

KANSAS FARMER

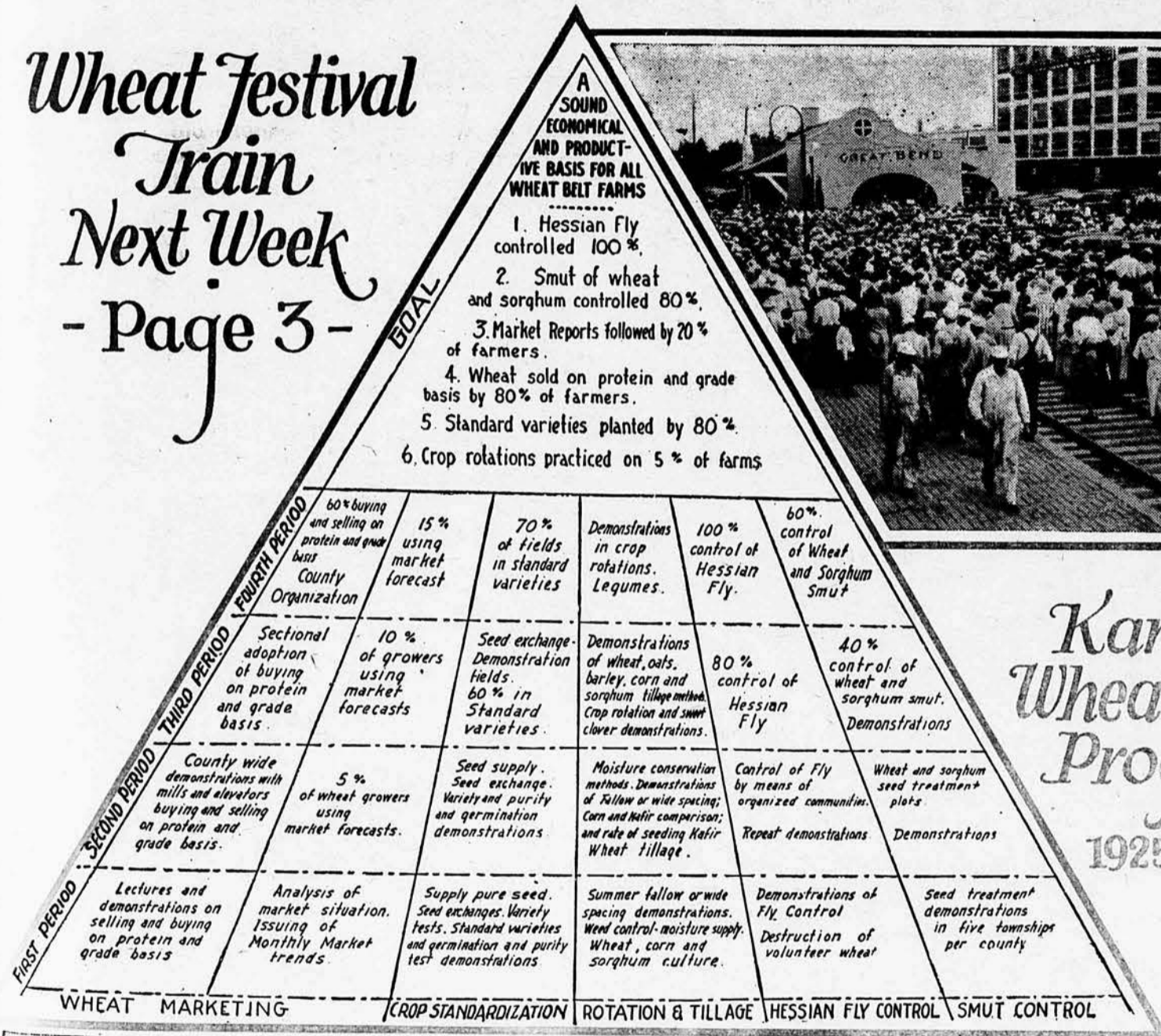
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

July 28, 1928

Number 30

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Train
Next Week
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*Kansas
Wheat Belt
Program
1925-1930*



What the Folks Are Saying

Intermediate Credit Banks Have Lent Money to 1 Million Farmers

THE 12 Intermediate Credit Banks, housed with and officered by the 12 co-operative Federal Land Banks, established five years ago, have made loans to more than 1 million farmers, according to the report of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the calendar year 1927, just made public. These loans, including renewals, aggregated about 629 million dollars of which 373 million dollars were lent on non-perishable or semi-perishable products stored in acceptable warehouses directly to farmers' co-operative marketing associations, so that they may carry on their programs of orderly marketing. The balance of 256 million dollars represented loans made by banks, agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies which rediscount the farmers' notes given for agricultural purposes, including raising, breeding, feeding or marketing of livestock, with the Intermediate Credit Banks. Thus the Intermediate Credit Banks serve the farmers with two types of loans, neither one of which, under the present law, can be made for a period of less than six months.

The co-operative marketing associations borrowing from the Intermediate Credit Banks include some of the largest organizations of this kind in the United States. Fifteen associations have borrowed on cotton warehouse receipts stored in acceptable warehouses, 10 on wool, 12 on wheat, two on rice, three on beans, seven on tobacco, and 17 on fruits and vegetables, either canned or dried. In addition, one or more co-operatives have borrowed on peanuts, alfalfa seed, Red Top seed, nuts, maple sirup, strained honey, coffee, olives and olive oil, hay, frozen fruits and raisins. At the close of 1927, the loans outstanding to co-operative marketing associations, including renewals, aggregated \$31,990,000, and the rediscounts \$43,923,000.

Served 163,000 Farmers

"A few co-operative associations have found it desirable to take advantage of the rediscounting service of the Intermediate Credit Banks by organizing agricultural credit corporations thru which funds are advanced to their members for crop production purposes, says the board's report. "These co-operatives take the notes of the members of the co-operative associations and rediscount them with the intermediate credit banks.

"The majority of credit corporations, however, are not subsidiaries of co-operative marketing associations. They are established by the farmers themselves, bankers, business men or others. These companies have paid-in capital varying from \$10,000 to \$500,000. During the last three years very few agricultural credit corporations have been organized with as small a capital as \$10,000.

"Since the Intermediate Credit Banks were established in 1923, 615 corporations have rediscounted paper with them, thus serving about 163,000 farmers.

"Intermediate credit is particularly adapted to the needs of the livestock grower and of livestock loan companies and others lending on livestock. Doubtless this service is capable of expansion, the extent depending largely on the organization of additional properly capitalized and efficiently managed loan companies. In all the bank districts west of the Mississippi River, livestock loan companies have rediscounted livestock paper with banks of the system. In the case of loans on dairy cows, notes are sometimes made for 18 to 20 months, and are repaid on an amortization plan, whereby an agreed amount is deducted monthly from cream checks and paid to the lending agency for application on the indebtedness."

Rediscount rates varied during the year from 4½ to 4¾ per cent, and loans to co-operative associations were made at 4½ per cent. The rediscounting corporations are not permitted to charge more than 2 per cent above the bank's rate except in cases of livestock loans, in connection with which the limit is 2½ per cent. The funds for making these loans are derived

mainly from the sale of short-term debentures. These were marketed at rates varying from 3½ to 3¾ per cent, the sale of which during the year amounted to \$80,750,000.

Washington, D. C. E. B. Reid.

Cutting the Sweet Clover Hay

Those farmers who are going to cut a crop of Sweet clover hay this year should know their clover. Second year Sweet clover needs to be cut high to keep from killing the crop. It should be kept in mind that new growth starts not from the root crown but from the main stalk where the branches are attached. If the clover is cut below the lower branches the crop is sure to die. If it is cut above the lower branches new growth will start and furnish more pasture, more hay or a seed crop. Usually the plants will need to be so cut as to leave stubble 6 to 10 inches high. Sweet clover for hay should be cut before the crop is coarse or stemmy. Good Sweet clover hay well cured is considered excellent for dairy cows, as it analyzes very high in protein. The clover should be allowed to cure well before putting up. T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.

'Tis a Future of Peace

I wish I could really write of the future of the agriculture of Kansas as it appears to me. I wish I could convey a part of the thrill that I am privileged to enjoy. For here is a land 400 miles east to west, 200 north and south, rich in her history and traditions, baptized in human blood in the cause of freedom and of liberty; rich in her soils, fortunate in her geography, and blessed in her topography. I see the valley of the Kaw rich as the Nile, I recall the beauties of the Solomon, the blue of the Smoky Hill, and the Saline. I can see an early summer, tented cities of ripened wheat, I recall her verdant mantle of green, the somber colors of the fall. I recall the words of her illustrious statesman, where, in his tribute to grass, he terms it the forgiveness of nature, and recalls the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. I hear the rustle of ripening corn; I see the winding herds of fattening cattle; I see the fringe of trees along the banks of winding streams; I see blue smoke curling forth from chimneys; stacks of alfalfa greet my eyes. On a commanding hill is a great university. On another beautiful, sloping summit is a marvelous school of agriculture. I see an attendance of thousands of young men and young women, whose

opportunities are only limited by their willingness to work. Everywhere are smaller but equally useful institutions, located in communities that are models of urban life, and over all this splendid panoply of hill and plain, of winding stream and rustling grain, this picture of peace and plenty, this hive of hope and industry, I see everywhere the handiwork of God, and I say to myself, "This is Kansas, and this is the dignity of agriculture."

Kansas City, Mo. J. C. Swift.

Away With White Ants

Termites or White ants are causing thousands of dollars' damage every year in Kansas. They are very numerous in Washington county, and are doing a great deal of damage, particularly in older buildings. These insects live in the soil and feed on wood. So this suggests the remedy which happens to be the only permanent cure. This is separating the wood or frame buildings far enough from contact with the soil so the termites cannot reach them. For residences build full basements, high foundations and concrete porches and steps. For other farm buildings build the foundation high enough so that there will be no danger of the insects getting to the wood.

Termites will sometimes build shelter tubes over their foundations on the under side of the houses where it is dark, and thus reach the woodwork in houses sitting low to the ground. This is the reason for building a full basement—then insert the windows and let light under the remainder of the house. These pests can be easily controlled if proper precautions are taken.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Signposts on the Farm Highway

More than 1,000 North Dakota farm men and women met in seven regional conferences during February, 1928. Each conference separated into 10 groups to study and discuss production and marketing methods relating to 10 basic agricultural products produced in the state. At the end of the discussion, committees from each group considered the facts brought out in the discussions and formulated the conclusions or recommendations which, in their judgment, represented the best business for the farming of the various areas. Reports of the various committees were presented, and finally amended or adopted without change at a general meeting which concluded the regional conference.

The purpose of these conferences, in

the language of Circular 81, "The North Dakota Agricultural Highway," which gives a report of the meetings, was "an attempt to set up a few guide posts on the road to greater farm profits and a more satisfactory country life."

More alfalfa and Sweet clover, the use of silage in all beef and dairy cattle rations, good poultry houses, artificial incubation and brooders for chickens and turkeys, an abundant supply of clean water for the house and livestock, more gardens, a wider use of home grown feeds, weed eradication and better equipped tenant farms were recommended by most of the groups. All groups agreed that the farm tractor has proved itself, and is an economical source of farm power which enables a more efficient use of man power. Big team hitches were urged where horses are used. One of the Fargo districts "believes that the combine method of harvesting is here to stay" while the Grafton area stated that "there should be a silo on every farm."

While these guide posts point out a broad highway to better farm practices, more significant still to the observer is the fact that the time has come when farmers from all parts of a great state gather in conferences to study their mutual problems and chart a course of agricultural practice to guide them in their farming methods and community life. F. A. Lyman.

Chicago, Ill.

To Prevent Soil Erosion

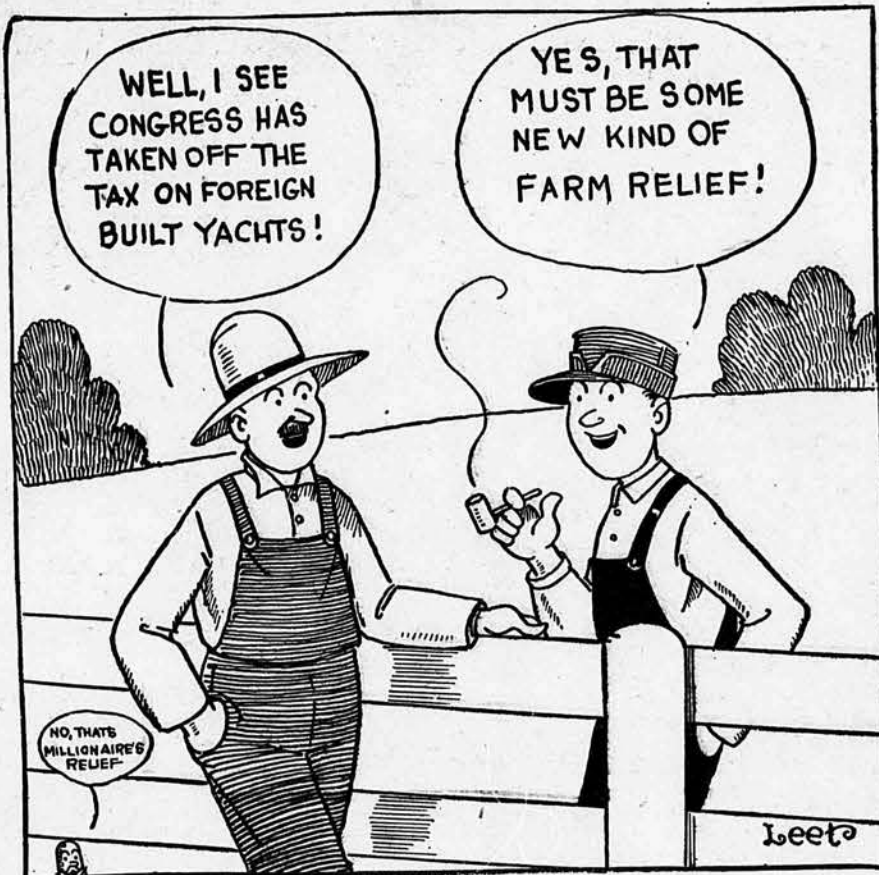
Terracing of farm lands in the South and Southeast is common, but not nearly so common as it should be if the erosion of fertile surface soil is to be prevented. North of Oklahoma and Tennessee there are few terraces for soil saving. "Farmers frequently do not even know what they are," says H. H. Bennett, a soil scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Erosion is gathering momentum. As the more absorptive topsoil is washed off down to the less absorptive subsoil, the rate of washing increases. So, the region which has already suffered most from rainwash is really just on the threshold of the more impoverishing kind of erosional wastage, and nothing is being done to conserve these splendid agricultural lands, which are the capital of the farmers living on them and a vital heritage to posterity."

Farmers too often believe that their land is "wearing out" when the real trouble is that it is "washing out." Clay spots begin to appear in fields for no other reason than the fact that the darker surface soil with a larger content of humus has been washed away. The clay beds do not grow and crop up thru the soil like growing plants. The real situation is that they are uncovered by the rains that wash away the topsoil.

The Missouri River region suffers seriously from erosion. "But," says Mr. Bennett, "it is not to be understood that erosion in the north-central part of the United States is restricted to the Missouri River region. The wastage is taking place generally thruout this great region, most violently, of course, on the sloping areas. Soil displacement by this process is slow on the very extensive flat areas of the prairie regions that formerly were covered by a most efficient soil-conserving mat of native grass; but even here the gradual removal of the rich surface material is much greater than is commonly recognized. Since the clearing of the sloping and rolling areas and destruction of the virgin sod, much costly washing has taken place in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and other states. Recent soil surveys in Southwestern Wisconsin have shown that the problem of erosion is a most serious one in many localities." Walter J. Daly.

Mound City, Kan.

Mr. Kellogg is said to be a likely candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. Judge Sandino isn't on the jury of award.



Over the Line Fence

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Rottler Gets Rapid Baby Beef Gains

Calves a Year Ago Put on 2 1-2 Pounds a Day in the Feed Lot; Older Steers Made \$35 a Head for 100 Days of Finish

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

EVERYTHING hinges on cattle feeding in A. L. Rottler's farming operations in Montgomery county. Here is a man who has been in the game for 35 years, on the same farm all the time. An inspection of his farm, feeding plant and home makes one think that success can be worked out in this particular line of agriculture.

Mr. Rottler really handles two kinds of cattle—coming 2-year old steers and calves that he finishes out as baby beef. Out on the 980 acres devoted primarily to the cattle feeding business, the herefords get the right kind of chance to make gains. Mr. Rottler has about 300 acres under cultivation, with the balance in pasture, which is important to the business. Naturally the broken land runs a good deal to corn—250 acres last year and a yearly average of 200 acres. This is strictly corn land, according to its owner. But Mr. Rottler isn't going to let the fertility get away from him. He can help it. He is making a stab at getting legumes worked in on the land. Five or six years ago he sowed some alfalfa, but it turned yellow and died. Now he knows there was a need for lime in the soil. "It shows how a person can save time and money by going after a problem in the right way," he said. "Lack of lime cost me considerable money. I paid \$10 a bushel for alfalfa seed—a total of \$90. Then in addition I lost my labor and the use of the land for the year, where I could have made much more than the cost of the fertilizer that was needed. I want to get alfalfa started, however. Last fall I put 2½ carloads of lime on 30 acres plus 3 tons of commercial fertilizer. but the season turned off too dry, and when the rain did come it was too late, so I put in heat. But I will put in alfalfa this August sure, nothing prevents. I want to get all of the creek land into alfalfa eventually, but I certainly will not undertake it again without lime."

The corn land has been changed to oats and wheat, and the cattle have been pastured on it. With legumes going to rounds in the future, Rottler's fertility is safe. "We make 30 to 60 bushels of corn now," he said, "and 50 bushels is common on good land." He isn't going to let his production slide. Another case in which he is watching fertility is with wheat. He put out 75 acres of oats this year to clean and rest the ground. This fall it will go to wheat—with plenty of commercial fertilizer here to help the crop. "We certainly use the commercial fertilizer on wheat down here," he said, "and I am convinced it pays. I haven't made a definite test to determine how much difference there would be between wheat on land that received the fertilizer and wheat on land that didn't but from my experience I am satisfied it pays big returns on the investment."

When it comes to handling the farm work, Rottler is well fixed. He said, "I sure like the tractor to supplement my mules—I have eight head. The

way my farm work is lined up I would hate to do without either form of power." Incidentally he plans his work from laying tile for draining boggy land to corn plowing efficiently. He likes to take up slack time—keep things going. He took some aches out of his big job of handling cattle by rigging up two old automobile engines to run the feed grinders. Without these, and the standpipe and gasoline engine water system, he vows he couldn't handle the cattle feeding. And most any cattle feeder will agree with Mr. Rottler in this. The standpipe and water system cost \$600, but it has paid for itself many times over.

A new cattle shed has just been completed, 36 by 120 feet. Now Mr. Rottler has 120 feet of feed bunker under shelter with a grinder at one end. This building also stores 10,000 bushels of corn, and another one where a grinder is handy, stores 4,000 bushels. That gives an idea of how well Mr. Rottler plans his work. It is convenient, indeed, to have corn and mill and feed bunkers right together. Short-cuts like these are saving a lot of time on this farm, where it has been found that

extra handling of grain, or anything else, is one sure way to pile up the overhead and kill time.

Mr. Rottler buys a great deal of corn. He watches the market via the radio so that he will be able to buy it about right. Last year he kept his weather eye on the "tuning-in" dial and got the trend of prices. At a certain point he got busy and bought all he needed. From the latter part of December until the second week in March his truck was kept busy hauling in four loads a day. "That is one time I saved considerable money," he assured. He might have done it without the radio by a lucky guess, but he doesn't choose to guess. And furthermore, he has discovered that owning the truck makes him money.

But to get to the cattle for a minute. Mr. Rottler always buys white faces, and gets them on the market. He will buy coming 2-year-olds—the best he can get—on the Kansas City market and winter them well. Their ration is plenty of roughage and 6 pounds of crushed corn and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal daily. They make good gains on this and go on the grass in April in good flesh. Ninety days of pasture puts the steers in condition to be finished in about 100 days. Mr. Rottler picks his

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These Two Pictures Give Some Idea About the Rottler Cattle-Feeding Plant. The White Faces in the Lower Picture Are Getting the Same Treatment That Put Bunches Ahead of Them on the Market at a Profit. Note the Water Supply Tank, Top at Left, and the New Cattle Shed. Here Corn, Grinder and Feed Bunkers Are Together

Wheat Festival Days for 17 Counties

THE Wheat Belt Program will be carried on under the "big top" this year, and in this connection there will be events of more importance and interest, by far, than any circus that ever owned a calliope.

You will remember this big 10-year program of improvement was introduced in Kansas by the agricultural college in 1925. Its idea is to place farmers of the wheat-growing section on a sound economic and productive basis. Last year the program was promoted aboard the Santa Fe and Rock Island Wheat Trains. If you visited the trains at any of the stops, you got the big stories, the speeches and the displays in the cars, of the wheat fly control, smut control, wheat marketing, good seed of adapted varieties, dairying, engineering, short-cuts in the Wheat Belt kitchen, activities of the 4-H clubs and many other points of interest.

These wheat trains and the entire improvement program have done a wonderful work. Results are seen and felt thruout the state. And this year the work is being carried on more intensively than ever. Seventeen counties will stage "Wheat Festival" days. The specialists from the extension

department of the agricultural college will make a full day's stop at every point scheduled on their route. Up will go the circus paraphernalia, a striking array of exhibits that graphically tell their stories will be put in place for inspection, and the college folks will be on hand to answer the 1,001 questions which always are forthcoming. And these questions are welcomed by the specialists. It is their business to answer them. They have the ability to do it and like to.

One big reason for putting the "big show" under the canvas this year is to allow more time for questions. Perhaps last year you had another point or two that needed explaining when the wheat train was ready to pull out. To do every community justice, those trains had to work on a three-meeting-a-day schedule. But this year the Wheat Festival folks will make full-day stops.

Local committees, where the stops will be made, are arranging for extra headliners on the program. In addition to the speaking, the usual features that go with festivals will be on the grounds. The big staff of better wheat boosters are carrying a program of entertainment, education, new ideas, new farming features and profitable ideas that

the wheat grower and his family cannot afford to miss.

One entire section has been set aside for featuring conveniences of the Wheat Belt kitchen. Water in the home will be stressed and demonstrated at each stop with a complete waterworks, suitable for farm homes. These kitchen demonstrations of the past have resulted in cutting out many hours of needless effort on the part of the housewives on wheat farms. May Miles, who will be in the tent-kitchen, will have a wealth of information for the housewife.

The 4-R club folks will have a section of the tent for their particular use. M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader, will supervise a program of interest and value to every club boy and club girl in the Wheat Belt. Teams from the various counties will stage demonstrations and the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association has offered to the best 4-H club team that demonstrates some phase of wheat production, a trip to the International at Chicago this fall.

Herman A. Praeger, Barton county, will be one of the headline speakers. He wins this honor for

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE turns of politics are, to say the least, peculiar. For many years the Democratic party, under the lead of W. J. Bryan, claimed to be the party of the plain, common people, opposed to the Money Power and especially to Wall Street. It was also supposed to be the consistent foe of the protective tariff policy and the advocate of states rights.

During the World War, under a Democratic administration, about the last vestige of states rights was swept away. No administration in the history of the country did so much to centralize the Government as the administration of Wilson.

But the party was still supposed to be opposed to the protective policy and to Wall Street and the Money Power. Now the party has abandoned its position. It is now the party of Wall Street and selects as its campaign manager the head of the greatest financial organization, barring possibly the United States Steel, the Standard Oil and Henry Ford, in the United States. In this campaign, instead of talking about being the champion of the plain, common people, an open bid is made for the support of big business. If the Great Commoner, William J. Bryan, still lives in the spirit land and knows what is going on here on earth it must be hell for him to note how far the party he led for many years has departed from its former principles. Now it is the advocate of the Money Power, led by a Schemer of Tammany and managed by a leader in Wall Street. The fact that its nominee is dripping wet is not so strange, because Bryan always had great difficulty in keeping it even moderately dry while he was still its leader.

Campaign Stories

A READER asks for some campaign stories, from which I infer that he has in mind to work them off on more or less appreciative audiences in the coming campaign. There are many stories but few of them are worth telling, and those that are worth the telling depend for effectiveness on the way they are told. An old story well told may go over with the average audience, while a new one badly told will fall flat. With the average audience the point to a story must be obvious and the story must be short.

The oldest campaign story of my recollection was a story of a boy who was trying to sell pups. It was during a red hot campaign and the boy was trying to market his pups at a Democratic rally. He insisted that they were high bred Democratic pups, as an inducement to his audience to buy. A couple of weeks after that the same boy attended a Republican rally and was selling pups from the same litter, claiming that they were high bred Republican pups. A man who happened to have been present at the Democratic rally called the boy down. He said, "Look here, son, a couple of weeks ago I heard you telling a lot of Democrats that these pups were Democratic pups." "That's all right, Mister," replied the boy. "Two weeks ago them pups was Democratic pups, but they've got their eyes open since then and they're Republican pups now."

I suppose that story has been told by campaign speakers 10,000 times, and will continue to be told till campaign speeches go out of fashion. It is what may be termed a reversible story. It can be used just as well on one side as on the other; and the point is so obvious that any crowd will catch it at once.

William J. Bryan was a good story teller. Most of his stories were old, but that is true of most stories told by anybody. Bryan's stories were pointed and well told. Here was an old one he applied to himself: He was appealing to his audience for support at the polls when one man bitterly opposed to him called out, "Bryan, I would vote for the devil before I would vote for you." "Well, my friend," replied Bryan, "the devil is not running this year, and as you can't vote for your first choice you might vote for me."

During a certain campaign when each party was charging the other with corruption, a story was told that in a certain ward the Democratic chairman made a contract with an old negro and his two sons to vote for the Democratic candidate. In consideration he paid them \$15. After the votes were in and counted he discovered that all three of the negroes had voted the Republican ticket. He rounded up "Uncle Mose" and took him to task for

going back on his agreement. "Well, Mistah Jones," said Uncle Mose, "I want to 'splain to you jus' how that happened. Me and the boys was on the way to the polls to fulfill our 'greement with you when we jus' happened to meet Mr. Brown, the 'Publican chairman, an' he says to us, 'Whare you goin'?' and I says to him that we wuz a goin' to vote.

"'How all is you goin' to vote?' says Mr. Brown. 'We all is goin' to vote the Dimocrat ticket, Mr. Brown,' says I.

"'What for is you goin' to vote the Dimocrat ticket?' says Mr. Brown.

"'Well, I says, 'Mr. Jones he dun give us \$15 to vote the Dimocrat ticket, and then Mr. Brown he dun give us \$10 an' tol' us to go and vote the 'Publican ticket and then me and the boys we took the matteh under consideration and 'cluded that it was our duty to vote for the party that is the least corrupt.'"

Another political story that is hoary with age and still being told, is one of those reversible stories that can be applied as well by a speaker of one political party as the other. A man pursued by

purse. "Well," she replied, "I started to yell, and then I happened to think that if I yelled they would think I was yelling for Bryan, and I would rather be robbed than to have that impression get out."

