 224-days' feeding period were \$68.85.

Then the day of the big show at Burden came. The boys were lined up with their calves eagerly awaiting their turns to exhibit them. Many folks were present to see the judges award the prizes. First went to Kenneth Gatton for his heifer calf. Fif-



What a Difference in the Size and Condition of These Litter Mates! The Large Hog Was Grown on a Balanced Ration. Roy Sumner Shown Here Performed the Experiment

valuable training in livestock judging and feeding, also the advantages of organized work should visit Claude Lowe at Burden and get lined up for enrollment in the 4-B Club.



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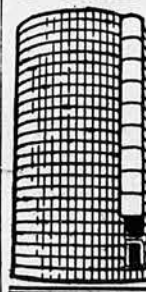
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Where Organization Paid

(Continued from Page 3)

them on grass thru the summer and finishes them out the second winter. With corn silage, cottonseed meal, alfalfa and molasses feed Crowther can get a gain of 3 pounds to the head a day. He feeds, as a rule, about 120 days. "But my stuff must have cottonseed meal with corn or cane silage or they won't make the gains," he said. "Some 60 animals lost 30 pounds to the head from the time they came off the grass October 1 to January because they didn't get it. That is what happens when a man doesn't have a scales on the place. Stock might look fine and give the impression that the gains were piling up as they should, but that is all there would be to it, just looks." He prefers corn silage for feeding to his livestock, but he grows some cane for that purpose and for hay. The corn all goes into the silo. Aside from the cattle, Crowther has handled as many as 150 head of hogs. Some of them were raised on his farm but the majority of them were bought to feed out.

All the wheat straw is fed to the livestock and is hauled out on the land as fertility. Last year Mr. Crowther not only used all he produced but he also hauled three wheat straw stacks from neighboring farms on to his place. He likes this way of getting the straw back to the land. In his opinion the wheat-livestock combination for his section of the country cannot be beaten. "It would pay any man who farms a quarter section, and grows wheat principally," he said, "to feed two carloads of cattle every year even if he didn't make a dime on them, provided he hauls the manure out on the land. He would be more than repaid for his labor in better land and better wheat. If a man breaks even on the cattle under such circumstances, he can afford to handle them."

Getting back to wheat for a minute, Mr. Crowther has selected a variety of his own. Four years ago most of his wheat went down. Here and there a few wheat plants held their heads high. Mr. Crowther went thru and gathered enough of those heads for seed. He calls it Red Chaff, and the county agent, M. L. Robinson, prefixes another name to that—Crowther's Red Chaff. One year a blight went over the Blackhull and other varieties Mr. Crowther has, but it didn't affect the Red Chaff. In view of this he figures that he may plant half of his wheat acreage to the Red Chaff this fall, but he won't quit the Blackhull entirely.

Mr. Crowther, by the way, has been running some very interesting wheat tests—he has somewhat of an experiment station for his part of the state. He is eager to find new things and new ideas of value for himself and he will share any information he has with anyone it will help. As he believes in efficient methods of procedure, he believes in good equipment. The tractors you know about, and the tandem disk. He also has, in the two-row variety, two cultivators, two ridge busters, two listers and three weeders. Three manure spreaders put the farm produced fertilizer where it will do the most good. And in the line of equipment we must not forget to mention the silage cutter and the smut treater. All the seed wheat was treated for smut last year and none appeared. But there never has been very much of it in evidence on this particular farm. There is storage space for more than 6,000 bushels of wheat, so Mr. Crowther doesn't have to dump it when the price is taking a slump. When he gets ready to market it his truck makes the job of hauling a simple matter.

Why Do Folks Leave Farms

(Continued from Page 8)

equipped; Utah, where farmers live considerably in villages after the European manner, 43 per cent; California 26 per cent. These records are proof that farmers will buy the better household facilities for life on a broad scale when they can afford them and when the appliances are better adapted to rural conditions.

The architecture of the farm house itself needs study on the part of architects. It is not a difficult matter to make the farm house and its setting beautiful, if architects will only think the problem thru and build houses

that fit the conditions of life on the farm.

Directed toward the development of better rural homes, there is opportunity for instruction to be given to young people in home decoration, in music, in dramatics, in speaking, in writing, not mostly to be professionals in these subjects but so that they may make the rural home more artistic and rural life better-rounded.

We are not going to have better homes or a more wholesome rural life so long as leaders place all the emphasis on the city and are willing to assist rural life only if the country will adopt what has been worked out for the city.

If we get leadership in these phases of rural life, it will not be difficult to design farm houses as beautiful, as well adapted to our landscapes and needs, as the better farm houses of Germany, of France, of Denmark, of England, are to the landscapes and needs of those countries.

It will not be difficult to provide conveniences suited to the farm home. It will not be hard to show the farmer how a certain part of the money provided for a home should be set aside for shrubbery and for other features that will improve the appearance of the home place. It will be easy to drill the lesson of beauty into the minds and hearts of rural young people, so that when they become the farmers of America their desires will be set not only on economic security, as important as that is, but also on

wholesome beauty in every phase of rural life.

The lesson of beauty and harmony, as I have suggested, does not apply to the home alone. The home is the traditional center of all life. It has remained such in the rural community to a greater extent than elsewhere. It behooves us to keep it so. We want to add still more sentiment to the rural home. It will be a safeguard to our civilization.

I have pointed out that many a farmer moves to town to give his children the benefit of the city school systems. The city schools are up-to-date, while the one-room rural school near his place is following the methods of 30 years ago. The consolidated school, a convenient building with a modern playground and attractive surroundings, with competent graded instruction, with facilities for community social life, is part of the answer to the problem. Further than this, however, the whole question of farm taxation is involved—a question that has got to be studied sincerely and adequately if we are to have the right sort of rural life.

We must study, too, community relationships. The modern farm family will not live an isolated life. Yet we do not want the farm family to depend solely on the casual entertainment of the typical village. The agricultural community must be developed, with opportunity for amateur music, amateur dramatics, amateur sports. This has been accomplished in some places.

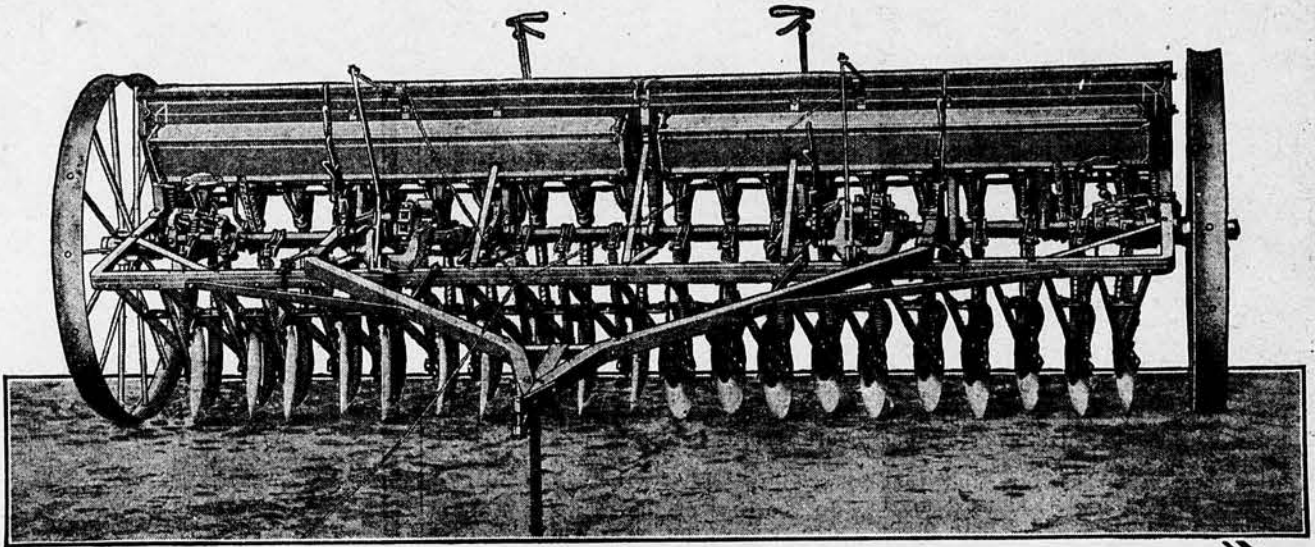
It can be accomplished in other places.

I cannot mention all the many aspects of the rural situation that confront us. We need to realize the complexity of the problem. We need to realize that it demands the thought of specialists in every field. There is a nation-wide call that requires nation-wide consideration.

A national policy of unconcern about country life, about rural standards of living, about the conditions that surround the farm family, many believe, is a move in the direction that has led to the destruction of historic civilizations. Theodore Roosevelt said nearly 20 years ago, "If there is any one lesson taught by books, it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anybody else." The 6½ million farm families in the United States offer opportunity for such constructive leadership as will promote not only their happiness but also the stability and strength of the entire nation.

A story of modern science declares that savants have at last succeeded in turning water into wine. Bootleggers who read this yarn must have indulged themselves in a couple of winks and a grin.

If it be true that 207 Americans paid taxes on incomes of more than 1 million dollars last year, it doesn't show just how rich we are, but how many of our rich that are honest.



Planting Efficiency Plus Great Strength

You get remarkable planting efficiency with any kind of seed, regardless of the quantity per acre being sown, and you also are insured against unnecessary delays and replacement expense when you use the strong and accurate

John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill With Double Run Feed

This machine handles many kinds of seed in 50 different quantities per acre. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, rice, alfalfa, peas, kidney and navy beans and corn, whether wet or dry, are delivered to the bottom of uniform furrows without bruising or cracking the seed.

Wheat can be sown in quantities from 16 to 258 pounds per acre; oats, barley and other seeds in proportion.

Sliding gear is always in mesh with multiple gears. This causes the gears to last longer.

Feed mechanism is driven directly by ground wheel. Driving mechanism is set

at the end of the axle, which results in light draft.

Rough ground does not interfere with the accuracy of the feeds. The sliding gear stays in full contact with the multiple gears no matter how much the machine is jarred.

Instant pick up prevents bare spots when drill is stopped and started.

Three-piece, full floating axle. Big Keystone-style seed box cannot buckle or sag. Built like a steel bridge. Tilting lever insures perfect seeding. Disk bearings are guaranteed.

Avoid losses by using the improved John Deere-Van Brunt Double Run Drill. Write for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder V-211.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50.00 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Whether Criminals Are Fined, Sent to Prison, or Paroled, Judges Usually Are Right

A MEMBER of the Protective Service who caught and helped convict a thief recently missed collecting a reward because the thief was let off with a fine. Had the thief been sent to jail or prison we would have paid a reward of \$50 to the person responsible for his capture and conviction.

Stole a Wagon Cover

This particular thief was a roving farm hand who came into the community to work in the harvest fields. He worked for a member of the Protective Service. When he had finished his work and was ready to move on to the next job he decided to take with him a wagon cover belonging to the man for whom he had been working.

When Rewards Are Paid

The theft was discovered and before the thief got many miles away he was caught, and brought back for trial. The judge who tried the case decided that a fine of \$20 was about the right punishment for the offense. That was where the member lost the \$50 reward of the Protective Service, for rewards are paid only when the thief is sent to jail or prison. However no reward will be paid in case the thief is paroled without serving a sentence.

Fine, Prison or Parole?

Punishment by jail or prison sentence does not always stop crime but it seems to be about the best way civilization has found so far, and that will have to be the method used until some better way is found. There probably are many cases where young boys and mentally weak persons commit thefts that it is best to parole them for the first offense, but the man who is in his right mind and old enough to know that stealing is a serious crime should be punished severely for theft.

Why Rewards Are Paid

There are cases of petty theft when a fine seems to be sufficient punishment. It often serves as a warning to the thief and gives him an opportunity to decide for himself whether he is going to straighten up and be a man or continue to steal while he is at large and be a criminal. The fellow who decides to be a criminal deserves all the punishment he gets and often more. That's one reason why it is necessary to pay rewards for the capture and conviction of scoundrels who steal from members of the Protective Service.

Judges and the Law

Sometimes we receive letters complaining that judges are not severe enough in punishing criminals. There probably are cases where some disagree with sentences given criminals, but such cases usually are matters of opinion or the judge has a legal reason for his action. The citizens of Kansas have every right to be proud of judges who sit in our courts. While once in a long time, one may err in his judgment as to the severity of punishment for a criminal we can be quite sure he is acting as he sees justice in the case. Sometimes things may be done in our courts which are not understood by those unfamiliar with the law and legal procedure, but judges are very careful of their decisions, as a rule, and are eager to conduct every case according to the law and rules of the courts.

