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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Lincoln on Law

LET every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and colleges; let it be printed in primers, in spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it be the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

—Abraham Lincoln.

Published By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Sunday School Lesson By the Rev. N.A. McCune

HOW much of Paul's success was due to his power of performing miracles? Would he have the same results now? Would he do as well without the ability of healing the sick as he had with it? Most people probably would answer that the miraculous element in Paul's work was the foundation of his success. But I do not believe that Paul would say that. Jesus did not feel that way about it. He was continually telling people to keep quiet about their healing. His healing success was often an embarrassment to him.

When the mob was after Paul in Philippi, perhaps he wished he did not have quite so much power as a healer. It was the healing of the slave girl, you will remember, that got him into trouble. No, the two men had something besides the gift of helping people's aches and pains. They had a new life to impart, a new contagion, a new enthusiasm. They had experienced a healing of soul that cried out for expression. Tell about it they must—and they did. When Paul spoke to a crowd many were not interested, but many were, and some were drawn as with an irresistible magnet toward this eager, passionate man, who spoke to them as with his soul afire.

A lawyer had a critical, cynical attitude toward the church and religion. He never attended church, and referred to it only to show his disregard for it. There was a janitor who cared for his office, and the lawyer and the janitor were warm friends. At that time a revival movement was sweeping over certain sections of the West. This janitor, being a devout Lutheran, was deeply interested in the revival, and sometimes he himself would lead the meeting. He urged his lawyer friend to accompany him to the church one night. The evangelist did not appear, and the janitor preached the sermon. It was a straight, heart-reaching sermon to one man, and it found its mark. Under the power of its appeal, the lawyer had an overturning, overwhelming conversion. Under the urge of this new experience he gave himself to the ministry, abandoning an excellent law practice for a stipend of \$400 a year.

That was the sort of radical, changing conversions that were common in Paul's preaching. Under the spell of that preaching men turned "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

If things in this world are pretty much wrong, if they are wrong side up, preaching that turns things upside down will turn them right side up. People sometimes complain that their pastor wants to turn everything upside down. That is what he is for. When Philip went over to Samaria and preached to the people, we are told that "when the people heard Philip and saw the signs which he showed they were all interested in what he had to say. So there was great rejoicing in that city."

But in this city where Paul and his companion had gone, trouble speedily arose. The evangelists were mobbed, arrested, beaten and thrown into prison. I do not know how it strikes you, but I used to think that Paul and Silas got off pretty easy because the earthquake came, the prison was opened, and the janitor was converted. If things worked out that way now, I thought, getting imprisoned or even beaten for conscience's sake would not be so bad. But that is a superficial view. Paul and Silas did not know that they would be rescued. They simply knew that they were to trust God, and accept what came. It might be liberation, it might be death. As a matter of fact, later on they did not always enjoy such deliverances. Paul at last was executed. He fought the good fight, as he said, and he kept the faith, unto the end.

But also this is not to be overlooked. When these two men had received one of those fearful Roman beatings, under which men sometimes died, and were fastened, hands and feet in the stocks besides, their faith and courage rose above it all. They prayed, and then they sang. If religious faith is ever of any use, it is of use at an hour like that. They sang! God gave them a song in the night. Bleeding backs, the four air of an Eastern dungeon, the prospect of death, the utter injustice

of it all, did not damp their spirits. Said the psalmist long before, "In the night his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life." Never was that hope better illustrated.

That is the inner power of the religion of Christ—victory over circumstances. We are not to be shielded, like tropic palms in a greenhouse. We are to be like the elm, shaken and buffeted by every wind, but standing calm and strong when the storm has passed. I often wonder whether our modern way of conducting funerals is the most Christian way, tho the custom has improved in the last few years. Do we conduct the funerals of Christian people so that a pagan from Abyssinia would get the idea that this is a public meeting of the victory and the joy of religious faith?

Lesson for August 26—Paul as an Evangelist. Acts 27:20-25, 35, 36.
Golden Text—Philippians 4:4.

Corn Root Worm Again

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington County

A field of corn near Hanover was examined recently and found to be turning yellow, with many leaning and fallen stalks, and few ear shoots developing. At first it was thought that the trouble was a disease of the roots, but samples were secured and sent to the agricultural college for examination, and the following information was secured from J. W. McCulloch of the Department of Entomology:

"I have examined the corn plants which you have sent in, and as nearly as I can determine the roots have been injured by the corn root worm. This insect has been rather abundant in the state, and has caused considerable lodging of corn. The corn root worms are active on the roots of the plants during June and early July. They are small, whitish worms which tunnel thru the roots causing them to break off and decay. Following this injury the plants are very likely to go down after a rain or wind."

"At the present time, the beetles of the corn root worm are to be found on the corn plants. These beetles are light green, about 1/2-inch long and are on the silks and behind the leaf blades. The principal method of control for the corn root worm is crop rotation. The eggs are laid in the corn fields around the base of the plants, and during this season. They remain over winter in the soil, hatching about the time corn is 6 inches high. Therefore crop rotation is very effective as a control measure. In fact, in many localities it is nearly impossible to grow corn more than two or three years on the same ground without injury by the root worm. Fall plowing also is partially effective, since it exposes the eggs to adverse climatic conditions."

Similar reports of corn being affected in this manner have come from the vicinity of Morrowville, Palmer and Washington. Some fields of corn thought to be troubled in this manner have been found which are not developing ear shoots to any extent, and the corn is turning yellow, but this trouble probably is the result of planting a late variety of corn on a late soil. It has been found that a more fertile soil will push crops ahead towards maturity more quickly than a poorer soil. On these poorer soils an early variety of corn such as the White's Capped Bloody Butcher or Freed's White Dent will make a better yield.

Hauling Out Catfish

Fish, of the 1928 hatch, are again being distributed to Kansas waters. The Forestry, Fish and Game department halted distribution during the extremely hot weeks. Channel catfish, hatched in June and the first of July, are ready for distribution. They will be planted in public and running waters. Bass, crappie, blue gill and ring perch are to be planted at the same time the young channel catfish are hauled out. Most of the fish planting will be done by motor trucks from the Pratt hatchery.

Trellises are much more attractive if they are given a good coat of paint.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Longer May Your Machinery Serve!

This Lyon County Farmer Has Discovered Additional Years of Usefulness in Implements That Were Left to Rust Away

DO FARMERS as a rule get the maximum amount of service out of farm machinery? Perhaps the average do, but Thomas Marks, Lyon county, is inclined to believe there are a lot of implements discarded before all of the profitable wear and service have been worked out of them.

Two big things enter into this: One is proper up-keep of the machinery, and the other is adequate shelter. But these will be set aside for a few minutes to consider just why Mr. Marks decided that a good part of the machinery that has been discarded still has some wear in it.

First of all he pointed out a side-delivery rake. There wasn't anything unusual about it. Certainly it was in almost perfect condition. Its comparatively new coat of paint made it appear dressed up fit to associate with the best of machinery society. But Mr. Marks dug out its past history of before it came to work on his farm. That very hay rake had been a down-and-out, so to speak. Among other things it sold at a public sale, and the former owner counted himself lucky to get \$10 for it.

Mr. Marks trailed it home behind his wagon and set to work polishing up its fine points and supplying lacking parts. Out of his "junk" pile he dug several teeth for exactly that kind of rake. These, along

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

life, and will serve Mr. Marks for a good many years. He said he wouldn't take \$30 for it now.

On various occasions this Lyon county farmer had need for a double-row lister affair that he could follow with a two-row corn planter. He doesn't list in the corn because he hasn't had as good success with that method as with following the lister with the planter. He says that on his ground it works that way. He prefers, however, to plow and use the furrow openers on the planter.

But the point is this: He wanted this particular double-row implement and since he would use it only occasionally, he didn't want to invest any great amount of money in it. Out of somebody's trash heap came one walking lister. A second one, which also had been discarded, cost Mr. Marks exactly \$2. Part of an old engine frame became the beam that holds the listers together. An odd piece of gas pipe, picked up some place, was ex-

ing, but likely will be worth many dollars. Out under a certain hedge, and probably somewhat hidden by weeds, Mr. Marks discovered a cultivator. Apparently its days of usefulness were over, and it was left to rust away. Today it is a good, one-row, riding cultivator and it cost just time enough to recondition and paint it. All of the machinery and equipment Mr. Marks has on the place is kept in condition and well painted. A lumber wagon he owns, a veteran of 10 or 12 years, looks and serves as well as new.

Keep machinery in condition, provide good shelter, repair it promptly, paint it frequently, use grease liberally for easy action and on plow shares, mold boards, cultivator shovels and other shiny surfaces where it is needed to keep rust away, and machinery will give years more service. Those are the facts as Mr. Marks has discovered them in some 43 years as a Kansas farmer. His experience in renovating old machinery gives him the right to the opinion that more farm machinery should be able to work longer for the owners.

As for proper shelter, mentioned earlier in this article, all of the equipment Mr. Marks owns is under cover when not in use. He didn't estimate how much damage the weather does to implements, but knows, as does any other farmer, that it is considerable. In making the main machine shed, Mr. Marks exhibited some ingenuity. When he moved to his present farm about 19 years



The Oval at Top Shows a Likeness of Mrs. Marks in Her Attractive Flower Garden, While Mr. Marks Greets You Out of the Lower Oval. At Center Is the Comfortable, Modern Home. Upper Right, the Machine Shed, and You Are Looking at the End That Contains the Work Shop. See Anything Wrong With the Cultivator or the Side-Delivery Hay Rake? They Were Considered Junk Until Mr. Marks Put Them Thru His Farm Repair Shop. Below is the Barn He and His Son Built. At the Extreme Right Is a Neckyoke Turned Out on the Home-Made Lathe

with two new crossbars on the rake cylinder, made all the patching that was necessary. The wood for the crossbars also had been stored on the place for "some need that might turn up in the future." The "junk" pile is added to and subtracted from, on the same basis. It isn't anything beautiful, of course. But whenever Mr. Marks runs across extra bits of iron, machinery parts or things he feels may come in handy for making repairs, he buys them for little or nothing and adds to the "junk" pile.

Out of it came the teeth for the rake. This nondescript collection has saved several dollars now and then, until its total value counts up into worthwhile savings. Mr. Marks pointed out his junk with considerable satisfaction, and assured that it would save any farmer time and money if he would try a little to anticipate his needs for repair material. Maybe Mr. Marks has a lot of stuff he never will be able to use. But it isn't in the way, and a person never can tell what will come in handy.

The side-delivery soon had been oiled and greased, parts here and there were straightened and adjusted, the rusty coat was worked off and fresh paint applied to stop further weathering, and it was ready for duty. One job this summer paid for it, according to Mr. Marks. "See that alfalfa out there," he said. "It got wet and had to be turned so it would dry out. I did the job in short order with this rake, but I wouldn't have done it by hand for what the rake cost." So one discarded implement was given a new lease on

actly the right thing for the pulling rod to go thru. Two brace rods were fashioned out of cement reinforcing steel that had been extra on some concrete job. The big lever that lifts the listers was worked out of the junk pile, also. So at a cost of \$2—perhaps a few cents more for some of the junk—and his labor, Mr. Marks has a tractor-lister that efficiently serves his purpose. And remember the two listers had been considered junk before he got them. A good coat of paint, which will be repeated once a year, made the implement entirely respectable.

Mention has been made of a tractor. Mr. Marks has had one for a year and likes it fine. It will do anything from mowing the pasture to plowing the corn.

A riding plow got Marks' attention one day. It apparently wasn't up to much, as it had been discarded. A little repair work and paint and it was worth as much to its new owner as any one-bottom riding plow he had seen. It cost practically noth-

ago, the buildings were not satisfactory for his use. He tore them down and rebuilt. He took the roofs from these old buildings, stood them on end and fastened them together. Thus were the two ends and the back made of the machine shed. Other lumber on the farm was used for the front frame-work and the big, sliding doors.

In one end of this machine shed is one of the most efficient farm work shops a person is likely to discover. There is a forge, handy work benches, a fine assortment of tools, a drill which Mr. Marks says is one of the most important things on the farm; anvil, vises, oil in handy containers, and most interesting of all a lathe that is home-made—the son's handiwork. The junk heap yielded two old mower wheels and bars and nuts that were mounted on the saw-horse affair to make the lathe. And it works. Mr. Marks can turn out anything from a croquet mallet head to a neckyoke on it. That has been done.

It is no wonder that the Marks equipment is kept in such good condition and that he can revive implements that are slowly but surely being consumed by rust. But his shop isn't elaborate. It cost very little and like the lathe, much of the use-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IRVING FISHER, a leading economist, not only of the United States, but also of the world, is an independent in politics. During the last 30 years he has voted for more Democratic candidates for President than Republicans. He voted for Roosevelt in 1904, Taft in 1908, Wilson in 1912 and 1916, Cox in 1920 and Davis in 1924, three Democrats and two Republicans. This year he is an enthusiastic supporter of Herbert Hoover, and gives eight reasons why.

"Because Mr. Hoover is a great engineer and administrator, a man who both plans things and does things, a practical, constructive idealist.

"Mr. Hoover is a great humanitarian, who came into politics not as a politician, but as a friend of his fellowmen. It was Hoover's constructive work in Belgian relief, undertaken not because of personal ambition but at a personal sacrifice, which first brought him into prominence and led President Wilson to appoint him Food Administrator. From that day to this he has been a great world figure in the relief of human suffering and in child welfare.

"Mr. Hoover is a Quaker, whose very religion is world peace.

"Mr. Hoover is a practical economist, and one to whom is due, more largely than to any other one man, improvement in our prosperity.

"Mr. Hoover is a genuine dry, one who, as a humanitarian, wants to secure the full benefits of prohibition for the health and happiness of American homes, and as an economist wants to secure its full benefits—many billions of dollars' worth per annum—in productivity and in the saving of human life. Moreover, personally he may be relied on to himself observe the law which he is sworn to enforce. There could be no greater discredit of law observance than to have in the White House a President who, in his own personal habits, should set an example in flouting the law. Governor Smith, by signing the repeal of the New York Enforcement Act, has done more to nullify prohibition than any other man, and create that very disrespect for law which he professes to deplore.

"I never can vote for Smith because he is linked to Tammany Hall and liquor. A candidate should be judged for what he can accomplish as President. Governor Smith certainly has not had Hoover's experience with our great national and world problems, nor has he displayed Hoover's knowledge of them.

"As one who reveres the memory of Woodrow Wilson as a world statesman, I would rather vote for his former advisor than to put in power at Washington the Tammany wing of the Democratic party from which Wilson always studiously kept aloof, and for good reasons.

"Mr. Hoover is above the suspicion of political corruption. It is unthinkable that under him the oil scandals involving some members of the Harding administration can be repeated. To wipe out this national disgrace I would rather see Hoover, and the Hoover group, than Tammany Hall in the White House."

Here is Tammany's Record

READER writes me asking some information about Tammany. Tammany originated in the Society of St. Tammany in 1789. The founder was William Mooney. Its name is adapted from that of an Indian chief of the Delaware tribe by the name of Tammanend. In 1798, under the leadership of Aaron Burr, it took a prominent part in national politics, supporting at that time the candidacy of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson and Burr afterward became political rivals and bitter enemies. It was during Jefferson's administration that Burr was tried for treason.

When the Democratic party was organized Tammany allied itself with that party, and came into complete control of the Democratic organization in New York City. Its plan of political organization, so far as the city was concerned, was the perfection of the spoils idea. Every ward and every precinct in the city was thoroughly organized, with a ward leader and precinct leader. From the head boss down the discipline was as complete as that of a well-drilled army. Each worker who did his part according to orders was taken care of with some kind of a political job, or if there were not enough political jobs to go around the worker was taken care of some other way.

Such an organization was nearly invincible. Naturally it tended toward corruption. This tendency grew worse, until it "climaxed" in 1872 in

the rule of Boss Tweed. The looting of the public treasury became so shameless that there was a revolt. The Tweed gang was broken up and Boss Tweed himself convicted and sent to prison. The reaction was so great that during a few years Tammany was ousted, but the organization was not destroyed, and after the election of one or two opposition mayors, it came back into power, and has managed to continue in power almost all the time since, under various bosses, among them Richard Crocker and Charley Murphy. Just now there seems to be another movement against Tammany which may result in its temporary overthrow. There are growing complaints about corruption and extravagance in the city government, but tho it may be put out of power its defeat will be only temporary.

Sam Deals in Bunc

A FEW weeks ago a very distinguished lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, made an address before the Constitutional Law class of the College of the City of New York in which he made a most bitter attack on our national prohibitory law. He declared that he had been "a believer in the principle of prohibition and had hailed the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment with joy and hope. The loathsome saloon was to disappear, home life was to be restored, the drunkard was to be a nightmare of the past, the youth of the country



Dog Days!

was to be saved and we were to build up a new nation of clean, strong men and women. It was a beautiful dream."

Then he declared that all his illusions had been shattered. The law has proved the most wicked and demoralizing blot upon the present generation. "Instead of the saloon," he says "we have the 'speak-easy' frequented by the youth of the land—men and women who would have been ashamed to cross the threshold of the saloon; instead of a regulated evil, forced to obey the laws of decency," he declares that "we have unrestricted vice; instead of moderation we have fortunes amassed by unbridled dealing in poison." He says our government agencies are corrupted, and the bootlegger and criminal reign supreme. "We have long known," he continues, "that the law cannot be enforced."

After stating that the government is powerless to enforce the law against this lawless organization, he then most inconsistently declares that we can have a regulation of the evil that will give us real temperance.

This is an acknowledgment that here is an organization of criminals which is more powerful than the government of the United States, and instead of demanding that the full power of the government shall be used to destroy this organization and their unlawful traffic he loads the whole blame on the law. Then most inconsistently he assumes that this same powerful organization will yield to reasonable regulation. Declaring in one sentence that men and women used to be ashamed to cross the threshold of a saloon, he says that they frequent the "speak-easies" where they know that poison is being sold "unbridled."

If this great lawyer is correct in his statement then men and women prefer to have the "speak-

easies" rather than the old regulated saloons, otherwise they would not flock to the "speak-easies" when they would not visit the saloons. In one sentence he says: "I do not mean to imply that the government is not in the utmost good faith bending all its energies toward enforcing the law within the limits of the appropriations for that purpose. I believe on the contrary that it is."

Yet in another sentence he says: "Our government agencies are corrupted and the bootlegger and criminal reign supreme." It is astonishing how a brilliant lawyer can utterly contradict himself in a single page, and also how much nonsense he can utter in a few sentences.

Not a Working Model

DO NOT put too much dependence on legislation to right the inequalities and injustices that undoubtedly exist. After all the individual must rely largely on his own ability to take care of himself. If he lacks that ability he will fall behind in the race, and no legislation can make the difference up for him. Very few of us really do our best; we may think we do, but as a matter of fact we do not. I never was a runner. In running matches when I was a boy I never could make any records, and so I gave up trying. I just conceded that I was a "slow poke," as the boys said, and let it go at that; but once I was out on a midnight frolic, no harm intended! In the course of our rambles we waked up a man who carried a pistol. He took after me. He was a good runner, too. He didn't know who I was, and he didn't know that the whole thing was in fun. I hadn't time to explain it to him, either. I dodged into an alley, but he was on my trail. Under these circumstances I suddenly developed a speed that I never dreamed possible on my part. Under the stress of fear I discovered that I could run, if I just naturally "had to."

The next day the thing was explained to this frate man who chased me with his revolver. He was told that I was the lad he was chasing down the alley. He declared that he knew a lot better; that I couldn't run half as fast as the fellow he was chasing ran. I merely mention this incident of the long gone past to show that it was possible for me to do what I did not believe for a minute that I could do. A certain woman was asked if her man was a model husband. "Yes, I guess he is," she replied, "but he is not a working model." There are quite a lot of folks who are model citizens in a good many ways but they are not working models, and that is the reason they do not get to the front. They may even think they are doing their best, but as a matter of fact they are falling away below the gait they might go, if there was a sufficient urge to make them get up and dust.

Some General Remarks

A KANSAS man who attended a party where there was considerable booze said afterward that several of those present were so "spiced" that they sat around and blinked like toads in a thunderstorm. I must acknowledge that I have never watched the eye action of a toad in a thunderstorm, but in any event the comparison does an injustice to the toad. Any toad would have more sense than to drink bootleg liquor.

Some alleged scientist makes the prediction that there is to be a sudden radical change of climate within a few weeks, and that probably the temperature will be so low that it will be nearly impossible to live. Just assuming that this bird knows what he is talking about, which is so utterly improbable that the assumption is impossible, why worry? Not one of us or all of us put together can do anything to prevent the catastrophe if it is coming, and then anyway we have it on what we consider reliable authority that freezing to death probably is the most comfortable way to die.

Is the span of life increased? Probably not in the sense that men and women live to greater ages now than they used to. There have always been a few very old men and very old women, but a child born into the world now has a prospect of living nearly 20 years longer than the child born in 1870. At that date the life expectancy of a child was 42 years; now it is 56, and in Kansas nearly 60. The proportion of young people, that is boys and girls under 20 years old, is less now than in 1870, 49.7 per cent of the people of the

United States were under 20, in 1920, 49.5 per cent were under 25. In 1870, 26.8 per cent of the population of the United States were under 10 years old; in 1920, only 21.7 per cent. In 1870, those from 10 to 19 years old made up 22.9 per cent of our population, while in 1920 those between these ages constituted only 19 per cent. But when it came to those between 40 and 49 the percentage was decidedly increased. In 1870 those between 40 and 49 constituted 9.1 per cent; in 1920 they constituted 11.5 per cent. In 1870, 5.8 per cent of the people were between 50 and 59; in 1920 those between these ages constituted 7.9 per cent. In 1870 only 5 per cent of the population were more than 60 years old, but in 1920 it was 7.5 per cent. No doubt the next census will show a still greater percentage of people over 60. However, life insurance rates, which are based on life expectancy, have not decreased in proportion as the expectancy has increased.

Worry kills as many people as disease. Life insurance companies have discovered that the people holding comfortable life annuities live longer than those who have no such provision for old age.

One of the most peculiar old roosters I ever knew believed thoroly in the resurrection of the body. He was bent, bowlegged, wrinkled and decrepit. The strange thing about it was that he seemed to get comfort out of the notion that sometime his old body would come forth out of the grave, and that he would hobble into heaven on his shaky old legs, and in that old decrepit body he would hobble thru the endless reaches of eternity.

A reader asks me if I think the majority of men are honest. Yes I think a large majority really intend to be honest and prefer to be honest, but only a small minority can withstand temptation. So long as it is easy to be honest most men are.

