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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

June 30, 1928

Number 26

ALMOST FOURTH OF JULY, AND QUIET AS A CEMETERY. WHEN THE BOYS WERE LITTLE, THEY STARTED THE DISTURBANCE A WEEK IN ADVANCE. SOMEHOW I MISS IT—THE ROAR OF CANNON CRACKERS—THE SMELL OF BURNT POWDER—

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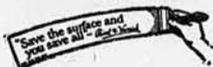


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## “Rain, Rain, Go Away.....!”

### We Have Been Able to Work in the Corn Only One-Half Day in Two Weeks

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS rained several times each week for the last 15 days, the rains ranging all the way from a small shower to 4 inches. In this immediate locality we have been able to plow corn only one-half day in that time, so you may know that our corn needs working and needs it right away. Yesterday afternoon the soil barely would do to work and by starting on the drier spots we hoped the rest of the land would dry as we came to it, but last night another heavy rain came; the soil is so full of moisture that it takes only a very light shower to make it as wet as it was after a 2-inch rain. But if corn is standing too long with wet feet, grass is getting just what it seems to like, judging from the way it is growing. I had thought that last season produced the finest pasture possible but this year it is just as good. Native hay will be so plentiful that those who buy it, saying it is cheaper to do so than to put it up with good grass land renting for \$1 an acre, can go right on buying.

#### Not Much Damage Done

So much wet weather so close to harvest ordinarily is not good for small grain. I don't suppose all this rain really is helping either wheat or oats but, on the other hand, I cannot see that it has done much harm up to this time. Wheat is turning on this farm but with the cool and damp weather given us the ripening process is rather slow. The fields are not sodden with moisture, they have had so much beating from heavy rains that the ground is solid and when rain falls it does not take long for the surplus to run out of the field. I was out in our wheat this week after a very heavy rain and it seemed to me that the soil would carry both binder and tractor without any bogging down. The straw growth is very even; our wheat is just about waist high and there is no variation in height in any part of the field. The grain is in the hard dough and both heads and straw are beginning to take on a yellow tinge. I note that the crop prospect in the main Wheat Belt of Kansas, good at the start, is improving as harvest draws near. But as prospects improve, the price drops in proportion so that all this improvement seems rather for the benefit of the consumer than the producer. The spring Wheat Belt still holds the key to future prices.

#### Will Have Double Door

The mason who is to lay the tile on the new cattle barn being erected on this farm arrived yesterday, together with his helper and the first courses are now going up. Counting up the empty cement sacks after the foundation was all in we found there were 86 of them. All this cement, together with uncounted loads of sand and one large stone cattle shed, went into the foundation, most of it being under ground. Perhaps we put in a little more material than really was needed but in the matter of a foundation it is better to have a little too much than a “little too little.” A dairyman in this county who put up a barn a few years ago told us that if any mistake was made in erecting it, it was that the work of laying up the walls started just as soon as the last of the foundation was in, not allowing it time to harden enough. The hay door on the new barn is to be 10 by 10 feet, large enough for the use of slings. This makes a very heavy door to handle so we have ordered equipment to allow the door to be in two parts, each to slide on a track. Such equipment costs about \$15 but we think it will be worth it in the end. I like this method of sliding the doors to each side better than that where the whole door slides up and down or opens on hinges.

#### Got the Whole Convention

I took time off this week to listen to the most interesting features of the National Republican Convention held in Kansas City. I was especially interested as to what action would be taken on certain questions and so was

listening closely when Senator Smoot read the platform. The confusion in the hall was so great that the chairman repeatedly had to rap sharply for order so that the delegates might hear what was being read. But I, sitting in a room more than 100 miles away, could hear every word and plainly, too. It is getting so that the radio listener can hear and almost see what is going on at events where great crowds are assembled better than those actually present.

Regardless of party, I find there was one action taken by that convention which is approved by all: the nomination of Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, for Vice President. The regret of many is, that he was not named for the first place.

#### One Plan is Good

I heard with much interest the pleas of the “farm relief” contingent at the convention. It is admitted by all, both east and west, that for the last eight years agriculture has not been given a fair deal. The great difference of opinion lies in the remedies proposed. I have not discussed this question because I have not felt myself competent to do so. Of all the plans proposed, the one which most appealed to me was the Grange debenture plan, which was briefly: Allowing to the exported surplus farm crops of the country a rebate to be paid in the form of a debenture, this not to be in cash but to be used in paying the tariff on goods imported from foreign countries. In short, allowing free trade on our surplus farm products. This is a workable plan, is constitutional, requires no costly increase in help and would to a great extent help solve the farm problem. Perhaps it was not more considered because of the fear it might work. I have long noted that the industrial East is ready and willing to help solve the farm problem—always provided it does not cost them anything. Under such a condition perhaps it would be well for us to expect no help but to prepare to solve our problems without help in the best way we can.

#### Calves Sold for \$12

The calves which were being fed on this farm went to market this week. A neighbor went in on making up a carload, all yearlings but three head. The calves from this farm averaged just a little more than 12 months old; there were three early calves and two which would not have been a year old until July. We had good weather for driving and shipping but the morning the stock was sold in Kansas City was very cool and rainy, and as a result we got almost no fill at all. The calves from this farm averaged just a little more than 700 pounds each and they sold for \$12 a hundred, just what we had thought they would bring. But the weight was less than we had thought, largely owing to the fact that they ate and drank virtually nothing after reaching Kansas City. At that they made some money. Perhaps had they been roughed thru the latter part of the winter and turned on grass when the other cattle were, about April 20, they might have made more net profit. Stockers of their quality today are selling for almost as much as fed cattle and corn is at this time bringing 90 cents at the farm. The gain in weight of fed cattle never pays the feed bill; there should be a spread of \$2 a hundred between feeders and finished cattle.

#### Those Flyers are Everywhere

Birger had walked from the jail unaided. There was a smile upon his face. Slightly ahead of him strode Rabbi J. R. Mazur of St. Louis, whose religious prayer of the journey was made under frightful conditions, with fog so thick that nothing could be seen. He sat in the back of the plane while Koehl and Fitzmaurice took turns at the controls.—Los Angeles Evening Herald.

Ford seems to be sort of a flivver as a speaker.



**NEXT** Wednesday, when the youngsters all want firecrackers and cap pistols, the older folks of the family should plan a real holiday.

Celebrate the 4th with a picnic, fishing trip or an outing of some kind. Take along some of the lunch kits, camp stoves or other picnic equipment that we are now showing in our “Farm Service” Hardware Stores. With such things you are bound to make your outings more convenient and of course that means more fun.

There will be lots of days this summer when you will have the desire to get away, if you have everything ready—all the needed things to make these outings easy to prepare for. At a “tag” store you will get excellent selections, low prices and the high-quality goods that you can always depend upon.

Don't forget fishing tackle. Stop into a “tag” store and get new lines, hooks and other things you need on Monday.

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Farm Service  
HARDWARE  
STORES

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

June 30, 1928

Number 26

## Blake's Experience Proved Two Points

*It Pays to Keep a Flock of Sheep and to Raise Worm-Free Pigs*

**T**WO points have been made clear to L. M. Blake & Son, Clay county, thru experience. For one thing, they have discovered that it pays big returns to raise worm-free litters of pigs. They have done it for eight years. Likewise they have found that it doesn't pay to be without sheep. "We kept them for a good many years," L. M. Blake said, "and then dropped out for a while. That is where we made a mistake. If we had kept on with sheep we would have been money ahead."

Perhaps a lot of Kansas farmers will agree with Mr. Blake that to handle this combination requires a strong back. But we will cross out the reflection on any mental inability. It does require a strong back and lots of work; but by the same token, it requires a lot of clear thinking to handle hogs, sheep, or both, as efficiently as the Blakes and a good many other farmers in the state are doing.

A good part of the farm land the Blakes control is hog tight, so in that regard they are fixed for the porkers and woolies. They can rotate the livestock as they wish. Another thing that fits in the program well is the big hollow-tile farrowing house. It shelters the infant porkers and their mothers as well as the sheep at lambing time. Therefore it is doing a double duty. "After the hogs moved out of the farrowing house this year," Mr. Blake said, "our sheep lambed in here. They were late—too late. Hereafter we are going to have the lambs in January and February, so they will be old enough by March 1, to be out in other sheds. It will be better for them, too. A lamb 3 weeks old is able to stand the cold weather as well as the mother."

Mr. Blake will carry about 100 ewes a year. He started in this business 20 years ago, but dropped out for a while. He is back in now and sorry he ever gave up the sheep. He is emphatic in saying that he would be money ahead today if he had stayed with them. "But if you don't want to work, let them alone," he adds.

"I can invest \$1 in sheep and receive \$1.75 in return in 12 months," Mr. Blake figured. "Most of the time I can double my money. If you can beat that I don't know how." Using the hog house for lambing cuts down on the expense with the sheep project. The tile house will hold 40 ewes and 50 lambs to a month old. "I don't care where lambs go to," Mr. Blake assured, "even down to 9 or 10 cents a pound. I can make money with 15 to 20-cent wool and 9-cent lambs. It is one of the best investments on the farm. Some folks will say they wouldn't handle sheep. That is to their own liking. But for me, they are profitable. If a person just watches out and avoids some of the mistakes, like buying ewes that are too old, there is profit in the business."

Considerable care is required about lambing time, according to Mr. Blake. His ewes get a half pound of oats and bran a day, three weeks before lambing and for three weeks thereafter. The mixture is 80 per cent oats and 20 per cent bran. Blake thinks there isn't anything better for ewes. He finds it makes wool,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

keeps up vitality and strength and makes milk for the lambs.

"Don't buy ewes that are too old," Blake warns. From 2 to 4-year-olds are right—Idaho or Colorado ewes. I keep them two or three years and then clean them all off the place. I lay off one year in five to get rid of sheep parasites. I think this is a good country for sheep and that a good many Kansas farms would be benefited by a small flock."

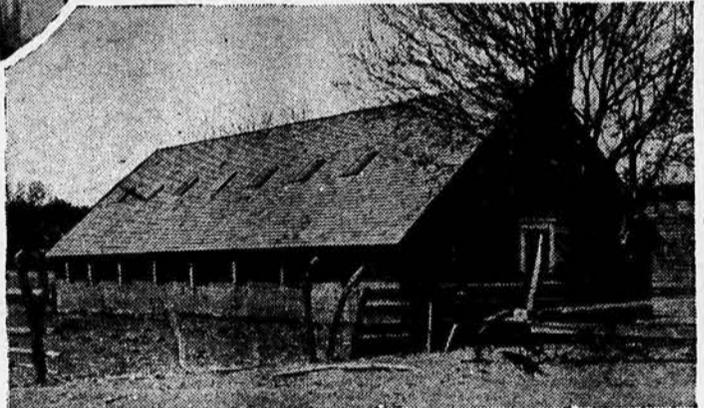
Ask Mr. Blake what he considers the most important thing with hogs, and he likely will say, "Grow them clean." He does. All of the pigs,

weeks old the pigs are hauled—not driven—from the farrowing house to clean ground. There are three different lots of alfalfa and Sweet clover kept for pig pasture. Each lot has a summer shed, which is carefully disinfected after each litter and moved to fresh ground.

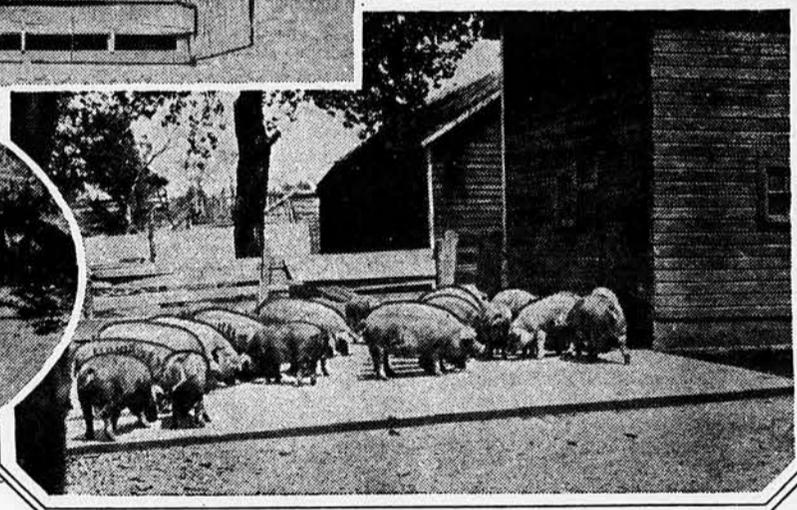
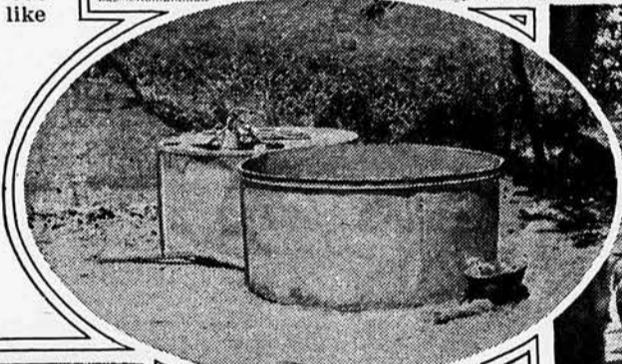
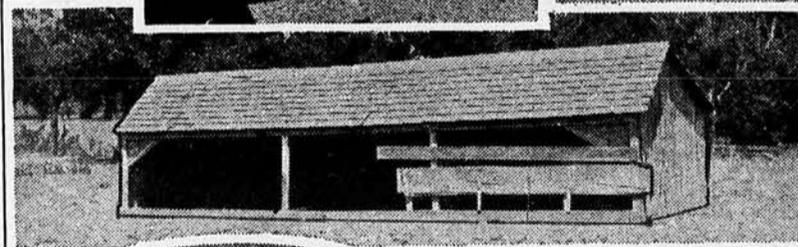
Self-feeders in the summer houses keep the young purebred Duroc Jerseys from getting hungry. The ration is ground kafir and oats, plus tankage, ground lime, salt and a mineral mixture, and the cheapest Mr. Blake has been able to discover. Where the pigs used to run to water they now have this need supplied with special tank waterers.

"Most of our pigs go to market entirely worm-free," Mr. Blake said, "and we know why. Three-fourths of the pigs farrowed on any farm are not strong enough to fight worms, and a man puts more grain in wormy pigs than he will get dollars out of them. I think the biggest thing with our pigs is the clean lots."

One year the Blakes averaged 9½ pigs for seven sows, and they have no trouble as a rule averaging eight to the litter. They have 12 sows now where they once had 25 to 30. Natural enough, with so many, the average was lower—down to 7 and 7½ to the litter. The pigs didn't get as much attention then as they do now with fewer to look after.



Above is the Tile Farrowing House Which is Used to Shelter Sheep at Lambing Time



In the Top Oval is L. M. Blake, Clay County, Booster for Worm-Free Pigs and a Flock of Sheep for More Kansas Farms. Pigs Are Loaded in Wagons Over the Chute, at Center, and Hauled to Summer Houses on Fresh Ground, Like the Shed at Center. You Will Note the Feeding Floor, Special Watering Tanks for Hogs and the Sheep Hunting for Some Shade



spring and fall, are farrowed in the 52 by 21-foot tile house. The quarters are convenient with 14 farrowing pens and feed bins handy. After the sheep and after each litter the pens and cement floor are thoroly scrubbed with boiling lye water, and the pens are whitewashed. Sows are cleaned before they go into the house, and before farrowing their udders are scrubbed.

After the pigs are a week old the creep-gates in the pens are raised and the young porkers have the run of the alleyway and a 12 by 20 foot space in one end. This gives them exercise and a cement floor for any feeding for three weeks. When 3

The pigs come back in the old lots at about 100 pounds or better. At that time they seem to be able to combat the worms. In this main lot is a cement feeding floor 38 feet square. This saves considerable feed and is sanitary. The floor is 10 inches lower at the end away from the barn, so when it rains the concrete slab is washed clean and the sun does its share in keeping it sanitary. If rain is scarce the feeding floor is thoroly washed.

All Mr. Blake has to do to feed shelled corn is pull a slide in the end of the building edging the feeding floor, and out pours the corn. Water is piped into all the buildings and lots.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**F**OR one day I attended the Republican national convention. A great convention always is an interesting spectacle and this was no exception, but in some ways it was different.

I hear so often the statement made that there is more drinking and drunkenness under prohibition than there used to be under the old saloon system, that sometimes my own faith in the efficacy of prohibitory laws is a bit shaken. But no fair-minded man whose memory reaches back over a period of 30 or 40 years and who has witnessed great conventions from time to time during that period, can honestly say that there is more drinking or drunkenness now than there was under the old system. If a convention had been held in Kansas City, or any other city for that matter, 30 or 40 years ago, it is safe to say that more than half of the delegates and visitors would have been to some extent under the influence of liquor; enough so that it would have been noticeable, and a very considerable minority would have been very well "lit up." I know that this is true because my memory reaches back that far.

That day I moved about thru the vast crowd inside and outside Convention Hall. In all that great throng I saw only one man who seemed to me to show evidence of intoxication and he was not so overcome that he could not move about without particular difficulty and converse with reasonable intelligence. It was emphatically a sober crowd, a very orderly and good-natured crowd, altho there were distinct and well-defined differences of opinion among the delegates and visitors. The crowd also was a well-dressed assembly, altho that might be expected. It was the orderliness, the good humor and general dignity of the members of that multitude that impressed me. It simply would not have been possible under the old order.

Of course, there always is an unnecessary amount of speech making at a convention of this kind, but speaking generally, the oratory was good and with the modern invention of the loud speaker and the radio it was possible for everybody to hear even if they could not see the speaker.

Another noticeable thing was the fairness and courtesy of the majority toward the minority. The majority at any time could have run over the minority and shut them off without a hearing, but there apparently was no disposition to do that. Speakers for the minority were accorded as much opportunity to express their views as were the speakers for the majority, and they even were given the glad hand.

Among the interesting figures in the convention was young Bob LaFollette, son of the famous Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, who four years ago headed an independent ticket with Senator Wheeler, of Montana, as his running-mate. The young man has less fire than his distinguished father but he is a good-looking, good-natured young chap who really is a very good speaker.

Representing the insurgent group of the Republican party, he presented a minority report from the committee on resolutions, in other words the platform committee. He was accorded a respectful hearing and generously applauded, so much so that he paused in the middle of his speech presenting the minority report, to say that it was such an unusual thing for a delegate from Wisconsin to be applauded in a Republican National Convention that he wanted to thank the members of the convention for the compliment paid him. Of course, his minority report was not adopted. He knew very well that it had no show to be adopted, but he was permitted to have his say and the say of the minority of committee, and was accorded as fair treatment as any speaker who appeared before the convention. This same spirit of courtesy prevailed all the way thru the convention.

The platform adopted as compared with major party platforms generally is a frank, outspoken document. The adherents of the Democratic party will have the criticism that it makes extravagant claims for the Republican party, and there is ground for the criticism. Every political party makes extravagant claims. In whatever way the country has been successful the party in power always claims to have been responsible for that success, and if there are conditions that are not favorable, the party platform never mentions them,

or attributes them to some other cause than the rule of the dominant party.

But making all due allowance for these extravagant claims, the platform takes more positive ground than platforms generally do. I think most people expected, for example, that the platform makers would dodge on the subject of prohibition, but they did not. The plank dealing with that is short but outspoken. It is a straight-out promise to enforce the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment with the full strength of the Government.

I am curious to know what the Democratic party will do about prohibition at Houston. Governor Smith of New York is nearly certain to be the nominee of that convention. He is known all over the country as the consistent, outspoken opponent of prohibition. New York state used to have an enforcement law. It was repealed as was generally supposed at the instance, or at least with the approval, of the governor. His position generally has been understood to be in favor of permitting each state to determine what per cent of alcohol is intoxicating, which in effect would nullify the Amendment in all the states where there is a



strong sentiment opposed to prohibition. The fact is that Governor Smith's chances of nomination for President rest on two things; one is the powerful support of Tammany and the other is his well-known opposition to prohibition. The Houston convention scarcely will dare to come out flat-footedly in favor of prohibition enforcement, and then nominate Governor Smith. On the other hand, the convention cannot turn Smith down without facing inevitable defeat. The nomination of any other man would destroy the only hope of carrying New York state.

The Republican convention undoubtedly nominated a strong ticket. Herbert Hoover, born of Quaker parents on a farm in Iowa, was left an orphan on his father's side when he was only 6 years old, and lost his mother when he was less than 10. He worked his way thru school and the Leland Stanford University. He was known as a great engineer when still under 30. His work as an engineer carried him to all parts of the world. In his travels in connection with his work he has circled the globe eight times. His first world-wide fame came as the organizer of the Belgian relief in the early part of the World War. It was his broad humanity and marvelous executive ability that saved a nation from starvation. That execu-

tive ability again was called into play after we got into war and conservation of food was necessary.

Again when the raging floods of the Mississippi left hundreds of thousands homeless and threatened with death, he was called upon to organize relief. He did the work and did it so effectively that there was almost no loss of life and very little actual suffering.

Mr. Hoover was made Secretary of Commerce when that department was not considered of great importance; he has made it one of the most important of the Cabinet positions. His telegram sent to the chairman of the convention in reply to one notifying him of his nomination is a classic in political literature. I cannot give it all, but here is a sample of its sentiment and style:

"My country owes me no debt. It gave me, as it did every boy and girl, a chance. It gave me schooling, independence of action, opportunity for service, and honor. In no other land could a boy from a country village, without inheritance or influential friends, look forward with unbounded hope. My whole life has taught me what America means. I am indebted to my country beyond any human power to repay. It conferred upon me the mission to administer America's response to the appeal of afflicted nations during the war. It has called me into the cabinets of two Presidents.

"By these experiences I have observed the burdens and responsibilities of the greatest office in the world. That office touches the happiness of every home. It deals with the peace of nations. No man could think of it except in terms of solemn consecration."

There always are incidents connected with a great convention that are amusing, and some that are serious. In their anxiety to win, men will do foolish things and say foolish things. There has been a large amount of propaganda circulated against Hoover that had no foundation in fact. One impression created by this propaganda was that Hoover had no sympathy with the trials of the farmer; that he was not favorable to any legislation intended to improve the economic conditions of the farmers. A part of this propaganda was to organize marching crowds of farmers carrying banners and shouting their disapproval of the candidacy of Hoover. One of the banners carried the startling statement that in case of his nomination 30 million farmers would vote against him.

When a statement is made that is so exaggerated that it becomes utterly ridiculous, it loses its force. The total number of votes cast for all the candidates for President, Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Socialist and all the other candidates of third, fourth and fifth parties in 1924, aggregated something more than 29 million. The farm vote of the United States will not aggregate more than one-third of the entire vote, so that at the outside the total farm vote is not likely to exceed 10 millions. A few thousand Republican farmer voters in the Midwestern states may vote against Hoover, but to say that 30 million or 1 million of them will do so is utterly absurd.

The nomination of Senator Charley Curtis for Vice President was one of the remarkable incidents of the convention. Not that his nomination was a surprising thing to do; it was not. He was an excellent selection and a popular selection. No man in the United States is more familiar with the machinery of government. No man is more familiar with the acts of Congress or has had more hand in shaping legislation. It was the manner in which the nomination came about that was surprising. When the convention convened, and up to near the close, his name was scarcely mentioned as a candidate for Vice President. He was talked about a good deal as a possible compromise candidate for President, but scarcely anybody seemed to have thought of him as a candidate for the second office.

Senator Curtis did not rally many votes as a Presidential candidate, his total vote being only 64. But when his name was placed in nomination it caused a spontaneous and extraordinarily prolonged outburst of applause, which showed that he was very popular with his neighbors and also that his popularity was widely extended. Apparently it suddenly dawned on the leaders of the Eastern delegations that as popular a man as Senator Curtis would be a good man to have on

the ticket. I think the great demonstration made when he was placed in nomination for President was the direct cause of his practically unanimous nomination for Vice President. I question whether there ever has been a parallel of the nomination of Curtis in any previous convention.