Releasing Prisoners on Bond

A case is recalled where a man has been convicted in this state for theft. He appealed his case to the higher courts and in accordance with the law he was released on bond pending the

appeal. While he was out on bond he was believed to have committed another theft. At least he was arrested and charged with the crime. When taken before the court he pleaded not guilty and was again released on bond. Some who did not understand the law evidently believed the judge was not within legal right in releasing the man on bond in the second case.

The judge was within his right when he permitted the prisoner to give bond, and he no doubt had some good reason for doing so. However I do know of a judge who had an excellent memory for faces but often forgot just how he had decided a case. This judge sat in a case where a man was tried for theft. The man was found guilty. It was the prisoner's first offense and his lawyer pleaded with the judge to parole him. The judge did. In about a week the judge met the paroled man on the street. He recalled the fellow's face and after studying a while remembered that a few days before he had sentenced the man to a year in jail. But he couldn't understand why the man was running at large. He had forgotten about the parole. The judge was very indignant. He called the sheriff on the telephone and asked why the man was not in jail serving his sentence. The sheriff reminded him of the parole, but the judge had so completely forgotten it that he had to examine the court records before he was convinced.

Third Conviction Means Life

In the case of the man the Kansas judge released on bond while his case was being appealed, if the higher court confirms his conviction in the first case and he is found guilty of the second charge he may regret that he was released. The 1927 Kansas legislature passed a habitual criminal law which makes the punishment on a third conviction for a felony, life imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Attorney General William A. Smith has ruled that the law is mandatory, which means that upon third conviction for felony the trial judge must sentence the prisoner to the penitentiary for life. Judges will have no other course under this law, except in case the Kansas supreme court should decide contrary to the attorney general's ruling.

This decision of the attorney general is said to be based on a decision of the New York supreme court which has held that a very similar law in that state, the so-called Baumes law, makes it mandatory upon the trial judge to sentence the prisoner to a life term in prison when it is learned that he has been convicted the required number of times.

Convictions Outside Kansas Courts

The Kansas law is more severe than the New York law. While in Kansas the third conviction for a felony is life imprisonment, in New York the life sentence is given on fourth conviction. Attorney General Smith, it is said, also has ruled that all the convictions do not have to be in Kansas. If it is shown that the prisoner has been convicted twice in any other state or states before his conviction in Kansas then the trial judge must sentence the prisoner to a life term.

It looks as if Attorney General Smith believes in protecting Kansas folks by putting out of business permanently thieves who have been repeatedly working their game in this state. At any rate that law is going to be pretty hard on some thieves, and it will no doubt go a long way toward stopping stealing in Kansas.

O.C. Thompson

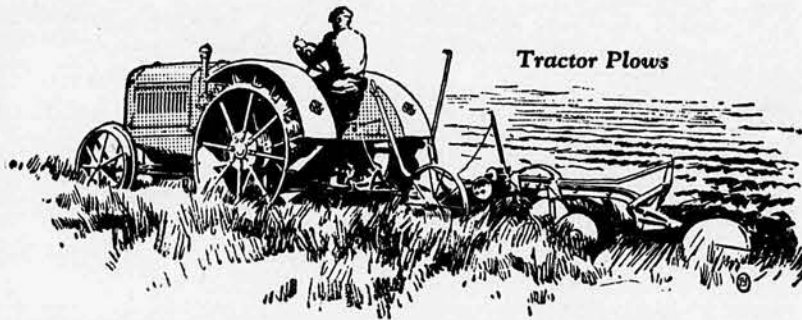
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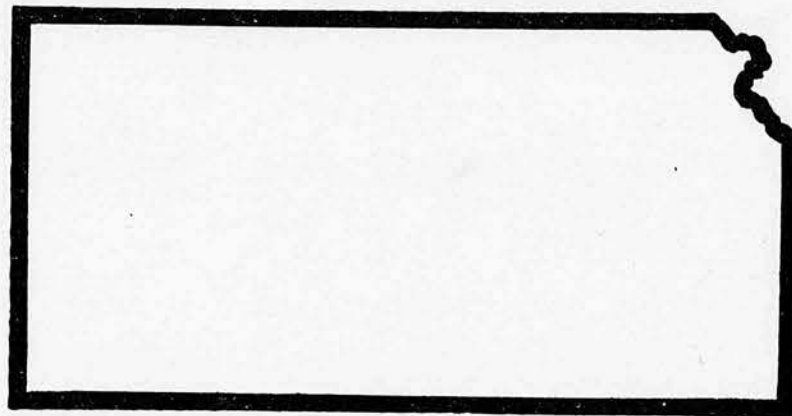
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'Tis Another Good Corn Year

Anyhow the Crop is Getting Plenty of Moisture and Sunshine This Season

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE last week has been very favorable for corn and all row crops. During that time we had two showers, one of them making $\frac{2}{3}$ inch of moisture; the other was light in this neighborhood but gave other parts of Coffey county $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This, in connection with the good rain of 10 days ago, makes most favorable conditions out in the corn fields. The weather has been rather cool for late July in Kansas, aside from two very hot afternoons which preceded the showers. Corn has made the best progress of any week of the season, so far. On this farm the early planted corn is out in full tassel and ears are starting on many stalks. Kafir is coming to the front and should make a fair crop. The "Red Top" cane, of which we have 13 acres, is growing waist high and gives promise of an immense amount of rough feed. This variety of cane has a very leafy growth and should make a good quality of feed.

Hay Yields Are Large

Haymaking made slow progress during the last week of showers and clouds. Few farmers have started putting up prairie hay, but in the commercial fields the work has been going on since the first of the month. The yield is a full normal one and the best since 1924. The market for this kind of hay now seems definitely "busted." There is no part of the country reporting a short hay crop; nearly all have normal yields and many localities much more. This does not promise any market outside of the cities, and that is now confined to the stockyards, which can handle but a small part of the surplus. I have heard that the flooded Mississippi districts are to be in the market for a large amount of hay, but this prospective demand is having no effect on prices here. For good quality new prairie hay, baled and delivered on the cars, \$7 a ton is being paid. This just about takes care of the labor bill of mowing, raking, baling and hauling to the railroad, leaving nothing for the hay itself. Surely any farm animal that eats hay will provide a more profitable market than that.

'Rah for the Alfalfa

We were a full week later in putting up our second crop of alfalfa than we should have been, but it made a lot of hay when we did get it cut. One creek bottom field made close to $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons an acre for the second cutting, and the first cutting made enough to bring the two cuttings to 3 tons an acre. This was grown on good land to start with, and last summer it was given a top dressing of manure; then in September came the overflow of the creek, which left from 1 to 2 inches of silt over the whole field. The new seeding of alfalfa will not make more than half that amount for the two first cuttings, but it usually takes this plant from one to two years to get started to growing. We have 60 hogs and shotes on 6 acres of upland alfalfa, and they are doing a mighty good job of keeping it down. The rains have kept this pastured alfalfa growing and the hogs like the new, thrifty growth and are making good gains on it. These 60 head of hogs and shotes get, in addition to the pasture, 3 bushels of corn a day together with shorts slop twice a day. They drink a very large amount of slop and water during these warm days, and an automatic attachment to the tank keeps water before them all the time.

A Real Country Picnic

Friday of this week we attended a Grange picnic at Burlington. It was an ideal day, sunny and cool with the wind in the north, and there was a large attendance. In the morning there was a ball game between two teams of girls which went full four innings. Some plays made in this game were as good as usually are seen in amateur games, and one player in particular was a heavy batter, knocking out two home runs. Then came dinner, served cafeteria style, with everybody free to help themselves. It

was just the type of dinner I have described before as being served at such gatherings, and it took a good deal of self-control not to overeat. A more than commonly good country orchestra provided the music, and there were several good speakers, all possessed of that most desirable trait, good terminal facilities. One speaker, describing an eastern trip, remarked that he did not think he had a listener who could make a living on the Vermont farms which he saw. That reminded me of a happening on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad. Running down thru a particular rough part of Vermont a western passenger asked the conductor "How do the folks in this God-forsaken part of the world make a living?" The conductor answered that most of them lived off the interest on their western mortgages.

Here's Another Oil Field

A new oil field has been opened in the Greenwood county township which adjoins the Coffey county township in which we live. It seems mighty hard to get this Greenwood field extended outside the limits of that county. The strikes extend right up to the county line and then taper off or play out altogether. This last strike is so good that it has started up a big drilling campaign, regardless of the low price of oil. The first well brought in is said to be producing more than 350 barrels a day of high gravity oil and another well brought in this week near it is rated as being good for 500 barrels. The owner of land on which such wells are brought in rises to affluence in a single day and there are Greenwood county landowners who have been made rich by oil, even as riches are counted today. This part of the country is all under lease, most landowners in this part of Coffey county getting \$1 an acre each year and, in view of the new strike, it is probable that these leases will be held for at least another year, or until this locality can be tested out.

Helps Home Folks, Too

While the bulk of all this oil money goes to the big companies and is taken outside the community, there is yet a great deal left behind. Madison township, Greenwood county, has in the last year made a gain of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in personal property alone, virtually all being from oil production. This township now has a total assessed value of more than 18 million dollars, and it is not a very large township, at that. This is more than the total assessed valuation of many purely agricultural counties in this or any adjoining state. Greenwood county has an assessed valuation of 70 million dollars, which goes far toward solving the problems of taxation that are troubling many counties in Kansas. This situation is making a lot of good roads in the county and they are needed, for the traffic is very heavy. Many school houses are being built out in the country which would be a credit to any town. The counties which adjoin Greenwood on the north and east are hoping for equal good fortune to come, but they are not mortgaging the future because of those hopes.

Wuxtry Sheshul

The railway line was flooded on account of the heavy rainstorms, and the traveler was obliged to break his journey at a village. He made his way in the pouring rain to an inn, and said to the waiter there, "It is like the Deluge!"

"The what?"

"The Deluge. Haven't you read about the Deluge—Noah and the Ark and Mount Ararat?"

"No, sir," said the waiter; "we have had no papers here for three days."

T. N. T.

This telegram was received by the bride of a civil engineer who took only winter flannels to the tropics with him.

"S. O. S. B. V. D. C. O. D. P. D. Q.

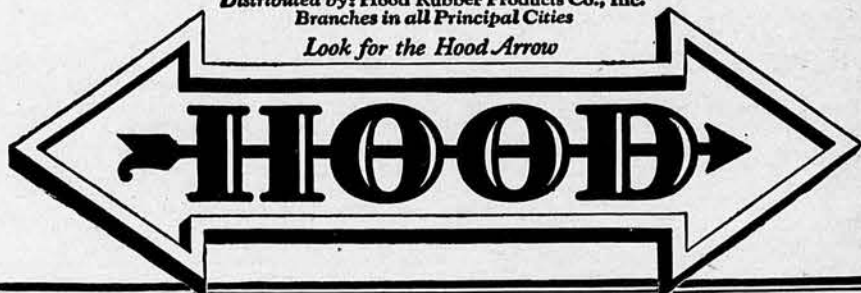


Any Kind of Tire You Prefer

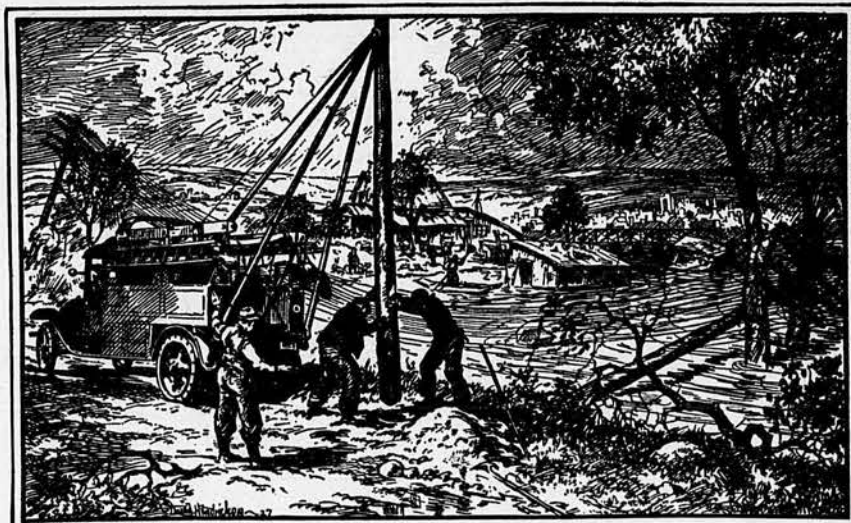
HIGH Pressure, Balloons or Heavy Duty Hoods for work trucks can be had at Hood Tire Dealers. These tires are not sold to car manufacturers—every one you see on the road is there because its owner prefers Hoods and buys Hoods.