Jerry Simpson was a good story teller. Most of his stories were aged, but they were well told. In 1890 the Republicans of the Seventh District put out a platform that was almost as radical as the platform of the Populist party. Jerry told a story illustrating the sudden conversion of the Republican party. He said that an Irishman and a Jew were out in a boat, and the Irishman decided that Jew ought to be drowned on account of his rejection of Christ; so he proceeded to throw the Jew overboard. The Jew came to the surface choking and gasping. "Now," asked the Irishman, "will ye acknowledge Jesus Christ and the Holy Virgin Mary?" The Jew refused to recant, and the Irishman shoved him under the water again. The second time the Jew came up but still refused to recant and the Irishman shoved him under again. The third time the Jew came up he was ready to acknowledge anything and promise anything. When he had recanted everything, acknowledged the divinity of Christ, the Virgin birth, the divinity of the Virgin Mary and the infallibility of the Pope, the Irishman said, "Well, now since ye have been converted I am goin' to drown ye and save your immortal soul."

Incorporated Farms Would Help

I AM in receipt of the following letter: "Some where yesterday I picked up one of the Capper papers, and glanced over your comments. Afterward I had a dim memory of a side-comment to the effect that in your judgment no farm relief measure would be successful if it did not include incorporated farming. Now this is just an impression, and I am not sure where I saw it, but the impression is that very little else was said that might clear up your meaning.

"As you are one who always has taken an unselfish and disinterested view of agricultural problems, I would like to know what you mean by the remark or by the term 'incorporated farming.' Sorry I did not read this carefully, but no doubt this happens to you at times, when almost unconsciously you catch a word somewhere and do not appreciate its significance until later. To cover the growing field of information one must glance over many things quite hurriedly.

"It seems to me that recently I glanced over some magazine on a news stand and saw something of that kind in an interview with Henry Ford. I hunted for several days to find the magazine, but have not been able to locate it. Also it seems that on a previous occasion Capper made some comment, and I believe a similar idea has been credited to Hoover. These last may be in error. Apparently this is a phase of the problem I have not weighed sufficiently."

J. B. Riseley.

I have written about this a good many times and covered a good deal of space. I sometimes have wondered whether it was not becoming wearisome to my readers. So far as I know I am the first editor to propound the plan. Once I tried to interest Henry Ford in putting it into operation but received no encouragement. In fact I have my doubts whether Henry ever saw my letter. Several times recently he has been quoted as being favorable to some such idea, but never has definitely announced what he had in mind.

There seems to be a very general agreement that the farming business as a whole is not in a satisfactory condition as it should be and different plans have been proposed for its improvement. Perhaps these efforts have accomplished something, but not by any means all that is desired.

As I view the matter the business of agriculture is out of line with our present economic system. In fact, as a whole it is not systematized at all. Individual farmers have inaugurated systems that apply to their farms, and some of them have been quite successful, but the average farmer still is running his business in a haphazard way. He does not, and in many cases cannot, keep books showing what part of his plant is making money and what is losing. If he milks a dozen cows and sells the milk, the chances are that he does not know whether his cows, taken altogether, make money or lose money; or whether by chance he keeps a record



a bear took refuge in a hollow log. The hollow was too small at the other end to let him thru and the bear was behind him. He concluded that it was all day with him and began to reflect on his past life and his deeds good and bad. In going over the record he happened to think that once he had voted the Democratic ticket. The recollection made him feel so small that he shrank up until he crawled out of the log easily and escaped. Of course if a Democratic speaker was telling the story he simply hung it on the Republican party, and it went just as well with his crowd as it did in the Republican crowd.

An old story was first told on Henry Clay when he got into a rather embarrassing position in regard to the Mexican War. The war issue was one he would have liked to evade, but it was not easy to do. The story was that a mad bull was chasing a boy when Clay came to his rescue. He diverted the attention of the bull from the boy, but immediately the animal started for him. Henry managed to dodge the attack, and as the bull charged past him, grabbed it by the tail. That saved him temporarily, but if he let go he was in a bad fix. He called to the boy who had climbed on to the fence to safety, asking him what he had better do. "Well, Mister," said the boy, "I don't know what you will do, but I think you had better let go, run like hell, and climb the fence if you can."

During the campaign of 1896 Bryan was having a monster meeting in a certain town. A woman who was bitterly opposed to Bryan was leaning out of an upstairs window watching the crowd. When a thief came up behind her and snatched her purse. After the meeting was over she complained to the police. They asked her why she did not call for help when she felt the thief grab her

that shows how the dozen cows taken altogether come out on the yearly balance sheet, he does not know how much each cow is making. It may be that some of the cows are money makers and some are not.

It is the same way with his other stock; some may be profitable and some a liability, but the farmer keeps no individual records showing the cost and income from each animal. This also applies to crops; the average farmer has no accurate record of cost of production and amount of revenue.

Under our present system an accurate cost record is nearly impossible on the average farm. The farmer has so many things to look after and he has no facilities at hand to keep an accurate accounting.

It has become necessary that the successful farmer should be not only a first class business man, but he must be proficient in a good many ways. He should be a soil chemist so that he can tell what kind of crops are best suited to different kinds of soil. He knows from experience that his soil gets sick, but he does not always know what is needed to cure it and restore its productivity.

He needs to be an entomologist, for farming is a continual warfare with destructive insects. When I was a boy on the farm our orchards were little troubled with insects. If there did not happen to be an unseasonable frost we were pretty sure of a good crop of fruit. Spraying the trees was unheard of and unnecessary. Now, unless an orchard is taken care of scientifically, the owner of it might just as well cut it down; he will get no fruit that is salable or even fit to eat from the neglected trees. Almost all of his crops now are subject to attacks from insects. He must be prepared to combat the pests. He should be a skilled veterinarian, for if he raises livestock he must not only understand how to keep it healthy but he must know how to feed in order to get the best results.

He needs to be at least a fair mechanic, for now he must do a large per cent of his work with machinery and ought to know how to fix it when it gets out of order. The average man simply cannot be proficient in all these things. The man is rather rare who really is proficient in one thing, to say nothing of a half dozen different, and each important, branches.

Organized industry in other lines has discovered that it is economy to discard out-of-date machinery, altho it may be in fairly good condition, but the average farmer is compelled by force of circumstances to get along with worn and imperfect tools and machinery. He simply cannot afford to buy expensive, up-to-date machinery because he has too much invested for the size of his plant.

It is a matter to be regretted, but nevertheless a fact, that few individuals are successful organizers and executives. The success of the leading industries is attributable to the great organizing and executive ability of a few men. While the average man is not an organizer and executive, under competent direction he becomes very efficient. In a great manufacturing plant the workers become cogs in the machine. They are good cogs; they are as necessary to the success of the plant as the executive heads, but they are much more easily replaced. There is abundant human material in the world to make good cogs, but there is a scarcity of really first-class organizers and executives.

The plan I have in mind simply is applying the same methods to the farming industry which have proved successful in other industries. There is nothing socialistic or communistic about it any more than there is any other organized industry.

I would like to see corporations formed which would own and control areas of land say 10 miles square. The area might be greater than that, but

it should not be so large as to be unwieldy. The land would be owned by the corporation but each worker on the land would be required to own some of the stock in the corporation, in other words be a part owner of the land. One of the objections to the farming business is the lack of social contact. I would therefore have the homes of the workers built in the center of the corporation farm. These homes should be modern, comfortable and beautiful, but not extravagant.

This central community should be supplied with sufficient school facilities and the schools should be run in connection with the farm and associated industries. There should be such manufacturing plants as canning factories, packing houses sufficient to take care of the meats produced on the farm; plants sufficient to take care of the dairy and poultry products; a mill or mills sufficient to grind the grain raised on the farm. The corporation would be controlled as other corporations are controlled, by a board of directors. These directors would select a skilled manager and assistants. In order that the corporation might not fall into the



hands of a few stockholders, each stockholder should have one vote in the stockholders' meetings, and there should be some limitation on the amount of stock owned by any one stockholder.

With abundant capital the corporation farm would be cultivated with the most improved machinery. Instead of expecting each worker to master all of the things necessary to get the best results, the workers would be divided into groups, each group being required to specialize in its particular department. There would be, for example, the department on soils in which the experts would be continually engaged in studying the soils and determining what was necessary to get the best results in the way of production.

There would be the department of entomology, continually studying insect pests, blights, diseases of trees and fruits. There would be the poultry department in which the workers would become experts in the care and production of poultry. There would be the department of veterinary science, studying the diseases of animals.

In short, the great farm would be operated scientifically and each worker under competent direction would become an expert in his or her particular line. But there would be this decided advantage over the ordinary manufacturing plant; there

would be no monotony. Each worker would be dealing with some problem in the great laboratory of nature, he would not simply be sticking a pin here or wielding a hammer or pulling a lever so many hours each day. It would not be communistic, for each worker would be paid according to his ability, as is supposed to be done in any modern manufacturing plant. Just as in every other business the success or failure of the plan I have in mind would depend on the ability and efficiency of the directing heads. No business can succeed without competent management. Every worker, having a personal interest in the corporation, would have a personal incentive to make it succeed.

Under competent management individual initiative would be encouraged instead of discouraged. Production to the acre should be tripled as compared with present average production; the same would be true of the milk and butter production to the cow and the egg production to the hen. This is not mere speculation or guesswork. We know that by proper cultivation and fertilization the production of land can be increased to three times the present average. We also know that a good dairy cow should produce three times as much during the year as the average cow now produces. The same is true of high-grade hens as compared with the common variety.

A corporation of this size would have another advantage—in fact several advantages. A good share of the raw products would be converted into the finished product where produced; non-perishable crops could be stored until market conditions were favorable. The output would be sufficiently large so that special markets could be worked up. Fruit could be graded so as to command the best prices. Of equal importance would be the social side of such an organization. There would be a community of perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 people, all of about the same class in regard to education and social standing. It should be as nearly an ideal community as could be imagined.

This plan would put the farming business on an equal plane with other lines of business. As the farm corporations increased, their economic power would increase so that it could no longer be said that they were at the mercy of great corporations.

Write to John Fields

* 1—A and B are husband and wife owning a home. C is the son. A goes on some of C's notes. These notes were held by two banks. Both banks have "gone broke." The note held by one of these banks is not yet due. The note held by the other bank is due. Is there any law compelling B to sign a mortgage where she did not sign the note? 2—If A deeded B the property would A have to keep up the interest on the notes? 3—How long does a note hold good when the interest and some of the principal is paid when due? 4—How long does it take to get a Government loan? P. S.

1—B cannot be compelled to sign a mortgage.
2—A would still be held as principal or surety on the notes regardless of whether he deeded his property to B, and as such maker or surety he would be liable for the payment of the interest.

3—A note-outlaws in Kansas in five years from the date of its maturity or from the date of any subsequent payments that may be made on said note in the way of interest or principal.

4—I cannot say just how long it would take to get a loan from the Federal Land Bank. I suggest that you write to John Fields, Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

Would Walk in the Forests

To whom should I write concerning a job as forest ranger? F. A. S.

Write to E. E. Carter, Assistant Forester, 3213 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Farm Relief Will Come

AGRICULTURE'S price index has slumped 7 points in a month, the statistician Babson reports. It is a fraction lower than it was at this time a year ago. An almost equal decline in the industrial price index also is reported by Babson.

Net industrial prices are 5 points higher than a year ago, and at that are 8 points higher than agricultural prices!

For eight years farmers have had to contend with a relatively low price level for what they had to sell, and a considerably higher price level for what they had to buy. During a good part of this time, industry has had a 100-cent dollar compared with the farmer's 69-cent dollar.

This situation is chiefly the result of the economic evolution of the last 50 years or more, which has left agriculture farther outside the networks of American protection than any other great industry.

When almost every other prospect pleases, it is pleasant to face disagreeable facts about agriculture. But it is better to recognize them, and if possible cure them, than to imitate the ostrich, and be run over by them.

The productive efficiency agriculture has made in its rapid strides as the purely industrial industries, with their immense amounts of capital, their last word in machinery and their carefully planned systems.

Such a fact affords the best proof that the

trouble with agriculture is not on the farm but elsewhere.

Agriculture's ills are economic. As such they are entitled to be considered with regard to the facts. Agriculture is entitled to a practical solution of these difficulties wherever it may be found, whether inside or outside of the economic theories of a hundred years ago or less.

The world changes and new conditions demand new or different adjustments. To wave aside such solutions of farm relief as "uneconomic," regardless of new conditions or of a balanced American prosperity in years to come, won't answer when an open mind is required to work out the problem.

"Competition is the life of trade," is an old maxim of economics true up to a certain point. Experience has shown that excessive competition is highly destructive, that it can be the death of trade and as such against the consumer's interest as the producer's. General business has gone to great lengths to protect itself from ruinous competition, and to that extent has interfered with the operation of an economic law virtually with the consent of everyone.

Then there is the economic law of supply and demand, the oldest of economic theories and the holy of holies of the arguier for the strict upholding of the Mosaic laws of economics. Yet the best brains of American statesmen have repeatedly been directed toward perfecting a pro-

ductive tariff to protect domestic industry from harmful competition and to insure the full employment of American labor.

This has tended to benefit the nation as a whole and has insured the prosperity and progress of our industries. Nobody is for doing away with it now.

And still the tariff violates the law of supply and demand in thousands of instances and sets up and maintains artificial prices, and always has.

If we are to have a balanced and an enduring national prosperity, the farming industry cannot be left to contend against such economic forces alone. It must be put on an economic equality.

I am not particular by what method this is done if it is done effectively. If to do this it should become necessary to modify the force of an economic law, or to readjust some of our notions in regard to economics, it seems to me we should be able to stand the strain if it conduces to our welfare—and nothing else is sought for or will do.

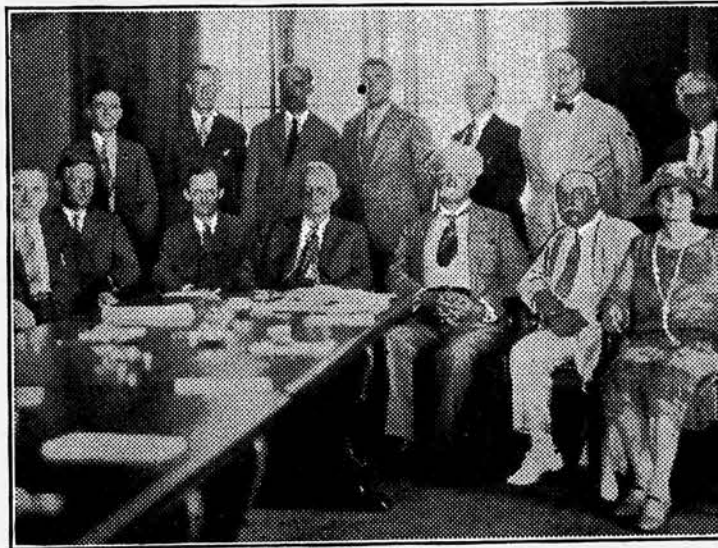
I have great confidence that American ingenuity and American initiative is soon going to accomplish this in the same way it has met and worked out many other vexing and vital problems.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



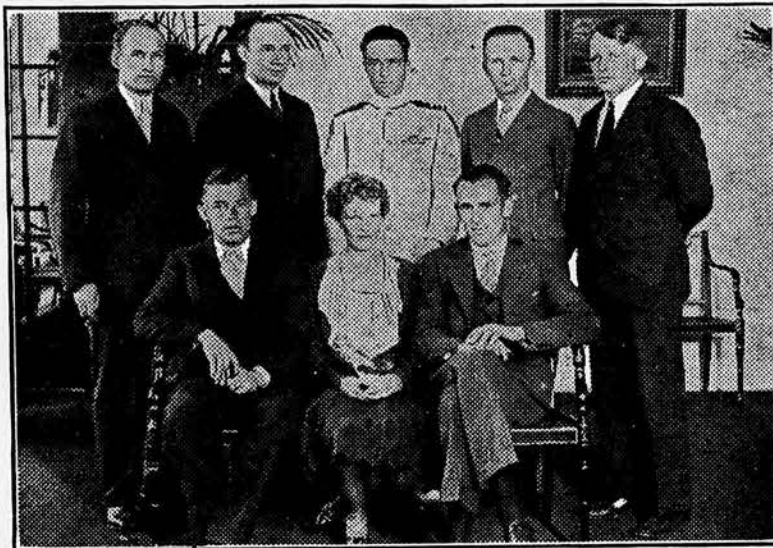
Off to Peaceful War! The President Roosevelt as It Was Backing Away from a New York Pier, at the Start of the Journey for Amsterdam, Bearing the U. S. Olympic Teams



The Commission to Study a Proposed 13-Month Calendar, at Their First Meeting in Washington. Plans Call for 28-Day Months, with an Additional Month to be Named "Sol" and to Occur Between the Present June and July. George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Co., Seated Fourth from Left, is Chairman



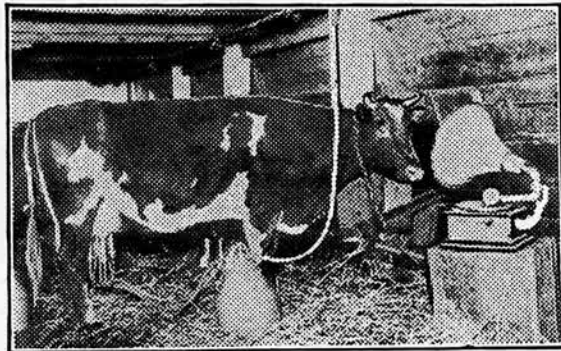
Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexico's Ace, Who Flew to Washington to Return Lindy's Good-Will Flight, Photographed Just Before His Fatal Return Flight to Mexico City



World-Famous Flyers Who Attended a Luncheon Given by Commander Byrd to Honor Amelia Earhart, the First Woman to Fly the Atlantic. Left to Right, Seated, Wilmer Stultz, Miss Earhart and Lou Gordon, the Crew of the Friendship. Standing, Lieut. Eielson, Capt. George Wilkins, Com. Byrd, Clarence Chamberlain and Brent Balchen



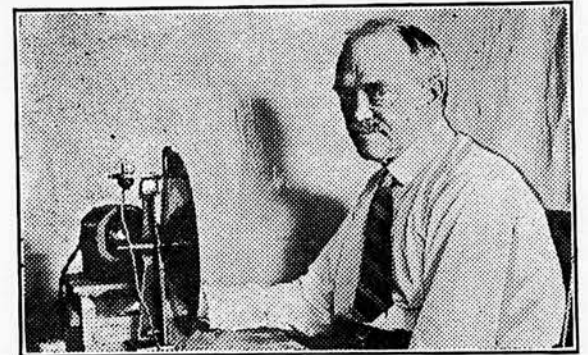
The Late Luther Burbank is Subject for Wax Model, as You Will See by This Remarkably Life-Like Figure of the Great Botanist and Inventor of New Plants. This Was Done by L. E. Oates, Who is Completing the History of California in Tableaux



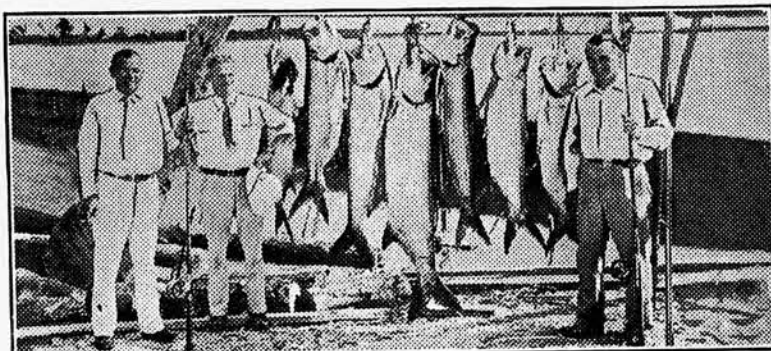
One German Dairyman Vows That Music Makes His Cows Produce 10 Per Cent More Milk, by Actual Measurement. Here is a Picture of One of His Cows Enjoying a Serenade. U. S. Farmers Better Use Classical Music, Tho, as Some of Our Jazz Would Sour Anything



Master G. H. V. Cecil, Heir to One of America's Greatest Fortunes. His Mother Formerly Was Cornelia Vanderbilt. Mr. Cecil Has Been an Attache at the British Legation in Washington



C. Francis Jenkins, Noted Washington Inventor, Whose Broadcasts of Motion Pictures by Radio are Attracting Considerable Attention, Testing a Device for Picture Reception. By Adjusting the Speed of Revolving Disc to Synchronism with That of Transmitting Instrument, the Movies Will Appear



C. M. MacClemman, Chicago; Dave Newell, New York and Joe Godfrey, Chicago, Runners up in the Third Annual Tarpon Tournament, Caught with a Day's Catch at Venice, Fla. Godfrey Captured the Big Fish in the Center



Chicago Has One School Which is Unique in the Type of Work That is Taught. There the Young Ladies are Taught to do the Things That Usually are the Work of Their Big Brothers. If a Fuse Should Blow Out or the Electric Iron Go Wrong, These Girls Will be Competent to Fix Things

'Tis a Fine Outlook in Dairying

But Now Is an Excellent Time to Raise the Average Production of the Cows of Kansas and Thus Get the Business on a Sounder Foundation

By Gilbert Gusler

THE dairy industry rarely has difficulty qualifying for a certificate of sound economic health. The present time is not one of the exceptions. Production has increased every year since 1920, but not so fast as demand from consumers has grown. As a result, prices of dairy products in the last year have been the highest since 1920. Prices of veal calves, of cast-off cows sold for beef, and of surplus milk cows sold to other dairymen also have been highest since 1920. Tariff protection from foreign competition is fairly adequate. The spread between feed costs and prices of milk and butterfat has been profitable.

Milk production has shown an average annual growth of 4 per cent for the last 10 years. This is illustrated on the accompanying chart. The principal gains have been in the amount of whole milk and cream used in the household and in creamery butter production. The quantity of milk going into all other uses combined is about the same as 10 years ago.

Demand may be measured by the amount used in relation to price. The fact that the increased output of dairy products was absorbed without the necessity of lowering prices, but that values had an upward trend instead is proof of growing demand. Part of this growth was due to the natural increase in population, and part to a gain in per capita consumption. The latter is now about 1,050 pounds annually, expressing all products in terms of whole milk, compared with 818 pounds in 1917.

Import 1 Billion Pounds

The fact that consumption of whole milk and table cream, which are the highest-priced uses of milk, has grown more than the other uses is an additional proof of increased demand. Still another is the change in the foreign trade balance. Despite rather stiff tariff rates, the United States is consuming, in addition to its own production, net imports equivalent to about 1 billion pounds of milk annually, largely in the form of cheese and cream. In 1917, we had a net export balance equivalent to about 1,600 million pounds.

To sell more product than ever before at the highest prices a unit in seven years, yielding the largest total income on record, as dairymen did in the last year, must be diagnosed as prosperity rather than depression. But, production costs must be considered before the story is completely told. The margin between the selling price of a pound of butterfat, or 100 pounds of fluid milk, and the value at market prices of the grain and hay required to produce those products has been much wider throughout the last seven years than in pre-war years. Prices of concentrates during the last winter were higher than in the previous winter, but hay was much lower. The average cost at farm prices of a typical dairy ration over the country as a whole was moderate. With prices of dairy products the highest since 1920, it follows that the dairyman's margin over other costs besides feed and profit probably was as wide as it has ever been.

A Few Exceptions, However

Some important exceptions must be made to these statements covering the industry as a whole. They need to be pointed down for those dairymen who buy a good deal of their feed, especially if they buy hay. Nor do they apply to dairymen in the nearby whole milk district around Chicago, where prices have been not far above a manufactured product basis, but where the special requirements of fluid milk production entered into costs. Those portions of the Corn Belt which had a small corn crop in 1927 constitute another exception so far as the last year is concerned.

Besides a favorable ratio between feed costs and prices of dairy products over the country as a whole in

the last seven years, the dairy industry has profited greatly from its own increased efficiency. The number of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms is only about 2 per cent greater than it was eight years ago. Yet, total production of milk in 1927 was about 37 per cent greater than in 1920. Annual production a cow has made an average gain of about 200 pounds each consecutive year for the last six or seven years.

A summary of the financial returns of dairying in recent years would hardly be complete without some reference to the basic factors which have tended to keep the industry healthy thru this post-war period as well as over a still longer swing. The steady increase in population is one such factor. The marked increase in per capita consumption, traceable to educational propaganda, to industrial prosperity, to prohibition, and to improvement in

current price level, which is not attractive to some producers abroad, so that competition will not become much more keen than it has been in the last two or three years.

It is doubtful if any branch of agriculture has been as much concerned with the growth of towns and cities in recent years as the dairy business. The East furnishes a striking example of the influence of this growth on the industry. The fluid milk and cream requirements of New York City have been increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent annually, until all the former butter and cheese producing districts of the state are now selling part of their product as whole milk. Vermont has changed from a butter to a fluid milk state in the last 10 or 12 years under the growth of demand from New York and Boston combined. During the late fall and winter when supplies are shortest, Boston draws fresh cream

Demand is likely to be well maintained. Industrial employment in the last half of 1928 promises to be more complete than a year earlier, and consumer purchasing power should be improved accordingly. Presumably, the forces leading toward increased per capita consumption are still at work.

Hay prices next winter, especially for legume hays, probably will be considerably higher than in the last year. Feed grains are likely to be cheaper, however, because of a larger corn crop. The spread between prices of feed stuffs and of dairy products probably will continue rather favorable. The decline in the number of horses and beef cattle on farms is likely to maintain relative overabundance of feed grains and hay most of the time for the next few years.

7 Per Cent More Heifers

In two or three years, the dairy industry may run into a mild depression. Attractive prices for products and higher prices for milk cows are stimulating the raising of more dairy cows. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on farms on January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000 head, or nearly 7 per cent more than two years before. In New York state, they increased 25 per cent, while Ohio and Indiana reported increases of 18 and 24 per cent, respectively. Some of the beef cattle states in the South and West reported decreases, owing to reviving interest in beef cattle production. The number of dairy calves reported last January was about 5 per cent greater than a year before, and the number saved this spring probably was larger than a year ago. Apparently, dairymen are raising 18 to 20 per cent more calves than four years ago, and more than are necessary for a full replacement basis. Besides prospects of some gain in the number of milk cows, a continued increase in production a cow because of better feeding and better breeding is probable. On the other hand, the high price of beef may tend to early weeding out of low producers and prevent any undue increase in numbers.

While the tendency to raise a larger number of dairy calves is not extreme, the stop sign should be turned against it. By rigid sorting, an increase of 200 pounds annually can be made in average production a cow, just as has been done in the last eight years. This will take care of the growth of demand, making an increase in herds unnecessary. It will sustain dairy prosperity both thru avoiding overproduction and thru increased efficiency of the industry. While excessive production of crops sometimes results from unusually favorable weather conditions, and thus is beyond the control of producers, dairymen have their prosperity largely in their own hands, and it is up to them to preserve it.