The man who hasn't a streak of meanness in him somewhere is a very rare and admirable being, but generally he is badly imposed upon.

I heard a defeated candidate say the other day that if a certain letter had not been written he would have been elected. The probability is that the letter made less than a hundred difference in the vote one way or the other. The defeated candidate nearly always thinks that some particular thing defeated him, and that the next time he will avoid all mistakes and win. The probability is, however, that he will get licked worse the next time than he did the first.

The other day I heard a man complaining because our secretary of the State Board of Agriculture publishes from month to month reports about crop conditions. This year the reports have been optimistic, and this man says that the only effect is to depress the market and make the farmers lose money. Now that argument might be sound if nobody else could get these reports but the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, but unfortunately the grain speculators are keeping their eye on the growing crops all the time. If no official reports were published the speculators would put out reports of their own, and only such reports as would work to the advantage of the speculators. The reports put out by the secretary may occasionally be mistaken. He may overestimate or underestimate the crop, but at least

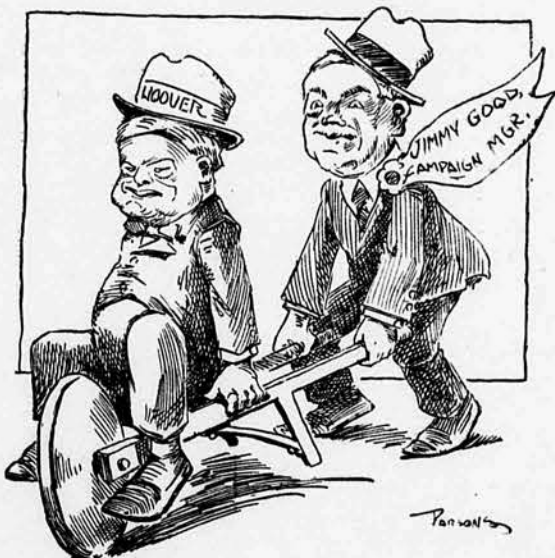
the reports are honest, and they have just about put the reports of selfish and irresponsible speculators out of business.

Probably 90 per cent of the men who hold office are worse off in the long run than if they had never held an office, but that patent fact does not decrease the number of candidates. There is a lure about holding an office that a vast number of men cannot resist. Even if the office doesn't amount to much they regard it as a distinction.

A small man was being abused by a man about twice his size who called him about all the vile names he knew. The small man, however, kept quite cool and collected. When the big man had worn himself out and gone away another man expressed his surprise that the little man should have endured all those insults without putting up a fight. "It was bad enough," replied the small man, "to be insulted by that big brute without being beat up and half killed in addition." The philosophy of the small man seems to be right sensible.

Note Is Outlawed, Maybe?

1—A owns a farm. B trades for one-half and C for the other half. B owes C some money and tells A to deed the whole farm to C, which A does. B goes to the town of X and meets D, trades farms sight unseen and enters into a contract. He then goes to look at the farm, returns to X where D is and wants to be released from the con-



Anyhow He Has a "Good" Campaign Manager

tract. D refuses. B then gives a deed to the farm which A deeded to C unknown to C. C then meets B, and in settlement B gives a note to C given January 1, 1914, in Kansas. B was single, and spent five years in Kansas and Missouri. Since then he has made his home in Arkansas. No interest being paid, is this note outlawed? Can C reclaim the farm A deeded to C? 2—A rents a farm to B, the crop to be delivered at the market. B moves March 1. A still has grain on the farm. Sixty days later A sells the crop and asks B to deliver. B refuses. Can A compel B to pay the delivery charges? R.

1—The note given by B to C on January 1, 1914, may or may not be outlawed. The statute of limitations would begin to run on this note as soon as it fell due, provided no payment was made

thereon in the way of either principal or interest. But this question does not disclose when the note fell due. The statute of limitations runs so long as the party who makes the note resides in Kansas, assuming that the note was made in Kansas. But when the maker of the note moves out of the state the statute of limitations is suspended. The questioner says B spent five years in Kansas and Missouri. Presumably then he did not spend five years in Kansas after the statute of limitations began to run on this note. The probability then is that the statute of limitations has not run yet, and C can obtain a judgment on his note.

2—The renter in this case agreed to deliver at the market the landlord's share of the crop. The presumption is that he was required to deliver the landlord's share during the time of his rental. A, it seems, however, did not ask him to do so. Sixty days expired after B had left the land. A now asks B to fulfill the terms of his contract by delivering this grain. B refuses. If B had offered to deliver this grain during the time of his tenancy and A had refused to accept his share of the crop at the market, that would have released B from his obligation. There is nothing in this question to indicate that B did offer to fulfill his part of the contract by delivering the landlord's share of the grain. It is possible B would not now be permitted to go on the land he formerly rented from A to get this landlord's share. If that is true, that also would release him from his obligation. But if there is no reason why he should not go on the land and haul the landlord's share to the market, as he agreed to do in the original rental contract, my opinion is he can still be held to that contract.

What About the Commission?

A and B traded farms. A's farm is worth twice as much as B's, but B pays the difference in cash. Each party was represented in the trade by different real estate agents. What per cent of the commission should B pay, or should B pay his agent commission on just the value of his farm only? S. A.

Unless there was some special contract in regard to commission, each should receive commission on the amount of money or property involved. In other words, the real estate agent who represented A would be entitled to commission on the sale of A's land as represented partly by B's farm and partly by cash. The agent representing B would be paid on the same basis. If A's property was worth twice as much as B's, his agent should receive twice as much as B's agent.

30 Days' Notice Is Required

I have lived on a farm belonging to a feeble-minded woman for 10 years. Formerly I was operating the farm under a written lease, but the last lease expired July 31, 1925. Since then I have been working it without a lease, the guardian of this feeble-minded woman simply permitting me to continue in possession. How long a notice does it require to make me vacate? E. A.

You have been, since July 31, 1925, a tenant at will. Our law provides that where one is operating under a written lease and the lease having expired the party is permitted to remain, that party becomes a tenant at will. But unless some verbal contract is made to the contrary, his annual lease begins at the time of the expiration of the written lease. Your year, instead of commencing or ending March 1, as is ordinarily the case, would begin July 31. You are entitled to a written notice to vacate 30 days prior to July 31.

Western Men for Western Policies

AS ONE other Westerner has done before him, Herbert Hoover has surprised the nation and touched the heart of its Americanism. His speech of acceptance voiced the noblest of the people, as deep speaks unto deep, while with splendid common sense he gave them a clear outline of their present-day problems—and the means of solution—as they have ever had presented to them in so many words.

To have the Hoover speech of acceptance make such an impression on the people regardless of party should please Westerners. To impress on all that he meant what he said, he prefaced his address with, "We shall use words to convey our meaning; not to hide it." Hoover doesn't quibble. This brings back to mind the time when a tall, mainly, somewhat shabby man, not even nationally known, rose in Cooper Union hall, New York, and electrified the nation with what he had to say on the issues of that day, voicing as Hoover has just done the ideals of their Americanism, because he himself felt them so deeply that he had to say what he felt in words as only a Lincoln could say and express them.

Lincoln was the prophet of that time, as I think Hoover is of ours. That both of these men should have come out of the West, and emerged from the humblest beginnings, is only another proof of the fine Americanism the pioneers of Kentucky and of the Great Plains states carried in their blood. Such also is the lineage of Curtis. A Presidential ticket with two such sons of the West leading it is something which should stir Western patriotism, I think.

These policies these men advocate are Western policies, yet none the less national policies as broad as the country's welfare. For this reason they lead out more encouragement for the aspirations

and ambitions of the West than the purely Eastern viewpoint ever can or ever has held out for us. No better example of this may be found, I think, than in that part of Hoover's address showing how the Middle West is cut off from the rest of the world by the wall of high transport rates. As Hoover says:

A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching the seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to Mid-West farm relief and to the development of 20 of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of Mid-West agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief. But we must not stop here.

Senator Curtis in his address of acceptance referred to the extensive project authorized by the last Congress and now being carried out—the barge line to extend from St. Louis to Missouri river points which, when in full operation, will bring decided relief in the cost of transporting farm products. The condition of agriculture being the country's foremost concern, he declared that measures to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries would promptly be found and set in motion.

Except for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes project, which has met with steady opposition from

New York, our inland waterways are virtually ready for the development Mr. Hoover outlines, so that the West's dream of low-priced transport by water is much nearer realization than is generally known. Eventually this will end our commercial isolation.

Governor Lowden, a staunch advocate of the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief, speaking of Mr. Hoover's utterances on that subject a few days ago, says:

"His frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our nation today is very heartening. I have stated a thousand times," Governor Lowden goes on to say, "that a general acknowledgment that the problem exists would be half the battle. If there had been such recognition years ago, the agricultural situation would be vastly different today. Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups have my heartiest approval."

Western men for Western policies. If ever there was a time for the West to show its political wisdom it is now. This year the situation calls for a united West for "dry" reasons as well as agricultural. This, it seems to me, would be the height of good sense and patriotism for which for once we might well sink all party differences. Certainly the welfare of agriculture and of the nation can best be served this way—that the West may take its place in the sun of a new development and an abounding prosperity.

Arthur Capper

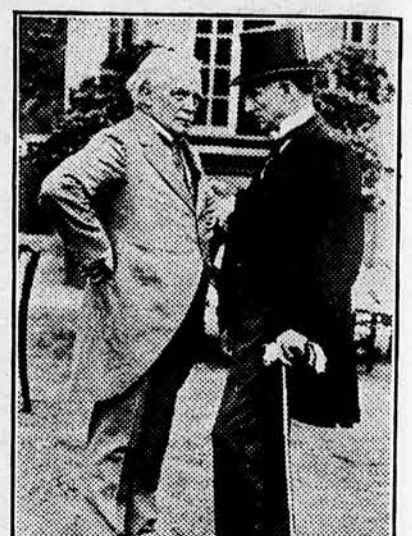
World Events in Pictures



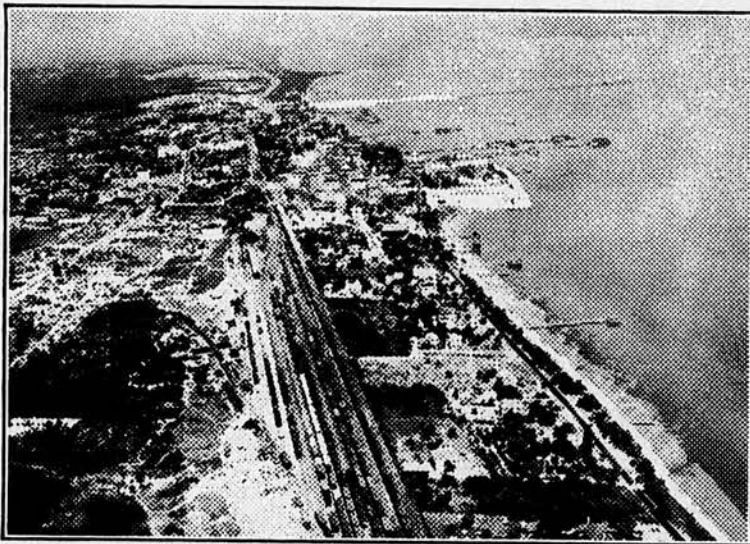
Virginia and Samson, the Strange Pals That Will be Mascots on Commander Byrd's Expedition Into the Antarctic, Thru the Two Long Years Ahead



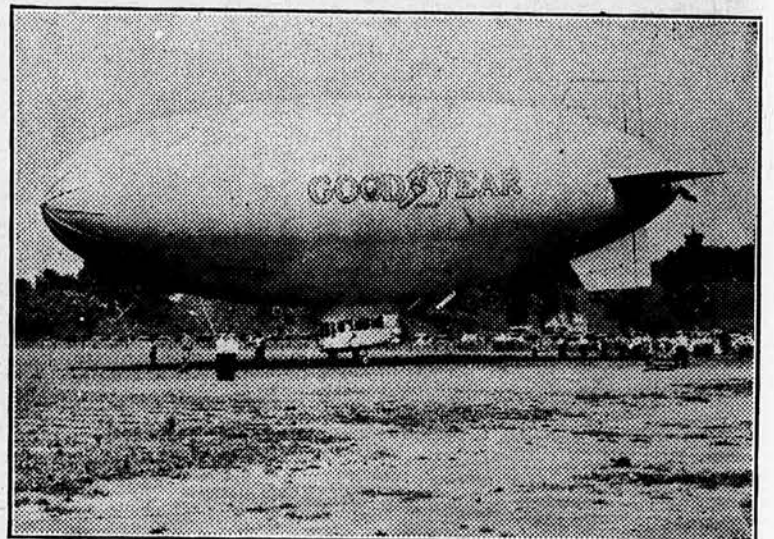
Here Are the Winners in the "Ankle, Legs and Form" Beauty Contest Which Was Held Recently at the Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Left to Right, Claire Firman, Form Winner; Bertha Zaremba, Ankle Winner; and Ruth Wallan, Leg Winner. The Contest Aroused Considerable Popular Interest



Lloyd George is Talking With Lord Reading, at a Garden Party Given Recently at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George at Kensington, England



This is an Airplane View of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, Which Was Damaged More Than 1 Million Dollars Recently by the Storm That Swept the East Coast. More Than 75 Per Cent of the Buildings Shown in the Picture Were Unroofed; It Was a Hurricane That Will be Long Remembered



"The Puritan," the New Baby Airship Built by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation; It is 128 Feet Long, 37 Feet in Diameter and Carries 86,000 Feet of Helium Gas. The Ship is Driven by Two 70 Horsepower Ryan-Siemans Engines and Has a Cruising Speed of 54 Miles an Hour; It Was Christened by Mrs. Howard Hyde



Senator Curtis Served as an Interpreter for an Indian Woman, Mrs. Nehgambe, During the Ceremonies at the Recent Re-Dedication of the First Capital of Kansas at Pawnee



Capt. G. L. Brown, Master of the Chelsea, One of the Two Ships That Will Carry Commander Byrd and His Men to the Antarctic



Martha Norellus and George Kojac, Two Swimmers From the United States Who Broke World Records in the Recent Olympic Games; Miss Norellus Made 400 Meters in 5 Minutes and 43 4-5 Seconds



The Funeral of the "Mystery Man," Alfred Lowenstein, an International Capitalist, Who Disappeared From a Plane While It Was Passing Over the English Channel, Attracted One of the Largest Throngs Ever Assembled in the History of Brussels; the Picture Shows the Hearse Arriving at the Cemetery



Here is the Crew of the "Whale," the Flying Boat That Caught Fire and Fell Into the Mid-Atlantic, Welcomed in New York on Their Arrival, After They Had Been Rescued by the S. S. Minnewaska. Left to Right, Elwood Hosmer, Capt. Frank T. Courtney, Hugh Gilmour and Fred Pierce

Farm Taxation is Altogether Too High?

In Kansas, Which is a Fairly Typical Agricultural State, the Ratio of Taxes to Selling Value of Rural Real Estate Doubled From 1910 to 1923

By Eric Englund

THE relation of taxation to agriculture, like most subjects, has two sides, the obvious and the abstruse. The obvious side is that farm taxes have risen a great deal in the last 10 or 15 years, whether measured in absolute amounts or in relation to the value of farm property or to income in agriculture. We are warranted in quoting a few facts on the trend of farm taxes before going on to the less self-evident and more controversial side of the subject, namely: the indirect relation of public expenditures and of taxation in general to agriculture.

It has been estimated that average taxes an acre of farm land in the United States increased 126 per cent from 1914 to 1922. In 1927 the average tax a farm on all farm property was more than 2½ times as great as in 1914, the increase over the pre-war year being 153 per cent. In Kansas, a fairly typical agricultural state, the ratio of taxes to selling value of farm real estate doubled from 1910 to 1923.

A study of 1,018 cash rented farms in Michigan showed that real estate taxes averaged 54.2 per cent of the net rent—before deducting taxes—in 1925. In 1919, a year of high prices of farm products, 29.9 per cent of the net rent was paid in taxes, and in 1921, a year of low prices, taxes absorbed an average of 70.5 per cent of the net income on 415 farms. Over a period of seven years, an average of 52 per cent of the net rent on Michigan farms included in the study was paid in taxes. On many farms the rent was not sufficient to pay the taxes.

Studies in Indiana, Arkansas and elsewhere reveal a similar status, taxes absorbing an average of from a fifth to more than a half of the net rent on groups of farms and the whole rent on a number of individual farms.

Not So Rapid Now

Farm taxes are still rising, slowly to be sure, when compared with the rapid advance from 1919 to 1923, but advancing nevertheless when considered for the country as a whole. According to an estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, taxes on farm real estate thruout the United States advanced 1.5 per cent from 1924 to 1926, the increase taking place in all geographic divisions, except in the West Central states, where a decrease of less than 1 per cent was noted. An index for New York shows that taxes on farm real estate and on farmers' personal property in that state increased from 219 per cent of the 1910-1914 average in 1923 to 231 per cent of that average in 1925.

Averages show general tendencies, but fall far short of giving an adequate picture of the status of farm taxation. Fortunately, research workers in this field are placing increasing emphasis on special aspects of the problem. For instance, a recently published report of a study by the Wisconsin Experiment Station reveals a startling situation relative to delinquent taxes in Northern Wisconsin. "Tax certificates on 2,593,163 acres, or nearly a quarter of the entire land area of 17 northern counties, were offered for sale at the 1927 tax sales; but certificates on only 18 per cent of this area were purchased by private parties—the remainder was left in county hands." It is startling that tax certificates which no one would buy represented approximately one-fifth of the land area of 17 counties! It also is pointed out in the report of this study that the present tax delinquency situation has developed almost entirely since 1920, and that "by throwing the tax burden on smaller and smaller areas as delinquent lands become greater in extent, tax delinquency is in itself a cause of delinquency and threatens to be more of a cause in the future." Wisconsin is by no means the only state with a serious problem of land-tax delinquency.

Even without the above facts, agreement could be found in almost any group that taxes are too high and that something ought to be done about it.

Yet taxes in general continue to rise, and, as has been pointed out, have risen at an unusual rate in the last 15 years. The reasons are plain enough. Public demand has brought changes in the functions of government, resulting in more improvements, better schools, and more services; and prices of building material and of other goods bought with the taxpayer's money are higher than in pre-war years, as are wages and salaries. Thus the increase in taxes is obviously due to an enlargement of governmental functions and to the increase in the price of goods and services.

The relation of taxation to agriculture cannot be explained fully in terms of direct taxes on farm property; it is necessary also to take into account the farmer's position in our tax structure as a whole and his relation to public improvements and services. This is the abstruse and the more debatable side of the question.

The system of levying taxes to meet the growing expenditures affects dif-

ferently the various groups, depending on their position in the tax structure. The general property tax is the principal means of raising revenue, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of all state and local revenue in 1922. The faults of the general property tax long have been recognized, but have become serious with rapidly mounting tax rates and with changes from the simple economic life of earlier times to the complex community of today. With these changes there has been evolved a class of property—intangibles—most of which escape the general property tax, and a group of persons whose principal income is based not on property but on personal services. No direct taxes are levied on this unfunded income for state and local purposes, except in the few states that have a personal income tax. Those whose property escapes taxation and whose income bears no direct taxes nevertheless enjoy the benefits of Government, including schools, roads, and other specific services and improvements.

The general property tax falls most heavily on those classes of property that cannot be hidden from the assessor. As the tax rates advance the inducement to escape taxation becomes greater, and any resulting diminution in the rate of increase in taxable property below what it would be if the tax were lower will result in a still greater tax

rate on the property which cannot escape. This is undoubtedly a significant factor in causing greater levies on farm property, which because of its inability to evade or to escape taxes must bear the lion's share of the increased expenditures. Of all classes of producers the farmers probably are least able to shift their taxes to others. Assessed valuation of their tangible assets is the basis on which direct taxes are determined. Land is the principal part of these assets. Since taxes are shifted thru prices of products and services, the tax levied on farm land could not be shifted unless it affected the quantity and consequently the price of farm products. It is highly probable that the prevailing system of levying taxes on the capital value of land serves to increase rather than diminish the quantity of farm products offered in the market. Taxes are a fixed charge which the land must bear as best it can. As taxes approach the point of absorbing the net income from

We noted in the beginning of this paper that the increase in farm taxes is a part of the general phenomenon of rising taxes resulting from increased public expenditures. Direct taxes on city real estate and on personal income, and business taxes of various kinds, also are higher than before the war. But, unlike farm taxes, a considerable part of these levies probably are shifted to the public at large, including farmers, thru enhanced prices of goods and services, and therefore are not actually borne in full by those from whom they are collected.

A large share of the city real estate consists of improvements. The assessed valuation of city and town improvements in Kansas in 1923 was 64.3 per cent of the total valuation of urban real estate on which taxes were levied amounting to 2.3 per cent of the estimated selling value. Press reports of a recent study by the National Association of Building Owners and Managers show that taxes levied on office buildings is 55 of the major cities in the United States amount to 15.9 per cent of the rent of these buildings. There can be no doubt that taxes levied on buildings and other urban improvements are to a large degree shifted, especially in growing cities, and most of our cities are growing. Taxes levied on buildings tend to discourage construction until the demand for housing and for office and store space has become so great that the rent offered is sufficient to induce their construction despite the high tax, which is thus shifted to those who rent the houses or patronize the business establishments. This is merely a statement of a general tendency, without any effort to enter into refinements. While it would be unreasonable to suppose that all property taxes, other than the tax on farm real estate, are passed on to others, a substantial portion of them undoubtedly is shifted.

Paid by General Public?

The question of the relation of income taxes to prices of goods and services is intricate and debatable, and an attempt to discuss it would take us too far afield into the possible influence of income taxes on the cost of production of various operating units in industry and on the supply of goods and services. Even if a conclusive answer to this question could be given from the standpoint of economic theory, the same answer probably would not suffice for all rates and for varying degrees of progression in income taxation. In the appeal to the country to support reduction of federal taxes in recent years it has been emphasized that high surtaxes are paid in part by the general public, including the farmer. Depending on the extent to which this is true, farmers have paid and are paying indirectly a part of the federal income taxes; but it should be noted that personal exemptions have been so increased in recent years that comparatively few farmers pay direct taxes to the National Government.

Taxes on railroad properties afford another example of taxes that are paid at least in part by the public at large, including farmers. These taxes, as a part of the operating cost, are taken into account in rate making and therefore become a part of the margin between the producer and the consumer of goods hauled by the railroads.