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All for One

An Advertisement of
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A SLEET storm descends, carrying down trees and wires. A wind turns outlaw and blows down a pole line. Or some swollen river rampages through a circuit of destruction.

But wherever angry nature attacks the Bell Telephone System there are repairmen trained to meet the emergency, and everywhere trained in the same schools to the use of the same efficient tools. Supplies of surplus equipment and materials are kept at strategic points whence they may be rushed by train or truck to the devastated area.

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System, all construction and practice are standard, so that men and supplies, when necessary, may be sent from one state or company to another.

There are twenty-five Bell Companies, but only one Bell System—and but one Bell aim and ideal; stated by President Walter S. Gifford as:

"A telephone service for this nation, so far as humanly possible free from imperfections, errors and delays, and enabling anyone anywhere at any time to pick up a telephone and talk to anyone else anywhere else in this country, clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost."

Fight for Lower Rail Rates

Farmers Prove Case In Their Favor Then Demand Decreases in Grain Freight

BY O. C. THOMPSON

FARM organizations of Kansas and the Southwest turned the tables on the railroads and gave them a severe shock during the grain freight rate hearing at Wichita last week, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when attorneys for the farmers placed before the commission a demand for reductions of ten per cent in grain freight rates to check-mate the proposals of the roads for 50 per cent increases.

The demands for reductions in grain rates came as a climax to an avalanche of convincing statistics and testimony of dirt farmers to prove there is an agricultural depression. This mass of important evidence was a surprise to the roads. It was so clearly presented that it apparently built up an air tight case against the demands of the roads for increases in rates. It showed that higher freight rates on grain would add an almost unbearable load to the farmer's present heavy debt burden, and make grain farming so unprofitable that many growers would have to quit.

The battle to present agriculture's side of the grain rate controversy was led by Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, who is representing the Kansas farm organizations. To make a forceful presentation of the farmer's present financial condition, Reed began by introducing comparative bank statements, railroad income and earnings of farmers.

It was shown that combined state and national bank deposits in Kansas in 1920 were \$457,463,598, but by 1927 these totals had dropped to \$420,950,875, a decrease of \$36,512,817, or eight per cent. This same condition is true of other sections of the grain belt that will be affected by the outcome of the present rate case. If like conditions were true of the industrial sections, farmers perhaps would not object so seriously, but it was shown that during the period from 1920 to 1926 deposits in all the banks of the United States grew from \$37,683,563,000 to \$48,882,296,000, an increase of \$11,198,733,000, or 29.7 per cent.

Railroad and Farm Earnings

As to earnings it was shown that average freight revenues of the six principle railroads of Kansas for the three year period, 1914-1916 were \$248,472,696,000. The average revenue for these same roads for the six year period, 1921-1926, was \$506,325,753, an increase of 104 per cent.

In comparison with this enormous income of the railroads it was shown the average value of total annual pro-

duction of Kansas farms, including all livestock, for the three years from 1914 to 1916, inclusive, was \$363,443,218. But during the six years from 1921 to 1926, inclusive, the same farms produced an average of \$413,828,803 a year, or an increase of less than 14 per cent. Compare that increase of Kansas farms with the increase of 104 per cent shown by the railroads during the same period and you will see why farm folks are saying there is no just reason for the roads to ask that grain freight rates be raised 50 per cent.

Farmers from every section of the state—big landowners and men farming on a small scale—came to Wichita armed with facts and figures. They told the commission of the handicaps they have been working under during the last seven years in their struggle to make their farms pay. The substance of their evidence was that under present conditions they are losing money, and any increase of freight rates on farm products will put them further in debt.

All this evidence is well summed up in exhibits presented by economists who have been making an intensive study of farm conditions during the last seven years.

Farm Efficiency Has Increased

W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics at Kansas State Agricultural College, placed in the records exhibits which presented some astonishing figures. For instance, he shows that since 1915, the farmer as a producer has increased his efficiency 47 per cent. Taking the decade, 1906-1915, as a base, the farmer's production per farm worker increased from an index of 100 to 116 by 1920, and went to 147 in 1926. During the same period, manufacturing as a whole, increased its production index from 100 to 139.

But productive efficiency and financial rewards are different things. In the year 1919-20, farm operators earned 5.7 per cent on their investment. In the year ending June 30, 1927, the farm operators earned 2.7 on their investment. The farmer of 1927 is nearly 50 per cent more efficient, and his earnings have been cut in two.

Where farm operators in the past year earned 2.7 per cent on their investment, with a 47 per cent increase in efficiency in 11 years, corporate earnings for the same year were 13 per cent, and manufacturing efficiency per workman had increased 39 per cent.

In other words it isn't inefficient farming that has made the farm prob-

lem, but the difference between the costs of production and the income received for farm products. The economic structure is out of balance, so far as the farmer is concerned.

The Grimes exhibit also showed that total capital invested in agriculture has decreased 27 per cent since 1920, borrowed and rented capital 18 per cent, and the value of the farm operators capital has decreased 32 per cent.

"The fact that the farmer's own capital decreased 32 per cent, while the borrowed capital decreased only 18 per cent," Grimes explained, "shows that it was the farmer's equity in his farm that bore the brunt of the deflation."

Farm Income Has Decreased

L. H. Bean, agricultural economist with the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented an exhibit which showed that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar dropped from 99.4 per cent in 1914 to 59.8 per cent in 1926, as given in the following table:

Year	Price Index	Purchasing Power of Dollar (cents)
1914	100.6	99.4
1915	106.4	94.0
1916	117.3	82.5
War Years—		
1921	162.8	65.4
1922	157.7	63.4
1923	163.5	61.2
1924	164.9	60.6
1925	168.7	59.3
1926	167.1	59.8

Just how the reduced purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has lowered the actual value of his crops since 1920 is presented in the following table of Kansas crop production and crop purchasing power produced by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture:

Year	Value of Farmer's Dollar	Total Farm Production	Purchasing Power
1914	99.4	\$376,297,713	\$374,000,000
1915	94.0	342,843,467	322,000,000
1916	82.5	371,188,476	316,300,000
War Years—			
1921	66.4	351,121,242	215,600,000
1922	63.4	357,266,774	226,500,000
1923	61.2	384,727,510	235,400,000
1924	60.6	501,629,566	304,000,000
1925	59.3	418,748,869	248,300,000
1926	59.8	469,486,856	280,800,000

You will note by these figures that in 1914 Kansas crops were valued at 376 million dollars and had a purchasing power of 374 million dollars. In 1921 it took 351 million dollars worth of our crops to purchase 215 million dollars worth of goods, and by 1926 the purchasing power of the farmer's dollars had dropped to a point where it took a 469 million dollar crop to purchase 280 million dollars worth of goods. Is it any wonder Kansas farmers are fighting to the last ditch to keep the railroads from jamming down their throats an annual increase of 10 million dollars in grain freight rates?

The railroads serving Kansas and the grain section of the Southwest are now making an average net earnings of approximately 6.95 per cent on their valuation, according to figures prepared by the Kansas public service commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that when the roads earn six per cent on their valuation they are receiving a fair return. How can the roads justify their demands for increases when they are now earning an average of more than 6 per cent? The answer to that question is contained in the demand made by the farm organizations that freight rates on grain be reduced 10 per cent. Every grain grower in Kansas and the Southwest will await with interest and hope, the final decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this case.

The United States is hurrying along the construction of a bombing plane with five machine guns, in the hope that it can finish before the next disarmament conference.

Workman says he was promoted in the Ford plant at Detroit the other day. He now tightens up bolt A instead of bolt B on the radiator.

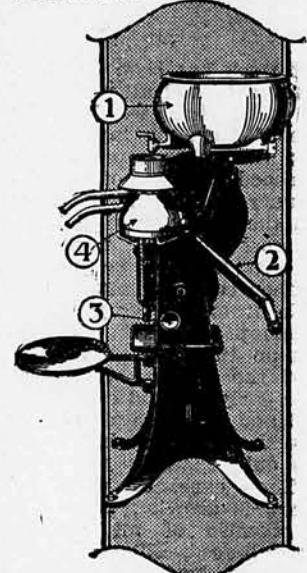
The old-fashioned fellow who never thought anything of walking 18 or 20 miles in an afternoon has a grandson who never thought of it either.

A cook book for brides advertises itself as giving "Concrete rules for making biscuits." It should be pointed out that concrete is used in the abstract.

"Live dangerously from Saturday to Monday," advised the romantic Robert Louis Stevenson. How "R. L. S." would have rejoiced in the automobile era!

The Best De Laval Ever Made

There are already thousands of these new 1927 Series in use and owners everywhere say they are the best De Laval Separators ever made—and that means the best of all.



New Features

1. **Turnable Supply Can.** A handy feature—saves time, lifting and stooping.
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a Dempster Windmill running right along in a breeze which is too slow to move the ordinary mill, you may wonder why. Here's the reason! The Dempster is the only windmill having all of the Three Great Easy Running Features—1. Machine Cut Gears. 2. Timken Bearings. 3. Oil it but once a year.

For smooth, easy action and longest service, you can not beat this Dempster combination. Write for full description of these and other features. See the Dempster at your dealer's.

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Parke, Davis & Company
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Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores



Met on Banks of Blue

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Capper club folks had a picnic on the banks of the Blue River on a fine day in July. All the folks who actually are enrolled in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs were there, and their families, cousins and friends. Many little folks who will be old enough to enroll next year were there and they hardly can wait until enrollment opens again next January. A fair representation of the 4-H Clubs of Marshall county helped boost the July meeting. These 4-H folks have baby beef and poultry projects, and support a local physical training class.

Marshall county club workers are strong for the health side of club work. They believe in lots of sunshine and play for the boys and girls. They are studying diet, and go strong for vegetables, eggs, milk and fried chicken. We had carrot salad, beets, egg and potato salad, home-made butter and rice, rich cream with coffee at the picnic dinner. Then at the beginning of the evening we had a campfire supper. "We come down here to the river frequently for a good swim and a basket lunch. We have good times, and the lunches taste so good," is what one of the club members told a visitor who had lined up with them for the first time. Folks, I believe one of the reasons we have indigestion sometimes is that we swallow a grouch with every bite of food. Why not try a camp supper for relief?

Organization is one of the attributes of the Marshall club. At the time of gathering a lively program started off with a bang. Everybody was ready for the program, even the listeners, after the first word of the opening song. You folks who have a rustle and bustle at your club meetings should invite Mrs. Weber and Mrs. Williams to open your exercises with "America, The Beautiful."

Several of the club members appeared on the platform, if your imagination will allow you to call the little elevated knoll upon which they stood a platform, and recited. Some very little folks sang songs, riddles were given to the crowd to solve, and they were particularly favored by Eulalie Weber, who gave two readings. Miss Weber has been chosen as the executive head of many social activities in her community.

After the business end of the meeting was completed, boys and girls dashed for the automobiles to get swimming suits—red, green and blue ones. And soon they were splashing, swishing and paddling in the water of the Blue River. Some of the smallest tots were wading on the sand bars. But I have not mentioned the grown-ups. They did not sit on the bank and watch. Well, I should say not! They were right in with the little folks to grab an arm should someone slip or become frightened. "We enjoy these trips to the river," is the assurance of Frank Williams.

Poultry raisers, baby beef boosters and pork producers all were eager to show the visitor the purebred stock they are directing their efforts toward developing this year. And the visitor got around to see as much of this excellent stock as he could, in so short a time.

Folks in the Hull community of Marshall county have just reason to feel proud of the interest taken in beautifying the home with flower gardens, shrubs and shade trees. We do not have a photograph of one of these homes to show you, but you can imagine that right in your own front yard

is a brighter spot where phlox, zinnias, petunias, marigolds and sweet peas bloom. This garden of bright colors, and sweet perfumes is restful to the eye, and the farmer relaxes as he sits at the table in the evening where the cool breeze brings in the fragrance of trumpet vine.

Your club manager hopes you are inviting your friends to go with you to the Capper Club Reunion in Topeka at the time of the Kansas Free Fair, September 12, 13 and 14. Of course, the fair continues all the week, and we will not rush you away Wednesday evening, after the banquet, which is free to club members, their relatives and their friends. We want you to enjoy the whole fair and your visit with Senator Capper, for he will be here to greet you this year.