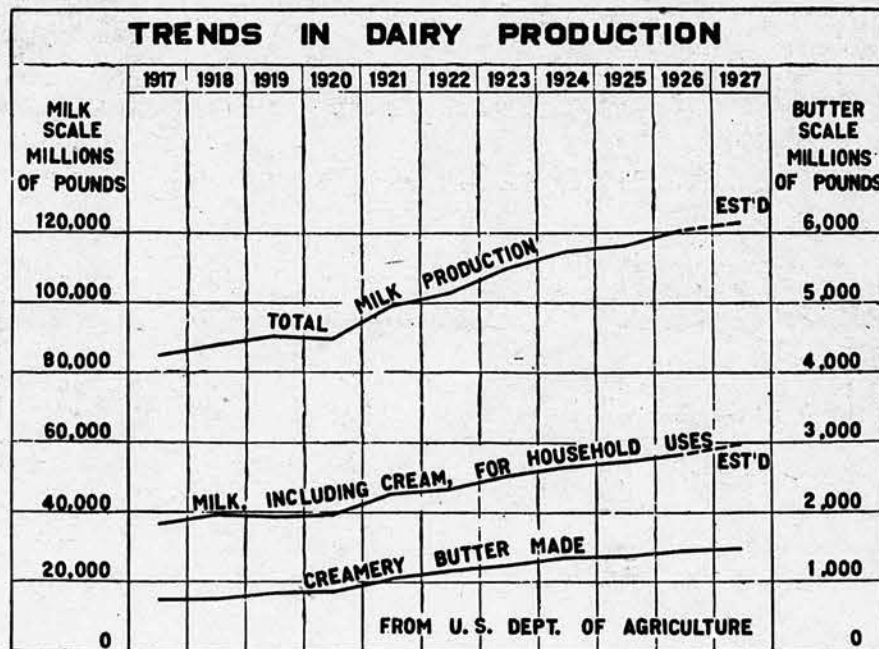
Form Record Association

More than 75 poultry breeders attended a meeting of the prospective members of the Kansas Record of Performance Association, held at the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The association was organized for the purpose of promoting poultry breeding work and giving recognition to honest trapnest records.

Temporary officers were elected by the association. Ralph Upham of Junction City was named president and L. B. Stants of Abilene was elected vice president. Jessie Swank of Holton was elected secretary-treasurer. Directors named were L. A. Rupf, Ottawa, E. B. Barnes, Emporia, and Fred Dubach, Wathena. Klein will act as chairman of the executive committee.

Barrage Begun

First Actress (before the curtain goes up)—"Is the audience ready?"
Second Actress—"Yes, they're coughing nicely."



With the Exception of 1920, Production of Milk Has Increased Every Year Since 1917. Most of This Increase Has Found Its Way Into Whole Milk, Table Cream and Creamery Butter Channels Rather Than Into Other Dairy Products

the quality of the product reaching the consumer is another. Tuberculosis eradication campaigns have tended in a limited way to keep down the number of cows. The gradual decrease in "town cows" has been another influence favorable for dairymen. The unwillingness of some farmers to milk, the time required to increase the number of good cows and the expense involved in getting into the dairy business are factors acting as a brake on rapid expansion of production, thus keeping it from getting far out of hand.

Some credit must be given also to the tariff in recent years. Competition between butter and cheese exporting countries for the markets of the world has grown greatly in intensity in recent years. Producers in Denmark and other European exporters as well as New Zealand, Australia and Argentina have been receiving considerably less than those in the United States. The tariff of 12 cents on butter is prohibitive most of the time except during the early winter when domestic prices usually are at their seasonal peak and foreign prices are low because of southern hemisphere supplies. The tariffs on cream and whole milk are inadequate, and some fluid milk producers of the northeastern states have experienced considerable competition from Canada. The tariff commission's report disclosed that the present tariffs do not cover the difference in production cost, and there appears to be a good chance of these duties being increased thru executive order. Moreover, it seems probable that foreign production will not increase rapidly at the

from the Middle West, some shipments coming from as far as Kansas. Not only is the East producing less manufactured dairy products than formerly, but it also is draining away part of the milk supply in the butter, cheese and condensed milk areas of the Middle West.

These are some of the broader aspects of the dairy situation. The industry has its minor ups and downs, its "fits and starts," but these usually are comparatively mild. The general position of the industry appears to be as strong now as it was a year ago, so that results in the year ahead should be favorable. The number of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1928 was 130,000 larger than a year previous, but this was an increase of less than 1 per cent. Total production early in 1928 ran larger than a year previous, but since the grass season arrived, the poor condition of pastures caused smaller milk production than in 1927, when pastures were much better than average. This situation still exists, and indicates that production for the year as a whole may do well to equal that of 1927. The balance will be shifted one way or the other, depending on whether climatic conditions during the summer and early fall are more or less favorable than usual.

As a result of moderate spring production and the high price level in May and June, storing operations were delayed. Summer weather will determine whether the present "shortage" in storage stocks of butter will be made good. As long as it exists, however, it will tend to elevate the prices.

Yeh, We Brought the Ivory Home!

But Unfortunately It Was in the Lieutenant's Head, and Not in the Form of Two Tusks That Would Have Aided in Decorating My Home

By Francis A. Flood

WE'VE been elephant hunting, Jim and I, and we've lived to tell the tale. Nor is that all: We brought back the ivory to prove it.

The French officers in the fort at N'Guigmi, on the edge of the Sahara Desert, put us up to it, and one of them, a young Lieutenant whose English was not quite as bad as our French, offered to chaperone us.

Our camels, stumbling along with our baggage and gasoline from Maine Soroa, would not arrive for two more days. In the meantime all we had to do was pull broken thorns out of our motorcycle tire casings and sit around the fort belaboring the courteous Commandant with our bad French. He detailed a squad of colored infantry to pull out the thorns and then he suggested the elephant for us. I don't blame him.

Nothing smaller than elephants would have done for us, there in that land of monstrous nothings. The vast battlements of the N'Guigmi fort itself threatened and scowled like a motion picture Gibraltar, and yet its entire French garrison numbered less than a dozen men. To the east and west stretched the "grande route" 50 yards and, from the firing parapet of the fort, appearing as smooth and clear as a paved boulevard—but it was knee deep in soft sand and nothing on wheels except a caterpillar tank expedition had ever followed this desert blazing trail. Away to the north, beyond those dismal dunes, lay the world's absolute utmost in naked, un-garnished space, the sheer Sahara itself, the Great Desert. And finally, to the south, was Chad with its thousands of square miles of potential lake large enough to accommodate all the ships of the world in dry dock—but with barely enough water to float the Swiss Navy.

Three Places to Shoot 'Im!

Surely the only game in keeping with this big scale of monstrous impotence all about us would be the mighty, clumsy elephant. At least there was nothing larger. My only fear was that the big idea of an elephant hunt would ultimately simmer down to as little actuality as the fort, the desert, and the lake.

The Lieutenant charged with chaperoning us, the only Americans who had ever been in that vicinity, and the honored guests of the post, had fears of a different sort. "Eet ees not to laugh," he protested when I went to measure the motorcycle side car "just to see how long a pair of tusks we can carry home. Be a shame to have to saw off a few feet of ivory to get the tusks into a sidecar, you know."

"The elephant, there are three places only to shoot him," warned our worried young Lieutenant, who, incidentally, had never seen a wild elephant in his life.

"Three places to shoot an elephant?" Jim puzzled. "Africa, Asia, and—where?"

"—In stories," grinned the Lieutenant, and then we began to take him seriously. Apparently he knew more than he could express in English and more than we could understand in French. "Three places only," he persisted. "Hees eye, hees ear—"

"Oh, you've got to be an eye and ear specialist, have you? How about shooting out his tonsils? If he'd bleed like I did when they took my tonsils out—"

"Hees eye, hees ear, and hees front knee," patiently tolled the Lieutenant as, tho reciting a litany about some holy trinity.

"There are no game wardens to enforce that rule out here, are there?" Jim asked innocently, or as innocently as one could inquire about breaking so sacred a law as that seemed to be. "What's the penalty?"

"The penalty is death!"—and the litany was finished. "The elephant she will battle you."

"Whew!" Even Jim knew he was no match for an African tusker. "Every

elephant his own game warden, eh? They're certainly choosy about things too."

"They've got a right to be," I argued. "If every spot on their square acre of bulk were vulnerable they wouldn't have a chance."

"The way you've been shooting at deer and gazelle the last few days you need about a square acre of meat to aim at anyway, apparently," Jim reminded me.

"I never could get close enough." (I hadn't hit one, and I'd shot at many.) "I was considered a good marksman in college," I countered.

"And you were on the track team too, weren't you? Better depend on

our rifles and ammunition until I took mine to scare a jackal slinking away in the desert dawn.

"This gun doesn't look big enough for elephants," mused Jim, hefting the tiny, short-barreled cavalry carbine the Commandant had lent us. "I don't believe we're very well fixed for elephants."

"And 'He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take the wealth of the Indies with him'" I reminded Jim. I would have felt better with a cannon of some kind or at least a bigger rifle and some practice in handling it as well.

"But remember encore," said the Lieutenant. "The elephant she will not

them the carcass, a ton or two of good red meat.

We made our camp in the afternoon and Ahmed deployed the villagers on either side of us along a 5-mile front. When elephants were sighted we were to be notified at once—and then it would be up to us.

We slept, and I dreamed about running a bamboo hurdle race on a three-ring college track.

About 5 o'clock the alert Ahmed and a panting native dashed up babbling something about elephants. We grabbed our little rifles and hurried into the bush to our right. In half an hour we heard our game, off in the millet toward the lake. Then, on instructions from our guide, the villager and the Lieutenant stayed with me while Ahmed himself went on with Jim.

Ours was an ideal location. Upon a slight elevation lay a good-sized fallen log which we could hide behind or use for a gun rest or climb upon to get a better view. Ahmed and Jim hid behind a tree a hundred yards farther to the right.

Crash and crunch! Somebody must be moving a piano thru the bush. And then we saw it. An elephant! Moving in from the jungle, as natural as life and twice as big, or so it looked to me then. Apparently it was coming within an easy range of Ahmed and Jim, but bearing almost ideally close to us behind the log. A second more! Then I would shoot one eye—easily. And probably the Lieutenant the other. But 'he was big! Suppose he'd charge—

Out Into the Bush

I steadied my rifle to shoot—I think it needed a little steadying perhaps—and then, bang! twice, the Lieutenant fired, apparently without aiming. What in the world? The big elephant wheeled and dashed out of sight into the bush. A pair of ivory tusks and a ton of meat.

"What's the idea? How'd he get away? You surely didn't miss him." Jim and Ahmed hurried up, surprised. I was furious, for the big beast was so close I could almost have shot him in the eye with both mine closed. What was wrong with the Lieutenant anyway?

"You see, I tell you. The elephant she no battle you if eet ees you do not wound 'er." The Lieutenant seemed actually relieved.

We couldn't accuse him of simply firing into the air, because if he had it was only to save our lives, his honored charges. The Commandant would overlook it if he reported back without tusks but not without the distinguished Americans. (And if it really comes to that I feel much the same way myself.) Of course, I know that I couldn't have missed the shot, but the Lieutenant probably wasn't so sure.

Jim tried to sympathize with me for my lost shot. "The blinkin' elephant might have had pyorrhea anyway and his tusks would be no good. 'Four out of five' have it, you know."

"Well, the Lieutenant was sure watching 'the danger line' close enough. He could have told for sure." Just then the doubtful French hero who had saved our lives—and incidentally his own—by scaring away our game came up.

"Of all the bonehead stunts," I complained to Jim. I knew that as little English as the Lieutenant knew he couldn't have understood our American slang.

"Well, Pop," sympathized Jim in the same safe language. "We were hell-bent for ivory, and the Looey's dome is the pure stuff. We've got a sombrero full of solid ivory to take back to the fort."

At a quarter past midnight, we finally saw Old Glory, waving in the moonlight above the Tricolor of France, on the great gray fortress of N'Guigmi. We'd ridden 35 miles on horseback that day and both ourselves and our horses knew it. Jim spurred his pony thru the soft, silent sand and reminded

(Continued on Page 15)



A Wise Bird Doesn't Over-Feed

your running if you get as close to a wild elephant as to those deer you missed."

"By the way, Lieutenant, which eye must I shoot?" I asked, just to show him that Jim must be joking. He didn't seem impressed, however.

"Remember, if eet ees you do not wound the elephant she will not battle you."

"Is that a promise, Lieutenant?" Jim piped up. "Do you speak for all the elephants in this part of Africa? And do they know about that rule too?"

"She will not battle you if you do not wound her. Eet ees true."

"I believe he's right, Pop," Jim admitted. "I've never wounded a wild elephant and I've never been attacked. That proves it. And I know thousands of similar examples." I began to believe that Jim was planning on keeping his record clean.

Early next morning we started out on horseback for the edge of Lake Chad, 15 miles away, where elephants and frightened natives shared the wild millet that grew rank along the banks. Besides the Lieutenant we had a guide, one Ahmed, a slashing Arab in a gaudy red saddle that was upholstered like an overstuffed fireside arm chair. A knife was sheathed about the muscles of his upper arm and a long Italian carbine was slung over his sorg-hum-colored shoulder. A black flunky on an humble mare carried our lunch and dinner, our boiled water, and even

battle you if eet ees you do not wound her." I didn't see any use of reminding anyone of that any more.

We finally reached the lake, or rather those reed-bound miles and miles of wild millet fields, the inundation area about Chad, which only in the rainy season may properly be called a lake. There was no water, except a few inches of reddish brown settlements in the steaming forest of rushes and swamp grass. Somewhere, away back in the hinterlands of this swamp area, miles away, was the lake proper, but in the dry season the shore line is wider than the lake. A string of grass villages fringed the bush area that masked the desert from the lake.

Ahmed made some elephant palaver with a village headman who declared, all his wives concurring, that the elephants came out of the rushes every evening about 5 o'clock to browse upon his millet and occasionally upon his grass huts as well. He showed us fresh spoor to prove it and then an exhibit of giant round footprints that looked as big to me as the tracks of a bushel basket full of shelled corn—and twice as dangerous.

To compound after compound along a lake front of 5 miles or more we rode, and with always the same reassurance. Apparently there were enough elephants to stock a three ring circus. And all the excited residents were just as anxious as we to have the elephants shot. Besides, we promised

Canada—Land of Glowing Opportunity

WESTERN CANADA! There is a world of romance in the very word. Perhaps it is because of the Romance of the West that the real Western Canada is not more widely known in other countries. All sorts of impressions are abroad, all sorts of opinions are entertained by people who think that Western Canada is somewhere in the Far North. They should look at a map of the world. They will find that much of Western Canada is south of the latitude of London, England. In point of latitude Canada is in the same belt of the world as the great industrial countries of Europe.

The territory usually spoken of as Western Canada lies like a mighty oblong slice in the western half of the North American continent—a slice more than 750 miles wide from north to south and averaging 1,500 miles long from east to west. For purposes of government it is divided into four provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The total area of this great fertile section of North America is 1,114,672 square miles.

Fifty Switzerlands

British Columbia is the most western of the Canadian provinces and the first to be reached in the Kansas Farmer tour. For grandeur of scenery British Columbia has been described as fifty Switzerlands rolled into one. British Columbia apples, cherries, peaches, potatoes, etc., capture highest awards at international exhibitions. The valleys and mountain sides are heavily wooded with valuable timber; the streams and lakes abound in fish; the mountains are rich with mineral wealth, and the more remote districts are still a paradise for the sportsman seeking large game. The area of British Columbia is 355,855 square miles—more than four times the size of Kansas.

Victoria, at the southern end of Vancouver Island, is the first point of call. This beautiful city is world-famous for its climate and desirable living conditions. The average winter day temperature in Victoria is forty-two degrees above and the average summer temperature sixty-one degrees above. There are no violent extremes, and the annual rainfall is about thirty inches. Victoria has no zero weather, no sand storms, no dust storms, and no mosquitoes. It is inhabited largely by prosperous retired farmers from the Canadian prairies. Its beautiful Parliament Buildings, hotels and residences attract the attention of all visitors.

Canada's Government

The Dominion of Canada consists of a union of nine provinces and two territories with a total area larger than the United States including Alaska. There is a Federal Government at Ottawa and a Provincial Government at the capital of each province. In addition, every organized district has a Council elected by the residents and property owners of the municipality.

Nowhere are the principles of democracy, combined with a healthy respect for and confidence in constituted authority, more firmly established than in Canada. It is a country enjoying all the privileges of self-government. It pays no taxes to any other country. In no country in the world do the people enjoy greater opportunity for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than in Canada. The thousands of settlers from the United States testify that there is as much freedom in the land of their adoption as there was in the land of their birth. Under this system of independence and self-government a great and virile nation is being built up on the northern half of this continent.

A Great Ocean Port

A four hour trip in a fast steamer covers the route from Victoria to Vancouver, chief city of the Canadian Pacific coast, and first point of call on the mainland of Canada.

Vancouver was founded in 1886, and has a population, including surrounding municipalities, of more than a quarter of a million. It is the Pacific terminus of the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, and is served by six other systems. It has one of the three best natural harbours in the world, and fifty-four steamship lines give connection with the Orient, Australasia, Pacific Coast ports and, through the Panama Canal, with the ports of Europe.

Lumber, grain, fish, minerals and manufactured goods form the bulk of the export trade. In the last five years the export of grain through this port has jumped from almost nothing to nearly eighty million bushels and there is every prospect that this will increase from year to year.

Vancouver is one of the important lumber centers of the world. The industries of the district are more than a thousand in number and include lumbering, mining, fishing, shipbuilding, flour milling, sugar refining, knitting, printing and publishing, food products, paper and pulp, clothing and wholesales, and are steadily increasing.

Through the Canadian Rockies

We leave Vancouver through level, meadow-like country, dotted with small farms and occasional giant trees—remnants of the forest which once covered this entire area. Gradually the valley contracts until we enter the gorge of the Fraser river.

A Short Description of the Interesting Canadian Country to be Visited by the Kansas Farmer Jayhawker Tour.

For most of the journey the railway follows the canyon at a considerable height above the river; the track, hewn from solid rock, tunnels through great spurs on the mountain-side and crosses and re-crosses the furious torrent below. Railroaded in the Fraser river canyon commands the admiration of all for the way in which it has overcome apparently insuperable difficulties.

From Kamloops the course lies northerly through the great interior valleys of British Columbia, clad with forests, packed with minerals, and capable of immense agricultural development. Eastward again we pass through Mount Robson Park, a rugged Alpine kingdom which has barely been explored, our train stopping at Mount Robson station long enough to give passengers an opportunity of viewing and perhaps obtaining a photograph of Mount Robson, the loftiest in the Canadian Rockies, 13,069 feet high.

Jasper Park, a mountain kingdom embracing 4,400 square miles of some of the most impressive and beautiful virgin mountain scenery in the world, has been set apart by the Dominion Government as a great national playground for man and a sanctuary for wild life. On the shore of Lake Beauvert stands Jasper Park Lodge, an Alpine chalet built for the accommodation of visit-

world's championship prize on three occasions. For three years in succession barley from Alberta won the world's first prize and has also won the world's championship. In 1927 the average yield of oats for the whole province was 45.3 bushels per acre. The average for barley 35.7, for rye 25.2 and for flax 14 bushels per acre.

Major H. G. L. Strange, an English farmer, living at Fenn, Alberta, won the world's championship for wheat at the Chicago International Live Stock, Hay and Grain Show in 1923, and Herman Trelle, a German-American farmer living at Wembley, Alberta, in the Peace River district, established a world's record when in 1926 he captured the grand championship for wheat and the grand championship for oats both grown on the same farm, in open competition with the world at the Chicago International.

Edmonton, capital of Alberta, is beautifully situated on the North Saskatchewan river. It is a thriving and prosperous city of about 65,000 population, with many beautiful buildings and surrounded by an extremely fertile agricultural area.

On to Saskatchewan

From Edmonton to Saskatoon is 326 miles, across level open prairie or districts gently rolling and partly covered with light timber. The province of Saskatchewan lies directly east of Alberta, and is of almost the same size. It is the greatest wheat-producing area in Canada and last year had a wheat crop of 212,760,000 bushels, an average of 16.4 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan has an estimated arable area of 94,000,000 acres of which only about 44,000,000 acres are yet occupied. Of the 68,000,000 acres awaiting the plow there are millions of acres, rich in fertility, available for purchase at nominal prices, the average running from about \$15 to \$20 an acre. Much of this land lies close to railways and in districts served by good roads.

Though Saskatchewan is one of the great granaries of the world, farming is by no means limited to grain-growing. Mixed farming is being generally taken up. There is an increasing annual production in dairy products, live stock, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and kindred lines. The annual total value of the dairy products exceeds \$18,000,000, and of poultry and eggs \$10,000,000.

The climate of Saskatchewan, as well as that of Alberta and Manitoba, is healthful, invigorating, and very suitable to agricultural production. Temperatures in summer sometimes go as high as 100 degrees in the shade, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool and generally accompanied by refreshing dews. The winters are cold but bright and the snowfall is not heavy.

Saskatchewan is the home of many distinguished prize winners in wheat production. Five times Seager Wheeler has won the world's championship prize for wheat grown on his farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He has been awarded a similar honor for oats and barley. J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, Sask., won the world's championship prize for wheat three times at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. In 1907 he took a virgin homestead of 160 acres at Dahinda. Now he farms 800 acres there and has one of the best farms in Saskatchewan. Many other Saskatchewan farmers have brought fame to their province in the field of agricultural production.

The average yield of principal crops in Saskatchewan in 1927 according to Canadian Government returns, were: wheat, 16.4 bushels per acre; oats 32.8; barley 28.4; rye 22.1; flax 9.7. These are about the average yields one year with another.

Saskatoon is an enterprising and well built city of over 30,000 people. It stands upon both banks of the South Saskatchewan river and is the center of a magnificent agricultural country. It is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan with which is incorporated the Saskatchewan Agricultural College.

Province of Manitoba

Manitoba is the most easterly of the three prairie provinces of Canada. Its area—251,832 square miles—is about three times that of Kansas. Fifty years ago Manitoba had not a mile of railway; today it has 4,540 miles of railway and its principal city, Winnipeg, has a population of about 200,000 people.

Fertile soil, sufficient moisture, and plenty of sunshine combine to give Manitoba its place as an agricultural province. For a long time it has been famous as a wonderful wheat-growing country, and the world's finest wheat standard is "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." It is also a very important live-stock country. There is an abundant growth of wild forage plants which possess unusual natural fattening qualities, and cattle grazing on them require much less "finishing" than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. Heavy crops of cultivated grasses, clovers, oats and barley are also important factors in dairying and stock raising. The abnormally fast growth makes it easy to raise summer forage, either for pasture or for hay.

The corn belt is gradually moving northward, and many Manitoba farmers are growing corn year by year to their own complete satisfaction. Flax, rye, peas, potatoes and turnips are among the other important crops. Sixty-seven creameries are in operation in Manitoba producing over 13,500,000 pounds of butter a year.

Winnipeg, located at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, on the site of an old Hudsons Bay trading post about 60 miles north of the international boundary, is the capital of Manitoba and the largest city in Western Canada. It is almost in the exact center of the continent and is the largest primary grain market in the world. The Canadian wheat pools, which sell more than \$1,000,000 worth of wheat every business day of the year, have their headquarters here, and many other business and financial concerns are located in Winnipeg. It is conspicuous for its clean, wide streets, its invigorating atmosphere, and its handsome buildings. It has one of the largest and cheapest hydro-electric power supplies on the continent. Electricity is used almost entirely for power, altogether for light, and to a large extent for heat, and rates scale down to 1/2 cent per kilowatt hour. The city operates a central heating plant which supplies heat to the downtown area.

In addition to being the largest cash grain market in the world Winnipeg is said to have the only stock yards on the continent in which the packers own no interest and exercise no control. The largest individual railway yards in the world are in Winnipeg.

It is hoped that this very brief description of one of the routes from Vancouver to Winnipeg will interest, not only those taking part in the Jayhawker Tour, but thousands of others who are at present unable to pay a visit to Canada. Any one interested in more detailed information may receive it free of cost from M. J. Johnstone, Box KF, Canadian Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Canada's Progress at a Glance

The Progress of Canada for the last twenty-five years has been the most rapid of all the countries of the world. These figures tell the story:

	1901	1927
Wheat Crop, bushels.....	55,572,368	440,024,700
Oats, bushels.....	151,497,407	439,712,700
Barley, bushels.....	22,224,366	96,938,000
Field Crops, acres.....	19,763,740	56,172,310
Value of Field Crops.....	\$237,682,285	\$1,134,192,600
Value of Livestock.....	268,651,026	799,139,000
Value Dairy Products.....	66,470,953	249,710,067
Fisheries.....	25,737,153	56,360,633
Furs.....	899,645	15,072,244
Mineral Production.....	65,797,911	244,520,098
Invested in Electric Power.....	11,891,025	756,220,066
Manufactured Products.....	481,053,375	3,247,803,438
Foreign Trade.....	355,362,305	2,283,050,011
Wheat Exports.....	6,871,939	353,094,940
Flour Exports.....	4,015,226	68,720,334
Newsprint Paper.....	None	116,452,158
Railway Earnings.....	72,898,749	493,599,754
Bank Deposits.....	349,573,327	2,415,132,261

ors to the Park. Here guests may procure pack-horses and guides and make dozens of trips into the fastnesses of the mountains. One of the most outstanding of these trips is to Mount Edith Cavell, a lone majestic shrine rising to a height of 11,033 feet and dedicated as a monument to the brave English nurse whose name it bears.

Before reaching Jasper Park we enter the province of Alberta, one of the greatest wheat-producing and mixed farming areas of Canada. From Jasper Park eastward the route continues down easy gradients, the mountains slowly receding from view as level prairie and timber country opens out ahead until Edmonton, the capital of Alberta is reached.

Nature's Gifts to Alberta

Alberta, the most westerly of the three prairie provinces, is 760 miles long from north to south and has an average width of 336 miles. Its area is 255,285 square miles—a little more than three times that of Kansas. It has enormous mineral wealth. Alberta contains about fifteen per cent of the coal resources of the whole world, and is also rich in natural gas and oil.

Alberta was—and to a certain extent still is—the home of the cattle rancher and the cow puncher, but many of the big ranches have in recent years been bought by settlers for grain-growing and mixed farming. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with all the British Empire to chose from, bought a ranch near High River, Alberta, and on it is raising pure bred horses, cattle and sheep.

Alberta is well adapted to the growing of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and peas. The wheat grown is of the best hard quality and the average yield is 18.5 bushels per acre. One of the best yields ever recorded over a large acreage is that of the Noble Foundation Company, obtained on a farm of over 20,000 acres at Nobleford, Alberta. In 1915 this farm produced 54,300 bushels of high grade wheat from 1,000 acres—an average of 54.3 bushels per acre. Again, in 1927, a field of 1,300 acres on this same farm produced a crop of 74,000 bushels of fall wheat—practically 57 bushels per acre. In 1927 Alberta produced a wheat crop of over 178,519,000 bushels, from 6,251,000 acres, which represents an average yield of 18.5 bushels an acre.

Oats and barley thrive particularly well in Alberta. Yields of over 100 bushels per acre of oats are frequently grown, and from 50 to 60 bushels is a common production. Alberta oats have won the

Answers to Legal Questions

The Furs Will Ultimately Be Returned to the Owner, Maybe?

By T. A. McNeal

Some furs were stolen from me the first of February, and I gave a description of them to the sheriff. We got the furs and the persons who stole them. I had only 10 days in which to sell. I got the sheriff and took the furs and went to see the folks I bought them from. They were ready to swear to them, but when I got back to the county attorney would not let me have them. They are worthless now. I put in a bill before the county commissioners, and it was not allowed. I buy and sell furs and paid a \$10 license fee. Am 78 years old and never have had occasion to go to law. Can the county attorney hold these furs?
B. W. N.

THE only ground on which the county might possibly hold the furs would be that they are necessary as evidence in the criminal case to be tried against the thieves. I am of the opinion that the state prosecuting this case would have a right to hold the furs as evidence, even tho it operated to your detriment. In equity the county should pay you the value of your furs, but my opinion is that you cannot maintain an action at this time against the county. After the case has been tried undoubtedly the furs should be turned back to you, and if the county authorities should refuse to turn your property back you could bring a replevin action. But so long as these furs may be necessary as evidence on behalf of the state in the prosecution of these thieves, I am of the opinion you cannot get possession of them.

That Suit for Damages!

A filed a suit against B for damages. The case was put off by B or his attorney or whoever had the power to continue the case. Some of these witnesses had moved to another state, and instead of bringing them back the attorneys for A took their depositions, and just one week before court sat the second time, they wrote A that it probably would take 10 days at least to complete the work, tho it had been six months since suit was filed. A thinks they had plenty of time to complete this work, as it had been six months since suit was filed. The case was put off by A's attorneys without his knowledge or consent. The next term of court the attorney for B was seriously ill and, unknown to A, the case was postponed again. B had two attorneys. The next term of court A received no notice of the case having been put off or why or by whom.

The next term of court A wrote his attorney one week before court started to know if he could possibly bring this case up in the coming term of court. The attorney replied that he had already written B's attorney saying that he desired the case to be tried at the coming term and that he would keep A informed in regard to the case and let him know in plenty of time before the date of trial. A waited until the first week of court was over and then called his attorney on the telephone to know if the case would be called. The attorney was not in, but his partner said the case would not be tried before Thursday (this was on Monday), and that he would let A know. A waited, thinking every day he would hear. Finally court closed and A has not had any word from his attorney, and does not know why the case was put off. A feels that his attorney has not handled the case in a proper manner, and would like to know if his attorney has power to put the case off without the knowledge or consent of A. Can A not force B's attorney to trial? Who has the power to put this trial off and can it be put off at will? Can A demand a jury trial? Will it be necessary for A or A's attorney to do so? How is the jury called and by whom? How much money does the plaintiff have to put up to start suit? Is that all the expense besides the witness fees?
G. S.

The power lies in the judge of the court either to permit or refuse to permit a continuance of the case. Ordinarily the court tries to accommodate the attorneys in the case and their clients as much as possible, but he has arbitrary power to do what he pleases about continuance. I do not know whether your attorney has been diligent in taking care of your case. If you are dissatisfied you had better discharge your attorney and employ another.

Where there are questions of fact in a trial, either party has a right to demand a jury. Where there are no questions involved except questions of law the case is supposed to be tried by the court. A jury may be waived by the consent of both parties.

The trustee of each organized township, and the mayor of any city not included in any corporate limits of any township, shall at his office during the month of April of each year make a list of persons to serve as jurors for the ensuing year. They shall select from those assessed on the assessment roll of the preceding year suitable persons having the qualifications of electors, and in making such selection they shall choose only those who are not exempt from serving on juries and who are possessed of fair character and approved integrity and in possession of their natural faculties and not infirm or decrepit. In making the selection each person who shall have served as a juror in any capacity during any term of court during the next year preceding shall be excluded. The county clerk shall then file this list, writing down the names contained therein on separate pieces of paper of the same size and appearance and shall fold up each of such pieces of paper so as to conceal the name thereon and deposit them in a box.

At least 30 days before any term of the court at which a petit jury shall be required by law, 12 names shall be drawn out of the jury box to serve as jurymen. The clerk draws out the names in the presence of the sheriff and two justices of the peace. When cases come to trial each side has the right to challenge jurors for cause—that is, to examine them to see whether there is any reason why they should not sit as jurors in the case on account of their prejudice or for any other reason—and then each side has the right to challenge preemptorily three jurors.

There are three ways of providing for the costs in the case. One is by filing a bond for costs. One by putting up cash deposits of \$15 and one by filing a poverty affidavit. It is utterly impossible to say in advance what the costs of a lawsuit will be. It depends on a number of contingencies, the number of witnesses called, how far the witnesses have to travel, and a number of things.

A Security for Notes

For how long after a chattel mortgage is given in Kansas is it good? If the notes for which the mortgage is given are paid is the mortgage void? If the notes are 3 years old or older is the mortgage still good? Does paying the interest on the note constitute a renewal? If the first mortgage on a farm is kept in good standing with the interest paid and is not due for two years, what can the holder of a second mortgage do for protection if the interest on the same is not paid and has not been paid for two years? Does the owner of a farm in such a shape have a right to give other creditors a mortgage on the growing crops? If the holder of a second mortgage forecloses when will the owner have to give possession?
L. C.

The chattel mortgage is merely a security for the notes. When the notes are paid that releases the mortgage, and it becomes the duty of the mortgagee to have the mortgage released of record. This is provided for in Section 308 of Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes. The same penalty is provided for failure to release this mortgage that is provided for failure to release mortgages on real estate as provided in Section 309 of Chapter 67. Here the law provides that any mortgagee or assignee of such mortgage who shall refuse or neglect to enter satisfaction of such mortgage as provided for in this act shall be liable in damages to such mortgagor or his grantee or heirs, in the sum of \$100, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for preparing and prosecuting such suit; and the plaintiff in such action may recover any additional damages that the evidence in the case will warrant.

The holder of a chattel mortgage in order to preserve his rights under it must file a renewal affidavit at the

end of two years. This protects him against purchasers or other creditors. As between the maker of the mortgage and the mortgagee the mortgage remains good, but if this affidavit of the mortgagee is not filed a creditor of the mortgagor might levy on the personal property covered by the chattel mortgage and take it in satisfaction of his debt. Or if the property is sold to an innocent purchaser the mortgagee could not recover. The payment of interest on a note renews the note. A second mortgagee has the same right of foreclosure that a first mortgagee has, with the exception that he cannot in any way affect the rights of the first mortgagee. He might foreclose and the land might be sold subject to the first mortgage, and the right of redemption would then begin to run after the foreclosure and sale of the property and would run as against the second mortgage holder for the 18 months. If the mortgagor should fail to pay the interest on the first mortgage, the first mortgagee might come in and begin a foreclosure proceeding and knock out the second mortgagee entirely.

So long as the owner of the fee in the land has control he may mortgage the growing crops to whomsoever he pleases. The mortgagee in that case would have to take the risk that if the growing crops on which this mortgage was held did not mature until after the time that the purchaser at a mortgage sale got possession under that sale, he could prevent the holder of the mortgage from taking possession of this growing crop. So long as the crop is growing it is part of the realty, but when severed from the soil it becomes personal property and therefore is subject to chattel mortgage. Our law allows the mortgaging of growing crops, but with the understanding that this applies to the severed crop. It is a lien on the crop all right, but it could not perhaps be enforced until such time as the crop might be severed from the ground.

Don't Pay the Scalp Bounty

The county commissioners have stopped paying a bounty on crow and jackrabbit scalps. The pests are a bad thing and the bounty ought to be paid. Some of the boys took them to adjoining counties since they stopped here, and it makes those counties pay more than their share. To whom must one make complaint?
A. D.

The bounty law is left in a very peculiar condition. The law itself is

mandatory on the commissioners to pay the bounties, but the Kansas Supreme Court has held that if the county commissioners find the payment of this bounty is going to exhaust the county treasury or put the fund for such purposes "in the red," the county commissioners are not bound to pay it, which would seem to leave it up to the county commissioners to say whether they think the law is to be enforced. The method of bringing about the enforcement of the law would be thru the county attorney to bring a mandamus proceeding against the county commissioners. In view of this decision of the supreme court I presume the county attorney would hesitate to bring such an action. The boys who took the scalps to other counties should be made to refund the money they secured.

A Made a Note

I have a friend, A, who enrolled one of his sons in a business college with the understanding that he was not to send him if he saw he could not afford it. B, one of the college board, said there was nothing compulsory in this enrollment. A wasn't able to send the boy. B began writing, wanting the money and threatening to sue, and demanding a note. A went to a man for advice. The man said to make him a note, and that if A wasn't financially able to send the boy the note couldn't be collected. A has nothing and can scarcely make a living. Can B bring suit and collect this note?
W. S.

B can bring a suit, but if A's circumstances are as you state, B would not be able to collect his judgment after he got it, if he got one. Second, a good defense to the note would be that there was no consideration for it. This defense would not apply in case the note was sold to an innocent person, but it would apply as against B.

I would say that whoever advised A to make a note was giving him bad advice.

Administrator Should Report

We are six heirs to an estate, having held it undivided for five years. One of the heirs is administrator. This party is doing all the business. Is it necessary to have an administrator? Would it be just as well to have one as manager? Could the acting administrator sell the estate without the heirs' consent? If one or two of the heirs wish to sell their interest could they force all the others to sell if they did not wish to purchase their interest? Can any one heir mortgage his undivided interest without the consent of all?
M. N.

If all these heirs are of age there is no necessity so far as I can see of continuing the administrator. He should make his report and be discharged by the court. Then the heirs could agree among themselves as to the manner of managing the estate.

The heir might sell the undivided interest without any action on the part of the other heirs and without their consent. However, if these heirs felt it would be to their advantage to have their interests in the estate set aside or separated, they would have a right to go into court and ask for a partition of the estate, and if such partition could not be made without doing an injustice to some of the heirs, the court might order the entire estate sold and the proceeds divided.

The heir might mortgage his undivided share in this estate. It is not, in my opinion, a very desirable kind of security, but there is nothing illegal about it.

Nothing for the Children

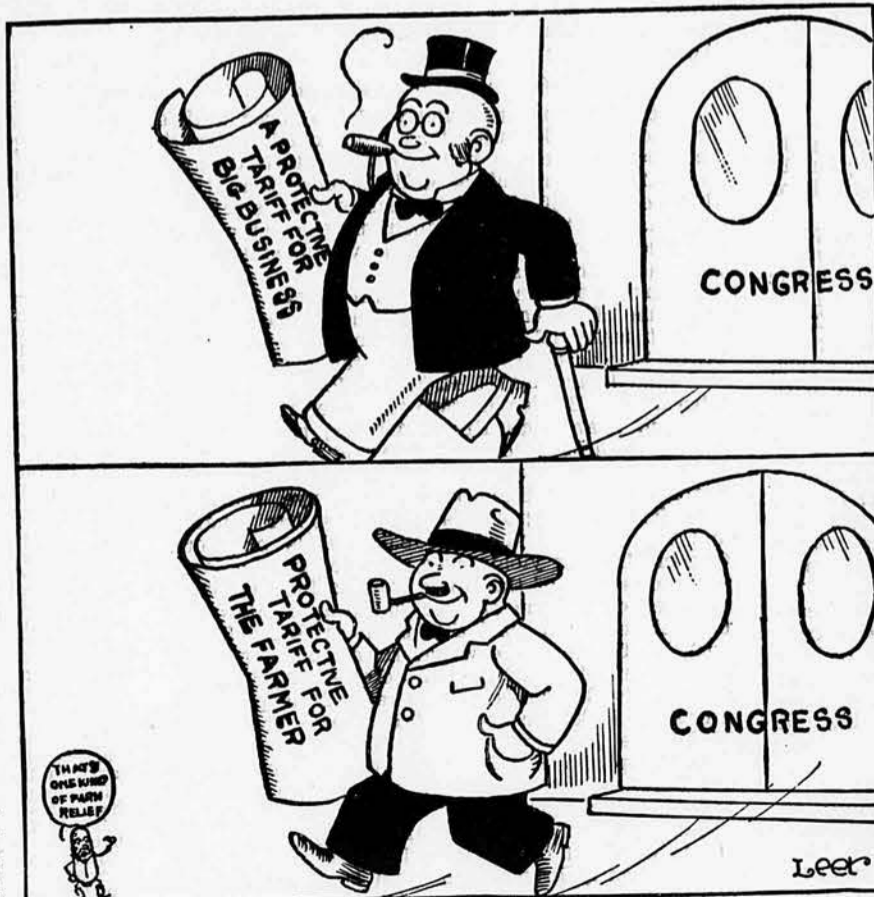
Our farm is in father's name. If he survives mother does he get everything? There are six children. Mother did more than half the work to make the money to pay for the farm.
A. H. G.

Unless some action is taken by your mother for separate maintenance or for division of the property, at her death the title would remain in your father, and the children would get nothing until his death, and then only if he either died without will or provided for them by will.

County Should Pay Damages

I have 40 acres on each side of a state highway. The land slopes away from the house. The road already has been cut from 1 to 2 feet and they are going to deepen it 5 feet more, causing me great inconvenience. Can I collect damages?
S.

I would certainly put in a claim for damages with the county commissioners if I were in your place.



Why Not a Tariff for the Farmer, Too?

Now a Good Corn Crop, Too?

Anyhow the Soil is Filled With Moisture to the Saturation Point This Year

BY HARLEY HATCH

ON TUESDAY night of this week a heavy rain fell in this locality, and the soil is still filled with moisture to the saturation point. July is half gone, the corn is showing tassels and there is moisture in plenty; this indicates that we have a show for a normal crop at least. Given two more rains at the right time and we can again fill up the cribs, most of which have been emptied during the course of a rather profitable feeding season. Two weeks ago the corn on the lower lands had a very poor color; it is not yet as good as the color on the well drained soils, but there has been a very great improvement. During the last week both corn and kafir have made a good growth, and that growth is continuing. We are certain to have warm weather enough, and the forecast this morning is "cloudy and unsettled with local thunder showers." The haymakers and threshers will not be pleased with more moisture, but the corn, kafir and grass will drink up all that falls.

Wheat is Too Wet?

It seems to me that the shocked wheat is just a little too wet for the best threshing results, but many farmers are going ahead with the work. We have had one or two lessons in storing damp wheat, and are now able to hold ourselves a day or two after most machines are running after a heavy rain. If the wheat is to be moved to market from the machine a little dampness need not hinder, as the elevators are equipped to dry the grain. But to store several hundred bushels of damp wheat in the average farm bin is inviting disaster, especially in "catching" weather when there is so much moisture in the air it can almost be dipped up. What threshing has been done here shows a yield of from 15 to 33 bushels. On this farm threshing is a job that is to be put off until we have the second crop of alfalfa in the barn. Both jobs are pressing, but the alfalfa is in full bloom. If a dry period comes the wheat will take no harm in the shock, while the alfalfa will lose quality pretty fast. There are about two more days of work on the barn before it will be ready for hay and we will finish that before haying or threshing.

Strong Winds in Mind

Another day's work will put the last of the metal roofing on the barn. We were prepared for a bad job, as we expected either very hot sunny weather or a strong wind, either of which would have made handling the sheets of roofing almost impossible. Instead we had cloudy, fairly cool weather, with scarcely any wind. The roofing is of the "V" crimp type with what is called a channel drain, and we like it very much. The frame was put up by good workmen and the rafters were spaced exactly right. There were no strips or sheeting on the roof; the metal sheets were nailed directly into the rafters with long roofing nails and each nail had a lead washer on it. So far there is not a hole or crack showing in the roof. We began at the north end and laid south so the laps would open to the south. This is not so necessary with this type of roofing as it is with the corrugated style where, unless the lap covers two corrugations, snow is likely to work in. For this reason we always lay corrugated iron roofing with the lap away from the direction of prevailing winter storms. It is easier to roof against rain than it is fine driving snow.

Better Write the College

From Leon, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding drainage tile and how to lay them. I would advise folks with drainage problems to take them up with the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. It has competent engineers who can advise you as to the size of tile needed, depth to lay and distance apart for the type of soil you may have. Our experience with drain tile

has been limited, but what we have had indicates that for low spots in fields or seepy spots on the sidehills no better investment can be made than tile. We laid tile this spring in one of the worst seepy spots in this locality, a spot that was always a wallow for half the summer following a wet spring. The soil was loose and the tile were laid about 8 feet deep. They completely drained out this wet spot and we now have a good stand of alfalfa growing there after one of the wettest springs we have had in years. We laid 6-inch tile; I don't believe any smaller would be profitable for the average job of draining. If several neighbors can join together

and buy a full carload of tile the cost will almost be cut in half.

'Tis a Real Farm

Last Sunday was a most pleasant one for me, it being spent with friends living in Eastern Coffey county in a neighborhood with which I was not very familiar. After a magnificent dinner we still were able to crawl into a motor car, and the afternoon was spent in visiting a number of the different farms of three townships, on each of which there was something especial to see. Of great interest was a complete set of new farm buildings, all of modern types. If there was anything lacking to make this a complete farmstead I failed to note it. There was a large modern house, barn, machinery shed, crib and granary made of lumber and all well painted, and in addition a large poultry house and hog house, both made of hollow tile and both plastered on the inside, the poultry house being of the straw loft type. The hog house was large and the floor was of hollow tile overlaid with a coat of cement; the granary floor

was of the same type. The water, supplied by a deep well, was pumped by electricity. If anyone in this part of Eastern Kansas is thinking of erecting farm buildings I would advise a trip to the farm of Mr. Becker, north of Aliceville, and an inspection of the buildings there. Some valuable information regarding modern building might be secured.

Where Was Fireman Water?

Prompt action on the part of the Paris fire brigade prevented a serious outbreak when fire was discovered early Thursday morning in the offices of Smoke and Smoke on River Street. Night Patrolman Brimstone discovered the fire.—Brantford (Ontario) paper.

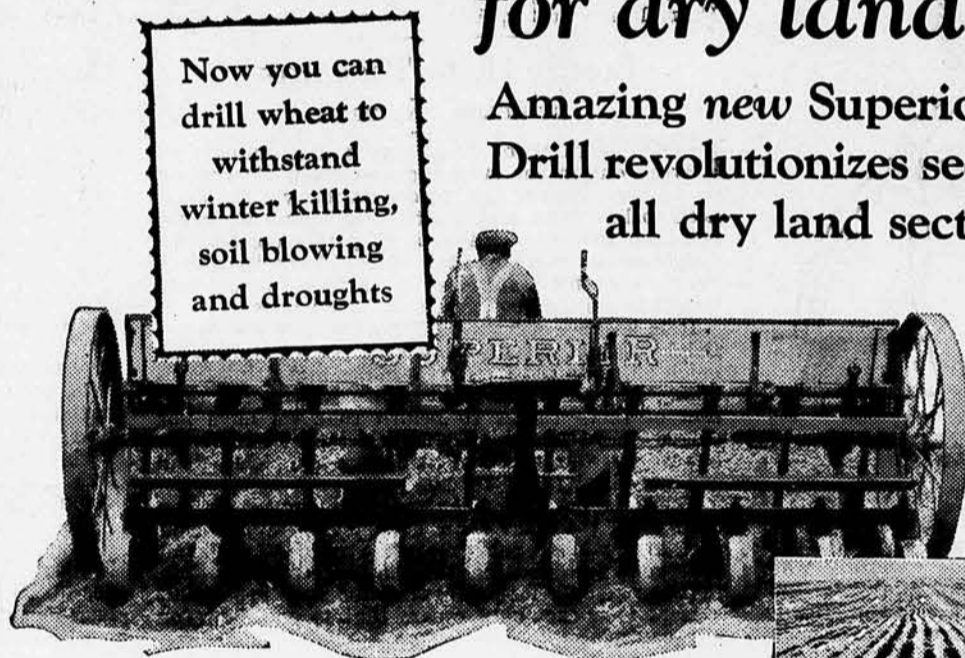
Clear as Mud

Sixteen beer parlors are in operation in hotels at rural points in the province, but none have been established in local-option areas. In these areas there will be no license issued unless it is clear no o b ubmbHB, e 4k-9% -2%—Manitoba Free Press.

Good News

for dry land farmers!

Amazing new Superior Deep Furrow Drill revolutionizes seeding methods in all dry land sections



Now you can drill wheat to withstand winter killing, soil blowing and droughts



Note the height of the ridges formed by the Superior Deep Furrow Drill. The loose soil in the foreground has been leveled off to indicate the depth of the furrows.



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

NO longer need you gamble with the weather in planting winter wheat. You can now be safe from at least 75% of the hazards that bring about crop failures. You can guard against loss from winter killing, soil blowing and droughts. You can raise bigger crops and make surer profits.

All of these benefits are now made possible by a new and revolutionary Superior Deep Furrow Drill.

The most amazing development in grain drill history

The advantages of deep furrow drilling in dry land sections have long been known. Various tests at western experimental stations have amply proved the value of high ridges between deep furrows. But it remained for Superior to develop a drill that would do the job right.

And now the Superior Deep Furrow Drill is ready! Ready to reduce the losses that take a big toll of your profits. Ready to put your grain in the ground with

every chance to grow. Ready to help you make more money at threshing time.

Seeding that results in record-breaking crops

The Superior Deep Furrow Drill cuts a 4-inch trench that reaches moist soil. A specially designed deflector spreads the seed evenly over a firm, moist seed bed. An exclusive device on the furrow opener picks up moist earth from the bottom of the trench and covers the seed. Then a 3½-inch convex press wheel firms the soil. Seeds germinate quickly and develop into sturdy plants.

And that's not all!

The plants are protected while they are growing. The deep furrows, 14 inches apart, hold the snow. Sudden changes in temperature don't affect the seedlings. And they're protected from cold, drying winds. And more than that, the ridges between the furrows are 10 inches wide—they prevent clods and trash from falling down into the furrow.

When you put your crop in the ground this way you are making more certain of

the biggest possible harvest your land will produce.

When the grain is planted with the Superior Deep Furrow Drill, soil cracks occur in the ridges and the plants are practically unaffected.

Mail coupon for booklet

Many Superior Deep Furrow Drills are already in use. Perhaps a neighboring grain grower already has one. If so, talk to him. If not, arrange to see this revolutionary drill at the nearest Superior agency. And, in any case, be sure to read the facts given in our booklet, "Taking 75% of the gamble out of wheat raising." Mail the coupon now—today.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
611 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

This booklet sent free

Mail the coupon for booklet, "Taking 75% of the gamble out of wheat raising," and we will include free, a new book "Drilling for Dollars." Contains valuable information on drilling all kinds of crops in all kinds of soil.



SUPERIOR

DEEP FURROW GRAIN DRILLS

Other SUPERIOR Products

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

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
611 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio

Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet on deep furrow drilling and your book, "Drilling for Dollars."

Name.....

R. F. D.....

P. O..... State.....

Train Brings Message of Health

By Florence G. Wells

IN OTHER years the advent of train time was a great event in the daily life of small towns. It meant the coming of mail from the folks back home, the weekly paper, and now and then the arrival of a stranger bringing an air of the outside world. Reminiscent of these days was the arrival of the Santa Fe Lime Special at each of the 57 towns at which it stopped during the four weeks' tour of eastern Kansas. The train was from the Kansas State Agricultural College, the "strangers," men and women who have studied the farm and home problems of the state, and the message to women, "health and happiness thru proper eating."

Every town that could boast a band, greeted the train with music. Many times there were special decorations, and always as large a crowd as the community's population could furnish. Always too there was an advance guard of future farmers to meet the train, more interested in the mechanism of the cars than in any message of "lime for prosperity" or "spinach for health." The lectures and inspection of the train on several occasions furnished part of the program for all day harvest picnics, and on one occasion the crowd gathered early for a county political meeting.

Miss Conie Foote and Miss Georgiana Smurthwaite, nutrition specialists from the Kansas State

said Miss Smurthwaite, "potatoes keep satisfactorily in bins or sacks so sand is not necessary for them. Sweet potatoes and onions need to be kept in a warmer place and should be wrapped in separate papers like apples."

The cellar also contained several heads of cabbage. The main supply of cabbage should be buried outside, and should be taken out of the pit in small quantities to be stored in the cellar temporarily. Shelves were provided on the opposite side of the cellar for the 300 containers of canned fruit and vegetables, needed to keep the family well fed during the winter months.

"I'll never can root vegetables again," was the observation which one woman made after she had examined the boxes of stored vegetables.

The storage cellar may be either under the house or a cement cave. The cellar demonstrated was of the cave type, which, many observed, they used also for a storm cellar.

A distinguished guest which the wheat train brought to the communities which it visited was Marie Antrim of Kingman county, who was chosen last year as national 4H club health champion. Miss Antrim spoke at each stop on 4H club work.

Editor's Note: Specifications for constructing a satisfactory storage cellar have been filed with me and I shall be glad to send them to any one interested. You need only to enclose a stamped self addressed envelope with your letter asking for it. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Beauty Helps That Grow

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

I LIKE to think of farm plants and animals as living out in the sunshine and fresh air storing up in their bodies the forces which we so much need to be strong and healthy. Of course we could not take food from the soil as plants do, but the sunshine has qualities that we could use if it were not that we must spend so much time indoors and wear clothes that cover most of our bodies.

It is because we must get so much of this beneficial sunlight second hand that we are taking so much pains to eat fresh vegetables and drink fresh milk. We have been so busy discovering the relation of these things to health that we have not delved scientifically into their relation to beauty, but we have long known that from the fields come our very best beauty aids.

There is nothing finer or more refreshing for toning up the skin than cucumbers. When you peel a cucumber rub the inside part of the rind over your face and feel the soothing cool sensation that is not only most pleasant but very beneficial.

Here is a cucumber cream that is excellent for all year use:

- Juice of cucumbers..... 2 ounces
- Essence of cucumber..... 2 ounces
- Almond oil..... 1 ounce
- Spermaceti..... 1 ounce
- White wax..... 1 ounce
- Olive oil..... 1 ounce

Your druggist will fix this for you, or this summer when there are cucumbers in the garden you can make it yourself by using enough cucumbers to make 4 ounces of juice to replace the essence and juice in the formula. Mash them thoroly and strain off the juice. Mix the white wax and spermaceti into a creamy paste, add olive oil and the juice. This is also recommended for wrinkles.

In the Paris beauty salons where women spend from one to two weeks and several hundreds of

MANY and keen have been the disappointments brought by college wardrobes. To find that the clothing planned and made so carefully was not what the other girls were wearing and feeling that one cannot afford to buy more is the crowning disaster of early college days. Unavoidable are the pangs of homesickness and the little ache inside that comes from being faced with a whole crowd of people and not one ready made friend. A well planned college wardrobe will help immeasurably to make the first college days happy. You will notice I did not say a well filled or elaborate wardrobe. The thing that makes a well dressed college girl is having just the right thing to wear at the right time.

I have prepared a leaflet "The College Girl's Wardrobe" which contains suggestions based upon the experience of other college girls and of older women who have spent many years working with college girls. This leaflet will be sent you on request accompanied by a stamped self addressed envelope. Address your requests to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Agricultural College presented the slogan, "Green vegetables for health as well as lime for prosperity," very impressively with their two guinea pigs. One that had eaten raw fruit each day and a raw vegetable or cooked tomatoes, so that he had plenty of Vitamin C was sleek and fat. The other had not had his fruit and vegetables but had everything else he wanted to eat and he was thin with dull woolly fur. It was not hard for even the boys and girls who do not like green vegetables to decide which of the guinea pigs they would rather be.

Perhaps even more impressive were the two rabbits. One had had plenty of spinach, potatoes, peas and string beans so as to have iron in his blood. His fur too was soft and smooth and his eyes bright pink. The other rabbit had not been eating these vegetables and he was very sick with anemia. The first rabbit that started out on this trip died before the trip was half over and it was necessary to bring another anemic rabbit from the college to impress people with the importance of eating vegetables that contain iron.

In the next car a cellar was arranged so that one might see how vegetables may best be stored for the 30 weeks during which they are not growing in the garden.

There were five boxes of apples, each apple wrapped in a separate paper, needed to satisfy the apple appetites of five people until apples grow again. Beets and carrots were stored in dry sand. "All root vegetables can be kept stored that way,"

MAKING the fruit juices go as far as possible is one of this season's most pressing problems. Of course you all have your own ways of making jelly under ordinary circumstances, but I am wondering if you would not like to try a new way this year from our leaflet, "Quivering Castles," written and recipes tested by Mrs. Nell B. Nichols of our foods department. You may obtain this leaflet by writing for it to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kan. Enclose a 2-cent stamp with your request.

dollars to be reconditioned, the raw beef treatment is always used.

Chappedness of skin is a condition to be treated, not neglected, so I am going to refresh your mind on the old-fashioned, but ever effective mutton tallow cream. Often in the winter we find our lips are dry and we moisten them with our tongue and that causes them to chap. If you indulge in this silly habit rub a little mutton tallow on them morning and night. Also use it on your hands.

Order all Kansas Farmer patterns from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Make this cream by melting a piece of tallow the size of an egg, let it cool, after it has been well tried out, add 2 teaspoons glycerine and 10 drops benzoin. Add the glycerine drop by drop and keep beating the tallow, otherwise it might become lumpy. Follow the same rule when you add the benzoin. If you like, add some perfume or even sachet powder or talc to give it a pleasant odor. You will be amazed at the smooth lovely cream you will have. It is certainly pure and inexpensive enough. Keep a jar of this cream in the kitchen and every time you put your hands in water rub a little tallow cream on them. You will be delighted I am sure at the smoothness and nice appearance of your hands. This is also a good cleansing cream to use as "wash" at night.

Any questions you care to ask about beauty culture I shall be pleased to answer just send along a stamped addressed envelope and let me solve your beauty problems. Send letters to Helen June Drew, in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The Swathed Hip Line

No. 3453—This delightful model is one of the most charming expressions of the season's trend toward femininity. The bodice is slightly bloused with a round neckline and shoulder bow. The skirt is fitted snugly about the hips with a low placed circular flounce attached in diagonal effect. It adapts itself to all of the summer fabrics and bids fair to be popular with the early fall fabrics.

Color which made the summer season gay will be with us again this fall, but of course must be adapted to the more substantial materials and to the more pensive season itself.

In materials, reliable authorities have promised us soft woolens with tufted or chamois-like surfaces such as velours and broadcloth.

The model pictured above has been designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. No additional trimming is needed.



Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Fine Wall Paper Cleaner

I NOTICED in the May issue a request for a wall paper cleaner. I have been using this one with great success:

- 1/2 cup water
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 1 tablespoon coal oil
- 1 pint flour

Cook, stirring all the time, until it becomes a very thick paste that you can form into balls in your hand. When it cools, take a ball of the dough in your hand and rub it over the wall paper, using either up strokes or cross strokes. Fold in the surface as it becomes dirty. When the ball of dough begins to crumble you will need to start again with a fresh piece. Mrs. E. L. Leonard, Mitchell County.

Softening Brown Sugar or Fruit Cake

THE easiest way to soften lumpy brown sugar or dried fruit cake is to place them uncovered on the top shelf of the refrigerator for several days. Mrs. Frank Herl, Gove County.

Keep Out the Onion Odor

PUT vinegar in a frying pan in the kitchen where onions have been cooked. It will remove all odor from the room. William Wells, Sumner County.

Mid-Summer Night Scream

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

THE young hostess who desires to entertain her friends without a great deal of worry and expense and who at the same time wishes to have an affair her guests will remember with pleasure, should plan a party of this kind.

If a lawn is available for the purpose then the party is sure to be even a greater success.

For the invitations secure "cut-outs" of the jolliest, fattest, funniest people you can find. Attach these to bright colored cards and add the following verse, the date, time and place being written in the lower left hand corner.

I know you think I'm funny,
I certainly am a scream,
But I've come to ask you to a party,
If I do look like a bad dream.
Come dressed in the funniest costume,
You can find, devise or make;
Bring a funny story, song or joke,
That will keep the crowd awake.

A prize should be given the one who is voted the funniest looking person (or biggest scream) present, and one to the guest wearing the most original costume. As the guests arrive hand each one a slip of paper and a pin. Ask them to choose a funny name for themselves, something they think appropriate to the occasion and their costume, write it on the slip and pin the slip on their shoulder. Other slips are provided on which the guests vote for the one they think the funniest and the one wearing the most original costume. The voting is done by using the name that has been appropriated. The votes are dropped into a ballot box. Three judges count them and award the prizes later in the evening.

A Screaming Contest will provide plenty of merriment for all present. Award prizes to the ones who can produce the highest scream, the loudest scream, the longest-drawn-out, the most

realistic screams and to the one who can best pantomime a scream of terror without uttering a sound.

A new adaptation of an old game might be called Screaming Blindman's-bluff. It is played just like the original game, with the exception of the requirement which makes it necessary for each person caught by the "blind man" to scream whenever caught. As the scream is almost sure to be followed by a laugh, the one blindfolded has a much easier time identifying his captive. If the party is a large one, two or more players may be blindfolded at the same time. Occasionally the blind men catch each other which only adds to the fun.

After some of the more lively games, gather the guests in a circle and have each one contribute a joke, funny song or story. In order to keep the ball rolling smoothly, the guests could be allowed to draw letters of the alphabet from a basket that is passed around and the one drawing A starts the program, B follows and so on until all have had an opportunity to contribute their share of mirth.

For the refreshments "I Scream" (ice cream) and cake are all that is necessary and the ice cream may be disguised in any way desired by the hostess. Little pottery flower pots lined with oiled paper may be used in which to serve it. Fill the pot level full with chocolate ice cream, sprinkle a little grated sweet chocolate over the top and thrust a flower, whose stem has been dipped in paraffin, into the center of the pot. The cakes served with this may be cut the shape of garden trowels and frosted with chocolate icing.

Screaming whistles, toy horns and sirens, if given as favors, will enable the guests to add much zest to the evening's performance.



MARY ANN SAYS: When one has two babies who require \$15 worth of special food every month, besides all the other extras that must be had if said babies develop properly, and if one is buying a home and trying to provide for the rainy day and education thru savings—it is necessary to look well to the nickels, yea, even the pennies. They all count in this age. Reviving clothes is one way to help save these pennies. Lately I saved the price of a new dress by making a new slip for an old georgette coat. I cleaned the coat by washing it in soap flakes. I saved the price of everyday dresses for my little girl by throwing a half dozen old faded dresses into a prepared bath and removing the color. Then I made muslin panties to match and with two dresses for good, she was fitted with dresses for the summer. After all, I know no more fascinating game than that of thrift—and it is one game in which the player is always the winner.

ever brought her into the room, being careful not to disturb grown-ups who are talking.

Mary Jane's mother has evidently made this matter of introducing her small daughter a rule since she was a little child for she takes it as a matter of course and seldom shows the least confusion. This will be of the greatest value to her when she reaches the self-conscious age and when she begins to go to parties at which both boys and girls are present.

The other day we were all invited to have Sunday dinner with a neighbor, and when we were ready to go home I saw another instance of Mary Jane's good training. There was a grandmother in the family who had not taken much part in the conversation, but who, nevertheless, was present all the time. When we were saying our goodbyes Mary Jane went to the chair where she was sitting and said:

"Goodby, Mrs. Harris."

The old lady looked very pleased and said, "Goodby, Mary Jane."

Afterward I spoke appreciatively to Mary Jane about it and she said:

"Mother says that when you have been to someone's house it's always nice to say goodby to each grown person, especially old people, and she did seem to like it, didn't she?"

Another thing that I notice in Mary Jane is that she comes to the table promptly when she is called to a meal and does not leave it without excusing

herself. These are little things but insistence upon them when a child is small makes the social ways of the world easier to encounter when she grows up.

Another Ice Dessert

WHETHER or not we get our share, 1,000 pounds of ice are used for every person in the United States every year. To be sure this includes ice used in commerce, but there is no doubt that one reason for the immense amount used, is that this country is famous for its chilled foods. Their name is legion, but a tasty new one is always welcome so here is a frozen dessert recipe that has an instant appeal.

Scald 4 cups whole milk and 1 cup cream with 1 cup sugar in a double boiler, then cool. Add 5 ripe, well-mashed bananas and 2 tablespoons lemon juice, and freeze.

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.

My First Tooth

A SHORT time ago I was fretful during the nights, but real good during the days. Mother did not know just what to think of this because she was giving me the same good care I have always had. Then on Wednesday morning when she weighed me she said, "You haven't gained an ounce since I weighed you last Wednesday. I'll weigh you every day for a while and watch you carefully. You are about old enough to begin cutting teeth. Maybe that is the matter with you altho your gums are not very red."

When Daddy came in she told him I had not been gaining and suggested that I might be getting a tooth. Daddy said, "No, I don't think so because she can't cross like her brother was and she hasn't spit up sour food either."

Mother said, "I know it, but he had an unusually hard time. Teething is a natural part of growth and as a rule does not make a baby sick. But I'll keep watch of her and if she isn't gaining again soon I'll take her to the doctor, just as I did him."

The next morning when she gave me a spoon to play with I put it in my mouth and she heard it click. "There, Mary Louise," she said, "let me see in your mouth." Sure enough there was one of my lower front teeth. In a couple of days the other one was by the side of it.

Now I am gaining again as I should.
Baby Mary Louise.

Mary Jane and Manners

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

SINCE my niece, Mary Jane, who is an only child, has been staying with me I have thought a great deal about what can be done in a simple way to teach children good manners so that later it is easy for them to meet strangers naturally. My own family of three boys and a girl was a rather rough and tumble affair, but Mary Jane's mother has given her daughter's manners much

thought and attention, and from watching Mary Jane I believe that I might have done more myself, even with three vigorous boys in the family.

If Mary Jane, for instance, enters a room where there is someone who is a stranger to her, whether grown-up or child, she expects to be introduced. When the introduction comes she says, "How do you do?" and if the stranger asks a question or speaks further she answers readily, but not in a smart way. If the stranger says nothing more, Mary Jane goes quietly about what-

Over the Horizon Is Fall

Four Suggestions for Next Season's Sewing



No. 3370—Sports costume with a touch of smartness afforded by the double draped jabots, kick plaits both in front and back, and button trim. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3409—The blouse is again in favor. Of course its favor is due to its usefulness. It may be worn with plaited skirt or to complete the ensemble. This model is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches.

No. 3407—A little girl's bloomer frock that is charmingly different and attractive. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. 2 1/4 yards of 40 inch material will make the complete outfit.

No. 3261—The ensemble in lingerie is highly approved. Construction is very simple. Only 2 yards of 40 inch material are needed for the medium sizes. This model is designed to fit sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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.

I Want Soft Elbows

This summer when I am wearing short-sleeved dresses it is so hard to keep my elbows soft and smooth. Is there any way for me to make them soft and keep them that way?
Susie.

If you will apply warm olive oil or vaseline several times during the summer you will have soft elbows. However, daily care of them is necessary. Wash them thoroly with warm water and mild soap every day.

Refresh Yourself With a Bath

I would like to know of some good bath salts and toilet waters. I think they give a person such a refreshing appearance and odor. Would you be able to furnish me with names of some of the best? Also could you give me the names of good perfumes?
Nellie.

There are a great many good bath salts which I might suggest, but since you want toilet waters and perfumes too, I am going to ask you to write me a personal letter, and I will send you our form on Perfume and Bath Salts Suggestions which gives a list of the best perfumes, toilet waters, and bath salts. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

What is Mousse?

I have been hearing people speak of mousse and have always wondered what it is. Could you tell me what it is and give me a good standard recipe for it? Miss L.

Mousse resembles a parfait in texture. It is made of whipped or thin cream stiffened with gelatine which gives the mousse a velvety texture. Here is a good recipe for grape mousse:

1 tablespoon gelatine 4 cups heavy cream,
soaked in 1/4 cup whipped
cold water Flavoring to taste
1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons lemon
1 cup grape juice juice

Dissolve the soaked gelatine over hot water. Add the sugar and the flavoring. Stir occasionally until it begins to thicken, then add slowly to the cream. Pour into a mold and freeze without stirring, using a two to one ice and salt mixture.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



Spotty and Lindy Are Pets

For pets I have two cats, a dog and a pony. My cats' names are Spotty and Lindy, my dog's name is Rover and my pony's name is Fannie. I live on a 240-acre farm. I live 1 1/4 miles from school. I like my school and teacher. I am 10 years old. I have dark hair and eyes and am fair complexioned. I am 4 feet 10 inches tall and weigh 77 pounds. I am in the fourth grade.
 Ruby Hosley.
 Zurich, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for west; 2. A vampire; 3. Moisture; 4. A beverage; 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.

Margaret Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old. My birthday was January 19. I go to Beaver Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Donley. I like her very much. I live 1 mile from school, but my teacher comes to the door after me nearly every morning. I have a little nephew. His name is Eldon. We did keep him

but my brother and sister-in-law moved to Langdon and he is 100 miles from us now.
 Margaret Shore.
 Argonia, Kan.

Lives on a Sheep Ranch

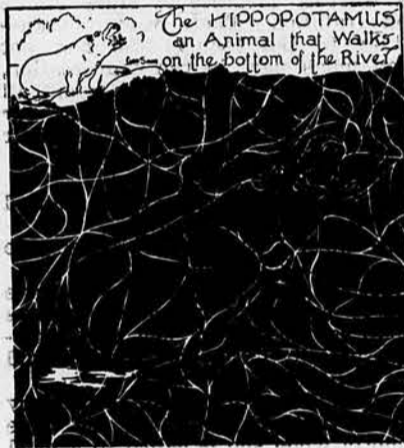
I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 1/4 miles horseback to school. I have some pet chickens and turkeys. I live on a large sheep ranch 17 miles from town. I have blue eyes and light brown hair. I used to live at Alexander, Kan. and saw Lois Teeter's name in the Kansas Farmer.
 Leoti, Kan. Zelda Leona Lewis.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a 320-acre farm. I live 6 miles from school. I have five sisters and two brothers. For pets I have a dog named Shep and three cats. I enjoy the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.
 Agnes Rieke.
 Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Goes to Grover School

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss McKain. I go to Grover school. For pets I have three cats, 16 little ducks and geese, a dog named Jiggs and a calf named Jackie Junior. I live 10 miles from town. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
 Minneapolis, Kan. Clea Johnson.



In far-away Africa you will find the hippopotamus living in the streams. Yes, they can swim, but more frequently they just walk about on the bot-

tom of the river. They will enter the water and slowly sink down and disappear out of sight. They can stay down and walk around on the bottom for 5 minutes before coming up to breathe. Try to find a hippopotamus in the tangled lines, then take your pencil and blot out the unnecessary lines around it.



Here's a dandy riddle, but how are you going to read it? I'll tell you: There is a part missing from each one of the letters. To replace it just one line to each letter is all that is needed. When you have this done, then you can read the riddle. I almost forgot to tell you about the answer. Draw a line from dot one to dot two and so on, and you will make a picture of the answer. 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.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a rich farmer like a man with bad teeth? Because he has a good many achers.
 When does a farmer perform a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass, and also when he turns his cow to pasture.
 Why is it dangerous for farmers to plant peas during war? For fear the enemy will come along and shell them.
 What is the difference between a new sponge and a fashionable man? If you well wet one it makes it swell, but if you well wet the other it takes all the swell out of him.
 Why should a fainting woman have more than one doctor called? Because

if she is not brought to (two) she will die.

On what condition would women wear men's clothes? If it were the fashion.

Why is the oyster the wisest of animals? He keeps his mouth shut.

Why is the Fourth of July like an oyster stew? Because we enjoy it best with crackers.

Why is an orange like a church steeple? Because we have a peel from it.

What is the difference between a man and a banana peel? Sometimes the man throws the banana peel into the gutter, and sometimes the banana peel throws the man into the gutter.

Goes to Antioch School

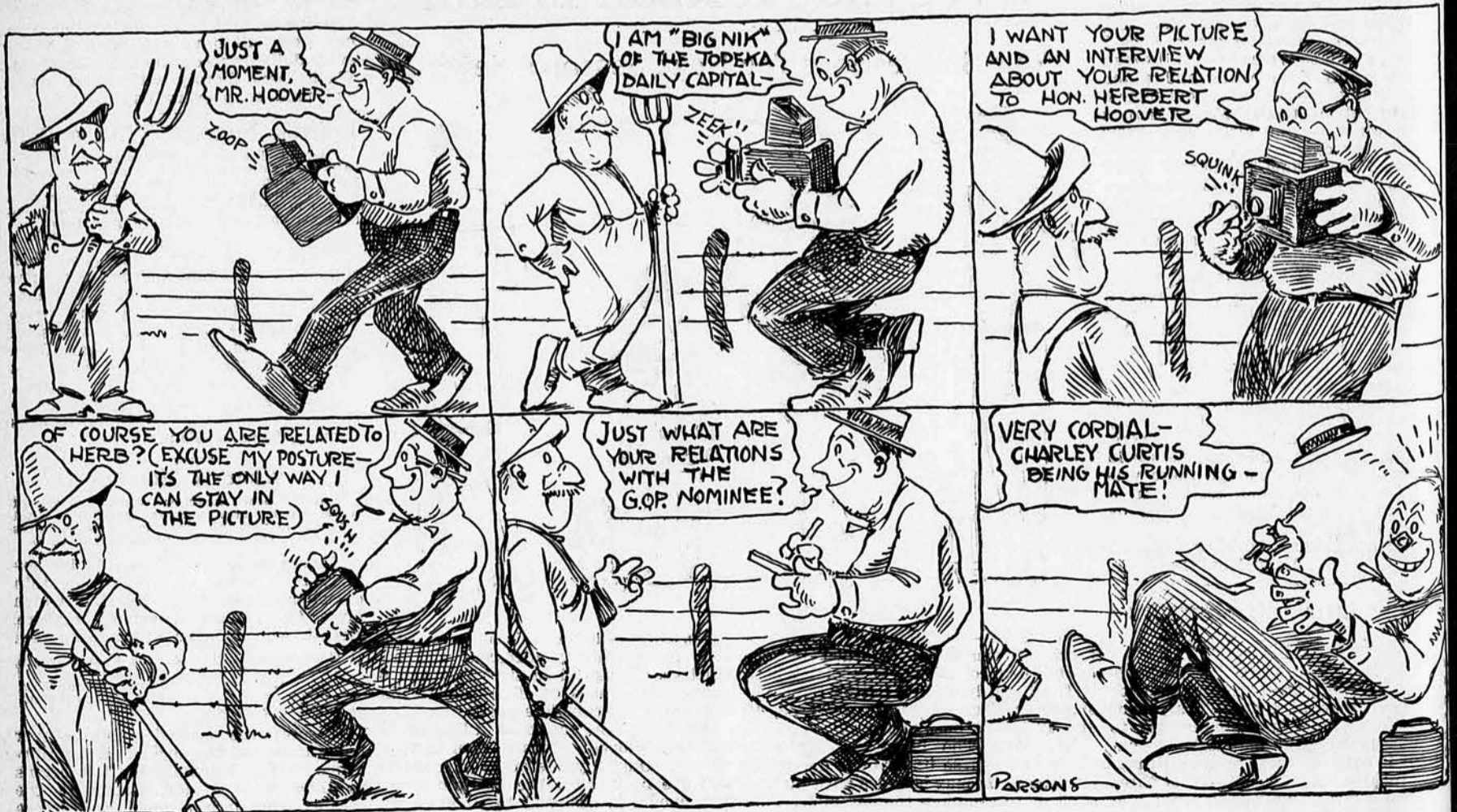
I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I go to Antioch school. My teacher's name is Miss Schardien. I walk 2 1/2 miles to school. I have two brothers. Their names are Paul and John. My sister's name is Agnes. I have a pet dog named Brownie.
 Plevna, Kan. Edward Beck.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I walk 2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Polk. For pets I have three kittens and 13 little chickens. I live way back in the woods. It is 1/4 mile to the road. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
 Gladys Ritehey.
 Center Point, Ark.



The Williams Kid Had the Women Folks in the Neighborhood Hopping When He Picked up a Live Snake—



The Hoovers—Big Nik at the Mike



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

One Should Always Give Fresh Air and Sunshine a Real Chance to "Do Their Stuff"

IN THE early days of my practice I used to receive a small extra fee for fumigating a house at the close of a case of contagious disease. I did this fumigating by burning a few sulfur candles in each room, or sometimes I used bulk powdered sulfur, 2 pounds to the room, setting it going by means of a rag soaked in kerosene or alcohol. I would not take the money for such service now because I realize that it was ineffective. The sulfur fumes would kill a lot of insects and some disease germs, but the best disinfectant came from the thoro airing that the room had to have to drive out the suffocating odor.

Nowadays we do not give much credence to the theory that germ diseases are carried around in a person's clothing, or spread by the use of bedding, books and other articles. We think that the spread of disease almost always comes by direct contact between one who has developed the disease or has it in process of development and a susceptible person. We are not ready to say that disease cannot possibly be carried in any other way. We know, for example, that a drinking glass, or other food utensil, recently used by one having contagion is a dangerous thing to touch to the lips or mouth of another. That is because the germs go practically from mouth to mouth. But we do not think it at all likely that a book will entangle and spread disease germs. If this were probable the use of paper money would be a frightful agency in disease propagation.

Today we recommend fumigation to kill insects and vermin. It is good for that.

The agents to use in cleaning up a house after illness—even such virulent illnesses as tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria and smallpox—are fresh air, sunshine, and the cleanliness that can be applied by water and soap. All dishes and food utensils should first be washed in soapsuds and then rinsed and boiled. The same treatment is necessary for towels, nightclothes, sheets and other articles that have been in intimate contact with the patient. Carpets should be cleaned in the regular way, and quilts, blankets and heavy covers put out for a thoro airing in the sun. The house should be thoro opened to air and sunshine and floors and woodwork scrubbed in soap and water. If little children are in the household put a disinfectant in the scrub water because little ones often crawl on the floor and we owe it to them to be very safe. But fumigate—no!

Satisfactory Food Products

Is there any truth in the belief that it is unwholesome to consume large amounts of factory canned foods? If so, for what reason?
F. H.

I know of no reason whatever. The big canning plants do their work under close inspection and the product rates high. Fresh fruit and fresh green vegetables are better than the canned product but not obtainable the whole year around. Be thankful for canned goods when you cannot get fresh.

Mostly in Large Cities

Will you please print the names of some good maternity homes for unfortunate girls in your next issue?
Mrs. C.

The Florence Crittenton homes are the most reliable. There is a Crittenton Home in Topeka. There are many of them in the United States, chiefly located in the large cities.

Build Up the Body

I am the mother of seven children and am 32 years old. I eat and sleep somehow and work hard, but my work does not interest me. Am dull and gloomy and my face flushes all the time. My heart seems to be in my throat all the time and beats fast, and my tongue and jaws seem as if they'd get numb at times. Would do anything to get well and happy but can't get over this.
Mrs. K. F.

Many of your symptoms indicate that you are overworked and have a

poor quality of blood. Probably you are underweight. Very likely you do not get enough sleep. If these things are true you must make your family see that the only way for you to be strong and well is to do less work, get nine hours sleep every night, eat the best of nourishing food and have time to eat it without being worried by the others of the family, and have some time every day to enjoy life outdoors. You may say these things are impossible. They would not be impossible if you had tuberculosis. Try them before you get it.

Rottler Gets Rapid Gains

(Continued from Page 3)

steers for fattening qualities and his treatment brings out the best in them. He buys them at 500 pounds, puts 75 to 100 pounds of gain on them thru the

winter, and finally finishes them out at 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. He fed 104 head last year. They paid their feed bill all winter, a pasture bill of \$5 a head, and made \$35 a head for the last 100 days in the feed lots.

The second kind of cattle are 350-pound calves that are finished out as baby beef at 650 pounds—that is the heifer part. The steers are kept to 800 pounds. Last year he had 100 head which he turned in the stalk fields from November when he bought them to January 10. He fed a little grain and cottonseed meal. When the calves were put up in January they weighed 400 pounds, as against an average of 346 when purchased in November. Between January 10 and February 20 they gained 100 pounds, or just a little more than 2½ pounds a day, which is exceedingly good for animals of that age and weight.

The ration he uses is crushed corn and cottonseed meal. The calves get half a feed in the stalk fields. In the lots they get a full feed and a mineral mixture of 40 per cent ground limestone, 40 per cent bonemeal and 20 per cent salt. Mr. Rottler thinks this mixture had a good deal to do with the big gains the calves made last year, and he finds it is a cheap mixture. All in all, he says he never has found a better ration for cattle than corn and cottonseed meal, plus good alfalfa hay. Eventually he will have about all the alfalfa he will need.

Mr. Rottler is sure about the gains his calves make because he weighs them every 30 days. He has been using scales for several years, and vows he would just as soon farm without a plow as to feed cattle without scales. As he handles the problem he can keep account of gains so that he knows exactly what his feed costs are.

Brought Home the Ivory

(Continued from Page 8)

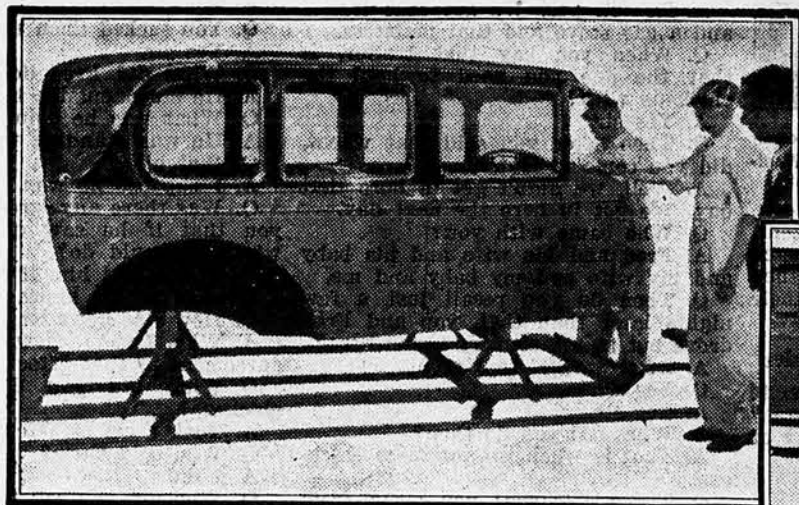
me again, "He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take the wealth of the Indies with him." We took our ivory with us, in the Lieutenant's sun hat. And now we're bringing it back."

After a big French supper which the Commandant had held for us, on the moonlit firing parapet above the fort, I lay in my soft bed, softer still after 35 miles on horseback, and looked up again at the Stars and Stripes floating in our honor overhead. "Well, Jim," I admitted, "It's better to bring ivory back even in a hat than to have it buried out there in the bushes on those lonely shores of Chad."

More of our motorcycle trip across Africa next week.

Chicago florists do a business of 16 million dollars a year, but of course some of the flowers are used for weddings.

1000 inspectors guard FISHER quality at every step . . .



It is only after a Fisher Body has passed through the final rigid inspection that the metal signature plate bearing the words "Body by Fisher" is affixed.

MORE than 1000 inspectors are employed in Fisher factories. From the time the timber is cut, the steel is delivered, the upholstery materials are specified, until the finished body is mounted on the chassis, there is a continuous series of rigid inspections. Step by step as the various parts of the body pass through the production departments, skilled, sharp-eyed inspectors scrutinize and test every part and every assembly. Fisher inspections are the most rigid that can be maintained. An unsatisfactory piece of

lumber, steel, hardware, cloth or roof fabric is rejected before it becomes a part of the body. After Fisher inspectors have passed on every operation and every piece of material that goes into building of the Fisher body, final inspectors for Fisher join with inspectors for the chassis manufacturer in examining and passing upon the finished body. Fisher requires the okay of the chassis manufacturer's representative before permitting a body to leave the Fisher plant.

Body by FISHER

Thieves Are Caught Sooner or Later

The Protective Service Is Helping Decrease Kansas Farm Thievery

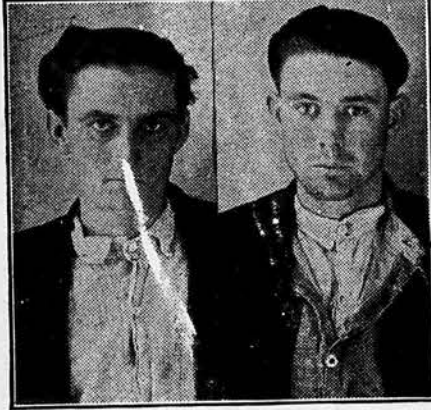
By G. E. Ferris

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THIEVES can evade the law for months sometimes, but sooner or later they get caught. This confession story shows that these two young men were able to steal repeatedly without being caught. They kept on stealing until they had left a string of thefts from Western Kansas to Reno county. But now they are doing what most thieves eventually do. Serving time. They are serving from one to five years in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, at Hutchinson.

Last February frequent thefts of chickens were reported to Sheriff Fay F. Brown of Reno county. Sheriff Brown did not know who the thieves might be, but he started to work on the case. He became suspicious of F. R. Bethel and E. H. Glazier who only recently had moved to Hutchinson. The Reno county sheriff notified poultry dealers in the towns surrounding Hutchinson regarding the law requiring them to keep a record as to the identity of anyone selling poultry to them. He also had a man watching at Kingman so he could know if Bethel and Glazier sold any chickens there.

When the sheriff got a report from Kingman of chickens being marketed by Bethel and Glazier he swore out a warrant for them charging grand larceny. When he arrested them on February 14 the following is the confession Glazier gave to the sheriff. Bethel made a similar confession. They



E. H. Glazier and F. R. Bethel. These Young Thieves Left a Trail of Crime Across Western Kansas

worked together in stealing chickens. Glazier put the chickens in the sack and Bethel stood on guard. When they sold the chickens they did not use their rightful names.

Statement of Edgar Hubert Glazier

Taken before Fay F. Brown, sheriff of Reno county, Kansas, at the county jail of Reno county on the 14th day of February, 1928.

You may state your full name.
Edgar Hubert Glazier.

Question. Where did you live before you moved to Hutchinson this last time?

Answer. I don't know whether it is in Grant or Haskell county.

Q. Is it close to Ulysses?

A. No sir. Sublette is the county seat.

Q. You lived at Sublette?

A. No sir. I lived—my postoffice address was Satanta, but Sublette is the county seat.

Q. How long did you live out there?

A. This last time, or altogether?

Q. Altogether?

A. Well, off and on for the last four years.

Q. When is the first time you knew Frederick Bethel; when is the first time since you remember getting acquainted with him?

A. I don't know. About three years ago, as well as I remember.

Q. How did you happen to get acquainted with him?

A. Oh, I don't know. I was around town there and he was around town and I just got acquainted with him in town.

Q. Then you know this boy very well do you?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever run around with him any?

A. Well, yes; I have run around with him quite a bit.

Q. Just before you came to Hutchinson the last time, were you out at nights any together?

A. Yes sir.

Q. To refresh your memory, on the 25th of January do you remember what you did that night?

A. No.

Q. I mean on the 25th day. Do you remember selling anything?

A. No sir; I don't remember the dates.

Q. Do you remember selling anything about that time?

A. Let's see—this is the 14th. It must have been right along about the time we sold that wheat.

Q. What wheat was that?

A. I think it was 16 bushels of wheat. Something like that.

Q. I mean where did you get the wheat?

A. It was out there, it was, I think, in Grant county; I wouldn't be sure, right at the county line.

Q. How did you get it?

A. Scooped it out of the back end of a truck.

Q. Did anybody give you permission to get it?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you and Fred Bethel steal it?

A. I suppose that is what you would call it.

Q. After you got the wheat, what did you do with it?

A. Took it to Copeland and sold it.

Q. Who sold the wheat?

A. He did.

Q. Who do you mean by "he"?

A. Fred.

Q. What part did you do; drive the car?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you get anything else there?

A. No—oh yes. We got that trailer and a gas stove and that mattress.

Q. When you say that trailer, is that the one you used to haul the chickens with?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Then after you sold that wheat, did you come to Hutchinson?

A. Well, we didn't get in here that day. We got in here the next day.

Q. Who came with you?

A. Fred and his wife and his baby and my wife and my baby and me.

Q. Then do you recall just a few nights later than that, you and Fred drove out in the country somewhere?

A. After we got to Hutchinson?

Q. Yes sir.

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you do then?

A. That is when we got those chickens.

Q. These chickens; you mean from Mrs. T. F. McCann's?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where you got the 18 white chickens?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did anybody watch around there when you were getting them?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who?

A. Fred.

Q. How did you get the chickens?

A. Well, we went in there and got them.

Q. Did you put them in anything?

A. Put them in a sack.

Q. Then what did you do with those 18 white chickens?

A. Sold them out here to Swift, I think it is. Out on the pavement.

Q. On the Medora pavement?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What name did you sell them in?

A. I don't know. I couldn't say.

Q. Then did you and he come back home after you sold the chickens?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you remember the first day of February going out east of town?

A. Well, I couldn't say just what date it was. We went out, tho.

Q. What did you do out there?

A. We got those other chickens.

Q. About 30 chickens?

A. Well, I couldn't say how many there was. I expect there was.

Q. You don't know whose place it was?

A. No?

Q. If Fred went out with me and pointed out and identified the house and said it was Miss Pearl Hill's place and talked to her, would that be right?

A. I suppose it would. He ought to know.

Q. How did you get in the hen house?

A. Thru a window.

Q. Was this window high or low down?

A. Low; right on the ground.

Q. Right on the ground?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You sacked them up?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You sacked them up by yourself?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did Fred do?

A. He stood outside by the window.

Q. What was he doing there?

A. He was standing there.

Q. Watching?

A. I suppose he was.

Q. Was there any agreement between you that if he saw anything as to what he would do?

A. Yes, I told him if anybody came around to let me know.

Q. How was he to let you know?

A. Why, I don't know. There was no agreement to that effect.

Q. What did you do with those chickens?

A. Took them to Wichita.

Q. Who sold them?

A. I did.

Q. Who did you sell them to?

A. I think to Armour's. I am not sure.

Q. What name did you give there?

A. I couldn't say what name I gave.

Q. Do you know how much money you got for them?

A. I think it was \$49.

Q. How much?

A. I was thinking it was \$49. I wouldn't swear to that.

Q. Then what did you do? Did you come on home?

A. Yes sir.

Q. After you came back do you remember going out west of town and doing anything on the night of the 3rd? Do you remember going out to Sponsler's and getting some chickens?

A. Yes sir. We went out there.

Q. Who was with you when you went out and got those chickens?

A. Fred.

Q. Where did you take those chickens?

A. Kingman.

Q. Who sold them?

A. I did.

Q. How much did you get for them?

A. Forty dollars, I think.

Q. Did you try to cash the check at Kingman?

A. Yes sir.



Sheriff Fay F. Brown of Reno County. Bethel and Glazier Confessed Their Theft to Brown

Q. Did you get it cashed there?

A. No sir. We tried to cash it at the Fourth State Bank too.

Q. Where did you cash it?

A. At Crook's furniture store here in Hutchinson.

Q. What did you do with the money?

A. Well, you had part of it here.

Q. Did you give him any money?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How much?

A. Five dollars for some furniture.

Q. Then the rest of it he gave you back?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is that all you remember of doing?

A. That is all.

Q. This statement is made of your own free will? You are willing to testify to what you have stated here?

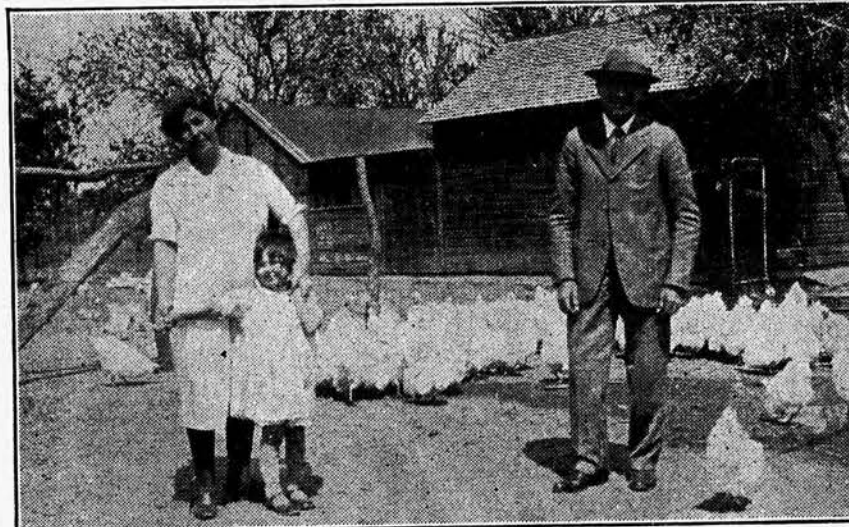
A. Yes sir.

(Signed) Edgar Hubert Glazier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 15th day of February, 1928.

(Signed)

A. E. Fogelberg, Notary Public.



Mrs. T. F. McCann with Barbara Jean and J. K. Herron, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Reno County. In the Background Are a Few of Mrs. McCann's White Wyandotte Chickens Like Those Stolen

Do you have posted near the entrance of your farm a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign? If you do a reward of \$50 will be paid to the person primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from you. If you do not have, a reward can be offered by the Protective Service. Nearly 60,000 farmers of Kansas have posted their Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. If there is anything you do not understand about this work of stopping farm thievery in Kansas and if you are interested in learning how to get a sign with which to protect your farm, write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for the free booklet, "Kansas Farmer Protective Service Explained."

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT WAS, I believe, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, about 100 years ago, who said he did not believe this country had enough religion to export, when the state was requested to incorporate a missionary society. Well, the good legislator has come to his fathers and the first American missionaries have gone to their fathers, but all the years since then religion has been exported by Christians in the United States. Not that all Christians have believed in doing so, for they have not, but a goodly percentage of them have, and the work has gone on steadily.

For one thing, note this, that it is well to have a religion that possesses such vitality that it is eager to spread. When a man is in such a condition that he can just hobble to the table and back to his chair, and then to the table again, and finally to bed, we say that he is very feeble. The same would be said of a religion that could not expand, but merely was believed by its own followers. In fact, such a religion would die out, as has been the case many times. It is grow or die, with religions as with plants and animals. As far as exporting is concerned, this never was more important than now. The nations of the Far East do not come to believe in Christianity, that fact will directly affect the white races. If we do not Christianize them, they will paganize us. The distance between Seattle and Tokio or Shanghai is getting shorter and shorter every year. A while ago a Christian boy from India came to one of our large American universities. He thought that, in a land like America, he would be surrounded by Christian influences everywhere. The first visitor he had to his room was a student to get him to join a free thinking society. The next one was to get him for membership in an atheist's society, and another presented a bolshevik group. Instead of our helping to keep that lad's Christian ideals up, forces among us were trying to paganize him as fast as they could.

Now, the very beginning of the church was a missionary beginning. Read this week's references in Acts. What had those few early Christians give to the world? Had they not better stay at home and sing and pray? Their first impulse was to get this gospel (gospel means good news) to as many people as possible. As the faith grew in numbers and in the experiences of men and women, it would grow in power, they thought. Besides, did not their Lord and Master said, "Go?" They took that word to mean just what it said. "Go!" and they went. The first missionaries to be sent out were Barnabas and Saul. As distances grew now, they did not go far. But as transportation was then, and the condition of the people among whom they traveled, they went a long way. They felt that they were sent out to bring something to the people which otherwise they would never get, and without which they would be sad indeed. They—Barnabas and Saul—felt that they had the best news to spread that ever fell on human ear, and they were eager to tell it. Saul's conversion had convinced him of the reality and power of the life in Christ, while the experience of Barnabas had apparently been of the quieter, calmer sort.

It was certainly human that these two good men should later have a disagreement. We are told that their assistant on this journey, John Mark, turned back at Perga, and returned to Jerusalem. On the next journey Barnabas wanted to take Mark with them again, but Paul would not consent to taking a man who had turned back. They agreed to separate and each took a different partner. This is told as a reminder that the early Christians were not plaster saints, with roses around their heads, but were flesh-and-blood people, who thought and worked and prayed and struggled, and sometimes disagreed.

The country thru which these two men traveled was what is now in Turkey. It was country which had all been conquered by the Romans, but the people in many sections were still barbarians, who worshiped the Greek gods, and were warlike and cruel. From the standpoint of society, I do not blame John Mark for

turning back, altho later he probably greatly regretted having left his two companions to battle on alone. It was not easy going. The roads were rough, the climate frequently malarial, the traveling accommodations crude, and the people often hostile. Later Paul summed up his experiences in those memorable words, "I have often been at the point of death; five times have I got 40 lashes (all but one) from the Jews, three times I have been beaten by the Romans, once pelted with stones, three times shipwrecked, adrift at sea for a whole night and day. Often on my travels I have been in danger from rivers and robbers, in danger from Jews and Gentiles, thru dangers of town and desert, thru dangers on the sea, thru dangers among false brothers"—(II Cor. XI, as translated by Moffatt.) But we notice that there is no word of complaint in all this, and no word of regret. A religion with vitality like this is worth exporting, is it not? And we are the inheritors of all this. Have we the spirit of eager love and self-forgetting devotion of these early Christians?

Lesson for July 29—The Holy Spirit in Missions. Acts 13: 1-52.
Golden Text—Matt. 28:19-20.

Wheat Festival Days

(Continued from Page 3)

carrying off the state wheat championship crown for 1927. He will give his ideas about crop rotation and timely preparation of the seedbed, as well as cleaning and treating seed to grow the quality product the market demands. He also will give his experiences with the three essential steps concerning Hessian fly control.

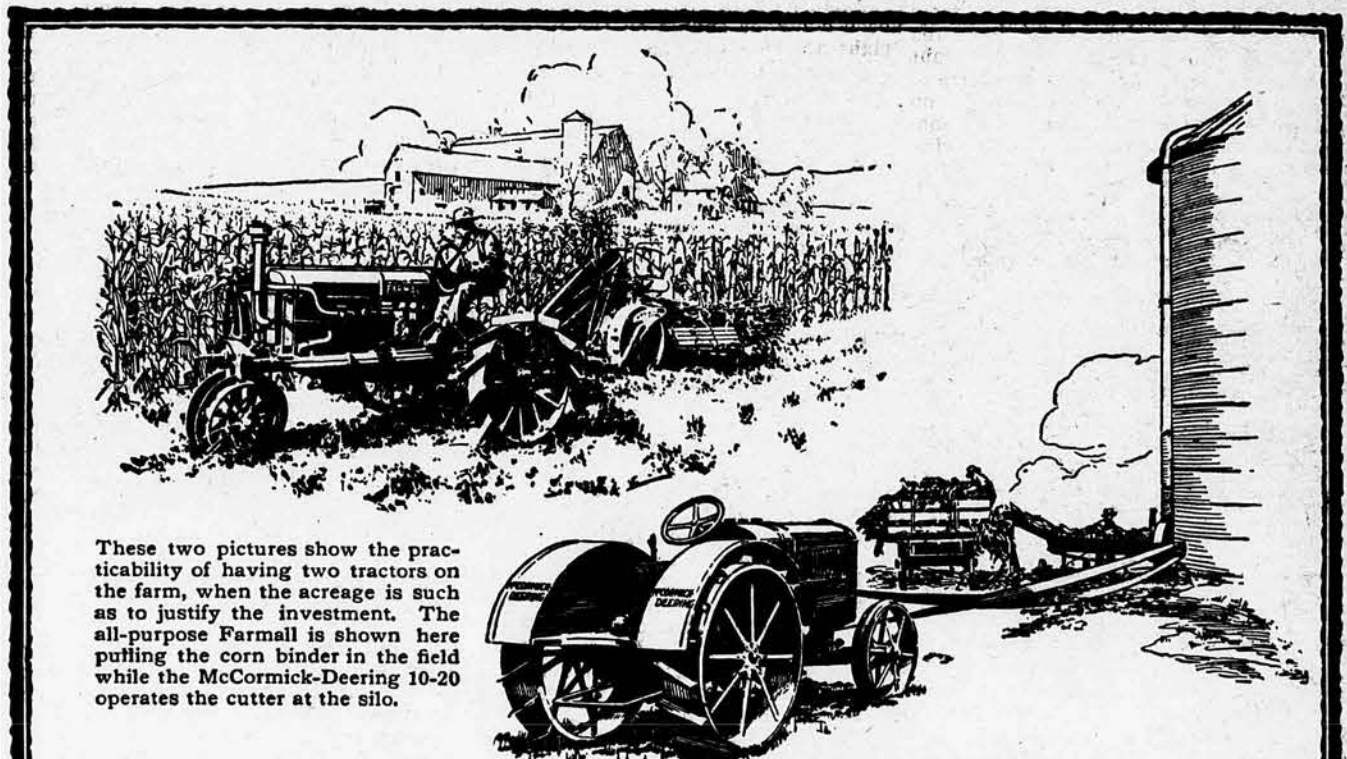
The third annual Kansas Wheat Champion contest, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., will be held in connection with the Wheat Festival days, and will be under the direct charge of G. W. Catts, agricultural commissioner from Kansas City.

E. A. Stokdyk, R. M. Green and W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics, the marketing specialists at the college, will present new ideas on meeting the needs of the market and a systematic way of handling products grown in the Wheat Belt. E. G. Kelly, insect specialist, will exhibit specimens and offer suggestions for combating the Hessian fly, grasshopper, chinch bug and other insect pests. E. B. Wells and R. I. Throckmorton, from the department of agronomy, will discuss soil management problems. It is very evident, with these and other effective speakers, that the program of the Wheat

Festival days will be a real success. These festival days will be held as another step in boosting for the 10-year Wheat Belt program, and are a follow-up of the wheat trains run in 1927. The Kansas Wheat Belt Program is endorsed and supported by thousands of progressive farmers and homemakers and by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the International Harvester Company of America, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas Dairy Association, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Kansas Cream Improvement Association, The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the County Farm Bureaus and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The schedule for the coming Wheat Festival Days, as released by those in charge is, Rice county, July 31; Kingman, August 1; Sedgwick, August 2; Harper, August 3; Sumner, August 4; Harvey, August 6; Pratt, August 7; Comanche, August 8; Clark, August 9; Meade, August 10; Ford, August 11; Finney, August 13; Ness-Hodgeman, August 14; Pawnee, August 15; Barton, August 16; and Reno, August 17.

Still, the fellow who believes in the destination jumps just as far at the sound of a honk.



These two pictures show the practicability of having two tractors on the farm, when the acreage is such as to justify the investment. The all-purpose Farmall is shown here pulling the corn binder in the field while the McCormick-Deering 10-20 operates the cutter at the silo.

From Stalk to Silage — with McCormick-Deering Machines and Power

WHEN corn cutting and silo filling time comes around—and it won't be long now—you're up against the need of real equipment for the job. Heavy, hard work at best, but it goes ahead a lot faster and better when a fast-working corn binder cuts and binds the corn, and a safe, trouble-free, light-running cutter puts the crop into the silo.

McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types—vertical and horizontal—to meet the requirements of individual users. Choose your favorite at the dealer's store.

If you will consult the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town you will find he is in position to help you line up your equipment for the entire silo-filling operation. Two types of corn binder to choose from—vertical

and horizontal. Ensilage cutters in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour, and including the remarkable new No. 12 with its one-piece main frame, automobile-type transmission (lever shift), and reinforced boiler-plate flywheel. McCormick-Deering 15-30 h. p., 10-20 h. p., and Farmall Tractors, for power in the field and at the silo. And a full line of farm trucks with which to haul the heavy loads of corn.

The McCormick-Deering reputation for satisfactory performance is the best kind of assurance that these machines will simplify the big corn job for you this year.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour and requiring from 4 to 30 horsepower. Ask about the new No. 12 cutter.

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McCORMICK-DEERING

Corn Binders and Ensilage Cutters

Farm Crops and Markets

Is Kansas Going to Produce a Good Crop of Corn This Year, Too?

CORN is making splendid progress over most of Kansas, and there is certainly plenty of reason for believing that the state will produce an excellent yield of that crop, if we can get enough rain in August. Wheat yields in most counties in Central and Western Kansas are higher than the original forecasts indicated. Pastures contain unusually fine grass. Fat cattle are moving to market from the Flint Hills pastures, at good prices.

Cloud—Continued wet weather delayed harvest considerably here. Farmers who have started threshing are mostly obtaining grain of good quality. Corn is making an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well. The turkey crop is quite large this year.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—Wheat and oats have produced good yields and the quality is quite satisfactory. Corn needs more cultivation—the ground is hard, due to the hard rains in June. Showers would be of help, but would delay threshing. Early blackberries are ripe; the wild crop was injured by the rains of a few weeks ago. Hogs, \$10.50; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 22c; broilers, 25c.—Mrs. H. F. Painter.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot and damp. Threshing is in progress; wheat yields are good. A considerable part of the wheat is going into the bin. Corn is doing well. Pastures and meadows are making a wonderful growth. Hogs are selling at satisfactory prices.—F. M. Lorson.

Greenwood—We have had a great deal of wet weather recently, which has been fine for the corn, but it has delayed wheat and oats threshing considerably. Some cattle are going to market at satisfactory prices. Corn cultivation is finished. Corn, 95c; kafir, 80c; eggs, 22c; cream, 37c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Threshing from the shock has been started; there are still a few parts of fields of wheat to cut, however, on soil that was too wet to carry the machinery on the original harvest. Wheat, \$1.06; corn, 90c; oats, 40c; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$2.05; hens, 17c; broilers, 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn is doing well, but it has been damaged somewhat by hail and wind. Wheat is being threshed; it is of good quality and is yielding well. Potatoes have produced excellent yields. The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Potatoes, 66c; corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 23c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—We have had plenty of rain recently, and there is an excellent outlook with the corn crop. But the rain has broken into harvest a good deal. Wheat yields are running from 10 to 40 bushels an acre; the average probably is about 17 bushels.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—Good progress is being made with wheat and oats threshing. Potato yields are good, but the price is so low that growers are delaying digging. Fruit is scarce. Livestock is doing well. Corn is making an excellent growth. Eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Harvest was a big job this year—many fields were cut in various shaped pieces. Some threshing has been done; if the showers continue it is likely that farmers will do a good deal of stacking of the bound grain. Yields were satisfactory with both wheat and oats. Corn is making a fine growth—and this also is true with the weeds. The prairie grass has made an excellent growth in the last few weeks in the meadows and pastures.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—Farmers are threshing oats and wheat any time that the shocks are dry enough; yields are good. The corn crop is doing very well. The rains have delayed farmers somewhat with their work. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Oats are in the shock; the yield will average about 40 bushels an acre, despite the freeze along in the spring. It is interesting to consider what the yield might have been if there had been no freeze! Threshing of wheat and oats has started. Cream, 38c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, \$1; flour, \$2.35.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Corn has made wonderful progress—although some fields were injured by storms, and a few are rather weedy. Harvesting of wheat and oats was delayed somewhat by wet weather. Threshing also has been delayed by the rains; almost all grain here is threshed from the shock; farmers have done but little stacking in recent years. Sorghums are doing well. There will be an immense crop of prairie hay. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. There is an ample supply of farm labor. Many farmers are plowing for next year's wheat crop. Roads are in fairly good condition. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 90c; No. 1 prairie hay, \$6.50; oats, 40c; No. 1 eggs, 27c; hens, 19c; cream, 37c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We have been having real summer weather. There has been considerable rain, and this has delayed the combines in wheat harvest somewhat. The yield of wheat is good and the quality is excellent; prices are low, but this frequently is the rule at this season. Threshing will start soon and many farmers are plowing for the wheat crop of 1929, so everyone is busy.—James McHill.

Osborne—Excessive rains have delayed harvesting somewhat. Wheat is making a fine test and is yielding from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. Corn and the feed crops are growing rapidly.—Albert Robinson.

Phillips—We have been having considerable rain recently, and hail has done a good deal of damage. Corn is doing well. Harvest is the big job.—Martha Ashley.

Republic—Harvest is practically finished, except on a few fields where the soil was too wet for the combines. Threshing and grain stacking are the main jobs. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut; it was

very heavy on most fields. Several good rains during the last few days have kept the corn growing well. Butterfat, 38c; eggs, 22c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—The wheat harvest is the main farm job; it has been a rather slow job, because of the heavy growth of the straw, and also because much of it was lodged. Wheat, \$1.03; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Wallace—Damp weather is still prevailing. Harvest is in full swing. Sunshine thru the middle of the day has brought out the row crops wonderfully; potatoes, gardens and chickens also are doing well.—Everett Hughes.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

J. Pluvius, the rain maker, is sticking to his post pretty closely this year so far, and seems to be putting in a good deal of overtime lately. He seems to be quite friendly. We have had four rains within the last week, thus giving us that many inches of moisture, which makes it bad for folks just finishing up their harvesting, as well as for those who are trying to plow corn.

We have a few acres of wheat standing, and our oats, too, which will make at least three days' work as wet as the ground is. This is the year when one needs a binder engine on the machine, as the ground is so wet that the bull wheel on the binder can't very well get foothold enough to develop the necessary power to do its work properly.

Several farmers around here are worrying about their oats, as some fields are a little green yet, and the grain being so heavy they are afraid it will fall down before the crop can be harvested.

There seems to be some peculiar condition developed in the wheat crop thruout this part of the country this year, according to some reports that have come to me. The first is that while the stalks appear to be ripe and ready for harvesting the berry in some fields is found to be a little too green to make a good enough test for the top price. In other fields the grain is more inclined to shatter, resulting in much heavier losses than usual. The latter condition seems to prevail in most of our wheat fields. In going thru the fields while shocking the grain it is quite noticeable in places. While I never took the time to make a very close observation, yet I believe I am safe in saying there is as much as a gallon of wheat to the acre lying on the ground—enough to make quite a little fall pasture if the rains continue.

The Yearbook of Agriculture for 1927, a book of 1,234 pages, is now available for distribution. It tells of the new work of Secretary Jardine's department, and the editor, by the way, was N. A. Crawford, formerly professor of journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural College. A copy may be obtained free by Kansas folks on application to Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka.

We have a 16-acre field that was sown to Sweet clover in the spring of 1926 that we are planning on disking up this fall and sowing to wheat after the seed crop has been removed, and then plow under what growing Sweet clover there is, if any, after harvest next fall. This being the third season this ground has been in clover it ought to produce a crop of good quality grain next year, if the season is at all favorable for wheat, as it has had quite a rest from growing corn.

Some farmers have been plowing corn the last week even tho the soil is thoroughly soaked. As long as it keeps on raining this way it doesn't matter much, but if it stops raining the land that is plowed while quite wet is likely to "bake," which has a tendency to stunt the growing crops thereon, but judging from the way it appears now the ground won't get a chance to bake very soon. Most of the corn fields I have seen this year are quite weedy on account of the owners being unable to do the work necessary to keep the weeds under control.

The threshermen all have their machines tuned up and are ready for business. The one who threshes in this neighborhood told me he planned on starting out today, but couldn't do it for awhile on account of the wet weather.

Most of the estimates I have heard placed on the wheat this year are around 15 bushels an acre or a little better. The field close to town that was combined a week ago yielded a little over 18½ bushels, tested 61 pounds and brought \$1.10 at the local elevator. Another farmer near there threshed from the header barge the week of the 4th before the last rains came. His grain tested 64, and he received \$1.15 for it. Some fancy yields and tests are being reported from the southern part of the county.

The Yearbook is Ready

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Standing Pat

To Whom It May Concern—I wish to contradict the statement made by Raymond — that I have left my bed and board. I have never, at any time, left my bed as I am still living at my own home, and furthermore he never owned the bed for me to leave.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

All Aboard for the Vacation

NEVER before have the people of Kansas been given an opportunity to take such a wonderful trip at so small an expense as on the "Jayhawker Tour" into the Pacific Northwest and Canada. The special train leaves Kansas City, August 5 and will be gone two weeks. The tour will cover 5,500 miles by land and sea. Stops and side trips will be made in nearly every important city in the Northwest, both in the United States and Canada.

The tour goes north thru Iowa and Minnesota, then west thru North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon, then by sea or land into Canada, with many stops in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In Canada the train will swing into the north almost as far as the south coast of Greenland. Visits will be made to two great playgrounds, Glacier National Park, Mont., and Jasper National Park, which is in the very heart of the Canadian Rockies. An all-day trip thru the wonderful "Inside Passage" of the Pacific ocean will be made between Seattle and Vancouver, with a stop at the quaint, typically-English city of Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

The Jayhawker Tour has been planned for Kansas farm and town people, and is for the whole family. The price of the ticket, which is greatly reduced, pays for every necessary expense—meals, side trips, rail and steamer tickets, sleepers and even tips. The slogan of the tour is "You Can Leave Your Pocketbook at Home," because when you have bought your ticket, you have paid every necessary expense.

Come and go with us to the marvelous Northwest. Let's pack up and go! You will see a land of mighty forests and wind-swept plains—towering ice-clad peaks and glittering glaciers—grizzly bears, roaring streams, gold mines, mounted police—the sea—and all the magic country you have read about and dreamed about.

Kansas people from all parts of the state are going. The entire cost of the trip, every necessary expense included, is only \$189.45 for an upper berth, or \$10 more for a lower berth. Meals, equipment and all accommodations are the very best.

Register now for the Jayhawker Tour. Address all inquiries to the Tour Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The Jayhawker Tour leaves Kansas City, Sunday evening, August 5. Plan right now to go on this wonder trip into the great Northwest. Write today to the Tour Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your reservation.



Do Your Canning the Modern Way

The modern housewife does not spend the hours of sweating over a stove to do the yearly canning and preserving that Grandmother did. With the many new kinds of kitchen conveniences, you can easily put a generous supply of fruits, berries and vegetables away for next winter. Come into a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us show you simple equipment for the "cold pack." For a few dollars you can save hours of work and be more sure that things will come out just right. If you do not have a gasoline or kerosene stove, now is the time to get one for preserving and canning. Before you start, see that you have good paring knives, fruit corers, berry hullers, strainers, dippers, big kettles, jar rubbers, food choppers and all such things. You can get the best of the kind at our "tag" stores, priced right and of that thoroughly dependable quality that makes them last for many years.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



To Use 40,000 Tons of Lime

This is Good Increase Over Five Years Ago, But 10 Times That Amount is Needed

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

HEALTH was the theme of the Santa Fe Lime Special, which ended a three-weeks' tour of Southeastern Kansas this week. If you visited the train at any of the 57 stops that were made in the 26 counties, you know this to be a fact. If you didn't visit the train you missed something worth while. Healthy soil, healthy crops, healthy livestock, healthy boys and girls and men and women. In a nut shell that is the big story the train carried.

No crowd could have wanted a better-prepared set of exhibits and speeches; and the agricultural college folks and Santa Fe officials aboard the train expressed keen appreciation for the turnouts at the many stops, so it was an exceedingly successful proposition thruout. More than 30,000 folks went thru the exhibit cars the first week, with increasing attendance the last two weeks. Some towns made the coming of the Lime Special the occasion for an all-day celebration. Civic bodies got behind the program and arranged for everything from ball games to platform dances. Merchants staged entertaining contests, giving away everything in the line of prizes from calves to cantaloupes.

All of this has one meaning: Business men, as well as farmers, now fully realize and openly acknowledge that their progress depends almost entirely on the progress of agriculture.

Dozens of farmers thruout Southeastern Kansas that Kansas Farmer interviewed have discovered from experience that their soils were sour, that lime corrects this condition and that only when this soil-sweetening agent is used is a crop of legumes, such as alfalfa or Sweet clover, possible. "Lime makes the difference between a crop and no crop," is the customary remark.

"If you can't afford to spend \$4.50 an acre for lime for your soil, you will find in a few years that you cannot afford to farm those acres," cautions E. B. Wells, soils specialist at the agricultural college, and in charge of the Lime Special for the college. This lime and legume program proper was started about five years ago, but, of course, the college folks had been doing work along this line for years before that. The last five years show the greatest progress, the result of the concentrated effort of the college, railroads and other organizations, expressed in lime specials, soil sweetening trains and lime, legume and livestock meetings.

Up to the end of 1923, 20 southeastern counties probably were using 2,000 tons of lime a year. As a result of the educational program in 1924, the tonnage of lime used jumped to 7,000 tons. In 1926, there were 12,500 tons used; 1927 could boast 31,000 tons and this year there will be 40,000 tons of lime used. This figure for 1928

would have been very much larger had it not been for the extremely wet weather that held on so farmers could not get the lime on their fields.

But as it stands today, according to Mr. Wells, there should be 10 times as much lime used in this particular section of the state as will be used during 1928. Such an increase would make it possible to balance the cropping program to maintain soil fertility and provide sufficient protein feed for the development of the dairy and the livestock industries. Where lime has been used the planting of alfalfa and Sweet clover have increased 15 to 20 per cent. In a few cases the amount has been doubled. Consequently dairying has progressed and the net profit to the community has been boosted substantially.

Here are some thoughts provoked by the display cars of the Lime Special:

Continuous grain farming leads to failure.

What 50 years of farming has done to the average Kansas soil: Corn yield from 1873 to 1882 was 34.4 bushels to the acre. From 1915 to 1924 it was only 20.5 bushels. It now requires 176 acres to produce the same amount of corn that 100 acres produced 50 years ago.

Test your soil, don't guess. The agricultural college and your county agent will tell you how.

Kansas produces 10 million dollars' worth of manure annually; 50 per cent of this byproduct is wasted thru careless handling.

It pays to inoculate alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover and soybeans. Nitrogen in the air is gathered by bacteria that lives in the nodules. To make a normal, healthy plant growth these bacteria must be present. Make your legumes your fertilizer factories. Your county agent knows how to inoculate.

Know the seed you sow. Follow the Kansas Seed Law.

Lime, legumes and livestock make life worth living. They will provide the necessities and luxuries of life.

Douglas, Lyon, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Riley county 4-H clubs were represented respectively thru displays aboard the club car on potato growing, economical swine production, room improvement, balanced diet and canning.

A special 4-H club car emphasized the fourth leaf of the clover emblem—health. This was one of the big drawing cards of the train. Marie Antrim, Kingman county, national 4-H health champion, and Lloyd M. Davies, Lyon county, the most outstanding club member in leadership work, were aboard

this car to meet visitors, and they addressed the crowds at each stop. Certainly the 4-H clubs comprise one of the outstanding agencies that will help to keep this country healthful in every way for the future.

The nutrition car was good enough to scare everyone into a program of health preservation, or health seeking. At every turn there was some good advice to be had.

Eat green vegetables—they contain iron which prevents anemia. There is no perfect food. Build an adequate diet, using a variety of foods.

Some rabbits aboard the train showed the results of proper and improper diets.

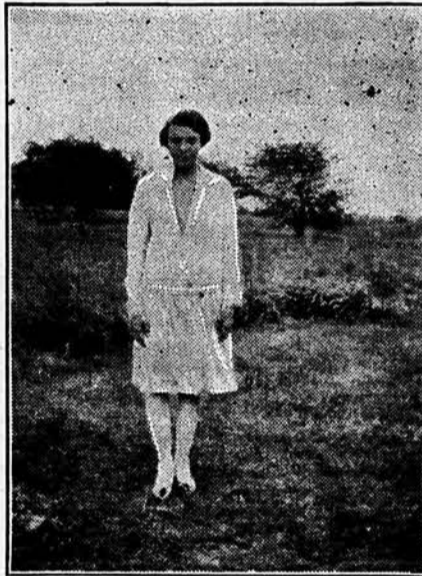
Eat raw fruits and vegetables—they contain vitamine "C" which prevents scurvy. Give your children a chance to be healthy and strong.

Eat fruit and vegetables—they leave alkaline ash in the body, and this prevents acidosis, the cause of headaches, tired feeling, colds, high blood pressure, and acid mouth, which destroys teeth.

Anconas Are Her Choice

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Andrey Fair, who is a Capper Poultry Club member in Osage county, has chickens that will weigh 1½ pounds. These chicks were hatched in the lat-



Audrey Fair Raises Anconas

ter part of April. Audrey chose 100 Ancona chicks for her work.

Wheat can be used in the chicken ration for variety. It is more expensive than corn, but at the time folks thresh there is a waste of grain around the machine that can be used as chicken feed. It is best to mix in other grains such as corn and kafir for the scratch feed.

You should see how the boys curry and shine up their hogs these days. It is just one of the ways they have of encouraging them to better gains, and to train them for the show ring.

To Promote Tree Planting

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 1312, "Tree Planting in the Great Plains Region," just published, detailed directions for the establishment of windbreaks and woodlots are presented. The authors—Fred R. Johnson of the Forest Service, and F. E. Cobb of the Bureau of Plant Industry—discuss the selection of planting stock, how to obtain it, preparation of the soil, time and methods of planting, care of the plantations, and many other pertinent matters. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained free while the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

At Beloit September 25

A poultry show will be held in connection with the county fair at Beloit, September 25 to 29. O. E. Young of Beloit is superintendent, and C. S. Minch of Beloit is assistant superintendent.

The Boulder Dam project seems to get bolder and bolder. As for the opposition, the dam is getting louder and louder.

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A Lot of Pictures Have Been Taken of "Our Charlie," Posed with Admiring Friends, But Here's One They Neglected

A Death Spray for Bindweed

Several Problems Still Are Unsolved So Folks Should Use Sodium Chlorate Carefully

BY J. W. ZAHNLEY, K. S. A. C.

FIELD bindweed can be killed with sodium chlorate spray. This has been proved conclusively by experiments carried on at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for the last three years. A number of problems remain to be worked out and the folks who never have seen sodium chlorate used for killing bindweed should not be hasty to begin using it. If not handled carefully sodium chlorate may start destructive fires, and if not applied in the right manner and at the right time it is likely to fail.

The bindweed problem was recognized by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station more than 20 years ago. At that time very few farmers knew bindweed when they saw it and most of those who knew it considered it of little importance. Fifteen years ago the Agricultural Experiment Station began experiments to find a method of control. Since 1913 experiments have been carried on and warnings to farmers to guard against spreading bindweed and to destroy the first plants found on their land have been issued repeatedly. But bindweed has continued to spread and the seriousness of the problem has become more apparent each year.

Our Most Serious Weed Menace

At present no one denies that it is the most serious weed menace ever known in Kansas. Many fields, and in some instances entire farms, have been abandoned because of it. Loan companies refuse to accept infested land as collateral on loans. Such land will not sell for half price if placed on the market. The encouraging feature of the whole problem is that its seriousness is becoming recognized generally and a large proportion of farmers know bindweed at sight and are on the lookout for it and ready to fight the first patches that appear on their farms. Fortunately the weed occurs in small patches on most farms and some are entirely free from it. In such cases bindweed can be kept from becoming a menace.

Three rules may be laid down as of first importance in the control of bindweed: First, plant only seed which is positively known to be free from bindweed seed. The small grains such as oats, wheat and barley are most common crops to carry bindweed seed. The laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture tests crop seeds free, and can tell you whether bindweed is present in your seed grain. Second, learn to recognize bindweed at first sight and keep on the lookout for it. Third, begin fighting the first plant that appears on your farm and keep up the fight until it is killed.

Prevention Is Best System

The first two rules are preventive measures. An ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure in the case of bindweed, unless the remedy is applied promptly, vigorously and persistently.

Several means of combating bindweed have been used, all of which have their disadvantages. Spraying the vines with a solution of sodium chlorate probably is the most economical and efficient method at present. This method is described in circular No. 136 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

There are several problems connected with the sodium chlorate method of killing bindweed. Applications must be made at the right time. The first spraying should not be made before the plants have reached full bloom. If made earlier there will be some shoots not yet out of the ground and these will not be affected by the chemical. On the other hand if left until seed has formed, before making the first application of spray, it will add to the trouble with seedlings after the old plants are killed. The time of making succeeding applications of spray is more difficult to determine because the normal bloom period has passed and the appearance of flowers cannot be relied upon. Observation and experience will be the best teachers in this

respect. So far as is known, all treatments after the first one should be made when the plants appear to have recovered from the effect of the first spraying and are back to the natural green color and seem to be making normal growth. Usually it will be found necessary to spray about three times between the early part of June and the first frost.

It Will Start a Fire

Sodium chlorate carelessly handled becomes a fire menace. It should not be handled around buildings where there is straw or chaff, and all equipment should be kept well painted. Avoid wetting the clothing with the solution, because as soon as the saturated cloth dries it becomes highly combustible. Wear rubber boots with trousers tucked inside while spraying. Sodium chlorate when mixed with organic material forms a combustible mixture which burns with intense heat and the fire is difficult to extinguish by smothering. The chemical can be handled with comparative safety if the solution and crystals are not scattered about and allowed to mix with material that will burn.

A third problem is that of bindweed seed left in the soil from previous years. After the old plants have all been killed, seedlings may continue to appear for several seasons. These seedling plants become established so quickly that within six weeks after germination they will sprout up like old plants after being cut off by cultivating implements. It is of utmost importance to keep down all growth of seedlings, for at least the first two years, in order to prevent the weed from becoming re-established. This can best be done by planting the land to a cultivated crop such as corn or kafir and taking special care to keep the land free from weeds. Wheat or oats planted on land recently treated with sodium chlorate affords an opportunity for seedlings to get a start and the labor and expense of killing the old plants will be virtually lost. It may be desirable, in many cases, to fallow the land one season before planting to any

crop. Cultivating once a month should be sufficient to accomplish the purpose of keeping down the seedlings. This practice not only aids in getting rid of the seed in the ground but allows time for the sodium chlorate, which is in the soil, to become dissipated and lessens the danger of injury to young crop plants.

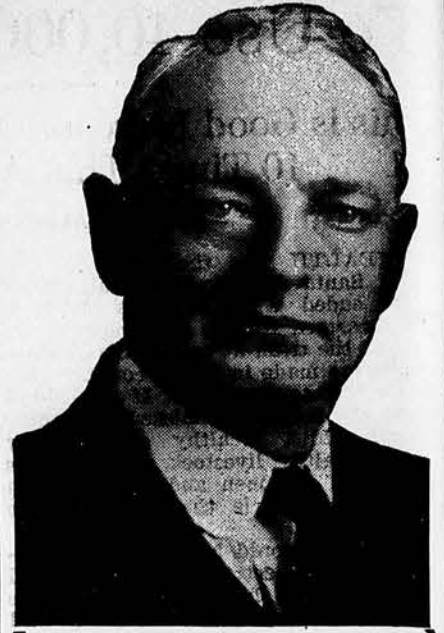
Heavy application of sodium chlorate has an injurious effect upon the soil for some time. Young plants of certain crops seem to be especially susceptible. Just how long this injurious effect will last has not been fully determined. Further experiments are in progress to obtain more information on this point. It is believed that applications of sufficient quantity to kill bindweed will not seriously affect the soil after one year following the treatments.

Infested land must not be cultivated during the season that the weeds are to be treated. Success in the use of this chemical depends largely upon obtaining an undisturbed and vigorous growth of vines of the weed. Any form of cultivation in the spring which tends to delay growth of the bindweed or cultivation after the applications have been made will reduce the effectiveness of this method. All areas to be treated must therefore be isolated and not cultivated for one full season while they are under treatment.

While the problems of determining the proper time to apply the spray, the danger from fire, the occurrence of seedlings the following year and the temporary injurious effect on the soil all must be reckoned with, it is believed that the sodium chlorate method is the most economical and efficient method for controlling field bindweed that has been found up to this time. The cost to the acre of treatment should not exceed \$30 to \$35 for material. This will provide three treatments, each at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, which is sufficient if properly applied unless the growth is extremely vigorous.

May Be Best to Wait

Many more points remain to be determined regarding the best methods of using sodium chlorate, and new facts will be found as experiments continue. Those who will follow the recommendations of the Agricultural Experiment Station and delay work with this chemical until next year probably will be ahead in the long run. This will give opportunity to become more familiar with the proper time and methods of treatments and give time for the results of further experiments



W. W. Harvey

Ashland, Kansas

Justice of The Supreme Court

Prominent in Kansas legal circles for 30 years. Has served as county attorney, assistant U. S. attorney, member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House as well as in his present position.

Candidate for Second Term at the
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES
(Political Advertisement)



Worms in Poultry

An insoluble capsule carrying a triple combination worm medicine. Being insoluble, it passes through the mouth, throat, crop and stomach of a fowl, to the gizzard where it is ground up like a grain of corn, and pours the full strength undiluted medicine directly into the intestines upon the worms.

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

Prepared regularly in one size only, suitable for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown and older. 50-capsule pkg., \$1; 100 size, \$1.75; 500 size, \$7; 1,000 size, \$12. Smaller capsules for chicks at \$1 per 100.

A Liberal Trial

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

GEO. H. LEE CO., 262 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

DR. SALSBUARY'S KAMALA COMBINATION WORM CAPSULES

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

50-\$1.00, 100-\$1.75, 200-\$3.00, 500-\$6.75, 1,000-\$12.00, postpaid and guaranteed. State age and breed of birds when ordering.

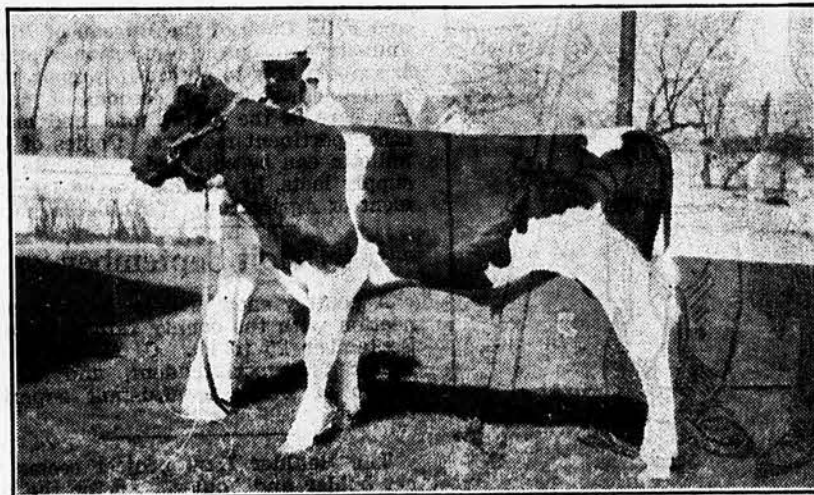
DR. J. E. SALSBUARY
205 WATER STREET CHARLES CITY, IOWA
Specialist in Poultry Diseases—Consultation by Letter Free

Kansas Holsteins Get Good Boost

KANSAS is bound to grow in dairy importance because so many men in the state continually are reaching out to get the best blood lines in the country, represented in their herds. Recently Hon. J. G. Strong, Blue Rapids, representative in Congress from the Fifth Kansas District, purchased a young bull whose two nearest sires are among the most noted in Holstein history.

The youngster is sired by Sir Inka May, one of the most popular Holstein bulls in the United States today, and is from a daughter of Segis Walker Matador, whose daughters have the highest average production of any bull of any breed or age that ever lived. The two nearest dams of Mr. Strong's bull have an average production of nearly 1,300 pounds of butter and 26,000 pounds of milk in a year, and an average test of 3.9 per cent of butterfat.

Mr. Strong is owner of the Strong Holstein-Duroc Farm at Washington, and his Holsteins are recognized as one of the best practical herds in that section of the state, being leaders in average farm production. The herd will be watched with more interest than ever now, since it is to be headed by a bull which is the only bull that ever has been sold at public or private sale, combining the blood of Sir Inka May and Segis Walker Matador. The calf was purchased from the Carnation Milk Farms of Washington and Wisconsin. Herewith is his picture.



Just What You've Long Needed—a

Power Machine

that
Cleans, Grades, Treats Seed

—The Calkins Combination Cleaner, Grader and Treater. Eliminates weed seeds and unfit seeds. Treats good ones with copper carbonate. Safeguard your crops from smut. Increase your yield 23%. Write for free folder giving facts.

CALKINS MANUFACTURING CO.
Hutchinson Kansas

which are in progress now to become available. Everyone is advised, therefore, to postpone work with sodium chlorate this year and to become more familiar with its use. Areas to be treated should be isolated and kept from producing seed this year by plowing or cultivating. By next spring it will be possible to carry on the work with greater confidence and chances for success.

Two Litters Are Best?

BY OSCAR STEANSON

The production of either one or two litters from a sow during the year are fundamentally the only two systems of hog production, altho many variations and combinations of these two systems are used. Usually the one-litter system employs young gilts as breeding animals in the production of spring pigs, the time of farrowing coming early or late, as desired. After weaning time the sows are usually fattened and sold and a new breeding herd is selected from their offspring. The two-litter system usually employs old sows and gilts as breeding animals, and the spring farrow must be early so that fall litters may be weaned before cold weather. As old sows pass their usefulness for breeding purposes, they are replaced by gilts from the stock hogs.

A variation from these systems is the production of one litter from gilts the first year and two litters from the sows, or the entire herd may be carried over without the production of fall pigs. Three litters may be produced during the year by keeping two distinct breeding herds—one of tried sows under the regular two-litter system and another of gilts producing late spring pigs under the one-litter system. This one-litter herd then becomes the regular two-litter herd for the following year.

The distribution of the one and two litter systems in the Corn Belt follows closely the production of corn, the one-litter system being used most extensively where corn production is high and the two-litter system where it is lower.

Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, Northwestern Illinois, and states on the north of the Corn Belt follow more generally the one-litter system. Ohio, Indiana, Central and Southern Illinois, Missouri, Southern Iowa and Kansas follow more generally the two-litter system. The quantity of corn produced on a farm is the result of three factors: (1) The yield of corn an acre (2) the percentage of the farm area in corn, and (3) the size of the farm. Thus a small farm with a high yield may have as much corn to market as a larger farm with a lower yield. As the quantity of corn to be marketed a farm changes, the method of marketing it thru hog production, cattle feeding, or cash sale changes.

There are good economic reasons for these systems of hog production. A given quantity of feed is most efficiently utilized in pork production when the two-litter system is followed and the pigs are fattened to light-weights. This system is followed most extensively where there is a relatively small quantity of corn a farm. Under such conditions the quantity of corn and other feed grains is the limiting factor to increased hog production.

Many Corn Belt farmers are long on corn. Apparently they cannot raise hogs in sufficient number to consume the quantity produced. They dispose of their corn less economically by following the one-litter system, growing heavyweight hogs, producing beef, and selling corn for cash. With them corn is not the limiting factor to increased hog production; it is the equipment and labor available on the farm for raising more hogs. Specialized hog farms represent attempts to overcome this limiting factor. On the general run of farms the spring pigs are grown to heavyweight by winter feeding. If the two-litter system is followed, three groups of hogs must be housed and otherwise cared for—the fattening spring pigs, the recently weaned fall pigs, and the breeding herd for the next spring crop. A much greater investment in housing, equipment, hog lots, and pasture than is found on general Corn Belt farms would be necessary to care for these groups of hogs.

The one-litter system has some advantages under the conditions found on the large farms of the Corn Belt. The spring farrowing may be later when more sows may be cared for with

less labor and equipment because of more favorable weather. The pigs need not be fed full rations of high-priced corn during the summer. Large quantities of corn may be hogged down. The corn crop may be marketed from six to eight months sooner than if fed to early spring pigs raised for the early fall market. Because of the lower seasonal price of corn, the late spring pigs may be fed to heavier weights before the point of diminishing return in feeding is reached. If steers are fed, late spring pigs are usually well fitted to follow them in the feedlot.

The price relationships of corn and hogs in different phases of the hog cycle and in different seasons of the year must be considered in following any system of production. Adjustments in spring and fall production should be made according to the price which will probably prevail when the hogs come to market. These adjustments should affect only temporarily the system of production. Every hog producer should keep clearly in mind that the greatest quantity of pork can be produced from a given quantity of feed by following the two-litter system of production and fattening the pigs to light-weights.

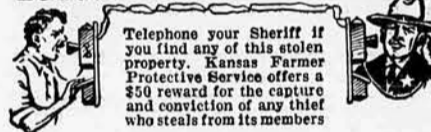
State-Wide Holstein Meet

The first annual, state-wide Holstein-Friesian picnic, under the auspices of the Northeastern Kansas Breeders' Association, will be held August 2, at the Boys' Industrial School, just northwest of Topeka. This is the first time a state-wide picnic of this kind has been scheduled. Heretofore all Holstein picnics have been sectional.

All farmers who are interested in the Holstein are urged to attend this gathering, as there will be a program packed with interest. Headliners on the program are H. R. Lascelles, the new fieldman, who will have a good many things of interest regarding recent development in the Holstein field; and Senator Arthur Capper, who will be the feature speaker. A lively judging contest will be held, with good prizes for the winners. A basket dinner will be the noon feature, and everyone is urged to bring a well-filled basket. Free ice cream will be served to all.

There is a good Holstein demand at present, according to Ralph Button and Robert Romig, presidents of the state and northeastern associations, respectively. More interest has been generated in the southeast and southwest. Many inquiries are coming to Kansas from these sections. Prices are just under those of war times, according to Mr. Button and Mr. Romig. They consider them steady and good, but not sensational.

THEFTS REPORTED



J. W. Wells, Tobe, Colo., 100 3-months old White Leghorn pullets.
F. L. Peete, Langdon, 20 S. C. Buff Rock hens, web of one foot clipped.
E. C. Dewey, Murdock, new McCormick-Deering mowing machine. Note: Mr. Dewey offers a reward of \$25 for apprehension and conviction of guilty person or persons.
Will Cochren, Hoyt, 100 3-pound Young White Leghorn chickens.
Louie Feibach, Wilder. Set heavy work harness, two-ply traces and breeching, adjustable hames, one trace spliced with iron clip near butt where chain fastens.
Benj. E. Dowell, Robinson. New binder canvases.
Mrs. Floyd Bagland, Paola. Fifty 1 1/4 pound Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens.
C. D. Ross, Hardner. \$20, hat and coat.
John E. Brungardt, Victoria. Suit and watch. Reported that thief had Colorado automobile license tag No. 64-547.
J. E. Coe, LaVeta, Colo. A valuable saddle.
Marshall Garey, Stafford. A large alemite grease gun, 2 five gallon gasoline cans—one new, gasoline and tractor oil.
F. J. Rodenburg, Leavenworth. Four Miller tires, rear hind wheel, storage battery and carrier, reflex light and coils and gasoline.

J. T. Stauffer, Nickerson. One 3-pound Zerk gun, a snap and socket wrench set consisting of 11 hexagon sockets and 4 square sockets, one long and one short extension and ratchet handle.
J. H. Carden, Bristol, Colo. Blue 1926 Star sedan with engine number 326-866, glass in right door broken. This car was reported stolen by a hired man described as going by the name of Joe Walker of San Antonio, Texas, dark hair, greyish-blue eyes, nearly 6 feet tall, slender, weight 160 pounds, about 35 years old.
Frank Market, Cimarron. Red, yellow and black blanket. Everready flashlight, 2 wrenches, chisels and a punch. The two thieves are reported as having been harvested hands driving a 1927 Chevrolet coupe. Both are dark with brown eyes. In the middle of his forehead one had what looked like a small-pox scar.

WATER— When You Need It

Fresh, clean, wholesome water—the kind so necessary to the healthy growth of live stock—so important in getting maximum returns from your feeding operations—can be had, whether the wind blows or not, with a

JOHN DEERE DIRECT DRIVE PUMPING OUTFIT

You can use the John Deere anywhere—in the barn yard, out in the pasture—right among your stock. It has no belts, chains or exposed gears—requires no enclosure.

It's decidedly compact—takes little space—can be used with any standard pump. The John Deere Jack is driven directly from the flywheel of a 1 1/2-H. P. John Deere Engine—the enclosed engine that oils itself.

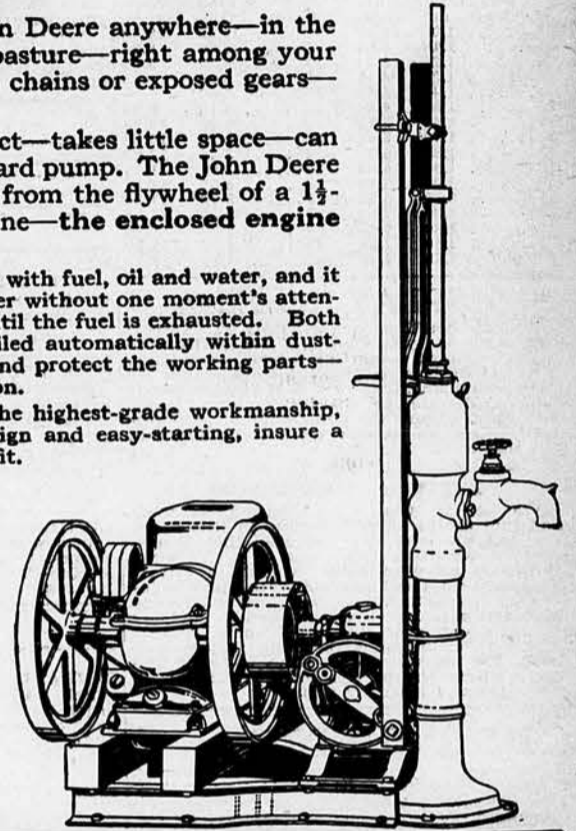
Supply this handy outfit with fuel, oil and water, and it will continue to pump water without one moment's attention until you stop it or until the fuel is exhausted. Both the jack and engine are oiled automatically within dust-proof cases which house and protect the working parts—no worries about lubrication.

The best of materials, the highest-grade workmanship, combined with simple design and easy-starting, insure a long-lived, serviceable outfit.

You can get John Deere Jacks for belt operation and John Deere Engines in 1-1/2-, 3- and 6-H. P. sizes separately. See them at your John Deere dealer's.

BOOKLET SENT FREE

Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet CW-511



The Practical Grain Treater

From Factory to User. A \$69.00 Machine for \$35.00

Guaranteed to coat every kernel that passes through machine at a rate of 60 to 75 bushels per hour. Built entirely of steel and sheet iron and weighs 165 pounds. A machine that is good for many years. Send for illustrated circular.

Buller Coupler Co.
Dept. AT, Hillsboro, Kan.



SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Capper Engraving Artists
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TOPEKA WICHITA

Tractor Plows at Night safely—while you sleep

Now, your tractor plows hour after hour, day or night, without a driver—safely.

CHASE Safety Tractor Pilot

Free booklet shows pilot at work. Letters from users. Low price. Write now.

CHASE FLOW CO., Dept. 16, Lincoln, Nebr.



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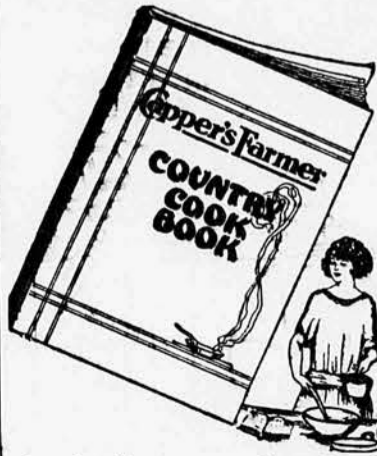
Students can earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalog Santa Fe Telegraph School Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

6 Magazines for \$1.50

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American Poultry Journal.....
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Save \$1.25
Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

New Country Cook Book Now Ready for You



This new 160 page Country Cook Book contains hundreds of recipes obtained from farm women from all over the country—recipes that have been tried and tested in actual farm kitchens. Recipes that are known to be good and practical and calling for such ingredients as nearly every housewife has on her shelf. There are recipes on Beverages, Yeast Bread, Quick Bread, Cakes, Canning, Candy, Cheese and Egg Dishes, Cookies, Desserts—Hot and Cold, Frosting, Fish, Frozen Desserts, Household Hints, Ice Box Cookery, Jams, Jellies and Marmalades, Meat, Pickles and Relishes, Pastries, Poultry and Game, Salads and Salad Dressings, Sandwiches, Soups and Vegetables.

A Country Cook Book will be sent post-paid for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25 cents each—only 50 cents in subscriptions. If you have not yet received the new Country Cook Book, send us your order today.

Send all your orders to Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 7½c. Reds, Rocks 9½c. Assorted 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE Langshans 9½c, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8½c, Leghorns 7c. Assorted 6½c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

July, August Bargains

On chicks, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$8; 200-\$15; 500-\$36. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Assorted heavies, 100-\$7.50; 200-\$14; 500-\$34. Light Brahmas, 100-\$10; 200-\$19. Leftovers, 100-\$6.50; 200-\$12; 500-\$30. We pay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

COCKERELS—MARCH AND APRIL hatch \$1.25. Flock State Accredited. Grade A. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 20c. each delivered. Hunts Turkey Ranch, Lake City, 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.

LUMBER

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

PAINTS

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

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

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

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

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

OLEAR, SHARP, GLOSSY PRINTS ON Velox paper last a lifetime; send trial roll and get 6 prints, any size, 25c. Punner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

IMPROVED BUREBANK SEED WHEAT, clear of Rye, certified, 58 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Pawnee Fock Nursery, Kan.

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; permanent work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP; TRIAL Dixie Kennels, D8, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIE PUPS, REGISTERED STOCK, males, females. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

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

PURE BRED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES \$5.00, males \$10.00. Eldon Welty, Hill City, Kan.

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

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

BEAUTIFUL PURE BRED WHITE SMART Pit Bull puppies for sale \$5 to \$40 each. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

WHITE AND SABLE, COLLIE PUPPIES. Natural heeled. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—10-20" MOLINE TRACTOR, 2-14 inch plows, never used, \$500. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

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

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

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

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY priced for quick sale: Two 12-20 Oil Pulls, one Wallace Cub, one Fordson late model, one 16-30 Oil Pull, two 2 and 3 disc plow, one 9-18 Case, several 2 and 3 bottom tractor plows, one Ford truck, steel dump body, one 15-25 Lawson tractor. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

CHEESE

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

HONEY

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

TOBACCO

FREE: SEND 5 NAMES TOBACCO CHEW-ers or pipe smokers for sample tobacco. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

RUG WEAVING

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

MOTORCYCLES

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

MUSKRATS

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, 3 TO 15 months old. Well marked. Priced right. Westview Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

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

HOGS

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

In the Tent City

Improvements are being made in the Tent City at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and it will be in splendid condition when the visitors arrive this year. More than 10,000 folks lived in it during fair week last year. It is becoming more and more popular with the visitors who wish to drive in and bring the entire family. This is the best and most economical way to see the fair leisurely and completely. The Kansas State Fair will be held this year September 15 to 21.

Then His Heart Fell

Hopeful—"Tommy, does a young man call here in the evening to see your sister?"

Tommy—"I guess he doesn't exactly come to see her, because there's never any light in the room when he's there."



The Activities of Al Acres—The Professor Remembers His Umbrella

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
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There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising
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640 A. IMP. smooth wheat land \$17.50 acre. Lemgo, Wellington, Kan.

STOCK RANCH, 640 A., \$3 acre; house; fenced, water. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

640 ACRES wheat and corn land well improved on school and mail route. Close in, real bargain. Other lands; A. N. Mitchell, Galatea, Colorado.

IRRIGATED 160 FARM; sure crops, 31 mi. Denver, paved roads, fine improvements. Excellent farm and home, wonderful crops. Sugar beets, wheat, corn, alfalfa. Paid up irrigation right. School bus, \$100 per A. M. H. Kingore, 822 E. and C. Bldg., Denver.

20 ACRES Weld County, Colorado. 30 miles northeast Greeley. Sell or trade for Kansas or Missouri farm, prefer dairy. This is best farm in its immediate neighborhood, 115 acres cultivation in barley, corn, cane, wheat, Sweet clover, alfalfa and spelt. Balance pasture. Place fenced and cross fenced. Make ideal home-place for small rancher. About 1,000 acres of grazing land can be rented reasonably close by. Improvements; well built house, four rooms with porch and shed, barn 16x52 feet, chicken house, hog houses, garage, shop building. Exceptionally good well, soft water, pump and windmill. Oil development close. Sunday School and church near. Good schools. Address, F. P. KETELSEN, Owner, Cornish, Colorado.

KANSAS

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

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

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

SNAP. 600 acres Sedgwick Co., 200 bottom, 550 in cultivation. Sandy loam. Part terms. Owner, Box 127, Wichita, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: Imp., heavy hardware and repair shop business. Located in Manhattan, Kan. Write P. J. Welk, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 A. well imp. poul. and dairy farm. Alfalfa, Sweet clover, and prairie grass. Write owner, R. E. Keene, White City, Kan.

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

BUY LAND NOW. The safest investment. Write for list of any size farm you may want. Corn, wheat, alfalfa land. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

CHICKEN FARM, 45 acres, good 6 room house with cellar, 3 chicken houses, 3 brooder houses, all good; good barn, hay shed, another building for car and grain. Nine acres alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, 13 acres corn and kafir. 2 1/2 miles to hard surface road. \$3300 for quick sale. Immediate possession. Oscar Gjesel, Owner, Rt. 4, Scranton, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry and some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage Mo.

60 ACRES Chicken Farm. Fully equipped and making money. Can add dairy to this as there is plenty of grass. Will sell complete at a real bargain. Have other interests to look after. \$2500 to handle. C. W., care Kansas Farmer.

TEXAS

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

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

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

WASHINGTON

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

WYOMING

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 640 acres irrigated, 18 miles west of Laramie, Wyo. Large improvements. All been cultivated and grown record crops. Near open range and timber. Offered at sacrifice because of death of former owner. Wonderful opportunity for right man with sons to farm and handle large number cattle, sheep and hogs. Irving H. Howe, 305 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 320 A. wheat land on paved roads, east of Garden City. \$35 per acre. 640 A. south of La Junta, Las Animas county, Colo. \$8.50 per A. Ed. P. Seymour Realtor, 12 E. Sherman St., Hutchinson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

LAND OPENING

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

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

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have exceptional opportunities in fruit and poultry raising and dairying with mild climate and excellent scenic surroundings.

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

WANTED TO BUY

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

DO YOU WANT to buy land? Do you want to sell land? Write C. Vernon Noble Co., Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

weather conditions and the rain every day (most July 21) is delaying harvest; but if the coming week is favorable the damage to the wheat will not be serious. The soil will be in wonderful condition for seeding.

Jersey cattle folk over Kansas and adjoining states will recall the M. A. Tatlow dispersion of Jersey cattle at White City, Oct. 7, 1926. At that time Mr. Tatlow expected to retire from the business but later on decided to get in again and build if possible a better herd than the one he sold, and that was pronounced at the time the best lot of Jerseys ever sold in Kansas. The selections he made to build his present herd were from the best herds in the country and succeeded in getting together a wonderful lot of individuals with sires and dams noted for high production. Because of bad health it is now necessary for Mr. Tatlow to seek a different climate and on Oct. 15 he will disperse his herd of 40 cows and heifers that he believes are others competent to judge believe to be superior to the older herd he sold three years ago. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

Next Thursday, Aug. 2, the big state-wide Holstein picnic will be held on the campus at the Boys' Industrial School, North Topeka. Last year the picnic held at this place was a decided success and Ralph Button, president of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders Association wrote recently to Secretary Cave at Manhattan and a number of the directors about the advisability of holding a state-wide picnic here on the above date and all seemed to think it was a wise move so the arrangements were made. Mr. Button and others have been busy arranging a program and among the speakers secured is Senator Capper. Everyone interested in dairying is invited to come and bring a well filled basket and enjoy the day under the fine shade trees at the Boys' Industrial School in North Topeka. Mr. Lascelles, the Holstein representative for the central states will be present and have something interesting to talk to dairymen about. It is an all day picnic and the morning will be taken up with judging cattle.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Earl M. Terry of Two Buttes bought three grade Holstein heifers last spring, for \$79.50 each. Three of them have freshened and are now giving him a monthly income from milk of \$53.00. The three calves are worth about \$50 for veal.

The Pet Milk company, located at Lamar, Colo., runs five milk trucks out of Two Buttes. Seven thousand pounds of milk is gathered daily and cooled at the plant in Two Buttes and then hauled in the big 7,000 pound tank truck to Lamar. The farmers receive about \$5,000 a month for their milk.

Due to the fact that at least one-third of its tillable land is too sandy for wheat, Baca county, Colorado, is fast developing into quite a livestock center. The sandy lands grow corn, maize, Pinto beans and broom-corn and in the northern part of the county more than 30,000 acres are under irrigation and alfalfa is grown very successfully.

E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Meade, will without doubt sell fifty of the best bred gilts in his September 4 sale that were ever sold in any one sale in his part of the state. Forty-five head of last fall gilts and 8 mature sows are already safe in pig. They have been properly fed and developed and it is no exaggeration to say that older breeders of Kansas and adjoining states will find stock at this sale good enough to improve their already good herds.

I am in receipt of a five page letter from my friend G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, written while sitting up in bed in the hospital, where he recently underwent a very severe operation. It illustrates the old adage, "You can't keep a good man down." Mr. Shepherd is recovering rapidly and says the boys have had the entire responsibility of looking after the Durocs in his absence besides harvesting 300 acres of wheat. This firm has a great lot of gilts bred to The Colonel for fall litters.

H. W. Estes located at Sitka, down in Clark county, has for many years maintained one of the good registered Shorthorn herds of the state. Mr. Estes has bought liberally from many of the best breeders. He believes in the best and has always believed livestock the most profitable part of agriculture. The herd now numbers about sixty, many of the breeding cows have good Scotch pedigrees and a lot of the younger stock was sired by his former breeding bull, Lovely Marshall.

I have just received a very interesting letter from S. M. Knox of Humboldt. Mr. Knox, who is one of the largest and most successful Shorthorn breeders in Kansas, advises that the Allen County Breeders will hold their annual sale at Humboldt November 9. He states further that they are having a big Shorthorn tour which will be over before this item is in print. Allen county is one of the leading Shorthorn counties in the state and the progress that has been made is largely due to the energy of men like Mr. Knox.

Interest in good registered Herefords in Baca county, Colorado, centers around the good herd belonging to the Ballou Bros., located near Campo in the southeastern part of the county. Mr. W. N. Ballou has direct charge of the herd and keeps them on his section farm near the place mentioned. The herd was established in 1913 with foundation stock from one of the leading herds in Colorado. The foundation stock was largely of Blanchard and Stenway breeding. The present herd bull is Beau Lamplight. Mr. Ballou has one of the few Sweet clover pastures in his part of the state.

Fifty-five cows tested by the Kingman-Harper cow testing association made the honor roll during the month of June, by producing 40 or more pounds of fat. Abbie, a registered Holstein cow belonging to H. E. Hostetter led with 72.25 and B. M. McClelland of Kingman was second with Flora, a registered Jersey, producing 66.6. Figures made by the association show an average net profit for the month for each of the 337 cows of \$2.87 for every dollar expended for feed. Average value of product above feed, \$9.05; and 32 of the above cows were dry during the month, altho figured in this average.

Kansas needs more silos.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair, Ruler, Clipper and Beethoven. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls, Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Reg. trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.
BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands
Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Coln. 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.

DUROC HOGS

DUROCS — Bred Gilts and Sows

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

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

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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.
Change of copy as desired.
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 9—A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Assn., Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 9—Allen County Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Aug. 1—Southeast Kansas Breeders Sale, Columbus, Kan.
Oct. 31—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Northeast Kansas Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 4—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
Oct. 15—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Sept 4—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 17—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

He Registered "Very Dry"

A doctor left a thermometer with the wife of a patient, and told her to take her husband's temperature every hour and to call him if he got any worse. When he returned to the house in the morning, the patient was missing and the doctor asked what had happened.

"I broke the thermometer," said the woman, "so I used the barometer. It registered 'very dry,' so I gave him about a pint of corn liquor and I swear he got up and went out and went to plowing in the back field."

Teeth Chattering

"What did that traffic cop say to you?"
"I don't know," answered Mr. Chuggins. "I was so busy saying 'yes, sir,' that I couldn't hear him."

Indisposed

NECK BROKEN IN FALL HASN'T FELT WELL SINCE
—Headlines in the Fargo (N. D.) Forum.

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



At Smith Center recently I met Lloyd Mathes, president of the Smith county Shorthorn breeders association. Ward Taylor of that place is secretary of the association and there are plans on foot to hold an association sale in Smith Center this fall, likely the latter part of October.

Recently I visited Will Crabill and his herd of Spotted Poland Chinas at Cawker City. I found him mighty busy harvesting around 200 acres of good wheat and with about 60 spring pigs, mostly by the Westerner, a Nebraska bred boar of the Leopard family. Mr. Crabill will sell boars and gilts Oct. 17 and bred sows Feb. 20. His farm is about a mile north of Cawker City where he would be pleased to have you call any time if you are interested in Spotted Polands.

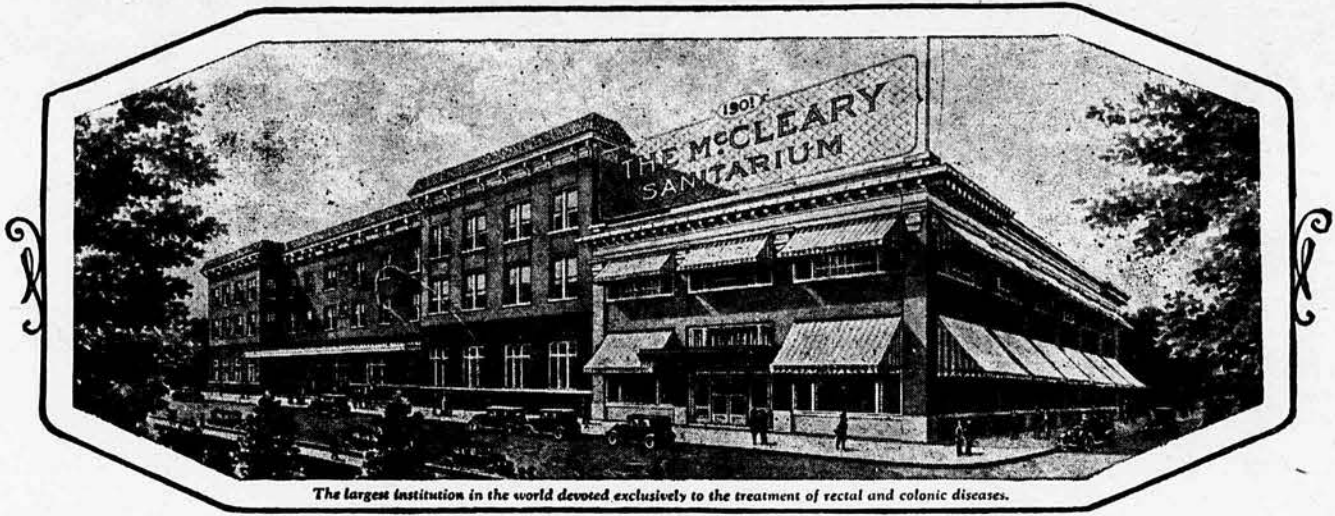
For years the W. I. Bowman Co., breeders of Herefords at Ness City, were known far and near because of their big public sales and because of the quality of cattle they raised on their big ranch. Mr. Bowman (Bully) for several years now has been located at Council Grove on a ranch south of town where he breeds Herefords under very favorable conditions and in the heart of the greatest Hereford district in the state. He has over 200 breeding cows and Oct. 4 is the date of his public sale in which he will sell about 40 females and some young bulls. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer later on.

Out in Norton county I called on J. A. Sanderson who lives near Reager, a small town about 12 miles west of Norton. Mr. Sanderson breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and mighty good ones. If you were at the Nor-

ton fair last fall you will remember the dandy exhibit of Spotted Polands he made there. He will be there again this fall and will show a litter of nine spring boars and gilts sired by Paymaster 1st, first prize boar at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson last fall and second at Topeka. This is a wonderful litter and there are 90 spring pigs in Mr. Sanderson's spring crop and they are sure choice.

August 1 is the date of the big Hereford breeders' picnic at Council Grove, Morris county, often referred to as the Herefordshire of America, very likely has more breeders of Herefords than any other county in the state and there are many large herds there whose owners are known all over the country. The Morris county association was re-organized about a year ago and there are 50 active breeders in the county and all are interested directly in the organization. Everyone interested in Herefords is invited and it will be a fried chicken affair and everybody in Council Grove is interested in Herefords and a good program is sure to be on tap.

Every county in Northwest Kansas except the two or three counties in the extreme corner have produced record breaking wheat crops this year and there are thousands of acres of corn that never looked so good as it is looking now with an abundance of rain up to practically the first of August. It looks like a sure bumper corn crop all over that country. With an abundance of splendid pasture and an assurance of lots of rough feed it certainly looks like it would be a great place to sell all kinds of livestock this fall. Eastern Colorado, with more than a million and a half acres in corn that never looked better and a fine wheat crop and an abundance of feed will certainly be in the same class with Northwest Kansas. Farmers all over that section and in fact all over Northern Kansas, are feeling jubilant with the big crops and good prices. At present everybody in this part of the state is mighty busy and of course concerned about



The largest institution in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of rectal and colonic diseases.

A Treacherous Affliction Healed Without Surgery

THE old theory that surgery was the only method by which hemorrhoids (piles) could be successfully treated has been wholly disproved. This treacherous affliction which slowly but surely undermines the health of its victims can be healed totally and successfully without recourse to surgical aid.

As pioneers in non-surgical treatment of hemorrhoids (piles), Dr. McCleary and his associates have established a wonderful reputation for their skill in treating all curable Colonic and Rectal Troubles. Their services have been sought by men and women from every state, from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and other foreign countries. Their reference list now contains the names of over 14,000 persons, including business men and women, farmers, bankers, teachers, ministers, in fact those from almost every vocation in life.

Many Suffer Needlessly

Thousands suffer from various ailments without knowing that rectal trouble in some form or other is directly responsible for it. Many men and women who have thus spent years not knowing what was wrong with them have found new health when these troubles were corrected. You can never hope to be well until the cause of your troubles has been removed.

The McCleary treatment finds favor with men and women, young and old, for it entirely does away with harsh surgical methods of treating hemorrhoids or piles. All the discomfort and dangers of ether and chloroform have been eliminated.

These Symptoms Are Warnings

Nature sets up danger signals to warn us. If these warnings are heeded in time, much suffering and often grave danger can be avoided. If you have been troubled with headaches, nervousness, faulty nutrition, stomach and liver troubles, constipation, etc., and have been unable to overcome them, you should write at once for Free Book and learn if your symptoms are not due to some rectal or colonic trouble.

Illustrated Book Free

We have just prepared a new book describing the McCleary treatment which is fully illustrated, printed in colors and copyrighted at Washington. It explains in a very interesting and instructive manner the various kinds of Hemorrhoids (piles) and other rectal troubles and the mild McCleary treatment that has proven so successful. A free copy of this book will be sent postpaid, free, to any one. Use the coupon below or send name and address by letter or postal.

So confident are we of results that we say to one and all alike, "If we treat you for any rectal trouble that we fail to cure, you need not pay us one cent for it." Send for your copy of our free book today and learn the facts.

If you are one of the many hundreds in every community who suffer from hemorrhoids (piles), you should give so important a matter as your health immediate attention. Consult with any of our former patients (we will be glad to supply a list in your own community) and learn the truth from those who know. Ask them whether the few mild non-surgical treatments here are not far superior to a surgical operation involving confinement in bed or hospital. A complete list will be sent you on request. It is very likely that it contains the names of some of your friends or acquaintances.

Our reference list includes the names of over seven hundred and fifty residents of Greater Kansas City and our list of former patients from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and Texas would fill several newspaper pages.

Simply use the coupon below, or if you wish you may write us in strict confidence, describing your case as accurately as possible. In either event our book and mammoth reference list will be sent free postpaid in plain wrapper. Write now, while you think of it.

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