Taxes on gasoline, automobiles and tobacco also are paid by the rural population as a part of the buying public. These and the other taxes mentioned are sufficient to illustrate the point that the farmer, while unable to shift his taxes to others, is obliged to pay a part of the taxes of others; and this should be taken into account in our efforts to explain the discrepancy in recent years between prices of farm products and prices of things bought by farmers.

Since few farmers pay direct taxes to the National Government, the problem of property taxes borne by them is mainly state and local, except inso-

(Continued on Page 10)

"More Dirt an Hour" in Terracing

A NEW revolving tractor scraper, which might be described as an automatic Fresno, has recently been developed, and is creating a great deal of interest in sections where terracing and other dirt removal jobs are an important part of the farm improvement program.

The revolving scraper, especially when used with track laying type tractors, is particularly effective in building soil dams across gullies in the construction of broad base terraces. In addition to increasing the "dirt an hour" capacity of the tractor and operator, the revolving scraper practically eliminates all of the hand drudgery formerly required by this work.

The revolving tractor scraper is controlled by one lever, easily operated from the seat of the tractor. This lever controls the depth of cut and rate of filling, while a slight pull on a trip rope similar to that used on power lift gang plows dumps or spreads the load.

A circular frame on each end allows the scraper to completely revolve when dumping or to partly revolve when spreading a load of dirt. The scraper revolves backward as well as forward, allowing it to be backed into corners, loading immediately when the tractor is started forward. It will load, spread, or dump on a pile and load again automatically without stopping or backing as long as the tractor is in motion.

A prominent agricultural engineer at one of the agricultural colleges recently made the following comment about the revolving tractor scraper: "I do not think there is any doubt but what an automatic scraper such as this will do the job of gully dam building 100 per cent faster, and even if it did not do the work more rapidly the saving in drudgery would well repay its use." He also expressed the opinion that if gully dams can be constructed with less labor and at less cost there will be a tendency to construct the terrace straight across gullies and build high dams rather than detour for some distance upward along the gully.

The revolving scraper is also well fitted for all kinds of excavation and grading work around the farmstead.

land, the owner will seek to put it to some other use if to do so holds any promise of a greater income. Up to a certain limit, rising taxes compel him to put his land to higher use, and when he believes that taxes have reached or exceeded the limit of profitable utilization of the land he abandons it, as was the case with a fifth of the land in Northern Wisconsin in 1927.

Before this stage of the process of confiscation is reached, high taxes depress land values. This no doubt has been a powerful factor in reducing the value of farm real estate since 1920. The estimated average value an acre in the United States in 1927 was only 19 per cent above the 1912-1914 average, having declined from the peak in 1920, when values stood at 69 per cent above the pre-war level. But, measured in terms of constant purchasing power of the dollar, farm real estate values in 1927 were 20 per cent below pre-war values. The decline in farm real estate values since 1920 is, of course, due mainly to low prices of farm products relative to wages and cost goods bought by farmers, and to the tremendous emphasis in recent years on a "dark outlook" for agriculture. In addition to these factors, mounting tax levies which the farmer has been unable to shift to others undoubtedly have contributed to the decline in farm real estate values.

In the Land Where Water Means Life

But Finally Came Rig-Rig, and a Real Meal, Except That the Cook Was Put in Irons Because the Supply of Bread Failed

By Francis A. Flood

I DREAMED of ice cream and cold watermelon—and awoke to find us still somewhere on the edge of the Sahara Desert and still out of water. We weren't entirely out for we each had that half-pint in the carbide generators of our motorcycles, minus the taste we'd taken to see if it was good. It was; anything wet would have been good under those circumstances.

But a half-pint isn't much at 9 o'clock in the morning when you haven't had a drink since 1 the previous afternoon and were so dry then you could hardly spit, even if you'd wanted to. And we were lost.

Besides, it was starting in on another of those Afri-tropic days. The sun and the blinding sand were two white-hot arcs of heat, and Jim and I were trapped in the incandescent gap between. Down poured those blazing bolts, like molten pollen to be fertilized in the white Sahara sands, and then to propagate, a million rays for one, there in that desert spawning ground of heat. The sun and sand were two grinning hellions playing battledore and shuttlecock, a sort of thermal ping-pong match with fire shovels for paddles and "ne plus ultra rays" for balls. And there we lay in the cross-fire between these two arch-crucibles, their shafts ricocheting off our shirts and parching our very sweat glands dry. No water for 20 hours past, and none in prospect. We didn't even know in which direction the nearest village lay. We would simply wait for some one to come along.

Lost in the Desert, Too

This waiting, there on that desert caravan trail, gave me time to recall the story which a French Captain, a camel maharisse, had told us a few days before as we sat at the Commandant's dinner table in N'Guigmi.

The Captain had been lost in the desert, too. (Well, then we weren't the only ones.) He had failed to find a certain well he'd staked his life on finding. He lived to tell the tale to us only because he had been fortunate enough to shoot a gazelle, one of those nimble little beasts who always know where water is, and had drunk the water from its stomach.

That same evening a Lieutenant told us of arriving with his caravan at one of those desert military wells and seeing the stark figure of a man stretched out in the silent sand. Strange that he should have died so near a well, for the victim's swallowed tongue told as plainly as if it could speak how the desert had claimed his life.

When a man dies of thirst in an ordinary way the desert simply laughs, and the bleaching bones are boast enough of its might. But here was a wretch who had parched to death on the very edge of a well, with the water taunting him even as he died. It was too good a song to be left unsung, and the desert would have its due. And so, I think, in a grinning ghoulish glee the desert had been glad to preserve the story of this man's death, as it was written there in the sands to mock the men who might come and read. It was the story of a man who had died of thirst on the edge of a well, for want of a rope to draw the water out.

But the Line Parted

A few strips of cloth knotted into a rope lay tangled in the sand. And the end of another rag line—very, very short—was floating on the water in the well.

"We pulled up the floating rag," explained the Lieutenant, and, voila! there was the poor miserable's water skin tied to the end. And, Mon Dieu, that piece was short!"

The poor devil had made his rope, lowered his bag into the deep well, filled it with the precious water and slowly, carefully, he drew it up. It neared the top. He could almost reach it—for the bit left on the bag was pitifully, mockingly short. And then, with life at his finger tips, he must have jerked too zealously. The ragged rope parted; his life line broke. And

I think the desert must have laughed aloud.

"But not so easy do men die," continued the Lieutenant, who had read the desert's bragging story well. "He had torn his remaining shreds of cloth into even narrower strips until it was little stronger than a string. And on the end of this he tied a larger piece of cloth. He would lower it into the water and then pull up the wetted rag and suck it dry. Who knows? This pitiful sop to death might have saved his life but, alas, it finally snagged half way up to the sides and his flimsy rotted string had broken. It hung there, dry and torn, like a flag of truce betrayed. And thus he died, chewing at a bit of rag until his strength and hope were gone. When those are gone, men die, and the desert has won its game."

Jim and I still had plenty of both and we weren't worrying much, because, surely, in a day or so a caravan would come along. And finally one did. A donkey train came over the dune in-

it never rains but it pours even in the desert, over the dune from the other direction came our own camels, with our baggage, gasoline, and three canteens of pure, filtered water from the fort at N'Guigmi. And before we had time to unpack the canteens, or to boil the other water, voila! here was our high-salaried old black water man hurrying back to redeem his donkeys.

We drank. Then we retained the five good villagers and true and started again floundering thru the sand on our solo motorcycles. It was just as hard going as before, but we enjoyed it. The very privilege of being able to sweat, now that we'd soaked our systems with at least a gallon of water each, was worth the effort of pushing the motorcycles over such bad places as we could negotiate alone. And, besides, we had our five black helpers who could push a little, too.

The oasis and the valley of Lade came soon, and also a big calabash of fresh milk, and two plump pullets,



A Desert Oasis and Well, Typical of the Sahara Desert

to view. Four black drivers with jagged, pointed sagas slung over their shoulders followed a dozen donkeys patterning thru the sand. We asked for water. They shook their heads. Probably want to keep it all for themselves, I thought and offered a 5-franc note. Then two, then five. They had no water it was plain.

"Heinya Lade?" I inquired, pointing ahead and then back. We might at least learn where we were.

"Lade." The shining leader grunted, and the knife sheathed along his upper arm pointed ahead. So we hadn't passed the village of Lade after all. It must be near then, especially since this donkey train was carrying no water. The caravan passed on and we began to pick up our camp to follow.

An hour later two more donkeys and on old black codger and a boy came from the same direction. They also had no water, but the old chap pointed earnestly ahead and we gathered that he meant water was very near. That news was cheering, but it didn't quench our thirst. I showed him our water can and a 5-franc note and pointed down the road. The water may have been less than 5 kilometers away, but it was farther than 5 francs, especially since we were thirsty enough to pay, for he shook his toothless head. I gradually raised my offer to 25 francs, and then the old rascalion reached for the water can and the money. I motioned that I'd pay on delivery, but he was as suspicious as I. Finally we compromised: I gave him the money and he left his donkeys for security and then pad-padded off thru the sand for water.

"Twenty-five francs," grumbled Jim. "Nearly a dollar and a half. That's a month's wages here. I hope he's not gone long enough to earn his money."

An hour later a procession of five stalwart villagers came hurrying over the sand, and each was carrying an earthen pot of water! Apparently the first donkey train had carried to Lade the news of the two black machines on round wheels and the two white men who were offering serious money for water. And then, just to prove that

and a poke of eggs. It was 2 hours before we'd eaten it all and felt like starting out again on our last short dash to the French fort at Rig-Rig. The village chief assured us it was only 10 kilometers, but our faith in desert distances was long since dissipated. We'd take no chances.

I held up 10 fingers to the chief and had him muster out the village. A quartet of dignified patriarchs, skinny old crowbait wrapped in homespun cotton shrouds, headed the male contingent. It shaded on down thru the cloudy-browed, brawny bucks in G-strings and sandals, to the little boys in black, the dyed-in-the-wood black of their bare, shiny hides. Then there was the property, the decrepit, desert-bitten dowagers, the jabbering matrons with wooden pegs in their noses and tattooing on their backs, and the abundant-bosomed daughters with brass plumbing in their ears and red paint on the soles of their feet. And every female of the lot, from the oldest wizened granny down to the buxom slave of 16 years, had the inevitable black suckling drawing away like a huge perennial leach.

From this muster of possibilities and impossibilities Jim and I selected 10 of the nimblest younger men, and, all in the sign language, bade the chief order them to follow us on foot all the way to Rig-Rig. If the going would be good we'd run away from them, but they were to keep on just the same so as to boost us up any dunes we couldn't make alone. Then I showed him two nice shiny 1-franc coins, worth a nickle each, but much more valuable to these people than a 5-franc paper note. I showed him that each man would get two at Rig-Rig. That hope, I knew, would insure their following us all the way.

They pushed us up the first big hill out of the oasis basin, and then we roared away in intermediate, our motors wide open, skidding and slipping like a drunken man on skates, and falling about as often, too. But we made good time, and in a couple of hours the most barren fort of all, the French military station at Rig-Rig,

studded the top of a distant dune. A hundred hands pushed us up the hill, and a bristling young Corsican, a sergeant in full command of the post and the only white man in that whole district, bade us a whacking, royal welcome.

From that moment things began to hum around the domain of the belligerent little Corsican. Standing there on a mound of sand in the shade of his castellated battlements, this snappy little Napoleon rapped out enough orders to have won a Waterloo or welcomed a Josephine. Booboo, a giant black in ragged regimentals that gave up in despair long before they covered his huge raw frame, straightened himself up to attention, towering over the little sergeant like an elephant over its master. The human machine gun on the mound whipped out a paragraph of orders. Booboo clicked a hand salute that would have broken any head but his own, and was off. A corporal's guard wheeled the bikes into the shade, a portable bar and battery of bottled drinks from clear boiled water to absinthe itself was presented bodily to Jim and me, the cook got orders and helpers got busy, and the American flag was run up on the flagstaff over the fort.

And Even Fried Pigeons

In less than an hour the grinning Booboo, with a short cavalry carbine in his hand and a deer slung over his shoulder, strode in thru the big fort gate and dropped his game at our feet. The sergeant waved him away, but at dinner that night the fiery Napoleon called his big black lieutenant back, for one more job that day. I will always feel guilty over that.

In spite of the fresh crisp salads, the half-dozen huge dishes of green vegetables from the post's garden in the oasis, in spite of the venison, the fresh pork, the fried pigeons and tinned sausage, in spite of the two deserts, Jim and I had eaten bread. We emptied the plate and our host called for more. The "boy" broke the news that the bread was all gone.

The Corsican politely excused himself from the table, but an earthquake was trembling on his brow. He ordered Booboo to get another cook before breakfast, one who would never run out of bread, and to throw the present cook in irons at once. Then the dinner proceeded cheerily as before.

More next week.

Tells of Livestock Parasites

From New Year's Day to New Year's Eve livestock growers need to combat the parasites that take toll from animals and poultry, and sometimes endanger human life as well. To guide farmers and to remind them of the best time for attacking parasitic enemies, the Bureau of Animal Industry has contributed "A Calendar of Livestock Parasites" which the United States Department of Agriculture has just published for free distribution as Miscellaneous Publication 25-M. The department would like to send a copy to every livestock producer who is interested.

Wool Shorn in 1928

The amount of wool shorn in the United States in 1928 was 206,114,000 pounds, compared to 278,037,000 in 1927, and 260,976,000 in 1926. The increase of 18,077,000 pounds this year over last is an increase of 6.5 per cent.

The increased production this year was due both to an increased number of sheep shorn and to a small increase in the average weight a fleece. The number of sheep shorn this year is estimated at 37,731,000, compared to 35,929,000 in 1927, and the average weight of fleece this year was 7.8 pounds, compared to 7.7 last year.

It is said that man can now fly five times as fast as a bird. Maybe so, but you hardly ever heard of a bird coming down out of control.

"EVERY PNEUMATIC TIRE OF OUR MANUFACTURE BEARING OUR NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER IS WARRANTED BY US AGAINST DEFECTS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP DURING THE LIFE OF THE TIRE TO THE EXTENT THAT IF ANY TIRE FAILS BECAUSE OF SUCH DEFECT, WE WILL EITHER REPAIR THE TIRE OR MAKE A REASONABLE ALLOWANCE ON THE PURCHASE OF A NEW TIRE."

The manufacturers listed below, who produce over 95% of the tires made in America, guarantee tires bearing their names and serial numbers against defects for the entire life of the tires

Indus. C. C. C. C.

Director General, THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

Those familiar with tire history will remember the early experimental days when the only way a manufacturer could express his confidence in his product was by offering a definite mileage guarantee.

They will recall how, due to misuse, the definite figure inevitably was pushed beyond all sensible bounds.

As tires improved in quality the whole theory and practice of "definite mileage" commitments was pushed into the background and finally rejected by standard tire companies as unfair and uneconomical to the tire-user.

It had proved itself to be fundamentally unsound.

Its abuse by unscrupulous drivers confronted the manufacturer with the alternatives of higher prices or lower quality to meet the added costs of unjustified allowances.

Perhaps its most unfair feature was that it benefited the driver who misused his tires and misrepresented his mileage at the cost of the honest and careful driver who did not abuse his tires.

Its passing was welcomed by trade and public alike because it had come to be used as an un-

fair sales inducement rather than as a protection for the buyer.

The industry then shifted from the costly advertising of mileage claims to the building of real mileage into the tires.

As a result, tire values have steadily improved, to the benefit of all users alike, although prices are today the lowest in history.

The prevailing practice of these manufacturers, who produce over 95% of the tires in the United States, is expressed by the broadest standard tire guarantee in the history of the industry.

The members of the Rubber Institute, Inc., listed below, warrant tires bearing their names and serial numbers to be free from all defects of material or workmanship.

This warranty is unlimited as to time or mileage, the manufacturer's responsibility continuing throughout the entire life of the tire.

In case of the failure of the tire due to defect, no matter how far or how long that tire has traveled, fair and equitable adjustment will be made by the manufacturer on the basis of the tire's normal expectancy of service had the defect not appeared.

It is the intent and purpose of this warranty to assure the buyer a quality product capable of satisfactory performance, the responsibility for which the manufacturer of the tire hereby assumes.

-a guarantee broader in its protection to the individual, yet fairer in its operation to all, than anything now or ever placed before the public.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
THE BADGER RUBBER WORKS
THE BRUNSWICK TIRE CORP.
THE COLUMBUS TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THE COOPER CORPORATION
CORDUROY TIRE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN
THE DENMAN CORD TIRE CO.
THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., INC.
DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CO.
EMPIRE TIRE & RUBBER CORP. OF N. J.
THE FALLS RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER CO.
FIDELITY TIRE & RUBBER CO.
FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
G. & J. TIRE CO.
THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THE GIANT TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
HAMILTON RUBBER MFG. COMPANY
HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS CO.

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY
INDIA TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
LAMBERT TIRE & RUBBER CO.
LEVIATHAN TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THE MANSFIELD TIRE & RUBBER CO.
MARATHON RUBBER CO., INC.
McCLAREN RUBBER CO.
MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY
THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY
THE MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY

MONARCH, THE HARTVILLE RUBBER CO.
MURRAY RUBBER COMPANY
THE NORTHERN RUBBER COMPANY
THE NORWALK TIRE & RUBBER CO.
OVERMAN CUSHION TIRE CO., INC.
REVERE RUBBER CO.
SAMSON TIRE & RUBBER CORP.
THE SEIBERLING RUBBER COMPANY
STANDARD FOUR TIRE COMPANY
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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Fair Program for Clubs

BY G. E. FERRIS

Free tickets to all the main events of the Kansas Free Fair is only one of the arrangements made by Senator Arthur Capper for his club friends who are coming to Topeka on September 11 and 12 for the biggest Capper Pig and Poultry Club meeting of the year. Senator Capper is sorry he will not be able to meet all his club friends who come for this meeting, but it will be necessary at that time for him to be away from Topeka on business.

Other things to see and entertainment on the program for the big Capper Clubs meeting include: Visiting the two largest packing plants in Topeka to see hogs and chickens butchered and prepared for sale, a street car excursion over Topeka, a free lunch served by the Wolff Packing Company, visiting the fair exhibits and watching the judging of swine and poultry, a free theater party, picture of those attending the Capper Clubs' meeting and a visit to the state house and other interesting places.

And just think! All your expenses here in Topeka for these two days, when you will learn and see so much, need not be more than \$5. Can you afford not to come if you have not attended one of these meetings before? If you come on the train, remember to ask your local agent for the reduced round trip fare.

Every club member who desires to enter his Capper Club contest entry for competition in the Kansas Free Fair should send his application to the Kansas Free Fair Association, Fair Grounds, Topeka, before September 1. Each exhibitor in the livestock departments must procure an exhibitor's permit from the fair association for \$2. A pen fee of \$1 is charged swine exhibitors. The secretary of the fair will arrange for reduced freight rates to exhibitors.

Farm Taxation is Too High?

(Continued from Page 7)

far as proposals to collect a part of the necessary local revenue from other sources would involve the question of overlapping jurisdiction in state and federal taxation—and that is more important than commonly realized.

Efforts to improve the status of farmers in our tax structure should of course include a determined effort to secure greater economy in state and local expenditures. Obviously money saved by economy is money saved to the taxpayer. Public spirited citizens should exercise vigilance over expenditures in their communities. Suitable systems of budgeting and of accounts should be installed to make public scrutiny more effective and to give the public a better understanding of the uses of their funds. Reorganization of some of our local governmental units also might result in economies. In time it may be possible to alter our standard of values in public expenditures without curtailing essential parts of the public service. Given local independence in tax levies and bond issues, the competitive race for community superiority becomes costly. Communities that are anxious to satisfy their pride and to assert their will to excel may find less expensive means of doing so than the means now commonly used.

It is uncertain, however, to what extent farm taxes could be lowered by reducing waste, since there may be less preventable waste than often supposed. Reduction in the direct taxes on farm property by curtailing the service functions of state and local government would be sure to mean, among other things, less adequate schools in rural communities and poorer roads, a reversal of rural progress which few would propose.

The possibility remains of so changing the prevailing system of taxation that a part of the local tax burden now borne by farm property will be levied on other sources of income in

the community and on larger taxing units. A basis for such adjustment may be sought not only in data showing that farmers are over-taxed in comparison to other groups, and in the belief that many public improvements and services—roads and schools—are less local in character than generally thought, and that the movement to finance them by taxes levied on larger territorial units should be accelerated.

Since the number of persons of school age is relatively greater in rural than in urban communities, the rural communities bear the cost of educating a proportionately greater number of the rising generation, and as a result of "migration to the cities" many country school children become citizens of urban communities. Hence, it seems fair to urge that the cost of rural schools should be met to a greater extent than at present by taxes levied over larger taxing units.

The major share of all taxes in the United States is levied by local units—counties, townships and school districts. While the size of these units has remained the same, the economic unit has grown with industrial and commercial development. Because of the intricacies of the shifting and the incidence of taxation, this may have important consequences from the standpoint of justice in the distribution of tax burdens.

Any discussion of the relation of taxation to agriculture would be alto-

gether one-sided if no mention were made of benefits that flow from public expenditures. Taxes are often spoken of as if they were money dropped into the well, and it is as a rule more popular to talk about burdens than benefits, which too often we seem to take for granted.

More public money is being spent than ever before for schools, roads, research, education outside of schools, and for numerous other improvements and services which add to the community standard of living, and enhance the opportunity of the individual to develop his capacity for advancement. Who can say that these are not worth the price? It would be well to consider carefully the thesis of Montesquieu that a free people will submit to heavier taxation than a despotic ruler can impose upon his subjects. Beneath chronic complaint over high taxes lies the implied conviction that the people who submit to, or rather impose upon themselves, heavy taxes believe that the purposes for which the taxes are levied yield returns that warrant the cost.