Here is a coupon for a boy or girl who wishes to join the Capper Pig Club. Clip it, fill it out and send to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

The "Flexible Tariff"

In a speech before the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association last week Vice Chairman Dennis of the Tariff Commission advised manufacturers that the flexible tariff is not working effectively, notwithstanding that of the 23 final reports on 63 investigations made by the commission 13 have resulted in tariff increases by Presidential order, duties have been reduced in two and in eight no Presidential order has yet been given. The two in which reductions occurred Mr. Dennis describes as "of despicable unimportance," being live bob-white quail and paintbrush handles.

The vice chairman announces that a Senate special committee will make a report soon on the workings of the flexible tariff. It has worked simply to raise duties already under considerable attack as too high, and this, says Mr. Dennis, is due to the fact that "the policy of the commission for the last two years has been largely determined by the high protectionist bloc that has controlled it." There is not much to be looked for from a flexible tariff when the commission named to enforce it is constituted of more extreme high protectionists than the Congress that enacted the law.

The vice chairman of the commission advises the manufacturers that a great deal is up to them. "American manufacturers," he tells them, "may have an enormous influence along with a heavy responsibility in the formulation of a more workable scheme," which is putting it mildly. The manufacturers dictate the duties and have done so immemorably. Nevertheless, he left one suggestion with them. "Why not clothe the commission with the power to suggest changes in duty based not on a comparison of production costs but upon actual competitive conditions?"

However, a fair and reasonable tariff policy cannot be expected from anything but a disinterested commission, and the present commission is carefully chosen with regard to high tariff prejudices. One of the minor scandals of recent national politics arose out of a quarrel within the commission as to whether a member could sit on a question as to sugar, he and his family being directly interested in the sugar business. He insisted on his right to act as a judge, and did act. Vice Chairman Dennis faced a not very sympathetic audience when he urged an association of manufacturers to relax its grip on the function of tariff making.

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Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of
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If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

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Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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Farm Crops and Markets

Is Kansas Going to Produce a Big Corn Crop This Year After All?

IF THE rains will just keep coming we will raise a crop yet! There always is a chance to grow something in Kansas if we just get plenty of moisture in July and August. Anyhow what we have received so far has enabled the corn to make a splendid recovery from the "wet spell" earlier in the season. And the pastures also are in better condition than the pessimistic brethren had expected. The third crop of alfalfa made a good yield generally over the state.

The hay market has not been doing much recently, and it appears likely that prices will remain low for a considerable time. There is a large crop all over the country—this is especially evident in the prairie hay regions in Eastern Kansas. A Handbook of Official Hay Standards has just been issued by the Government; it may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How High Will Hogs Go?

BY D. N. DONALDSON

After an almost uninterrupted decline from March, hog prices struck bottom in the latter days of June and the advance to date has been almost as spectacular as the decline.

Speculation is keen as to whether this advance will continue until spring values are reached or whether prices are responding to a false stimulant and will not equal the early months of the year.

A study of hog price history shows that as a general rule there are two seasonal high points and two seasonal low points in hog prices during the year. For convenience let us call these points the spring peak, the summer dip, the fall peak, and the winter dip. The points do not always occur in the same month, nor do they always occur in every year. Some unusual circumstance will tend to alter such a price trend.

Dividing the last 45 years, using as a basis the ratio of the number of hogs on the farms January 1 of one year to the number of bushels of corn produced the year previous, two groups, large and small crop years, are obtained.

Redividing each of these two groups according to their place in the production cycle, upward and downward price trend years, there is one group when the average monthly top price trend is similar to the trend so far in 1927.

Using Kansas City top price as a basis, the average summer dip in prices for this group of years is between 14 and 15 per cent below the spring peak. The average fall peak of prices for the same group of years is about 13 per cent higher than the summer dip. The fall peak is between 2 and 4 per cent below the spring peak.

This year the summer dip in Kansas City top price was about 30 per cent below the spring peak, or about twice the average percentage decline for the group of years similar in price trend.

A rise of 13 per cent in the top price, the usual advance in years similar to 1927, would put the top price at the fall peak a little below \$10. Top price at present is already higher than \$10, so that a better than average percentage advance is in progress.

If prices advance this fall to about 26 per cent, or twice the average per cent increase from the summer dip to the fall peak in the last group of years, it would

put the fall peak of top Kansas City price around \$11 a hundred.

In the last group of years similar to 1927, September seems to be a favorite month for the peak to occur, August running a close second with October third. The weather, the prospect for a corn crop, the need for money, and other influences no doubt have a tendency to swing the peak either way.

A substantial increase in receipts this fall as indicated by the June 1 pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture may also tend to shift the fall peak. The trend of exports and storage holdings of pork products will have an influence on the price situation. Exports of pork meats thus far in 1927 have been lagging considerably behind the same period a year ago, while lard exports are only a trifle below the 1926 figure. Storage holdings of pork meats on July 1 were about 33 per cent, and lard holdings about 21 per cent, below the same date in 1926.

If the history of prices for past years similar to this one can be used as a guide, top prices at Kansas City this fall will not be as high as the spring top prices. The events of the next few weeks will in all probability determine when this peak price month will occur.

Atchison—Threshing is nearly finished; wheat yields have been running from 15 to 17 bushels an acre. Most of the grain was of good quality. Corn has made a splendid growth; it has a fine color, and with a few more showers will make a large crop. There is plenty of pasture, but not many cattle. Hay yields are satisfactory. Eggs, 20c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, 90c; oats, 40c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—A good rain fell in the south part of the county a few days ago; the rest of the county needs more moisture. Corn and spring crops are showing the effects of dry weather in many fields. Threshing is almost finished; most of the grain is being moved directly to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Wheat yields were light; the crop made from 12 to 15 bushels, and oats from 30 to 50 bushels. We have had some good rains recently and corn is coming along fine. Pastures are in good condition, but the flies are causing considerable annoyance. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Eggs, 19c; butterfat, 35c; milk with a 4 per cent test, 21.10 a cwt.; hogs, 9c; hens, 16c; springs, 21c.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Cloud—While we have had many local rains recently, still parts of the county need more moisture. But plowing for next year's wheat crop is going ahead at a rapid rate everywhere. The late planted crops, such as kafir and millet, are not doing very well. Wheat is yielding from 8 to 10 bushels an acre, and oats from 12 to 20 bushels. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. There is enough farm labor; good wages are being paid.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather conditions are fine. Farmers have been plowing for wheat. About the same acreage will be sown as last year. All row crops are doing well. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot and rather dry, although we have had several local showers. Good progress has been made with threshing; wheat is averaging about 20 bushels an acre. Oats is of good quality and most of the crop is making more than 30 bushels an acre. Corn is in fine condition, but it will need a rain soon. Not much plowing has been done; the stubble fields are weedy, and they are full of hard tracks made by binders and tractors while the fields were wet.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Threshing will soon be finished, except some of the wheat which has been

stacked. The second crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Timely rains and warm sunshine have caused the corn to grow rapidly during the last two weeks. There evidently will be a good crop of grapes.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—Wheat yields were light. Far more combines than usual were used here this year. Farmers are preparing their land for another wheat crop, and a good rain would be welcome. This also would be of great help to corn and other spring crops. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.05; oats, 60c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is hot and dry, although we have had a few local showers. Farmers are busy getting the soil prepared for next year's wheat crop. Row crops need moisture. Pastures are getting dry and short. Horses are thin, but cattle are doing fairly well. Threshing has started; wheat is making from 2 to 20 bushels an acre. Some grain is being moved to market.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—We have been having some local showers, but the weather has been warm, and a good general rain is needed. The folks have not done much plowing or disking yet, as the soil has been too dry.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Wheat yields were light. Corn and kafir are doing well. Much early plowing for wheat is being done. No farm sales are being held.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Corn is doing nicely, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Large numbers of cattle are being shipped to market, and they are bringing good prices. There is an excellent demand for stock pigs. Considerable summer plowing is being done, mostly for wheat.—A. H. Brothers.

Jewell—Corn is doing fine in the southern part of the county. In many fields in the northern part it is rather backward, due to replanting and a lack of rain; in spots more moisture is needed badly. Ideal threshing weather prevails. Most of the wheat is being hauled directly to market after threshing, as there are many debts to meet and expenses to be paid. Corn, \$1.15; wheat, \$1.28; oats, 40c; cream, 34c; eggs, 17c.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—Crops of all kinds are doing well, as they have had ample moisture. Small grain in the shock has been injured somewhat by the heavy rains, and threshing and potato digging also have been interrupted. We had one rain of 5 inches recently. Roads were washed badly. Flies are causing considerable annoyance to livestock. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 34c; hens, 16c; springs, 24c; potatoes, \$1.50 a cwt.; corn chop, \$2.25; shorts, \$1.85 to \$2.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Harvey—Most of the shock threshing is finished. The corn needs a good rain. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 90c; oats, 40c; kafir, 55c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.65; rye, 92c; barley, 70c; butterfat, 33c; butter, 40c; eggs, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lane—Harvest is completed; the yields were light. Corn is in good condition, but it needs rain. There are plenty of weeds! Livestock is in good condition. A large crowd met the Wheat Festival Train at Dighton.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—The weather is dry; the county needs rain badly. Corn is not doing very well; grass is plentiful and the alfalfa is coming along fine. Wheat is making from 12 to 27 bushels an acre; the quality is good, except that the grain is low in protein. Eggs, 20c; cream, 35c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—Farmers are well along with their threshing; wheat is averaging about 25 bushels an acre and oats about 35 bushels. The hot weather and frequent showers recently have been of great help to the corn. Grass and weeds are making a fine growth! The third cutting of alfalfa was very satisfactory. Flies are causing considerable annoyance to livestock. Wheat, \$1.24; oats, 44c; eggs, 22c; cream, 33c; hens, 12c to 17c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Threshing is well advanced, and many of the folks have started to plow for wheat. We had a fine rain here a few days ago which was of great help to the corn and pastures. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c; kafir, \$1; eggs, 20c; butter, 50c; cream, 38c; blackberries, \$2 a crate; hogs, \$9.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—The dry, hot weather continues. Corn and the feed crops need rain. Pastures are getting dry. Threshing is in progress; the wheat yield was light, but the quality is excellent. Farmers are busy preparing the ground for next year's wheat crop. A few public sales are being held; prices have not been especially attractive.—James McHill.

Osage—The Government report for July on corn gave Osage county a condition of 68 per cent; I am sure that the August estimate will show a great improvement, as the conditions could not be more favorable for the crop. Kafir seems to be coming along rather slowly; maybe it will catch up later. Egg production has declined greatly.—H. L. Ferris.

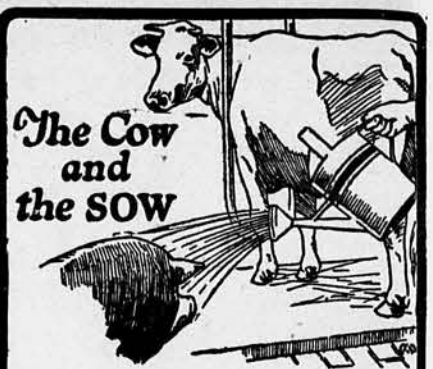
Phillips—We have been having some fine summer weather. Corn is doing well, but the crop is late. Wheat yields are light. Not enough threshing has been done to give an estimate of the yields, but the folks who are using combines got from 3 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats and barley are producing fairly good yields. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of farm labor. Roads are in good condition. Prices are on more attractive levels than was the rule a few weeks ago.—J. B. Hicks.