While I am talking about politics here is a story that seems to be authentic and which seems to me to be mighty interesting. In 1884, Grover Cleveland was governor of New York. Blaine was the nominee of the Republican party and the idol of the major faction, but bitterly opposed by a powerful minority led by Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York, who was the personal enemy of Blaine. The Democratic Convention nominated Cleveland because he had been elected governor of New York by a large majority, and they figured that if he could carry the state in the Presidential election he would be elected President.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Soon after the nomination Gorman went to Albany to consult with Cleveland on the conduct of the campaign. Cleveland said to him, "I don't know a continental thing about a campaign; you run it to suit yourself." This, taking Cleveland at his word, Gorman proceeded to do.

Near the close of the campaign Daniel Manning, an aggressive New York journalist, sent a hurry-up call to Gorman to come to Albany. Manning was one of Cleveland's advisers. When Gorman arrived in Albany, Manning advised him that Cleveland had written a speech that would certainly ruin his chances of election if delivered, and that he was determined to deliver it. Gorman paid a casual call on Governor Cleveland and was asked, as he had expected, to read the address and tell Cleveland what he thought of it. He read it thru carefully, then walked over to the fireplace and tossed it into the flames.

Cleveland hopped around and tried to claw his precious manuscript out of the fire, but only burnt his fingers. As the last corner carbonized

and crumbled Cleveland swore and danced around, telling Gorman he would permit no human being to take such liberties. Gorman replied calmly, "Well, you told me to run this campaign to suit myself. This paper would defeat you. Either you will run this campaign or I will run it." With that he departed.

Cleveland let him continue to run the campaign and was elected. That is the story. Just what was in the speech Cleveland had prepared, so far as I-know, never has been disclosed. Cleveland was a powerful personality, strong-willed and impatient of dictation or suggestion. As a matter of fact he did not get along well with the politicians of his own party. He was honest but stubborn and lacking in tact. He was defeated for re-election, but came back in 1892 and again was elected by a handsome majority. Again he fell out with the leaders of his party over the money question and ended his second term cordially hated by a majority of his party. Time, however, has almost obliterated the prejudice against him and he has come to be recognized as one of the great Presidents of the Republic.

In the coming campaign the prohibition question undoubtedly will cut a very considerable figure. There is a rather common impression that the Irish largely are opposed to prohibition, which may or may not be true. However, one of the greatest temperance movements ever started in this country was started by an Irish Catholic priest, Father Mathew. His crusade against the liquor traffic had a tremendous following among the Irish. Temperance pledges were signed by 4 million Irish. Practically all the breweries and distilleries in Ireland were closed. Father Mathew came to America and was greeted as the "great conqueror." He started his crusade in 1840. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Senate, an honor that up to that time had been conferred on only one foreigner, Lafayette. He was eulogized by Henry Clay. When I say that he was admitted to the bar of the Senate I do

not mean the bar at which the Senators got their drinks—alho they had such a bar at that time—but the railing in front of the Vice President's desk.

Perhaps I should apologize for devoting so much space to the doings of a political convention, but after all, the readers of Kansas Farmer are interested in politics. They all know that the candidates nominated either at Kansas City or at Houston, Tex., will be the next President and Vice President of the United States. Therefore they are vitally interested, not only as a matter of news, but because all of them will be affected more or less in their business by the result of the next election. Therefore, I feel that they should know how these conventions are conducted and what manner of men are nominated, also what promises are made in the platforms.

### Hard Luck, My Friends

I AM tremendously sorry to read of the destructive hail storm that swept over my old county last week, destroying the wheat on many acres. I am aware of the fact that the farmers in that particular locality are no more deserving of sympathy than the farmers of any other locality who have suffered similar disaster, but they seem just a bit closer to me. Two weeks ago fortune seemed to be smiling on those farmers. The prospects for a wheat crop never had been better. And they seemed to be reasonably certain of a fair price, too. It meant that debts would be lifted and the sun of prosperity would be shining upon them. Within a single hour this prospect was shattered, the dream of prosperity vanished. Of course, these farmers are not going to give up. They are not that kind. I know them. They are no doubt already stirring up that ground and perhaps even planting sorghum or kafir where the wheat was standing nearly ready for the harvest. But it has been a hard jolt just the same.

## Hoover and the Farmers

I WAS a delegate to the National Republican Convention. I voted every time to give the nomination for President to my colleague, Senator Curtis. I am now for Hoover and Curtis, for I believe agriculture has much more to gain by supporting the Republican nominees than by voting any other way this year. In my opinion the fight for farm relief is virtually won. Like Grant I prefer to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—and winter, too. Western Republicans will do well to remember they now have something more than an even break in party councils.

In choosing Hoover I am convinced the convention picked the best equipped American for the Presidency. I know of no other man who actually knows so much about the United States and its needs.

I also am satisfied that Hoover, if elected, will carry on the Coolidge economy program, and I consider that vital to every American home and citizen.

### Will Do His Level Best

I have on other occasions spoken highly of Secretary Hoover. That is not difficult when you know him, or see what he does. It is true, of course, that Mr. Hoover has long been opposed by some of the farm group, but it is my belief they have misjudged him. I have been in close touch with Mr. Hoover during all of the nine years I have spent in Washington and have come to know him well. He is as well informed in regard to the agricultural situation as he is about everything else, and it is not an unsympathetic understanding that he has of farmers' troubles. My opinion is that as President, Mr. Hoover will do his level best to put agriculture on an equal footing with general business and industry, and that is a level-best which has never failed us yet.

We ought to know by this time what the Hoover level-best is. It is my conviction he will work out a national agricultural policy that will be of genuine assistance to the farmers of the West. His nomination is to that extent their good fortune.

### Did Not Fix the Prices

It is unfortunate that many farmers have come to regard Mr. Hoover as not friendly to agriculture. This feeling I think is based largely on the prevalent belief that Hoover "fixed" farm prices during the war. This belief is amply disproved by the records.

The persistent misstatement that Hoover determined prices or had anything to do with fixing prices, has repeatedly been contradicted by all the surviving farmer members of the Fair Price Commission over their signatures. These farmer members are Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, then president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorthill of Nebraska, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association.

As Director General of Relief in Europe at the close of the war, Mr. Hoover found a need as well as a market for \$880,730,405 worth of supplies from the United States, from November 11, 1918, to August 31, 1919.

This was of timely support to our markets. To feed the hungry and uphold our Government's moral obligation to our food producers, was Hoover's dual program after peace came. When the pork situation reached a crisis in January, 1919, Mr. Hoover cabled the Grain Corporation to buy 50 million pounds of pork, and to purchase additional quantities if necessary to support the market and prevent a disastrous collapse.

### Fought to Maintain Markets

Hoover's fight to maintain markets and uphold prices for our farm products during the months following the armistice, is one of the most interesting chapters in the economic history of the war, as told by the records at Washington. Hoover had to overcome the stubborn after-peace blockade of the allied governments, and combat powerful influences working against him at home.

Hoover's efforts to maintain farm prices in the crucial year 1919 met with the organized resistance of powerful interests that raised the high-cost-of-living cry. The New York Produce Exchange passed a resolution declaring that except for this stabilization, the price of pork would fall 40 per cent or more. The Chicago Board of Trade, and political leaders and members of the Wilson Cabinet, joined in the cry.

On February 17, 1919, Secretary of Commerce Redfield wrote to the Food Administration strongly condemning the attitude of maintaining stabilized prices on any commodity, even wheat.

Hoover replied to these objections by cable, saying if the Cabinet wished to take this responsibility, it should provide for making this loss good to 15 million producers or "there would ensue a most disastrous financial collapse."

Under strong pressure price control was removed March 6, the Food Administration obtaining a temporary delay to prevent a collapse of prices. Then the pressure brought upon the Allies under the leadership of Mr. Hoover led to the lifting of the blockade and the opening of the enemy markets.

But had control been continued as Mr. Hoover urged, there probably would not have been the disastrous slump that autumn which brought hog prices down to \$12 in December.

### Hoover Was Reared on a Farm

Herbert Hoover was born of Quaker parents on an Iowa farm in 1874. There his boyhood was spent. A man so reared may scarcely be accused of a lack of sympathy with agriculture. Many of his addresses and writings of recent years show how clearly he understands the present situation of the agricultural industry. In an address before the American Dairy Association in October, 1924, he urged and outlined the proposed Federal Marketing Board which now is a feature of the farm-relief measure twice passed by Congress.

Fragments I have selected from Hoover's addresses, delivered at various times since 1924, show how nearly parallel some of Hoover's ideas have run with the present plan and argument for farm relief. Take these paragraphs for instance:

The American farmer will never be upon a stable basis so long as he is competing with imported food-

stuffs likewise produced under lower standards of living in the import market.

The prices of all or most exportable farm products are made abroad, largely at Liverpool, which is the European price-fixing market. The American farmer must pay the cost of transportation, and the cost makes the local price, not for the exported surplus, BUT FOR THE WHOLE PRODUCT.

Speaking to the President's Agricultural Committee in 1925, Secretary Hoover said:

Government assistance can be rendered to co-operative marketing and should be rendered in a far more forcible and constructive way than hitherto . . . by stimulating organization itself and not by regulation.

There is nothing in these extracts to show a lack of sympathy with nor a lack of understanding for the depressed agricultural industry.

### Has Mastered Great Emergencies

Hoover's record since 1914 is the mastery of one great emergency after another. The outstanding genius of the man whose administrative skill and organizing ability kept thousands of men, women and children from starving to death in war-mad Europe, and whose work for the rehabilitation of the Mississippi flood refugees and for flood control has earned him the esteem of the Southland, should give us strong hope that with his help we shall find a way to put the farm industry on a permanent foundation of prosperity and progress. I have great confidence in such an outcome.

Curiously enough big business and high finance, as represented by Wall Street, feel no more certain of Mr. Hoover than some of our farmers appear to. It is Hoover's view that big business is here to serve the people. He knows what is going on, he cannot be deceived in any particular. And his integrity is so supreme that in all the millions he has handled during and since the war, the question never once has been raised concerning his disposal of a cent.

### A Well-Balanced Ticket

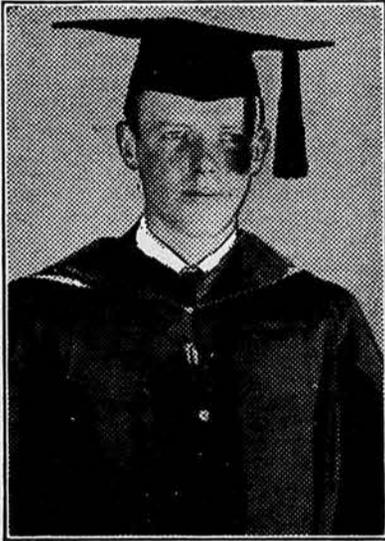
Hoover is a man of action. He likes to do things. He will do things. At the age of 54 he offers such constructive service to his country as President, as few Presidents in our history have brought with them to the White House. There are few persons in this wide world who have to ask "Who is Hoover?"

With Hoover for President and Curtis for Vice President, I cannot imagine a more complete or better balanced ticket, or one with greater prestige behind it. They are two men of great ability, with unsullied reputations for honesty, yet with the practical experience in life and business which enables them to recognize a rascal when they see one.

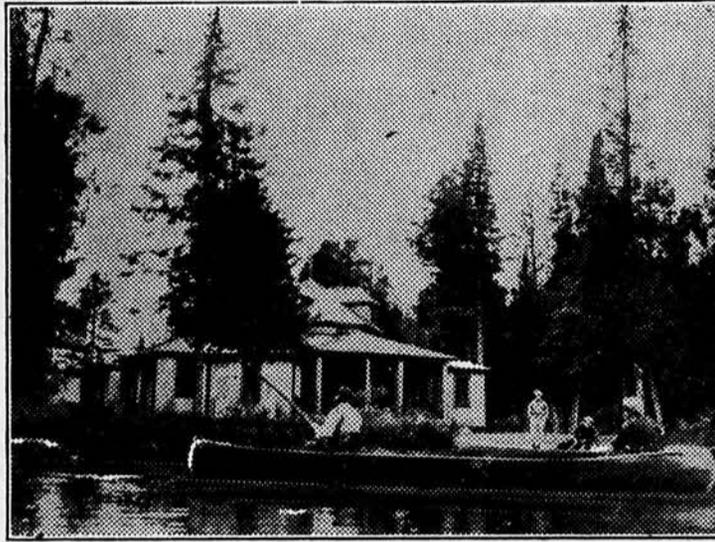
With Hoover and Curtis at the head of the Government, our farmers need have no fear their interests will not be as paramount as their situation demands and that a practical and effective relief plan will not be worked out and put into effect.

Arthur Capper

# World Events in Pictures



Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Now Holds the Degree of "Master of Aeronautics," Which Was Created Particularly for Him by New York University. Chancellor E. E. Brown Conferred the Degree



Fishermen Trying Their Luck in the Brule River in Front of Cedar Island Lodge, Where President Coolidge is Spending His Summer. If Fishing is What the President Wants He Will Get Plenty—Black Bass, Green Bass, Wall-eyed Pike, Muskelonge and Other Game Fish Abound in These Wisconsin Waters



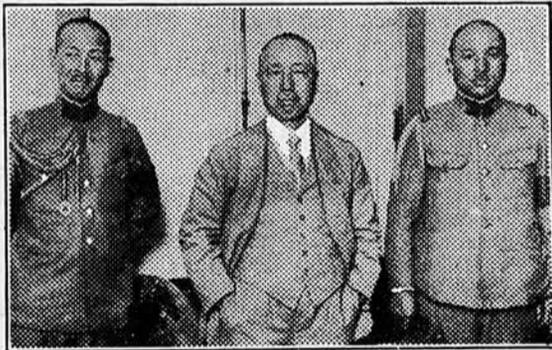
Eleanor Garrati Photographed After She Won the 100-Meter Free-Style Swim at the Final Olympic Swimming Tryout, San Francisco. Her Winning Clinched Her Place on the Olympic Team



This is Declared to be the Most Luxurious Passenger Plane Yet Constructed. It is a New Model to be Operated by the Western Air Express, Los Angeles, and Arrived There Carrying Its Owner, J. A. Talbot, and the Designer, Anthony Fokker. Photo Shows Interior of Cabin and Mr. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Fokker



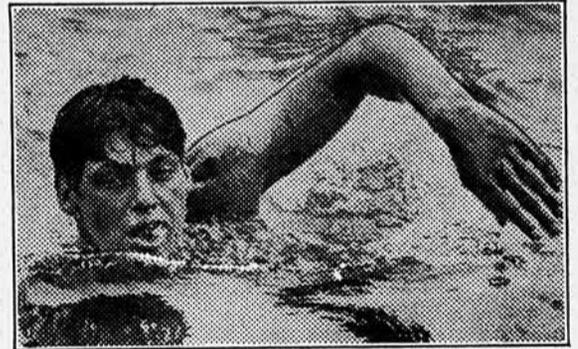
These Are the Latest Approved Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, of California. At Present Mr. Hoover is Secretary of Commerce. His Long and Efficient Period of Public Service, in the United States and Other Countries, Resulted in His Nomination as the Republican Presidential Candidate at the Recent Kansas City Convention



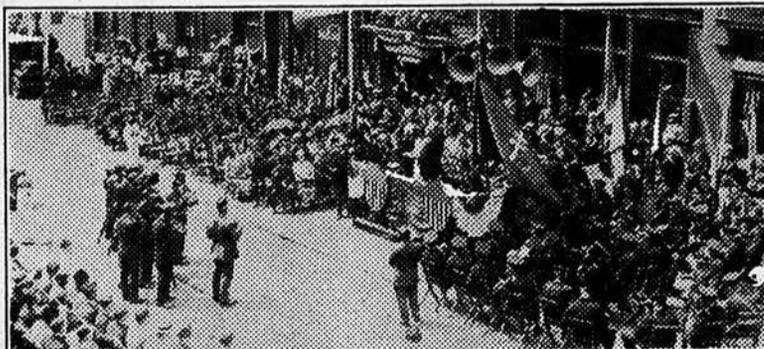
General Nobuyoshi Muto, Commanding Japanese Forces in Manchuria, Where Japan Fears an Onslaught of Chinese Bandits. Since Their Investments in That Territory Amount to a Billion Dollars, an Expeditionary Force Was Necessary



George Eastman, of New York, Renowned Camera Manufacturer, on His Return from Abroad. He Hunted Big Game with a Camera in Africa and Had Real Thrills



The Human Speed-boat, Johnny Weissmuller, Photographed in the Water at San Francisco, After He Smashed His Own World's Record for the 100-Meter, Free-Style Swim. His Old Mark Was 57 3/4 Seconds. He Lives in Illinois



Ceremonies Outside the Old Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, on the 151st Anniversary of the Adoption by Congress of the First United States Flag. Above the Speaker's Platform, Flying from the Quaint Old Window of This Historical House, is the Type of Flag Betsy Ross Fashioned



The Strange Monoplane S-64, Constructed by the Noted Italian Engineer, Alessandro Marchetti, in Which Commander Arturo Ferrarin and Major Del Prete Set a New Endurance Flight Record of 58 Hours 42 Minutes, Beating the U. S. Mark of 53 Hours 36 Minutes. Made by Stinson and Haldeman. Photo Taken Just After Flight Near Rome

# As We View Current Farm News

## Bumper Crops Have Focused Attention of Land Buyers on Kansas

**A**T A public auction held to dispose of an 80-acre, second-bottom farm, in Clay county, the land brought \$131 an acre, or \$10,480 for the farm. This is considered a good price, and the bidding of those present indicated a revived desire to buy Clay county land.

Assurance of the second bumper crop in three years brought a flood of land buyers into Southwest Kansas during the last two weeks. Hotels and rooming houses in Elkhart are filled every night with strangers who talk land prices and who linger about township maps. The big wheat crop continues to ripen and yields of 35 to 55 bushels an acre are predicted.

Land values have been high for a month or more and local real estate men have difficulty listing land with plenty of buyers on the string. Land that sold for \$15 an acre three years ago cannot be purchased now for \$35.

We may lose faith in Kansas soil when the elements are against it. But just give it a chance with favorable conditions. Then business begins to pick up.

### Keeping at It Counts Most

**T**HE reason there is more available cash in the rural sections of Cowley county may be indicated by figures from the county clerk's office. These figures show that there are 42,493 head of dairy cattle in the county, and when headed by a dollar sign show a total valuation of \$1,492,960. And these are not "average Kansas cows." Farmers in Cowley and other counties have been doing considerable pencil farming of recent years and they have found out exactly how to get the best production from the dairy herd.

Regardless of what may pop up in the way of fancy incomes—oil, for example—the dairy cow always can be depended on to keep everlastingly at her job. And isn't that what counts biggest in the end?

### Some Strange Kansas Crops

**K**ANSAS fish hatchery folks have discovered that mosquitoes are good for something. They are being turned into fish food at the Pratt hatchery ponds. This hatchery has developed a mosquito farm and daily is harvesting thousands of these tiny, but bothersome insects. They are going into the mouths of young bass and channel catfish. At that the mosquito crop is only a sideline, for the main crop is daphne, or water fleas.

Now there is a crop most farms have—mosquitoes. All you have to do is herd your quota into some barbed-wire enclosure and figure out their worth at 20 cents a pound, hatchery prices. And of course, all the profit derived therefrom is pure velvet.

### Quail Eat with Poultry

**R**ESTOCKING Kansas with quail might be speeded up if all farmers would give the birds the protection that Frank Ohm does on his farm in Chase county. There the birds are so tame they feed with the chickens in the barnyard.

During the spring, summer and fall the quail feed elsewhere, but as soon as winter comes and snow covers the ground, making food scarce, they are not backward about inviting themselves out to dine with the poultry. The quail appear almost like domesticated birds and the chickens do not bother them, seemingly happy in associating with their high-flying visitors.

### \$40,000 for Farmers

**M**ORE than \$40,000 will be distributed in awards by the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 8 to 15, inclusive, offering Kansas farmers and livestock breeders an excellent opportunity to add to their incomes. Liberal prizes are offered for winning exhibits in the various departments and classes. Complete information about the prize lists is contained in the premium book, now available for distribution. Any one interested may obtain a copy by writing to A. P. Burdick, secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.

### Kansas is Out of Step

**S**ECRETARY JARDINE will have the last word on the question of Federal road aid for Kansas and his advice therefore will be worth considering by the legislature. The immediate issue is whether Kansas will share in road aid next year, but the project of national roads is not a matter of a single year, but looks forward into the future, and the important thing is for Kansas to get into line for continuing Federal aid. The fact that Kansas is the only one of the 48

states now failing to comply with Federal aid conditions should wake legislatures up to the necessity of prompt action.

Compromise does not suit this situation. Transcontinental roads are a national undertaking in co-operation with states. The county commissioner idea of national roads must go by the board, for the Federal government will not go into this big undertaking with county commissioners. It must deal with states and be assured of the responsibility of the state authorities in road work in which Federal aid is a factor. Secretary Jardine's statement that he drove from Washington to Manhattan and never hit a dirt road until he reached Kansas condemns the Kansas idea. This state cannot get satisfactorily into the road game until it amends its constitution, and the sooner the amendment is submitted to the people by the legislature, the sooner Kansas will catch up with the procession.

### An Important Farm Book

**T**HE greatest single book concerning agriculture is the Yearbook of Agriculture, published annually ever since 1894 by the Department of Agriculture, the 1927 volume of which is just out, under the editorship of the department Director of Information, Nelson Antrim Crawford. It is a volume of more than 1,200 pages, but thanks to the careful editing of Prof. Crawford, not quite as large as last year. The Yearbook of Agriculture is one of the government publications that cannot be obtained like free seeds, but the price of this volume is only \$1.50 and it can be had at this price by addressing the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

The annual Yearbook seems to be perfectly exhaustive of agriculture. Besides a wealth of statistical information there are special articles by some 300 leading agricultural writers and authorities on plant and soil problems, recent advance in a variety of farm machinery, progress in farm methods, farm accounting and budgeting, marketing methods, crop chemistry, seed and seed treatment, insect pests and a multitude of similar subjects. The chapter in this volume on "What's New in Agriculture" fills more than 600 pages, or about one-half of the volume, indicating the advancement being constantly made in this earliest and oldest of the industries. In a foreword Secretary Jardine remarks that the Yearbook of Agriculture is not a book particularly for specialists but a book for practical everyday use on the farm by farmers.

The editor of the 1927 Yearbook is a poet, went from the Kansas State Agricultural College with Secretary Jardine as director of information of the department and was for some years professor of journalism. Agriculture is a broad subject and has use even for poets, but Prof. Crawford has written books and is familiar with the publishing and editing business, as the Yearbook shows. A valuable feature is the general index, which occupies 25 pages. It is one of the government's most valuable publications.

### Need a Combine Song

**T**HE slogan, "He eats like a harvest hand," is about to become obsolete. It originated here in Kansas, where for several weeks during the summer, hordes of harvest hands worked and ate at the expense of the farmers of the state.

One woman, despite the ability of the average

farm housewife, seldom was equal to the task of cooking for the men. But those times have gone forever. While Kansas farmers continue to grow as much wheat as ever, the combine has cut down their work, the need for help and the drudgery of the kitchen. Let's all stand and sing some gladsome song to the combine.

### Lowden Again Is President

**B**Y A unanimous vote, Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, was re-elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the annual meetings held in Milwaukee this month.

### Picked a Large Fight

**R**ECENTLY an angry bull attacked and derailed the Missouri Pacific motor car enroute from Topeka to Fort Scott. The bull was killed. Apparently the lights made the animal see red. This just fits in as more evidence proving that an angry bull will stop at nothing. Most any tame bull might become enraged.