Let the Treatment Continue

Reports from the various grain inspection bureaus in Kansas City this year indicate that the treatment of seed wheat for smut is bearing good fruit. Where wheat in years gone by has been running as high as 12 and 15 and

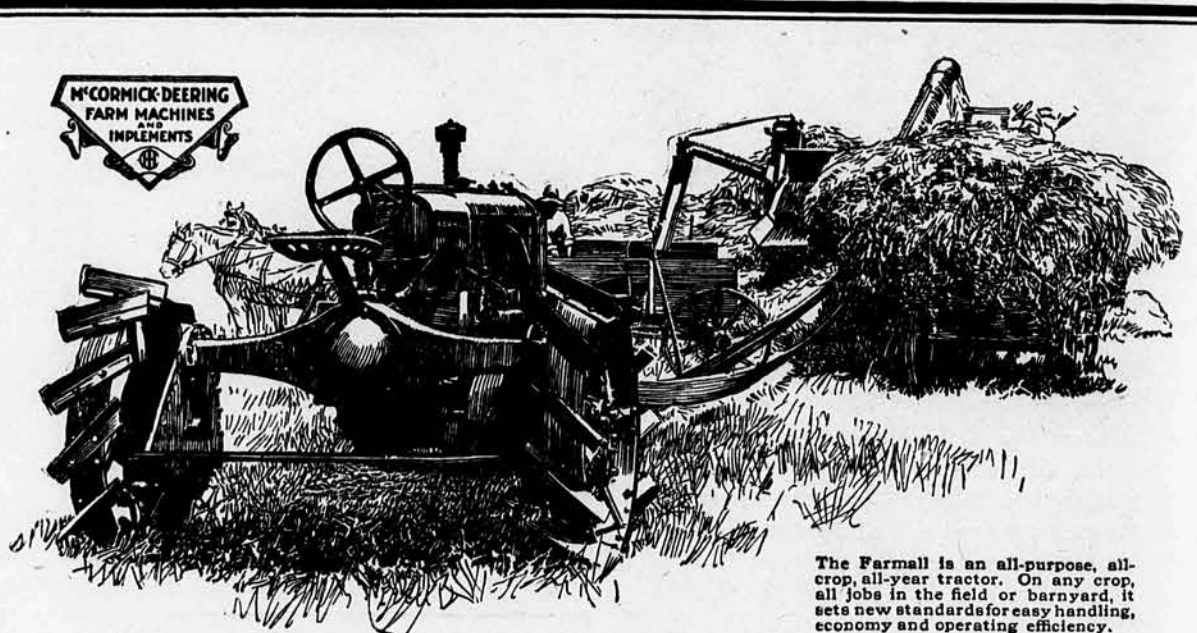
even 20 per cent smutty, the July figures this year show only a little more than 6 per cent smutty wheat received at Kansas City. The Kansas Grain Inspection Bureau reports that this year will not show more than 8 or 9 per cent of the wheat from Kansas as being infested with smut.

There is only one answer to this situation, and it is that the campaign for treating the seed has been very much worth while, for even tho the percentage of infested wheat is still plenty high, the percentage of smut in the wheat is growing smaller, in many cases showing no more than a mere trace.

While this is a most encouraging situation, let no one pat himself on the back and sit back to rest from his labors of preventing smut. The treatment must continue if the satisfactory results are to go on.

Just one season's let-up on the treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate and we can easily go right back to where we started. Weather conditions also have much to do with the smut problem, for smut will be much more prevalent one season than it is another, and with just a little let-up this fall and weather conditions right for smut, we will very easily fall back into the smut rut.

An American claims that he can play the saxophone while blindfolded. Handcuffs seem to be the only remedy.



The Farmall is an all-purpose, all-crop, all-year tractor. On any crop, all jobs in the field or barnyard, it sets new standards for easy handling, economy and operating efficiency.

Farm with Farmalls!

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The Farmall is the ideal tractor for every power machine in its power range—whether it runs by draw-bar, belt, or power take-off. Its wide tread, extra-high row clearance, and other special features of design fit it perfectly for planting and cultivating of corn and cotton and other row crops.

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includes 2 and 4-row planters and cultivators, 7-foot mowers and 7-foot trailer mowers, middle-busters, 4-row lister cultivators, sweep rakes, beet tools, potato tools, etc. It plows two perfect furrows; it cannot be beat at the belt. A good time to use it is now!

To Control Hog Cholera

BY U. G. HOUCK

That experience is a costly teacher was forcibly illustrated in the farming communities of the Middle Western states in the fall of 1926. For several preceding years hog cholera had gradually subsided to a point where it caused little concern to hog growers. A feeling of security had developed. Even in the face of repeated warnings that a serious outbreak might recur at any time and that the menace was ever present unless precautionary measures were adopted and followed, farmers in the districts having dense hog populations were not impressed with the importance of keeping their herds immunized. Repeating its history, cholera became unusually prevalent in the fall of that year and, before a sufficient amount of serum could be produced to meet the unusual demand, more than a million hogs had died of the disease.

Thorough precautionary measures against hog cholera include every safeguard that may prevent the introduction of infection and every means possible to eliminate the disease when it appears. Successful swine growers know that sanitation is important in the raising of livestock. They also have learned that hog cholera is no respecter of conditions. A herd kept under the best sanitary conditions succumbs to cholera as quickly as one kept under less favorable conditions. It is a matter of susceptibility. The hog raised under sanitary conditions is just as susceptible as the one confined to filthy quarters, but the former is better able to withstand the effects of the disease.

Various factors are responsible for the spread of hog cholera, some of which are well known and others still obscure. But the outstanding feature in controlling the disease is that swine acquire a lasting immunity thru use of the preventive-serum treatment, thus being protected from dangerous factors, both known and unknown. There is a growing tendency among progressive hog raisers, especially those of the Corn Belt, to immunize their pigs regularly as soon as they reach the proper age. Experience has shown that anti-hog-cholera serum will protect against the disease, and raisers are adopting the positive method.

Found in Every State

Some persons have asked why the National Government and the states do not proceed with the view of eradicating hog cholera completely. While such an accomplishment is very desirable, due consideration should be given to problems involved, the measures that would be necessary, and their effects on the swine and other industries. The nature of hog cholera, its rapid spread, and high mortality rate rank it as the most dreaded disease of swine, and there is not a state free of it.

Efforts to stamp out cholera would mean the restricting of importations, the destruction of exposed and diseased herds, the cleaning and disinfecting of infected farm buildings and equipment, public stockyards, railroad loading yards and cars, boats and motor trucks, and the quarantining of most of the area of each state, thus restricting the movement of hogs for any purpose.

The task of eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in localized areas, as has been done on several occasions, was light compared to what would be encountered in stamping out hog cholera. The fact that it cost approximately 10 million dollars to eradicate the 1924 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in a comparatively small part of California gives an idea of what it would cost to eradicate hog cholera in our 48 states. Furthermore, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the services of a sufficient number of competent veterinarians to direct the operations in addition to the disease-control work that is now being done.

England for a number of years directed its efforts to the eradication of hog cholera by the slaughter method. Even with the backing of laws and regulations rigidly enforced the enterprise proved to be a failure, and was abandoned on the recommendation of a special commission appointed to consider the matter.

In view of the extent of cholera infection in the various states, the vast territory involved, the tremendous cost, the effects of eradication measures on

preventive treatment against cholera which can be used at reasonable cost, both state and national officials feel that the time has not yet arrived for this country to undertake such drastic measures for the eradication of hog cholera. It could not be expected that under present conditions swine growers and livestock organizations would approve a rigorous, expensive campaign of eradication, and to be successful it is essential that any attempt along this line have the willing co-operation of all the folks concerned. In all probability the time will come when hog cholera will be opposed as vigorously as we are now fighting tuberculosis of animals and the southern cattle tick.

In the meantime, with the present knowledge of the principles of sanitation, swine diseases, and the feeding and care of hogs, it is possible to reduce greatly the yearly losses from cholera and other ailments and make hog raising even a more safe and profitable enterprise than it is now considered.

Immunization of swine against hog cholera is a dependable preventive. Almost 20 years of application in the hog-raising sections of the world have proved its worth. The use of serum alone for temporary protection and the simultaneous treatment to confer lasting immunity were both developed and tested thoroughly at the experiment stations and under field conditions before they were given to hog raisers. If either swine raising and other industries, and

the fact that we now have an effectual treatment is used properly in connection with other essentials in swine husbandry losses can be held to a minimum.

But Profits Count Most!

What is man's measure of success; the effort he puts forth or the result he accomplishes by the effort expended? One man may work long, hard hours in the field or around the farmstead, putting forth a great deal of earnest labor. His neighbor across the road, perhaps, accomplishes the same result in half the time and with a considerable less expenditure of energy. One uses his hands and the simple tools which custom has handed down to him, the other uses the modern mechanical aids which multiply man power.

In this connection it is of interest to quote the words of William Butterworth, newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who addressed the 22nd annual convention of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Washington, D. C., recently. Said Mr. Butterworth: "I look upon agricultural engineering as a most vital factor in our vitally important agricultural industry. Without the research and achievements which have been developed in this field, our agriculture today would be in much the same condition as it was a century ago."

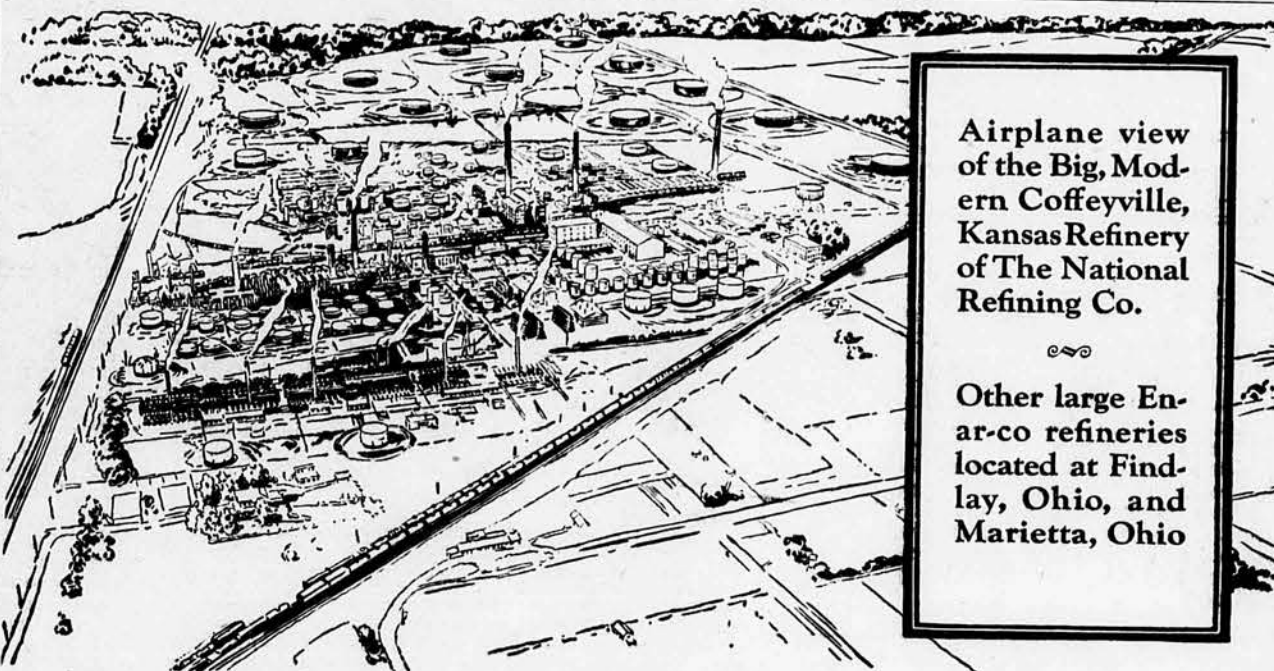
Speaking of the drift of agricultural

population to the cities and the prediction of an impending state of peasantry for the American farmer, Mr. Butterworth said:

"Frankly, I cannot go along with those who predict peasantry for our farmers because of these conditions. During the last eight years our agricultural population has decreased about 3 millions. Furthermore, the number of horses on farms decreased between 1920 and 1925 by more than 3 million. But figures show that the number of tractors during the same period increased 260,000. We have a reduction of more than 13 million acres in agriculture's production plant; of 15 per cent in its population, yet its aggregate crop production has increased nearly 5 per cent, the production of our animal units 15 per cent and the productivity of every farm worker about 15 per cent. The farmer of 75 years ago had his hands full in taking care of 12 crop acres; today he can handle 34. Isn't this the answer?"

At last this country is approaching naval parity. Altho Great Britain has cruisers with such awe-inspiring names as Intrepid and Dauntless, Uncle Sam is building a 10,000-ton cruiser to be named Chicago.

The only way to settle finally the shape of the earth is to take a popular ballot, flats versus rounds, the earth agreeing to abide by the majority decision.



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But most important of all, this half a century has been devoted exclusively to making only the highest quality of products.

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	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
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30 Gal. Half Drums85	1 Gal. Can	1.15

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The Popular Vegetable Plate

By Floris Culver Thompson

IF THE popularity of the vegetable plate be a fair test of our tastes we should be considered a nation of vegetable eaters. Just as enthusiasm greeted the first "boiled dinner" of the season in family life for many years past, partiality is now shown the modern vegetable plate in club, restaurant and hotel, as well as home.

Wholesome and delicious as they are, vegetable dinners need not be elaborate in preparation or demand great expenditure, because the colorful vegetables themselves readily satisfy the need for artistry. It is well, however, to combine in each menu, vegetables of attractively contrasting colors. For instance, the bright green of new peas or



MARY ANN SAYS: Even tho I own up to a few gray hairs, I'm still young enough to have birthdays—and one just recently. Among the gifts was a home-made wall pocket of blue and white oil-cloth ready to hang on my kitchen wall and hold waxed paper, wrapping paper and paper sacks. Perhaps the friend who sent it knew that these articles were hoisted around my kitchen like the red-headed step-child in a large family—had to be tolerated, but no real place for them. At any rate I know this wall pocket is going to prove a handy device. Oh, yes, they can be made easily—and in just a few minutes.

fresh spinach is striking against the brilliance of grilled tomatoes. Or the pastel shades of tiny beets beside their own greens are pleasing. Golden carrots, particularly pretty when shredded, brighten any combination delightfully. Add to the two vegetables of contrasting colors, one "heartly" vegetable and we have a satisfying vegetable plate.

The fashion of serving a number of vegetables on one plate is such a happy change for the person who, despite pangs of hunger, must patiently serve the dinner and also for the one who, upon the arrival of the moment of inertia, must clear away and wash the dishes! Yet we do like to separate the various vegetables and can do so, very simply and appropriately. At a certain club in Detroit, famed for its vegetable plates, the division is marked by delicately browned, slim oblongs of toast. Quarter sections of firm tomato form most alluring limits for each vegetable. Cucumber fingers or just sprigs of parsley are inviting. The center may be poached egg on toast, one of the heartier vegetables, or a cluster of watercress.

Here are some of our favorite vegetable plates:

Vegetable Plate No. 1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Grilled tomato | 4. Corn custard |
| 2. Toast sticks for divisions | 5. Diced parsnip |
| 3. Green peas | 6. Swiss chard |

Vegetable Plate No. 2

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Spinach with rounds of hard boiled egg | 4. Parsley potatoes |
| 2. Lemon, long sections for divisions | 5. Baby limas |
| 3. Jumbo asparagus | 6. Buttered okra |
| | 7. Creamed celery |

Vegetable Plate No. 3

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Watercress cluster | 4. Beet greens |
| 2. Cucumber fingers for divisions | 5. Sweet potato cutlets |
| 3. Baby beets | 6. Stuffed large onions |

Vegetable Plate No. 4

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Poached egg on toast | 4. Young cabbage |
| 2. Tomato quarters for divisions | 5. Shredded carrots |
| 3. Pimento potatoes | 6. New asparagus |

GRILLED TOMATOES. Select 6 firm large tomatoes. Wash and scoop out the center of each and chop it with 1 onion and 1 green pepper. Mix

with 1 pint soft crumbs and 1 cup browned mushrooms. Season and stuff the tomato shells with the mixture. Dot each with butter and place on a greased broiler or in an oiled dripping pan. Bake about 20 minutes or until tender, but not out of shape. Place each on a round of buttered toast in the center of a hot plate.

CORN CUSTARD. Beat 3 whole eggs and mix them with 1 pint scalded milk. Add 3 cups corn and seasonings. Pour into a buttered casserole and top with 6 buttered crackers, crushed. Bake slowly for an hour.

DICED TURNIP: Peel and slice either 2 yellow rutabagas or 6 small white turnips. Dice into ½ inch cubes. Boil until tender. Drain. Season with salt, 4 tablespoons butter and plenty of paprika. Mound lightly on hot plate.

BUTTERED OKRA. Select young, tender, unwilted okra. Wash and cut off the stems just even with the pod. Boil gently until tender. Drain in a colander or strainer. Pour 1 cup boiling water thru the okra. Cut in even slices and put into a hot dish with ¼ cup melted butter. Add 1 teaspoon salt.

SWEET POTATO CUTLETS. Select 6 long sweet potatoes, uniform in size. Scrub and boil in jackets until tender. Peel and cut in halves or quarters lengthwise. Dip each slice into egg and cracker crumbs. Brown in hot fat in skillet. Turn with spatula to brown evenly. Serve piping hot.

STUFFED ONIONS. Select large white onions. Peel 6 and steam or boil them gently until nearly done. Drain carefully and remove centers. Chop centers and mix with ½ cup broken nut meats and 2 cups buttered crumbs. Season with salt, pepper and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Fill the onions and bake until tender and brown on top.

PIMENTO POTATOES. Chop 8 freshly boiled potatoes with 4 pimentos and a slice of sweet onion. Pour the pimento oil over them, season with salt, and add enough melted butter to moisten.

SHREDDED CARROTS. Scrape a dozen young carrots. Cut them into narrow strips on a shoe string slicer or on a board with a sharp knife. Simmer gently with ¼ cup butter and ¼ cup boiling water. Toss with a fork, occasionally. When tender, serve on a hot plate with the small amount of butter dressing remaining.

Four Ages of Laundering

MY CAREER as family laundress may be divided into four ages: the age of washboard and tub, the hand power machine age, the power machine age harassed by slipping belts, and the crowning age, ushered in about three months ago in a shining new machine with motor attached.

Where once I heated tubs of boiling water, now I heat a smaller quantity of water and cool it to a temperature a little warmer than my hand. Then I keep the water at this temperature by drawing

off the suds as it becomes dirty and adding clean hot water.

Usually I put my clothes to soak as soon as I am up in the morning for I have found that over night soaking tends to weaken the fibers. After the morning work is done I wring the clothes out of the soaking water into the suds. It is only a few minutes until I can open the machine and begin wringing out the articles that were least soiled. By the time they are out, the dirtier ones are ready.

I have decided that the rinsing is every bit as important as the suds. The water must be warm for it is cold water, with the soap left in the clothes that causes the curds to form on top of the water. The last rinse is also warm and contains bluing. My machine does all of the rinsing and wringing, and I must not omit the fact that the top roll of the wringer is soft rubber which serves as a protection for buttons.

Another feature that has proved a remarkable saver of my patience and my linens is the removable upper roll. If a piece starts to wrap around the wringer I have only to raise the roll and take it out.

On Tuesday morning, for Tuesday is a better washday for me than Monday, when I hang up the last snowy piece and still have time and the inclination to read the morning paper, I am sure that this new machine is the dream of my washboard days come true.

Mary M. Tripp.

A Carnival for Raising Coin

BY FAYE C. PROUSE

I'M connected with a group of folks who put on an annual money-making projects to replenish our Sunday School treasury. Last October we sponsored a carnival. The middle of the month is a more feasible date, for Hallowe'en there is something else to divide the crowd, particularly the young set.

We secured a garage for cleaning. This was an ideal space for the occasion. The men chopped branches with frost tinted leaves from the woods and hauled them in by the truck load for camouflage. Among the boughs hung serpentine, paper cats, bats, owls, and stuffed effigies.

We advertised in advance by word-of-mouth, newspapers and posters. Another essential toward making the evening a success is the part of the functionaries. Ours were two men in clown garb, they being the life of the frolic.

An orchestra played, 'mid echoes from the shooting gallery that drew the men and boys like a prize fight.

The fish pond went dry and the orange paper top-knots went in a twinkle at 5 cents each. One roll of paper made 10 caps. The confetti folks threw that evening amounted to several dollars. We got 5 cents a glassful for it. A committee had it sacked in advance. We made 150 per cent on it by ordering it from a city book store.

Admission of 15 cents was charged and one class staged a playlet during the frolic. This carnival was a success, from what folks said. We made enough to meet class expenses for a year and it was a scene of gaiety in which both old and young alike took part.

The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

I Started a Business on Twine

By Jane Rider

HAVING traded at one grocery store for several years, I accumulated a huge ball of string all the same size. Other bits of twine I saved on another ball but this one size of string was always kept to itself.

One day, I chanced upon my old directions for making an imitation Cluny piece and as it had been so long since I had made one, I decided to try it out with some old thread. Upon investigating I found nothing but whole balls of new crochet cotton. At once I thought of my twine ball.

I kept on with the twine centerpiece and both the directions and the finished piece were successful. Showing the article to a friend, I was astonished to have her ask, "What would you sell that for?" I set a price which I thought too ridiculously high for her to accept but she took me up on the bargain and the centerpiece was hers. More twine remained on the ball so I made another piece just like it and sold this one.

From that time on, I began a business of making Cluny pieces from twine, for there was a ready sale for each one. Many did not want them of twine, so I made them large and small both of twine and crochet cotton and even a few in silk twist.

A busy farmer's wife, I had no time to attend to special marketing features but these pieces seemed to sell themselves. I had several on display at both the dry goods stores where I purchased my crochet hooks and my cotton, and in the little gift shop. Soon hostesses began ordering them as prizes for bridge parties, gifts for brides-to-be and as birthday and Christmas gifts.

There is a small fortune in the Cluny business for the woman who likes to crochet. One buyer took her twine Cluny centerpiece to her home city 500 miles away and the fever began there. She began sending me more orders than I could handle. In that city was a United States congressman's wife who purchased the novelty as a gift for the President's wife, so I knew one of my bits of handwork found its way into the First Lady's hands.

Finally I became so overrun with orders that I interested my daughters and my neighbors in the work and now they aid in supplying the trade. Twine can be purchased at a nominal price, but if you prefer, use ordinary crochet cotton.

I procure colored cardboard at the local print shop at 5 cents a sheet, upon which I always mount each piece of fancywork. I am sure this sells it twice as quickly. I launder every piece and have a can full of pins which I use in pinning out edges.

The average farm woman knows some one in town, either the department store owner, the beauty shop lady or the gift shop owner, who would be glad to display a simple piece of her handwork and that will usually start orders coming in. I once had a Cluny piece in a beauty shop in Wisconsin and some Canadian women tourists stopped in for marcel. While there, each left an order for one dolly. One of the Canadian women later ordered two more pieces, one to be sent to her cousin in England and one to Australia.