Rice—Considerable wheat stubble has been turned over in the last few weeks. Most of the county is badly in need of rain. Corn has begun to fire in many places, and other rowed crops are showing the effects of dry weather. A good deal of real estate, mostly farm land, has changed hands recently, at good prices. Several farm sales also have been held. Wheat, \$1.18; cream, 33c; eggs, 16c; hens, 15c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We had a fine rain here a few days ago and corn is making an excellent growth. Shock threshing is almost finished. Considerable plowing has been done for next year's wheat crop; a good many tractors were purchased here this year. All hay crops have done well this season. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.05; eggs, 20c; cream, 35c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—The corn crop is at its critical stage, and a good rain is needed soon if we are to produce a good crop. Wheat is yielding from 1 to 5 bushels; oats from 4 to 30.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The dry weather still continues. Spring crops are suffering from a lack of



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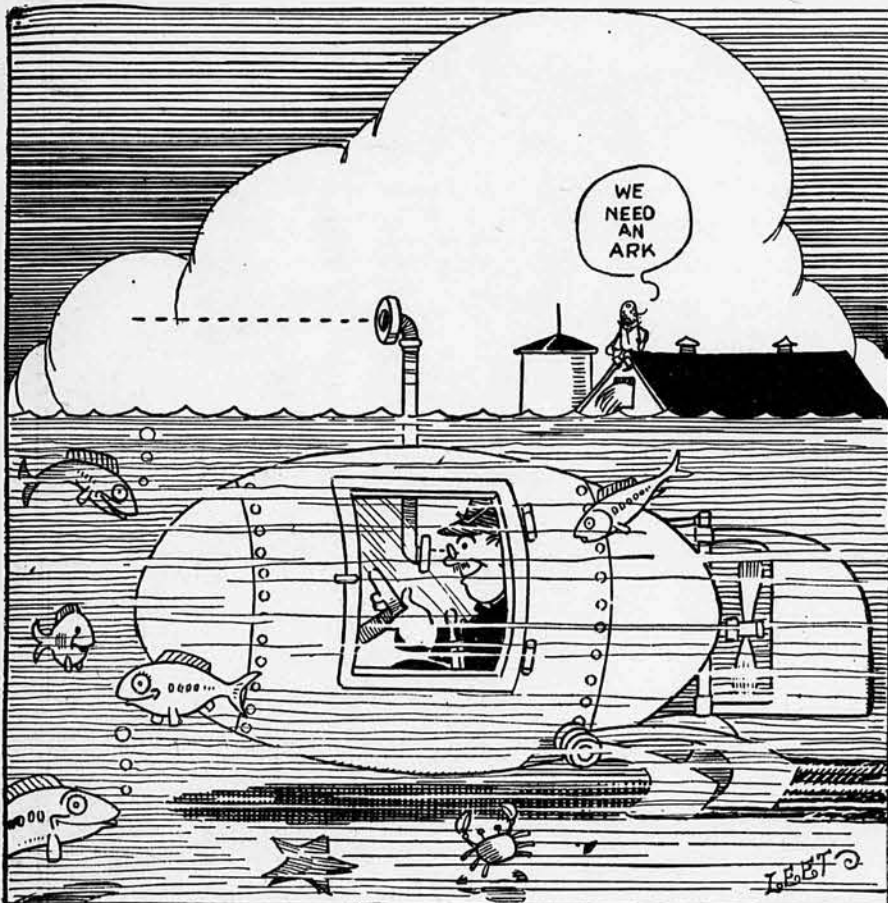
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The Submarine Tractor—For Use During Wet Seasons

moisture. Plowing is at a standstill, but rapid progress is being made with the threshing. A good many public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.26; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—The yields of wheat and oats were very satisfactory. Corn and pastures are doing well. This also is true with the feed crops. Cattle and hogs are doing well, and are free from disease, but the numbers have been much reduced. Wheat, \$1.28; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 18c.—Harry Saunders.

Stanton—Crops are making a fine growth. Considerable land is being summer fallowed for wheat this year. Weeds also are doing well. Cream, 33c; eggs, 14c; potatoes, 65c a peck; milk, \$1.60 a cwt.; chickens, 14c.—R. L. Creamer.

Trego—The soil is dry, and all crops need rain. Threshing has started; many fields were not cut, as the weeds "took them." Farmers are busy plowing and disking for fall wheat. Roads are in good condition. Corn, \$1.06; wheat, \$1.33; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 33c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wabunsee—We had a fine rain here recently, which was of great help to all growing crops, especially corn. Farmers are busy with their threshing; yields are light. Corn, 90c; kafir, 75c; young fries, 21c; old hens, 17c; eggs, 17c.—G. W. Hartner.

A Glance at the Markets

Crops have been progressing, but some unfavorable spells lately helped the price of grain, mill feeds and cotton. Livestock, eggs and dairy products held their own or better. Hay markets continued draggy. Most vegetables tend lower, but orchard fruits have been in limited supply and higher than last season.

Hog shipments decreased toward the end of July, permitting some price gains with top prices on light hogs not far below \$11. Tops of \$14.50 for western range lambs at Chicago registered a slight advance. Sluggish and declining markets for dressed beef were reflected in dull and lower markets for slaughter cattle at Chicago and a similar tendency in vealers and lambs.

Wool markets at eastern trading centers are active, and the tone is fairly satisfactory but without the rising tendency noted throughout a good part of July. The strength of the London market has helped the situation and mills have been buying considerable domestic stock.

The market movement of new wheat is somewhat below trade expectations. New soft winter wheat and new oats are just beginning to arrive on the markets. Offerings of old crop rye and barley have brought considerably higher prices than were offered for new crop grain because of the small supply and the favorable prospects for the new crops. Less favorable weather in the Corn Belt together with only moderate receipts strengthened the corn market and brought slight advances in price, with the range \$1 or above for the principal trading grades in the central western markets. Weather in the northwestern spring wheat region continues cool and not favorable for the development of rust. Soft winter wheat receipts are increasing but the quality is disappointing.

Mill feeds are in moderate supply and prices show little recent change. Favorable pasture conditions tend to hold down the demand. The price tendency continues slightly upward in sympathy with the recent grain market so far as concerns the wheat and corn by-products, but supplies of cottonseed increased, weakening the price situation slightly.

Prices of hay continue a gradual downward tendency, averaging \$4 to \$6 lower than last year for leading grades, except alfalfa, as compared with a year ago. The large production is of course a favorable item for feeders and dairymen. Receipts are light as yet.

Dairy products have continued to sell at fairly steady prices, butter ranging from 41½ to 42 cents at New York, compared with a level 1 cent lower a year ago. Receipts are greater than at that time but are gradually decreasing as the height of the season passes and lighter output is reported from producing sections. The movement into storage continues active for the time of year but is lessening. The position of cheese appears a little stronger, resulting in an advance of about 1 cent in Wisconsin country markets. Production is still large but gradually decreasing.

Egg markets retain the advances secured in June and July without much further change, but the tendency is slightly upward because of lighter receipts and decreasing movement into storage. The situation is gradually improving, both with respect to supply and to storage stocks. Poultry markets also have remained fairly steady, with a slow movement of dressed stock. Live poultry has been arriving in larger quantities with the progress of the season, but the usual decline in price due to this time of year has been very gradual.

The midseason potato situation was somewhat upset by the unexpectedly heavy yield in Virginia and other states of the middle Atlantic seaboard, offsetting the lighter acreage in those districts. An average of about 70 barrels an acre in the important eastern shore section provided heavy shipments in midsummer. Apparently the supply will continue large until main-crop shipments start. Prices have continued downward, altho comparing well with last season. The late northern crop promises a good yield from the increased acreage. Potato acreage in Canada shows a slight increase, but imports of table stock from that region have not been very important of late years.

Watermelons have been arriving at the rate of 1,000 cars a day during the height of the season, and totals have not fallen much below those of last season as yet, despite the lighter acreage. Considerable reduction in midseason and late melon shipments is probable. Supplies so far have been heavy and prices tending downward. Cantaloupes also have been a heavy crop, increasing over last year. Markets have taken the heavy shipments quite well. The scarcity of orchard fruit with shipments generally only about half those of last season helps the demand for both melons and cantaloupes.

Peach supplies have diminished since the falling off of southern shipments and because of the lateness of the western and southwestern crop. The market outlook is encouraging because of the generally light production of midseason and late peaches. Apples have been selling at least 50 per cent higher than last season, the shipments light in the East and starting late from the West.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The sod cane and beans my brother planted before the hail storm were coming up in fine shape just prior to the storm, and were beaten to the ground, but seem to be coming on now in pretty good shape on most of the ground. On account of the ground being rolling, some knolls and points were damaged worse than other parts of the field were.

The sod corn was listed in rows running east and west, and the ridges seemed to protect the small stalks enough from the northwest storm so they did not suffer like the other crops did where the ground had been leveled down by tilling. The corn in the old hog lot across the road was up waist high, on the average, when plowed the second day before the storm, and was stripped down a third or more, but has run up now to about its former height or a little more, and looks a whole lot better.

Since our wheat has been put in the shock we have started plowing our corn all over again to check the new crop of weeds coming on and to loosen up the surface, which in some places is getting quite hard.

I notice the Sweet clover was damaged some by the hail, too. Upon examination I find that the blossoms have nearly all fallen off, but the seed is green and won't be ready to cut for a few days yet, which will give us a little more time to equip the binder for that work and also plow a little

more corn before harvesting this crop.

My brother has been putting in the most of last week helping the neighbors thresh. He reports that the hail shattered out a lot of wheat in some of the shocks, and in some few instances part of it has sprouted, which means a slight loss to the owner as this will lower the quality of the grain. It seems the safest way to harvest this year's crop was to head the grain and stack, as that would have reduced the hail loss to a minimum.

Threshing in this neighborhood is progressing pretty well so far. The machine should be here by the middle of the week anyway. The sooner threshing is over with the better it will suit us, as it will give both of us full time here at home to finish up the field work and get started to stirring the stubble ground preparatory to putting out the fall wheat crop. The sooner the field is plowed the better as it gives the soil more time to settle.

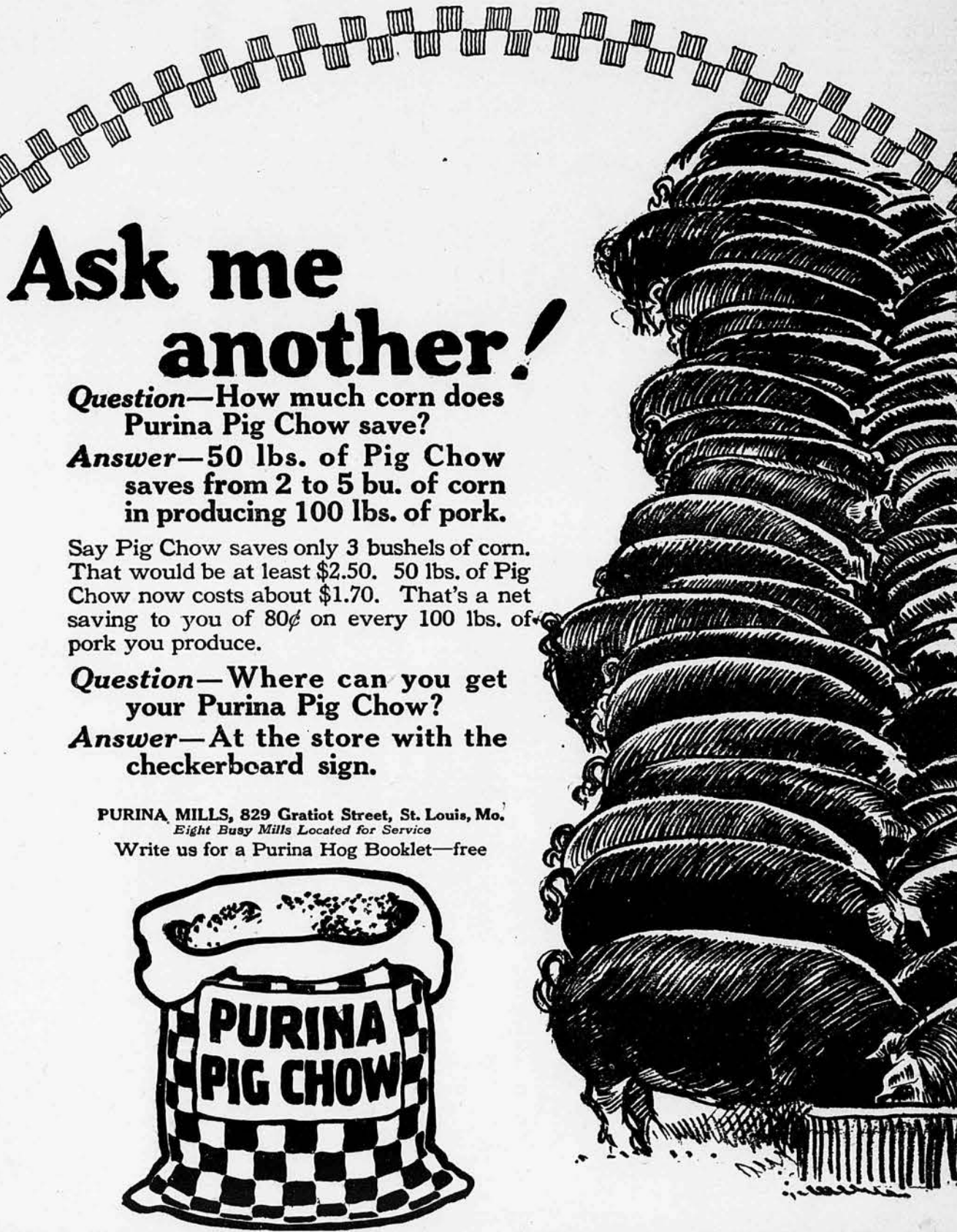
The second crop of alfalfa seems to be pretty short, and in most places in the field is forming some seed where it hasn't been cut or the grasshoppers haven't all found it as yet. As our alfalfa crop is rather short we will have to make a raid on the prairie hay growing along the roads and cut that. Meadow land hay is a very scarce article around here of late years. The good level land has been plowed up and is being farmed, and the rest has been put in pastures and has turned to Buffalo grass. The bluestem is being crowded out on account of not being able to stand the tramping and grazing the other kind thrives on.