### She Found Advertising Paid

**A**DVERTISING has won another booster by virtue of its own pulling power. Mrs. W. P. Kennedy, a farm woman in Morris county, has been raising Dark Cornish chickens for 31 years. Recently she inserted a small advertisement in an Eastern periodical. The ad was very small but as a result Mrs. Kennedy has sold shipments of eggs into 34 states, and also into Canada and Old Mexico.

### Will Trust the Newlyweds

**A**T LEAST one man is the friend of those folks who "embark on the sea of matrimony." Listen to what he says: "I believe there is no better credit risk than a young man and a young woman who are starting out to make a real American home." The man is L. M. Jones, chairman of the board of directors of a large Kansas City retail concern. But of course, newlyweds should remember that they still can't start in where dad left off.

### Boys Aren't All Bad

**A** YOUNG man in Chase county, Dave Mercer, 16 years old, has planted 600 acres of corn by himself during the last three seasons. He and his brother do much of the managing of his father's several-thousand-acre farm. Tell that to some of the "croakers" who bemoan the fact that the younger generation doesn't amount to so much. Or point out the city lad of the same age who can boast of a larger undertaking.

### They Still Are With Us

**P**UBLICATION in local newspapers, in Mexico, of a story purported to have been written by a noted Mexican astronomer, that a "black sun" many times the size of the earth, is hurtling thru space and is scheduled to strike this planet the latter part of this month, has produced frenzied excitement among thousands of ignorant natives in city and country.

Well, that saves the day. We have been wondering where the "end-of-the-world" prognosticators had gone.



PARSONS

# "Oki" and "We're Pleased to Meetcha"

On Adventure's Trail, the Two Jayhawkers Are Named Ah-Wa-Kie-Sena and Suwa-St-Sis by the Blackfeet

By F. L. Hockenhull and J. M. Rankin

This is the third article of the series F. L. Hockenhull and J. M. Rankin, the two young Jayhawkers of the Copper Publications staff, are writing about their adventures in the great Pacific Northwest.

**T**HE two wandering Jayhawkers ate reindeer meat, as juicy and tender as steaks from Kansas cattle, for the last meal on the train before arriving at Glacier National Park, Montana. The reindeer, fat from feeding on moss growing almost within the shadow of the North Pole, are killed in Alaska. The meat is frozen there and sent by steamer to Seattle. From there it is distributed to other points in the Pacific Northwest.

Reindeer steaks are served frequently on the trains of the railway that goes thru Glacier Park, and are popular with travelers. The meat is dark, but very good.

We had an official from the general offices of the railway on board the train with us. When we arrived at Glacier Park station, he arranged our meeting with the chiefs and some of the braves of the famous Blackfeet Indian tribe, who live on a large reservation joining the park. The railway official, W. A. Wilson, sent out the word, and a few hours later, several wagons, drawn by ponies and loaded with Indians painted, feathered and decked out in their full tribal costumes, came over the hills toward the park.

A couple of hours were required for the redskins to pitch their teepees and eat. The Blackfeet have not yet learned to hurry in such matters, and as we were two Jayhawkers the time we waited seemed almost endless.

## Trick Falls Are Interesting

We helped time pass by making a drive close to the base of two towering, snow-covered mountains, then skirting the banks of a tumbling, tossing river, to beautiful Trick Falls, and then to Two Medicine Lake. Both the falls and the lake are well within the boundaries of Glacier National Park.

Trick Falls merit their name because while they seem to be formed by only one river, in reality they are formed by two rushing, roaring streams—one above the earth, flowing over the very top of the falls; the other an underground river, leaping from the bowels of the mountains about half-way down the cliff.

At most seasons of the year, both rivers tumble their waters over the high cliff; but in a season of drouth the river on the surface dries up. Then the waters from the underground stream go over the falls alone.

When we returned to the hotel at the entrance of the Park, smoke was curling up from the teepees of the Indians and the ponies grazed nearby. Mr. Wilson met us with a smile. Understanding our trip to the Pacific Northwest was being made for the sake of thrills and adventure, he had arranged a program with the Black-

feet that would please almost any Kansans.

We two Jayhawkers on the adventure trail were to be adopted by the Blackfeet! We were to be taken into the tribe and henceforth, forevermore, would be blood brothers of the Blackfeet, from the mightiest chief down to the smallest papoose.

The plan was startling, but we approved of it highly. We would leave Glacier Park, two painted redskins instead of the pale-faces, who had entered it so short a time before.

We doubtless swelled up a little after we heard the good news, and probably lorded it over some of the other white folks a bit. Then, after the plan had soaked into our heads a little more, we began to chill slightly and to ask ourselves some questions.

Just what were the ceremonies necessary to our becoming Blackfeet like? Would we be tied to stakes and left overnight alone among the grizzly bears and mountain lions on some lonely, icy peak? Would we be roasted slowly over hot coals while savage warriors chanted and danced to the beat of tom-toms around us? Would we be scalped?

We pondered long over these questions, and many others, too. The replies we got from the pale-faces around

us didn't help our spirits any. The white men told us of weird initiation ceremonies, peculiar to the Blackfeet Indians, that made our teeth chatter and our hair stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

Then old Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf and Chief Heavy-Breast and a brave, Dusty-Bull, feathered, beaded, moccasined, and with faces painted all colors of the rainbow, showed up.

The Indians grunted and scowled; Dusty-Bull shook his tomahawk; then they smiled a little as we were introduced, and each warrior shook our hands.

The Blackfeet's word of greeting is "Oki," meaning welcome. Only one of those we met spoke English. He was Chief Heavy-Breast, so he acted as interpreter. The introductions ran something like this:

"Oki!" grunted a redskin chief.

"We're pleased to meetcha," nervously answered one of the Kansas pale-faces.

"Oki!" Another grunt from another warrior brave.

"Glad to know ya," Another nervous answer from the other Kansan.

We were more at ease after we got better acquainted with the Indians. We had our pictures taken together, and broke bread with them. But all

the while there hung over us like a pall the thought of the tortures we might be called on to endure.

Then in the dusk of that cool June night in far-away Montana, shut away from the rest of the world by a ring of the rugged, gleaming, snow-capped peaks that tower to heaven in Glacier Park, in the misty, red radiance of the setting sun, we were adopted by the Blackfeet.

The ceremony was weird and primitive. Invocations were made to the Great Spirit. Blessings were invoked, charges were given and received, vows were taken.

"Ah-Wa-Kie-Sena," Antelope Chief, and "Suwa-St-Sis," Chief Eagle-Tail-Feathers, were the Blackfeet names given the new tribesmen. Eternal peace was pledged between Kansas and the Blackfeet.

To see a good picture of Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, who headed the ceremonies, look at the Indian head on a buffalo nickel. Two-Guns-White-Calf is reputed to have been the model for the head. Suspended by a string around his neck is a large reproduction of that Indian head coin which he always wears, and Two-Guns is very proud of it.

Glacier National Park, which belongs to the American people, is one of the scenic wonders of the country. Rugged peaks, rising from the plains with almost no foothills, tower into the blue heavens. More than 60 living glaciers cling to the sides of the mountains, or lie in the upper hollows.

## A Land of Indian Legends

Scattered among the towering peaks are more than 250 Alpine lakes, blue and deep and crystal-clear. The meadows near the lakes are gorgeous with blue and red and white and yellow wild flowers. The slopes of the mountains are densely forested.

Nimble-footed mountain goats and wild bighorn sheep may be seen nearly any day high up on the mountain sides. In the forests roam elk, white-tailed deer, and black and grizzly bears. The lakes and streams are full of trout.

The rocky walls of the mountains themselves were painted by the hand of nature in many colors—blues and purples, reds and browns. Above the colors, often veiled in misty clouds, are the eternal snows, capping the mighty mountains.

And around every mountain and lake and river and waterfall have been woven the legends and superstitions of the Indians.

To us two Jayhawkers in the Northwest, Glacier National Park and our experiences there long will be an enchanted memory—a memory which money could not buy from us.

We now have reached the place where land and salt-water meet. We are in Seattle, the gateway to the Orient. We will tell about the coast cities next week.



Here are the Two Kansans listening to a welcome speech by Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, just after they were taken into the tribe. Left to right, Chief Heavy-Breast; James M. Rankin and Floyd L. Hockenhull, the "Journeying Jayhawkers"; W. A. Wilson, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Great Northern Railway; Dusty Bull, and Chief Two-Guns. The children are Vincent Dusty Bull and Alice White Calf.

# Why Alfalfa Is in Trouble at Present

By R. I. Throckmorton

Kansas State Agricultural College

**F**ROM present indications, Kansas farmers will plow up thousands of acres of alfalfa during the coming fall and winter. The stands in many fields have become thin, weeds and grass have come in, and the crop no longer is profitable. These conditions always exist in some fields every year but this year there is a much larger per cent of fields with poor stands than normally is the case.

In fact, in some sections of Kansas good fields of alfalfa are relatively scarce. There are many factors which have influenced the stands of alfalfa this year but some of the more important ones are: The use of non-adapted seed, winter injury, alfalfa wilt, insects, and poor soil conditions.

Non-adapted seed has been responsible for many of our alfalfa failures and for many of the thin stands which are so common this summer. During

the last 10 years a large quantity of imported and Southern alfalfa seed has been used in the state. The plants from some of this seed were sufficiently hardy to withstand the average winter conditions of this region, but as soon as there was a severe winter the fields seeded with the non-adapted seed lost many of their plants and the remaining stand was quite thin. In some cases the plants from the non-adapted seed all were destroyed during the first winter. There is no way of preventing that which already has happened, but it behooves everyone who expects to seed alfalfa to purchase and use only adapted seed.

It is true that much of the winter injury to alfalfa has resulted from

the use of non-adapted seed. However, during the last winter many fields of adapted Kansas Common alfalfa suffered very materially from winter injury and this injury has helped make the stands so thin that weeds have appeared. The relatively high temperatures of last fall, which made conditions favorable for a late growth of alfalfa, were followed early in December by a rapid drop in temperature. The extremely rapid change prevented the alfalfa plants hardening-off as during a normal fall and consequently they were tender and many of them were so severely injured that they died during the winter or early spring.

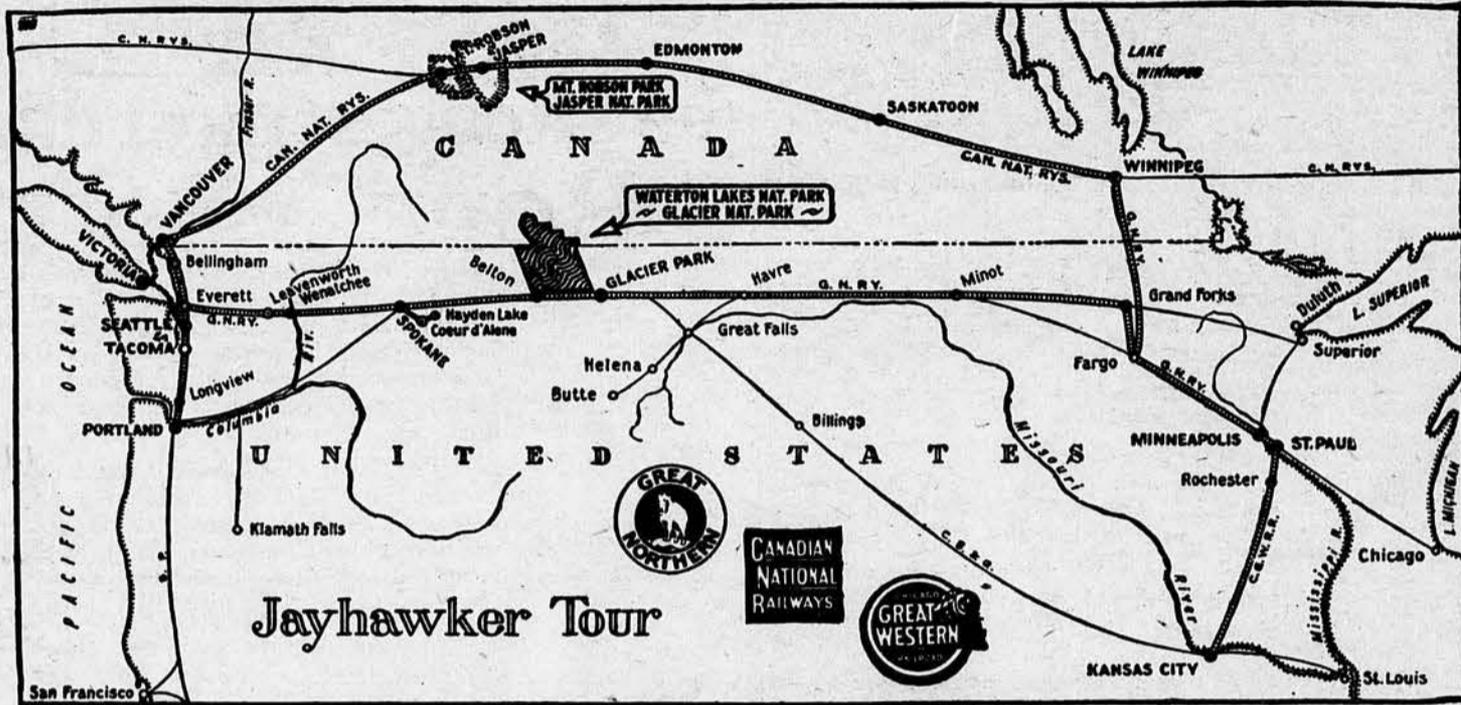
Alfalfa wilt, or bacterial wilt of alfalfa, has been responsible for the

thinning of many stands this spring. This disease has been reported from many places in Kansas during the last few years and apparently spread to considerable extent in 1927. The development last year was no doubt due to the wet season which is favorable to the organisms. Plants which were infected last year were weakened to such an extent that many of them did not survive the winter, while others survived the winter but died during the spring shortly after growth started. No doubt many more plants will die shortly after the plants start their second growth.

This disease attacks the roots, but its effects are most readily seen in the parts above the ground. A badly diseased plant is dwarfed, with a tendency toward a large number of short stems having small leaves which are spindly and pale green in color. The

(Continued on Page 20)

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# After the Harvest—What?

## Growing and Reaping a Crop is One Thing But Handling and Marketing is Another

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

**M**OST folks consider the hardest part about a wheat crop is growing and harvesting the grain, and in most respects, I guess we'll have to admit they are right.

So far as actual labor and perspiration is concerned at least, the growing and harvesting is the toughest end of the job. But a wheat crop is a whole lot like a ball game. It isn't over until the last man is thrown out in the ninth inning. The wheat crop isn't "in the bag" until it has gone to market and the cash is in the bank or in the family sock.

There's many a slip between harvest and market, and many is the crop which has been lost between those two points. There are a great many things that can happen to a wheat crop before it is sold. It may be dumped on the ground and much of it carried away by "varmints" or soaked by rain or blown by wind or stolen by vandals who roam the country and prey upon farmers.

It may be dumped on the market at a most disadvantageous time and a heavy loss sustained because of a poor market just at that time—a thing which very often happens. It happens particularly to wheat growers who are not equipped to store their grain properly.

### Improper Storage Does Damage

Wheat may be stored in an improperly designed bin where it soon will heat and be ruined. It may be held in some old storage bin that is full of holes thru which rats and other thieves can take their toll. It may be done up in sacks which are expensive, to say the least; the filled sacks then require a good storage place. This is not a practice in Kansas, but in Missouri much wheat is bagged at the thresher. In Oregon and Washington and all along the Pacific coast, wheat is bagged at the combine or at the thresher.

The worst feature, no doubt, about the failure to provide proper wheat storage is the fact that unless storage space is provided, the grain usually is sold at once and the current price accepted, when by holding the wheat for a time a considerable profit might easily be had. A particularly lamentable thing about such a practice is that this price slump affects all wheat growers alike, whether they have been cautious or careless.

Let me explain: In 1926, Kansas grew a large crop of wheat. It was the second largest crop the state ever had produced, I believe, and that year saw the advent of thousands of combine harvesters into the Kansas wheat fields. There were more combines sold in Kansas in 1926 than ever had been sold previously in any one year. Let us see what this meant.

With so large a proportion of Kansas' wheat acreage cut with combines in 1926, a very large share of the Kansas wheat crop was harvested and threshed and prepared for market all in about three weeks. There was no elevator room for such a large quantity of wheat. Farmers did not have storage facilities on their farms. In short, they couldn't hold their wheat. They had to dump it on the local elevators which did not have storage capacity, and which in turn loaded thousands of freight cars with wheat and started it rolling toward Galveston.

### All Facilities Were Short

So far so good, but Galveston did not have storage facilities for all of this wheat which was coming in from Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. Neither could enough ships be had on such short notice to load up such a flood of golden grain from the prairies, and the result was that thousands of cars of wheat were run into sidings all along the route from Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico, awaiting such time as the railroads or the elevators or the ships could handle them.

I say that was the result. I'm wrong. That was only the beginning of the result. The real result was that European buyers, not slow to sense such a situation, learned of the jam we were in over here and promptly withdrew

their bids. In those two or three weeks the price of wheat was depressed from 25 to 30 cents a bushel. The bids then were renewed at the lower price level and the crop finally moved, but not until the winter wheat growers of this great Wheat Belt had been dealt a punch in the solar plexus. Nobody paid the bill except the boys who grew the wheat and who had to dump it at once.

Now let's analyze that just for a moment. Let's say that the price was depressed 25 cents a bushel. That means for every 1,000 bushels of wheat sold at the depressed price, the growers took a loss of \$250.

### How the Grain Bins Helped

A good, substantial rat and weather-proof grain bin made of steel to last for years would have cost a wheat grower about \$125 and he could have stored 1,000 bushels of wheat in such a bin. In other words, he might have spent \$125 for a 1,000 bushel steel grain bin and still finished up with an extra \$125 in the bank for every 1,000 bushels of wheat he grew and sold at that depressed price that year, and he still would have had the grain bin all clear and paid for in the bargain. The boys with the vision to buy the grain bins certainly cashed in on them in 1926.

No doubt many of these same fellows who passed up grain storage bins have put up a \$300 garage to house a \$400 flivver, but they couldn't see the economy of sinking \$125 into a structure that would house about \$1,500 worth of grain; the very stuff that they depend on for lifting the mortgage and paying for the flivver and the garage, too, for that matter.

Now we are in another year when Kansas will have a large wheat crop. It promises to be even larger than the crop of 1926. The question is: Will history be repeated? It is difficult to say definitely, "yes" or "no."

How many of us are going to be caught this year as we were in 1926? There is no real disgrace in being caught once, but a person who lets the same bee sting him twice in the same place doesn't use good judgment.

There will be more combines cutting wheat in Kansas this year than there were in 1926. There probably will be more wheat for them to cut. It is only reasonable then, to assume that there will be even more wheat dumped in a short period this year than there was in 1926—unless some provision is made against such a situation, and the best provision against it is adequate storage facilities right on the farm.

### Many Uses for Them

It isn't a matter of investing money in something that will be in use only a few days or a few weeks during the year. It isn't a matter of sinking money in a structure that will be used this year and then discarded. Thousands of farmers who have purchased steel grain storage bins have found all kinds of uses for them. I've seen these buildings used to store wheat, and after the wheat was sold the bins were used to house feed, coal, potatoes, supplies of all kinds, chickens, pigs, calves and I even have known of some fellows putting the family cow to bed in a steel grain bin.

There may be a year now and then when little or no money can be made by holding wheat for some time after harvest, but that very seldom is the case. By and large, year in and year out, grain storage on the farm not only will pay for itself, but will return a substantial profit over and above the cost of that storage.

Grain buyers going thru the country will act in a most disinterested manner concerning the purchase of wheat when they find it piled up in heaps on the ground. They know that they are dealing with men who will have to sell very soon. Hence they offer ridiculously low prices. But let them enter a community where farmers store their grain on their own farms and it's a different story. Buyers soon will offer better prices when they learn that farmers are not forced to sell.



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# Let's Stop This Hurly-Burly

## It is Poor Business to Dump the Bulk of Wheat on the Market in 60 to 90 Days

EACH harvest-time in Kansas sees a rush of preparation on the part of those who will handle the bulk of the wheat crop. Railroads mobilize every available car, elevator men overhaul their machinery, owners of storage elevators at the terminal centers prepare against congestion of grain during July and August; while every other business connected with the distribution of wheat is worked to capacity at least three months in the year.

Such hurly-burly will be necessary so long as farmers insist on dumping the bulk of their wheat on the market 60 to 90 days after harvest. That it is not good business for farmers is evident from the fact that no other industry follows that practice. It is about as sensible, over a term of years, as it would be for a farmer in an irrigated section, with scarcely enough water to produce a crop, to turn two-thirds of his water supply on his land the first month.

There is a consumer-demand for Kansas wheat 12 months in the year. It should be sold thruout the year, therefore, and growers should keep control of it from their farms to the mills if they are to realize somewhere near its true value year in and year out. A sufficient margin is taken from wheat to merchandise it 12 months in the year, whether farmers do the job themselves or turn it over to others to do for them. Control of marketing by farmers would relieve the railroads of extremely heavy traffic during two months in the year and would mean more satisfactory service; it would mean fewer country elevators filled to overflowing and less wheat piled on the ground to get out of condition; it would mean less wheat "combined" while too green or too damp, and, above all, it would mean less fluctuation in price. To attempt to force a commodity on the market when consumer wants are more than satisfied is to invite price difficulties.

### Is Serious Obligation

It is true that the obligations which a member assumes when signing a co-operative marketing contract are serious and solemn obligations. But so are the obligations which any right-thinking citizen must assume if he is to fulfill the purpose for which he was created. Surely it is a serious and solemn thing for a nation of producers to sink into economic degradation because of their unwillingness to undertake the responsibilities of co-operative endeavor. Things permanently worthwhile cannot be achieved by rapid and loose methods. To contemplate running a pool on a basis where the member enjoys all the privileges without assuming any responsibility is as absurd and ridiculous as so-called "companionate marriage."

After all, the member is required under the contract to do only those things which are necessary for his own ultimate welfare. The contract is a definite exposition of the obligations of the signer to the association and of the association to him. By the contract the responsibilities of membership are made uniform thruout the entire membership. It is a bulwark against attempted destruction by opposing forces in the early years of its existence. It insures continuous volume during the life of the contract. It justifies at least a quinquennial program of development. It gives the association time to break down barriers in trade relations and establish itself in consuming centers, before a new contract has to be signed. To the loyal member it is a protection against the defaulter within the ranks. To the casual member it is a constant reminder of obligations assumed. To the weak member it is a source of strength in time of temptation.

### No Apology Necessary

If young boys and girls, young men and women, are taught from infancy to regard farming as a last choice for a life's calling, little wonder that they will so regard it. If men and women now farming take the attitude that they do not want to see their children

follow in their footsteps, if that can be avoided, they are admitting to themselves, perhaps unconsciously, the inferiority of their occupation. This is especially true if, as so often happens, parents unhesitatingly encourage those whom they consider their brainiest sons and daughters to choose some other calling, where their abilities will have greater scope and where the so-called prizes of life are more attractive.

It is the ambition of men in such occupations as business, manufacturing, law, medicine and many others, to have their sons, if possible, follow in their father's footsteps. This is much less true of farming as compared with other occupations. Most people have regarded farming as important in providing the necessities of life, but have not considered the farmer himself as of very great importance. The product is necessary but the importance of the producer has been measured mostly by the strength of his back. Such an opinion in the minds of people outside the ranks of the farmers themselves would not be important. If it were not for the conscious or unconscious acqui-

escence of the farmer himself, this idea or attitude could not have lived all these years.

### Had an Enormous Audience

A radio hook-up—the greatest ever attempted in the Dominion of Canada—broadcast the evening programs of the third International Pool Conference in Regina. It is estimated that 30 million persons were given an opportunity to hear the various addresses, and, judging by the mail received at the various stations since then, the listeners-in enjoyed the affair as much as delegates. Probably never before did so many persons on the North American continent hear so many addresses in three evenings, dealing wholly with co-operative marketing of farm products. Besides, nearly 300,000 readers were reached by special pool editions put out by Regina newspapers and much that transpired there was cabled overseas to foreign newspapers. The conference was international in scope and the publicity resulting therefrom was transmitted by various means to the chief wheat-producing countries of the earth.