Directions for crocheting the Cluny dolly may be obtained by writing to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Whole Family Represented

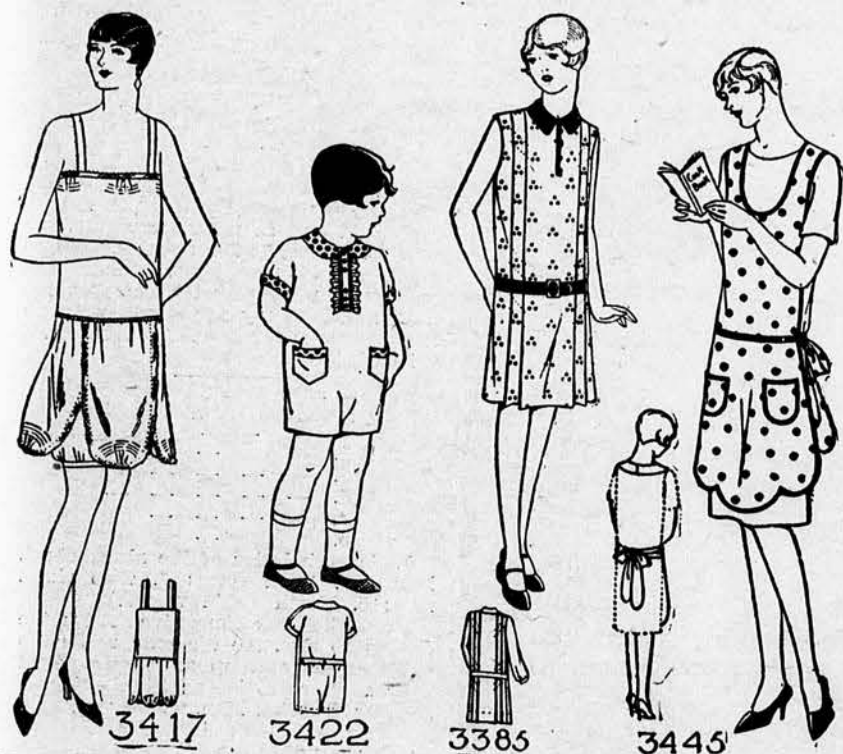
Cool Underclothing and Apron for Mother,
Dress and Play Suit for Daughter and Sonny

3417—Very new and practical is this combination bloomer and petticoat suit. Four panels sewed together part way down form a skirt over the bloomers. Top is camisole effect. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3422—Play suit for the little lad made in romper style. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material. Is opened at center-front and is closed with banded ruffle. Two patch pockets adorn the front of the suit. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3385—Charming model for the young miss thinking of returning to school. Plaits from shoulder to hem both in front and back become the dress. Small collar and buttoned placket finish the neckline. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3445—Such a simple apron to make and yet so very attractive. Binding around the scalloped bottom, pockets and neck is all that is required to have a very delightful apron for serving tea or luncheon. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.



The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. L. E. R. Page

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

To an Anonymous Inquirer

HERE is a mother who does not give us her name or complete address. Her letter reads: "My baby girl weighed 6 pounds at birth, she is now 5 months old and weighs 15 pounds. Is she gaining too fast? At what age should a baby start cutting teeth? My baby's gums are very hard as if the teeth were formed. A reader of The Baby's Corner."

Your baby is gaining faster than the average. As to whether she is gaining too fast depends on her height, muscular development and general health. If she is now being fed on a three hour schedule perhaps it would be well to feed her every four hours. Babies usually cut their first teeth between 5 and 8 months.

When a mother wishes a prompt, direct reply to her letter she should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Those Three Meals a Day

OFTEN in cooking and serving meals these warm days, we quickly become overtired and overheated. The washings and ironings may be done on a cool shady porch or in the cool part of the day, but the three hot meals must be prepared in the kitchen and even with an oil or gas stove when all the burners are "going" the kitchen becomes unbearably warm. And so fortunate indeed is the housewife who has as part of her kitchen equipment a fireless cooker, even tho it be of the simplest home construction. Tempting

one-dish meals may be cooked in the fireless cooker with but little heat.

Of course we know that beef roasts or chicken placed in the cooker in the morning will be found tender and steaming hot at noon, but have you used your cooker to any extent for vegetables, using a little water?

We recently prepared a vegetable dinner in the following manner: Cut a head of cabbage in eighths, almost thru the heart. Place in a kettle of boiling salted water and around this put medium sized new potatoes and carrots. Set in the cooker about 11 o'clock and at 12 they are tender and ready to serve. The carrots and potatoes are served together, buttered. The Hol-

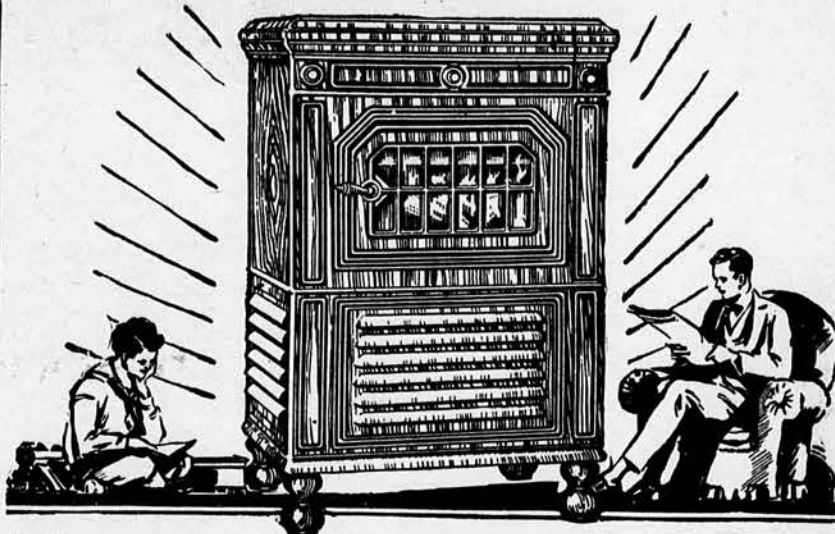
Following the article on oven canning which was printed in the June 16 number of Kansas Farmer, I have had so many requests for directions for canning in the oven that a chart has been prepared which I shall be glad to send you on request. Enclose a stamped, self addressed envelope with your letters and address them to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

landaise sauce for cabbage and dressing for a simple lettuce and tomato salad were made previously and placed in the refrigerator. This plan left me free a good part of the forenoon, besides having plenty of time to freeze ice cream for dessert. Then at noon I had only to make coffee, slice cold roast beef and serve the vegetables. My family found this satisfying, besides the "cook" was neither tired nor overheated, which fact often goes a long way in making or marring a meal.

I like to wash dishes in cool suds, using a "chore boy" and stiff brush on the more difficult pieces.

Mrs. Roy F. Palmer.
Sedgwick County.

Price of all Kansas Farmer patterns is 15 cents. Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Here's Fireside cheer PLUS GENUINE FURNACE HEAT

THERE'S ROMANCE IN FIRELIGHT, but when winter comes in earnest, and the chill creeps in every corner, then we want real furnace heat, adequate for health and comfort.

That is why the GLOBE Ray-Boy is so popular. Here is the cozy cheerfulness of the old-time fireside combined with genuine furnace heat. The Ray-Boy, you see, IS a furnace, built to the famous standards of GLOBE furnace construction. It heats the whole house, perfectly and uniformly, by constant, positive circulation and warms the floor, too, by radiation.

Burning either coal or wood, the Ray-Boy will replace all the heating stoves used in the average home, banish their trouble and muss, and heat the whole house more evenly, more satisfactorily, with far less expense than before! See the Ray-Boy at your dealers. Investigate its moderate cost. Or, if you wish, get complete information from the manufacturers. (See coupon below.)

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Indiana

GLOBE RAY-BOY

THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 406 Broadway, Kokomo, Indiana.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about Ray-Boy the parlor furnace that IS a furnace—and his companion heater Glow-Boy. Tell he how he will heat my house more comfortably, and how much fuel he will save me.

Name.....

R. F. D. or Street No.....

City or Town.....State.....

MEET RAY-BOY AT YOUR GLOBE DEALER'S

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THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



The Canada lynx is notable for its beautiful head and is one of the most striking members of the cat family. This animal does not attack people, but the popular belief often credits it with such action. Can you find the picture of the lynx in the tangled lines? When you have found it take your pencil and carefully blot out all the unnecessary lines around it.

A Test for Your Guesser

What can run, but has no feet? A river.

What kind of a dish is usually red? A radish (red dish).

What has eyes, but can't see? A potato.

Find an animal, an adjective and a part of a house, and the whole will be an insect. Cat a pillar.

When you put coal in the furnace of what great man do you think? Philip, the Great (Fill up the grate.)

A house full and a hole full, but you can't catch a bowl full. What is it? Smoke.

Why is a bridegroom often more expensive than the bride? The bride is usually given away, whereas the groom is often sold.

What is the difference between a butcher and a flirt? One kills to dress; the other dresses to kill.

What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing omnibuses.

On what day of the year do women talk the least? The shortest day.

What is it that every living person has seen but will not see again? Yesterday.

Why is it dangerous to keep a clock at the head of a flight of stairs? Because it sometimes runs down.

Why is modesty the strongest characteristic of a watch? Because it always keeps its hands before its face and runs down its own works.

What is the most awkward time for a train to start? 12:59, because it's ten to one if you catch it.

Why are doctors bad characters? Because the worse people are, the more doctors are with them.

Why is "I" the luckiest of vowels? Because it is in the center of bliss, while "e" is in hell and the rest are in purgatory.

What is nothing? A footless stocking with a leg.

Velma Takes Piano Lessons

I was 12 years old May 20 and am in the seventh grade. I go to Fisher school. My teacher last year was Miss Plagge. I liked her very much. I have one brother. His name is Jewel. He was 15 years old August 31 and is in the eighth grade. For pets we have a German Police dog named Rin Tin and four cats. I also have some Bantam chickens and my brother has some pigs. I take music lessons from my

school teacher. I like to take piano lessons. I started taking lessons last November and am in the third grade now. I like to read the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Velma Ingle. Belle Plaine, Kan.

My Dog's Name Is Bouser

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I weigh 43 pounds and am 4 feet tall. I have one brother. His name is James. He is 11 years old. For pets I have three cats and one dog. The cats' names are Whiting, Bluing and Tom. The dog's name is Bouser. I go 3½ miles to school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Imperial, Kan. Queena Wolfe.

There Are Nine of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Junction school. My teacher's name is Miss Green. I have four sisters and four brothers. My sisters' names are Marjorie, Alice, Roberta and Mildred. My brothers' names are Kenneth, George, Lawrence and

Francis. For pets I have some baby chicks and two cats. Their names are Ringtail and Tige. Ruth Koff. Michigan Valley, Kan.



The First Cigar

Has a German Police Dog

For pets I have a cat named Tommy, a German Police dog named Queen, and a pony named Midget. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Smith. I go to Rozel school. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Lola Winkler. Rozel, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

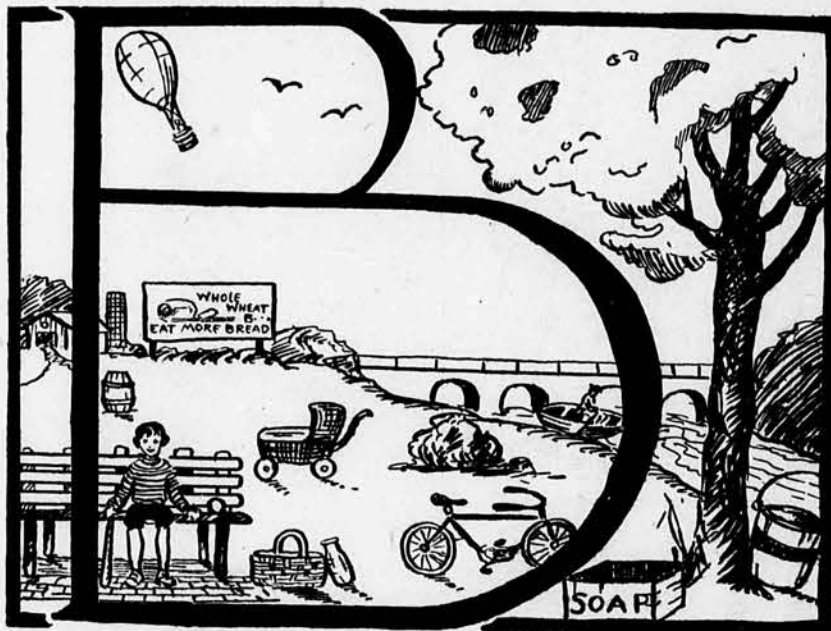
1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. Seventh letter of the alphabet; 2. Painting; 3. A color; 4. Two times five; 5. North (abbreviated.)

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

Belongs to 4-H Club

I am 13 years old and will be in the first year of high school next year. I am going to Topeka September 14 for the state spelling contest. I belong to a 4-H club. My brother Frank was president of the 4-H clubs. He went to Washington, D. C. last year. Scammon, Kan. Elizabeth Zitnik.



There are 24 objects in this picture, the name of which begin with B. How many of them can you find? There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Hoovers—An Echo of the Primary Brawl



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

If You Will Put a Few Pounds of Fat on That "Nervous Child" His Condition May Improve

ONLY a mother who has had the bringing up of a child born to a nervous disposition knows the stress and strain of it and how much more care is required than with average children. A very nervous child should be given the benefit of a careful examination by a physician. Sometimes there is a nervous irritation that can be relieved by circumcision; or perhaps the child cannot breathe right because of excessive adenoid growth. It happens sometimes that medicine may be given to advantage, altho it is not likely that medicine will be an indispensable feature of treatment.

Proper nutrition is one of the most important things for a nervous child. The mother will have to humor his fancies and study his whims a great deal and do it without his perceiving the fact. If there is a nourishing food that he particularly likes there is no trouble too great to get it for him. He should be fed milk in as many ways as possible—with cereals, in custards and puddings, in ice cream, in gravies, in cottage cheese and as a regular drink. Increase his weight a few pounds and his disposition will improve greatly.

What can be done when he gets "worked up"? Be patient, don't lose your own self-control. Try to anticipate any occasion for these spells, and ward them off. Begin now to teach him that his spells will get nothing for him, and that your "no" is absolutely firm, but let it also be kind, and use the mandate only when necessary.

I would have such a child sleep in a well-ventilated room, or better still, on a sleeping porch, eat well, drink well, and have a morning cool bath with a good rub afterward. Let him live in the open, but see that his play is not overtaxing, and his playfellows harmonious. It is not well for him to have to contend with a large number of healthy, noisy, normal children. As school age comes, remember that his health is more important than his education, and that he always should be watched carefully to see that his ambition does not outrun his capacity.

A Rest Is Needed

Following a severe cold and grippe I have a soreness in the chest and pleura, which common remedies have failed to relieve. Going out in the cold air makes it worse. What treatment would you think advisable?
K. J. F.

Such conditions are important. If neglected they give an opportunity for tuberculosis. Rest in bed for a full week is the best prescription. The trouble is that most of you are too willing to take a medicine and your chances. Rest in bed is so inconvenient. And that is why tuberculosis has so many victims.

By Personal Letter Only

A young man signing "E. S." asks an opinion on a question so intimate that he requests that I do not send him a letter but merely publish the reply in the paper. We have no objection to giving personal replies to letters on delicate subjects, but our paper is for all the family and carries only such material as can be read by all.

An Examination Is Needed

Can you tell me thru your column what makes me so short of breath when I eat? That is when it bothers me most.
Mrs. R. N. B.

I think you should say that you notice it most at that time. No doubt it is equally prominent upon any exertion. Have a careful test made of heart, lungs and blood pressure.

Wear the Proper Shoes

Please could you tell me if broken down arches cause headache or not?
M. S. F.

Ordinarily I should not expect headaches to result from broken down arches. It is a fact, however, that they interfere quite seriously with the general circulation, and it is not impossible that such interference might result in headaches. As a usual thing the pain from broken arches is felt in

the feet, legs or back. Treatment of this condition depends a great deal upon its severity and stage of progress. If it has not gone very far it can be cured by wearing proper shoes, built up on the outer side of the sole so that the weight is thrown inward. Toeing in also is a good practice. You will get a great deal of relief from having a doctor apply proper bandages of surgical plaster to the feet.

Summer Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

For control of red mites during hot weather, I have just finished painting the roosts with a mixture of two-thirds kerosene oil and one-third carbolineum. It usually is advised to paint full strength carbolineum on the roosts and keep the birds away from the roosts for about a day. It is a very strong solution and may cause

injury to the hens if they walk on the wet roosts.

By mixing the kerosene oil with the carbolineum, I find that it penetrates the wood rapidly, and when placed on the roosts in the morning, it dries by roosting time and does not appear to injure the hens' feet if they walk on the roosts during the day. The one-third carbolineum in the mixture seems to have killed any mites that were hiding around the roosts. I do not know if this mixture will last a year, but it did reduce the cost of hot weather mite protection for the next two or three months, and was easy to paint on the roosts.

I am trying a new method of delousing poultry without the individual treatment of the hens. This plan was first tried in California and has been used with success by several poultrymen in this part of the country. It consists in placing nicotine sulfate or Black Leaf 40 on the perches a short time before the hens go to roost. This is the same material commonly used in spraying fruit trees for aphids.

Pound a nail hole in each corner of a can of nicotine sulfate and run a small line of the mixture along each perch. Be sure that all the hens roost over the protected perches instead of outside the house. The next morning examine the hens for lice and see if this method does not seem a practical way for a poultryman to save time. In my experiment with nicotine sul-

fate, I placed one roost in a colony house and then worked with the chicken crook until I located three hens which were apparently unprotected by the last treatment with blue ointment. They seemed to have acquired enough lice to be worthy subjects for the experiment.

Then I ran a line of spray dope over the perch just at sundown. The next morning these hens were free from lice. The perches in the laying houses and colony houses have now been protected in the same manner, altho there has not been time to inspect all the birds to see if they are entirely free from lice. The treatment should be done before any pullets leave the colony houses and start roosting in fruit trees where the perches are difficult to reach.

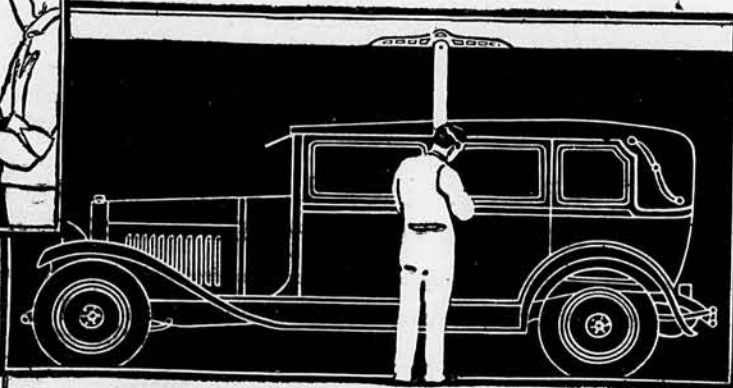
During the motor season when the vacation period arrives look out for the city folks who drop their cats in the country. A stray cat around a poultry farm may hide in deep grass and pick off a lot of chicks before the cause of the loss is located. Stray dogs are often a cause of severe losses on a poultry range.

The situation appears to sift down to this, that either one of the great parties can sweep the country if it stands shoulder to shoulder and works harmoniously, and that neither will stand and work in the manner indicated.

...how FISHER designs a body



The clay model, when finished looks exactly the same as the finished body will look.



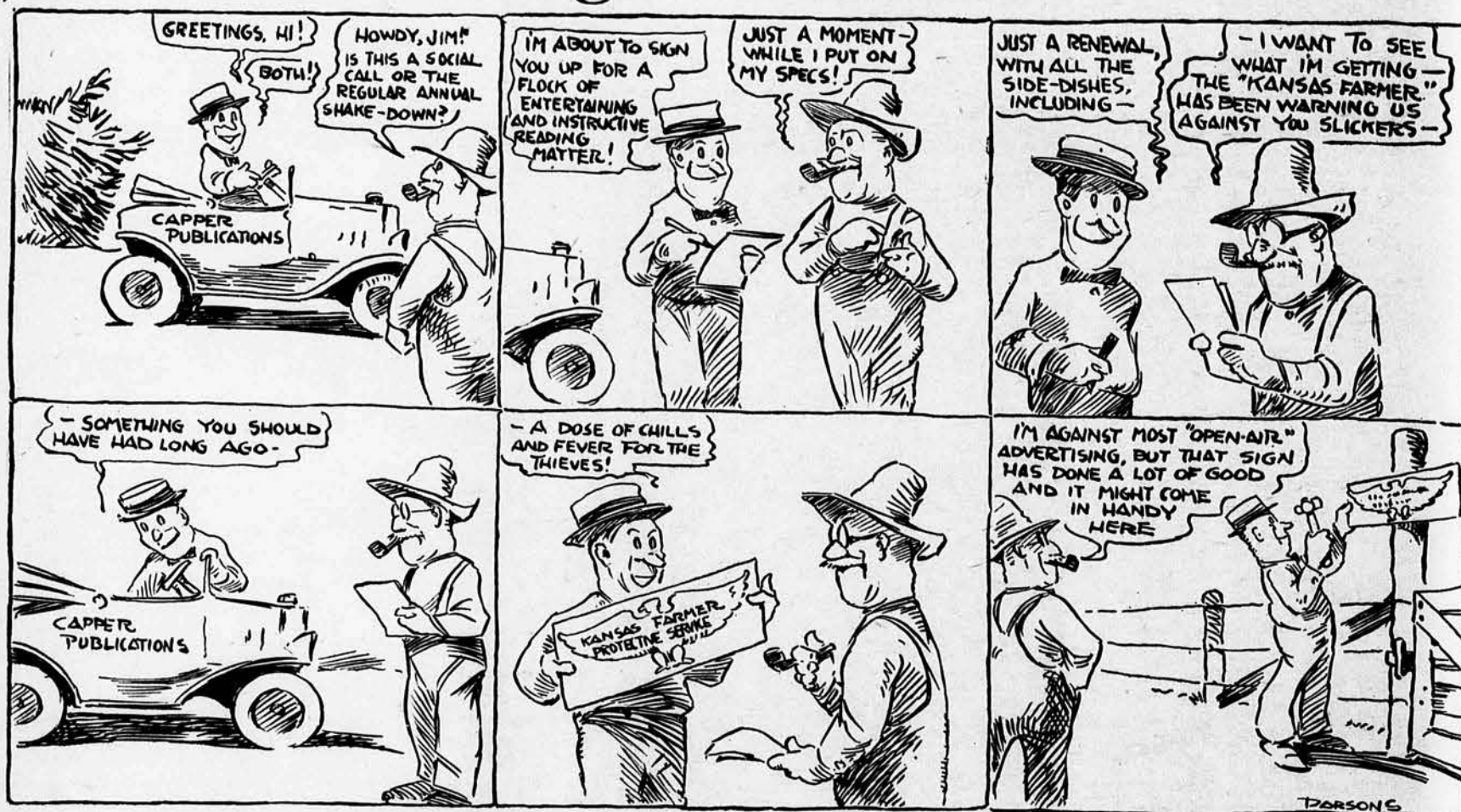
After a body design is drawn on blackboard, a clay model is made and painted.