Tax Receipts Are Higher

The total amount of taxes collected by the Federal, state and local governments in the United States in the fiscal year 1926 amounted to 8,499 million dollars, the highest figure reached since 1921 when the tax receipts reflected the peak of post-war inflation, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is an increase of more than 600 million dollars over the previous year. Total amounts collected in 1925 and 1924 were 7,891 million dollars and 7,821 million dollars.

Half of the 600 million dollar increase in tax receipts over 1925 collections went into the Federal treasury, as Federal tax levies consist mostly of income and business excise taxes and custom duties and hence are very sensitive to business conditions. Thus the Federal Government, in the face of tax reductions enacted in 1924, realized 3,207 million dollars in the fiscal year 1926, the highest amount received in four years, as against only 2,966 million dollars in 1925.

State and local governments, however, collected the greatest total amount of taxes in their history, 1,208 million dollars going to the states and 4,084 million dollars into the treasuries of the various municipal, county, school district and other local governmental authorities. State governments in the fiscal year 1925 collected 1,107 million dollars and local governments in the same year 3,818 million dollars, their total tax bills having increased from year to year without a halt ever since the war, as has their indebtedness.



Ask me another!

Question—How much corn does Purina Pig Chow save?

Answer—50 lbs. of Pig Chow saves from 2 to 5 bu. of corn in producing 100 lbs. of pork.

Say Pig Chow saves only 3 bushels of corn. That would be at least \$2.50. 50 lbs. of Pig Chow now costs about \$1.70. That's a net saving to you of 80¢ on every 100 lbs. of pork you produce.

Question—Where can you get your Purina Pig Chow?

Answer—At the store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a Purina Hog Booklet—free

PURINA PIG CHOW

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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 Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota,
Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED
FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept.
200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine lands in Northeast
Arkansas, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut
Ridge, Arkansas.

IF INTERESTED in the Ozarks of Arkan-
sas ask for list. Fayetteville Realty Co.,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

ALL ABOUT CHEAP FARMS in Crawford
County, Arkansas. Write J. M. Doyl,
Mountainburg, Arkansas.

AT SPRINGDALE, nice little 10 acre tract
of land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good
spring. Concord Rlty, Springdale, Ark.

40 ACRES, close in, good improvements.
Team, cow, poultry, crop. \$1,500, terms.
Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

120 A., all purpose farm. State highway,
high school, fine buildings, ask for photo-
graphs, \$5,000. Bob McMullen, Ola, Arkansas.

HEALTHFUL money making opportunity.
Ozark homes, college town. List furnished.
H. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS: Center of Oz-
arks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry,
stock farms. Free lists. S. W. Hawkins Rlty. Co.

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small
farm. Benton County. Original Ozarks.
Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

COLORADO

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 A. irrigated
ranch \$6,000. Assessed \$5,900, tax \$150
crops over \$4,000. Rented for 1-3 Mtg.
\$1,500. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

15 ACRES well improved irrigated land. 5
room bungalow house, two miles town,
high school. Bus route near Rocky Ford.
\$2,500. M. Madden, Manzanola, Colorado.

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt.
Snaps, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. South-
western Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Kan.

NEMAH CO., KAN. Greatest bargains in N.
E. Kansas. Write for list or come and see.
Ryan Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

40 ACRES, level, smooth, improved. Near
school. Daily mail. Phone. Crop. tools.
possession. Terms Box 26, Centerville, Kan.

RANCH SNAP; 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable.
Part bottom, house, \$17.50 A. \$4000 cash by
March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

THREE improved Eastern Kansas farms for
sale. Will give right party any terms he
needs. Ira W. Baker, National Reserve Life
Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

TEN or eighteen and one half acres ad-
joining city, one block from campus of
Sterling College and paved highway. Tal-
mon Bell, Sterling, Kan.

545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm
near Kansas University. Good improve-
ments, consider income or land part pay.
Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

125 ACRES, 6 1/2 ml. Topeka, well improved.
8 rm. mod. house, large barn, good or-
chard. One of best in County. Write owner,
E. H. Meyers, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.

260 ACRES, 5 large rooms, bath; oak inter-
ior. Modern. Barn 40x50. All in corn and
alfalfa. \$60 per acre with crop. 4 miles to Col-
by, Kan. William Gorsuch, Colby, Kansas.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320
growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2
sets buildings; forced sale to settle partner-
ship; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mans-
field Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas
City, Missouri.

CLOVER FARMS—160 acres, 3 1/2 ml. S. E.
Mayetta, good 5 rm. house, barn for 8
horses, granary, double corn crib, cave,
wash house, well, etc.; 80 A. clover. 80 A.
cows. \$75 acre. Well located, lays fine
corn. 3 1/2 ml. S. E. Mayetta, 5 room house,
barn, wheat bin, corn crib, etc. 40 A. Red
clover, 40 A. crops, lays fine. Make a good
home. \$75 A. Write for full details. A. J.
Jones, Mayetta, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODUC-
tion. Bred heifers freshening this fall;
also seven choice heifer calves. Alfakorn
Farm, Evansville, Wis.

LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUC-
tion. How to avoid losses from abortion
and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write
Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

SHEEP AND GOATS

RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE THE
large, heavy weighing and shearing kind.
Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kansas

FOR SALE: 30 HEAD REG. SHROPSHIRE
ewes with their lambs, also a few extra
good registered rams. J. W. Alexander, Bur-
lington, Kan.

HOGS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BRED
sows, A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.

KANSAS

120 ACRES improved, 50 corn, 50 fine pas-
ture; abundance good water. Family water.
Small fruit. Crop and all \$55 per acre. 6
miles Richmond. Bargain. Possession. Mans-
field Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS farm bargain—Only
1-20 down, balance 20 yrs. 6%. 190 acre
farm, 170 A. tillable, 20 acres timber, 7-room
house, barn 38x40, other bldgs. Price \$15,-
000; \$1500 will handle. Other farm bar-
gains, small payment, long time. Write W.
E. Dannefer, 530 Board of Trade, K. C., Mo.

IDEAL HOME for retired farm family on
sale in Salina, Kansas, due to owners re-
moval. Twelve rooms, four bed-rooms. Fin-
ished attic and basement. Large kitchen
and laundry room. Entirely modern. Lot 82
by 250 feet on main street in best residence
section. Shade from twelve large elms.
Good garden space. Twelve fruit trees.
Two car garage. No repairs necessary.
Consider half cash and half farm property.
Write E. K. care Kansas Farmer.

MISSOURI

DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS.
paved highways; use clear city property in
exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly.
buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200.
Send for list. Box 22 A, Klrkwood, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS

Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you
want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

LISTEN: 39 Acre improved all purpose
farm. \$1250, terms, \$350 cash. Free list.
Ward, 222 1/2 Commercial, Springfield, Mo.

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

OZARK LAND FOR SALE—Real dairy
farms in a real dairy country. 40-60 or
more improved. Priced right. For informa-
tion write H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Missouri,
over Snyder's, West Side Square.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared,
well improved, close to markets. R. R.
village, school, 200 acres pasture, well
watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms.
Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

OREGON

LANDS watered from McKay Reservoir; im-
proved and unimproved. Long growing sea-
son. Well adapted to dairying, poultry, sheep,
bees, fruit, alfalfa and other crops. Excel-
lent climate, good schools and roads. Reason-
able price and terms. Inland Irrigation
Co., E. S. Severance, Mgr., Stanfield, Ore.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—800 acre farm. Improved. Write
John Dechow, Owner, Woonsocket, S. D.

WYOMING

IRRIGATED LAND OPEN FOR ENTRY
Willwood Division, Shoshone Irrigation
Project. For application blanks and full
particulars apply Superintendent Reclama-
tion Service, Powell, Wyoming.

WASHINGTON

FOR SALE—2 stock farms near Columbia
River, Stevens County. 640-960 A. First
class for cattle, sheep, hogs and dairy. Splen-
did climate, good water. Raise alfalfa, corn,
apples, peaches, apricots, cherries. Water
piped to house and barn. For particulars and
price see Dorlon Mihills, Cedonia, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—
Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

INCOME EVERY MONTH

You can own a steady monthly producing
income property in hustling, growing Kansas
City. Your investment grows as Kansas
City grows. Tell us what you have and
what you want. We will try to meet your
requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand
Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BUYERS want to hear from owners of farms
for sale. Deal direct. Investigate. No obli-
gation. C. V. Shearer, Las Vegas, N. M.

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 E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

George Anspaugh of Springdale Duroc
Farm, Ness City, Kansas, has cataloged 80
head of pure bred Durocs to go in his sale
to be held at the farm near Ness City,
Aug. 12.

It is interesting to get out on the farms
at this season of the year. The wheat is
harvested and in many instances threshed
and the corn is the most promising I have
ever seen it at this time of year. The pure
bred cattle are fat and sleek and are being
prepared for the fall fairs. Prospective
winners among the herd boars are being
driven along county lanes in order that they
may have good wind and behave well when
in the presence of a judge at show time. I
wish the efforts of pure bred livestock
breeders were better understood and appre-
ciated, the man who gives his time and best
efforts to the improving of livestock is after
all a sort of a John The Baptist crying in
the wilderness. He sees visions and dreams,
dreams and fails to get the reward that

should be his. The value of the seed stock
he has so carefully selected and continued
to improve for years is subject to drought
and pestilence, the whims of the meat
packer and unfavorable freight rates.

S. U. Peace, veteran Poland China breeder
of Olathe, has about sixty of as good spring
pigs as he has ever raised. Most of them
are out of daughters and granddaughters
of Dundale Giant. Within the last two
years he has developed his present herd
boars Cakeater and Don quixote. Cake-
eater was Junior champion at the Kansas
City Royal last year. Mr. Peace is also
growing out a great prospect in a last fall
boar, he calls him Good Night in honor of
his noted sire Night Hawk. Mr. Peace says
the future of the hog business looks very
good. He is milking a lot of Holstein cows,
selling sweet cream in town and feeding the
skim milk to the Poles. He will hold
no public sale this season.

The financial reward in most instances
does not justify the hard work necessary
to maintain a herd of pure bred livestock.
But to the man who loves a good animal
there is a reward greater than money. A
well formed, correct type animal to him is
what a wonderful picture is to the artist or
the most perfect music to the musician. So
the breeder works on striving to correct the
defects, small tho they may be. The
toes of the herd boar must not spread and
the swirls must not be tolerated altho it
may have nothing to do with the amount of
it per each bushel of corn. During the rush
of spring and summer following the long
nights in the farrowing pen, he hears the
weakened squeal of little pigs in his dreams
and loses interest but when the pigs begin
to grow up and the fair season approaches
he is his old self again and will be there
when the ribbons are tied to agree with the
judge or take issue as the case may be.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, breeders of
Shorthorns have a nice herd of registered
cattle and are raisers of seed wheat, Kanota
oats and seed corn. They are well known
Dickinson county farmers and stockmen.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, old time breeder of
Poland Chinas is still in the game and has
some nice pigs this spring. He harvested
a good crop of wheat and has a nice pros-
pect for corn.

Rains of last week have certainly put
crops of all kinds in Kansas in fine shape.
It looks like a bumper corn crop and pas-
tures were never in better shape and two
good crops of alfalfa have been harvested
and the third crop is ready to harvest.

The Dickinson county livestock show, Oct.
5, 6 and 7 at Abilene promises to be good
this year and with plenty of livestock ex-
hibits from all over that territory. J. D.
Shepard is president of the association and
A. E. Jones, county agent is secretary.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, one of largest
farmers and breeder of Shorthorn cattle in
Dickinson county has a good wheat crop
this year and lots of Alfalfa and the big
Taylor ranch at Pearl looks mighty pros-
perous this summer. He has a nice lot of
young bulls that are coming on fine.