### Here Are the Winners

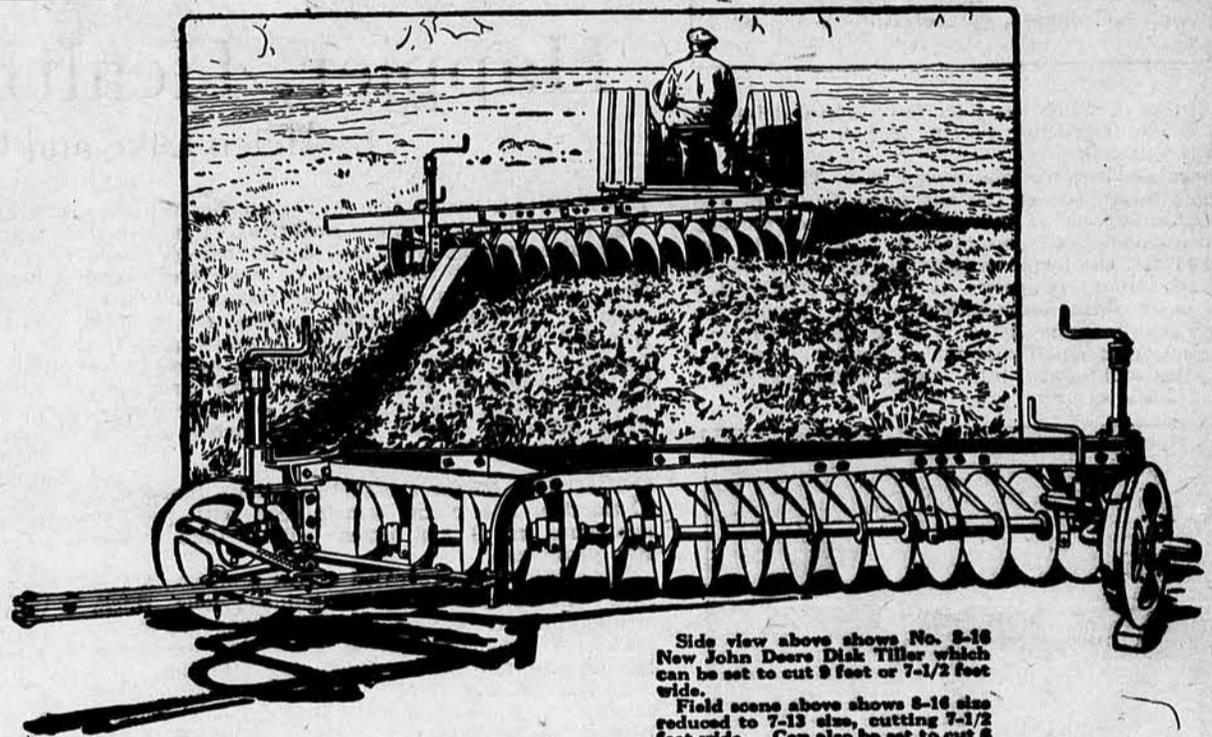
Edna Wolf, Quinter, won first place in the third annual essay contest sponsored by the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, it is announced by Professors W. E. Grimes, R. M. Green and H. W. Davis,

Kansas State Agricultural College, judges. Second place went to Stanley Boatright, Wichita, and third place to Frank Stocking, Milan. Prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 go to these winners in the order named, while Thomas Price, Jr., Reading, Ellsworth Peterson, Miller, and Lavon Riley, Scammon, receive \$5 each for winning fourth, fifth and sixth places respectively. "Advantages of the Pool System of Marketing Farm Products," was the subject.

### Accept No Price Blight

Nature at times seems to be unfriendly to the wheat farmer. The seasons often interfere with his efforts to set a bountiful table to the world. Insect pests reduce the quality and yields of his fields. Storms, drouths and floods take a heavy toll. But all other tolls and pests do not at all compare with the tolls taken by the gambler and speculator in the wheat pits of America. Still our farmers seem to make the effort to carry on, both against unfavorable nature and the ravages of an unfair marketing system.

The Canadian wheat farmer does not choose to carry on to that extent. He accepts the difficulties that nature puts in his path, but he refuses to accept that price blight offered by the wily gambler in the pit, and is selling 250 million bushels of wheat and coarse grains thru his co-operative association at a price that is enabling him to live better and pay his debts.



Side view above shows No. 8-16 New John Deere Disk Tiller which can be set to cut 9 feet or 7-1/2 feet wide. Field scene above shows 8-16 size reduced to 7-13 size, cutting 7-1/2 feet wide. Can also be set to cut 6 feet wide.

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FREE BOOKLET tells all about this new implement. Write for your copy to John Deere, Moline, Illinois; ask for Booklet, CH-311.

### Important New Features

**NEW FEATURE** permits angling disks for wide or narrow cut—35-degree angle for average field conditions; 45-degree angle for hard ground, or where better covering is desired, or for very shallow work in loose conditions.

**NEW DISKS**, heat-treated and with deep dish, work better and last longer.

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**NEW HEAVY-DUTY BEARINGS**, big, strong, easy to oil and long-wearing.

**DEPTH ADJUSTMENT** by screw cranks—easy and accurate.

**GOOD CLEARANCE** because of overhead frame and correct spacing of disks.

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# Some Jelly Hints for June Brides

## Tests Will Tell You If You Need to Add Pectin to the Juice

**J**UNE brides can make delicious jellies as successfully as can experienced homemakers. The guess-work has been removed from this old culinary practice. If rules, which have been worked out by science, are followed, there still will be no disappointments.

Here are the directions to follow: Select and wash fruit, removing hulls, stems and blossom ends. Cut the hard fruits into pieces, but do not peel or core.

Use just enough water with soft fruits to prevent them from sticking to the pan. Heat gradually, mash while heating, and cook until the pulp loses its color. With hard fruits use just barely enough water to cover, and cook until the fruit is tender. Such fruits are not mashed if you wish to have a clear jelly.

These fruit juices are strained thru a wet flannel jelly bag. If a clear jelly is desired, the bag is

**W**HAT to do for the myriads of pests that threaten your garden, and where you can get more information on treating the more complicated cases is covered fully in our new, tabulated garden pamphlet, by Mrs. Dora L. Thompson one of our Home Editors. It costs 4 cents to mail this leaflet so please inclose either money or stamps with your request. Address your letters to Dora L. Thompson, care of Kansas Farmer.

not squeezed. When the juice has stopped dripping, it may be tested for pectin, if you want to be sure it will jell.

There are two common pectin tests. This is one: Place 1 tablespoon of the hot juice in a dish and add 1 tablespoon of wood, or denatured, alcohol. These alcohols are poison so it is extremely important that the tested product not be tasted. When a large amount of pectin is present, a jelly-like mass will form immediately, which should be firm enough to be lifted with a spoon without breaking. If a small amount of pectin is present, the juice will form into small, flaky particles.



Boil the Juice Rapidly for 5 Minutes

When I find that the juice is lacking in pectin, I add 1 tablespoon of commercial liquid pectin to the juice at a time, and then make the test until the right amount has been added.

Epsom salts are used for pectin tests, too. One tablespoon of the cooked fruit juice, 1 teaspoon of sugar and ½ teaspoon of Epsom salts are mixed together. The mixture is stirred until the salts dissolve. Then it is allowed to stand for 20 minutes. If the fruit juice contains sufficient pectin to make jelly the mixture will form into a gelatinous mass, or large, flaky particles.

The amount of sugar used should balance the pectin. Currants, unripe grapes and wild apples are about the only fruit that require an equal volume of sugar. Two-thirds as much sugar as juice is a satisfactory proportion for most fruits.

After all the juice is dripped from the fruit, I empty the pulp back into a kettle, add barely enough water to cover and simmer slowly for 30 minutes. This is strained thru the jelly bag. Then the pectin test is made. This jelly may not be quite as fine as that made from the first extraction, but it is usually good.

To get the best results in jelly making, it is desirable to work with a small amount of juice

By Nell B. Nichols

at a time, such as 8 cupfuls. Measure the juice, add the sugar and boil rapidly for 5 minutes, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Skim before pouring the jelly into the glasses. To test jelly, I dip a spoon into the boiling juice. If two drops hang together from the side of the spoon, the jelly is done. I pour the skimmed jelly into clean, hot glasses, which contain the paraffin. As the paraffin melts, it will come to the top.

Editor's Note: I shall be glad to send you additional jelly making recipes if you will write me, inclosing a 2-cent stamp with your request. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**U**SE 1 egg for each individual to be served, add a pinch of salt and beat hard. Sift a cup of flour and a teaspoon of baking powder thoroly and stir the beaten egg into it, adding as much flour as needed to make a stiff dough. Pinch off balls and roll as thin as possible. Lay the cakes back on a table to dry until all are rolled. Sprinkle a dust of flour between the cakes and fold together so

that when folded it will be about 3 inches wide and as long as the cakes were wide. Now slice from the end, making the noodles as thin as possible. Cook like macaroni. They are best dropped into boiling chicken soup 10 minutes before serving.

Newton County.

### Cucumber Boats

**P**EEL and crisp rather long cucumbers. Cut in halves, and scoop out centers. Fill with minced and seasoned onions, which have been crisped in cold water. Decorate with tiny bits of solid tomato meat, and green pepper.

Logan Co., Oklahoma. Mrs. S. E. Richardson.

### Black Top Salad

For each person served, grind separately:

1 teaspoon raisins      1 tablespoon carrots  
4 tablespoons cabbage

Mix each separately with salad dressing. Place in a cup, first the raisins, then carrots and lastly the cabbage. Press with spoon. Run knife around edge and turn out on a lettuce leaf. Serve with a bit of dressing on the side.

Myrtle A. Briggs.

Christian Co., Illinois.

# Happier, Healthier, Lovelier

By Helen Lake and Contributors

**S**EVERAL weeks ago in announcing the contest "Each Year More Beautiful," I suggested some reasons why one should become more beautiful in the course of say five years' time, but here are some of the things that have actually contributed toward making the women who did them more beautiful. I cannot give the names of the winners whose letters appear here for that would in most cases be telling their ages, but the letters appear in order of their award. First prize \$5. Second and third prizes \$3 and fourth prize \$1.

**S**TANDING on the threshold of those thoughtful thirties, I, a farm woman, can with positive assurance say I am better looking than I was five years ago.

My self-analysis revealed a real problem. A tall figure to be given more stateliness, long, thick, straight brown hair ready for a change of style; spectacles recently acquired, clear skin needing a bit of color and hands demanding attention.

To acquire that dignity, poise and stateliness becoming to my type I thought first of health habits. It was necessary to carry these out while I did my housework. It was fun drinking the required glasses of water daily, taking bending exercises as I washed six milk pails night and morning, and enjoying a bit of vocalizing with deep breathing during dishwashing time. Lastly with fresh and dried fruits really added to my regular diet good health has been my reward. Walking, sitting and standing postures have interested me very much. How to place my hands and feet comfortably and gracefully was another study.

From my self-analysis I made a study of costume design, line and color for my type of figure and complexion. I chose a more comfortable yet stylish type of shoe. Owing to the necessity of wearing glasses I had to use greater care in selecting "soft" edges in hats and necklines. Reluctantly I bobbed my hair and the improvement was gratifying.

Only this last winter circumstances demanded my first formal evening gown to be worn a number of times. My complete appearance had to meet a severe test on these occasions. Always I received favorable comment. Very carefully I blended the rouge and very lightly touched my lips with a bit of lipstick. Can you not realize the thrill of happiness I enjoyed!

On entering these trustful thirties I am looking forward to busy and happy days which will lead me to those serene and dignified seventies. Wrinkles and gray hair may come but they must be in keeping with that loveliness of character which I so much desire.



Isabelle.

**Y**OUR article in today's Kansas Farmer appealed to me. You stated some of my very own thoughts. I decided to write the letter you suggested right now when I should be washing dishes and making beds.

When I was married, a little over five years ago I was tall and slender. Since then I have added an inch in height and 30 pounds in weight. I have rounded out the corners until I don't ap-

pear as tall as I did. My face is plump which makes my straight hair becoming. I wear my hair bobbed and that allows me to look my best at home. Before, I wore it in a plain knot in the back at home and curled it on occasions when I wanted to "dress up."

I am in better health than I used to be. I eat the foods I need in order to get the children to eat them. We were married young and our happiest times we have had together. I believe happiness is a beauty aid. If you are happy and make others around you happy, it doesn't matter if your complexion is a shade off, or if you're wearing last year's hat made over; you radiate beauty, for happiness is becoming to every one.

Last but not least, I have two children, a pretty little girl of 4 and an equally charming boy of 22 months that I didn't have five years ago. What woman wouldn't look her best as the mother of two such fine children and with a husband who worships all three of us?

Mrs. O. F.

**F**IVE years ago I was not attractive at all. I had long, straight hair, sallow complexion, was stoop shouldered and very plump. But in taking up the matter of improving my appearance I found that my hair should be bobbed, and I did it at once. Then parting my hair in the middle and letting the average length be just above the lower part of my chin, gave my face a slender, well shaped appearance. About a year ago I found that my complexion could be bleached by massaging my face, neck and arms with bleaching cream before retiring and could be kept white by being very careful to wear a large rimmed hat or sun bonnet when going into the sun. As my hair became more fluffy by frequent washing, I steamed it over boiling water just before it was completely dry and developed a hitherto unsuspected natural wave.

Then considering my form I resolved to walk chest out and stomach in until I have now formed a habit which masters stooped shoulders and makes me look more slender and graceful. Again considering complexion I have found that flesh shade powder and medium pink rouge harmonize very well with my hair and eyes.

I have found that my dresses should be of thin dainty material, such as organdy, crepe, silks or dimity. They should be made with medium high neck and small collar as large collars and capes are a downfall to fleshy people. The dress should be made to hang as straight as possible. It may have a few plaits or shirrings in the

skirt, but not enough to make it flare. A person with large legs should wear light tan hose.

Geneve.

**F**IVE years ago I was so unhappy over my dress. I had only a small amount of money to spend on my wardrobe so I bought cheap hose, and cheap dress goods. The result was that I soon had no hose, my dresses faded and looked shabby.

Now I buy hose that are worth buying. My dresses are all color fast. I don't have so many dresses now but I know I look better and more pleasing to my friends.

Violet.

### The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page



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

RECENTLY I had a letter from a young mother who wanted to know what she should feed her little boy who is 2 years old. There were some other questions too and I am going to print the letter which I wrote to her.



Mrs. Page

You can tell by the answers what the questions were and maybe you had been wondering about them too.

Dear Mrs. L: Your child if well and strong can take his place at the table with the older members of his family. Of course he should not have spiced and peppered foods, or fried foods, except bacon that has been fried crisp.

At breakfast he may have a serving of cereal with milk, such as oatmeal, barley, rice, cornmeal mush, cream of wheat or any other thoroly cooked cereal. In warm weather for a change he may have breakfast foods that come ready to serve. Also he should have stewed fruit such as apple sauce, prunes, cooked figs, peaches, etc.

For dinner he may have soups that are not greasy. Creamed soups are good, such as tomato, pea and asparagus. Also at this meal the child may have a serving of any well prepared vegetable that the family is eating. A poached or soft boiled egg may be given two or three times a week at this meal. For dessert any plain pudding may be given, such as cornstarch, tapioca, gelatine, custard or ice cream, but not any pie or cake.

The evening meal or supper should be much the same as breakfast. Cereal, creamed soup, baked potato with milk or gravy and any stewed fruit.

The child this age should have 24 ounces of milk each day. A part of this may be given in his soups, over his cereals and with the dessert. It is good to give one glass of milk with each meal.

A child 2½ years old should be bathed twice a week in cool weather and every day in very warm weather. The hair does not need to be washed any oftener than once a week.

I do not know any "harmless" remedy that will thicken the hair. It may be beneficial to massage the scalp daily with the fingertips. This should be done gently.

I do not believe in spanking a child until other methods of punishment have been tried.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Inez R. Page.

### Cocoanut Butterscotch Pie

WE CAST aside two-crust pies with our winter coats and search the cook book for new fillings for single crust dainties.

2 cups milk	2 eggs
3½ tablespoons pas-try flour	1 cup dark brown sugar
3 tablespoons butter	¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 cup cocoanut

Scald the milk in a double boiler. Mix sugar and flour and add to milk. Cook for 15 minutes, stirring constantly until thickened. Add the butter, salt, cocoanut and stir into egg yolks lightly beaten. Return to double boiler and cook 1 minute. When cool add vanilla. Beat the whites of eggs, making a stiff meringue and spread thickly with remainder of cocoanut over the top. Brown slightly.

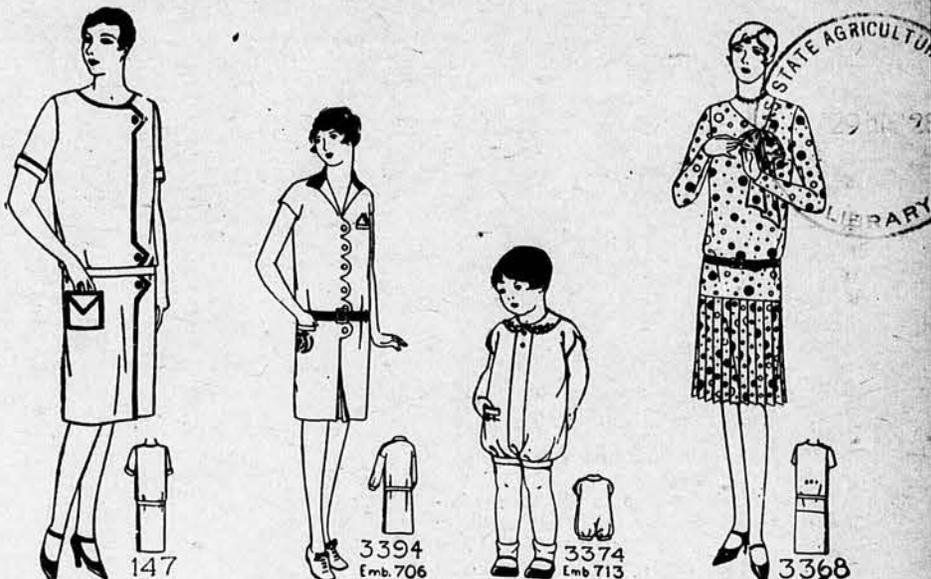
McPherson County. Dorothy Wilke.

### A New Combination

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

NOTHING new in vegetable cooking? I'm not so sure about it. When I was in an experimental mood the other day, I tried a combination of string beans and celery. Everyone liked it fine. It is worth eating. Cook green beans and celery separately in a little water, salted. Keep the pans covered. From 20 to 30 minutes will be required for the cooking. All the water should be cooked off. Combine the vegetables, add butter and a little cream.

## Summer Favors Simplicity



No. 147—A very simple house dress designed along smock lines. Buttons over on the left side with three diagonal points, bound with contrasting tape. Has large roomy pocket with outside flap. Sleeves are half arm length and the cuff is bound also. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3394—For the young lady this sports outfit is very serviceable. The front of the dress is scalloped with buttons trimming it. Inverted plaits finish the bottom of the dress. Very tailored effects are shown all thru the dress, with a lay-back collar and embroidered motif on the inside pocket.

Dress designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 3374—One-piece romper suit for play hours. Has straight panel down the front. Round collar and pocket are trimmed with a touch of embroidery. Little tot's romper suit designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 3368—Very distinctive style for the young lady. Skirt is pleated solidly across the front, back is straight. Dress features low waistline. Slash neck has bow of self material. The sleeves may be either short or full length, if long they are made to fit tightly. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Braised Spanish Onions also are good. The onions are boiled, drained and placed in a greased baking dish, top up. Place 1 teaspoon butter on each onion. Sprinkle with paprika, salt and bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven 5 minutes.

Cauliflower Salad is toothsome. A small head of cauliflower is cooked until tender in salted water. The cookery requires about 15 minutes. When it is thoroly cool, the flowerets are separated and spread on lettuce leaves. Grated American cheese is sprinkled over this, a generous amount such as ¼ pound, being used. Serve with mayonnaise and garnish with strips of green pepper.

will certainly be different. Here it is: 6 hard-cooked eggs, cut into small pieces. 1½ cups very thick white sauce.

Mix eggs with sauce. Chill and mold. Dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry. Serve with creamed peas.

### Don't Have Streaked Hair

My hair has become streaked in the last few years and I would like to know of some way to make it more uniform in color. Can you suggest some special shampoo that will bring out the blonde tints and that will not give my hair a "faded" appearance? Mary E.

There is a very good shampoo powder especially for blondes. This shampoo brings out the lovely golden lights and gives the hair new life. The name of this shampoo and other special shampoos for other types of hair, such as henna and auburn are given in our form on Special Shampoos. This form also gives a shampoo to be used without water. This can be obtained from Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

### Painted Hand Bags Chosen

PAINTED taffeta, which was, up to now, considered exclusively as a fabric for smart afternoon or evening dresses, is now used quite successfully for ladies' handbags. This painted taffeta is sometimes also embroidered, whether the embroidery outlines the painted design or follows quite different lines, thus adding to the originality of the bag.

### Mrs. Hoover Once Kansan

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER, prospective first lady of the land, as little Lou Henry once shared the joys and troubles of boys and girls at Clearwater, Kan. The Henry family moved from Iowa to Clearwater in 1887, after Mr. Henry had purchased the state bank there. It was only a short time, however, before the bank was resold and Mr. Henry moved his family to Whittier, Calif., a Quaker town. There she spent most of her childhood, received her education and met Herbert Hoover.

### Cleaning Up on Potatoes

BY MRS. J. D. LONG

A WIRE pot cleaner or metal mit is excellent for scraping new potatoes or like vegetables. A small grater is good for carrots.

### Women's Service Corner

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

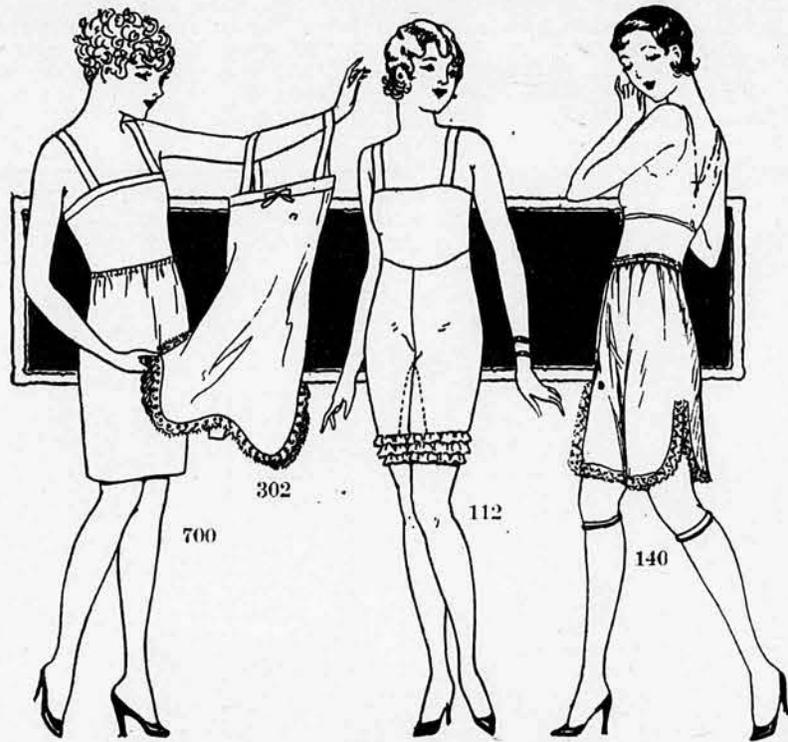
### Eggs in a Different Way

I would like to have a recipe for some new way to serve eggs. We get so tired of eating them the same ways day after day. Mrs. I. W. G.

Have you ever tried egg croquettes? I think they are very delicious, and

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

## Comfort and Style in Lingerie



WHO would not feel free to move about with perfect ease wearing such undergarments as these? They are roomy enough that an over abundance of clothes is not needed to wear over them, yet they fit perfectly and give freely at every movement. Such dainty lingerie as this will never go amiss in a lady's wardrobe.

No. 700 is a clever little short petticoat with elastic top and a very deep shadow hem. The skirt is designed in medium grade rayon and comes in coral, Nile, orchid, pink, peach and white. Made for sizes small, medium and large.

No. 302 is a lovely teddy of medium grade rayon trimmed with a deep band of lace around the bottom and a ribbon

bow where the ribbon is run thru the top of the teddy. This style comes in assorted colors, sizes small, medium and large.

No. 112 shows a graceful shortie with elastic at the knee and three narrow picoted ruffles. The yoke belt is a feature which makes the suit fit much better. The crotch is reinforced. This shortie is made of heavy rayon and comes in coral, Nile, orchid and pink. Sizes small, medium and large.

No. 140 gives you an idea of perfect ease of movement possible in these garments. The step-in is made of a medium grade rayon and is trimmed with a wide band of lace. Designed in coral, Nile, orchid and pink. Sizes small, medium and large.

# Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



If you don't know the difference between a dromedary and an Asiatic camel, I'll tell you. The dromedary has only one hump upon his back and the Asiatic has two humps. Also the first lives in Africa, Syria and Arabia and the latter lives in Asia. Now for the puzzle! See if you can find the camel in the tangled lines. When you are sure you have found him, take your pencil and blot away all the unnecessary lines. 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.

### Midget and Squint Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have seven sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Norma, Ardath, Leona, La Von, Janelda, Goldie and Glenna. My brother's name is Milo. When I get older I intend to be a teacher. My teacher's name is Mr. Lyda. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The cat's name is Midget. The dog's name is Squint.

Alma Lois Durand.  
Alexander, Kan.

### Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. An obstruction; 3. Saloon (French); 4. A swab; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down.

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

### Goes to Sunny Star School

I am 5 years old and will be in the second grade next year. I go to Sunny Star school. I live 1 mile from school and didn't miss a day or wasn't tardy last year. I had a pet pigeon named Dicky Bird but he died.

Loretta May Reiter.  
Quinter, Kan.

### There Are Nine of Us

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Davidson school. We drive a horse and buggy. We live 2 1/2 miles from school. I have four sisters and four brothers. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Tom and Spot. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Robert Smith.  
Park, Kan.

### Likes to Get Letters

I have been reading the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy reading them very much. I am 14 years old and a freshman in Altamont High School. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. I will try to answer every letter I receive.

Leona Tunget.  
Altamont, Kan.



At first it is hard to make heads or tails out of this picture. You notice

that a part of each letter is missing. Take your lead pencil and fill in the missing part. One line is all that is needed to complete each letter. Then you read a dandy riddle. To find out the answer to this riddle, draw a line from dot one to dot two and so on. 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.



Just what path will the kittens have to take to get back to their mother? There is just one path that leads all the way thru the maze. Take your pencil and see just how long it takes you to find it.

### Harold Has Four Ponies

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm. I live 1/4 of a mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Slightam. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have a dog, a calf and four Shetland ponies. I milk six cows night and morning. I like to help my Daddy. I ride a pony after the cows. I wish some of the boys would write to me.

Harold Young.  
Woodston, Kan.

### Can You Guess These?

- When a boy falls into the water, what is the first thing he does? Gets wet.
- Why is a cat's tail like the world? It's fur to the end.
- Why is the letter E like death? Because it is the end of life.
- What is there the same about a pair

of stiff shoes and a horse that has never been ridden? They both have to be broken in before they can be used.

Why is an old knife like coffee? Because it must be ground before used.

What eye never sees? A needle's eye.

Why is the letter A like honey? Because it is followed by the B (ee).

Why is a washwoman like a telegraph wire? Because she runs from pole to pole.

Why is a retired carpenter like a lecturer? Because he is an ex-planer.

How would you speak of a tailor when you did not remember his name? As Mr. So and So (sew and sew.)

Why is candy like a horse? Because the more you lick it, the faster it goes.

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

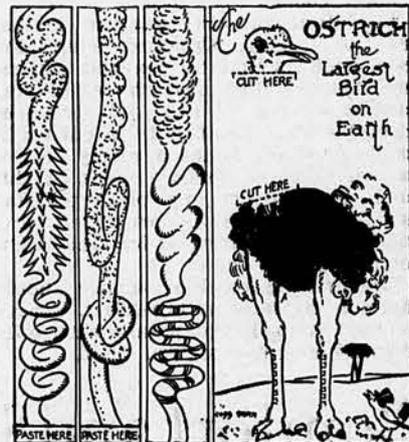
Why are tears like potatoes? Because they spring from the eyes.

### Elsie Has Seven Pups

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have a brother 7 years old named Eldred and a brother 20 years old named George. For pets I have a dog and seven little puppies. I have been taking the Kansas Farmer a long time and enjoy the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Elsie Lelia Lovcy.

Saguache, Colo.



Cut the three strips and paste them together. Then cut along the dotted lines. Thread the strip thru from the bottom side and down thru the other hole. Slowly pull the strip from the bottom and see the ostrich with the funny neck.



The Hoovers—Another Pessimist Views with Alarm



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## After Thoro Tests the Lack of Iodin Was Named as the Cause of Goiter

**G**OITER is one of the most disfiguring ailments that afflicts mankind, or more often, womankind, for it is more likely to develop in women than in men. The thyroid gland, in the neck, depends for its proper functioning on a certain amount of Iodin. When it is denied this element the gland undergoes certain changes in its cells which usually result in the enlargement we know as goiter. Since Iodin is found to some extent in practically all soils, and therefore in all drinking water, the prevention of goiter only becomes a problem when one lives in a locality in which Iodin is lacking. Usually in such a neighborhood there will be a number of goiter cases and the doctors of the locality will be on the watch for it.

In 1924, a test of certain Michigan counties was made by the Michigan State Department of Health, which produced evidence that amply confirms the theory that lack of Iodin results in goiter. Fifty samples of water were collected of 15 gallons each, and four counties were chosen as showing the greatest diversity in amounts of Iodin in the water supply. In each of these counties six samples of water were collected and analyzed. In Macomb county, with an average of 8.7 parts of Iodin a billion of water, it was found that a quarter of the 10,000 school children examined were goitrous; Midland county, with 7.3 parts a billion, showed a rate of 32 per cent among its 3,645 children; Wexford county, where the Iodin sank to 0.5 parts a billion, had a goiter rate of 55.6 per cent of its 2,216 children; and Houghton county, with no trace of Iodin in its water supply, a rate of 66.4 per cent of its 13,725 children.

The solution of the problem is obvious. In districts in which Iodin is markedly lacking it must be administered systematically. The times of special need are the growing ages. Thus the pregnant mother should take small doses of Iodin thruout her pregnancy, for the sake of the developing child. The next most important time is the age of puberty, so especial attention should be given from 10 to 18 years of age, small doses of Sodium Iodid being given at regular intervals. In some experiments it has been found that Iodized Salt supplied all the Iodin necessary. In others, doctors have given a small dose of Iodin once each week. Once goiter has developed it is very difficult to cure. If goiter is prevalent in your neighborhood, ask your doctor to give your children preventive treatment.

### Good Arm Most Important

Last December I broke my wrist by a fall on the ice. Our doctor put it in a cast and told me to take off the cast at the end of 25 days, which I did. I find now that my doctor has been drinking and does not do good work. Other doctors say my arm never was set right. When I went to see my doctor he flew into a rage. I want to know whether there is any law or any way to compel him to pay for disfiguring my wrist, as I'm sure it is his fault. MRS. I. R. J.

You can bring suit against the doctor for malpractice. It is not easy to get a judgment, however. You will have to show neglect and that he did not do as well for you as an ordinary, everyday doctor would have done. Remember that the court does not consider poor results unless neglect can be shown. If the doctor has gone to the bad perhaps you could not collect even if you got a judgment. It is not yet too late to have the fracture properly treated by a good surgeon. X-Ray pictures should be taken and perhaps bone surgery may be needed. It is much more important for you to get a good arm than to get even with the doctor.

### Might Try Electric Needle

What is the cause of hair growing upon the face and under the arm between the elbow and wrist? Is there a way to stop it? MRS. H. S. D.

It depends very much upon the amount and character of the hair. If there are only a few, strong, aggressive

hairs, the electric needle will make short work of them. The needle must go to the follicles of each hair so it is a tedious job if there are very many, and I do not advise that it be attempted unless the hairs are so few that they can be readily counted. When there is a large surface, covered with vigorous hair, I do not advise the use of the needle, neither do I think it is worth while to try to remove such a growth of hair with drugs. There is no objection to pulling them out with tweezers, rubbing them down by using a brick of fine toilet pumice stone or applying one of the epilating waxes that druggists have for sale. None of these methods will kill the hair. The process must be kept up as often as necessary. I have often wondered what objection there can be against shaving in such a case.

### How the Quacks Work

Can you give me any information in regard to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ in treating deafness? I took his trial treatment about a year ago and at the time he offered a course at \$5 a month or until cured. Some of my relatives were of the opinion that my hearing was worse after taking the trial treatment, so I did not continue. He has written several times since reducing price until finally last week wrote again and offered three months' treatment for \$5, and if I wasn't helped he would either refund the money or send another three months' treatment. Now the idea is this. I would not mind risking the \$5 in the hope of being helped, but I do not care to injure what little hearing I have left. MRS. H. R. D.

I am glad to print this long letter because it shows so well the methods of this type of advertising quack. He may make further reduction in price but if once he lands you he will never let go as long as you have money to pay. There are few things worse than getting into the hands of a quack. You may be quite sure that he would find some way to evade making a refund when you claimed it.

### Use Tape and Lotion

Please give a cure for cracks on the fingers and hands. I find so many with the same trouble. G. S.

Once the cracks are present the best treatment is to cover them with zinc oxide adhesive tape. If you keep a good hand lotion ready for use and rub the hands thoroly after every time that you have them in water, the cracks will not be likely to come.

### Trouble Comes From Pollen?

For the last three years I have had trouble with my eyes, during July, August and September. They water and wherever it runs it irritates the skin. The eyes are inflamed and swollen. When the attack is over I have no more trouble until the next year. Can you prescribe anything that would relieve this distressing affliction? K. F. D.

This is undoubtedly due to some pollen to which you are sensitive. As soon as the season for the pollen is over, you are better. A solution of boracic acid to use as an eyewash will help somewhat, and you must be especially careful at that season to protect the eyes against dust and all other irritants. A doctor who will make tests until he discovers the particular pollen to which you are susceptible may be able to immunize you against it by a vaccine.

### Cured

He had just hung out his shingle. That morning a stranger entered. The doctor asked to be excused as he hurried to the 'phone.

Taking down the receiver he said: "Yes, this is Dr. Whoosit. Yes, I will be ready for you at two-ten this afternoon. But please be prompt for I am very busy. Two hundred dollars? Yes, that was the estimate I gave you."

Hanging up the receiver, he turned to the stranger, and, rubbing his hands, asked: "Now, sir, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing," replied the stranger, quietly. "I only came in to connect the telephone."

Sometimes even oil and whitewash do not mix.

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# Two Cows Carried Our Extra Baggage

*We Had to Do a Lot of Acrobatic Riding and Pushing to Keep the Motorcycles Going; and Then the Gasoline Ran Low*

By Francis A. Flood

**W**HEN we first landed in Africa—years ago—and a kinky pated little blot without enough clothes on to make a pocket for the thripence I'd have to pay him struggled down the gangplank of the "West Humhaw" with my suitcase, I thought I'd seen a pretty funny African substitute for the Red Cap men at home. But I hadn't seen anything yet.

If you were to dream some night that you saw a massive, gaunt old cow carrying a suitcase across a desertful of pure sand you'd probably wake up in a cold sweat and think you'd been eating too much meat or drinking too much of something strong, beef tea maybe. Especially if this cow had a hump on her back about the size of a two dollar roast before the war, and a pair of horns that were fully 4 feet from tip to tip and turned up on the ends just as they do in the golden text picture cards in Sunday School, and a flip-flopping dewlap like a double chin that almost dragged in the sand between her front feet.

And if this cow were followed in the dripping desert sands by another one carrying some rubber tires and a few cans of gasoline, and both of these cows stalking ahead of a man, black as a boot, barefooted almost to his neck, and carrying a long spear and a pair of sandals—then what would you think? You'd think you were seeing things. Well, I, Francis, saw these things.

## Only 3,000 Miles to Go

The evening before this cow's tale begins, Jim and I had been convoyed into the black-bearded French sergeant's road camp by the African Relief Expedition and their battery of donkeys. We wanted to make Maine Soroa, 81 miles away, by tomorrow night if we could, for that was New Year's Eve. Then we'd have only about 3,000 miles yet to go on our trans-Africa motorcycle tour, and a brand new year to begin the job. It looked as if we might need the whole of it, too.

But this morning was today, and we weren't up yet. We had no bed to get out of because our blankets were so full of sand burrs that we had given them to a gang of natives the night before with orders to pull the stickers out. They worked all night, but we've been finding more sand burrs ever since. We had no dressing to do because we'd slept with our clothes on. We didn't need to shave because we'd broken ourselves of that bad habit a week ago. And so getting up wasn't much of a job—for me at least. It wasn't hard for my sleepy partner Jim, either, after I'd playfully tucked a few sand burrs behind his ear and then poked him so he rolled over on them.

Our boudoir was a little round grass hut, shaped like a sawed off silo. The roof was simply an umbrella made out of hay. We crawled out of the hole in the wall like an Esquimau coming out of his igloo, except that where his shirt pockets would dig up snow we filled ours with sand—and that sand made me think of the day's work ahead of us. In fact, I'll never see sand again without thinking of work.

## Packed Up to Go

Just outside our hollow hay stack were the two great, placid cows, or "boeufs" as the French call them, which is as near as they can come to saying "beeves." Our black-bearded French host was sitting on the one chair in his camp while our black, but beardless, hostess was pulling a sand burr out of his foot.

The first job was to get our boeufs and their black oxeneer on their way. They were to carry our baggage to Maine Soroa, for it promised to be all that we could do to take our motorcycles and we didn't want to push any more weight than we had to. We saved out a few water canteens, a little food, and a very limited selection of tools and spare parts, and gave all the rest to the oxeneer.



A Few of the Little Native Girls, Dolled up in Their Best "Bib-and-Tucker" for the Strange White Men to Photograph. These Young Ladies Are Very Fond of Jewelry

"How's the gasoline and oil in the bikes?" Jim asked me.

"Both tanks nearly full," I told him—for I thought they were. So we turned over all our cans of motive power to the boeufs as well.

"Now you think you've got a hard job stowing away all that cargo in two roomy side cars and on a couple of motorcycle luggage carriers," Jim reminded me unpleasantly. "But how'd you like the job of keeping it all on the backs of those slippery bundles of bones for four days?" I always do the packing on this trip of ours and here was a chance to compare me with an African native son.

"Well, anyway, that's all his midnight nibs there has to do. He doesn't have to ride the critters, and hang on to their handlebars too, and keep 'em in the road and push 'em over the bad places."

## Made Palm-Leaf Rope

This particular African "boeuf" hostler didn't have quite enough rope but he'd gathered a supply of green palm leaves from the nearest cuvette and had turned himself into a rope factory. He was busy, too. It took all his fingers on both hands to braid his six strands of palm leaf strips. He kept it taut and even with a set of versatile black toes. And then because he didn't believe in loafing on the job—and possibly because it was necessary—he kept sucking up water from a calabash on his lap and then spraying it out on his raw material to make it pliable.

I had seen this same facial spray pump idea before, employed by a Chinese laundryman in sprinkling clothes. But here it was in perfection, for this black boy had a natural nozzle fastened to his face. Those thick, flapping pieces of meat which correspond to the Chinaman's lips gave him a control and a force that was fascinating.

He was a human fire extinguisher—or at least nearly human.

Eventually he lashed all our cases of gasoline, cans of oil, motorcycle parts, suit case, motion picture outfit, groceries, and spare parts onto those two boeufs, and pointed them toward Maine Soroa, 81 miles away. He was due to arrive in about four days, and we hoped we'd be there to watch him unload. Tomorrow night was New Year's Eve.

## Filling Stations Are Scarce

And then we started out! Many, many things happened during that long day of struggling thru the sands. But the only thing worth mentioning about that entire man-killing eternity is that, at the end of it all—after we'd pushed and sweated in the parching sun for hours and hours on end—we looked at our speedometer and found we'd made 32 miles! Not much, but some.

Only 49 more miles to make Maine Soroa tomorrow night, New Year's Eve. And then only 3,000 miles more to the Red Sea. We'd been told that the last 25 or 30 miles into Maine Soroa had been surfaced with hard dirt which meant, if it were true, that we had only 20 or 25 miles more of sand to fight tomorrow.

But our gasoline was lower than our spirits. It was all my fault, too. When Jim had asked me that morning about our gasoline supply I'd forgotten that the tank of my motorcycle wasn't full. And after 32 miles of heavy pulling in low gear it wasn't any fuller now. In fact, unless we should find a filling station on some lonely dune, the gasoline, in my machine at least, would not last to Maine Soroa. And there was less chance of finding a filling station there than of meeting a camel caravan on Broadway.

If the supply should hold out until we reached the dirt road, Jim could

go on into Maine Soroa and either bring or send back to me some of the gasoline our camel had carried there from Goure. If it shouldn't hold out that long we would simply have to sit down in the road and wait, two days, for our cattle to bring up their load of gasoline. Well, we'd see.

Next morning the road was worse than ever. Never once did we get out of low gear, and much of the time our throttles were wide open besides. Not only did we have to get off and push but we frequently had to gang up and push each other, both of us manhandling one roaring motor to the top of some heart-breaking dune. Then, with our mouths dried out and our shirts wet we'd sit down among the sand burrs and pant out a few informal remarks to the dune—and then plod back for the other bike.

There's something about the idea of straining along behind anything on wheels and pushing one's heart out that I never did like. And while I was leaning against that low side car of Jim's with my head tucked down between my arms, and my feet sliding about on those slippery, burning sand hills, and the whole blistering desert of Africa ahead of me, I didn't reverse my opinion.

But we used our heads as well as our backs and legs that day and learned a lot of tricks about trekking in the sand with a motorcycle. We'd ride clear back on the luggage carrier behind the seat—as far back as we could sit and still touch the tips of one handlebar. Then we leaned as far over to the outside as we could—away from the side car. This threw as little weight as possible on the side car wheel and the maximum on the rear motorcycle wheel. It gave us better driving traction and prevented the side draft which caused the front wheel to plow sideways in the sand. It was hard work to perch back there on a roaring, rearing motorcycle, like a jockey on a race horse, hour after hour, but it was easier than pushing anyway.

## Ran Out of Gas

Putt, putt. Tuff, tuff, phut. Finally my motor fluttered to a stop. Out of gas!

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon and we'd made about 15 miles. That meant we were anywhere from 5 to 10 miles from the beginning of the good road—if there were any such thing in Africa. And about 35 miles from Maine Soroa.

We didn't have enough food to last—comfortably—until our boeufs could catch up. And our water was almost entirely gone. We hadn't seen a village or a human being or a water hole all day and had no idea what there was ahead. Then, besides being practically out of food, water, and gasoline, we were dog-tired, and hot enough to sweat bucketsful but so dry we could hardly sweat at all. And it was time to eat.

And tonight was New Year's Eve. "Well, anyway, there are no 'keep off the grass' signs," piped up Jim. "And nobody's likely to step on your toe."

## How Our Fruit Helps

The growing importance of fruit as an agricultural asset is explained by Lloyd S. Tenney, chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"In 1926-27," he said, "the exports of fresh, canned and dried fruit were valued at 128 million dollars, the highest figure on record, and the volume of the trade was almost three times as large as in pre-war years. The significance of these exports is indicated by the fact that about 15 per cent of our commercial apple crop, 10 per cent of our oranges and grapefruit, 40 per cent of our prunes and 15 per cent of our raisins are exported.

"Apples always have been our leading export fruit. As early as 1800, thousands of barrels of some of the harder varieties were shipped to Europe.



The Two Cows Hired to Carry All the Luggage the Flood Crew Could Spare. It Was Some Trick to Fasten This Baggage on the "Boeufs," But the Native Did It With Palm-Leaf Ropes

# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

SAUL'S training went way back into the Old Testament. No man can get away from his boyhood. He may want to, and he may even try to forget some of it. But get away from it, he cannot. It is the most completely a part of him of any of life's experiences. He may say with Thomas Hood: "I remember, I remember the house where I was born, The little window where the light came streaming in at morn."

Or he may, with the popular song, sing "Happy Days Gone By." Whatever his attitude now, his boyhood is a part of him. Speaking of Nathaniel Hawthorne, a distinguished writer says that one reason for his melancholy probably was his extremely unhappy boyhood, from the shadows of which he never fully emerged.

Saul's boyhood may have been happy, and probably was. He never complained of it, and he always spoke with pride of his race. The Old Testament had been poured into him. He knew large portions of it by heart. It was the way the Jews had of keeping their race strong and vigorous, and of keeping it as a distinct race, which continues to this day. Said the old law, "These words, which I command thee this day, shall be upon thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." And they did exactly that.

Not long ago I saw what this kind of teaching does, when applied in our day. A hundred years ago, a community of farmers settled in New York, with common religious and cultural ideals. They built a little Baptist church and then an academy. Several of the families seem to have been of superior stuff, people who had an ideal and who proceeded to work and wait for it. The young folks attended the academy and the church, and were otherwise influenced by the sincere Christian attitude of a number of the men in the community. The results have been astonishing. Out of that farming section, man after man has gone out to be a leading figure in his profession. The list includes a governor or two, a United States senator, an architect of national reputation, a great evangelist, a philanthropist whose benefactions touch many cities, more than one educator, and scores of lesser known people who have blest and enriched the communities where they lived. Youth of the community have attended 60 different colleges and universities. The line of influence of this farming section extends to several cities in Europe.

"Thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children." That is what this New York community did. It pays. It does the business. It was one of the great influences of Saul's life.

If we would get an idea of the strictness of the law, as taught to Jewish youth, we ought to read the book of Daniel. The three young men refused to eat of the royal food which was provided them. All the wine they wanted! And all the best meat, and fine pastry. "No," said they, "give us beans and plenty of cold water." That was the old law, at its best. Saul had been brought up on that.

Then, too, he was a Pharisee. That was an honor, much coveted. That was one of the classes of the aristocracy. The Pharisees were highly patriotic, and they were noted for their zeal in keeping the law. Saul says that in the keeping of the law he was blameless! He did everything, observed everything. Every feast was observed, every ordinance received its due. Nothing "common or unclean" was eaten.

Added to this was the fact that Saul was a Roman citizen. When you and I are in some other country we are not ashamed to be known as Americans. We glory in the fact. Saul was that way, whenever he spoke of his citizenship. It protected him more than once from rough handling, even from death. The famous Roman roads went everywhere, and Roman officers of the law were everywhere. A Roman citizen was very different, in his chance of protection, from the barbarians whom the Roman army had conquered, and were in the Roman empire, but were not citizens.

He says he had been taught by the famous teacher, Gamaliel. That was an education in itself, and of course, Saul was an educated man. Gamaliel

was much more liberal in his views than most of the teachers of the time. He said that the poor Gentiles should have the same rights in gleaning fields after harvest, as poor Hebrews. He taught also that the Jews should greet Gentiles with the customary "Peace be with you," as if they were Jews. When Peter and the others were arrested, Gamaliel counseled his fellow judges to go slow in persecuting them, lest they be found to be fighting against God. He made a deep impression on the future Christian missionary, altho the future missionary was far from being one now. Strange as it may seem, Saul seemed to accept the stricter teachings of his sect, rather than the liberal teachings of Gamaliel. In some way the influences on the side of narrowness and zealous bigotry were stronger than the influences on the side of toleration and brotherhood. Such was the making of the greatest of the apostles. No one can tell what possibilities a youth has. That is why dealing with young people is so intriguing. You are dealing with live bundles of possibilities. Teaching in Sunday School is worth while.

Lesson for July 1—Influences Shaping Paul's Early Life. Deut. 6:4-9; Phil. 3:4-6. Acts 22:3, 27, 28.

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Field work was resumed on Wednesday of last week as the rains let up for awhile and the fields dried off enough so the ground could be worked. All farmers around here were busy. Some few were working in the hay while many others were monitoring corn. Wednesday afternoon the writer went out in the fields to look things over for the first time since taking sick four weeks ago. I could see quite an improvement in the crops during that time. The wheat looks fine, about as good a prospect as I have seen for quite awhile. It was passing thru the "blossom stage" then and is going to be tall enough to bind in fine condition.

I monitored corn Friday and Saturday, the first work I have done for several days. It certainly seems good to get out in the fresh air and sunshine again. The ground was dry enough so the machine did good work and I began throwing the dirt down to the corn as it is large enough to stand

it. The corn is coming on in fine condition altho a little short for this time of the year. But it will make pretty good headway from now on and make the farmers hustle to keep ahead of it and get it tended before the harvest comes on.

There has been quite a crop of grass and weeds come in some fields that were planted early as a result of the rains, and it has kept the farmers busy trying to head them off.

As I am writing these items this vicinity is being visited by the hardest rain we have had this season and accompanied by a hard wind which is doing quite a bit of damage. The rain lasted only about 30 minutes but there was more than 3 inches of water fell in that time, the most of which came in about 10 minutes' time. There was some small-sized hail that fell during the storm, cutting some holes in the leaves of plants, but did not seem to do much damage. The biggest damage that was done to the crops is the washing out on siding ground and mudding other crops under in the bottoms. The ground is so wet now that one can't do any field work to speak of until well on to the last of the week.

The oats crop is heading out rather short on what little I saw of the field the other day when out looking around, and am afraid this part of the field which is the poorest ground may have to be cut with the mower. Since this last rain came it may run up taller. This has been a rather backward season for oats in this vicinity on account of the extreme changes in the weather. If the weather from now on is more favorable so they can fill out they will yield a pretty good crop. I haven't been able to talk with anyone else to find out how other oats fields are in the neighborhood but am of the opinion that the prospects are favorable for a pretty good crop so far.

This big rain coming on as it did after the most of the first crop of alfalfa has been cut will give the second crop a big boost. We have about 3 acres of the old alfalfa patch to put up yet, and the most of the acreage of the new alfalfa to look after too. What we have cut so far is shorter than usual, due to the unfavorable weather we have had this season. But with the rain we have just received the second crop ought to make up for the shortage in the first cutting.

One of the prettiest rose bushes I have seen lately is one that Mother has growing in the front yard. It is called the "Madame Plantier." It is 3 years old, stands about 3 feet high and is full of double white roses. The "Madame Plantier" is considered hardy.

## You Can't Hand Pick Your Seed



A young sow from a certain litter brought top price at a pure bred swine sale while a full sister was called out by the wise farmer to be sold at meat price.

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# First Wheat Harvested Yields Well

## Mohler Cites Wisdom of Providing Storage Facilities on the Farm

**K**ANSAS winter wheat harvest has started in the south-central counties. The heads are generally well filled with large, plump kernels and indications point to excellent yields. Dry weather is needed until after harvest.

Corn is in good to excellent condition in all sections of the state. This is particularly gratifying in western counties where moisture shortage generally is in evidence at this period of the year. Corn made rapid growth during the week. Stands are good. Cultivation has been retarded by recent rains and fields in Southeastern Kansas are becoming weedy. Grain sorghums have suffered from water standing in the field.

Oats harvest will start next week. The crop has failed to recover completely from the April freezes. Loose smut is in evidence in spotted areas and some lodging is reported. Yields will be light. The barley crop is in excellent condition. Growth has been rapid and only slight losses have been reported from hail and wind.

Pastures and meadows continue in excellent condition. Alfalfa in the windrow was severely damaged by wet, cloudy weather during the week. However, present conditions favor rapid growth and indications point to an excellent second crop. Little insect damage was noted.

### Should Hold Some Wheat

"Conditions are such that it is deemed advisable to invite the attention of the farmers of the Wheat Belt of Kansas to the wisdom of providing storage facilities to hold back on the farms at least a portion of this year's wheat crop," said Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, in discussing the transportation problems in connection with the huge wheat crop that now is maturing in the Sunflower State.

"From a market point of view," continued Secretary Mohler, "the farm is the ideal place to store wheat, in the hands of producers and off the terminal markets. The holding of wheat is not advocated on the grounds of possible effect on price, but simply as a part of the general program of most efficiently handling the crop in the best condition. This question is particularly important in the big wheat regions where the combines are most numerous.

"The June 1, official forecast of this year's Kansas wheat crop is 153 million bushels, 60 per cent of which is in 26 south-central and south-western counties, with perhaps 75 per cent of the state's combines, variously estimated at 16,000 to 19,000. The nearest comparable year to the present one in wheat and combines in Kansas is 1926 when the state produced 150 million bushels of wheat and had something like 8,000 combines.

"The transportation companies, efficient as were their services, were unable to handle the tonnage at its peak in 1926 and vast quantities of wheat were piled on the ground along rights-of-way and on the farms. With a larger crop this year and twice as many combines, there is bound to be even greater congestion in the marketing of the Kansas wheat crop of 1928. The railroads of the country are co-operating in an excellent manner to meet the situation, but with the maximum equipment available and handled to best advantage they cannot begin to supply the demand for cars during the height of the harvest season.

"This year's situation is not particularly unusual and it undoubtedly is typical of a condition that we may consider as permanent. That is, congestion in the marketing of our wheat in years to come probably is going to be worse instead of better. If we may judge by the past, Kansas is going to continue to increase its wheat acreage as well as to employ more combines.

It appears timely, therefore, for Kansas wheat growers to consider the matter of providing permanent storage facilities on their farms. The glut from the combines will dam the wheat back on the farms. Growers will be forced to hold much wheat whether they desire to do so or not. If this is to be a condition likely to confront the wheat producer yearly, would it not be good business to provide for protecting that portion he is compelled to hold back, and preserve it in the best condition? Otherwise there is exposure to heavy losses in shrink, in waste, in color and in quality.

"It is believed that farm storage in the Wheat Belt must take its place as an essential part of the permanent equipment of the Kansas wheat grower, as a form of co-operation which has not previously been extensively followed, and as his contribution to the solution of a transportation problem which has become acute thru the evolution of the wheat industry by the widespread adoption of modern machinery."

**Barton**—We have had too much rain here. The corn is growing very slowly. Farmers have been delayed with their field work. Wheat is turning and harvest is expected in about 10 days. Harvest hands are here waiting for work. Livestock has done well. Wheat, \$1.28; corn, 83c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 21c.—Fannie Sharp.

**Bourbon**—Rain and more rain is good for pastures and hay but severe on all grain crops. Corn is all planted but cultivation is held back. Wheat and oats are looking good. Hay, \$5; corn, \$1; cream, 37c; hogs, \$7.—Robert Creamer.

**Cheyenne**—June has been as wet as May, and some localities have been visited by heavy downpours and damaging hail. Considerable corn and other row crops have been washed out or covered with mud. We need warm weather as vegetation is making little progress. Much of the first cutting of

alfalfa was damaged by rain. Eggs, 20c; cream, 40c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Cloud**—We still are favored with sufficient rain to delay farm work, but it gives vegetation the moisture required. Oats and wheat are ripening ready to cut. Sowed crops and grasses are doing fine. Pastures are excellent and cows are gaining. Poultry is doing better.—W. H. Plumly.

**Coffey**—It has been raining rather steadily and we have had too much moisture for farm work. The Neosho still is rising and out of its banks in places. Oats and wheat are about ready to cut and will make good yields. A good stand of corn and kafir this year. Corn, 90c; kafir, \$1.40 a hundred; fancy eggs, 26c; heavy hens, 18c; butterfat, 39c.—M. L. Griffin.

**Dickinson**—Looks as if we were going to have clear weather for a while. We had a lot of rain the last two weeks. Some farmers have started to harvest. Oats of the later variety have come out in wonderful condition. Corn is doing fine, but needs more cultivation. Most of it just worked twice. A few fields have not been touched yet. A lot of combines will be tried out here this harvest.—F. M. Larson.

**Elk**—Recent wet weather has greatly retarded all farm work. Some have started binders, but on account of excessive rains very little progress is being made. Very little corn has been cultivated since Decoration day on account of rains. However, corn is good color and size. The second crop of alfalfa has a better showing than the first crop.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Greenwood**—Heavy rains are causing delay in all farm work. Wheat soon will be ready to harvest and oats certainly are looking fine. Pastures are fine and cattle are making good gains. Corn, 90c to \$1; kafir, 90c; eggs, 21c; cream, 42c. Potatoes are of very good quality and will make a good yield.—A. H. Brothers.

**Gove and Sheridan**—First half of June was very wet. Small grain is in head, but some is weedy and will have to be bound. Harvest will start the first part of July. Corn and potatoes look fine. Feed crops are just being sown. Everybody is busy looking up repairs for their harvest machinery. Pastures are good. Hay prospects are fair. Too wet for putting up the first crop of alfalfa. Livestock doing well. Eggs, 20c; corn, 83c.—John I. Aldrich.

**Harvey**—Weather has been quite rainy the last few days and the wheat is rusting to some extent. Some farmers who were hauled out are listing the wheat and oats land to corn and feed crops. Harvest will begin in a few days. Wheat, \$1.28; oats, 62c; corn, 90c; eggs, 23c; heavy hens, 18c; broilers, 26c; butterfat, 46c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—We have had plenty of rain. What we need now is sunshine for the wheat and corn. Some corn is getting weedy but most fields were rather clean before the rainy period started. Some potatoes are big enough to use and the crop will be the best for a number of years. Gardens are excellent. The second crop of alfalfa is growing rapidly. Some harvest labor can be used as the wheat acreage does not warrant many combines.—Vernon Collier.

**Johnson**—A very heavy wind storm struck this vicinity and did some damage to buildings. We have had considerable rain which is beneficial to some crops but detrimental to others. Wheat harvest is just starting. Potato digging is under way and the yield is good but the price does not meet the cost of production.—Mrs. B. B. Whitelaw.

**Morris**—Very little field work has been done since the first of the month on account of wet weather. Some sections were badly washed and some replanting was necessary. Most fields, however, show a good stand of kafir and corn. The first crop of alfalfa was very light but the second crop is making rapid growth. Wheat is rather thin, altho some fields are excellent. Oats are

thin, altho some fields are excellent. Oats are thin and are showing a yellow tinge. Pastures are immense and cattle are doing fine. Considerable farm work is being done with tractors this season. Butterfat, 42c; eggs, 23c; corn, 91c.—J. R. Henry.

**Lane**—Lots of rain. Some corn large enough to cultivate, but a good many acres of row crops had to be replanted. Late wheat is very weedy and some of the heavy fields have been slightly damaged by rust and lodging. The outlook as a whole, however, is the best for years.—A. R. Bentley.

**Marshall**—Wheat and oats look fine. Corn is growing rapidly now. Cattle are high and scarce. There is no fly in the wheat this year. Eggs, 23c; cream, 43c; corn, 91c; wheat, \$1.20; hens, 15c to 17c. The strawberry crop was the best ever. Pastures are fine and livestock is doing well.—J. D. Stosz.

**Phillips**—Growing conditions could not be better. Plenty of moisture the last two weeks. Wheat looks fine. Some smut. Corn looks great. A large acreage of potatoes this year and they sell very cheaply. Gardens are fine. Pastures fine. Some hay has been made. Labor is plentiful.—Martha Hicks.

**Prairie and Kiowa**—We have had a wet June. Spring crops are doing well and wheat is filling in fine condition. Some heavy wheat is going down. A cyclone passed thru the south half of these two counties doing considerable damage to buildings and crops.—Col. Art. McNarny.

**Republic**—Another good rain this week. Crops are looking fine. Farmers are discing the row crops. Pastures still in good condition and livestock is doing well. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rice**—This county has had so much rain that farmers are afraid the fields will be too wet for the combines. Water is standing in the fields in some places yet. Wheat has started to turn, and where not damaged by hail is standing up well. Row crops and pastures are doing well. Some late row crops were damaged by heavy rains. Harvest hands are beginning to arrive.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—We have been getting considerable rain these last few days. Crops are doing fine. Alfalfa is making a rapid growth. Wheat and oats are starting to turn. Livestock is doing well. Markets are about the highest for this time of year. Farm labor is plentiful. Few public sales. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.15; oats, 85c; new potatoes, 7c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rooks**—Wet weather still continues and farmers are unable to get their corn worked. Oats and barley are good. Pastures are in excellent condition. Corn, 28c; wheat, \$1; bran, \$1.70; shorts, \$1.20; flour, \$2.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat is deteriorating some, due to so much wet weather. The quality is being impaired and there is some lodging. Spring crops need cultivation. A great deal of the first cutting of alfalfa was damaged by rains. We have had a few scattered hail storms.—William Crotinger.

**Wallace**—The wet weather which was so beneficial earlier in the spring is becoming serious. Hail streaks, cloudbursts and cut-worms are hurting many fields. Corn is backward. First cultivation has started.—Everett Hughes.

**Wilson**—We are having too much rain. Streams are getting out of their banks. Wheat is ready to cut but floods damaged a good deal of it. Some of the first cutting of alfalfa was hurt by rains.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

### A Glance at the Markets

Prices did not change very much the first three weeks of June, excepting the decline in grain and feeds and the usual summer

slump in the vegetable lines. Cotton, wool, cattle, hogs, hay, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry have moved but little either way. Buying power of the farmers' dollar is not equal to the best of the spring rise, many of the recent price changes being downward in farm products and upward in various lines of store goods. Crop prospects continue fair to good still tends slightly downward. Flax was only slightly lower than a week ago.

The first cars of new wheat arrived at Wichita, Kan., and Ft. Worth, Tex., about the middle of the month. This wheat was of good quality. One of the cars at Fort Worth graded No. 2 dark hard winter, weight 61.7 pounds, tested 13.18 per cent protein with 14 per cent moisture and sold at \$1.65 a bushel basis, delivered Galveston. A more active demand developed for wheat feeds, which caused some advance in mid-June prices from the low point of last week. The demand for other feeds was not urgent and prices were not changed materially.

Hay markets weakened slightly and prices moved downward toward the new crop basis. Pastures and meadows made generally good growth in most sections east of the Mississippi River, altho cooler weather retarded growth in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions. Alfalfa markets were slightly lower, with most of the mid-western markets on a new crop basis. Prairie hay continued draggy.

Relatively high markets have tended to draw cattle from more distant feeding and grazing areas, shipments coming from Montana and even California, but shipments from these districts were small and most of these cattle were merely feeders intended for further finishing.

Strictly choice hogs were scarce, which resulted in a more pronounced discrimination against medium grade kinds. In comparison with a week earlier, prices at Chicago showed a 15 to 20 cents gain on the better kinds, while lower grades declined 5 to 15 cents, and in spots more. Shipping demand was unusually narrow and hogs scaling under 180 pounds continued to meet an indifferent demand.

Seasonal sharp declines occurred in the sheep and lamb trade at Chicago in mid-June, under pressure of expanded receipts and a weak dressed market. Prices on the better grades of fat lambs and yearlings dropped \$2 to \$2.25. Future trends in lamb prices will depend on the dressed market and supply figures, but trade interests are anticipating further seasonal down-turns. Whether choice lambs, which are expected to be relatively scarce in the near future, will drop below \$16 is problematical, altho some in trade maintain that \$16.50 is not improbable as a low top by July 1. Trade on feeding lambs has been more or less un dependable and the general bearishness affected the trade in the feeder division.

Rainfall thruout a large portion of the butter producing area was quite beneficial to pastures which are reported much improved. Statistical position of market remains about the same. Into storage movement is not keeping pace with last year. Cold storage report for the United States June 1, showed 16,020,000 pounds on hand compared with 25,404,000 pounds a year ago. Altho holdings of butter in storage were reported larger than some anticipated, there was no change toward lower price levels affected. Market continued unsettled.

Receipts of cheese at Wisconsin warehouses continue to fall below the mark a year ago. Storage holdings in the United States on June 1 are reported about a million pounds heavier than on the same date 1927. Altho trading at the distributing markets has been only moderate and some feeling expressed that prices are rather high, there is no apparent lack of confidence for the storage season.

Egg receipts are slightly above corresponding week last year but less than last week. Cold storage holdings at four markets are around 300,000 cases less than last year. United States cold storage holdings of frozen poultry June 1, were only 43,915,000 pounds, compared with 61,525,000 for the same date last year.

A feature of the produce market is the heavy movement of new potatoes. About 6,500 cars were shipped during the week ending June 16, compared with 4,800 the week before and 5,600 during the corresponding period in 1927. Including shipments of old stock, the total daily potato forwardings averaged nearly 1,100 cars. South Carolina has completed its heaviest movement and decreased to 1,110 cars for the week. North Carolina took the lead with 2,600; Norfolk section of Virginia shipped 400 and the Eastern Shore 900 cars. Timely rains improved the crop prospects on the Eastern Shore. Shipments from Alabama continued active and totaled 680 cars. Old potatoes, too, were in heavy supply for June and sold below \$1 per 100 pounds in some markets.

### 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.

Bert Hirst, Hutchinson. 50 S. C. Rhode Island Red hens.

Mrs. W. G. Tulloss, Rantoul. 12 four week old Rhode Island Red chickens.

D. L. Turner, LeRoy. Ford roadster, engine No. 2256704, license No. 342081-Kan. 1928.

Gale Richardson, Oberlin. Coon hound, male, 2 1/2 years old, black and tan, white tipped tail and some white on front legs, black on back and down sides.

Frank Armstrong, Columbus. 20 white Leghorn roosters, average 1 1/2 pound each. Chris Stauffer, Jr., Frankfort. German police dog, light colored, 2 years old.

A. M. Valentine, Bristol, Colo. Horse, white, 12 or 13 years old, 1600 pounds, roached mane, scar on right hip nearly 2 inches long.

James H. Williams, Hutchinson. Door and windows from house.

John G. Adam, Plainville. 30 gallons kerosene taken from barrel with tractor in field.

The Socialist party would not confess to a faith in Santa Claus, but it still goes on nominating candidates.



TRAIN DIME

FARMER

AND FANTHAW, YOU SHOULD BE CAREFUL ABOUT CARRYING MONEY—IT MAY HAVE GERMS ON IT!

H—! A GERM COULDN'T LIVE ON WHAT YOU LEAVE ME!

PARSONS

# Don't Give Swindlers Your Savings

## Learn to Keep Fake Agents From Getting Your Farm Profits

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

**S**WINDLERS and fake agents are getting to be worse than watermelon thieves who break open green watermelons in the patch. For several weeks they have been selling fake securities and worthless investments to farmers who will buy because their crops look promising. With the good conditions now facing agriculture, it may be expected that these fly-by-night agents will be more numerous than ever.

Anyone who offers to sell stock in some far-off concern, about which nothing is known, probably knows that his goods are worthless. He depends upon his prospect's readiness to believe and buy without sufficient evidence. Chances are if the investor shows symptoms of intelligence and threatens to investigate the value of the stock,

them of the dangers in a stock, or to indicate to them the features of another security which make for its safety.

The first warning to anyone with money to invest should be: Do not let anyone rush you into buying any stock or bond. Think about it first. Know everything there is to know about it before you decide. If folks would just follow that suggestion, the work of the security crooks would be made much more difficult.

It is a good practice to be suspicious of any person seeking to sell oil stock. Mining stocks also are extremely risky.

A great many local securities, that is, stocks of companies being organized in your county or state, are highly speculative and the average man should use great caution in purchasing them. Some of them, of course, are good. Others are fair. But it is surprising the large number of such businesses that fail for one reason or another. In most cases these companies are honestly run. There is nothing fraudulent or crooked in the sale of the stock, but judgment in starting the business was faulty, conditions did not materialize as expected, and consequently disaster brought an end to the enterprise, with consequent loss to everyone who had put their money into the business. So it is important, if one is considering going into a local enterprise, to give it detailed study, check up carefully on the ability and good judgment of the management, and resist being carried away by the enthusiasm so likely to be identified with any enterprise which would be of benefit to a town or community.

Enthusiasm about any security is dangerous to a prospective buyer. Often it leads him to use snap judgment, rather than to study the stock or bond carefully before buying. If one gets enthusiastic he is likely to read prom-

ise into facts that do not offer it. One is likely to see only the favorable developments that may occur, and neglect to visualize the results if some unfavorable event takes place. So another good rule to follow, when you are considering buying securities, is not to permit yourself to become enthusiastic no matter how good the security appears or how well it turns out.

Always be critical of any security you consider or own. Hunt for faults in it, weaknesses in the company issuing it. Because a security has been paying a good return, even for many years, is no argument that it will continue to do so. A concern doesn't announce in advance that it is going to pass its dividend or fail to meet the interest on its bonds. So it is necessary for every security owner constantly to keep informed about the business of the companies in which he is interested, to watch conditions in that industry, to check up on the management, to analyze its annual reports of earnings and otherwise to protect himself from loss. The more critical you are of any security the more likely you are to avoid loss.

Do not accept the advice of any one man as infallible. It is not. Nor is that of several men, altho they agree. It is wise to seek advice from bankers, officials of bond companies, merchants and others, when you are contemplating buying securities, but do not accept their opinion as gospel. Check up on the information obtained yourself, at first hand, before you buy. Know what you are doing. Chances are that such advice will be honestly given, that it will be sound so far as the individual giving it knows, but just remember that bankers and bond salesmen are human like yourself and make mistakes.

One thing that makes it difficult to war on security swindlers effectively, is the fact that when a person gets

stung he seldom is willing to file a formal complaint with organizations which investigate and prosecute swindlers. It seems that the victim is ashamed of the fact that he has been stung and fears being "kidded" about it. He would rather take his loss than be laughed at or described as being "easy."

Now the swindlers know of this human weakness and they turn it to their profit. Many crooks set aside a considerable portion of the receipts from sales of worthless stocks, to make adjustments with victims who protest and take legal action. Very often, by returning the investor's money, the crook can avoid punishment and he is glad to do so, because escape leaves him free to prey on others.

Peace officers, the postoffice department, and many other organizations,



Farmers With Good Wheat Crops Must Be on Guard Against Fake Agents and Swindlers—a More Difficult Job Than Guarding a Watermelon Patch

### It Will Pay to Remember

If you have money to invest you might save it by remembering these five suggestions:

Good investments do not have to be "peddled."

Remember the commission an agent must have from selling in the country where he must travel miles sometimes before a farmer who has money to invest is found.

Learn whether the agent is more interested in the money you have made from oil, inherited or saved during a lifetime than he is in the safety of your investment.

Safety should be considered above everything else by investors who are not thoroly familiar with stock market and securities conditions.

Be suspicious of any agent who is "peddling" stock or securities.

the swindler will drop the deal like a hot poker and move on. A few "blue-sky" artists have learned so well to imitate the genuine that it is difficult to discriminate between them and the honest dealer.

Literature of the most seductive and appealing type, dealing with statements and figures that the investor has no opportunity to verify, generally is used by swindlers and fake agents. Nearly always the stock swindler urges his victim to sign on the dotted line right now. He first "salves" his customer over with excess flattery, then tells him how he is one of a selected few fortunate individuals to get in on the "ground floor" and that he soon will be reaping excessive dividends. The only requirement of the victim is that he must hurry his decision as tomorrow may be too late. And it usually does prove too late for the sucker who discovers that he has been swindled.

### Report If You Are Swindled

If investors would stop, think and investigate and consult some experienced banker or financier in whom they have confidence before signing on the dotted line, many losses would be prevented and perhaps the savings of a lifetime preserved.

Three million swindlers are operating in the United States, getting half a billion dollars a year, and only one of every 44 is caught and convicted, according to the bureau for investigation of financial frauds. The percentage all is in favor of the crooks. Only one in ten persons has the courage to admit he has been defrauded and to demand the return of his money. And yet swindlers, such as fake stock brokers, put aside from one-tenth to one-third of the money they get to refund to persons who demand an adjustment.

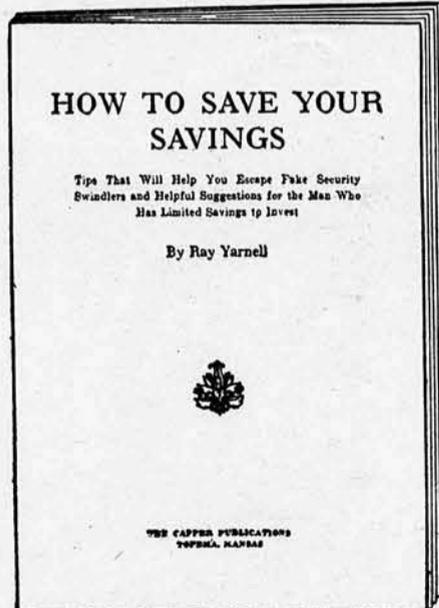
Often these lost savings are small sums, accumulated slowly and at the cost of much hard work. It is doubly unfortunate that the average man or woman is likely to put money into questionable and often fraudulent securities. This is true because they have only a hazy knowledge of investments, good or bad, and their experience has not been such as to warn

## "How to Save Your Savings"

**T**HIS little book, "How to Save Your Savings," was written with the idea that it could be of help to persons with money to invest, who are not familiar with investment securities and are unacquainted with the sources from which such securities may be obtained. Its purpose is to warn of certain dangers and to point out to investors things they should look for when considering the possibility of buying any given stock or bond. No set of rules or list of dangers, no matter how carefully followed or remembered, will give thoro protection against worthless securities. One needs advice from persons who are constantly in touch with the investment markets, who make it their business to know about securities, and who always are glad to give possible customers the benefit of their knowledge. This book tells where to find those persons and explains how they may be consulted.

"How to Save Your Savings" was written by Ray Yarnell. He is one of the Capper Publications editors and has written this booklet from experience. I am glad to recommend his helpful investment suggestions to every Kansas Farmer Protective Service member. Altho the booklet costs only 15 cents, it contains information about bonds, stocks, real estate mortgages, poor securities, insurance, banks, building and loan associations, trust companies, and tells where to buy securities and what to do with them after you have bought them. I wish every Protective Service member would read Mr. Yarnell's booklet. It gives more concise investment information than any other book I know of.

—Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service.



Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

I am sending in this letter 15 cents (stamps or coin) for which please mail the booklet giving suggestions how to invest my savings. My address is:

Name  
Town and State  
R.F.D.No.

are willing to aid persons who have been victimized by security swindlers. Anyone who is "stung" should make a complaint and urge prosecution. He should ignore any "kidding" that may come his way. He may feel more like doing it if he realizes that many of those who do the "kidding" probably have a fake security skeleton hidden in their closets.

### He Bought Half Interest

Jerry Wilson was an assistant cashier in a small bank. He and his wife had saved \$1,000 but he was not satisfied with his job.

He answered a "partner-wanted" advertisement of a roofing concern. The profit promised sounded good and without investigating the reputation of the owner, he gave him \$1,000 for one-half interest in the business.

Business did not come in as promised and he investigated. He found that all of the property of the concern was mortgaged and that they were in debt. He wanted to get out immediately and so talked to the Better Business Bureau. The bureau talked to the owner, who refused to give any information. Further investigation was made and it was found that several "partners" had put money in the concern. Meanwhile the owner called Wilson aside and offered him a 30-day note for the \$1,000 to release his claims against him. Wilson accepted the note but the other partners brought complaints for criminal charges.

The "partnership salesman" was arrested but liquidation of the concern brought nothing to Wilson. He lost his health and is now dependent upon his wife's earnings and help from his parents. All because he failed to investigate.

Instances such as Mr. Wilson's are becoming more rare. The Better Business Bureaus in the largest cities of the United States stamp out fraud schemes as soon as they are discovered. Kansas Farmer Protective Service has available a report of each investigation these Better Business Bureaus make. Write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## After Quality Spuds

One-hundred folks who are interested in growing better potatoes, joined the recent Kaw Valley Potato Tour. This tour took the potato friends to several large farms where this crop is growing. It included visits to experimental plots, where accurate check is kept of the growth and yields for comparison of strains and varieties, untreated and treated seed, and fertilized and unfertilized soil.

In the strain and variety plots an effort is made to find the most suitable strains and varieties for the Kaw Valley. Then another series of plots allows for experiments on treated seed to check plant diseases. The seed treatments in this experiment are: Corrosive sublimate, fall and spring treatment with hot formaldehyde, semi-sand bell, mercury hydroxide, and dip dust. The diseases to be controlled by these treatments are: Blackleg of potato, spindle tuber, and rhizoctonia. The question rises: Will it pay to use fertilizers? Another series of plots is given to fertilizer tests. The comparisons will be made between potatoes unfertilized, and fertilized with superphosphate and combined fertilizer. The combined fertilizer is 5 parts nitrogen, 10 parts phosphate and 5 parts potash. Row fertilizing was used instead of broadcast.

These experimental plots are under the direction of Dr. O. H. Elmer, plant pathologist at the K. S. A. C. Experiment Station, Manhattan. Dr. Elmer explained the work which is being done to guard potato yields and to produce quality potatoes. And he pointed out the tests in each plot. He was assisted by Prof. C. E. Graves, of the extension service, and by W. H. Robinson, Shawnee county agricultural agent.

The final results of this year's experiments will not be had until the potatoes are dug, when comparisons will be made in yields and quality. Then this will be added to observations made on the tour.

## "Come Over and Help Us"

On the Fourth of July, three years ago, a tall, pleasant man stood in the pulpit of a Western Kansas church. It was Sunday. Gathered in front of him was an unusual audience—quiet, yet with eager eyes and faces.

All eyes focused on the big man up front. Thru Sunday School and church he was the center of things—but he spoke no word. But despite that, he had a lesson for the first service and a sermon for the second. Signing with the language of the deaf-mutes, Rev. E. C. Sibberson, of Topeka, brought those Western Kansas folks messages they could understand. Tears welled up in not a few eyes, and certainly many hearts were glad, in that strangely quiet audience out front; so quiet, because destiny had decreed that they should not hear or speak.

No one had engaged or paid Rev. Sibberson for searching out that Western Kansas audience. He did it himself because he has dedicated a good part of his life and his money, to bringing just such heart-satisfying messages to our unfortunate neighbors here in Kansas.

After that meeting two old gentlemen sought out Rev. Sibberson and told him in the sign language, that his was the first service of its kind held for deaf-mutes in that community. One brother took him home. There Rev. Sibberson found an old couple, both deaf and mute, past 70 years, and with a little grandchild. The father of the child is in the state hospital. He lost his reason over the death of his wife. There is the picture, then—two old folks and a youngster. None of them able to talk to one another. In silence they suffered. But Rev. Sibberson helped them.

Many, many pathetic cases can be sighted in which Rev. Sibberson has helped. The boy 17 years old; fatherless, motherless, deaf, mute and with one leg missing. It was thru Mr. Sibberson's efforts he learned to sign, received an artificial limb and got started so he could do something for himself.

There was little La Verda, 10, deaf, mute, paralyzed; she couldn't read, write or use the sign language. The mother a widow with two other little girls 8 and 12. "The city schools couldn't help; the state school at Olathe couldn't help; the state school at Winfield wouldn't take the girl, unless I agreed to pay for shoes, clothing

and other things for the little girl," Rev. Sibberson said. "But I will sign the application to see that she is cared for. But we do plead, 'Come over and help us.'"

The work Rev. E. C. Sibberson is doing, and the man himself, can be most highly recommended. Anyone who wishes to help him in this work may reach him at 1105 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan. Certainly a dollar invested in his work with the deaf-mutes, will bring happiness and comfort to someone's life. Rev. Sibberson is an ambitious, energetic, busy man. He fills his time, besides keeping up his work as a pastor of a Topeka church, by helping these folks who need him. He talks before numerous civic organizations that help him at times. He travels continually out over the state helping to the limit of his financial ability. He makes every dollar count. His work is spreading in interest. This week he went to Memphis, Tenn., by request, to lecture before the National Co-operative Convention.

## Bantams Bought His Pig

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Merlin Williams, who is a Capper Pig Club member in Marshall county, bought a gilt for his club work this year with money he earned by raising White Japanese Silkie Bantams. Of course, he planned to have a pig all the time, but he could get the bantams for less money and they can be handled with less heavy work than pigs. As he is 10 years old, the amount of heavy work connected with caring for a pig had to be considered. Merlin has been a good boy to save, and he did real well with his Silkies. They took prizes at the Kansas Free Fair last fall, and at other shows, and there was some income from eggs and bantams sold.

His profits on the bantams paid for the registered Spotted Poland China gilt he now owns. He is determined to develop this gilt into a good brood sow, and continue in the Capper Pig Club as a member of the sow and litter division. Here is a club boy who has a golden opportunity to make his mark in club work.

Along with club work, Merlin earns his spending money. He and his sister Marjorie clean their mother's brooder houses each week, help milk, and tend the garden. Marjorie has paid all her expenses on her chickens and has a bank account. After paying for his pig, Merlin has \$11 in the bank. He still is getting inquiries for Silkie eggs and stock. They came in from nine states. It seems that raising Silkies would make a profitable sideline for those who can manage it.

Folks are finding good times in club work, too. Just read part of this letter from Dorothy Spiekerman, Norton county: "Have you been fishing this year? My friends and I have been over in Nebraska fishing in the Republican River and we had quite good luck. I caught a fish 1½ feet long. It was the first time I had been fishing. We have a large swimming pool in our park,

where we have much pleasure swimming each week. There are many places to which we can go for enjoyment this summer. I have been elected secretary of our club and I wish to know whether there is some work I can do to win extra points for our club." I wish to surprise the other members and my pal, Bernice Gould, who is club leader. Please write and tell me what I can do for credit. We had a mighty good time at our last club meeting, and our club is working very hard to win this year."

A heavy hail storm swept over Morris county recently. It broke all the windows on the west side of the house and farm buildings, at the home of Mrs. Bertha Adams, Mrs. Adams and her children, Elizabeth and Charles, are members of the Capper Poultry



Merlin Williams Won Prize Ribbons on His Japanese Silkies

Club. Despite the fact that trees and hedges were stripped as bare as they are in January, the brooder house roof held and no chicks were lost. In this instance a good brooder house meant a big saving.

At the close of this month the silver cup for the best egg-laying record will be awarded. The members whose contest hens have laid the greatest number of eggs to the hen between January 1 and June 30, will win.

## "Music Hath Charms"

Research in such fields as cosmic rays, atomic energy, and other waves will result eventually not in new scientific wonders but in immeasurable contributions to human health and happiness.

Such was the prediction made before a group of educators by Axel G. Gulbransen, patron of arts, sponsor of an international music festival for the Chicago centennial celebration, and pioneer in the field of the registering piano.

"Life creation itself," said Mr. Gulbransen, "as a study of cosmic rays seems to show, and as the theory of atomic energy bears out, is merely vibration. Health and happiness are directly related to vibration.

"Music sets up certain vibrations which have an effect on the emotions, and human emotions, such as love and patriotism, have written some of the most glorious chapters of the world's history.

"Science has not progressed to the extent of producing waves of happiness, but research in this direction will lie principally in the sphere of music. The therapeutic value of music is widely recognized. Fourteen hospitals in New York City employ music with encouraging results in the tuberculosis wards. It has been used by alienists in the treatment of insanity.

"Music is the foe of melancholia and of despair. It not only directs the emotions into wholesome channels, but is a means of relaxation in times of mental and nervous stress.

"Music today is merely in the entertainment stage. Its vast possibilities of contributing to health and happiness have been only vaguely foreshadowed. For the scientist or psychologist eager to explore undiscovered country, the subject of music in its relation to the emotions offers boundless opportunities."

## Why Alfalfa Is in Trouble

(Continued from Page 8)

leaves and stems of such plants will wilt and eventually die. If the bark is stripped back from the root of the plant, the woody portion will show a brownish-yellow or even dark brown color in contrast to the white or ivory-white woody tissue of the healthy plant.

Apparently the infection takes place in the roots thru some injury such as is produced by some insects or as a result of winter injury. From observations which were made last year and this spring it appears that the organisms may be carried in flood waters. There is no evidence that wilt is spread by seed.

When wilt has developed to considerable extent in an alfalfa field the only practical solution is to plow the field and grow other crops for a few years before seeding to alfalfa again.

Pea aphids have been responsible for severe injury to alfalfa in many sections of Kansas this year. When the month of March is dry and mild, as was the case this spring, pea aphids breed very rapidly and soon become so numerous that they may destroy all of the vegetation. When climatic conditions retard the growth of the alfalfa plants the effect of the aphids is much greater than in favorable seasons. The attack of the insects weakens the alfalfa plants, retards their growth and then gives weeds and grass an opportunity to develop.

Seventy-five per cent or more of the upland soils of Eastern Kansas are so low in lime that they are not adapted to alfalfa production. A stand of alfalfa cannot be retained on such soils except where lime was applied previously to seeding. A lack of lime in the soil results in weak plants which soon are replaced by grass and weeds. Alfalfa plants on a lime-deficient soil are short, have a low per cent of leaves, and have a yellowish-green color. The profitable production of alfalfa without lime is not possible, and those farmers of Eastern Kansas who contemplate seeding alfalfa this year will do well if they have the soil tested as soon as possible and then apply lime if it is needed. There are many poor stands of alfalfa in Eastern Kansas today that are the result of a lack of lime.

A lack of phosphorus and of inoculation also have been responsible for many alfalfa plants dying and the stand becoming thin. Whenever a soil needs lime it is advisable to use phosphorus as well as lime and it is essential that the seed be inoculated.

Since many Kansas alfalfa fields are in such poor condition that it will be necessary to plow them in the fall, serious consideration should be given to the establishment of new stands this year and due precautions should be taken with regard to the source of seed, the necessity of liming the soil, the use of phosphorus, the inoculation of the seed and the preparation of the seedbed.

A list of all the Farmers Bulletins available for free distribution—there are many hundreds of them—may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



"The Birds Are Calling, Come Feather Your Nest"



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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.

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

**BABY CHICKS**  
**BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE** Langshans 9 1/2c, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8 1/2c, Leghorns 7c. Assorted 6 1/2. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.  
**TUDOR'S SUPERIOR CHICKS, ALL LARGE** breed, \$11.00 per hundred; 25, \$3.00; 50, \$6.00. State certified White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, \$10.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, 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.  
**BROILERS WANTED: ALSO ALL OTHER** kind of poultry and eggs. Write for shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED**  
**SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAY-** ments; permanent work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**  
**MAMMOTH ENGLISH LEGHORNS, CHOICE** cockerels. High egg type birds. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

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

**TOBACCO**  
**TOBACCO: AGED; SMOKING, 10 POUNDS,** \$1.35; chewing, \$1.75; cigars, 50, \$1.65; twist, 24, \$2.40. Kentucky Farmers, Fryorsburg, Kentucky.

**MINORCAS—BUFF**  
**REDUCED PRICES ON HENS, COCKERELS,** chicks, eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

**HONEY**  
**EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS. \$6.50; 120,** \$10.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

**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.

**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.

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

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

**BABY CHICKS**  
**ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 7 1/2c,** Reds, Rocks 9 1/2c, Assorted 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.  
**MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY** layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.  
**JULY, AUGUST CHICKS; LEGHORNS, \$7;** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, \$8.50; Langshans, \$9. Assorted, \$6.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**State Accredited**  
 Baby Chicks, July prices, \$9.00-100; \$42.50 500, Rose Comb, Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, delivered prepaid. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.00-100, Trapped, \$10.00 100. Last hatch off July 16th. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2116 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

**\$5,047 EGGS IN 1 YEAR**  
 Sold by Mr. Dillman from 1140 Booth pullets. Our summer chicks make winter layers. Prompt shipment. White or Brown Leghorns: 50, \$3.90; 100, \$6.90; 500, \$33.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas: 50, \$4.40; 100, \$7.90; 500, \$38.00. Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Wyandottes: 50, \$4.90; 100, \$8.90; 500, \$43.00. Assorted Heavies: 100, \$7.50. State Accredited. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Missouri.

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**ORPINGTONS—BUFF**  
**STATE ACCREDITED. BUFF ORPINGTON.** Owen Farm, March hatch cockerels, \$1.50, some good cocks. Ray Farmer, Parsons, Kan.

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

**TURKEYS—EGGS**  
**MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXH-** ibition turkeys. Eggs \$30.00 hundred delivered. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

**PAINT**  
**SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A** gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**GUINEA PIGS**  
**GUINEA PIGS FOR BREEDERS AND LAB-** oratory stock. Prices reasonable. V. Combs, 2001 Warren St., Winfield, Kan.

**DOGS**  
**SPITZ PUPPIES. C. W. JACOB, READING,** Kan.  
**FOX TERRIER PUPPIES AND DOGS. E. L.** Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

**FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.  
**SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, SPITZ,** Fox Terriers. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

**GERMAN POLICE, 10 MONTHS OLD.** White Collie, 10 months old, \$25. Joe Hutchison, Fargo, Okla.  
**RAT TERRIERS, LARGE ILLUSTRATED** Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed one year. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

**EXCEPTIONAL POLICE PUPS, REGIS-** tered stock, females, ten; males, fifteen. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

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**MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR.** Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueller—683 U. S. National—Denver, Colo.

**KODAK FINISHING**  
**ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS,** 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

**TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS,** 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

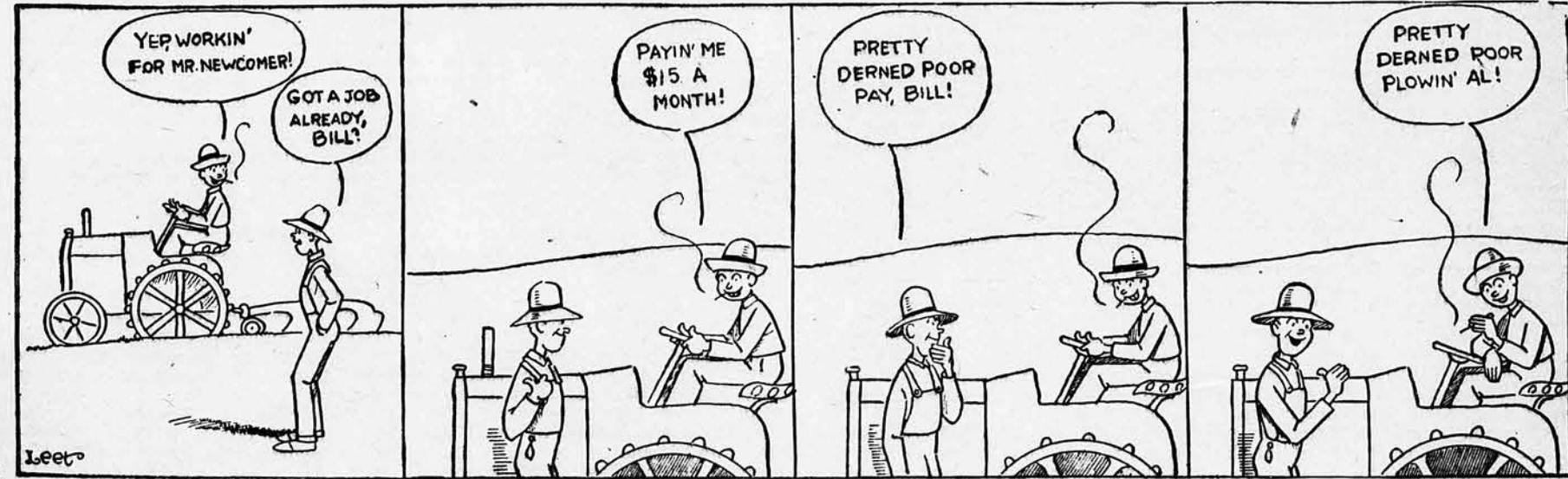
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**ALFALFA \$7, SWEET CLOVER \$3.90, TIM-** othy \$2.50, all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



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**BUG WEAVING**  
**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD**  
 carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City  
 Rug Co., 1513 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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**RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR**  
 man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle ty-  
 ing attachment. Free catalog showing pic-  
 tures of harvester. Process Company, Sa-  
 lina, Kan.

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

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
**FOR TRADE, THRESHING OUTFIT, WANT**  
 20-35 Rumely tractor. John Otis, Gretna,  
 Kan.  
**FOR SALE, 1-FIG 724 DEMPSTER WELL**  
 Drill in good shape. E. G. Meyer, Tampa,  
 Kan.  
**FOR SALE—GLEASER COMBINE, PRAC-**  
 tically new. Marion Gittinger, Grinnell,  
 Kan.  
**FOR SALE—ONE 20-35 RUMELY TRAC-**  
 tor, dealers sample, never been used. R.  
 D. Curry, Eskridge, Kan.

**16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR AND 5 BOT-**  
 tom plow both sets bottoms. Ready to go.  
 Smith's Garage, Arriba, Colo.

**AULTMAN TAYLOR TRACTOR, 30-60,**  
 nearly good as new; 36-60 separator; will  
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**SALE OR TRADE, AULTMAN TAYLOR**  
 Threshing outfit, 18-36 engine, 27-42 sepa-  
 rator, good. A. H. Brenner, Soldier, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE SWAYNE ROBINSON**  
 money maker hay baler, size 14x16; 1 Case  
 separator, 20-inch. R. E. Curtis, Lincoln,  
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**FOR SALE, 50 USED AND REBUILT**  
 Tractors. Thresher and Combine Har-  
 vesters. Write for price list. Abilene Trac-  
 tor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

**ONE MEADORS BLOWER ELEVATOR**  
 with engine complete \$200.00. Also new  
 fifteen horse gas motors \$30 each. For par-  
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 Wichita, Kan.

**THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE 20**  
 horse steam engine 36 inch steel separator,  
 all in good condition for \$650.00, might con-  
 sider small separator in trade. John R.  
 Cooper, Alta Vista, 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"  
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**FOR SALE—FIVE NEW GUARANTEED**  
 Dealers sample roller bearing equipped  
 steel threshers—size 22x40, at a great saving  
 in price. Write quickly. Belle City Manu-  
 facturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

**USED TRACTORS FOR SALE, REBUILT**  
 and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used  
 wheel type tractors of different makes.  
 Prices that will interest you. Martin Trac-  
 tor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ot-  
 tawa, Kan.

**NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRAC-**  
 tors, separators and steam engines, also  
 have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam  
 engines, separators, tractors, hay balers,  
 tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will  
 Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE 25 HORSE DOUBLE**  
 Rumley Steam Engine, Cab, Coal and  
 Water Supply. Ready for the field. One 22  
 Horse Russell Steam Engine with Cab  
 Jacket, Coal and Water Supply, is First  
 Class in every way. One 20 Horse Advance  
 Rumely Steam engine, with Cab, Jacket,  
 Coal, Bunker and Water Supply. This Eng.  
 is like new. One 16 Horse Rumely Steam  
 Engine with cab, jacket, Coal and Water  
 Supply, read for the field. Campbell &  
 Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.

**MACHINERY WANTED**  
**WANTED PAIR EXTENSION RIMS FOR**  
 Aultman Taylor 30-60. F. H. Swartz,  
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**LIVESTOCK**  
**HORSES AND JACKS**  
**TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-**  
 eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$750.00. Fred  
 Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

**CATTLE**  
**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,**  
 write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
**PROVEN PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULL**  
 born Oct. 1923. Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.  
**BRED GUERNSEY HEIFERS, GRADES OR**  
 pure breeds. J. W. Sinclear, Hiawatha,  
 Kan.  
**THREE YEAR OLD GUERNSEY BULL A**  
 good one, \$125.00. Henry Murr, Tonga-  
 noxie, Kan.  
**SIX CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES,**  
 tested, crated, \$135.00. F. B. Green,  
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**HOGS**  
**O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-**  
 gree pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write  
 for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**  
**PURE BRED SOUTHDOWN RAMS,**  
 dropped Feb 28th. Papers. Price from  
 \$30.00 to \$50.00. George Godfrey Moore,  
 Topeka, Kan.

**Fight Still is Going On**

After a century and a half Jefferson and Hamilton are still the archetypes of opposing political ideas, and not only in the United States. The old world is divided today largely on the lines which these two American politicians drew in their lifelong conflict. If Washington were not already the first American, he would by this time

have to be accorded that place by his genius in keeping Jefferson as Secretary of State and Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury in the same cabinet. Two recent books on American constitutional history by the historian, James Truslow Adams, contrast Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian principles and bear these respective titles. While it cannot be said that no American fully understands his government who has not read these two instructive volumes, it may be said that nobody who does read them will fail to have a pretty clear vision of what American constitutional government is about.

Two extracts from Mr. Adams's book, each in the words of the respective protagonists of Americanism from opposing points of view, tell as much as volumes might do of the wide differences that separated them and made them political enemies, if not personal. In these utterances it is the fundamental concept of representative popular government that is at issue. The statement of Hamilton is as follows:

It is an unquestionable truth that the body of the people in every country desire sincerely its prosperity. But it is equally unquestionable that they do not possess the discernment and stability necessary for systematic government.

Jefferson's statement, on the other hand, is: "Everyone, by his property or by his satisfactory situation, is interested in the support of law and order. And such men may safely and advantageously reserve to themselves a wholesome control over their affairs."

The government in fact was a compromise between Hamilton's purpose to take effectual control out of the hands of the populace, and Jefferson's proposal that they keep to themselves this "wholesome control." In the constitution such powers as were not granted expressly were sweepingly reserved to "the people."

The fight is still on, however, in matters of actual legislation and administration. The Republican party has in the main followed the Hamilton tradition. Yet the two perhaps pre-eminent Republican leaders, where fundamental issues are concerned, Lincoln and Roosevelt, leaned towards Jefferson's side, and this was notably true in Lincoln's case. Interpretation of the doubtful questions of the constitution by the Supreme Court started off early under John Marshall along the Hamiltonian line, and it is for this reason that Hamiltonians quote the constitution on Americanism rather than the Declaration of Independence, while Jeffersonians hark back to the Declaration. But it is remarkable that in the Lincoln-Douglas debates Lincoln rested almost always and exclusively on the Declaration. He was a Jeffersonian Republican. The present drift is away from Lincoln, however, tho it may return to him.

**Birdmen As Mothmen**

A Cleveland writer, J. W. Love, points out that birdmen as descriptive of aviators is not in fact as suitable a term as mothmen. Airplanes, Mr. Love observes, never were designed on the model of birds and later models have tended still further away from birds and towards the insect world. The monoplane Bremen, a very late design, he notes, "particularly suggests the hawkmoth, the pale Sphinx that cruises in the garden at twilight. Stout of body, short of wing, the hawkmoths have prodigious power of flight, and instances have been known of their going 500 miles out to sea."

Resemblance of airplanes to birds is in fact slight and if the analogy of bird-life is suggested, it is not because of the physical resemblance in design, but because birds are associated with flight. So are moths, for that matter, and other insects. Moreover "birdmen" is certainly to Western notions more poetic than "mothmen." Insect life never has greatly appealed to Western notions of grace and beauty. But it did appeal to the ancient Greeks and insects are quite prominent in Greek poetry, and to a less extent in Roman or Latin. Among moderns the Japanese give considerable notice to insects in their verse and in this respect are about the only modern inheritors of the Greek tradition. Lafcadio Hearn in his Japanese essays made a good deal of this characteristic of Japanese poetry.

In his discussion of aircraft and insect life Mr. Love mentions that "the biplane always did remind one of the dragon fly more than of the bird, be-

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**NEW MEXICO**  
**720 ACRE ranch home, dairy, spring, water,**  
 timber, 3 miles railroad town, high school, churches, on highway, \$6,000 cash. Box 188, Capitan, New Mexico.

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**NICELY improved 160 acre farm on hard**  
 surfaced road, 2 1/2 miles from Claremore, Oklahoma. Or would divide, selling 80 acres with improvements. Fertile soil. Splendidly located and adapted for poultry raising, dairying, fruit growing or general farming. Good schools and market. Reasonable down payment, balance 5 1/2%. If interested write for photo and price. G. E. Barnes Care of Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.

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 farmer you have credit with us. Use it! Buy a 40 or 80 or larger tract of cut-over land. Fertile soil, subirrigated. Abundance of water. Free range at present. Good roads, well settled district. Average price \$15 per acre. Small down payment, balance deferred for two years, then 10 yearly payments. Loans made for imp. and stock. Pay us out of your cream checks for your milk cow. Write or call at STEVENS COUNTY INV. CO., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

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 tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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 year in Montana, opens 1,500,000 acres good farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs. Send for free new line book, also free books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low Homeseekers Excursion Rates.  
 E. C. LEEDY  
 Dept. 600. St. Paul, Minn.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED**  
**WANT FARMS from owners priced right for**  
 cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.  
**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY**  
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**Grain and Stock Farm**  
 431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Soil, never failed up. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle, Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Pasture; 1 ml. west of Plevna; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. 6 ml. to paved road; 27 ml. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

**Two Farms At Auction**  
 Saturday, July 7, 2 P. M. 320 acres 1 1/2 miles north of Overbrook, Kansas and 80 acres on Highway No. 50, 3 miles east of Overbrook at 4 P. M. same day. 320 acre farm, extra good improvements with large stone house and barn. 80 acres all tillable, fertile soil with one everlasting spring. These farms positively will sell as owner is selling all of his land holdings. Very easy terms. For full particulars address  
 GROSS AUCTION COMPANY  
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cause, altho the dragon fly is himself a monoplane—altho with two sets of wings—the blur of his wings, the set of his head and the extension of his body are all in the biplane. Both the dragon fly and the moth hold their wings horizontally when at rest, but the bird folds his. Yet he observes that builders "go on naming their planes for carrier pigeons, falcons, seagulls, cardinals and forget the Sphinxes and the other lepidoptera." However, there is one Moth plane. But there is no "cicada," a popular Greek, Latin and Japanese flier, nor hawkmoth, dragon fly or darning-needle airplane, all good names, at that.

**We Lead in Education**

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pupils. It is stated by the bureau that the estimated enrollment of high schools outside the United States is 5,700,000. This country has nearly as many high school students as the rest of the world and has more college students than all the world combined outside of the United States. The total school enrollment, including lower grade schools, of the world is estimated at 105 million, of which 29 million are in the United States. Thus it appears that this nation excels in higher grades of schooling. It is estimated that the United States spends more money for education than the rest of the world combined.

In a visit to Kansas a year or so ago Secretary Hoover referred to this remarkable supremacy of the United States in higher education and attributed American economic supremacy to this fact. Undoubtedly a very large fraction or even large majority of college students fail to profit by educational opportunities. Fewer students in proportion to enrollment in these times actually complete a college course and

obtain a degree than a generation or two generations ago. Other activities and interests than academic cut a far larger figure in the colleges than in the days of our fathers and grandfathers, and strictly academic education is not so much in the foreground. Moreover it is true that a considerable part of the larger college enrollment in this country in comparison with others is the enrollment of women students. Nevertheless men students alone to a vastly greater number than elsewhere or than in the past are obtaining the advantages of higher education.

Mr. Hoover in discussing this matter stated that owing to higher education there probably are 5 million men of the qualities and capacity for leadership in the United States, a figure that he said testifies to the ability of this nation to take care of its problems and forge ahead economically, industrially, socially and spiritually. Education may be far from the perfect or adequate system that it might be, but with all its failings, it is the chief prop of the nation.

### 4-H Clubs Are Happy

Boys' and girls' clubs all over the country are rejoicing at the news of passage of the Capper-Ketcham bill by the last Congress, according to the National Boys' and Girls' Club News, published in Chicago.

The Capper-Ketcham bill provides for Federal appropriations to be used in further development of the co-operative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys and girls.

Since the county agent's work is fairly well developed in most of the states, it is expected that a large proportion of the funds provided by the bill will be used to extend 4-H club work among boys and girls, and home demonstration work among women.

This is the plan of most of the extension directors of North Central states who have been interviewed by the News. A marked increase is looked for in the number of county club agents and home demonstration agents and a big growth in boys' and girls' clubs will result, the News believes.

The authorized appropriation of \$980,000 was included in the deficiency bill passed by the last Congress.

Beginning July 1, 1929, and each year thereafter, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,480,000 per annum.

With the funds provided by the Capper-Ketcham bill, and the growing interest in 4-H club work, the national association believes that 4-H club enrollment will reach the 900,000 mark in 1931. Present enrollment is 619,712.

### Insurance Money at Work

The extent to which insurance supplies the capitalistic driving power which turns the wheels of America's productive machinery is indicated by Ralph S. Child, New York City.

The investments of life insurance companies at the close of 1927, he estimated, amounted to 13,180 million dollars. Adding to this investments of fire and casualty companies brings the aggregate to more than 15 billion dollars. At the end of 1924 the total annual premiums on all classes of insurance exceeded 3,750 million dollars.

"These figures," said Mr. Child, "indicate to what a marked degree insurance moneys aid the cause of agriculture and the housing needs of cities, contribute to municipal and state improvements, help care for the growth of railroads, and assist in meeting the ever increasing demand for public utility services. Thus the investment side of the insurance institution enters most vitally into the life and welfare of the Republic."

### Speed in Handling Grain

Construction of a 6,900,000-bushel capacity grain elevator, the most modern and fastest operating terminal elevator in the world, is under way at Port Arthur, Ont., and will be ready for occupancy in October, it is announced in a bulletin of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Total length of the new elevator to be known as Terminal No. 7, will be 1,344 feet and the width, 226 feet, the report states. The elevator trackage will provide space for 226 loaded cars to be spotted at one time, ready for dumping by the five automatic car

dumpers, each one of which will be able to unload a car of grain completely in 10 minutes on the average.

When completed the elevator will be served by the Canadian Pacific railway and will be able to receive as many as 500 cars of grain a day during the rush season. It will have a capacity of 300 cars a day of 10 hours and will be able to ship out grain at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour.

Completion of the structure will give the Saskatchewan wheat pool a total capacity of 22,975,000 bushels at the head of the Great Lakes, the bulletin states.

### To Cut Cost of Illness

Plans for a five-year program of research by a committee of prominent physicians, sanitarians, economists and laymen, with a view to solving the question of adequate medical attention for the middle class at a reasonable cost, have been announced by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University and chairman of the newly organized committee.

The investigation, the first of its kind to be attempted, will be conducted jointly by the American Medical Association, the Metropolitan Life, the Public Health Service and other agencies. Financial support has been supplied by the Carnegie corporation, the Milbank Memorial fund, the Russell Sage Foundation and the Twentieth Century fund.

The importance of the problem and the need for investigation are better appreciated when it is realized about 2 million persons in the United States are ill on any one day in the year and that the present cost of illness to the people of the United States probably is more than 5 billion dollars a year.

### Swine Feeding Results

The results of swine feeding experiments over a three-year period at Kansas State Agricultural College have been published as Circular 138. This is the most comprehensive hog feeding circular yet published at the college, according to Hugh Durham, assistant to the director of the Kansas station. It will be sent free to any Kansan who addresses his request to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

### Stopped Soil Washing

The E. E. Hubbard farm, north of Minneapolis, offers an educational sight at present to the native Kansan.

It is the first terraced farm in Ottawa county. A huge ditch ran thru the center of Hubbard's wheat field, and each year the flood waters washed out much valuable crops and land. This year he had the field surveyed and laid off in terraces, with a drop of 8 to 12 inches every 100 feet.

America is learning good manners, but even yet there are many parents who speak disrespectfully to their children.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

T. J. Charles, Republic, breeds Chester White hogs and has a nice lot of spring pigs and four mighty fine fall boars.

M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia have about 90 Duroc spring pigs and they are good. They will be at the fairs again this fall with their show herd.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown have their usual number of Spotted Poland China pigs this year and they are doing nicely. They don't plan to hold a sale either this fall or next winter but will offer a nice lot of boars for sale at private treaty this fall.

Earl Luft, Almena has a nice crop of spring Poland China pigs and will exhibit at the leading fairs again this fall. He will start with the North Central Kansas fair at Belleville and will go from there to Lincoln.

Business men of Cheyenne Wells, Colo. are back of a movement that will bring several hundred head of registered milking Shorthorns into that vicinity within the next few weeks. Ed Williams and V. H. Johnson, two prominent men in that district are back of the undertaking.

Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs is getting ready to show at the Nebraska state fair and at the Kansas fairs this fall. He is advertising spring boars in the Kansas Farmer in this issue and offers pairs and trios not related.

J. F. Wieland & Sons, Stockton, are Poland China breeders with a nice little crop of Poland China spring pigs. Mr. Wieland's

young sons, Vance, aged 10 and Robert, aged 8, are partners in the business and last winter Mr. Wieland attended a circuit of sales in southern Nebraska and bought a few good sows bred to outstanding boars and he and his sons expect to build up a good herd of registered Polands.

Albert Weaver, wheat king of northwest Kansas and who lives in Bird City has 2,400 acres of wheat that barring hail will make around 35 bushels per acre. There are 10,000 acres in the vicinity of Bird City that he estimates will make better than 30 bushels barring hail. He has 240 acres in potatoes and last year had 160 acres in potatoes that produced 24,000 bushels which brought seventy five cents per bushel in the field.

The state training school at Winfield has a Holstein herd of 95 head that has been rapidly built up during the last five years under the careful management of Superintendent Wiley W. Cook. At the national sale at Milwaukee recently he purchased one of the best bred Ormsby bred bulls ever brought to Kansas, Tribune Ormsby Piebe 56th, a son of Triune Ormsby Piebe, the famous sire of prize winners. He will be used as the chief sire in the state training school's herd at Winfield, and is an outstanding bull with probably the greatest record backing of any bull in the state.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, are breeders and exhibitors of Durocs and are well known in that line but their equally strong herd of Shorthorns is not so well known. They have about 20 head cows showing very strong in milking qualities that are good individually with excellent udders and the crop of spring calves are the proof of their ability along milking lines. The Angles will hold a boar and gilt sale October 16, and will sell some Shorthorns in the same sale. "J. B." the junior member of the firm is getting ready for the Belleville and Topeka and Hutchinson fairs and will be out as usual with a good exhibit.

Geo. A. Wolley, Osborne, is the owner of one of the splendid little herds of Holsteins in Western Kansas. About six or seven years ago he bought a two year old heifer, Pauline in a combination sale that W. H. Mott held at Downs, and I am sure she is one of the most remarkable cows ever owned in the state. Mr. Wolley is a very careful dairyman and keeps barn records on all his cows and Pauline has made 130 pounds of milk in one day that tested 5.2 and in 60 days she gave 6100 pounds of milk and in 365 days 23,990 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.1. He has four daughters and seven granddaughters of this remarkable cow.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

E. G. Hoover of Wichita, president of the Kansas Duroc Association and one of the directors of the National Duroc Record Association is raising about 40 spring pigs mostly sired by his young boar "Fat" a combination of Orchard Scissors, Goldmaster and Advancer breeding.

Alex Leroux & Son, of Preston have for several years given their best efforts to the breeding of registered Jersey cattle, they have been careful buyers and now have heading the herd an imported bull. They have a milking machine and give much thought to the details of both the breeding and developing of the heifers. Bulls from the herd have gone to different parts of Kansas and other states.

I have a letter from John Burns, southwestern field representative of the American Shorthorn breeders association advising that the annual Shorthorn breeders sale will be held as usual at Wichita this year during the National Live Stock Show. The date of the sale will be November 14. Letters announcing the sale and calling for entries will soon be sent out. Mr. Burns says they hope to have a much better offering than usual.

W. F. McMichael & Son, Red Polled cattle breeders of Cunningham say they advertised in Kansas Farmer during the late fall and last spring and sold 15 young bulls. The lowest price paid for a single animal was \$150. The last one sold went to New Mexico. This year's calves, the best they have had for years, is the first crop from their herd bull Leonas True Value, grand champion of largest shows last year and the sire of the grand champion steer of the breed at Chicago International, last year.

The interest in registered Spotted Polands in the vicinity of Pratt centers largely around the herd owned by Frank Phillips a few miles north of Pratt. The farm is located near the town of Iuka. Mr. Phillips believes in quality rather than quantity and says he will build up the outstanding herd of the southwest. He is planning to make a number of the county fairs of the territory including the big district fair at Dodge City. His principal herd boar Paragon Imperial is a son of the noted show boar Paragon and his dam was by Imperial Commander.

Since 1901 Beardwell & Feeny of Wakeeney, have been breeding registered Berkshire hogs. For many years before they raised this breed for market purposes and convinced themselves of its great merit. The herd now numbers about 125 head and is the largest and strongest herd in the middle west. Representatives from this herd are shown and win heavily at all of the leading shows every year. They have won more championships and firsts than any other herd in recent years. The show herds are now being fitted for the fall fairs and shows. Mr. Beardwell says Western Kansas is the ideal place to breed hogs so far as climatic conditions are concerned. They have the run of a fifty acre alfalfa field and the grain from the wheat field that would otherwise be wasted affords part of their ration.

The business of breeding and marketing registered livestock if conducted properly is not much different from any other business. J. C. Banbury & Sons of Pratt, breeders of Polled Shorthorns, have for several years conducted their breeding and selling operations along the same lines that any successful manufacturer or merchant would. To start with, they maintain a large herd which means big distribution. They study the demands of their trade and believe in publicity as a big factor in the marketing of registered live stock. The present herd numbers nearly 200 head, sales are made in every month of the year and the yearly average of sales will run close to one sale a week.

**North Central Kansas Free Fair**  
Aug. 27-28-29-30-31, 1928  
Entries close Aug. 17th.  
Write for list  
W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville, Kan.

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
Established 1907  
**POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Olinger and Bechtelmann. Blood of \$5900 and \$8000 imported bulls. Young bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 8 head 150 miles free. Phone.  
BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**BETTER DAIRY COWS**  
heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.  
ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

**DUROC HOGS**  
**FALL DUROC BOARS**  
For Sale: A few good ones. Popular blood lines. Immunized, registered.  
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
**PRIZE WINNING SIRES AND DAMS**  
Very choice spring boars weighing from 80 to 100 lbs. Immunized and priced at \$20 ea. Also pairs and trios not related. See our show herd at Nebraska and Kansas fairs. Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan. E. E. D. 8

**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

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**Spotted Polands**  
Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Colo. Monogram, Early Dreams and Greater Harvester 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.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**  
**Whiteway Hampshires on Approval**  
Choice bred gilts for Sept. farrow. Sired by Grand Champion Boar and bred to Junior Champion. Priced for quick sale.  
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**  
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.  
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.  
Change of copy as desired.  
**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

The bulk of the sales are in Kansas and Oklahoma, with an occasional buyer from Texas. They recently made their first sale in Kentucky, consisting of a bull calf and two heifers. 350 acres of wheat supplements the farm income besides furnishing pasture for the cattle during the winter.

On their well improved live stock and wheat farms near Kingman the McIlrath Bros. are combining skill with hard work and making a success of diversified farming and pure bred Shorthorn breeding. They maintain herds of three different farms. Formerly they kept a large herd of high grade cattle but these have now been nearly all replaced by pure breeds. Their principal herd bulls are Lamash, a double grandson of Rodney, Supreme Gold and Sultans Jubilee, both sons of Gold Sultan. Sultans Jubilee is a polled bull out of a very high producing milk cow. The breeding herd now numbers about 75. Something like one fourth are polled.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By O. Wayne Devine  
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The L. H. Glover dispersion sale of Jersey cattle was held as advertised on June 18th. A large crowd of farmers and Jersey breeders were on hand to compete for the offering of well bred and well groomed cattle. The top price of \$800 was paid for No. 17 in the catalog, Captain's Gold Sweetheart, a three year old cow that had milked as high as 55 pounds in one day. The next highest price was paid for No. 54, Captain's Foot Lily, a 5 year old cow with a well balanced udder. The top price paid for bulls was \$500 for No. 1, Financial Captain, going to Dr. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo. The competition for the good cows was the strongest we have seen in years and all the cattle brought good prices. Seventy-five head including a lot of young bulls and young calves averaged \$201.00.

# GRAIN BINS



## THE HARVEST IS ON!—But it's not too late to get your Columbian Red Top Grain Bin!

### ONE HOUR SHIPPING SERVICE

Our immense production and special facilities enable us to guarantee to put your grain bin or any number of them you wish in the hands of the railroad for fast freight shipment within ONE HOUR after your order is received.

### DEALERS SERVICE EVERYWHERE

For weeks we have been shipping Red Top Bins to hundreds of dealers in Kansas and elsewhere so they may be in readiness to give you quick service. Many dealers are equipped to send a couple of men into your field to bolt bin sections together if you desire this assistance.

### AT THE LAST MINUTE

If you see you're going to need extra storage, you can even wire or phone us direct from your farm at our expense and your order will be on the way to you within one hour.

### EASILY AND QUICKLY ERECTED

The simplicity, exact precision of design and manufacture, makes it possible for two men to as-

semble and bolt a bin in a few hours time. Tools and all necessary material are packed with bin.

### COMBINE OR THRESHER WHEAT

Owing to their effective ventilation Red Top Bins provide perfect storage for any wheat. For very moist grain extra ventilating tubes may be employed, but usually not necessary. Other grains and seeds including corn and kafir are successfully stored in Red Top Bins and numerous other uses make them a year-around utility on the farm.

### WEATHER-TIGHT, RAT-PROOF, FIRE-SAFE

Red Top Bins are made of finest galvanized steel thruout and are most substantially built affording positive protection against losses. They feature the latest conveniences for filling and discharge.

### CONTROL YOUR OWN MARKET

Stored wheat means dollars saved. You are never at the mercy of a low market if you have Red Top Bins to store your grain or part of it until the harvest surplus is absorbed.

### A BORROWING ASSET

Wheat stored in these modern safe storage facilities is a potent borrowing asset at the bank. If you need to realize at once on your crop, borrow against it but hold it till you are ready to sell instead of turning loose, letting the other fellow make the profit which could be yours.

### WELL WORTH THE INVESTMENT

When you buy a Red Top Bin you are not buying it for one season—properly taken care of it should last out its owner's entire farming career. The moderate investment it takes to own one or more of these excellent bins when divided by their years and years of valuable service amounts to only a few dollars a year—common sense says it's worth it.

### DON'T TAKE CHANCES

We are the first and original builders of galvanized steel grain bins and have always maintained leadership in improvements and quality as well as volume of sales. Don't take a chance on bins of lesser quality when you can get the tried and proven—superior Red Top Bins at these most reasonable quantity-production prices.

**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS

1515 West 12th Street Kansas City, Missouri

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SHIP.....1,000-BUSHEL RED TOP BINS

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TO STATION.....

Send Bill of Lading and Draft to.....Bank

SIGNED.....

POST OFFICE.....STATE.....

500 Bushels

1000 Bushels

Delivered to Any Freight Station in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Nebraska. **READY TO BOLT TOGETHER!**