FISHER has always led the automotive industry in the designing of beautiful and comfortable motor car bodies. So much so, in fact, that "Body by Fisher" is today inseparable from the thought of style leadership in automobiles. Before a body by Fisher is ready for production, several steps are necessary. The first of these is outlining the new car, full size, on a blackboard. Fisher body designers are leaders. While they must always work to certain fixed measurements which assure passenger comfort and convenience, their genius for harmony of line and proportion has achieved ever greater heights of beauty and style in Fisher Bodies. That is why, year after year, cars with Fisher Bodies determine motor car design generally. For this reason, too, the buyer of a General Motors car with Body by Fisher enjoys the great advantage of an automobile which is several months in advance of the style trend. How true this is is revealed by frequent attempts to imitate the lines of cars equipped with Body by Fisher.

Body by FISHER

Take Hi Hoover's Word for a Good Thing



Nearly 60,000 Kansas Farmer subscribers have posted the Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm so that a \$50 Protective Service reward can be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief who steals from their farm premises

Have You?

Send a postal card asking for free Booklet explaining the Protective Service and how to get your Protective Service sign.

Here are 40 cases in which \$50 cash rewards have been paid by the Protective Service to date. Eight more rewards will be paid as soon as the cases can be investigated.

PROPERTY WAS STOLEN FROM	COUNTY	THIEF CONVICTED OF	SENTENCE	PROPERTY WAS STOLEN FROM	COUNTY	THIEF CONVICTED OF	SENTENCE
1 Mrs. Charles Conley ..	Nemaha	Chicken stealing	Released on bond—committed suicide	22 Mrs. Harry Hilyard ..	Montgomery	Burglary	Reformatory
2 Andrew Ford	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	23 George W. Kinkead ..	Doniphan	Stealing apples	Prison 1-5 years
3 W. E. Kennedy	Sedgwick	Chicken stealing	Jail 6 months	24 C. E. Halfhide	Marshall	Stealing hides	Jail 30 days
4 Charles and Elizabeth Knoche ..	Miami	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	25 W. R. Huffman	Pottawatomie	Stealing jewelry	Jail 80 days
5 C. V. Cole	Montgomery	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	26 W. H. Craig	Saline	Grain stealing	Jail 30 days and \$25 fine
6 Henry Fisher	Shawnee	Horse stealing	Industrial school	27 Mrs. T. F. McCann ..	Reno	Chicken stealing	Reformatory
7 M. A. Erpelding	Atchison	Chicken stealing	Prison 5-10 years	28 Milo E. Talkington ..	Sheridan	Stealing rifle	Reformatory
8 F. O. Thomas	Johnson	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	29 H. E. Shaklee	Jefferson (Col.)	Horse stealing	Industrial school
9 Pete Werner	Shawnee	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	30 Mrs. Mary Fuller ..	Neosho	Chicken stealing	Reformatory
10 Louis Banzhaf	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 7-21 years	31 Ray Miller	Wilson	Chicken stealing	Reformatory
11 Alex Stanwix	Douglas	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	32 Mrs. J. W. McDowell ..	Dickinson	Wheat stealing	Prison 1-5 years
12 C. F. Molzen	Harvey	Wheat stealing	Reformatory	33 G. T. Henriksen	Cloud	Wheat stealing	Prison 1-5 years
13 L. F. Vautravis	Nemaha	Chicken stealing	Reformatory	34 Charles C. Mabie ..	Clay	Stealing money	Jail 90 days
14 F. R. Colander	Montgomery	Stealing of watch	Jail 30 days	35 A. E. Welsh	Douglas	Chicken stealing	Reformatory
15 L. L. Morris	Labette	Chicken stealing	Prison 5 years	36 W. C. Wulfschle	Douglas	Stealing machinery	Jail 90 days
16 T. C. Dews	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years	37 H. A. Rogers	Osage	Chicken stealing	Jail 120 days
17 W. J. Torrens	Lyon	Gasoline robbery	Reformatory	38 Mrs. G. C. Niccum ..	Shawnee	Stealing tools, calves and machinery	Prison 1-7 years
18 E. W. Whiteside	Butler	Stealing of steer	Reformatory	39 W. H. Craig	Saline	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-7 years
19 Thomas Cook	Neosho	Cattle stealing	Prison 1-7 years	40 John Quinlan	Jefferson	Chicken stealing	Industrial school
20 Oscar C. Smith	Crawford	Stealing honey	Jail 90 days			Cattle stealing	Prison 1-5 years
21 F. W. Whitson	Wilson	Chicken stealing	Jail 180 days and \$100 fine				

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Farm Crops and Markets

Pastures Are in Excellent Condition for August, and Livestock is Doing Unusually Well

AMPLE moisture is present in most Kansas counties, and crops are making a splendid growth. Corn is earing heavily. The third crop of alfalfa has been mostly all harvested. The yield and quality of the hay was good, except that some fields were weedy. Good progress is being made with the seedbed preparation for both wheat and alfalfa. A scarcity of quality alfalfa seed is reported. Kansas pastures are in excellent condition, and there is an abundance of stock water everywhere. Cattle are making good gains on grass.

Growers of meadow fescue seed in Kansas have not been free sellers at prevailing prices, so that movement has been slow, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The movement was equally slow last year, in contrast to the unusually rapid movement of two years ago. Prices to growers in Kansas were mostly 10 cents a pound, basis clean seed, on August 7, or about the same as or slightly higher than the week before, compared with 6 to 8 cents last year, 15 cents two years ago, 8 cents three years ago, and 7 cents four years ago. The bulk of the Missouri crop has already moved, mostly at 10 cents. Threshing is not finished in all localities, but shippers generally confirm earlier reports that the quality is fairly good.

Holding the High Protein

BY R. M. GREEN AND W. E. GRIMES

Weather conditions this year unfavorable to the production of high protein wheat in much of Kansas is raising the question of the profitability of holding high protein wheat for better prices. The question is of all the more importance because of the severe declines hard wheat of all kinds has already taken.

Such a plan of holding involves consideration of two distinctly different price problems. In the first place, what are the chances of the protein premiums being large this year and what are the chances of further advances in premiums later in the season? Secondly, what are the chances of a general decline in all wheat prices large enough to more than offset advances in premiums?

Harvest conditions in Kansas have been such as to materially reduce the proportion of her large crop that will be high in protein and of good quality. Premiums at Kansas City are starting off higher than a year ago. On the average, protein premiums are seasonally low in August. In nine recent years of large protein premiums, highest premiums were reached between November and the following June. The period March to June was most frequently the one of highest protein premiums. Mills alone are the chief buyers of high protein wheat. On the other hand, mills, terminal elevator interests, and exporters are all in the market early in the season for lower protein wheat. For these reasons, high protein wheat frequently declines more at the beginning of the season than does lower protein wheat.

Furthermore, in years of large Kansas crops there is a tendency to maintain Kansas City wheat prices at a liberal shipping difference under Chicago, so that early season supplies move past Kansas City. This often necessitates a closing up of the inter-market price spread later in the season if southwestern mills are to have ample supplies. Such a situation favors spring advances a little stronger at the western markets than at eastern markets.

In four of the last nine years of high protein premiums, the general decline in prices after July more than offset advances in premiums. In these four years, therefore, even the holding of high protein wheat was not profitable. However, the situation for 1928, from August on, is modified by the fact that price declines in July have already been severe. Only once in 36 years has there been a decline from the spring high point to July new crop prices as severe as the decline from April to July, 1928. On the other hand, the advance in prices from July, 1927, to April, 1928, has been equaled 10 or 11 times in the last 36 years.

Furthermore, should a Canadian crop of 550 to 600 million bushels materialize, the increase over last year's Canadian crop would just about make up the difference between the world's wheat crop this year and last as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 18. No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City averaged around \$1.32 to \$1.70 a bushel for the 1927-28 season. On August 1, 1928, winter wheat was quoted \$1.09 to \$1.40 a bushel at Kansas City.

During the rush movement of wheat at harvest time many local elevators have found their facilities taxed to the utmost to handle the wheat. Many elevator operators could not find time to carefully examine each wagon or truck load of wheat and pay a price based on the merits of the wheat. The elevator operator, during this rush season, has had three possible sources of loss on wheat purchased. These dangers are the purchase of wheat on a declining market, the danger of getting wheat with excessive moisture content that might go out of condition enroute to the terminal market, and the risk of low protein content of all wheat purchased. To insure against these possible losses many local elevator operators have taken margins 6 to 10 or more cents larger than they normally take after the harvest rush is over. Wheat of good milling quality and high protein content held on Kansas farms until the rush movement of wheat to market is over should command better local prices even with no improvement in terminal market prices. The wheat of good quality would avoid the penalty of being averaged with low grade wheat and getting the average price.

It appears for this year, therefore, that

high protein Kansas wheat can hardly get in a weaker position than it is at present, and there are good chances of at least some improvement during periods of seasonal price strength, such as a few weeks in September and October, in December or January, and in April or May. Also, the farmer who avoids the crowded conditions at local elevators during the rush season may secure a better price later in the season, due to conditions more favorable to the buying of wheat on the basis of its merits.

Consigning Farm Produce

BY C. E. BUCHANAN

Until science and chemistry are able to produce synthetic products of the soil, the ever increasing population of the cities must depend for sustenance upon the products of the farm, orchard and garden. The business of bringing these products of the soil to the consumer in the cities constitutes a large volume of our great system of commerce. The growers cannot always sell their products direct to the final consumer, consequently, we have dealers, brokers and commission men who operate in various ways between the producer and the consumer.

The shipper cannot always know what the market price will be for his product when it reaches the buying public, therefore, the seller must often move his product to market and take what he can get, depending very much on the honesty of the man to whom it is consigned. It may well be said to the credit of a large percentage of our business men that they are honest.

I want to tell you some things about the Kansas law, which was enacted in 1915 to protect the interest of the man who consigns his farm produce to market to be sold for his account, and who depends on the honesty of the one to whom it is intrusted. In many of our cities of Kansas, men and firms are offering to receive this surplus farm produce from the grower or local dealer; and to find a market for it in other cities at the best market price obtainable, for which service they charge a certain percentage of the amount received. In other words, they offer to handle the product on a commission basis.

In 1915, the Kansas legislature enacted a law which requires persons, firms or corporations offering to handle farm produce on consignment to procure annually, from the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, a license to conduct such a business.

The law defines for this act, a commission merchant as one who receives or offers to receive and sell on commission any kind of farm produce; and defines farm produce to include all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, also meats, dairy and poultry products. The application for a license must be submitted to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture annually, or any time during the year, but all licenses expire June 30. The annual fee for such license is \$10. Before the Secretary can issue such a license, the applicant must submit to the Secretary a surety bond for \$2,000 furnished by some registered indemnity company. This bond is to insure a complete accounting to the consignor for the produce consigned.

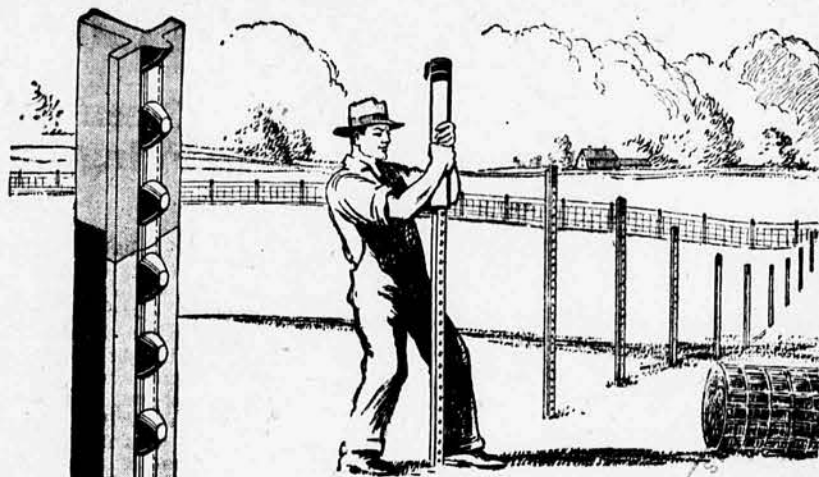
If a consignor of farm produce fails to obtain a satisfactory settlement on any consignment, he can file with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture a certified complaint covering all the facts in the case. The Secretary, or his representative, shall then attempt to secure an explanation or adjustment. If the consignor has been granted a license, the Secretary shall hold a hearing to verify the facts as set forth in the complaint. If the facts are verified as correct, the Secretary will submit the claim to the surety company for settlement. A consignor may bring action against the surety company if necessary.

The Secretary may decline to grant a license, or may revoke a license already granted, under certain conditions set forth in the law. Any person or firm within this state who receives or sells farm produce on commission without a license may be prosecuted and fined in a sum not less than \$10, and not more than \$500.

There are about 125 firms in Kansas, more or less from year to year, who apply to the Secretary for a license under this act. Most of these firms handle grains only, but a number handle fruits and vegetables, and a smaller number handle broomcorn only. All of these firms do not handle produce on a consignment basis, but where they do not, they consider it good policy to be bonded, if for only \$2,000.

We have very few complaints under this law, but occasionally a firm may encounter financial difficulties and be unable to meet its obligations. Two or three years ago, several commission companies operating under a license failed, leaving a small balance due several of their consignors. A number of complaints were filed according to the provisions of the law, a hearing was held in each case as provided for in the act, and the claims found to be just. The facts were submitted to the surety companies involved, and claims amounting to about \$3,000 were promptly paid. On a few occasions, it was found necessary to prosecute one man for having handled a consignment on commission without a license. One case of this kind was a shipment of grapes to a small town in Kansas where it was refused on account of the condition of the grapes. The shipment was diverted to another town, where it was accepted by a firm to handle on commission for the grower in a northern state. Some time later, the grower, having received no returns from this shipment, and learning of our law, complained to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Inspectors from the Control Division investigated the case and finally secured for the shipper about \$300, which the merchant had collected over and above the amount of his commission. The man was arrested on the charge of handling the product on commission without a license. He entered a plea of guilty to the charge and paid a fine and costs.

(Continued on Page 21)



Build new fences - Repair old ones Now!

MANY farmers were unable to get their fences built last spring. The season was too short. It is unwise to put your fence work over until next spring and risk a repetition of 1928. Do your fence work now—this fall—while you have the time.

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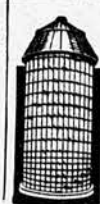
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A Good Corn Crop is Assured

Stalks Are Green and Thrifty: There Has Been no Firing—and no Chinch Bugs

BY HARLEY HATCH

AUGUST is nearly half gone, and some localities would welcome a good shower. While neither corn or kafir is suffering the yield would no doubt be greater if an inch of rain would fall soon. But as a whole, a good corn crop seems about assured; the stalk is green and thrifty and there is little or no firing and, best of all, there are no Chinch bugs chewing on it. A number of men in this county have begun feeding old corn to cattle on grass; by so doing they hope to get their stock to market before the bulk of the cattle fed on the new crop of corn reach there. That summer has passed the high point and is on the down grade is shown by the yellow blossoms which begin to appear on every hand. Farmers have no reason to fear winter this year, with an abundance of the best feed in the world at hand. In contrast I remember that we began corn cutting August 11, 1913, with the stalk not more than waist high and not a tassel showing. That was zero in crop years, and a marked contrast to those which have followed.

Get Day Wages Anyhow

A few farmers who would rather work for common day wages than to remain idle are donating their hay crop for that privilege. That is, the price they are being paid for baled hay delivered on the cars allows them fair wages for their labor and nothing at all for their hay. From \$5 to \$5.25 a ton is being paid here for baled prairie hay of the best quality on board the cars. In the past the usual wage for putting standing grass in the bale in the form of hay has been \$4 a ton. This price includes mowing, raking, sweeping the hay into the baler, wire, gasoline and baling, all workers to board themselves. This leaves about \$1 a ton for the haul to the railroad, and at that price for the usual haul of 5 miles it is little more than a "thank you" job. The owner of the hay gets what the boy shot at. Good judges tell me that under those conditions a very large part of the bluestem in this part of Kansas will remain uncut. The stockyards of our large primary markets now are about the only large buyers of native hay. Even there the consumption of alfalfa is increasing, and the demand for native hay decreases in like proportion.

Corn Sells Well Now!

All of what might be called the direct products of the soil seem likely to be very cheap this fall. For wheat of the best quality but 85 to 90 cents a bushel is paid locally as I write this, and but 35 cents a bushel is being offered for oats. Old corn sells for a fair price, but the new crop seems likely to start at a very low figure, even lower than in the pre-war years of 1910 to 1914. Predictions are made that the corn of 1928 will in local markets sell for no more than 50 cents a bushel, and I have heard farmers who fear the worst say that when the crop movement is greatest the price will drop as low as 35 cents a bushel. Potato producers in the Kaw Valley face a financial tragedy; I am told that they welcome truck haulers who will come to their fields and take the crop away at 35 cents a bushel, which is more than they can net if the crop is dug, sacked and shipped. These potato growers are in the same boat with the hay producers; they are offered harvesting costs for their product but nothing for the product itself. The potato producers of Northwest Nebraska, with their long and costly freight haul, see nothing but disaster ahead for 1928. One farmer writes that he expects to be offered 15 cents a bushel for his crop this fall.

Heifers \$100 a Head

If the direct products of the soil of our western farms seem likely to sell at very low prices, the finished products present an exact opposite condition. All livestock is bringing high prices, and poultry and dairy products are being produced at a profit. The moral seems to be that we should all

market our crops in a finished form, but I am afraid if we tried this, conditions shortly would be reversed and that livestock, poultry and dairy products would swamp the market. We don't need to be told to increase our livestock production; it will be done all too soon for the good of the industry. But as a sample of the prices now being paid for cattle let me give an example: We have on this farm 10 head of Hereford heifers past 2 years old, just common grade stock, which are to bring calves next spring. For these heifers we have been offered by shippers \$100 a head, and yesterday were told that if we would sell them at that price an additional present of \$25 would be given. The buyer tells us that we are foolish not to sell; that these heifers will bring more today than will both cow and calf in one year from this time. Perhaps, but if the herd is to be kept up one cannot sell of his best breeding stock even if high prices are offered.

Girls Scared the Boys!

Even tho the day was hot the annual Coffey county Grange picnic brought out a very large crowd one day this week. On the morning program was a ball game between the girls of Section and those of Lebo Creek. A heavy rain the night before kept the Lebo girls at home, but the Boy Scouts of Burlington took their place. Instead of of the "pudden" that the boys expected the girls gave them a scare, and the score stood 5 to 3 in favor of the girls at the end of the second inning, but after that the girls tired and in the end lost the game. I think it would be hard to find in the state a team of girls who play better ball than do those of Section, but, after all, baseball is not a girls' game. As played by girls it is like an elephant standing on his head; it is not done well, but you are surprised to see it done at all. In the afternoon another ball game was played by two country teams, which showed the folks that country boys have learned the game. Years ago a country nine stood no show at all with a town team, but today there is no great difference in their skill, even if the country boys do work hard all the week and have little opportunity to practice. Many other sports were pulled off at the same time the ball game was being played, but the fact that nearly all the large crowd watched the ball players indicates that baseball still remains our great national sport.

Life is Better in Kansas

Those who believe that city workers have all the best of it were given something to think about while listening to an intensely interesting talk given by Miss Haskins, of Olathe, on the subject "How the Other Half Lives." Miss Haskins lived the life of a working girl in Chicago in order to find out the actual life of the girls there who have to work under the conditions that obtain there. She told of her work, of how hard it was to obtain that work and of how exceedingly hard it was to live on the wages paid. A very large number of girls from the country homes of Coffey county heard this talk and, after hearing it, I don't think there was one but thanked God that she lived in Kansas, on a Kansas farm and under Kansas conditions. In this connection State Master Davis warned his hearers that every change that brought the state nearer to the drive and hurry of industrial life brought the Kansas people nearer to the conditions under which the most of our city population live. S. B. Haskins of Olathe, in a short but good address, brought to the minds of his hearers the fact that following other wars farm conditions suffered, but that better times followed, and that the farmer who used good judgment would again be the envy of his city brother.

As we understand the anti-Smithites among our Democratic friends, the South will be neither solid nor liquid this year.



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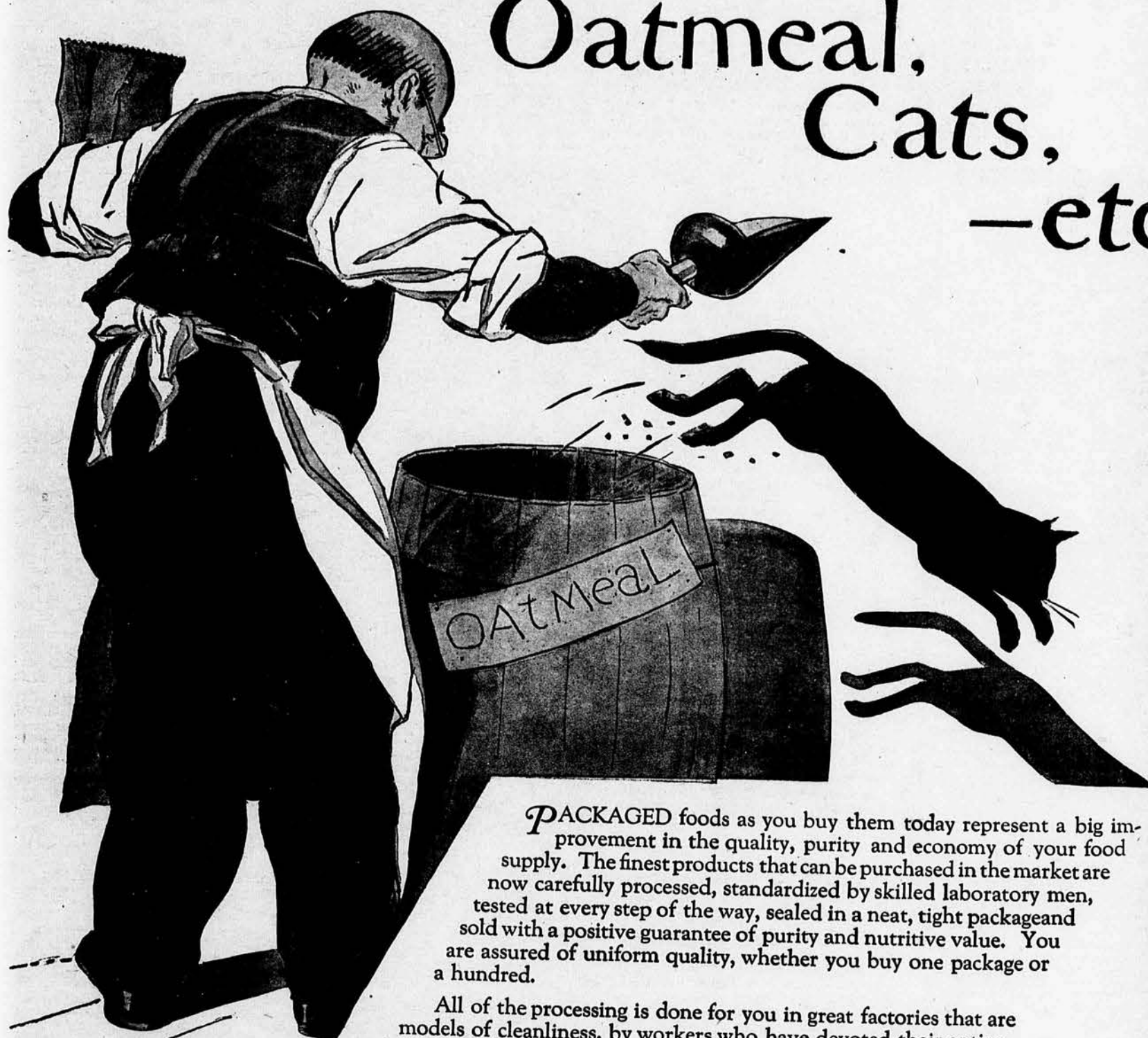
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What the Folks Are Saying

NEW poultry buildings and all repair work should be planned and completed, if possible, this month. If you are in doubt as to what type of a house to build or how to go about remodeling, write to the extension architect's office at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for a list of blueprints or the blueprints themselves and poultry house literature.

L. F. Payne.

Manhattan, Kan.

High Cow at K. S. A. C.

K. S. A. C. Korndyke Ina 702575, a Holstein-Friesian cow bred and owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, has recently completed, as a junior 4-year old, one of the largest butterfat records ever made at that institution. Her production in 365 days was 22,699.4 pounds of milk and \$49.92 pounds of butterfat. This is a Kansas state record for butterfat in this class, it replacing the record of \$35.57 pounds of fat made in 1921 by Lady Volga Colanthus Segis, owned by George Young & Son.

The record just completed is not "Ina's" first bid for fame, for, when milking with her first calf as a senior 2-year old, she produced 16,955.9 pounds of milk and 628.59 pounds of fat. That she should produce well was to be expected, since she is a daughter of that great old K. S. A. C. cow, Inka Hijaard Walker, that produced 21,068 pounds of milk and 775 pounds of fat at 7 years old. She is now past 12 years old, and still is producing and reproducing. "Inka" is sired by Walker Copia Champion, whose blood has contributed a great deal toward the success of several good Holstein herds in Kansas.

The sire of K. S. A. C. Korndyke Ina is Campus Sir Korndyke Quad, a son of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De-Kol, in service at K. S. A. C. for several years. This bull is the sire of many good cows in that herd, his 12 tested daughters as 2-year olds averaging 12,745 pounds of milk and 453 pounds of fat. Compared with the 2-year old records of the dams, the daughters show an average increase of 803 pounds of milk and 52 pounds of fat.

"Ina" is bred to freshen at a favorable time, and it is quite possible that with greater age and development she may make even a larger record than the one just completed.

An interesting thing concerning this cow is the fact that she is a twin. Her twin sister, K. S. A. C. Korndyke Inka, is a somewhat smaller cow and one quite different in type. Her record made as a junior 2-year old was considerably less than "Ina's," it being 14,824.9 pounds of milk and 511.55 pounds of fat.

H. W. Cave.

Manhattan, Kan.

A Cheap Feed Made Cheaper

Men who couldn't afford high priced feeds and who had to cut expenses on every corner have been the most loyal and enthusiastic friends of the silo. When they found silo filling costs higher than necessary and the work of filling harder than they liked, these dairymen and feeders turned their attention to cutting costs and lightening labor. Rather than allow their silos to stand wastefully idle and to operate without a feed which gave them 30 to 35 per cent greater returns for their corn crop, they managed instead to eliminate a great deal of unpleasant silo-filling backache and to make this cheap, corn-belt roughage still cheaper.

The old silo filling ring has passed out of the picture in many sections of the Corn Belt, and the small crew of two, three or four men has taken its place. Under the old method, the silo owner was compelled to spend two or three weeks exchanging work with his neighbors every fall. With the new plan he fills his own silo when his corn is ready without waiting for anyone else to finish first and without hiring extra men.

Small, individually owned and operated ensilage cutters driven by the farm tractor or an electric motor have made possible this minimum expenditure of man labor. Present day, small or medium sized cutters will take feed very nicely without a man at the feed table, experience shows, while it is becoming more generally conceded every year that a "tramp" inside the silo also is unnecessary. Thus, the man on

the wagon is the only one needed at the silo. He can start the tractor or motor when he comes in with his load by the turn of a crank or by closing a switch and can level out the silage in the silo after he has unloaded if he wishes. In many instances farmers have filled silo alone in this way, although crews of two or three men are more common.

Bundle loading attachments for the corn binder save a great deal of heavy lifting for some farmers, while others build low, underslung racks which are not expensive, but which make the job of loading heavy, green bundles much less tiresome.

Silo owners who are fortunate enough to live near an electric "high" line have found that a 5 horsepower motor will operate a small cutter at very low cost. By keeping the speed of the cutter down to about 450 R. P. M., by feeding evenly and by keeping the cutter knives sharp, they have been able to make electricity an efficient source of motive power, which fits in well with the small crew idea. The small farm tractor is still the most popular unit, however.

Substitution of the small crew for the filling "ring" and the elimination of two or three unnecessary jobs have antiquated the old argument that silo filling was too expensive. Farmers who think that silo filling is too hard work can make use of the bundle loading attachment in the field or of the low slung rack bed. Besides the saving in labor and expense, the small crew idea has other advantages. Getting the crop in the silo just at the right time without waiting for a neighbor to fill first insures a higher quality of silage. Spending several days filling the silo gives its contents a chance to settle and increases its capacity. The housewife also benefits because she is spared the trouble and worry of cooking for a crew of "extra" men.

Because of a shortage of hay this year, which is serious in many sections, experiment stations thruout the Corn Belt are suggesting an increased use of silage for both beef cattle and dairy cows. No other feed will take its place in the ration of the dairy cow, no other roughage will put such cheap gains on the beef steer, and no other method of handling the corn crop will return as great a profit an acre to the owner.

Bert S. Gittins.

Chicago, Ill.

'Tis a Sound Change

Agricultural co-operation is comparatively a new movement. It has all the strength and possibilities of youth, but at the same time we can see that with maturity there will come greater co-ordination of activities and greater capacity for service. There is conclusive evidence that the co-operative associations are better managed than ever before, and that they are gaining in financial strength. The experience of farmers in co-operative marketing, furthermore, has increased materially their knowledge of marketing problems. Research agencies are giving attention to the special problems of co-operative organizations. Many of the larger associations have established their own departments of economic and statistical research.

We have then, at the present time, a group of several thousand, probably as many as 13,000, co-operative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States. Many of these are large-scale organizations. In 1927 approximately 150 each did a business exceeding a million dollars. The annual business of several exceeds 50 million dollars each.

On the business side we find increased efficiency in management. Further improvements are possible and necessary, but during the last five or 10 years great progress has been made. From the point of view of membership relations, there are equally encouraging developments. Teaching of co-operative marketing in agricultural high schools, and short-time schools held in several states are giving farm people a better understanding of the meaning and purposes of co-operation. Consequently, the present-day growth of co-operative organizations is generally sound and permanent.

Washington, D. C. W. M. Jardine.

A hen's first laying season is her most profitable.

The GIZZARD CAPSULE

For Round, Taps and Pin

Worms in Poultry

An **INSOLUBLE** capsule containing medicines for all three kinds of intestinal worms. Being insoluble, it passes through the mouth, throat, crop and stomach to the gizzard, where it is ground up like a grain of corn, pouring the full strength undiluted medicine directly into the intestines upon the worms.

It is 5 times as effective as worm remedies given in the food or drink, which dilutes and weakens them; it is 3 1/2 times as effective as soluble capsules dissolving in the crop. Far better for the birds, too,



as there can be no absorption of medicine in crop or stomach to cause sickness, throw off feed or

laying. Fanciers, hatcheries, public institutions and flock owners everywhere have already used millions of GIZZARD CAPSULES. "A wonderful invention, and even better than your claims," says C. A. Paxton of the Lenexa (Kans.) Leghorn Farm.

Prepared in two sizes: Adult, for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule package, \$1; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7; 1,000 for \$12; 5,000 for \$55. Chick Size (used 1 for chicks 1 to 2 lbs., turks 2 to 4 lbs., 2 for chicks 2 to 4 lbs., turks 4 to 6 lbs.) \$1 per 100; \$4.50 per 500; \$5 per 1,000.

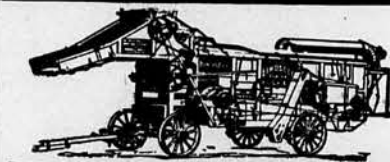
A Liberal Trial

We want every poultry raiser to try a free sample of this wonderful capsule—not just one to look at, but enough to treat a pen of a dozen birds; to see how easy to give, how quick, certain, safe and satisfactory the results. Send name and address and state number of poultry owned.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 462 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Germozone, Flu-Koff, and other famous poultry medicines. Sold by dealers at 10,000 towns.

Germozone Twice a week in the drink is a wonderful preventive of diarrhea, digestive disorders, and intestinal infections caused from germs picked up with the food or drink. Keeps the crop pure and sweet. Prevents and corrects. Excellent also for colds, roup, canker and all mucous membrane disorders. Used and recommended for more than 30 years by thousands of poultry raisers. Liquid form, at dealers (see that the bottle bears our label). Tablet form for mailing, 200 tablets, \$1.50 postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 462 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



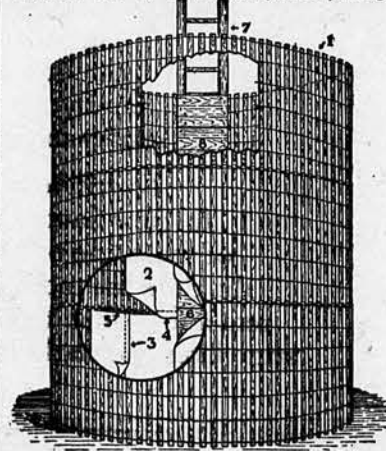
CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED IS VALUABLE
INSIST ON ITS BEING HULLED WITH A BIRDSSELL HULLER

Frequently our customers report their "Birdsell" paying for itself the first season—"Birdsell" hullers are seed savers and money makers—a special machine built for a special purpose in 8 sizes and styles for every need and power.

WRITE DEPT. H,
BIRDSSELL MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO

Patented Jan. 24, 1928. Other patents pending.



This invention enables **EVERY FARMER** to own a silo. The cost is a mere fraction of a permanent silo; the results the same. Just as much milk from the ensilage and no fortune invested. Complete—can be erected in an hour's time. Write for information.
THE JOHN H. VON STEEN CO.,
Dept. K, Beatrice, Nebraska

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 17)

On two occasions, the merchant had not taken out a license because he did not expect to handle anything on commission that year, but during the year it became necessary to handle a few shipments on commission. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, an investigation was made, which resulted in these firms entering a plea of guilty to the violation of this act, for which they paid a fine amounting to more than the cost of the license.

Two or three cases have been brought to our attention of a consignment to an unlicensed person and no returns received, but when the matter was brought to our attention, the person had seemingly vanished with all the receipts, and nothing could be done about it.

The main purpose of the law is to protect the consignor of farm produce from dishonest practices, and to insure a correct and complete accounting for all money received for the produce consigned. The honest man may meet financial difficulties and be unable to make a complete return to the consignor. A surety bond in such cases protects the consignor to the extent of \$2,000. We would urge shippers of farm produce such as country elevators, farmers' unions and growers to make sure that the firm to whom they consign the product is licensed under the Kansas Commission Merchants Act. You may avoid a loss by so doing. The Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture is at your service in matters of this nature, as well as in matters pertaining to other phases of its work. We shall appreciate information concerning complaints under this act or of any apparent violation of the act.

Cheyenne—We have been having ideal corn weather, and the crop has been making a wonderful growth. Roads are in bad condition. This has been a fine year on the summer fallow, and next year's crop should be very satisfactory. Livestock is doing well, but flies are numerous.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Continued rainy weather has delayed threshing from the shock, and a high percentage of the grain is being stacked. There is of course some danger of loss if the wheat is stacked too wet—and it also may not keep after it is threshed. Corn is making an excellent growth.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Threshing out of the shock has been completed. The Kaw river was out of its banks for 10 days. There likely will be a heavy loss of corn, as about 200,000 bushels of growing corn were under water in that time. Wheat, 85c; corn, 75c.—J. G. Engle.

Edwards—Corn is doing well, but a rain would be of help to it. A large amount of plowing has been done for next year's wheat crop. The "hoppers" are doing some damage to alfalfa. Wheat, 85c; corn, 90c; cream, 38c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having some very warm weather recently. Cattle buyers are numerous these days. Threshing machines are still running; wheat fields were good and the quality was excellent. Pastures contain plenty of grass. Farm help is scarce. Corn, 75c; wheat, 85c; eggs, 23c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Harvey—Plowing for wheat is about all done. A general rain is needed for the corn and feed crops. The weather has been very warm. Wheat, 84c; corn, 84c; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; potatoes, 70c; cabbage, 2c; broilers, 22c; heavy hens, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—With the coming of dry weather recently the last of the wheat was cut. It had, of course, been damaged greatly by the wet weather. Threshing is now in progress. Corn is doing well, but a good rain would be of value to the crop. Fall sales have started; cattle and hogs sell unusually well.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—The heavy rains of the first part of the month have been of great help to crops. Potato digging is going on, but the price is very low. Livestock is doing well. Considerable road work is being done.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Shock threshing is finished; there is still some stack threshing to do. A few public sales are being held, with good prices prevailing. Considerable road work is being done. There is an excellent prairie hay crop. The wheat acreage will be reduced for the crop of 1929. Hard wheat, 81c; soft wheat, 81c; corn, 90c.—J. N. McLane.

Neosho—Threshing is about completed; some of the wheat had been damaged greatly by the wet weather. Sorghum and the other row crops are in excellent condition. Livestock is doing well, although the big black flies are numerous. Wheat plowing is almost finished. Wheat, 83c; corn, 80c; kafir, 75c; hens, 19c; flax, 1.65; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 39c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Good progress is being made with threshing; both the quality and the yield of wheat are good. The combines were operated very late this year, despite weedy fields.—James McHill.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have been receiving plenty of moisture, and corn and the other spring crops are doing well. Most of the wheat land has been plowed. Grass is in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. We have an ample supply of farm labor. Some real estate is changing hands at good prices. Wheat, 89c; hens, 17c; springs, 22c; butterfat, 39c.—Art McAnany.

Republic—A week of fair weather has allowed farmers to make progress with their work, especially haying and threshing. Many of the folks also are plowing for wheat, with the soil in excellent condition. Corn is doing very well most places, although a few fields have been damaged by winds. Roads are rough. Cream, 45c; eggs, 22c; springs, 23c; wheat, 88c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—The weather has been reasonably dry recently, and excellent progress has been made with farm work. Much of the plowing has been done. Many of the folks have been working in the hay fields. Wheat, 75c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—A rain would be of help to the row crops. Wheat yields were good this year where there was no hail damage. Wheat, 85c; milo, 1.35 a cwt.; corn, 75c; barley, 50c; cream, 37c; hens, 15c; fry, 23c.—R. L. Creamer.

Wallace—The weather has been ideal recently. Pastures are turning brown, but

livestock is doing mighty well on the grass. Cream, 38c; eggs, 21c.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—We are in need of rain, as the ground is getting very dry. A great deal of alfalfa is being cut and baled. Past progress is being made in plowing land for wheat. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well, although flies are numerous. Corn and kafir are making a fine growth. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 41c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

May Your Machinery Serve

(Continued from Page 3)

ful equipment is home-made. This is a layout that can be duplicated on a great many Kansas farms.

The shop and its equipment were handy man for Mr. Marks when he braced the churn on the side wall out on the enclosed back porch, and placed the pump and washing machine so that all three can be operated by the portable gasoline engine. All of the pulleys needed for these operations were home-made or made over, and the long drive shaft was made out of part of an old side-delivery rake. Over in one corner of the porch is a made-over generator that charges the radio batteries.

Mr. Marks didn't balk at big jobs, either. He and his son built the 36 by 72 foot barn. All of the framework is native lumber taken from the farm. The boxing is new lumber. The manure spreader is pulled out of the driveway of the barn, the tractor is backed in and hooked up to the grinder that stands just outside the grain bins, and the feed grinding job is a simple matter.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Mrs. C. M. Rice, Hardy, Neb. Fifteen pure bred S. C. Rhode Island Red pullets, six months old and weight 3½ pounds each. Charles A. Kisby, Morganville. Dark brown 14 by 16 foot, 18-ounce stack cover. Fred Larabee, Benton. Brown hand bag lined with yellow material containing check for \$231.39 on the Paugh & Co. Commission firm of Wichita, made payable to Fred Larabee, dated August 8, 1928; one \$5 bill; 1 lady's yellow gold wrist watch with black wrist band, value \$30; 1 man's yellow gold hunting case watch with South Bend works No. 894921, 17-jewel, letter "G" engraved on back of case, \$35 value; 1 lady's white gold engagement ring, small diamond setting, set fastened with prongs, \$75 value. Note: Mr. Larabee personally offers a reward of \$50 for the return of this stolen property and a \$100 reward for arrest and conviction of the thief.

Anton Kowalski, Ellinwood. Set heavy work harness with leather fly nets, one harness with breeching, lines 20 feet long and 1¼ inches wide, one line riveted with copper rivets, one bridle has straight bit, the other being a "Success" bit. Fly nets fastened with staples on large straps, all leather 2¼-inch traces with iron clip at hame bolt, wooden hames.

F. A. Gras, Smith Center. Fifty Plymouth Rock pullets, weight from 2½ to 3 pounds each. J. W. Baumgartner, Cullison. Bay mare, weight 1,000 pounds, heavy mane and tail, fore-top clipped close, tip of left ear split, small white spots in left eye.

Mrs. W. J. Howe, Wakeeney. Young chickens.

S. C. Rollins, Latham. Three young red pigs.

Mrs. Ella Dunn, Greeley. Forty Barred Rock chickens, weight 2¼ pounds each.

Paul R. Brown, Olathe. Set of Yankee breeching harness.

Arma H. Hostetter, Harper. Kerosene, and a new 5-gallon milk can.

W. E. Stout, Oakley. Gasoline, tools and machinery parts.

Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, Lewis. Thirty-five foot 5-16-inch chain.

William Paul, Weskan. 150 mixed chickens, some pure bred White Wyandottes and the remainder crossed with White Wyandottes, hens and fliers.

B. E. Parr, Larned. Two automobile robes and a fountain pen. Robes valued at \$13; one red and black check with fringe and the other red and brown check. Mottled green fountain pen valued at \$1.50.

C. D. Mosler, Oswego. Fifty bushels of wheat stolen in a car and a truck.

C. B. Churchill, Ness City. Two Ford tires and tubes.

Roy German, Coldwater. McCormick-Deering combine radiator, kit of tools and a 5 pound bucket of grease.

A. H. Morris, Colby. Mattress, small oil stove, looking glass, trunk and suit case, dishes and other household articles.

J. J. Myers, Louisburg. Eighty White Leghorns, 1¼ pounds and 20 White Leghorn 2-pound chickens.

Different

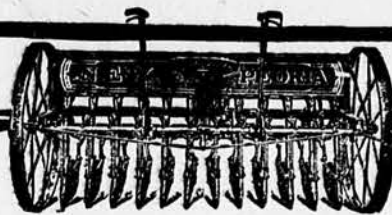
"I got my start thru picking up a pin."

"Yes? I suppose the merchant was impressed by your carefulness in picking it up, called you back and made you head of the firm."

"No, I picked up the pin, and sold it for a thousand dollars. It had a big diamond in it."

Prodigal Sons

They had lunch in Bakersfield on their return trip with Ray Beckley who is feeding hogs there.—Oregon paper.



Peoria DRILL

Costs Less to Own the Best

New Peoria Disc Shoe Drill makes seeds germinate, sprout, grow, head-out, ripen EVENLY. No other is so successful in producing uniform stands of higher grade. No other has famous Disc Shoe, guaranteed Disc Bearings or quick replaceable Wood Brake Pins. If something should lodge in grain-feed, you can only break a "wood pin"—whittle a new one and go on.

Exclusive Disc Shoes save \$10.00 in seed. Guaranteed Disc Bearings save \$10.00 in repairs. Wood Brake Pins save \$10.00 in time—total \$30.00 (average conditions)—and still new Peoria are priced no higher than ordinary drills.

Write These Owners:

John Boston, Goodwill, Oklahoma, took First Prize with "Peoria" made crops against whole world at Dry Farming Congress.

Henry Logan, Livingston, Ky., M. Rummer, Pomeroy, Wash., paid for new Peoria Drills first year from increased yield after testing with other drills in same field.

New Peoria Drills made in all sizes for all grains; plain or fertilizer; horse or tractor. Write for prices.

Disc Shoe

(Exclusive Feature)

Disc cuts thrash, hard ground; shoe forms furrow; seeds drop at uniform depth on packed seed bed that draws and holds moisture; covered instantly—all seeds safe from birds and wind.



PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER CO.
4016 N. PERRY AVE.
PEORIA, ILL.



Ask Henry Praeger

why he won't plant an acre of wheat without first cleaning, grading and treating his seed for smut—with a

Calkins Combination Cleaner—Grader—Treater

Mr. Praeger is 1927 Kansas State Wheat King. He knows it pays to prepare seed the Calkins way. Thousands of Calkins Machines are making money for their owners. Why not for you? Write for free descriptive literature.

Calkins Manufacturing Co.
Hutchinson Kansas

Get at Least 20% More for Your Corn

BY using modern, scientific storage methods you can protect your crops from fire, mould, rats and excessive moisture. You can cure soft and green corn. You can dry your grain without cooking it. And you can safely hold your crops until market prices reach their peak.

The new booklet, "Increasing Farm Profits Thru Better Storage Methods," is now ready. It is distributed FREE by The Better Storage Bureau and gives you the latest and most authentic information.

The supply is limited, so get your name and address in early for a FREE copy of this valuable book. Write The Better Storage Bureau, 314 E. Broad St. Dept. 119 Columbus, Ohio.

6 Magazines for \$1.75

CLUB No. H-191
McCall's Magazine.....
Woman's World.....
People's Home Journal.....
Modern Homemaking.....
American Poultry Journal.....
Household Magazine.....

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

SOMETHING NEW!

SANDWICH Galvanized Copper Alloy Steel Elevator

Double-armed Against Rust and Decay
Longer Life—No Extra Cost

BOOK FREE. Our illustrated catalog showing both Portable and Bucket Elevators will be sent FREE. Write for it NOW.

SANDWICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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BRANCH HOUSES
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Kansas City, Mo.
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DR. SALSBUARY'S KAMALA COMBINATION WORM CAPSULES FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

Each capsule contains Kamala and other drugs that kill Tape, Round and Pin Worms. Nearly 10,000,000 used by large breeders of poultry and state institutions. No waste or guesswork, does not make birds sick.

\$5-\$1.00, 100-\$1.75, 200-\$3.00, 500-\$6.75, 1,000-\$12.00; postpaid and guaranteed. State age and breed of birds when ordering.

DR. J. E. SALSBUARY
205 WATER STREET CHARLES CITY, IOWA
Specialist in Poultry Diseases—Consultation by Letter Free

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. Erect Early. Blowing in. Blowing Down. Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS·FREE·FAIR
TOPEKA
SEPT. 8-15
BIGGER AND BETTER



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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS, WELL MARKED. Yellow legs. Good combs. Guaranteed. 75c immediate delivery. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

September Chicks

Make holiday broilers and spring layers. Buy now and be assured of both. W. Wyandottes, Buff Barred, White Rocks, Reds, 100, \$9; 200, \$17.50; 500, \$43.00; Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$10; 200, \$19.50; Light Brahmas, 100, \$12; 200, \$23.50; Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, assorted heavies, 100, \$8; 200, \$15.50; 500, \$38. Leftovers, 100, \$7.50; 200, \$14.50. We pay postage and guarantee live delivery. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED MARCH HATCHED PULLETS and cockerels. Flock headed by 300-egg Tancred male. Fine and vigorous. \$1.50 each. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

BREEDING STOCK, BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Heavy yearling hens. High trapnest records. Imported blood. Reasonably priced. Frazer Poultry Farm, R. R. 5, Topeka, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

POULTRY REMEDIES

TRY STENGER'S POULTRY TONIC FOR chicken troubles. Stenger, 1118 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

PAFEC ENSILAGE CUTTER N. 13, complete. Good running order. Easy Hammer mill brand new. Two screens. Earl Hodgins, Belleville, Kan.

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

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

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

LUMBER

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

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

PURE CERTIFIED TURKEY RED SEED Wheat. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.

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

KANRED SEED WHEAT, CERTIFIED \$2.00; non-certified \$1.25. Fifty bushels, 15c less per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Ks.

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

IMPROVED BURBANK SEED WHEAT, clear of rye, certified, 53 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Kan.

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

Black Hull Seed Wheat

PURE, CERTIFIED, PRICE \$1.50 PER bushel sacked F. O. B. Pawnee Rock or Sublette, Kan. Pure Superhard Blackhull, \$2.00. Claud F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Tonn's Redhull Wheat

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

TRUCK LINE—PAYING WELL, ON GOOD road. New enclosed truck. Books open for inspection. Sell half interest to right party who could operate (at salary). \$3,500 will handle. Write W. F. Leonard, 113 E. 17th, Topeka, Kan.

PAINTS

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

TOBACCO

SMOKING, GUARANTEED HOMESPUN. 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.00. R. Orr, Cottagegrove, Tenn.

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

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

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

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

DOGS

FOX TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE. Albert Cunningham, Hope, Kan.

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

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES \$5.00, females \$3.00. Porter Guttery, Alton, Kan.

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

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

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

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES sired by 100-lb. show dog, \$5-\$10. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-TERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

MUSKRATS

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 20c. GROSS Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

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

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

HONEY

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

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

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES

USED MOTORCYCLES BARGAINS. ALL makes. Lowest prices. Shipped on approval. New easy payment plan. Motorcycle parts—supplies Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, "Largest Motorcycle Dealer in the West," Denver, Colo.

CORN HARVESTER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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



The Activities of Al Acres—"Thanks! Come Again," Says Slim

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BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD
carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City
Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—8 PUREBRED SHORTHORN
heifer calves weight 300 to 500 pounds.
Very reasonable. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kan.

SELECTED WELL MARKED HOLSTEIN
or Jersey heifer calves; limited number,
\$15; second choice, \$12.50; beef breeds, \$10;
orders filled promptly; satisfaction guaran-
teed. Arnold Dairy Calf Co., 632 Livestock
Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

HOGS

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

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

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

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TWO MILK GOAT NANNIES, ONE BILLY.
O. A. Sullivan, Parker, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SPRING
rams, \$25 each. E. M. Wayne, Burling-
ton, Kan.

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

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, NOT
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wood, Kan.

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SHEPHERD PONIES, GENTLE FOR
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IMP. IRRIGATED FARMS, part alfalfa, de-
pendable water rights; ranches, non-irri-
gated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

SECTION Improved rich loam \$20. Acre
crop this year will pay for land. South-
east Colo. H. H. Hooker, Campo, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Eastern Colorado land. 480 a.
wheat and stock raising. Fine soil. Creek
thru pasture. Six-room house, barn, outbuild-
ings, windmill, tanks. Grove. 2 1/2 miles to
county seat. Consolidated school. No trades.
Terms. Address C. F. Rouze, Owner, 616 W.
Meyer Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

FOR SALE: 80-acre farm 2 miles from town.
Address Lock Box 115, Cuba, Kan.

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

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

BUY—Your wheat land direct from owners
and some money. Write for list. Marshall's,
Garden City, Kan.

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

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

JEWELL COUNTY, KANSAS, corn and alfalfa
farms for sale at right prices. Write
for list. B. H. Fulton, Formoso, Kan.

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

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

SOUTHEASTERN Kansas farms and poul-
try ranches; pre-war prices; write us
your wants. Southwestern Land Co., Thayer,
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FOR SALE: 320 A. Coffey Co., 120 cultiva-
tion, 200 fine pasture. Well watered. Gal-
vanized stock barn. Write Mary Cochran,
Olivet, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. grain farm on 408 gravel
highway. Large barn, good cottage, fine
water, some timber. J. M. Reed, owner,
Kanopolis, Kan.

FOR SALE, at bargain prices. Good new
level wheat land in Wallace county, Kan-
sas. For information write Albert Monson,
Sharon, Springs, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE: Improved 160 acre bottom
farm; 8-room house, full basement; 2
miles from town. Estate settlement. \$75 per
acre. O. J. Schendel, Vassar, Kan.

FOR SALE: Fine 60 A. suburban farm
home; one of the show places of Eastern
Kansas, 80 miles south of Kansas City.
Sewell Land Company, Garnett, Kan.

RICH Western wheat land. "Up Against Big
Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 bu. One
crop pay for \$20 to \$35 acre land. Extra
easy terms. Land Co-op Co., Garden City, Ks.

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

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

FOR SALE: Fine 80 acre home. Good house,
chicken house; garage; (hollow tile) barn
44x70, ideal for dairying; poultry; truck
raising, etc. Price \$12,000 cash. Ph. 2224
Mail Route 6-33 Edmund Mills, Sterling, Ks.

5330-ACRE COMANCHE COUNTY,
KANSAS RANCH
2200 acres in cultivation. 3000 acres good
for wheat, 80 acres of alfalfa. 1230 acres
which is suitable for alfalfa. 14 room house,
MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT. Hen houses,
cattle barns, horse barns, granary, wells,
windmills, cattle sheds, hog sheds, silo and
5 other ordinary sets of improvements. Taxes
\$2000. Priced at \$150,000. A. Ed. P. Seymour
Realtor, 12 E. Sherman St., Hutchinson, Ks.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—Crystal Springs Poultry and
Truck farm near Kansas City. Modern fur-
nished home and well equipped hatchery
and poultry buildings on this fertile 4-acre
farm. John Fanin, R. F. D. No. 2, Kansas
City, Kan.

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

4,000 ACRES Kearny county wheat land;
ideal cattle ranch; 2 sets improvements;
5 miles front on Santa Fe and Arkansas
River; 2,500 acres wheat and 1,500 acres alfalfa
land; \$75,000 in 10 equal payments, 6
per cent; no trade. J. L. Smalley, 715 Kan-
sas Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Stock Ranch for Sale

1000+ acres in Rock county, Kansas. 5
miles from county seat, 1/2 mile to highway.
100 A. good farm land, 900 acres good
grass, water system, fair buildings. Big corn
crop is assured. Hogs, cattle or sheep will
show a profit here. Price is \$22,500. One
third down, balance long time 5% interest.
No commissions.

E. M. SMART,

Hicks Hotel Stockton, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

TEXAS

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

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

WASHINGTON

SMALL DAIRY FARM IN STEVENS COUN-
TY. We will help you to own your own
dairy. 50,000 acres of fertile cut over tim-
berlands to choose from. 12 years to pay,
6% interest. Loans made for improvements
and stock. Let us drive you out and introduce
you to your future neighbors, and they will
tell you their experience. Detailed information
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in our office. We will drive you out any time,
Sundays and holidays included. STEVENS
COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Simons
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LOOK AHEAD. A farm home in Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washing-
ton or Oregon will provide for you and your
family. Low prices and easy terms. Write
for literature (mentioning state), to H. W.
Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St.
Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENING

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

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

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have ex-
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poultry raising and dairying with mild
climate and excellent scenic surround-
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Write for Free Book on state you pre-
fer. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy,
Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul,
Minn.

WANTED TO BUY

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Oscar Grant & Son, located at Beagle, in
Linn county, Kansas, will hold a reduction
sale September 27, at which time they will
sell 55 head of registered Herefords, 40
registered and high grade Jerseys, and 150
spotted Poland Chinas. This will be one
of the big sale events of Eastern Kansas
this year.

L. E. McCulley, Duroc breeder of Pomona,
announces a sale to be held October 12.
Mr. McCulley is one of the progressive
breeders of Eastern Kansas and gives his
hogs the care that insures proper growth
and development. He has about 75 spring
pigs from which he will select 45 head of
top boars and gilts for the October sale,
most of them sired by his herd boar Stills
Sensation, a son of Great Sensation.

Wichita has voted bonds for the purpose
of enlarging the Forum. This increased
capacity insures the enlarged success of the
Kansas National Live Stock Show to be
held in the Forum, November 12, 13, 14
and 15. According to O. R. Peterson, assist-
ant secretary, everything points to the big-
gest show in the history of the organiza-
tion. The Wichita National follows the big
Omaha show and the Kansas City Royal
is the week after. Big exhibitors from all
parts of the country are planning to make
the whole circuit.

One of the biggest and strongest institu-
tions of its kind is the Robert Hazlett Here-
ford ranch located at El Dorado. Known
as Hazford Place, 7,000 acres of highly
cultivated farm and pasture land is given
over to breeding, care and developing of
modern Herefords. The herd now numbers
about 600 head, half of which are females
of breeding age. A definite type is ad-
hered to and probably no other Hereford
herd in America has been so rigidly culled
for the past several years. Show herds
are picked annually from this herd and
all of the big fairs and shows are made and
it is considered quite an honor to breed an
animal good enough to win in competition
with one bred at Hazford Place.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



I have a letter from Petracek Bros., Ober-
lin, asking me to claim their sale date, Feb-
ruary 20, in the sale date column of the
Kansas Farmer. They will sell Chester
White bred sows on that date and the sale
will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

What has always been known as the old
Sells circus farm, four miles east of Topeka
is now Woodlawn Farm and the home of a
big Guernsey dairy and breeding establish-
ment. Mr. C. C. Talbot, formerly a Dick-
inson county farmer and dairyman, is the
managing partner and it is very likely the
largest herd of Guernseys in the state.

John D. Henry, LeCompton, breeder of
big type Polands, has a dandy lot of early
spring boars, well grown and well bred, that
are for sale any time you want them. They
are certainly good and you can have your
pick if you buy now. The breeding is of the
very best and most popular. The farm is
about a mile south of Big Springs, which
is on highway 40 about 10 miles east of
Topeka.

The stockholders of the Clay County Fair
Association voted in a stockholders' meet-
ing recently to sell the fair grounds to Clay
county and the deal that has been up for
several months was completed and Clay
county now owns the fair grounds and the
big free gate fair the week of September 4-7
will be a good place for exhibitors that show
at Belleville to drop in for the week between
that fair and the Free Fair at Topeka.

Shadow Lawn Farm, D. L. Wheelock's
Jersey farm adjoining Clay Center on the
west and on highway 40, is the home of
Island bred cows and an Island bred herd
sire and some specimens of the herd will
be at the Free Fair at Topeka and the
State Fair at Hutchinson. The foundation
is being laid here for one of the greatest
herds of Jerseys in the west if not in the
whole country.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair
opens at Belleville next Monday, August 27,
and lasts all week. In many respects it
rivals the big free fair at Topeka and
even the state fair at Hutchinson. It will
be a great livestock show this year as well
as the best agricultural show ever held that
far west at least and will prove a revela-
tion to those who have not been familiar
with what that big fair has been doing the
last few years. New barns, a new grand-
stand and other modern establishments
have been added this year and it is truly

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for cash, no matter where located, par-
ticularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co.,
615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

a great fair and one that no family in
Northwest Kansas at least should fail to
visit next week. It is a big, clean show all
the way thru and the big program every
afternoon and night is worth seeing. There
will be good racing and something doing all
the time.

The American Royal, the final battle
ground for the livestock exhibitors from the
more than a dozen big state fairs and ex-
hibitions promises to be greater than ever.
The dates are November 17-24, and more
than \$75,000 in cash prizes will be awarded
to the winners in the livestock classes. The
premium list is just out and ready to mail
to all interested in the big show who write
for it. The show is held in the American
Royal Livestock building, a big fine home
erected especially for the American Royal.

J. M. Barnett, Dehison, has developed a
real herd of Holsteins. At the head of his
herd is Sir Gerben Bess Bull and seven of
his eight nearest dams averaged 1,130
pounds of butter in one year. It is also
the home of Barnettum Beauty, who holds
fifth place in the honor list 1927-28 class B.
He will have three head in the Northeast
Kansas Breeders' herd at Topeka and Hutch-
inson this fall and will consign to two or
three of Dr. Mott's consignment sales this
fall and winter.

Among new sale dates claimed for W. H.
Mott, Holstein sale manager, this week, is
the Manuel Nelson sale at Burdick, the I. V.
Coleman sale at Valley Falls, and the South-
ern Kansas sale at Wichita. All these sales
and others already claimed will be adver-
tised in the Kansas Farmer in due time.
Several of them are dispersal sales and some
are consignment sales made by the members
of district organizations in Kansas who have
employed Dr. Mott to manage them. On
November 2, Dr. Mott is holding a big dis-
solution sale at his farm, Maplewood Farm,
near Herington, to close up a partnership
with his present partner, who is going on a
farm for himself.

The rubber industry and the scrap-
iron trade are the latest to choose
dictators. The motto of business is
"Hitch your wagon to a czar."

Nothing else dispels the allure of
the Good Old Days, so called, like a
short journey thru the family album.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon
Winners at the Kansas State Fair,
Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood
of \$5000 and \$8000 imported Bulls,
Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and
females not related. Reg., trans-
test, load free. Deliver 3 head
150 miles free. Phone.
BANKS & SONS, Pratt, Kansas



DUROC HOGS

BRED SOWS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands

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

Spotted Poland Pigs

Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. Champion
blood lines. Earl C. Jones, Florence, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands

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

Poland Boars and Gilts

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

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in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

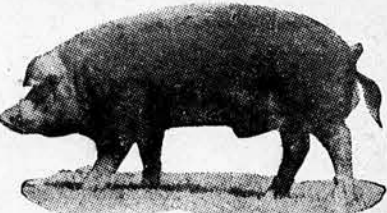
Dispersion Sale of Registered Durocs

At the farm adjoining the city of

Meade, Kansas

Tuesday, September 4

100 HEAD—Consisting of sows and
gilts bred to Sunflower Monarch or Col.
Pathleader for fall farrow. Herd boars.
Spring boars and gilts, unrelated.
Sunflower Monarch, 2nd prize Junior
boar at Kansas State Fair, 1927.
Write for catalogue.



INNIS DUROC FARM, MEADE, KANSAS

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

With What You Save on their Clothes

**You Can Buy
the Children's Shoes
in the J. C. Penney
store nearest you**

YOU will recognize the articles illustrated on this page as *splendid values!* And these are just a very few in every J. C. Penney Company department store. Everything the children need for school wear, you can choose here.

How, you ask, can the quality be so high, the prices so much lower?

It is because this business is founded on a principle—giving you always the very utmost for your money! Is it any wonder we have grown in 25 years from an humble shop in Wyoming to the largest group of department stores in the world? Today there are over 1000 J. C. Penney Company stores all over the United States. Women's response to *extra values* has caused this marvelous increase.

And because we now buy children's clothing for

over 1000 stores, we purchase at a better price than ever. These savings we pass on to you. We grow by giving. You can see the results of our enormous buying power in everything in our stores.

That is why you can purchase the children's clothing at so much less. You actually have enough money left over to buy them nice, new shoes.

Start them off to school this Fall, better dressed than ever, yet spend no more!

There is a J. C. Penney Company department store near you.

For Girls in their 'Teens—a Suede Cloth Coat (center) in the very colors, the smart lines that young New York is wearing. Collar and "serpentine" cuffs of badger-dyed mandel. A range of styles at \$24.75. A tiered ruffle skirt and clever pearl ornament add Paris touches to the frock of navy blue Canton Crepe. See our many offerings at \$14.75.

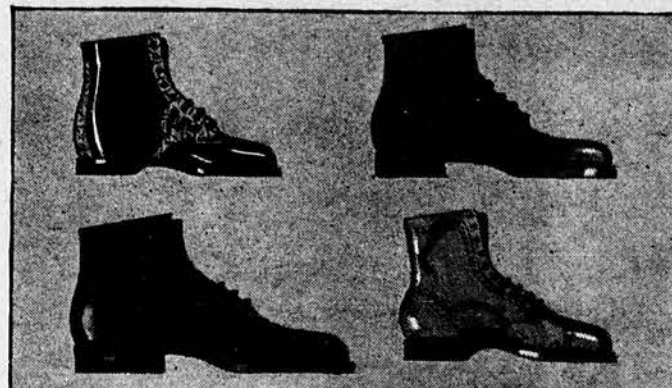
Boys' "True Blue" Blouse—(left) Fast color figured percale; blue, grey or striped chambray; with a fineness of quality, making and finishing that doesn't come often at 69c.

Smart Coat—for the Girl of 7 to 10 (second from left). Mandel-fur collar, stitched pockets and cuffs are what the young fashionables are wearing. Coats of this type only \$6.90. Practical and pretty—striped flannel dress, with crisp linen collar and cuffs. Sizes 7 to 14. Many styles at \$4.98.



A Value not to be Duplicated—(right) Boys' cassimere cap in herring-bone pattern with contrasting rayon stripe. Made to J. C. Penney specifications, with lining of silk serge and non-breakable rubber visor. 98c.

Girls' Felt School Hats—Pictured (left) is one of several smartly simple styles. Poke, off-the-face, tam styles, variously trimmed. 98c.



These Dress-Up Shoes for girls (upper left) trim patent calf in a new way. Sizes 5½ to 2. \$2.19 to \$2.98.

Gunmetal Calf Bluchers (lower left) for the boys' dress-up occasions. Sizes 8 to 5½. Uncommon value at \$2.69 to \$2.98.

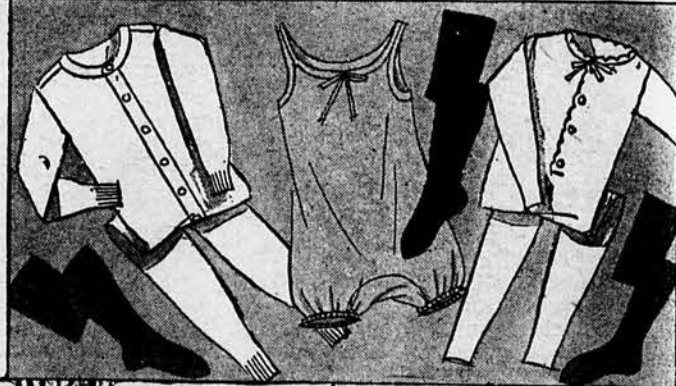
Boys' Tan Elk Army Style (at right). Flexible tip and sole. Sizes 9 to 5½. \$2.79 to \$3.49.

Girls' School Shoes in sturdy brown calf (lower right); sizes 5½ to 2. \$1.98 to \$2.98.

Boys' Long-wearing Stockings (right) Extra heavy, rib knit, black and brown. 6-11. 25c.

Union Suits—rib knit cotton for boys (left) 2-10, 49c; 2-16, 98c. Lustrous rayon (center) for girls, 2-10, and with bodice top for Misses, 2-16, 98c. Cozy medium weight rib knit cotton (right) for girls of 2 to 12. Surprisingly low priced, 49c to 98c.

Girls' Stockings, Silk and Fibre (right) Sizes 6 to 10. 49c. Extra fine gauge mercerized (left) Sizes 5 to 10. Just 25c.



Boys' Four-Piece Suits—Especially cut, tailored, to fit the growing youth. The patterns are new this Fall. Coat, vest, long trousers and golf knickers, \$7.90 and \$9.90. Or coat, vest and two pair long trousers, \$9.90. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

The Lad at the Left is snugly buttoned into a grey or brown Suede Leather Blouse, knitted wool collar, cuffs and band. Extraordinary at \$7.90. With this he wears a cap of light grey herring-bone. Value at 69c.

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(Signed) *J. C. Penney*

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