W. H. Mott, Herington, well known
breeder of registered Holsteins is supplying
whole milk from his Maplewood farm Hol-
stein dairy to Herington and the Rock Is-
land eating house there, and all the drug
stores and groceries use Maplewood farm
milk.

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, breeds Polled
Hereford cattle and his own herd and that
of his father who lives near him number
something over 200 head of registered cattle.
They have never held public sales but have
a good demand for their surplus cattle at
private sale.

Al M. Knopp, Chapman has a real classy
lot of Spotted Poland China spring pigs and
has claimed Oct. 18 for a boar and gilt
sale in which he will sell about 25 boars and
about the same number of open gilts, all
by his new herd boar, The Paragon. He is
showing this year at Topeka and Hutchin-
son and other local fairs.

One of the best lots of spring pigs I have
seen so far this year is the C. E. Hogland
& Sons crop of Poland China spring pigs at
McPherson. They are going to show at To-
peka, Hutchinson and some other fairs this
fall. The date of their fall boar and gilt
sale is Oct. 12. They have about 100 spring
pigs and they are certainly a wonderful lot
of pigs.

Stants Bros., Abilene, breeders of Durocs
and progressive farmers own a nice farm
near town and in addition to their Duroc
business raise melons, and have just coming
into bearing nearly 1000 cherry trees. They
breed White Leghorns and are starting to
trap nest with 200 splendid pullets. They
have 40 last fall gilts bred to farrow in
September and October that they are now
offering for sale and about 40 or 50 last
spring boars they will commence selling
later on.

What He Lacked

A Kentucky mountaineer led his over-
grown son into the country school-
house: "This here boy's arter larnin'," he
said. "What's you goin' teach him?"
"Our curriculum, sir, embraces ge-
ography, arithmetic, trigonometry—"
"Well, then teach him trigonometry.
He's the only poor shot in the family."

Where Was Gosh?

DERN MENTIONS
DAM IN MESSAGE
Utah Governor Treats on
Colo. River Develop-
ment in Address-
ing Legislature
—Los Angeles paper.

Springdale Farm Duroc Sale

Friday, August 12

80 Head of Registered Durocs

Offering consists of 30 head of bred
gilts, 20 head of spring boars and 30 head
of spring gilts. The fall gilts are sired
by our herd boars Rainbow Jr. and Crim-
son Stills, two are by Revelation and a
few head are by Colonel Sensation. They
are bred to Crimson Stills and Golden
Revelation for Sept. litters. The spring
pigs are sired by such boars as The
Anchor, Broadcaster, Our Advance and
The Masterpiece in addition to some by
our own herd boars. This offering is all
well grown, and are in good condition.
All are registered and immune.
Sale held at farm. Catalog on request.

SPRINGDALE DUROC FARM
Ness City, Kan.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, Proprietor

At Private Treaty

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and
Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write
for description and prices.

E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and
photographs.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Stills Major, 1st prize win-
ners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars.
Write for full information.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC GILTS

To farrow in September and October. At low
figures. Best breeding in the land.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Stills and Super Col.
Bred to the whole of a boar, W. R.'s Leader for Sept.
farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on
approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Gilts

bred for last of August and first of Septem-
ber farrow, also spring pigs, either sex.

EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kansas, Rt. 1

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
for Size

The great size of
Holsteins means more salvage
value, larger calves for veal and
greater production of fat and milk.
These combined factors spell
profits for the farmer.

Write for literature

The
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Southwest Dairy Cattle Company

Highest class grade Holstein and Jersey heifer calves
\$18.00 F. O. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Prices on reg-
istered Jerseys and Holsteins, either sex, and age upon
application. All calves vaccinated against scours and
hemorrhagic septicemia. Write today.

754 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

EXCELLENT JERSEY BULL CALVES

Sired by Queen's Velvet Raleigh. Out of
dams with splendid C. T. A. records.

A. H. KNOEPP, COLONY, KANSAS

Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Sired by son of Sultan Cella No. 245038, senior and grand
champion cow Kansas State Fair 1913 and young cows
sired by son of Cecotte's Oxford Fern No. 135549, 35
head. 7 Shetland Ponies. E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Selling all breeds.

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Belleville, Kan., Aug. 27 to Sept. 2

Entries close Aug. 20. Write for pre-
mium list.

W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

When we sit down and talk with a
vivacious girl it is hard for us to en-
joy the conversation, on account of
feeling so sorry for the cotton indus-
try.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
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Ozark homes, college town. List furnished.
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stock farms. Free lists. S. W. Hawkins Rly. Co.

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158 ACRES, 6 1/2 mi. Topeka, well improved.
8 rm. mod. house, large barn, good or-
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E. H. Meyers, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 5 large rooms, bath; oak inter-
ior. Modern. Barn 40x50. All in corn and
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800 ACRES in slight good Kansas town: 320
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oats, \$75 acre. Well located, lays fine
80 A. 3 1/2 mi. S. E. Mayetta, 5 room house,
barn, wheat bin, corn crib, etc. 40 A. Red
clover, 40 A. crops; lays fine. Make a good
home. \$75 A. Write for full details. A. J.
Jones, Mayetta, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODUCE
per year. Bred heifers freshening this fall;
also seven choice heifer calves. Alfakorn
Farm, Evansville, Wis.

LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCTION.
How to avoid losses from abortion
and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write
Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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Small fruit. Crop and all \$55 per acre. 6
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1-10 down, balance 20 yrs. 6%. 190 acre
farm, 170 A. tillable, 20 acres timber. 7-room
house, barn 38x40, other bldgs. Price \$15,-
000; \$1500 will handle. Other farm bar-
gains, small payment, long time. Write W.
E. Dannefer, 530 Board of Trade, K. C., Mo.

IDEAL HOME for retired farm family on
sale in Salina, Kansas, due to owners re-
moval. Twelve rooms, four bedrooms. Fin-
ished attic and basement. Large kitchen
and laundry room. Entirely modern. Lot 82
by 250 feet on main street in best residence
section. Shade from twelve large elms.
Good garden space. Twelve fruit trees.
Two car garage. No repairs necessary.
Consider half cash and half farm property.
Write E. K. care Kansas Farmer.

MISSOURI

DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS.
paved highways; use clear city property in
exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

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

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS
Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you
want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

LISTEN: 30 Acre improved all purpose
farm. \$1250, terms, \$350 cash. Free list.
Ward, 222 1/2 Commercial, Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly
buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry
land, some timber, near town, price \$200.
Other bargains. 425-0. Carthage, Mo.

OZARK LAND FOR SALE—Real dairy
farms in a real dairy country. 40-60 or
more improved. Priced right. For informa-
tion write H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Missouri,
over Snyder's, West Side Square.

OZARKS—480 acres. \$6,000; 275 cleared,
well improved, close to markets. R. R.
village, school, 200 acres pasture, well
watered. Other bargains list free. Terms.
Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

OREGON

LANDS watered from McKay Reservoir; im-
proved and unimproved. Long growing sea-
son. Well adapted to dairying, poultry, sheep,
bees, fruit, alfalfa and other crops. Excel-
lent climate, good schools and roads. Reason-
able price and terms. Inland Irrigation
Co., E. S. Severance, Mgr., Stanfield, Ore.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—800 acre farm. Improved. Write
John Dechow, Owner, Woonsocket, S. D.

WYOMING

IRRIGATED LAND OPEN FOR ENTRY
Willwood Division, Shoshone Irrigation
Project. For application blanks and full
particulars apply Superintendent Reclama-
tion Service, Powell, Wyoming.

WASHINGTON

FOR SALE—2 stock farms near Columbia
River, Stevens County. 640-960 A. First
class for cattle, sheep, hogs and dairy. Splen-
did climate, good water. Raise alfalfa, corn,
apples, peaches, apricots, cherries. Water
piped to house and barn. For particulars and
price see Dorlon Mihills, Cedonia, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—
Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

INCOME EVERY MONTH
You can own a steady monthly producing
income property in hustling, growing Kansas
City. Your investment grows as Kansas
City grows. Tell us what you have and
what you want. We will try to meet your
requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand
Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BUYERS want to hear from owners of farms
for sale. Deal direct. Investigate. No obli-
gation. C. V. Shearer, Las Vegas, N. M.

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 B. Johnson
463 West 5th St., Wichita, Kan.

George Anspaugh of Springdale, Duroc
Farm, Ness City, Kansas, has cataloged 80
head of pure bred Durocs to go in his sale
to be held at the farm near Ness City,
Aug. 12.

It is interesting to get out on the farms
at this season of the year. The wheat is
harvested and in many instances threshed
and the corn is the most promising I have
ever seen it at this time of year. The pure
bred cattle are fat and sleek and are being
prepared for the fall fairs. Prospective
winners among the herd boys are being
driven along county lanes in order that they
may have good wind and behave well when
in the presence of a judge at show time. I
wish the efforts of pure bred livestock
breeders were better understood and appre-
ciated, the man who gives his time and best
efforts to the improving of livestock is after
all a sort of a John The Baptist crying in
the wilderness. He sees visions and dreams,
dreams and fails to get the reward that

should be his. The value of the seed stock
he has so carefully selected and continued
to improve for years is subject to drouth
and pestilence, the whims of the meat
packer and unfavorable freight rates.

S. U. Peace, veteran Poland China breeder
of Olathe, has about sixty of as good spring
pigs as he has ever raised. Most of them
are out of daughters and granddaughters
of Dundale Giant. Within the last two
years he has developed his present herd
boars Cakeater and Don quixote. Cake-
ater was Junior champion at the Kansas
City Royal last year. Mr. Peace is also
growing out a great prospect in a last fall
boar, he calls him Good Night in honor of
his noted sire Night Hawk. Mr. Peace says
the future of the hog business looks very
good. He is milking a lot of Holstein cows,
selling sweet cream in town and feeding the
skim milk to the Poles. He will hold
no public sale this season.

The financial reward in most instances
does not justify the hard work necessary
to maintain a herd of pure bred livestock.
But to the man who loves a good animal
there is a reward greater than money. A
well formed, correct type animal to him is
what a wonderful picture is to the artist or
the most perfect music to the musician. So
the breeder works on striving to correct the
defects, small tho they may be. The
toes of the herd boar must not spread and
the swirls must not be tolerated altho it
may have nothing to do with the amount of
fat per each bushel of corn. During the rush
of spring and summer following the long
nights in the farrowing pen, he hears the
weakened squeal of little pigs in his dreams
and loses interest but when the pigs begin
to grow up and the fair season approaches
he is his old self again and will be there
when the ribbons are tied to agree with the
judge or take issue as the case may be.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, breeders of
Shorthorns have a nice herd of registered
cattle and are raisers of seed wheat, Kanota
oats and seed corn. They are well known
Dickinson county farmers and stockmen.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, old time breeder of
Poland Chinas is still in the game and has
some nice pigs this spring. He harvested
a good crop of wheat and has a nice pros-
pect for corn.

Rains of last week have certainly put
crops of all kinds in Kansas in fine shape.
It looks like a bumper corn crop and pas-
tures were never in better shape and two
good crops of alfalfa have been harvested
and the third crop is ready to harvest.

The Dickinson county livestock show, Oct.
5, 6 and 7 at Abilene promises to be good
this year and with plenty of livestock ex-
hibits from all over that territory. J. D.
Shepard is president of the association and
A. E. Jones, county agent is secretary.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, one of largest
farmers and breeder of Shorthorn cattle in
Dickinson county has a good wheat crop
this year and lots of alfalfa and the big
Taylor ranch at Pearl looks mighty pros-
perous this summer. He has a nice lot of
young bulls that are coming on fine.

W. H. Mott, Herington, well known
breeder of registered Holsteins is supplying
whole milk from his Maplewood farm Hol-
stein dairy to Herington and the Rock Is-
land eating house there, and all the drug
stores and groceries use Maplewood farm
milk.

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, breeds Polled
Hereford cattle and his own herd and that
of his father who lives near him number
something over 200 head of registered cattle.
They have never held public sales but have
a good demand for their surplus cattle at
private sale.

Al M. Knopp, Chapman has a real classy
lot of Spotted Poland China spring pigs and
has claimed Oct. 18 for a boar and gilt
sale in which he will sell about 25 boars and
about the same number of open gilts, all
by his new herd boar, The Paragon. He is
showing this year at Topeka and Hutchin-
son and other local fairs.

One of the best lots of spring pigs I have
seen so far this year is the C. E. Hogland
& Sons crop of Poland China spring pigs at
McPherson. They are going to show at To-
peka, Hutchinson and some other fairs this
fall. The date of their fall boar and gilt
sale is Oct. 12. They have about 100 spring
pigs and they are certainly a wonderful lot
of pigs.

Stants Bros., Abilene, breeders of Durocs
and progressive farmers own a nice farm
near town and in addition to their Duroc
business raise melons, and have just coming
into bearing nearly 1000 cherry trees. They
breed White Leghorns and are starting to
trap nest with 200 splendid pullets. They
have 40 last fall gilts bred to farrow in
September and October that they are now
offering for sale and about 40 or 50 last
spring boars they will commence selling
later on.

What He Lacked

A Kentucky mountaineer led his over-
grown son into the country school-
house: "This here boy's arter larnin'"
he said. "What's you goin' teach him?"
"Our curriculum, sir, embraces ge-
ography, arithmetic, trigonometry."
"Well, then teach him trigonometry."
He's the only poor shot in the family."

Where Was Gosh?

DERN MENTIONS
DAM IN MESSAGE
Utah Governor Treats on
Colo. River Develop-
ment in Address-
ing Legislature
—Los Angeles paper.

Springdale Farm Duroc Sale

Friday, August 12

80 Head of Registered Durocs

Offering consists of 30 head of bred
gilts, 20 head of spring boars and 30 head
of spring gilts. The fall gilts are sired
by our herd boars Rainbow Jr. and Crim-
son Sills, two are by Revelation and a
few head are by Colonel Sensation. They
are bred to Crimmon Sills and Golden
Revelation for Sept. litters. The spring
pigs are sired by such boars as The
Anchor, Broadcaster, Our Advance and
The Masterpiece in addition to some by
our own herd boars. This offering is all
well grown, and are in good condition.
All are registered and immune.

Sale held at farm. Catalog on request.

SPRINGDALE DUROC FARM
Ness City, Kan.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, Proprietor

At Private Treaty

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and
Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write
for description and prices.
E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and
photographs.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Sills Major, 1st prize win-
ners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars.
Write for full information.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC GILTS

To farrow in September and October. At low
figures. Best breeding in the land.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Sills and Super Col.
bred to the whole of a boar, W. H's Leader for Sept.
farrow. Also good boars, Reg. Immured. Shipped on
approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Gilts

bred for last of August and first of Septem-
ber farrow, also spring pigs, either sex.
EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kansas, Rt. 1

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
for Size

The great size of
Holsteins means more salvage
value, larger calves for veal and
greater production of fat and milk.
These combined factors spell
profits for the farmer.

Write for literature
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Southwest Dairy Cattle Company

Highest class grade Holstein and Jersey heifer calves
\$18.00 P. O. B. Kansas City, Missouri. Prices on reg-
istered Jerseys and Holsteins, either sex, and age upon
application. All calves vaccinated against scours and
hemorrhagic septicemia. Write today.
754 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

EXCELLENT JERSEY BULL CALVES

Sired by Queen's Velvet Raleigh. Out of
dams with splendid C. T. A. records.

A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KANSAS

Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Sired by son of Sultan Cella No. 245038, senior and grand
champion cow Kansas State Fair 1913 and young cows
sired by son of Cocotte's Oxford Fern No. 133549, 85
head. 7 Shetland Ponies. E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kan.

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Jas. T. McCulloch

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Selling all breeds.

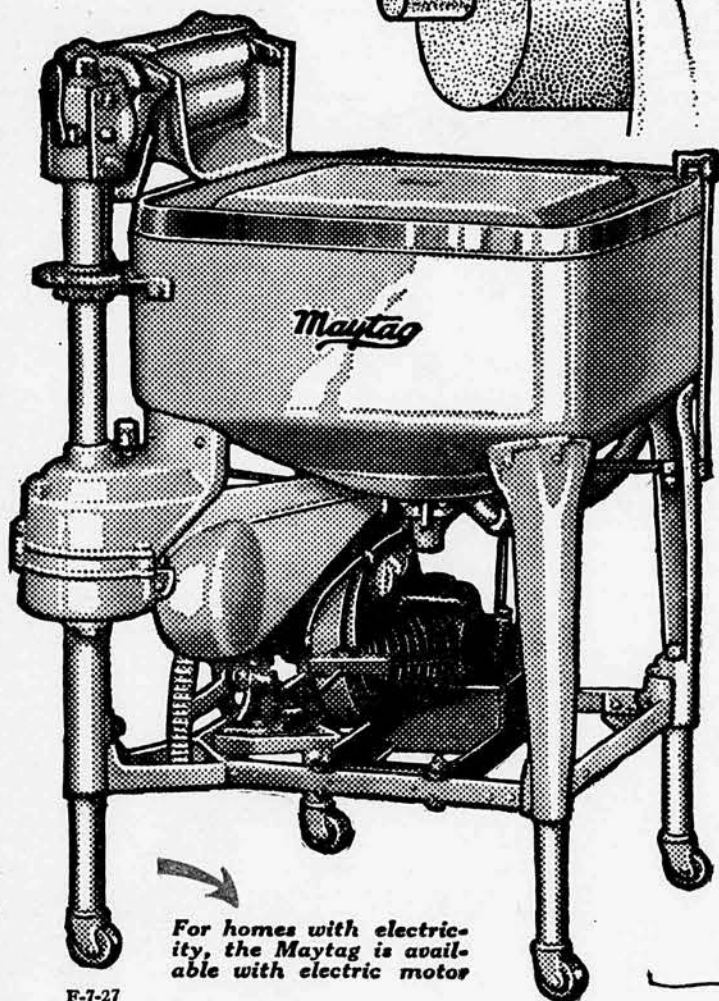
North Central Kansas Free Fair

Belleville, Kan., Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Entries close Aug. 20. Write for pre-
mium list.
W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

When we sit down and talk with a
vivacious girl it is hard for us to en-
joy the conversation, on account of
feeling so sorry for the cotton indus-
try.



Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss



F-7-27

For homes with electric-
ity, the Maytag is avail-
able with electric motor

The MAYTAG Wash Hour is invading the FARM

THE fact that the Maytag is the only washer equipped with the in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor, is not the only reason that it is purchased by more farm homes than any other washer. City homes also have shown a distinct preference for the Maytag, and with the exception of the power plant, the gasoline Maytag and the electric Maytag are identical in design and construction.

The Maytag has won world leadership because of its speed and thoroughness of washing, because of its big capacity tub, because of its compact, space-saving design, because of its sturdiness—a cast-aluminum, one-piece, seamless, lifetime tub

that cleans itself, empties itself.

Washes everything thoroughly clean without hand-rubbing. Its all-metal wringer sets close to the water line, automatically adjusts the tension for a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket and wrings both dry.

A Free Trial Washing in Your Home

No cost, no obligation whatsoever. Write or phone any Maytag dealer listed below. Do your next washing with a Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
Southwestern Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Kipp Maytag Store
Agra.....H. M. Underwood
Almena.....Wolf & Kingman
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt
Anthony.....Community Gro.
Arkansas City.....Gambill-McGeorge
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Atwood.....Kirschner-Roshong

Baldwin.....Minnis & Larner
Baxter Springs.....Joplin Maytag Co.
Beaver.....Farley Maytag Co.
Bird City.....W. W. Shahan
Bison.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Blue Rapids.....Brokenick Pbr. Co.
Bonner Springs.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw.
Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning
Bunkerhill.....Clarence Peck

Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.
Campus.....A. L. Miller
Cedarvale.....L. C. Adams Merc.
Cimarron.....Blanton Hdw. Co.
Clafin.....Watson Hdw. Co.
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Concordia.....Concordia Maytag Co.
Conway Springs.....W. S. Supply Co.
Cottonwood Falls.....Maytag Sales Co. (Emporia)
Council Grove.....Maytag Sales Co.

Densmore.....George Stepper
Dighton.....Dighton Lbr. Co.
Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Dorrance.....A. C. Reliff
Dover.....Winters Merc.
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.

Edna.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Edna.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo. (Parsons)
Eldorado.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
Elkhart.....Marshall Hdw. Co.
Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo
Ellsworth

A. J. Dryden Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Emporia.....Maytag Sales Co.
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw.
Eureka.....Teegardin Hdw. Co.
Everest.....Miller Hdw. Co.
Ft. Scott.....Ft. Scott Maytag Co.
Frankfort.....Pennington Produce

Garden City.....Burns & Goulding
Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
Garnett.....Wilson-Beach Hdw. Co.
Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Grenola.....Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.

Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Harper.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Havensville.....McDonald Produce
Hays.....N. M. Schlyer
Herndon.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.
Hiawatha.....G. Spaulding Furn. Store
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen
Hosington.....Fred Childs
Holton.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Home City.....Kipp Maytag Store
Horton.....Carl Latenser Music Store
Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hoxie.....C. E. Montgomery
Hugoton.....Porter Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....Rorabaugh-Wiley
Hutchinson.....L. R. Wagler

Independence.....Maytag Sales Co.
Iola.....Coblentz Elec. Co.
Jennings.....Frank Shimmick
Johnson.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.
Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.

Kansas City.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Kensington.....Kensington Hdw. Co.
Kingman.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Kinsley.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Kiowa.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.

La Crosse.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
La Cygne.....C. T. Potter
Larned.....A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.
Lawrence.....Linge Maytag Co.
Leavenworth.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Lenora.....Lenora Maytag Co.
Leonardville.....Sikes Store
Leoti.....Western Hdw. Co.
Leoville.....J. S. Schandler
Liberal.....Farley Maytag Co.
Lindsborg.....Train Bros.
Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
Lucas.....Roderick Hdw. Co.
Luray.....Mack-Welling Lbr. Co.
Lyndon.....Archer & Athon
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons

McCracken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
McDonald.....Ritter Bros.
McPherson.....E. C. Cray Hdw. Co.
Manhattan.....Kipp Maytag Store
Marion.....J. V. Friesen
Marysville.....Kipp Maytag Store
Meade.....Todd Hdw. Co.
Medicine Lodge.....O. K. Light & Power Co.

Minneapolis.....McMillan Electric Co.
Minneola.....H. A. Morain
Modoc.....The Modoc Garage
Morland.....Ludlow & Co.
Mound Valley.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo. (Parsons)

Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co.
Neodesha.....Electric Shop
Ness City.....Miners Cash Store
New Alamo.....F. J. Mindrup
Newton.....Rich Merc. Co.
Norton.....J. M. Gleason

Oakley.....Oakley Marble & G. Co.
Oberlin.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.
Olathe.....Dahl Maytag Co.
Onaga.....Hochard Produce
Osage.....J. G. Lundholm
Osawatomie.....John W. Slawson
Oskaloosa.....D. C. Waugh Furn. Co.
Ottawa.....Peoples Furn. Co.
Overbrook.....R. E. Tatcher
Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.

Park.....Chester Fritts
Parsons.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo.
Pendennis.....Aitken Lbr. Co.
Phillipsburg.....Theo. Smith & Sons
Pittsburg.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Prairie View.....A. Boland Hdw. Co.
Pratt.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Protection.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.

Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co.
Rexford.....Knudson Bros.
Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
Riley.....Enos Fritz
Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons

St. Francis.....DeRoy Danielson & Sons
Salina.....Kipp Maytag Store
Satanta.....Von Schultz Hdw. Co.
Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.
Seneca.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons
Smith Center.....J. N. Smith
Stafford.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Stockton.....B. R. Allen
Sterling.....G. E. Blair
Studley.....Harry Pratt
Stull.....Linge Maytag Co.
Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton

Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Tipton.....Moritz & Sons
Tonganoxie.....Zellner Merc. Co.
Topeka.....Linge Maytag Co.
Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co.
Troy.....Winzer Hdw. Co.

Valley Falls.....Sampson Lbr. & Imp. Co.

Wakeeney.....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.
Wamego.....Heckard Furn. Co.
Washington.....Kipp Maytag Store
Waterville.....Erickson & Youngstedt
Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.
Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co.
Wilson.....Weber & Co.
Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co.
Woodston.....Swank Bros.

Yates Center.....J. C. Schnell

COLORADO

Arriba.....Chas. G. Carlbon
Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
Canon City.....Maytag Shop
Colorado Springs.....The Maytag Shop
Denver.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Collins.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Morgan.....The Maytag Shop
Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
Julesburg.....Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co.
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Springfield.....Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
Yuma.....Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT