

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

September 1, 1928

Number 35



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Frey's Trio Paid Him for His Efforts

Dairying and Grain Farming Are One of Best Combinations, He Says

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ASK J. C. Frey, Riley county, to name the features of his farming operations that have returned the greatest net profit, and he likely will say they are selling high grade milk and selling hatching eggs. But back of that statement are years of labor and planning. A herd of dairy cows doesn't just happen to produce like Frey's, and hatching eggs are not in demand from any flock, unless the birds that produce the eggs show something in the line of real quality.

"Dairying and grain farming should go together in this part of the country," Mr. Frey advises. "Those are the folks who make the money." And we must pay some attention to such a statement, because the man who made it has been an outstanding success with his system of dairying and grain farming. Everything grown on his farm, with the exception of wheat, is marketed thru his purebred herd of 45 Jerseys, plus some 20 head

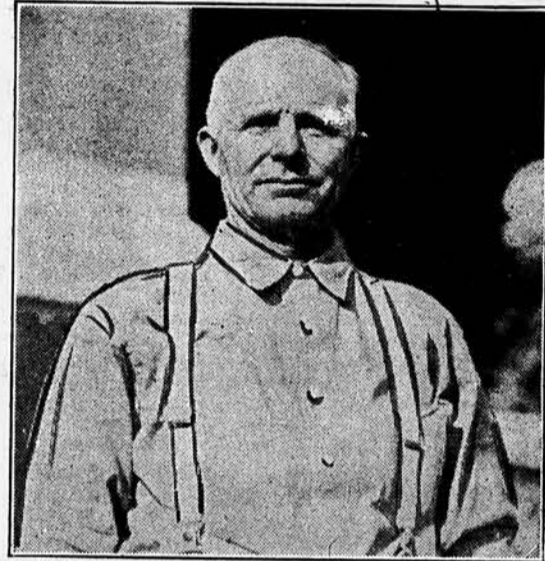
As an indication of the quality of the Frey Jerseys, let us consider the information that was available at the last Farm and Home Week at the college. Mr. Frey had the highest Jersey herd in the cow testing association, and the third highest herd of all breeds in the state for 1926-27. He also had the high cow of all breeds in his county and the high herd. That record was made in competition with 26 herds in this county association. The high cow produced 611 pounds of butterfat as a 7-year-old, and the herd average was 407 pounds. And you may be sure the present results from the herd are not being sacrificed. The herd was started 10 years ago, and last year was the first in a testing association.

However, that doesn't mean that Mr. Frey carried on his dairy operations after a hit and miss fashion. He always has tested. He bought good grade Jerseys at first and has kept the best heifers and a purebred bull, to build up. Then he changed to purebreds. Before there was a testing association in the county, Mr. Frey used to have his cream tested at the agricultural college.

"The testing association is putting a great many dairymen in this country on their toes," he assured. "They are culling right and left. As a result all of us in this business are finding greater profit. A testing association is worth good money to any dairyman. I talked personally with Wisconsin men who have been in associations for 14 and 15 years, and they frankly admit that the association work has made them."

A good price for whole milk settles the problem of marketing the farm crops. Every precaution is exercised to keep the bacteria count down and the butterfat content up to 5 per cent. A power line provides the energy that does the milking. Mr. Frey thinks there is no better labor-saver in the dairy game than the milking machine. One man now can handle 18 cows in 50 minutes, he assures.

The big job, however, as Mr. Frey looked at things, was to give his children the best advantages in an educational way. Three children have

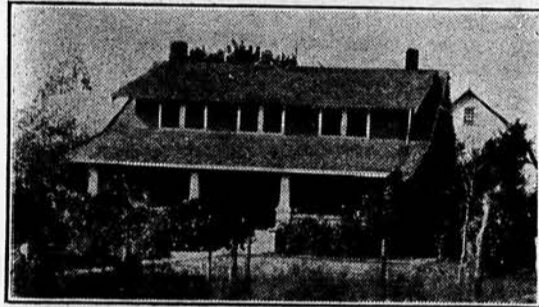


J. C. Frey, Riley County, Who Has Been Successful With a System of Growing Feed and Milking Cows

been graduated from college and another one soon will be. John Jr., has specialized in dairying, so the herd the father started likely will be further improved.

Of course, the 240-acre farm is handled for the Jerseys. There is a five-year rotation of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, corn and wheat. That doesn't allow the alfalfa to stand long, but Mr. Frey has found his present system the most practical for his particular case. Alfalfa is one of the best soil builders, he finds. The dairy ration consists of 2 parts ground oats, 1 part ground corn, cottonseed or linseed meal or both, and this is fed according to production. The Jerseys also get all the alfalfa and corn silage they will eat.

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The Home of J. C. Frey, Near Manhattan. This is the Residence of a Kansas Master Farmer

of Duroc Jersey hogs and 300 White Leghorn layers. So well has Mr. Frey carried on his farming operations, and so satisfactory have been the results obtained, that three widely-known authorities on Kansas agriculture saw fit to name Mr. Frey as one of the 15 Master Farmers selected in this state for last year. This was in the project sponsored by Kansas Farmer.

Livestock Units Are Hub on This Farm

LAST year was vacation time for T. J. Charles and his wife, Republic county. It was the first real vacation they ever had taken. But Mr. Charles is back on the job again this year, farming with power equipment extensively, and is satisfied. He was born across the road from his present location, where his father homesteaded, so he knows something about Kansas agriculture from its beginning.

Mr. Charles is recognized for a lifetime of service to agriculture, and to everyone with whom he has been associated. That is the reputation he has among his neighbors. He always is counted in movements that are for the good of his com-

munity or for the betterment of agriculture. In fact, the entire family are leaders. One friend, in explaining the willingness of the members of the Charles family to do their part, cited their services during the World War. "No one gave more during the war," the friend said, "in money or actual service than the members of the Charles family. Two sons were in service, two daughters trained for hospital work and dad fought it out on the farm, producing as he has done ever since he was big enough to follow the plow. He still is on the farm in partnership with the boys. Still the Charles family are leaders in progressive movements in their community."

Mr. Charles owns 560 acres of land and has 400 acres under cultivation. His most profitable ventures have been growing corn and feeding it on the farm, followed by a generous use of the manure spreader. "Feed what you grow and grow what you feed," is his motto. The fertilizing program resulting from the feeding operations is further supported by alfalfa and Sweet clover being worked in the rotation. Corn two years, oats one, wheat two years and legumes three years is a fair estimate of the cropping system. With 15 to 20 acres going in legumes every year, all the cultivated acres frequently feel the rejuvenating effects of such crops. This certainly has boosted fertility. Another thing that helps is careful cultivation, and the upland frequently is summer fallowed.

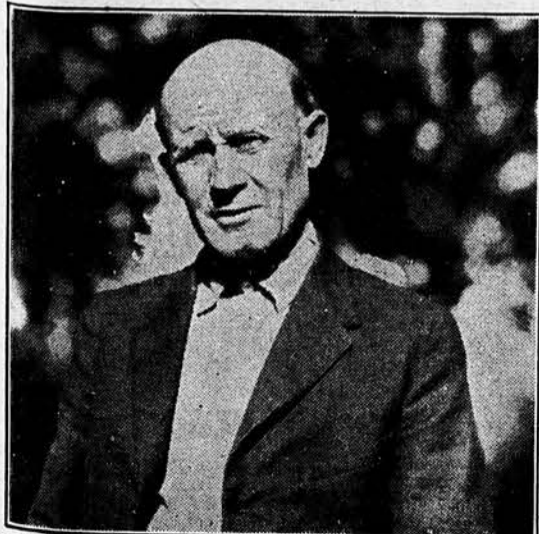
A 15-acre truck patch provides a good income. Mr. Charles sold \$1,000 worth of watermelons from 10 acres one year, and had 100 tons of melons left to feed to the hogs. Potatoes, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers and the whole line of vegetables grow well under irrigation from the Republican river, and the job of supplying moisture when the rainfall is too light, costs not more than \$25 for the 15 acres.

Tractors have cut down on the number of horses needed, and Mr. Charles wouldn't have made the change unless he thought it was a profitable move. Livestock is the first thought when it comes to

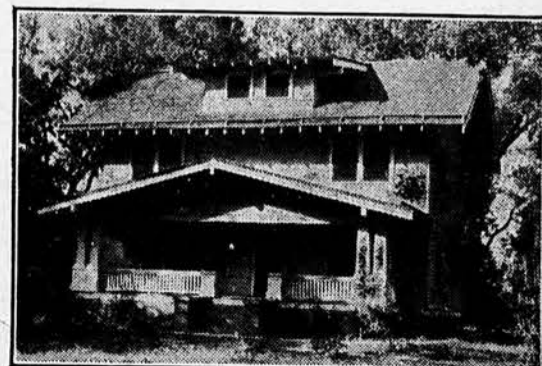
marketing the crops. Out of the 14,000 or 15,000 bushels of corn—or perhaps more than that this year—livestock will first of all be fed. If any corn is left over it may be sold. Mr. Charles always has fed considerable livestock. "We must have it," he said. "We market our crops in a satisfactory manner that way, and then we haul out hundreds of loads of manure on the thin spots. That is a big part of my farming and fills my winter days profitably." For the last several years he has been selling a carload of Shorthorns to a local butcher, weighed over the home scales.

Another important end of the livestock business is the dairy herd. Some 22 purebred Ayrshires bring in a healthy cream check and produce calves that develop into very desirable breeding stock. Mr. Charles has raised as many as 700 Poland China hogs and always has 100 head or more. He oversees the whole thing and has been remarkably accurate in his judgment regarding the amount of feed he would need—he bought corn only one year

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T. J. Charles, Republic County, Is a Master Farmer, and is Recognized for a Lifetime of Service to Agriculture



Where the Charles Family Lives. Here is One of the Best, Modern Farm Homes in Kansas

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I GROW weary of talk about infringement of personal liberty. The fact is that any law regulating human conduct is an infringement of personal liberty. You have a natural right to do as you please, subject to the limitation that you have only the same natural rights that every other person has. Every person must, in the very nature of things, yield some of his natural rights for the general good; otherwise the law of might would prevail. The strong would trample on the rights of the weak, as they often have done. In times past, governments often have been instituted for the benefit of the strong and the result, of course, was oppression of the weak. Even in our Government the strong often have deprived the weak of their just rights, but in theory at least the humblest citizen of this Republic is entitled to the same degree of personal liberty as the most prominent one. None of us has the right to unrestricted personal liberty.

Hoover and Price Fixing

A LETTER comes to the editor of Kansas Farmer asking for answers to the following questions and giving some comment: "Who fixed the minimum price on wheat during the World War and why was it done? Did the price-fixers anticipate that this minimum price immediately would become the maximum price, and was it done with that end in view in order to provide cheap food for Europe?"

"Viewed thru the eyes of a farmer, this transaction has all the earmarks of a conspiracy previously thought out and arranged to bring about the results that followed. This action of the Food Administration, or whoever was responsible, dealt a blow on the jaw of the farmer, who already was badly winded—see Hoover's speech of acceptance—making it much more difficult for him to recover from the period of depression following the war. If a minimum price of \$30 had been placed on a suit of clothes that the merchant had been selling for \$60, no one would believe the price would have dropped suddenly to \$30.

"Unless a satisfactory explanation of this matter can be given, a very great number of farmers in this vicinity will not cast their votes for Hoover. If answers to these questions, satisfactory to the writer of this letter, are published in Kansas Farmer, I will immediately send you \$1 for copies containing your answer, which I will distribute as my contribution to the Hoover campaign fund."

G. W. Gibson, Arrington, Kan.

I assume that Mr. Gibson is asking these questions in good faith, and it is my purpose to answer him frankly, to the best of my ability.

In 1916 the allied nations began to be greatly in need of food-stuff and started bidding against one another for wheat and other grain, but principally for wheat. The result of this competition was that the price of wheat rose to \$3 or more a bushel. In 1917 the leaders of the allies, fearing the disastrous effect of further competition, got together and decided to offer a price of about \$1.50 a bushel. There were four foreign sources of supply, Canada, the United States, Argentine and Australia.

The local price of wheat, both in Argentine and Australia, was under \$1.50 at that time and the allied nations could buy at the price agreed upon. But there was this objection; the distance from Argentine was twice that from the United States and the distance from Australia to Europe was still greater. It therefore was much more convenient to buy wheat from the United States or Canada than from Argentine or Australia. However, they expected to beat the wheat farmers of the United States down to their price because we had a surplus and no other market except these allied countries.

At that time, Mr. Hoover, who had been appointed food administrator by President Wilson, appealed to the President asking that something be done to protect the wheat farmers of the United States. He suggested that the President appoint a commission of 11 men who should make a study of the matter and determine what would be a fair price to be guaranteed the wheat farmers of the United States by the Government, acting thru the Food Administration, and also suggested that on that commission should be appointed six representatives of farm organizations, two economists, two representatives of labor organizations and one outstanding business man. The President approved

of the suggestion and appointed the commission.

Among those appointed representing the farming interest were Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, at that time president of the Corn Growers' Association; W. J. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association, and Henry J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. At the head of the Commission was Dr. H. A. Garfield, son of former President James A. Garfield. One of the members of the Commission was Mr. Doak, representing the railway brotherhoods.

When President Wilson announced the names of the commissioners and his agreement with the report, he expressly stated that Mr. Hoover had requested that he should have no part in the deliberations of the Commission and that he had taken none. This Commission discussed the matter for some two weeks and finally arrived at an agreement as to what in the opinion of the Commission would be a fair price; that agreement was \$2.25 a bushel. The farm organization members contended for a slightly higher price than that; the labor representatives held out for a price very considerably below the price agreed upon—about \$1.75 a bushel. The other members of the Commission also argued for a price less than that agreed upon. But finally all members came to an agreement.

It has been stated that this price was compulsory; that was not true. No wheat grower was compelled to sell his wheat at that price. The price was the one that the Food Administration Depart-

ment opportunity to sign the attached statement, in which I, together with Dr. Taussig, the economist member, and Mr. Doak, who represented the railway brotherhoods, also concurred."

Now if Mr. Gibson still assumes that Mr. Hoover was responsible for the fixing of this fair price he must say that President Wilson was a liar; he also must say that President Waters, now deceased, was a liar; that Dr. Garfield, son of an honored and martyred President, is a liar and that Mr. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; Mr. Tabor, master of the National Grange; Mr. Funk, president of the Corn Growers' Association; Mr. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association; Dr. Taussig and Mr. Doak of the railway brotherhoods all are liars. He must come to this conclusion about these gentlemen, including the former President of the United States, with no impeaching testimony against them.

No more persistent or baseless falsehood concerning a public man who has rendered his country a great service ever was uttered than this lie concerning Herbert Hoover. Instead of being the enemy of the farmers he has been consistently their friend.

It is not true either that all wheat was sold at the price fixed by this Commission. I happen to know of a grain buyer who paid \$2.50 a bushel at the same time the Government, thru the Food Administration, was paying \$2.25. My opinion is however, that if it had not been for Hoover and his suggestion to the President and the action taken by the President, the wheat farmers in 1917 would have sold the bulk of their crop for \$2 or less. I think the grain speculators, in league with the representatives of the European allied nations, would have beaten down the price until they had bought up most of the supply and then they would have raised the price to \$3 a bushel, or possibly more. The action of President Wilson and his Price Fixing Commission, and the organization of the Food Administration made this impossible.

I do not know, of course, what explanation will be satisfactory to Mr. Gibson. If he is not satisfied with the explanation I have made, then nothing I might say could convince him. To paraphrase somewhat the language of the Apostle Paul, "If I spoke with the tongue of men and of angels," I could not convince him, and neither can I imagine any proof that would be strong enough to satisfy him. However, I am going to assume, as I said in the beginning, that he has asked his questions in good faith and that as one of the great jury of voters who is to decide the election in November, he will consider the evidence impartially. If he does, I know what his verdict will be.

Governor Smith's Speech

THE country now has heard the acceptance speeches of both Hoover and Smith. Both discuss public questions at length, but it becomes more and more evident that in this campaign there is just one well-defined issue.

Farm legislation is a big and an important question, but it is not a political issue. Men differ concerning the means to be employed, but all of them are in favor of prosperity for agriculture. Big business, as it is called, is selfish. But its very selfishness compels it to desire reasonable prosperity on the farms, because the leaders of big business know perfectly well that unless there is reasonable prosperity on the farms of the country, big business cannot prosper.

Flood relief is a big question, but it is not a political issue. Republicans and Democrats alike want great and destructive floods prevented. The development of the water power of the country is not a political issue. The great mass of the people, regardless of party, are in favor of the development of our water power. It has been charged that there is a great power trust in the United States. But neither political party made that an issue in its platform. Even the tariff no longer is an issue, as the Democratic party in its recent platform really has become a protective tariff party.

Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, has declared that there is just one issue in this campaign and that is prohibition. He is entirely right. When the convention at Houston nominated Governor Smith it made that the issue despite the fact that it put a dry plank in its platform. If there was any doubt about that being the issue, Governor Smith settled it when he sent his telegram to the convention. If there still is the shadow of a doubt in the mind of



A Most Honored Oracle

ment, with Herbert Hoover at the head, was authorized to guarantee. Some enemy of his then started the story that he had fixed the price. This was called to the attention of President Waters, now deceased, and he denied it, saying that Mr. Hoover took no part whatever in the deliberations of the Commission and had nothing to do with the fixing of the price. However, the lie continued to travel. Perhaps a year ago the Kansas City Star wrote to Dr. Garfield, president of Williams College, and chairman of the Commission and received the following reply:

"As chairman of the Commission appointed by President Wilson to determine the price of wheat for the 1917 crop, I have carefully preserved the data upon which the findings of the Commission were based. I am the more willing to reply to your letter in view of the persistent misstatements that Secretary Hoover determined the price. Mr. Hoover had absolutely no part in this matter, other than to urge upon President Wilson that some action be taken to protect the American farmer.

"In order that this controversy should be settled with finality I have laid the matter before the surviving farmer members of the Fair Price Commission—Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, at that time president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association. These gentlemen welcomed the

any Republican or Democrat, the speech of acceptance forever settles it.

He says first that if elected he will make an honest endeavor to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the Constitution and laws enacted pursuant thereto. That sounds pretty well. But he then proceeds to say virtually that the law cannot be enforced and then makes an argument which proves, if it proves anything, that not only the law cannot be enforced but that an attempt to enforce it works great injury to the country.

Let me quote his argument: "I will state the reasons for my belief. In a book, 'Law and its Origin' recently called to my notice, James C. Carter, one of the leaders of the bar in this country, wrote of the conditions which exist, 'when a law is made declaring conduct widely practiced and widely regarded as innocent to be a crime.' He points out that in the enforcement of such a law trials become the scenes of perjury and subornation of perjury; juries find abundant excuses for rendering acquittal or persisting in disagreement contrary to their oaths; and he concludes, 'Perhaps worst of all, that general regard and reverence for law are impaired, a consequence the evils of which scarcely can be estimated.' These words written years before the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act were prophetic of our situation today."

In other words, according to Governor Smith, the endeavor to enforce this law is productive of perjury and subornation of perjury and a general disregard and lack of reverence for law, a consequence, "the mischief of which can scarcely be estimated." In this declaration Governor Smith virtually declares that he will endeavor to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, but knows that it cannot be done and that his endeavor to do so will be productive of "perjury and subornation of perjury." "I raise therefore," continues the Governor, "what I profoundly believe to be a great moral issue involving the righteousness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals." Well, he is right about one thing. He has raised the issue. Jim Reed is right, too, in saying that it is the only issue.

Then Governor Smith refers approvingly, apparently, to the Democratic platform declaration in 1884 which said: "We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty. That was back in the days of the saloon when the Democratic platform was opposed to any law interfering with the right of any one to 'put his foot on the rail and blow the foam from the glass.'" This is a rather unfortunate allusion on the part of Governor Smith, for he hastens to say that he will not approve any law which permits the return of the saloon. So after all, if he is honest, he must admit that the old anti-sumptuary resolution was wrong.

But what is the plan proposed by Governor Smith? Why, he wants a scientific definition of

the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage and then he would permit each state to "be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that the standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by Congress."

Now, that statement either means nothing at all or else it means that each state is to be permitted to say what kind of liquor is to be sold in that particular state.

Secondly, he proposes to submit an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment "which would give to each individual state itself, after a referendum vote of the people, the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made by the state itself and not for consumption in any public place."

In other words, he proposes to put the various states in the saloon business, notwithstanding the fact that he previously had charged that the Government officials in charge of the enforcement of the Volstead Act are corrupt. His plan virtually proposes to corrupt the entire nation. One state has tried the Smith plan—South Carolina. The result was such a state of corruption and demoralization that it was abandoned after a few years' trial. Yes, Governor Smith has raised the issue. His position cannot be misunderstood by any intelligent man or woman. If you are in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and putting the whole nation into the saloon business, you are entirely justified in casting your vote in November for Governor Smith. If you are opposed to that and are honest, you will vote against him.

There are other things, one especially, that will enter into this campaign. The religious question undoubtedly will cut a figure. But it will not be raised as an issue by either party. Possibly if Governor Smith had not raised it himself the prohibition question might not have been raised, but he has raised it. If he wins, then the voters will have declared against the Eighteenth Amendment and the nation will be committed to booze with Government officials as bartenders. If he is defeated, then this Government is committed to the policy of National prohibition.

That is the issue and the only issue.

Could Sell Her Interest

1—A man dies in Missouri, leaving a widow and nine children and a small farm which is deeded to her and her children. In case the farm does not support her and she is in need can she have the deeds set aside and sell the farm? 2—Can any of the children make her sell the farm, and if so what share would the widow get? 3—Is there a law in Missouri requiring a woman to live as a widow 18 months before she can sell any of the property that she and her husband earned equally? E. L. D.

1—If this land was deeded without any restrictions to the widow and the children, she would have a right to sell her undivided interest in the

farm, or if the children are of age all of them could join with her in executing a deed. I cannot see any necessity for setting aside this deed. The widow in Missouri has certain rights of inheritance, and if this deed was regarded by the court having jurisdiction as a will, it might be set aside if it does not conform with the statutory rights of the widow. In Missouri the wife's dower in the real estate of the deceased husband and the husband's share in the real estate of the deceased wife is one-third for life. This inchoate right cannot be disposed of by any act of the husband or wife (except in partition suits) or by any act of creditors. Upon the death of the husband or wife, leaving a child or descendant, the surviving wife or husband is entitled to a share in the estate equal to the share of the child.

2—The children cannot compel her to sell her interest in this real estate. However, these children, when they become of age, might ask for a partition of the estate, and in case the deed you speak of has been set aside as contrary to the dower right of the widow, then the widow and each of the children would take their share of the estate, subject, of course, to the dower life estate of the widow.

3—I do not happen to have at hand the recent legislative acts of the Missouri legislature. But unless there has been some very recent act changing the law of descents and distributions there is no law in Missouri that would require a woman to remain a widow for a certain time before she could sell property that either descended to her under will or by virtue of the statute or property which belonged to her.

Better See the Judge

My former husband and I separated in 1923, he getting a divorce and giving me the custody of our two boys, 7 and 9 years old, and \$20 a month for the support of these boys. I remained single for three years and then married again. The support for the children agreed on by my former husband stopped, but he had established an account at one of the clothing stores here in town, amounting to \$10 a month, for whatever they may need to wear. My present husband is not satisfied with that amount, and says I can take the matter up in court and still retain the \$20 a month. Can this be done? V. S.

That would depend on the terms of the original decree of divorce, and the interpretation placed on it by the judge of the court. If, for example, by the terms of that decree your former husband was to contribute \$20 a month for the support of these children until they became of a certain age and without any limitations upon that decree, then undoubtedly the court would hold that he must still continue to pay the \$20 a month. Your best way to find out would be to take the matter up with the judge of the court, because he is the one who must determine whether your former husband shall continue to pay the original stipulated amount.

Can the World Be Insured Against War?

FOR TEN years the world's peoples have been seeking some form of peace insurance—in an anti-war agreement.

The world must have peace or it will have war. There is no middle ground.

"As a first step toward international disarmament," the Treaty of Versailles demanded perpetual disarmament of Germany. And Germany has completely disarmed in the meaning of the treaty. But the Allies have talked peace and continued to arm, while professing good intentions.

At present, war, war debts and preparedness for war are absorbing 80 per cent of every people's fiscal energies. These three monsters consume us in taxes, wasting and destroying annually more than enough to abolish all the world's poverty and wretchedness.

Must we keep them always? I do not think so. We know this is true: The longer the nations postpone the renunciation of war, the nearer war comes. After 10 years of peace talk, armaments again are increasing.

Mr. Briand, foreign minister of France, laboring to find a formula for preventing war, suggested that the United States and France unite in a treaty outlawing war for any cause as between them; the treaty to denounce aggressive war and to define aggression as an act of war by a government that had pledged itself not to go to war.

I believed this a good definition of aggression and as a member of this government's Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution in the Senate accepting the Briand proposal the first day that Congress met last year, but changing the phrase, "outlawing war," to "renouncing war," which I think means more. Nevertheless, my resolution has not been adopted by the Senate and has not yet come before it for a vote.

Before the Briand proposal could come before Congress the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, made a counter proposal which laid aside the question of aggression and proposed that the 14 principal nations unite in an agreement to "renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

Germany promptly accepted it outright, followed by unqualified acceptances from Italy and France. Recently Great Britain definitely accepted the Kellogg proposal.

In correspondence with Mr. Briand, Mr. Kellogg said that his proposal for renouncing war would

tie no country's hands if it were attacked, nor would it prevent it from taking sides, if it saw fit, where an aggressive attack was made in violation of a treaty not to go to war.

Now it might be said that with these reservations the Kellogg proposal is merely another pious resolution against war and not in practical effect worth the paper it is written on.

I do not think so. I believe the Kellogg plan will prove to be the most telling action ever taken in human history to abolish war. It will mean these powers must next take up the revision of the code of war. The great merit of the Kellogg plan as a starting point is that it proposes to make several forms of war illegal. It is a long step toward other agreements and measures to be adopted later to carry out this compact.

With the Kellogg proposal adopted by the Powers, the second paragraph of the resolution I introduced last winter in the Senate is as urgent as ever. We must settle by agreement what aggression actually is, for only by so doing is it possible to make renunciation of war practical and effective. What the resolution proposed was that aggression should be defined as the act of a government in going to war, in preference to further negotiation; or, when that failed, seeking further arbitration, or appealing to the World Court for adjudication of the dispute, when that government had solemnly pledged itself to renounce war as a means of settling such disputes.

Certainly such a definition brings us much nearer to the nub of the problem. For if war is to be renounced we must have some settled procedure.

The complete disarmament of Germany, formerly considered the world's most warlike nation, is not generally understood in relation to what it means to general world disarmament.

Not only was the German navy destroyed and the German army disarmed and disbanded, but all munition plants in Germany were prohibited. Germany is forbidden to manufacture arms and ammunition, even to import them from abroad.

The fact declared by the peace treaty, written by the victorious Allies, is that Germany is completely disarmed simply as the first step in their own disarmament. The peace treaty was a pledge to the world of disarmament by the World Powers, and the United States is one of these Powers.

No country has ever had a greater boon thrust upon it than the Allies thrust upon Germany in requiring her perpetual disarmament. A tremendously wasteful burden was thereby lifted from the backs of her people and a formidable obstacle removed from Germany's progress as a nation. This has resulted in a surprisingly speedy rehabilitation of the country economically. By reason of this Germany has reaped the only good which has so far arisen from the war. The only good which can arise from war today is what may be gained from reducing the enormous waste of war and of preparedness for war.

No harm has come to Germany by reason of not being armed to defend herself against armed nations—Germany has not been attacked. Instead, Germany, absolutely helpless so far as armament is concerned, is nevertheless heard and listened to in international councils.

And another thing, Germany is not asking to be permitted to arm. She is not asking that this prohibition be lifted.

But of this we may be sure: If the other Powers do not carry out their treaty pledge to disarm themselves, the time will come when armament will come back to Germany, for no nation as great as the German people will submit quietly for any long period of time to sit at the mercy of other nations that are armed and arming.

The time for disarmament is here. The civilized Powers, if they are in fact civilized, will keep their promise to disarm, and the people of these countries should demand that they do so and refuse to be put off with evasions and denials.

It is admitted everywhere that the United States is today the greatest power in the world. And the greatest power in the United States without a doubt, is public opinion, when that opinion insists upon being heard.

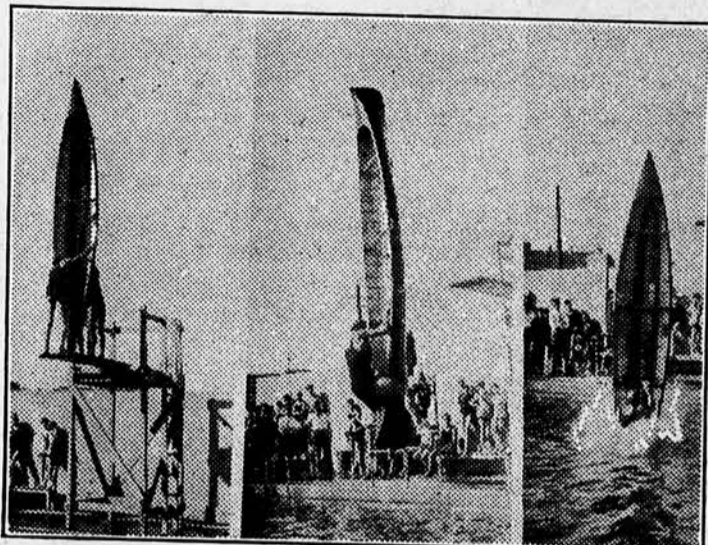
Our government as an earnest of that opinion, sent Secretary Kellogg to Paris to a meeting of foreign ministers of the principal powers to conclude the negotiations proposing the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war.

Arthur Capier

World Events in Pictures



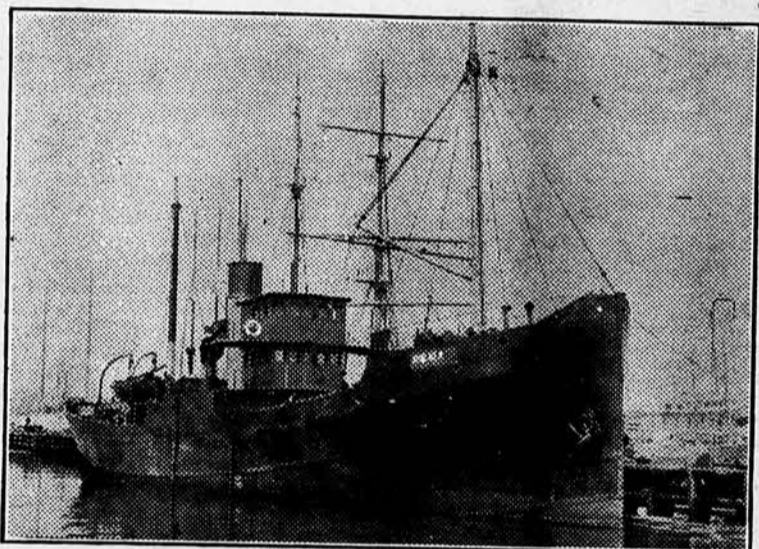
Left to Right, Amelia Earhart, First Woman to Fly the Atlantic; Commander Richard E. Byrd and Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Backer of the Earhart Trans-Atlantic Flight



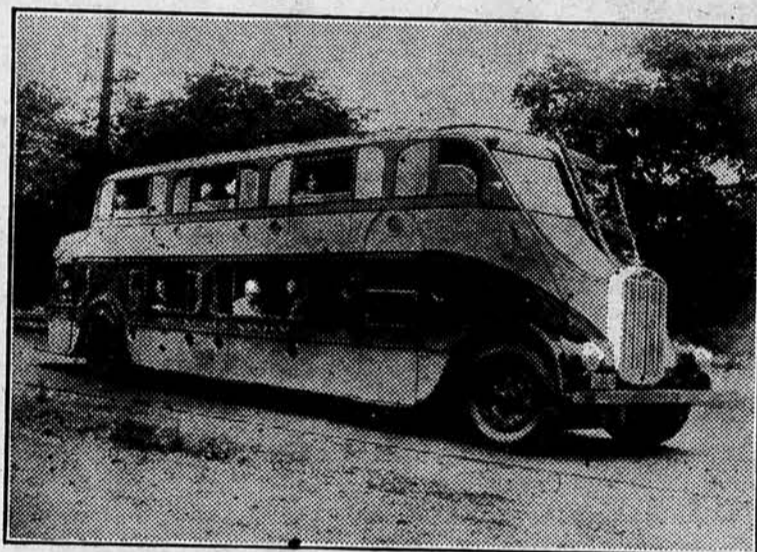
Charles Clark, of the Interstate Canoe Club, New York, Took off from a 15-Foot Springboard with His Canoe and Plunged Safely into the Water. Left to Right, Getting the Canoe Ready on the Springboard; Clark and Canoe in Mid-Air, and the Canoe Just as It Hit the Water



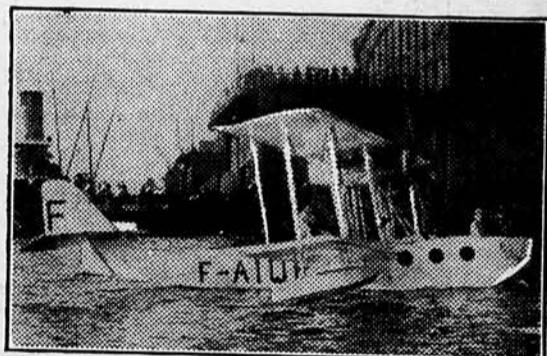
Gene Tunney, Retired Heavyweight Champion, Right, and Samuel Pryor, Jr., Who Will be Best Man at His Wedding to Polly Lauder. Gene Has Sailed for a European Trip



Commander Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition, Which Gets Under Way from New York This Week, is the Most Stupendous Ever Undertaken in the History of Exploration from the Point of Preparations and Expenditures. It Will Cost \$885,000. Photo Shows the "Chelsea," Which with the "City of New York" Will Sail for New Zealand



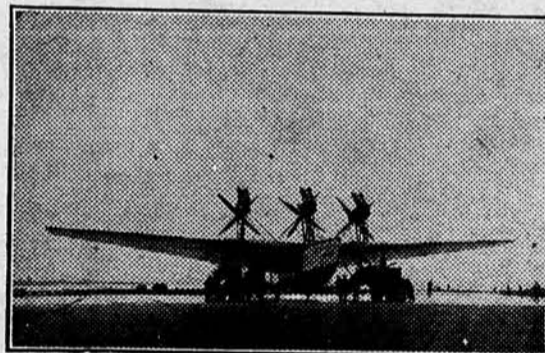
The World's First Auto-Pullman. It is 35 Feet Long, 10 1/4 Feet High, Has Sleeping Accommodations for 26 Persons, Dining Service and an Observation Platform. The Motor May be Rolled Out and a New One Installed in a Few Minutes. The Coach is All-Metal and Cost \$30,000



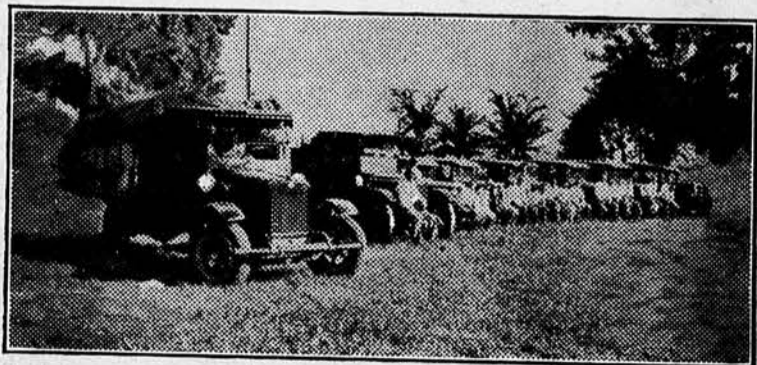
The Amphibian Biplane Carrying Mail from the "Ile de France," Arriving in New York After Flying 500 Miles from the Ship. The Plane Was Catapulted from the Steamer's Deck and Saved 15 Hours in Trans-Atlantic Mail Service



David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, California, Who Was Herbert Hoover's First College Professor. "Naturally I Am Proud of Hoover," He Said



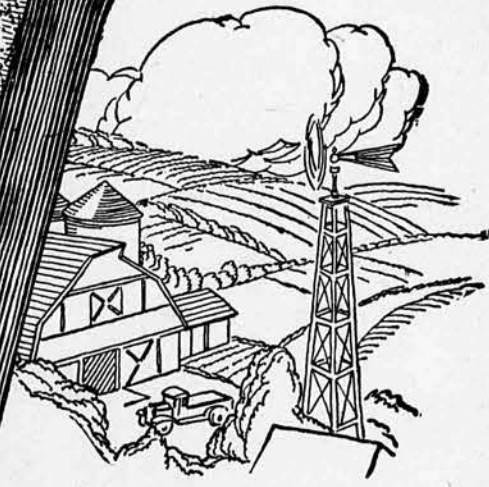
Here is a Photo of the World's Largest Seaplane, Berlin, Germany. It is "The Rohrbach Romar," and It Astounded Spectators by Its Ease in Rising from the Water on Its First Test Flight. The Plane is of Unusual Construction



Trucks and Automobiles Carried the Equipment and Agricultural Specialists to the 16 Kansas Wheat Belt Towns for the Wheat Festival Days. An Average of 2,500 Farmers Visited the Big Tent Daily, Where They Saw the Exhibits Prepared by the College Folks and Heard the Specialists Answer Their Numerous Questions



How Ice Cream Made of Skimmilk Solids is Being Used to Fight Malnutrition in Poor Children Was Revealed at a Picnic Held for the Children of Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago. This Giant Cone Held 500 Quarts of Ice Cream, Enough to Make 4,000 Cones of the Popular Size



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Jayhawkers Are Eager for Another Trip

Their 5,500-Mile Vacation in Luxurious Comfort Introduced Them to the Marvels of the Great Northwest

By J. M. Rankin

AT LAST the big day arrived. A good many of us Kansans had been looking forward to August 5. It was the day that we were to embark on one of the greatest sightseeing and pleasure trips ever offered to Kansas people. All of us—six Pullman loads—were eagerly waiting for 7 P. M., when our train, the "Jayhawker Special," would roll away from the station to carry us for more than 5,500 miles thru the most scenic parts of our Northwestern states and Western Canada. Finally we were off.

In the morning we pulled into the station at Rochester, Minn., where we found a fleet of 40 cars waiting to take us on a sightseeing trip of the city and surrounding country. Rochester is one of the largest medical centers in the world and we were very much interested in the large clinic building and hospitals.

From Rochester the route of the tour was north to the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. We were especially interested in the Twin Cities as there the "Jayhawker Special" would change its course from a northern to a westerly direction, there we would start out to the last frontier of America, the land of song and story, land of mighty rivers, boundless plains, and snow capped mountains. We realized that in the great West we would see life as it existed before the coming of the white man. We would see Indian warriors, remnants of tribes whose members once numbered into the tens of thousands, and whose braves claimed for their hunting ground, the land that lay between the mighty Mississippi and the ever roving waters of the rolling Pacific Ocean.

and is in the midst of one of the greatest agricultural regions in the Northwest. E. Q. Debenham, Wakefield, and Charles B. Evans, Darlow, were particularly outspoken in their praise of the crop conditions. They said the North Dakota crops were by far the best they had seen since leaving Kansas.

From Grand Forks to Minot, N. D., the next stop, was only a run of a few hours thru the best agricultural section of the state. The train was met by a caravan of automobiles 10 miles from the city, that took us to visit some of the largest dairy farms in that section of the state. Every minute was full of new things for us until our train left Minot at 5 P. M. That was Tuesday, August 7, and we were on the long run to Glacier National Park, Mont., "The Alpine wonderland of North America."

We arrived there at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning August 8, to be met by some of the most famous Indians of the Blackfoot tribe. Leading the party of Indians was Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf. With him were Chiefs Bull Child, Heavy Breast, Ullplume, Calf Tail and Yellow Head. The redskins gave a demonstration of some of their famous dances, and asked that we join them in the great welcome dance which everybody gladly did. This was one of the greatest sights ever seen at Glacier Park. For fifteen minutes the great Rocky Mountains surrounding the Hotel echoed the beat of tomtoms and whoops of Indians mingled with happy shouts of Kansans. This was a sight that will be remembered by the folks who witnessed it for the rest of their days.

Previous to our arrival at Glacier Park we had written our names on cards and a drawing was held to select three Jayhawkers who would be taken into the Blackfoot tribe. The lucky ones were Olla Shellhorn, Carneiro; H. A. Turner, Por-

Aboard Jayhawker Special

August 18, 1928

WE, THE undersigned Jayhawkers, wish to express to J. M. Rankin of the Capper Publications; George Bristow, of the Chicago Great Western Railway; V. E. Jones of the Great Northern Railway; M. J. Johnstone of the Canadian Government, and D. S. Dewar and Joseph Madill, of the Canadian National Railways our sincere appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy with which they have conducted our party during this tour of the Northwest. We have thoroughly enjoyed it all, and always will have the most pleasant memories of the last two weeks. Wishing equal success to all future trips with which they may be connected, we are,
"The Jayhawkers."

"Mi-sum-se-ki-ya-ki." Mr. Turner's name is "Eagle Chief" or "Nin-i-pe-tah." Mr. Moyer is "White Eagle" otherwise "Pe-tak-sik-sa-num."

Our stop at Glacier Park was entirely too short for some of us as we very much enjoyed being with the Indians. Miss Shelhorn, Mr. Turner and Mr. Moyer each said, "I would not take a thousand dollars for my tribal and blood brother membership in the Blackfoot tribe. We are on a trip that cost less than \$200 each and before we have covered one-third of the distance we have been given this privilege of joining the Blackfoot tribe, an honor which has been the pleasure of only a very few people. If the Capper Publications ever organize another tour to the Northwest, if we possibly can, we will go again and if we cannot go ourselves, we will send other members of our
(Continued on Page 29)

At Extreme Left, the Last Farewell to Chiefs of the Blackfoot Tribe. Ullplume, Calf-Tail, Two-Guns-White-Calf and Yellow Head, Shaking Hands With Estelle Cumley, Mary Smies, Retha Asher and Saraline Curtis. J. M. Rankin is in Background at Center. Middle Picture Shows W. T. Moyer, Freeport; Miss O. B. Shellhorn, Carneiro, and H. A. Turner, Portis, Who Were Adopted by the Blackfeet. Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf is Standing With Them. At Right, Three Indian Children With Madelyn Habinger, Bushton, the Youngest Jayhawker on the Tour. Madelyn is Third From Left. Bottom Picture Shows the Jayhawkers at the Great Northern Railroad Station, St. Paul, Minn.



The first thing done upon arrival at St. Paul was to obtain a photograph of the entire party. This was made on the steps of the big Union Station. After the picture was taken busses were waiting to take us on a sightseeing tour of the cities. This tour included the beautiful Summit Avenue and River Boulevard drives of St. Paul, and the Minnehaha driveway of Minneapolis; also a visit to the three famous lakes of Minneapolis—Lake Harriet, Calhoun and Lake of the Isles. The drive required all of the afternoon and brought us back to our hotel in Minneapolis for dinner with ravenous appetites. W. E. Stanfield, of Minneapolis, attended the dinner, and on behalf of the local Chamber of Commerce and of the state of Minnesota, extended a very cordial welcome to our party.

The next stop was at Grand Forks, N. D., on Tuesday morning where we were guests of the Chamber of Commerce for breakfast and also for a sightseeing tour of the city. Grand Forks is one of the most progressive cities of North Dakota

tis, and W. T. Moyer, Freeport. There was a very impressive ceremony performed by Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf and several of his warriors. Two Guns talked in his native Blackfoot language but this was interpreted in English by Bull Child. Two Guns told Mr. Turner and Mr. Moyer he was naming them for two of the greatest of all Blackfoot warriors, who in their day were famous among their tribesmen for their bravery in war and achievements on the hunting trail.

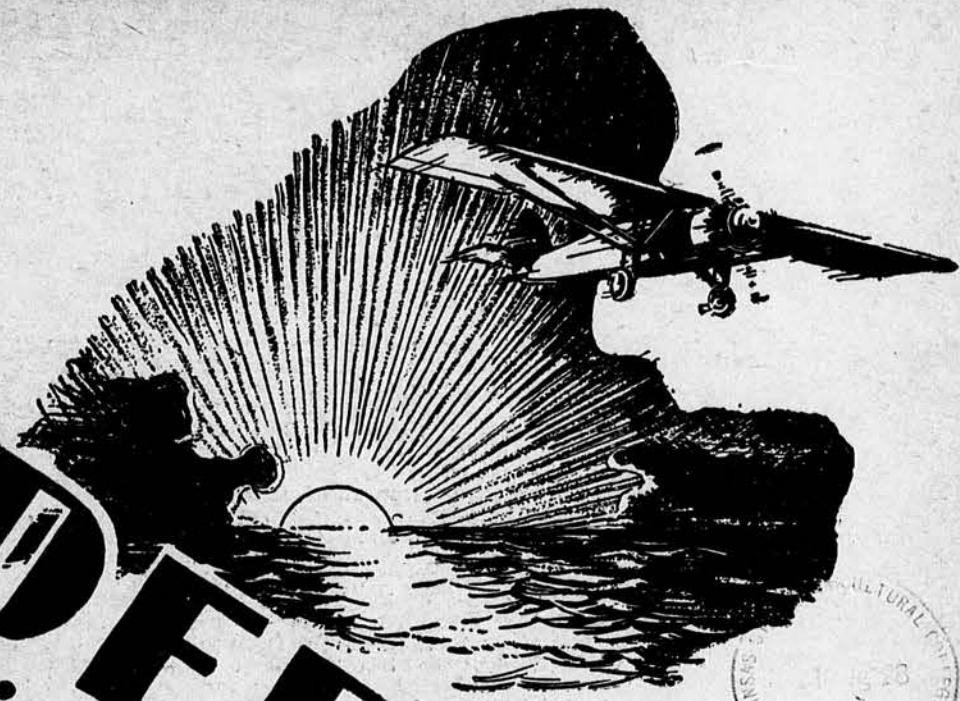
Miss Shellhorn was named for a famous Indian Princess. She was given the name "Long Time Mink Woman" which in the Blackfoot language is



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What the Folks Are Saying

Perhaps the Appraiser for the Federal Land Bank May be Right Once in a While in His Opinions on the Value of Your Farm

IT IS difficult for anyone to make a correct appraisal of the value of his own possessions. Opinion is easier to develop and often is much more pleasing than the actual facts. Hope and confidence are desirable human factors and sometimes, influence results beyond what the physical facts appear to indicate is possible.

Little harm is done by overestimating values when one is merely indulging in personal enjoyment of the delights of possession, and is not using such pleasing fancies as a basis of justification for going into debt beyond demonstrated ability to pay.

Facts should, however, displace opinion as the measure of value of land when making an application for a farm loan from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

The tendency to overvalue land is strong when seeking loans. It is but human for an applicant for a loan to make his financial statement appear as favorable as it is possible to make it. Virtually everybody does it.

When an application for a loan is received by the Federal Land Bank, it is studied carefully by persons whose experience and training have taught them what to look for. Values assigned to the land by the applicant and the loan committee of the association are compared with records of values and production in the locality of the farm offered as security. The financial statement of the applicant is analyzed.

When the results of such examination make it appear that a loan cannot be made, the secretary-treasurer is so advised, the purpose being to save for the applicant the expense of appraisal when no loan can be made.

If such study of the application leads to the conclusion that it is probable a loan can be approved for approximately the amount applied for, the application is assigned to one of the bank's appraisers, who examines the security offered and appraises its value for loan purposes, under the limitations of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

11 Per Cent High

Not infrequently, the report of the appraiser is in substantial accord with the values stated by the applicant and by the loan committee, and the applicant's financial statement is found to be correct. The loan is approved for the amount applied for and there is no difficulty or controversy.

But quite frequently, the land doesn't appear to the appraiser to be so valuable as it does to the owner and to the loan committee of the association. If any loan is recommended, it is for less than the amount applied for. The reduced valuation of the land may quite materially alter the applicant's financial statement, and the bank may reduce the loan still more or reject it entirely.

It may help in such cases if the applicant will admit that possibly the Federal Land Bank's appraiser may be right.

The records show quite clearly that appraisals in the past have been liberal. The appraised value was 11 per cent higher than the sale value of 2,152 farms, on which the Federal Land Bank has loans, which were sold prior to December 31, 1927.

When appraising land for loans from the Federal Land Bank, appraisers must seek answers to these and other questions:

"If this farm had been rented for cash rent during the last five years, what average gross cash rent a year would have been paid?"

"If this farm had been rented for crop rent during the last five years, what would have been the average annual gross return from rent?"

"What has been the average annual amount of taxes assessed against this farm during the last five years?"

"What net annual cash return would the association or the bank get if it owned this farm?"

It may be illuminating if the owner of the farm and the loan committee of the association will assemble and study the facts required to answer

these questions. In some cases, at least, doing so will convince them that perhaps, after all, the appraiser may be right.

The net annual return from a farm is the true measure of its value at the local rate of interest.

The pressure to borrow and to spend and to give is tremendous. It is being applied in the country as well as in the cities.

The occupant of a fine farm, who holds title to the property, is expected and urged to spend and give and generally live up to this visible evidence of wealth. He, if anyone, knows the extent of his indebtedness—the first and second mortgages on the land, and the installments yet to be paid on the car, the tractor, the combine, the lighting plant, and the sundry trimmings for which he has gone in debt, so that he may develop and maintain the appearance of the standard of living which those who wish to sell him something gravely assure him that he and his family are entitled to.

And if to do this, he greatly overvalues his farm, it may help him rea-

2027. In June from Kansas accredited counties only three carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis at Kansas City. Kansas accredited county hogs are becoming more generally known as "clean" hogs, instead of just hogs.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Good Time for Poultry

Many folks expect the laying flocks to fall off in production at this time of year. A summer mash feeding experiment was conducted this year by Berg Betts, Jewell county. His flock of 115 hens had not been fed any milk or mash with tankage in it. On July 8, Mr. Betts started to keep production records. In the next 13 days these 115 hens averaged 34 eggs a day, or about 30 per cent production. The mash feeding was started. In the next 24 days the hens produced 37 eggs a day, or 34 per cent. The last seven days they had a 40 per cent production.

This demonstration proves that by feeding a mash the production cannot only be kept up, but it can actually be

Very little smut was noticed in any of his wheat this year, but Mr. Blackwelder is convinced that treating with copper carbonate is cheap insurance against this possible loss. Several of his neighbors are joining with him in the purchase of a treater for their use.

Wheat smut control is progressing rapidly in Gray county. In 1925 there were 5,360 acres sown with treated seed; 1926 about 20,000 acres, and in 1927 there were 70,000 acres. There are several treaters in the county and new machines are being ordered now. One drug store has just ordered a ton of copper carbonate, in anticipation of the demand for treating seed wheat this fall.

J. H. Coolidge.

Cimarron, Kan.

High Grade Alfalfa Needed

A much larger quantity of high grade alfalfa could be produced and marketed profitably in the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture assures, if producers would study market demands and make their production and loading practices conform to the market requirements. Hay dealers in all the big alfalfa distributing markets each year receive thousands of orders for high grade alfalfa hay which cannot be filled because of an insufficient quantity of hay of this grade. The chief demand for baled alfalfa hay is from dairymen, and large numbers of them who now depend largely upon mill feeds as sources of protein, doubtless would become buyers of alfalfa if supplies of a high grade hay were available.

S. D. Capper.

Manhattan, Kan.

For Success With Turkeys

Artificial brooding, clean ground, and scientific feeding are factors which Mrs. W. F. Wolfe of La Cygne, has found to be the secret in successful turkey raising. They are enabling her to overcome blackhead and other turkey diseases, which have driven most Linn county farmers out of the business.

Mrs. Wolfe hatches the eggs in incubators and then broods the poults artificially the same as chicks, and they seem to take to the brooder stove quite as well as the chicks. Clean ground free from worm eggs and disease germs and careful feeding are absolutely necessary.

Walter J. Daly.

Mound City, Kan.

Let's Follow Price Trends

The markets for farm products are changing constantly. The market for wheat, corn, hogs, cattle or any other farm product varies from time to time, as the factors affecting the supply of and the demand for these products change. No one set time is always the best time to sell. The best time may be judged fairly accurately by following the conditions which affect prices. Those conditions are set forth in the Kansas Agricultural Situation, published monthly. Requests for it should be addressed to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

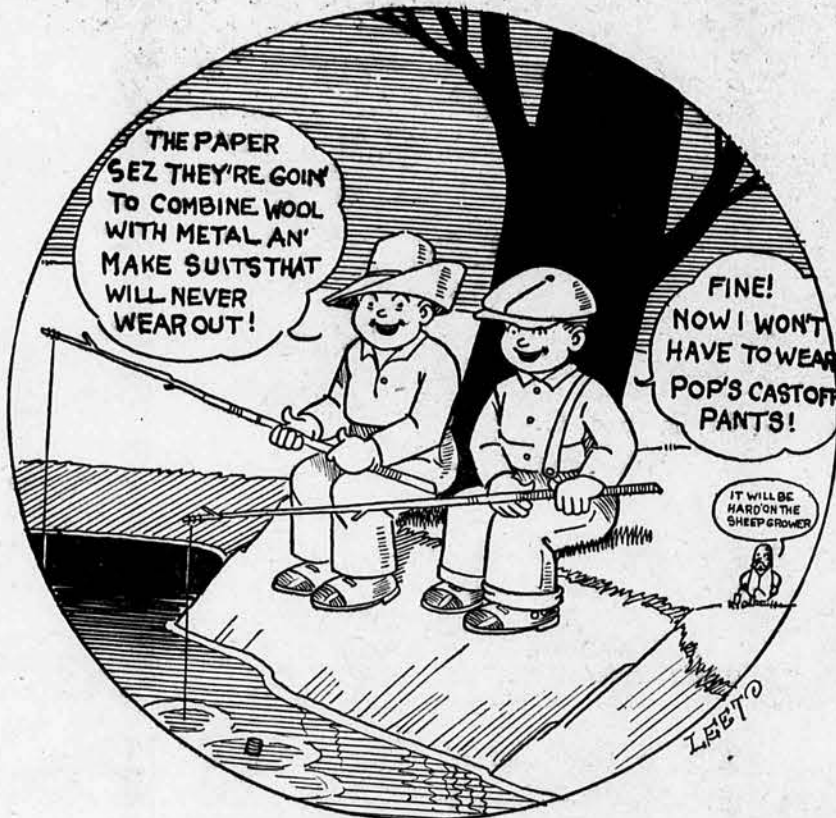
Tree Strawberries Now

I should like to hear thru your paper from some of the readers in regard to their experience in raising tree strawberries. I bought some thru an advertisement from a nursery in Michigan; they were advertised very highly. I bought them two years ago and tended them carefully. They spread out all over my garden. Some of the canes were higher than my head, but the berries were small, black things with about three or four seeds, and I think they are a complete failure. This might be owing to the soil that they were grown on, as my garden is a real black, rich soil.

John J. Seaman.

Neodesha, Kan.

The Paris divorce mills, we hear, have greatly curtailed their production. Cases are already on record of Americans returning with the very same wives they took over.



Now Pop Will Wear Them the Rest of His Life

lize the financial condition into which he is permitting himself to be sold if he will admit to himself that there is at least a chance that the Federal Land Bank's appraiser may be right.

Wichita, Kan. John Fields.

More Money From Hogs

R. L. Cuff, livestock sanitary commissioner of the Livestock Exchange of Kansas City, reports that since April 2, the date Washington county became a tuberculosis free accredited area, to July 1, \$1,469.27 was paid hog producers of the county in premiums. This amount has been only for the hogs from this county sold for slaughter at the Kansas City markets, and does not include the premiums paid at other markets where hogs are sold. At this rate when other markets are included, Washington county farmers probably will receive \$10,000 a year in added premiums.

There is no doubt that a considerable number of farmers shipping hogs for slaughter do not receive this premium because they do not take the extra trouble of tattooing them.

Mr. Cuff further reports that only 1.96 per cent of the Kansas hogs slaughtered in June were retained as tuberculous, as compared with an average retention of 6.21 per cent in all hogs slaughtered at Kansas City in

increased. One other advantage is keeping the hens producing during September and October, when we have high-priced eggs.

G. T. Klein, the agricultural college poultry specialist, says that there has not been a better time for the poultryman for several years. There is a 10 per cent reduction of hens in the United States, while there is only a 5 per cent reduction in Kansas. Cold storage holdings are considerably lower than usual and also there are fewer pullets. Mr. Klein advises to save all of the well-developed pullets.

Mankato, Kan. Ralph P. Ramsey.

Summer Fallow Still Leads

Fifty-three bushels an acre of 63-pound wheat is the yield obtained from 40 acres of summer fallow land in Gray county. J. I. Blackwelder, Montezuma, grew the wheat and is a firm believer in summer fallowing. He states that this was one of the first of his fields to ripen. The quality was much better than much of his other wheat, which was caught and damaged by July rains. The wheat stood up well with no damage from lodging.

Working the ground well last summer kept the land free from weeds and the stubble is so clean that Mr. Blackwelder is considering stubbling in this field as further cultivation seems unnecessary.



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Camels Likely Are Made of Spare Parts

Maybe These Zoological Duds Are All Right to Work in Harness, But Nobody in Africa Knew About Rigging Them to Pull

By Francis A. Flood

THE French government in Equatorial Africa had agreed to supply us with gasoline at Mao. All right, but first get to Mao. At Rig-Rig, 65 miles away, we had hardly 3 gallons left, scarcely half enough for all that heavy pulling in low gear. And yet I was just a little glad of it. I hate to admit it here, because my partner Jim probably will read this, but I was pleased.

"It'll take a week to send a camel to Mao after gasoline," I reminded Jim. "Instead of doing that we can load my machine on the back of a camel and I'll bump along on another in the caravan with the rest of our baggage. There'll be just about enough gas to get one machine to Mao. You're a better rider than I so I'll sacrifice in your favor the honor of being the first man to cross Africa on a motorcycle."

I think I almost managed to get a few tears into my eyes as I suggested this heroic sacrifice I was willing to make to save time and "for the sake of the expedition." But secretly I thought how lucky I'd be to get to ride on a camel instead of fighting that roaring, skidding motorcycle for four more days. There were two reasons why I thought I was fortunate: I knew motorcycles and I didn't know camels.

A Power Take-Off Too?

"You can ride slowly along with me and the caravan," I told Jim. "so you'll not need to carry anything on your bike but a couple of canteens of water. And when you get stuck we'll be right there to help you out."

"If we could teach a camel to work in harness," said Jim, "I'd take one along to pull me up the dunes and over the bad places. It'd save gasoline."

"And your temper," I added. "But a camel is made to carry loads and not to pull in harness. You might as well try to rig him up with a power take-off or a belt pulley as a work harness. He's not built that way." I've since seen draft camels drawing farm wagons in the Nile Valley, hitched singly and in teams, and in India I've seen these great awkward beasts of the desert working beside the long-horned, sweatless water buffalo, pulling freight vans in the crowded city streets. But nobody in that part of Africa knew about rigging a camel to pull.

"Plenty of horses here," Jim suggested.

"And not a man or beast in this whole country that ever saw a harness," I reminded him. "The horses of the desert are as free as their men; they don't know what work is. Might as well try to teach a flapper to wear a house dress or that black loafer there to work in leather gloves."

We Inspected the Horses

Then the sergeant in command of the French fort at Rig-Rig, the cocky little Corsican, took matters into his own hands in his own way. He summoned his giant black Booboo and barked out a broadside of commands that should have produced a brigade of horse artillery. By the time he had preened his feathers down again a half-dozen horses commandeered from the village and from the stables of the post were brought up for our inspection, along with enough rope to rig a Wild West show. The mighty Booboo himself had fetched three nicely tanned antelope skins.

We made a breaststrap single harness out of the skins and rope and hitched up horse after horse to Jim's motorcycle and side car until we finally found one that would pull the machine right up the face of the tremendous dune from the oasis to the gates of the fort. The motorcycle itself was no more of a curiosity to the excited villagers than the sight of a horse in harness. Another rehearsal in the afternoon and then we were ready to start.

The next morning our trans-Africa motorcycle expedition must have cut a pretty figure lying there in the sandy

courtyard of the Rig-Rig fort. Jim had removed his side car body, and his machine was simply a three-wheeled skeleton trailing on a short, grass rope behind a horse. The other motorcycle, side car and all, was completely dismantled and piled with the rest of our baggage to be loaded on the backs of six brown camels that came grumbling thru the big fort gates.

A Big, Sad Creature

I haven't got used to camels yet—even after jolting along on the hump of one of the hard riding brutes for three long days. And that morning I paid particular attention to the big, sad creature that was to carry me. His master, the cameleer, was simply one of those gable-browed atoms of the Dark Continent, with a rag about his loins and a bandage about the same size on one black toe. He trailed a light grass cord which was tightened at the other end around the lower jaw of what struck me at the time as being the most utterly ungainly of all God's creatures, and I mentioned the fact to Jim.

"I suppose it would be heresy to argue that God didn't make the camel," I reasoned, "but it seems like blasphemy to accuse Him of turning out a thing like that. It looks more like a cartoon than a creation. It's a zoological dud."

"But he's not even a good cartoon," objected Jim. "He's more like some kind of a big animated toy like those string-jointed goofus birds and wooden donkeys and elephants that we used to play with at home. A sort of an animated jumping jack. He's put together the same way and he's just as awkward in all his joints and fittings."

Too Awkward to be True

"No, Jim, he's a part of the Creation," I insisted. "But he was put up in the spare parts department. I've got it all figured out. When the morning and the evening were the fifth day of the Creation and the beasts of the field were all finished there were a lot of good spare stomachs and some neck remnants and extra joints left over. The wise Creator didn't want to use these things next day in making man—and I'm mighty glad of it—and so He just soldered them up and wired 'em together and then piled all the rest of the zoological oddments on top

for a hump and called the thing a camel. And the natural place to release such a junk heap would be here in the desert, which is only a geological miscarriage itself."

But Jim still clings to his own theory, just as he usually does, in spite of the soundness of my own. I think he's still looking for a concealed button to push or the end of a string to pull to make the camel fold up or crow or do some other mechanical trick.

"They're too awkward and ungainly to be true," he says. "I'd like to take one of 'em apart some time just to see if I couldn't assemble him again the same way." He did that to both our motorcycles before we'd had them a week.

"You'd probably leave out a stomach or two somewhere. Remember, you're a mechanic; you're no plumber," I warned him.

"Well, anyway, I should be ashamed if I did put him back together as he is now," Jim said with professional pride, "and ashamed of my job too." He shook his head at the ugly beast.

"Now if I were assembling a camel—" "You'll probably have a chance pretty soon. The old boy here looks as tho he's likely to come apart any minute. Might as well get your pliers and blowtorch ready."

Feet Are All Right

All eight joints in the camel's two hind legs seemed to wobble in as many different directions at the same time as he shambled toward us, ankle deep in Africa. Like a huge egg on stilts, his body bulged up from his lean greyhound flanks to the hairy hump on top and sagged symmetrically down to his hairless paunch below. His neck, sticking out from the big end of the egg, looked for all the world like a long, brown, rolled-up rug, held up at each end and sagging in the middle. And then, fastened in some way to the upper end of this rolled rug, was the camel's sad, sad face.

Big, tremendously big, mystic eyes contemplated Jim and me and the rest of the mundane world below with a calm malevolence that cannot be misread. A camel's eyes have all the quiet and peace of a contented cow, and yet there also burns the meditative look of a poet. Of course a poetical cow is impossible, but then you would swear a camel is impossible, also.

The only redeeming feature of a camel from an architectural standpoint is its feet. Those great padded hoofs, splaying out in the sand like a flat balloon tire, make a very efficient set of wide-surfaced sand-shoes. These feet and the camel's battery of stomachs for the storage of water make him the good ship of the desert that he is.

How long can a camel go without water? All our information differed, and I lived in this land of camels for months. We watered ours at the end of our three-day trip, and they seemed glad to drink, but an English Captain in East Africa told me of one Sudanese who watered his camels "on the month." The other officers present insisted this was exceptional, and if true at all would be only during the cooler months when there would be a certain amount of dew on the grass. Furthermore, they assured me, this was the same man who watered his horses "on the week" and his beef herds every three days.

If a camel is accustomed to drink every day or two he will require it because he will take only as much water as he thinks he'll need, but a drink every week or 10 days is quite sufficient for a regularly working camel. We found many cameleers who water their beasts every two weeks as a regular schedule.

Incidentally, watering a camel after a two weeks' drouth is a long process proportionate to the length of thirst. No self-respecting camel will wait two weeks for a drink and then be satisfied with one long mighty draught. Instead he will soak up a few feet of neck and one stomach or two and then wander away to graze or settle on his knees and philosophically grumble away for hours, a sneer upon his big soft lips and his sad eyes half-closed in a complete boredom. When all things are settled in his mind and stomach he'll hitch himself up on his Rube Goldberg legs and wobble back for a few more gallons of water. The process will continue for a day or two sometimes before he's ready for another two weeks' drouth.

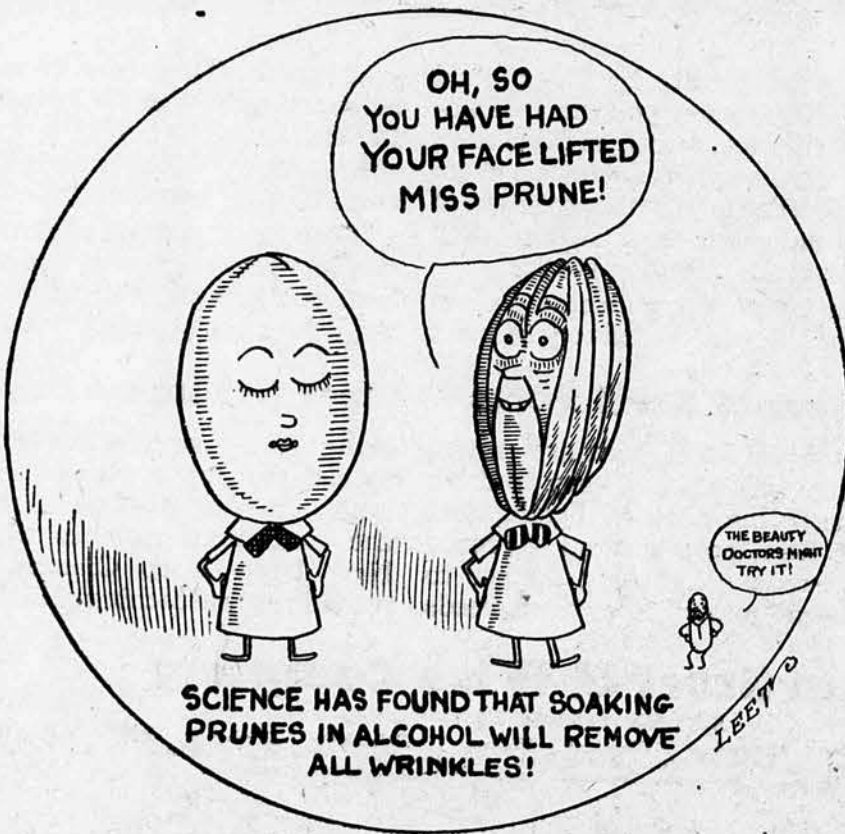
Males Do the Work

These strange big beasts are almost as indifferent about their food as water. At the end of a long day's trek thru the heat and sand the camel is quite content to imitate grazing upon the few mocking bits of green bush that may yet remain in the neighborhood of the oasis basin. Or he will stretch his long neck to nibble from the branches of a prickly tree a few mouthfuls of long and brittle thorns that would seem to shred his big soft lips to ribbons. Then this pariah among beasts, the hideous and malevolent ruminant, will sag down upon his caloused knees and chew away for hours, grumbling and drooling, and getting what satisfaction he can from switching past nourishment from one stomach to another.

Most of the caravan camels are males. The females are quartered away in great herds where grass and water will keep them best, and there they raise their young, gangling little camels that are all legs and neck and hump. These awkward, shapeless big babies warping along behind their mothers in a desert pasture land look like an animated cartoon comedy. The little camels are funny, a sort of burlesque on prehistoric mammals they seem to be, and one can laugh—in fact one can't help it—as they jerk themselves about. But their graceless, shapeless mothers, the clowns of the animal kingdom, are almost too much of a tragedy for mirth. It seems almost like laughing at a hunchbacked, crippled man.

My three days of racking about somewhere on the hump of one of these hideous creatures will be described next week.

Bolivia has decided that bull-fights are "not educational," and therefore should be prohibited. No one can tell us those South American republics are not advancing in culture.



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Answers to Legal Questions

A Mail Carrier Certainly Has an Opportunity to Observe the Difference in the Way the County and Township Roads Are Maintained

By T. A. McNeal

How is the automobile license tax and gasoline tax distributed and used? What proportion of this tax remains in the county? Please distinguish between state, county and township roads. If the number of county roads were increased, for instance, if all rural route roads were made county roads, what changes in taxation or in the distribution of the tax money would be necessary? I am a mail carrier using both county and township roads and realize the great difference in the manner in which the two classes of roads are kept up. R. F. W.

THE motor vehicle registration fees are to be applied in the construction, improvement, reconstruction and maintenance of highways in the following manner: 25 per cent of the motor vehicle registration fees remaining after the 50-cent fee for registration has been sent to the Secretary of State, or other officer designated by law to receive the same, shall remain in the county where it originates and shall be placed to the credit of the various township road funds in such county in the proportion that it bears to its place of origin in the various townships. Seventy-five per cent of the motor vehicle registration fees and gas tax shall be transmitted monthly by the county treasurer to the state treasurer and shall be placed in the highway fund. The highway fund shall be apportioned as follows: First, the sum of \$300,000 of said highway fund shall be placed quarterly in the state treasury to the credit of the state aid road fund, and the same shall be expended in the various counties in the state upon the direction of the state highway commission, acting in conjunction with the respective boards of county commissioners: Provided, that the sum of money so applied for any specific project shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total cost of the same, nor be in excess of \$10,000 a mile.

To The County Free Fund

Second, there shall be paid from the highway fund the sum or sums appropriated by the legislature not exceeding for any one year \$150,000 for the maintenance of the state highway commission and the state highway department, including salaries, traveling expenses, and all other expenses connected with or incident to the work of the state highway commission and the state highway department. The balance of the highway fund shall constitute the county highway fund and shall be disbursed and used as follows:

Two hundred thousand dollars of said county highway fund shall be placed quarterly in the state treasury to the credit of the county free fund. Said county free fund shall constitute an emergency fund to be used to close gaps or complete the state highway mileage in those counties where the funds otherwise available for such purposes are insufficient. Funds from said county free fund shall be allotted by the state highway commission to any county where an emergency exists requiring the use of such funds, upon the application of the board of county commissioners thereof. No apportionment in excess of \$10,000 a mile shall be allotted to any county from said county free fund. The county free fund shall be expended by the board of county commissioners in such places as the state highway commission shall from time to time determine, and may be used either independent of or in conjunction with other funds that have been or may be made available for the improvement of the state highways within such county. The remainder of the county highway fund shall be distributed to the counties as follows: 40 per cent shall be distributed equally among the 105 counties of the state; 60 per cent shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties in proportion to their assessed valuation, based on the preceding year's assessment. This distribution shall be made on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

The fund thus created in the various counties shall be known as the county and state road fund, and shall be used for the construction, improvement, reconstruction and maintenance of roads

and bridges comprising the state highway system, except as hereinafter provided: That 20 per cent of said fund shall be expended on county and township roads and bridges, at the option of the county commissioners. The boards of county commissioners of the various counties shall annually apportion and distribute to each city within their respective counties from the county and state road fund, \$250 for each mile or fraction of a mile of streets within the city limits.

The state highway commission shall designate in every county in the state certain highways, the total mileage of which shall not exceed 8,690 miles, and the total mileage of which in each county shall not be less than the sum of the north to south and east to west diameters of the county, which shall connect the county seats and principal cities and market centers, which highways shall constitute the state high-

without a city and connects a county road with the city, by and with the consent of the governing body, the board of county commissioners is given the power and authority and required to designate such public highway as part of the county road system, and it shall be improved and maintained as other parts of the county road system.

Township roads are supposed to be constructed and maintained by the township highway commissioners under the direction of the county engineer. The maintenance is to be kept up at the expense of the township aided, as has been heretofore mentioned, by the county, and paid for by direct tax if the township sees fit to make a direct tax, and by that portion of the automobile license and tax license which is allotted to the townships.

I suppose that everyone who has traveled over the roads of this state has noticed that there is a very con-

ord is concerned. Then he has the same right to go ahead and accumulate property in his own name that he had before. In fact the very purpose of the bankrupt law is to enable him to do this.

Cannot Recover From C?

A gave B a note as partial payment on an automobile shop, with C's father as security. This was March, 1923. The note was for 18 months. The note became due and nothing was paid on it. A, seeing that he could not make the shop pay, later turned it back to B, leaving the bill of sale with an abstract office to be turned over when the note was turned over by B. Nothing more being heard from B, it was assumed the arrangement went thru, altho A, having moved some distance away, did not go back for the note. Recently, however, C, the security for A, received notice from D, B's father and purchaser of the note, that it was past due and figured as interest on the unpaid interest also amounting to almost half as much again as the original note. One lawyer says D has absolutely no case and cannot collect, while another says he can if D purchased the note before maturity, he then being an innocent purchaser. However, it being so long since the note was due and nothing being paid, and since B said nothing to A about having sold the note when the shop was turned back, it doesn't seem to me as if it could have been purchased until recently. Also, altho the bill of sale has never been turned over by the abstract office to B, some of the equipment of the shop is missing, and D, the present holder of the note, has a planing mill which was in the shop. So it seems to me there is crooked work on the part of B and D. D has never seen C at all about the matter, which seems queer since they are well acquainted. He merely has his lawyer send in the notice. C would like to settle this legally without a suit, as he is in bad circumstances and can't stand to lose anything. A hasn't a cent. C. A. L.

This question comes from Colorado. In my opinion in this case the holder of this note cannot recover from C. Even if the note was transferred to the present holder before it became due, I am of the opinion the court would hold that C was entitled to notice that he was to be held upon this note, so that if he had to pay it he might have an opportunity to protect himself, which apparently has not been given him.

No Obligation to Pay

My husband died almost five years ago, leaving a will giving his three children by his first wife \$2,000 each five years after his death. Now when he died he had nothing whatever except a lot of debts. But I had some land and money in my own name. The will was never probated. Two years ago I gave each of these heirs \$1,000. Since then one of them has died, leaving a husband and two children. Now I haven't anything but some land and a few head of cattle and cannot see my way to pay this fall when the five years are up. Can they force me to pay and do I pay the whole \$1,000 to the husband of the heir that died or should I give a certain portion to the children? The will was made in Nebraska. My husband died in Colorado. The heirs are all in Nebraska. Mrs. A. B.

From your statement of the facts in this case, if you gave anything to these heirs it was a voluntary donation on your part. You are under no obligation to pay them \$1,000 or any other sum.

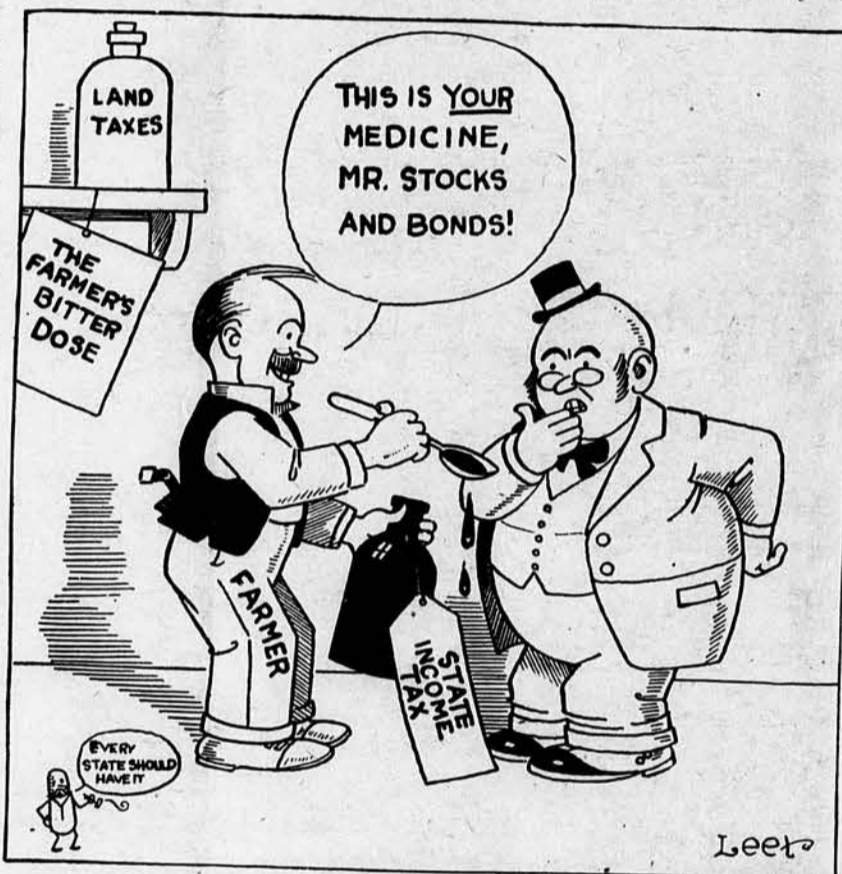
Under the laws of Colorado you have full control of your own property. It would seem to me that you have already acted with exceeding generosity, and are under no obligations whatever to do anything more.

I would say that if your husband had left any property to distribute according to this will that this daughter's share should be given to her children. But as you say your husband had nothing then there is nothing to distribute in any event.

Has No Legal Rights?

A has a 160-acre farm along a public road. The county commissioners and engineer decided to turn the water off the road on to A's farm. The water originally ran down the sides of the road into a ravine which runs thru two farms belonging to A's neighbors. These two men and a third one along whose farm the water originally ran, advised the commissioners to turn the water on A's land. They turned the water on A's farm in two places. In one it overruns one of A's best fields, making a swamp of part of the field. In the other it overflows a large portion of a good hog pasture. This happened more than five years ago and seems very unjust, as A was not consulted altho most interested in a square deal. What recourse has A? W. C. G.

I fear he has none. In equity he ought to be recompensed for the damage that has been done him, but so far as his legal rights are concerned he cannot recover.



A Dose for the State Tax Slacker

way system. Said state highway system shall include all highways heretofore approved by the state highway department and the Federal Government under the federal highway act. The highways designated shall be state highways, and all other highways shall be either county roads or township roads, as provided for.

It is the duty of the county engineers and boards of county commissioners in the various counties to classify and designate the roads in their respective counties according to their relative importance as county roads and township roads. County roads shall be the main traveled highways and shall connect as nearly as possible the cities and principal market centers of each county with each other as well as to connect with the county roads in adjoining counties. Provided that in any county having a total of 1,000 miles of public highways or less the county engineer and the board of county commissioners shall designate not less than 50 miles nor more than 150 miles as county roads, and in counties having more than 1,000 miles not less than 10 per cent nor more than 15 per cent shall be designated as county roads. All other public highways are township roads.

Whenever any main traveled highway is located partly within and partly

siderable difference between the manner in which county roads are maintained and the manner in which township roads are maintained, county roads being almost invariably much better maintained.

Would Influence One's Credit?

We are farmers. The last few years have been hard ones and we owe quite a few debts. Of course, the folks we owe keep as he can, but our bank closed holding a note for \$1,000 against us. My husband says if they are mean he will take advantage of the bankrupt law. If he should take advantage of the bankrupt law would he ever have any credit at the bank or business places again? Would he be allowed to have land in his own name or personal property in his own name? H. H. W.

Going thru bankruptcy necessarily effects the credit of the person who takes advantage of the bankruptcy law, unless he has a very fine standing with his creditors, and they believe he will pay his debts when he "gets on his feet" again, which has been done in some cases. When a man is declared a bankrupt, his obligations which accrued prior to his being adjudged a bankrupt and which are not secured by a mortgage are wiped out. That is to say, in theory he gives up all of his property which is not exempt under the law and this is applied pro rata to the payment of his debts. That wipes the slate so far as the rec-

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

After raising as good a crop as we did last year and a good small grain crop this year, and with prospects for a bumper yield of corn, land values are picking up again. Several farms already have changed hands and more will change ownership soon. One fine farm of 320 acres just west of ours sold the other day for \$18,000, which was \$3,000 more than the best offer received last October when it was offered at auction sale.

In talking with a real estate broker last week, he predicted that if we produce a good corn crop this season, a good deal of Eastern money will be invested in western farm lands which will bring land values up still higher. He stated that every day he receives letters from Eastern men enclosing stamped envelopes for reply, wanting to invest money in city and municipal bonds. He also stated that the banks throuth the East are beginning to lower the interest rates paid on long time deposits which is a pretty good indication that money is beginning to be more plentiful there. He believed that before long this money will begin to come west for investment in real estate, as city and municipal bonds and other tax free securities are getting to be pretty scarce, all of which will help to bring the land values up higher.

Our second planting of sweet corn, which is for canning and drying purposes, is coming on in fine condition and we have had all we can handle now for more than a week. Our third planting is making good headway and soon will be ready for use, too. Last year mother had 18 pounds dried for winter use and this season we expect to double the amount. We like dried sweet corn and it is one of our mainstays. She cuts the grains off the cob half way down and scrapes the rest of it out and puts it in the oven and cooks it until it is of a dough consistency, before spreading it out to dry. This shortens the process and makes it taste more like canned corn. This has been a good season for raising filling for cans for winter use. First we had rhubarb and mulberries, then gooseberries and some currants, but no peaches, plums or apricots. Now comes most everything from the garden, including tomatoes. Some farmers near here who grow garden truck on a large scale say this is a poor season for their kind of crops. It has been too wet right along and the quality and production of vegetables has been below normal. When it comes to watermelons there won't be many.

It now appears that there will be considerable cattle feeding by those who have and can buy the stuff to feed. Prospective feeders are out scouring the country for feeder stuff which is scarce and the prices are high. But feed of all kinds is plentiful and won't be very difficult to find. Pastures are in fine condition and many have had fewer livestock grazing from them now than for several years, and will be able to carry the stock thru until quite late in the fall without any additional feed.

Wheat Champs Selected

Nineteen county wheat champions chosen from 61 Kansas wheat champion contestants have just been announced by George Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Missouri Chamber of Commerce. During Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural College next winter this Kansas City organization will award first, second and third prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively to the best wheat growers selected from these county champions by specialists of the state agricultural college.

The county winners and the county they represented are: F. J. Habiger, Rice; Charles Weathered, Kingman; J. B. Ott, Sedgwick; T. G. Saunders, Harper; Manuel Kolarik, Sumner; A. R. Challendar, Harvey; C. F. Hertlein, Pratt; Frank R. Bertram, Sr., Kiowa; A. J. White, Comanche; C. F. Murphy, Clark; L. J. Cunnea, Meade; W. A. Long, Ford; Wayne Billings, Hodgeman; W. V. Stutz, Ness; W. A. Barger, Pawnee; W. D. & E. S. Miller, Barton; John Luft, Rush; Alex Schultz, Russell, and F. E. Tonn, Reno.

Each contestant kept records on fields of not less than 40 acres. Wayne Billings, of Hodgeman county, with a yield of 55.33 bushels an acre reported

the highest yield. W. A. Anderson of Reno county had the highest protein wheat with a content of 15.64 per cent. Frank R. Bertram, Sr., of Kiowa county, whose wheat tested 66 pounds a bushel reported the highest test weight. The average test weight, per cent protein content and yield an acre of all contestants stands at 62.1 pounds, 12.05 per cent and 28.27 bushels respectively. The same average figures for the 19 county champions are: 62.5 pounds, 12.42 per cent and 34.89 bushels.

Exports From Kansas

Exports of merchandise from Kansas during 1927 were valued at \$24,617,816, compared with \$27,772,302 during 1926, and with \$34,272,793 in 1925, it is shown in figures made public by the department of commerce.

Wheat flour, valued at \$7,871,460 ranked first in order of value among the commodities sent from the state to foreign markets during the year. Exports of lard were valued at \$5,322,674, followed in order by ham and shoulders, \$1,798,802; wheat, \$1,460,636; bacon,

\$1,265,673; oleo oil, \$1,179,599; sausage casings, \$665,206; gasoline, \$642,051; and hides and skins—except furs—\$507,275.

Fresh pork, canned meats, butter, eggs, corn, field and garden seeds, broom corn, textiles, wood and paper, structural iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, and soap and other chemicals and related products were included among the diversified commodities exported from Kansas during 1927.

Exports from the United States during the calendar year 1927 were valued at \$4,758,721,078, compared with \$4,713,553,066 during the preceding year, an increase of \$45,168,012.

The first 10 states in order of importance of value of export trade for 1927 were New York, \$769,766,896; Texas, \$647,026,141; Michigan, \$326,879,584; California, \$309,544,746; Pennsylvania, \$290,497,974; New Jersey, \$232,779,892; Louisiana, \$229,304,962; Illinois, \$208,045,111; Ohio, \$186,091,545, and Virginia, \$136,416,741.

In making these figures public, Dr. Julius Klein, director, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, under whose supervision the figures are compiled,

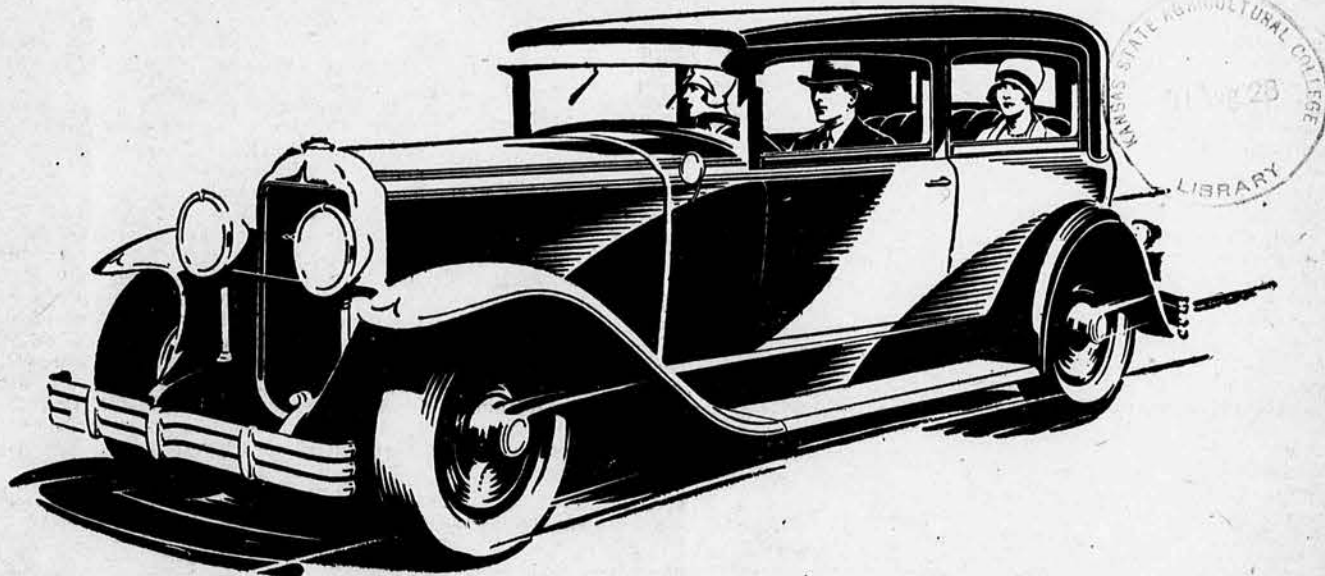
pointed out that the statistics are based primarily on thru-bills-of-lading and, therefore in case of some states they reflect but a part of their total foreign trade and for others include goods produced elsewhere.

Tells of Egg Marketing

Egg marketing in this country is the subject of a revised bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It covers the conditions under which market eggs are produced and the methods used in marketing them.

The bulletin, prepared by Rob R. Slocum, marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, emphasizes the fragile, delicate nature of the egg as a food product and the need for proper handling and speed of delivery to insure the consumer the best possible quality. Copies of the publication, Farmers Bulletin No. 1378-F, Marketing Eggs, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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—not only does it inaugurate an entirely new mode—an entirely new ideal—of dashing, daring, debonair beauty—

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Increased bore and stroke in Buick's world famous Valve-in-Head six-cylinder engine—greater piston displacement—bigger, stronger frame—new high-speed carburetion—new high

pressure gas pump—these are typical of engineering advancements embracing every unit of the fundamentally sound and reliable Buick operating assembly.

And the result is performance without parallel.

New acceleration like a shot from a gun! Dazzling new swiftness that few drivers will care to attain! A tremendous increase in power in what was already the most powerful automobile engine of its size in the world! New dash, new fire, new spirit in all elements of performance!

Take this new Buick out on the highway. Pit it against any car in the world. Prove to yourself that it excels them all!

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY
BUICK

WITH MASTERPIECE BODIES BY FISHER

See the Buick exhibit at Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 8-15, and at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 15-21



Know More About the Men You Hire

If References Are Demanded You Will Be Taking a Step That Will Help to Protect Your Property and Your Family

WHEN you go to town to get the first man available to help with your farm work how much are you going to know about the man you hire? When you take your hired man home are you going to know anything about his record and of his work for previous employers? What are you going to know about his character? Are you going to feel that he will act the part of a gentleman if he has the privilege of your home no matter where you might be? Or are you going to know nothing of these things and make him sleep in the barn and treat him as you would not like to be treated yourself? Would you expect him then not to take advantage of you whenever he got a chance? Farmers are finding it best to insist that their hired men give references to show they are responsible and dependable and that they are worthy of the same treatment extended to any member of the family where they work.

Criminals Hide Out on Farms

If you will talk with your sheriff he likely will tell you that the group of men who come each year from the cities to help harvest includes the choicest collection of jail-birds and ex-convicts that ever come into the county. These men with a police record have to hide out. They go to the harvest fields to get another start. And many of them require plenty to get another start, too. Nearly one-third of the chicken thieves caught by Kansas law officers have been hired men working for the farmer from whom they stole the chickens.

Every summer law and bank officers report that some of the cleverest check forging and check raising they see is the work of some hired hand for which the farmer got no references. Most raised checks are made out with pencil, according to a Topeka banker. It is much easier to raise a check written with pencil than when ink is used.

The best farmers and those who are taking the least chance with their hired summer help are requiring references from their hired men. They write to the reference and learn about the man before anything serious happens. In that way the farmer has a chance to check up on the fellow who is living in his house and working for him.

Moral Character Counts, Too

Often it is not only the worker who stays during harvest who will bear watching. Last summer a Shawnee county farmer hired a man and he did not require any references. The man proved to be a good worker and stayed with the farmer during the winter. When it was about time for spring work to start the farmer and his family went to town one day in his old car. When he returned he found that his hired man had skipped the country with his good car and that he had taken all the good clothes, money and jewelry he could find in the house.

Another instance is that of a case reported last summer by a Dickinson county farmer. For several years previous he had hired a man who always wrote to him before coming for harvest. However, the farmer never did ask the man for references. Because of the unlimited privileges he took in this farmer's home and because of his moral character, the hired man was asked to leave. He did leave, but took along one of the farmer's cars for which he had only partly paid the farmer.

So the question is raised: Who is your hired man? You know the way to find out.

Avoid Bad Seed Wheat

Unusual care in selecting seed wheat will be necessary this year in many areas where the harvest season was wet, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Only wheat that is known not to have gone out of condition should be used for seed.

Wheat that is musty, sour, heating or hot will not grow. Even slight heating in the bin may injure germination. If there is any doubt about the quality of the seed a germination test should be made.

During the harvest season of 1928, a large number of samples of hard red winter wheat were obtained at threshing time, mostly from combines. The harvest season was unusually wet and it was found that much of the wheat going into farmers' bins had too much moisture to store safely. From later reports it is certain that some of this wheat has gone out of condition and will not be fit for seed. Any wheat that is stored with too much moisture, whether it has been threshed with the combine or with the threshing machine from the shock, stack, or mow, will deteriorate and become unfit for seed.

Feeders That Gain!

BY JAMES K. WALLACE

Feeder steers show as great a variation in conformation, finish and quality as do slaughter cattle. They also have the additional handicap of being bought for use from 90 to 150 days later, whereas slaughter cattle are bought for immediate use. This deferred use constitutes a gamble in feeder-cattle buying, for the cattle are expected to consume high-priced concentrates at a profit and to continue to maintain their quality and beef type conformation while fattening.

Several points aside from the im-

mediate physical characteristics give indications of good or bad future fattening results, but over half the story is told in the head and face of the animal. It is here that what may be termed the "personality" of the steer is shown. The broad forehead, bright clear eyes, short broad nose, full nostrils, and square jaw, which are stressed in husbandry as indicative of good constitution and feeding capacity, also indicate, to the commercial feeder buyer, that this type of animal has intelligence and quiet temperament, and will pay strict attention to business with little lost motion. Most cattle having this desirable type of head and face come from long lines of selected breeding effort, directed toward producing the ideal beef-type conformation of broad loin, well sprung, deep rib, and full thick round, which are the carcass cuts in greatest demand and which sell at the highest prices.

On the other extreme is the narrow face, close-set eyes, slender muzzle, narrow jaw and bottle-neck throat, generally accompanied by fine bones, slender frame, and long legs, which type of conformation indicates lack of capacity to take high-priced concentrates and use them to advantage. In their facial expressions these show the finicky appetite, and nervousness which means wasted feed thru constant restlessness, and the noticing and investigating of all new or moving objects. Commercial feeders as a result of study of facial characteristics recognizing these in advance as poor fattening cattle, from a profit point of view.

Another distinct type is the heavy-

boned, coarse-shouldered, rough-jointed, angular steer. Such an animal almost always has a dull, sluggish appearance and heavy, coarse jaws and head. This type usually has cavernous capacity, lays on rolls and patches of tallow and produces coarse-grained meat of only fairly bright color. This type is wasteful partly because it does not produce what the consuming trade expects and is willing to pay for, and partly because the coarseness, shown as a feeder, develops out of all proportion to fat grains, so that the steer is finally assigned to a lower grade as a slaughter animal than he was as a feeder.

Between these three primary types all other feeder steers can be classified and graded. The best grades can be bought profitably, under normal market conditions, at a premium over average feeder-cattle prices and will respond with liberal results both in pounds gained and in economical utilization of the tonnage of feed. The lower grades have feeding possibilities based only on relatively low purchase prices. If bought at prices sufficiently below the better grades they may put on enough fat to raise the slaughter value enough to show a profit thru price enhancement, but not by pounds of gain or cheap utilization of feed. If bought cheaply enough, they may return a profit in conversion of cheap roughage.





As the cowman is the basic cattleman and the returns from his years of effort, care, attention and investment are the foundation of good times or bad in the cattle industry, he cannot under normal conditions afford to raise the lower-grade feeders. The wide price spread between the several grades—choice, good, medium and common—indicates the possibilities for loss if he does not choose wisely in all of his production operations. The feeder-cattle buyer, on the other hand, is merely a converter of raw products (unfinished cattle and corn or other concentrates) into finished articles (fat cattle and beef) and is therefore a manufacturer. He estimates final returns and compares them with present differences in price, as a guide to determine whether he should buy and feed better grade feeders or the poorer grades; and whether lightweight or heavyweight animals will consume his feeds with the greatest profit to him and the least financial risk.

More Money for Spots

Breeders of Spotted Poland China hogs will have an added incentive to show their good boars and sows at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka this year, because of the increased appropriation for the open and special classes. Heretofore the appropriation for open classes in this breed has been considerably less than was offered in some of the other breeds; but this year the total amount of money to be won by Spotted Poland China exhibitors will measure up well along with the other major classifications. The total premium money for Spotted breeders this year is \$1,043, compared with only \$343 in former years. A considerable part of this increase is due to a direct appropriation on the part of the management of the Kansas Free Fair. The management found the Spotted Poland China exhibitors were being paid less than some of the other breeds and voluntarily increased the fund for open classes. Then the American Spotted Poland China Record suggested a special classification which calls for \$400. The Fair Management assumed half the expense of the special premiums and the American Record the other half. It is expected that the increased appropriations for exhibitors will cause a heavy attendance of Spotted Poland China exhibitors at the Kansas Free Fair this year.

Picking a Weak One

"If ever I go lion hunting—"
"Yes, if ever you go lion hunting—"
"I'm going to make darned sure that the cat I'm up against is going to be one of those lions of least resistance."

 <p>The Topeka State Bank 44-55</p>	 <p>No. _____ Topeka, Kans.</p>
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	June 23, 1928 \$ 7.00
<u>Seven and no/100</u> Dollars	<u>Richard Roe</u>
 <p>The Topeka State Bank 44-55</p>	 <p>No. _____ Topeka, Kans.</p>
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	June 23, 1928 \$27.00
<u>Twenty Seven and no/100</u> Dollars	<u>Richard Roe</u>
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	\$30.00
<u>Thirty</u> Dollars	
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	\$36.00
<u>Thirty Six</u> Dollars	
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	\$8.00
<u>Eight and no/100</u> Dollars	
Pay to the order of <u>John Doe</u>	\$80.00
<u>Eighty and no/100</u> Dollars	

Checks Written With Ink May be Raised in Three Major Ways. To Avoid Trouble, Begin the Written Amount at the Extreme Left and Follow Closely With "and no-100" and a Heavy or Waved Line to the Word "Dollars." There May Be Numerous Variations of Each of These Major Changes. Most Checks Written With Pencil Can Be Raised

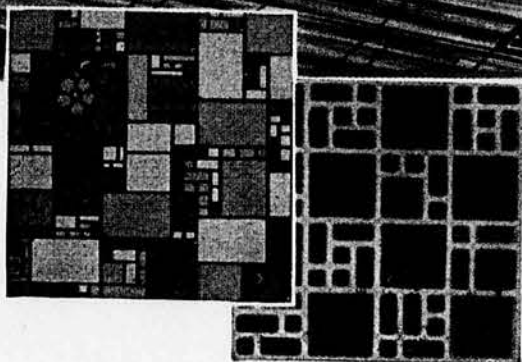
KITCHEN FLOORS ?

above all things they should be easy to keep clean

WRITES HAZEL DELL BROWN



RIGHT: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum, Pattern 845—a particularly practical and pretty design for hallway or kitchen.



LEFT: Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, Pattern 9002—in the popular handcraft tile design, suitable for any room in the house.

MANY of you can still remember (and it was not so long ago, either) when rag rugs or carpets covered the kitchen floor—if indeed there was any covering at all. In many cases it was the bare wood floor itself, ugly and splintery, and a slavey's job to scrub it!

Later, old-fashioned oilcloth came in. Oilcloth was not very practical, as it very soon wore out. But in spite of its faults, it had its virtues—it was easy to clean, and, after all, that is important.

Now-a-days, I think, nearly everyone has linoleum in the kitchen. It is perfectly suited for the purpose—not only is it easy to keep clean, but in addition, it is made in really pretty patterns and will give years of wear.

That is particularly true of Armstrong's Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs which are protected by the amazing new dirt-resisting Accolac finish. You will be just as pleased as I was, I am sure, when you first see this wonderful new lacquer-like surface. The rug illustrated is one of the new Armstrong patterns, No. 747—printed over genuine Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs
they wear and wear and wear

Armstrong's Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs with the new dirt-proof Accolac finish, as well as the cheaper Quaker-Felt Rugs, also with the Accolac finish, can be seen now in the stores. Ask to see the latest Armstrong designs.

For 10 cents in stamps, Mrs. Brown will send you a copy of her book, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration," beautifully illustrating in color the prettiest linoleum patterns. Write her a letter, too, describing your rooms and she will gladly suggest the most practical and attractive floor. Address: Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1029 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Look for this
CIRCLE A
trade-mark on
the burlap bag



for Economical Transportation



The New UTILITY TRUCK

Offering four speeds forward to meet every condition of road and load, equipped with powerful non-locking four-wheel brakes and incorporating numerous other advancements in design, this newest Chevrolet truck now provides for the farm a low-priced haulage unit of extremely wide utility.

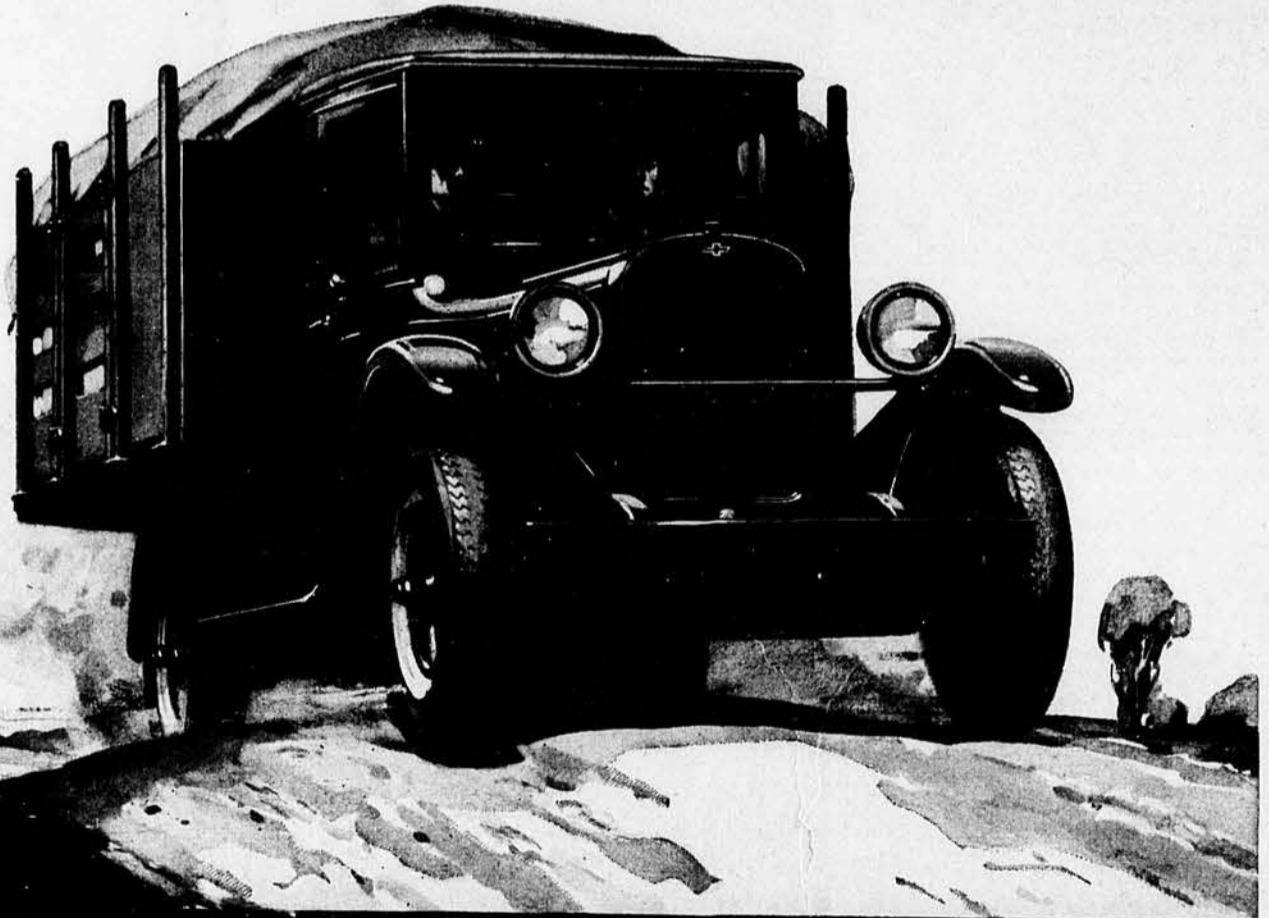
Front shock absorber springs—air bound seat cushions—ball bearing steering mechanism—a greatly increased braking area—a heavier front axle and new channel front bumper are additional improvements offered in the New Utility Truck. Depend-

able operation and road stability are assured by a powerful valve-in-head motor and by semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load. And outstanding features of convenience are its low loading height and generous road clearance.

Visit the nearest Chevrolet dealer for a thorough inspection of this remarkable new truck—available in a variety of body types for every existing farm requirement—and providing the world's lowest ton-mile cost for every conceivable type of hauling.

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

The New
UTILITY
TRUCK
\$520
Chassis Only
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



4 Speeds Forward 4 Wheel Brakes

Let's Reduce These Rural Fire Losses

More Than 150 Million Dollars' Worth of Hard Earned Farm Wealth Goes Up in Flames and Smoke Every 12 Months

By Albert L. Gale

IT IS not inconsistent with the facts to say that the rural fire waste in the United States constitutes a national crime demanding the serious attention of every person and institution so placed as to be in any degree influential in reducing the terrible life and property losses now suffered.

Accepted authorities are pretty well agreed that the annual farm property loss due to fire is not less than 150 million dollars. In naming this staggering figure we have the support of various private and semi-private sources of information, and we also have the authority of the Federal Government itself, one of whose departments names 150 millions of dollars as a conservative amount.

The same authorities agree substantially as to the life toll exacted in these costly fires, the number being not less than 3,500 a year, to say nothing of the thousands of injuries sustained.

Surely such stupendous destruction of life and wealth deserves to be classed as a national crime, especially in view of the fact that a large percentage of the loss total is due to criminal carelessness, and further in view of the fact that the crime of arson is the cause of a considerable portion.

Not Complete Coverage

It is to the advantage of every subscriber to have fire losses reduced, for the simple reason that these fire losses hurt every subscriber whether he has a fire or not, and for the other simple reason that no premium paid, however large, however complete the coverage, can entirely reimburse the loser. Therefore, in reducing farm fire losses, farmers are going to benefit to a far greater degree than anyone else, because the ultimate losers are the property owners themselves, including insured and uninsured. Do not forget that the insurance companies pay losses with money collected from those who lose and those who do not. And the greater the losses, the more the companies must collect from all. So

we see that fire is a waste under any conceivable circumstance, and he who helps to reduce that waste is performing a real public service.

More has been said in recent months about rural fire prevention than about rural fire protection, altho it must be admitted that preparation for fighting fires that start despite precautions is as important as trying to keep fires from starting.

Real Prevention a Need

But, obviously, fire prevention is the first thing to be considered, for the reason that so large a number of the fires reported need never to have occurred if the occupants of the property had exercised due care.

Under this heading, carelessness embraces many an oversight; such as failure to have buildings equipped with lightning rods, or failure to see that rods are properly installed; failure to construct chimneys and flues properly, or failure to keep them in good repair; failure to exercise precaution when storing hay, damp hay being the cause of many a spontaneous combustion fire; failure to prevent the children from playing with matches; failure to enforce rules against smoking in barns; failure to properly handle gasoline, lanterns, lamps, and other materials and utensils which, when carelessly handled, easily cause fire.

The matter of location of farm buildings is most important. For is it not as important that a group of buildings be so placed as to prevent the spread of fire from one to another as it is that the same buildings be properly planned and erected? The farmer's risk is double that of the city man, for the reason that his business establishment and his home are in one place. A bad fire may destroy both within an hour. The city man seldom faces such a hazard. The location of buildings with due consideration for prevailing winds, water supply, and other conditions, is a modern science.

By fire protection as against fire prevention, we mean preparation for fighting fires that do get started. The most extreme care and precaution will not always prevent fire. When it becomes impossible to prevent a blaze, then, what is the chief requirement? Is it not adequate preparation for protecting lives and property in the form of modern fire-fighting methods?

Under the heading of first-aid equipment fall those extinguishers, large and small, and other apparatus kept on the farm, by means of which the farmer may immediately attack a threatening fire. Every farm home should have such extinguishers in convenient places. Every barn should be so equipped. Then there are small outfits of apparatus which thousands of farmers can easily afford to have.

Having fortified himself for fighting fire as an individual or as a family, the farmer cannot afford to stop there. The extinguisher and the small apparatus will stop many a fire, but no property owner can afford to take chances. While the owner of the property is at work extinguishing the blaze if he can, he should be in position to know that a telephone call will start toward his place an organized fire department from some nearby community.

So we have the double fire protection idea for the modern farmer: first-aid equipment for the home and the other buildings on the place, and membership in a rural fire department stationed in and operated from a village, town, or city sufficiently near to insure a reasonably quick run to the scene of the fire.

To Punish the Guilty

I now come to a subject which has been more or less soft-pedaled by many in authority, but which is now being approached and handled without gloves. And why not? No honest reader is going to take offense at what may be said about the incendiary, and many

a guilty man may be apprehended and brought to the bar of justice if we do our duty in dealing with that arch foe to society, the man who burns his own property for dishonest gain, or the property of another for revenge.

It is no doubt true that many an incendiary might have been run down if his neighbors had "told what they knew" or suspected about him. There needs to be an awakened public conscience in this matter. The property owner whose moral sense is so stunted as not to realize what a crime arson really is must be aroused to its dastardly significance. The criminal who does fully understand must be frightened, if possible. And the honest man must be shown that he owes it to his family, his community, and himself to give to the authorities any information which may result in punishing the guilty.

A shocking number of farm fires owe their origin to the crimes of arson and incendiaryism. Insurance rates might be lowered if this particular cause of fire were substantially reduced. Insurance rates might be lowered if farm fire prevention and fire protection were of vital concern to every farmer. And such rates will be lowered, without doubt, whenever the educational work now in progress and in prospect results in such a reduction of farm fire losses as to justify such action.

But the mere price of insurance is not the big question, from the farmer's side of the case or from the public side. Fire is wanton waste. There is no way of paying for it in full. Payment of an insurance policy cannot reimburse the loser for the loss of his time, the loss of things of much sentimental but little intrinsic value, or the loss of labor and raw wealth which went into the property destroyed. And surely no insurance adjustment ever paid for the real loss sustained when a human life was snuffed out.

Therefore, it is bigger than any materialistic phase which the subject may assume. This is a matter of sentiment, of economic substance that goes beyond temporal remuneration.

Risks a Third of His Land to Cow Feed

COWS are willing workers regardless of where they are, if they only get the right kind of treatment. They fit in with most any combination, be it on the wheat farm or some place where the agricultural program is highly diversified.

W. A. Baird, Shawnee county, chose to tie in with cows and potatoes. That is the big reason he can make the 57 acres he has under cultivation pay. In all he has 115 acres. "I've told men around here in the Kaw Valley," he said, "that we can use one-third of our land for cow feed, and grow as many potatoes on two-thirds of the land as we now produce on all of it. And it will be a safer, better way to farm. Potatoes and cows make a good combination. They work well together. The cows build up the land as well as the income." To say the least, a third of the land to cow feed this year might have held down production of potatoes so that the market would have been high enough to pay the cost of production.

Something like 17 or 18 acres go in potatoes each year and the yield will average 150 to 200 bushels an acre. But some of the land has made as high as 400 bushels and Mr. Baird is a member of the 400-bushel potato club sponsored by the college. He pulped the stumps out of his land, farmed two years to corn, then to truck crops, put it in grass, then back to cabbage and truck and to potatoes. It was following this for the first time that the best acre in a 10-acre patch produced the 400 bushels. The land had been manured heavily along thru the years.

There is no definite rotation fol-

lowed on this small farm, but the combination works in plenty of fertility. Rye, vetch and cowpeas are pastured off and plowed under. The milkers are kept out on the land most of the time.

The idea of a one-crop plan didn't appeal to Baird, even in the Kaw Valley, which makes one think of potatoes first thing. He thought he would feel more secure with cows—and he does. He made his start in the dairy end with two or three cows and a patched-up hay shed for their shelter. And that shed served for quite a while. The cows had to pay their way, be-

cause it wasn't Baird's idea that a dairy herd should be built up at the expense of his potatoes, or anything else he might grow on his well-cultivated acres.

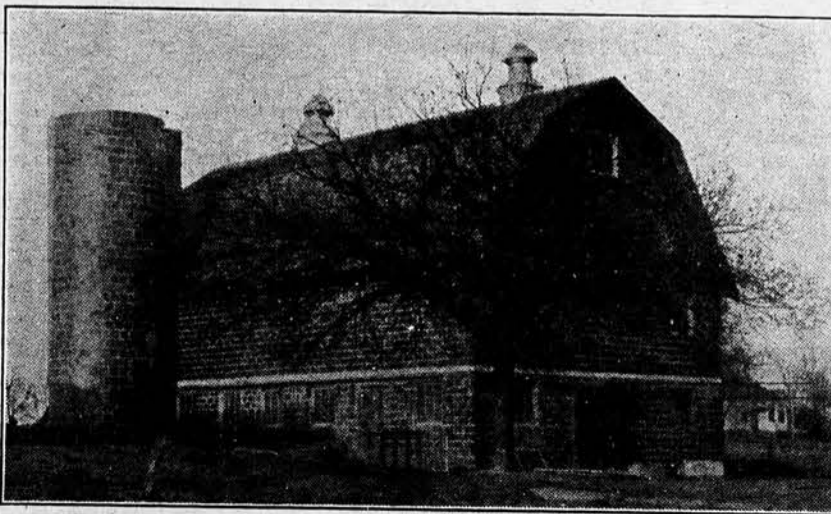
Today there is plenty of evidence out on his place at the edge of Topeka that the cows have paid their way. Instead of two or three animals of questionable blood lineage and milk production, there is a fine herd of 22 steady, profitable producers. Most of the animals are Jerseys. It is a fine thing to see them lined up in their up-to-the-minute quarters, where clean-

liness and sanitation are the rule. The made-over hay shed served its time as dairy headquarters, and in that time the cows justified the erection of the new, modern barn. It is 36 by 62½ feet, has concrete floors and gutters that are kept clean, neat steel stanchions for 24 head and two pens. The barn is of concrete and tile, second floor and all, so it is absolutely fire proof. And fire prevention on a farm means something.

Feed bins are handy so the least amount of time and labor will be required for the milkers. The feed and litter carriers make quick work of their jobs. Up in the loft there is room for 75 tons of loose hay, and around the outside edges of the loft floor are trap doors 30 inches by 4 feet, thru which the hay is dumped. Of course, it lands right in front of the cows at a single handling. A silo with a capacity of 100 tons, and attached at one end of the new dairy barn for convenience, is considered and is proving to be one of the important factors in economical milk production. Mr. Baird's experience is another good example, proving that cows will respond with a profit on any farm where they are given a chance.

We don't know that we'd pick a Bolshevik as a bridge partner, but if we ever get lost in the neighborhood of the North Pole we'd like to have a few of 'em around.

Oil men are working on a new code of ethics, according to a report. This will replace the old one, "Don't Get Caught," which several of the boys violated recently.



The New Brick and Tile Dairy Barn, Entirely Fire Proof, That Houses Baird's Herd of Jerseys. This Phase of Farm Work Was Started in a Meager Way and Paid Enough to Justify Expansion

What Shall I Cook in September?

Let's Enjoy Vegetables While We Have Them Fresh From the Garden

IT WAS with a slight shock that I trailed listlessly into Ruth's breezy kitchen and found her preparing dinner for the men as if she really enjoyed it. I thought it must be an optical illusion or she was wearing her "Sunday smile." Surely no one enjoyed cooking during these last hot days.

Ruth was making a salad. A real spring vegetable salad, using crisp 4-inch cucumbers with the centers scooped out, a little finely shredded cabbage, a few rings of bright red radish and the meat of rosy tomatoes. "The season when we cannot procure fresh green vegetables is long," Ruth told me, "and there will be several months when we will have to content ourselves with canned goods, so just as long as I can get fresh cucumbers, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, radishes and tomatoes, my salads will be made from these health-giving foods." For these salads she uses the old fashioned sour cream dressings.

Her way of preparing carrots and green peas was not new to me, but it was to several of the men, and proved such a favorite that I am passing it on. The carrots were pared, cut in sticks and cooked with an equal amount of peas. They were thickened slightly, salted and peppered to taste and seasoned with butter.

She serves tomatoes twice daily, usually raw, either sliced or in salad but once in a while she cooks them. Following is one of her favorite ways of cooking them. A casserole is filled half full of sliced, ripe tomatoes. These were salted, peppered and covered with a layer of grated cheese. Then another layer of the sliced tomatoes was put in, seasoned and covered with another layer of grated cheese. This was then placed in a hot oven and baked until the tomatoes were done and the cheese well browned. Sometimes, for variety, she added cold minced ham.

One of Ruth's favorite autumn desserts that has also become a favorite with my family is hot baked apple roll. For this, make a rich biscuit dough. Roll to 1/2 inch thickness, and cover with 4 apples, pared and sliced. Roll like a jelly roll and cut in slices an inch thick. Make a sirup by boiling together 1 1/2 cups sugar and 1 1/2 cups water in a deep bread pan. Lay the sliced apple roll in the hot sirup, put a dot of butter on top of each roll, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are tender—about half an hour. Serve with rich milk. This is truly delicious.

Ruth uses her left-over vegetables from dinner to make vegetable cakes to be served with tomato sauce for supper. Mix 2 cups mashed potatoes with a minced onion, an egg and 2 cups cold boiled cab-

THE return of school time and dinner buckets brings interest again to center upon sandwiches. There are as many possibilities for variety in sandwiches as there are kinds of foods, but often one is at loss as to just how to make a certain combination. No doubt your neighbor somewhere in the state has the recipe you would like to have. The Contest Editor will help you. Send your recipes to her with suggestions of the sandwich recipes you would like to have. From the recipes submitted and with your suggestions she will select about 15 of the very best and have them mimeographed so that everyone may have a copy. If you wish a copy send a 2-cent stamp with your original letter. Address your letters to Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be prizes of \$3 each for the best two recipes and \$1 for each recipe we can use. Contest closes September 11.

bage minced fine. Other left over vegetables or cereals may be added if desired. Season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Form into little cakes, lay in a baking pan, dot with bits of butter and place in a quick oven until lightly browned. Serve hot with a sauce made by boiling together 2 cups tomato juice, a teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste and butter the size of a walnut. When boiling add a teaspoon flour mixed with enough water to make a paste.

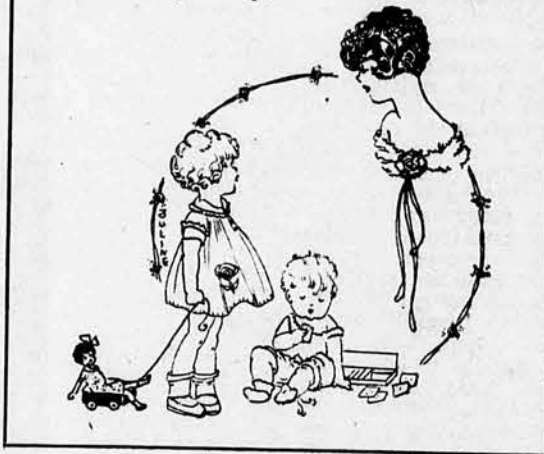
Register Your Fitter Family

PROUD of your family? Where are there parents who do not believe in their hearts, that their families are superior? The Fitter Families contest held during the fair, September 10 to 15 offers opportunity to check up on your family, to find out just where it stands as compared with the average and if it is not up to par, to find out what can be done about it.

Those who repeat the examination after having taken it on previous years will be glad to meet their old friends, Drs. Axtel and Axtel, founders of the Axtel hospital at Newton, who have undertaken permanent direction of medical examinations.

By Nelle Portrey Davis

MARY ANN SAYS: All things date before and after with me. Before the children came—and after. The two periods are very different. In the "before period" I always cleaned house on Friday, leaving Saturday for specials—baking, a trip uptown perhaps, or little odds and ends that I wanted to do—in a clean house. Those days are gone—temporarily. In the "after period" the piece-meal system works best. I divide the house into groups and give a day to a group trying to go over the house during the week. In this way, I can keep all the work fairly well up-to-date, and find some time to rest a bit—and play with the children. Houses can be cleaned on future days when the merry laughter of my children and the patter of their little feet are memories—for babies will grow up.



The Fitter Families Cottage which formerly held a conspicuous place, has been moved to the corner back of the agricultural building on Euclid avenue where those who take the examinations will find less distraction and more quiet. The building has also been enlarged so that it will be possible to handle a larger enrollment, and it will not require so much time to complete examinations.

In addition to the satisfaction of knowing how your family stands, a bronze plaque will be presented by the American Eugenics Society, to the family scoring highest in each class, and every individual who does not score below "B" in any of the 10 units of the examination will receive a bronze medal, presented by Senator Arthur Capper.

Registration for this examination may still be made. Send your application to Mrs. James H. Whipple, Assistant Superintendent of the Eugenics Department, 708 Sumner, Topeka, Kan.

The Baby's Corner

BY MRS. 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.

MAYBE you think that only pigs and chickens are kept in pens, but sometimes a baby is kept in a pen. I have a pen of my very own and mother keeps me in it much of the time these busy days. She says it is the only place that she can put me and know that I will stay and be safe since I have been creeping.

This little pen of mine is about 40 inches square. The sides of it are like the sides of my little bed with the spindles close together so that I cannot get my head caught between them and too, the sides are high enough so that I cannot fall out when I stand up and lean against them. My pen has a floor which is mounted at the corners on casters. These make it easy to move around and also keep the floor of my pen about 2 inches from the floor of the room. This will keep me out of the draft on the floor in cold weather.

Another nice thing about the pen is that it folds up so that it can easily be moved from one room to another. When the days are nice and warm and mother is working in the yard she takes my pen out in the shade of a big tree. I watch the leaves and chickens move about and have such a good time. She says the fresh air is good for me and sometimes in the mornings and late afternoons when the sun is not too hot she puts me right in the sunshine. When she does this she says, "Now you are getting your sun bath." She thinks the pen



Mrs. Page

gives the best way for a baby to get an airing because it keeps him from getting dirt, leaves, sticks or anything of that sort in his mouth and yet he gets exercise out in the open.

Mother told Daddy that a baby pen like mine is one of the most wonderful things there is to help make caring for the creeping and toddling youngster easier on the mother. I like my pen pretty well too, altho sometimes I cry a little when she first puts me in it because it keeps me from finding the curious little things that my brother drops on the floor and forgets to pick up.

Baby Mary Louise.

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.

Another Way with Tomatoes

TO CAN tomatoes whole without cold packing them, scald and peel the tomatoes, being careful to use only sound tomatoes. Have water enough to cover tomatoes boiling, and salted. Use a teaspoon salt to a quart. Drop in a few at a time so as not to stop the boiling process. Let them boil just long enough to heat thru. Pack in jars with plenty of juice and seal while hot. A little sugar will add to the flavor. Do not try to heat too many at once.

Lane County.

Mrs. R. E. McGaugh.

Delicious Cottage Cheese

ADD as much hot water to the clabber as you have clabber milk; stir a minute or two. Pour off whey then put in a colander to finish draining. When drained, salt to taste and add sweet or sour cream and sprinkle with pepper. Making cheese in this way, one avoids the danger of getting it too hot as is so often done when whey is cooked over the fire.

Neosho County.

Anna Cross.

Felts Again This Fall

CHARMING hats with distinctive touches of hand trimming so much in vogue this fall can easily be made at home. The two delightful models shown here are tangible evidence. They may be ordered from our fancywork department, ready made so that you need only to shape the brim to become your face and add the touches of hand work.



No. 496

No. 496 comes only in black, trimmed in blue felt with embroidery to be done in blue and black.

The hat shown at right may be had in green, red, purple, blue, grey, rose, black, dark blue or tan with trimmings in harmonizing colors.

Either of the hats shown may be had in 21 or 23 inch head size. Price of either, which includes floss for embroidering, is \$1. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Capturing Lemon Seeds

BY FAYE C. PROUSE

INEVER leave lemon and orange seeds swimming about in drinks perchance to lodge in some one's throat. Instead of straining the juice to remove them, I squeeze the seeds with the juice into a bowl. The seeds collect in the bottom of the dish but migrate when one attempts to fish them out. If you stir in the sugar, it settles to the bottom of the dish and the seeds come to the top. Then it is easy to get every seed with a spoon.



NOWADAYS
 The Frock for Morning Wear
 Must be **GOOD LOOKING**



2571—When a friend drops in for a morning chat, how nice it is to have a delightful little morning dress like this one to slip on. Is very charming made up in printed linen, or gingham. Tailored collar, tight cuffs and straight band down the front of the dress are of contrasting color. Buttons trim the full front length. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3003—Clever little sports dress cut on slender lines. The blouse is cut to give the hips a snug fit and flat plaits trim the sides of the center front. Neck is cut square with shawl collar, forming a scarf tie. This model makes up very delightfully in woolen material for early fall. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2987—Be chic and wear such dresses as this in your kitchen. Your style should be as good in the kitchen as on the street, for you have to meet people both places. The hipline is broken by a band which is trimmed with a button and false buttonhole over the box plaits on either side of the skirt front. Collar fits very snugly and a ribbon tie can be worn with it. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3046—An unusual style is featured here in a combination of figured and plain colored material. Sleeves have wide band and cuff of plain material. Hipline is swathed and is of the plain color. The tie arrangement is clever, trimming the full length of the blouse, fastening with a buckle right in front, and extending down to the bottom of

the dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2334—The tailored house dress is very smart, and this one is especially lovely for the slightly stout figure who wishes to conceal her stoutness. Has a deep V-neck which reaches to the waistline with inserted vestee. Collar folds back in revers with tailored effect. The collar and cuffs are of contrasting figured material. Dress is one-piece and made on perfectly straight lines. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

2707—For the housewife who wants an especially straight line dress, this should be her choice. It is molded around the hips, giving it a becoming snugness, and the skirt gradually

flares until at the hem it is quite full. Collar forms a scarf tie. The style is so smart one would not think of its being so simple to make. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3023—If you enjoy being well dressed while doing your housework, this morning frock will surely appeal to you. Inverted plaits in the skirt are shown below attractive patch pockets. Collar fits well around the neck and is bound with a band of contrasting plain material. Short sleeves are trimmed with a band of contrasting material also, and pockets have the same band, with a tiny ruffle of the material. For this dress you may select material from the attractive prints and gingham. Designed in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



There are 23 objects in this picture the names of which begin with C. How many of them can you find? 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.

Dorothy Has a Bantam Hen

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I have light hair and blue eyes. For pets I have two dogs and a Bantam hen. My dogs' names are Trixie and Ring. My Bantam hen's name is Henny-Penny. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Harold and Florence. I am always glad when the Kansas Farmer comes so I can read the boys' and girls' letters. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Radium, Kan. Dorothy Talbott.

Likes to Live on Farm

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Centennial school. My teacher's name this fall will be Mr. Schmit. For pets I have two dogs and a cat that is 5 years old and three kittens. The dogs' names are Pal and Joe. Joe is deaf and blind in one eye. When he was a pup a mule kicked him. He is 14 years old and Pal is about 5 or 6 years old. We have a combine and a caterpillar tractor. I like to ride on the combine and on the truck. When the men haul the wheat I like to ride on the caterpillar. I like to live on the farm better than in the city. I have four sisters and two brothers. Their

names are Emmett, Bernard, Madonna, Frances and Margaret. Emmett is 11 years old and in the seventh grade, Margaret is 17 years old, Frances is 19 years old and Madonna is 21 and Bernard is 23. Julia Buckman, Newton, Kan.



When Ed Newberry's Goat Catches a Kid on Roller Skates, That Kid is Due for a Fast Ride—

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to school at Blue Ridge. My teacher's name for next year is Miss Cole. We live on a 400-acre farm. I have two sisters and two

brothers. My sisters' names are Clev and Helen. My brothers' names are Harvey and Richard. For pets I have a dog named Reno. He will ride in the little wagon. I had my picture taken with him in the wagon, and I was pulling it. I have a pony named Dick and 10 ducks. My birthday is August 18. Has anyone a birthday on the same day? I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Wilma Sigle, Waldo, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

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1. A consonant; 2. A preposition; 3. Respect; 4. Roebuck; 5. The fourth letter in the word Florida.

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.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 7 years old and in the fourth grade. I stay with my Aunt Anna part of the time. I have two sisters. For pets I have a cat. It's name is Rosabell. I have a little hound named Brownie. I also have a pig. His name is Cricket and a calf named Country Jim. I have three dolls, one bear, and a little red scooter. We have a pony. I like to ride horseback. Will some of the girls and boys write to me?

Wakeeney, Kan. Alberta Mangold.

To Keep You Guessing

What is a good thing to put on a bald head? A hat.
 What is the only pain of which every one makes light? A window pane.
 When is coffee like the earth? When it is ground.
 What table do schoolboys dislike? The multiplication table.
 Why is a horse the most sympathetic of animals? Because he always listens to a cry of woe (whoa).
 Why is a king like a book? Because of his pages.
 When is butter like Irish children? When it is little Pats.

When should you lose your temper? When it is a bad one.
 When is a lady's dress like a chair? When it is sat in (satin.)

There Are Six of Us

I am 6 years old and in the second grade. I have blue eyes and light hair. I have three brothers and two sisters. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me. Plains, Kan. Audrey Dodd.

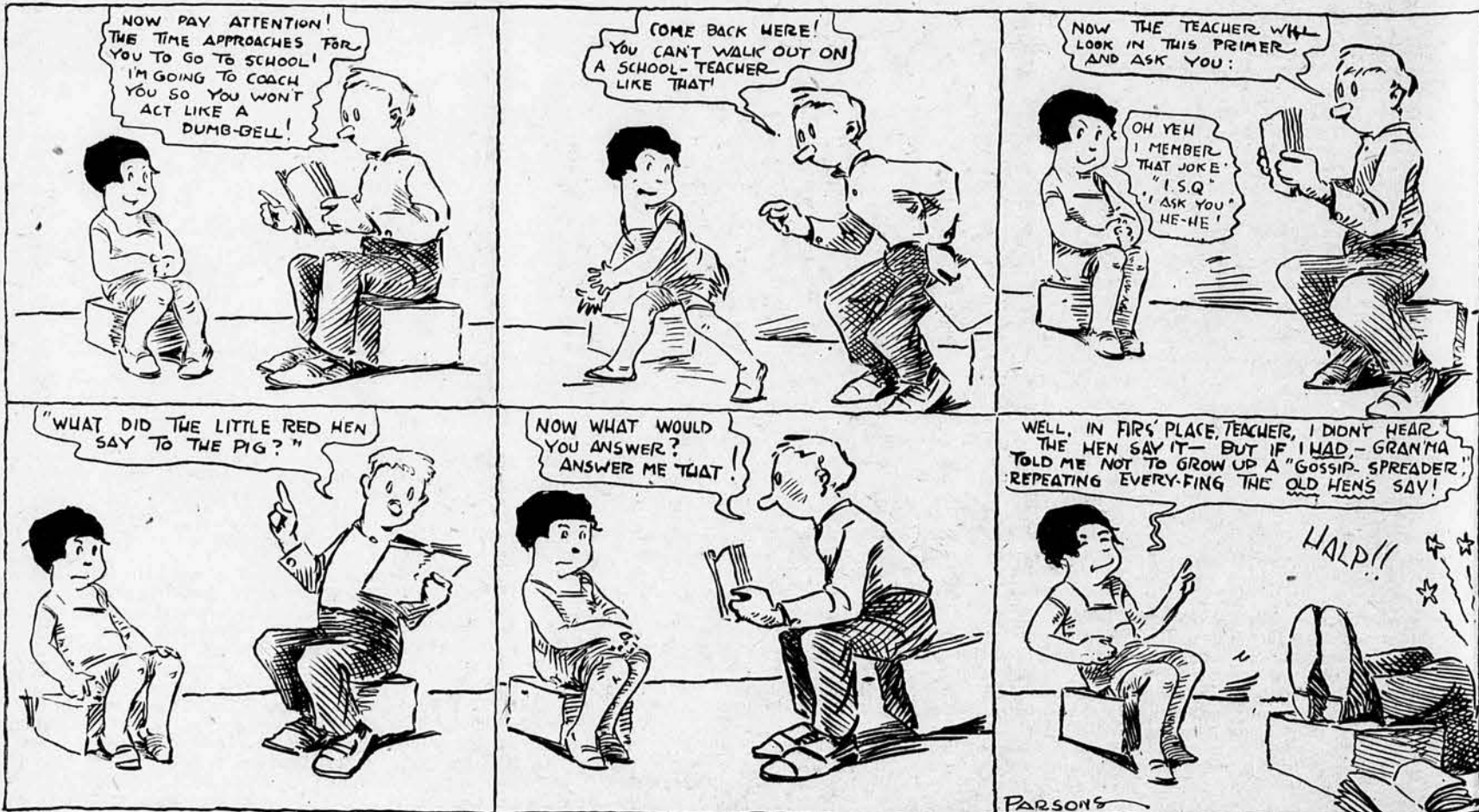


This is a snapshot of Ivera Donna-gene Johnson, Windom, Kan., with her pets. She is 3 years old. She likes her dolls, but she likes Old Biddy and Kitty better.

Goes to Elk Creek School

I am 13 years old and will be in the eighth grade next year. My teacher will be Mrs. Cowan. I go to Elk Creek school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Dean, Glenn and Hazel. My brothers are sophomores in high school and my sister is in the fourth grade. We live 1 mile from high school and 1 1/2 miles from the Elk Creek school. For pets I have a dog named Lindy and a cat named Dolly. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Long Island, Kan. Pearl Bessie Cary.



The Hoovers—Some of Gran'ma's Good Advice



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

If You Have Tuberculosis You Need Rest, Good Food and a Hopeful Environment

SO MANY Kansans live in California that the state is riddled with "Kansas Colonies," and when they observe Kansas Day business is practically dead. That grows out of the fact that the state knows how to advertise, and has spent lots of effort and money to get our folks out there. But California keeps its "Stop" sign permanently fixed against certain classes, whether from Kansas or where-soever. I have on my desk a poster just received from the California State Board of Health. It says:

If Traveling for Health Take Notice. Tuberculosis demands rest, food, fresh air and peace of mind. This may not mean a change of climate. California has no public institutions with free care for non-residents. With funds to live a year, come, but do not rely on finding light work for support. The State Board of Health warns you, because it wishes to spare you homesickness and suffering from financial strain. Bureau of Tuberculosis California State Board of Health

Your first reaction to this warning is the bitter feeling that a state so warm in its invitation to our active citizens is in pretty small business to deny its wonderful climate to those who may have especial need of it. So I am writing this piece to tell you that the warning is all right and really is for your own good. Climate is one of the helpful things in fighting tuberculosis, but it is among the least helpful. Far more important are rest, good food, a hopeful environment and absolute freedom from worry. You cannot get well lacking these essentials, but so far as climate is concerned cures from tuberculosis are made in every state in this country. I can give you ample evidence that people get well from tuberculosis in Kansas every year. You can do it, too!

Better See a Doctor

Do you know of any way to cure the itch, the kind that forms little water blisters? Is it a skin or blood disease? Have had it for five years and tried a number of remedies. It disappears for a time and then comes back. H. B.

You make a serious mistake in trusting to guesswork about the diagnosis of skin diseases. No one can tell without careful examination. You should have a good doctor determine whether this is the disease known as "scabies" or by the laity "Seven Year Itch." If it is, there is a safe cure in the thoro use of sulfur ointment, and the doctor will tell you just how to apply it and thus cure yourself.

Send a Stamped Envelope

L. T. L. In a family paper like ours, read by all ages and sexes including children, we cannot discuss every problem of health. It is possible that you have what you call the "bad disease," but I am by no means sure. If still suffering my earnest advice is that you consult a reliable physician at home and ask him to undertake the treatment. You will either get your mind relieved or get a chance at proper treatment. A stamped envelope for reply will bring a personal letter.

'Tis a Simple Operation

Please tell me what a cataract is. Can it be cured by medicine? If an operation is done is it serious? C. D.

Cataract is a condition in which the lens of the eye becomes opaque and no longer reflects light. Many attempts have been made to cure by medicine, but without marked success. The operation for cataract is simple. It does not even require a general anesthetic. After the lens is removed the patient is fitted with proper glasses and usually gets excellent results.

Get a Physical Examination

I have a nervous derangement of the stomach caused from intestinal flu a year ago. My stomach is nervous all the time when it is full. I am a man 33 years old and feel fine outside of that. I have a good appetite. I cannot do any work. I am nervous, and those nerves ache. What would be your advice to do toward doctoring for this trouble? Have I still got the flu? W. R.

I will not say there is no such thing

as "nervous derangement of the stomach," but it is a rare condition. Usually such troubles are more imaginary than otherwise. After your influenza you should have had rest in bed until fully recovered. Then you would have been fit for work. The probability is that you can work all right now if you will summon strength of mind to overcome the delusion that you cannot. If it is not a delusion but a real weakness, it means a serious lesion of some organ—perhaps the heart. To settle that, you must have a physical examination from head to foot.

Doniphan Has Some Fruit

Eight thousand crates of blackberries were shipped out of Wathena, in Doniphan county, on the railroads this year. Some have also been trucked

away. At Troy the crop was light and so much of it was taken away by trucks that it is practically impossible to form an estimate of the total.

Fifteen carloads of tomatoes have been shipped from Troy. So many of the tomato growers sell to a co-operative association in St. Joseph that it is not known what the entire crop is. Shipping of tomatoes at Wathena has been relatively light due to the number of growers who are members of the St. Joseph association.

Grape shipping is under way, the Moore's Early being the first variety to come on the market. An equal of last year's crop, which was the best in years, is forecast by shippers and growers. More than 100 carloads were then shipped from Doniphan county.

To Be Sure of Success

BY JOHN J. BARNHILL
Cowley County

As I am a reader of your valuable farm paper I wish to thank you for your compliment in the recent issue, that you gave Cowley county. The only thing wrong is that you failed to give this county all of what is due it. If you will allow me to make a statement for the benefit of people that are looking for a real dairy country, I will say that I have been over 18 different states and this is the best dairy

country I have ever seen. There is better grass and more of it and we can raise any kind of a crop that is needed for the dairy cow and we have good markets both at home and abroad. I am in the dairy business on a small scale, milk only 11 cows. During June we sold 60 gallons of cream and 328 gallons of new milk to the cheese factory at Winfield. They come and get it every morning. I ship the cream to two different places in Missouri. The cream netted us \$71.88 and the milk \$43.07, besides we fed seven calves. The milk and cream for the month netted us \$114.95.

There is plenty of grass here for any man who wants to go in the dairy business. I make this statement because I think it might help some poor man who is willing to work. However, I haven't anything to sell.

Last winter I fed six calves skim-milk. I sold them to a man by the name of George Hall for \$400. We feed our calves all winter.

In conclusion I will say that any man who will work can take a few cows, a few sows and a bunch of hens and take care of them and he is sure of success and a good living.

A Mexican arrested by the police in New York was found to be unarmed. It was enough to arouse any policeman's suspicions.

Where Can You Beat This

Oldfield

Firestone Built

Guarantee?

IT can't be done. No tire can be guaranteed for more than its life. That's the guarantee you get with Oldfields. No limit on time. No limit on mileage. These strongest, toughest, most durable of standard tires are absolutely guaranteed against any and all defects in material and workmanship—guaranteed perfect in quality for the life of the tire—or you get a new tire, paying only for the perfect mileage run.

Match Oldfield Tires against any and all standard tires at any price—match them for mileage, for toughness, for traction in mud, for durability under country driving conditions—and no standard tire in the world gives a better account of itself, for every dollar of its low cost.

Buy Oldfield Tires now at the lowest prices on record. Oldfields were once called "the rich man's tire"—motorists gladly paid an extra price for the extra quality. But today—with all the resources of Firestone back of them—and with the economy of distribution through 30,000 Firestone dealers—you can buy Oldfield Tires anywhere at below the market!

Here are prices that speak for themselves! First quality, long mileage tires are now sold at prices like these:

30 x 3 1/2 CORD	\$6.55	29 x 4.40/21 BALLOON	\$7.80
31 x 5.25/21 BALLOON	\$13.90		

COURIER
Firestone Built

—the generously oversized, husky Firestone-built leader of the medium price field—gives long service and comfortable riding on country roads. Look at these prices:

30 x 3 1/2 CORD	\$5.55
29 x 4.40/21 BALLOON	\$6.70
31 x 5.25/21 BALLOON	\$10.95

AIRWAY
Firestone Built

Greatest bargains ever offered in low price field for small cars. Firestone concentrates on two sizes—that's why you get so much quality at lowest prices in history:

30 x 3 1/2 CORD	\$4.20
29x4.40/21 BALLOON	\$5.25

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... Harvey Firestone

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

CAN you beat this man? The Romans beat him with clubs, but in the long run he beat them. Nothing stops him. He no sooner gets back from one exhausting journey than he starts on another. One partner fails him and he takes another. People with whom he works are sometimes faithless, and many of those whom he teaches are treacherous, but he never yields to disgust. He never acquires the going-South habit, either. I mean the habit of going South in the winter, where they drink mineral water for their health, play golf and avoid drafts.

All of us can get an enthusiasm which lasts for a time. But the kind that endures is the kind that counts. Some folks are always getting a new enthusiasm, which lasts about as long as the shine on a new car, and then they are after another. So they hop from one novelty to another. But a passion that endures is a very different thing. Great genius seems to have this passionate devotion to its particular field. Leonardo Da Vinci, for instance, the painter, would mount the scaffolding early in the morning, and work until the approach of night, and in the interest of painting he forgot both food and drink, his biographer tells us. Of Dr. Thomas Arnold, an English educator, it was said by one of his pupils, "What stirred us was a sympathetic thrill, caught from a spirit that was earnestly at work in the world." Sometimes akin to this, but of greater depth, was the attitude of Jesus when he said, "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me," and Paul said of himself, "For me to live is Christ." All this, of course is very high ground. No one can mount to such an altitude at one effort. We get there slowly, unless we get there by a burst of spiritual vision, as now and then one does. But usually such a person has long been in preparation for such an experience.

It may be interesting right here to suggest what modern psychology has to say on this subject. In a remarkable article, "The Psychology of Power," by Dr. J. A. Hadfield, of England, he indicates that the unusual energy of some people is not necessarily due to their being of greatly superior strength, but to the fact that these persons become channels of energy. Power flows thru them. They are not merely receptacles for it. Such people are so engrossed in their favorite work that they forget themselves, and thus become transmitters of power, like the copper wire which transmits the electric current. Says Doctor Hadfield, "We are not merely receptacles but channels of energy. Life and power are not so much contained in us, as they course thru us." That, of course, was precisely what happened in the case of Jesus, and in the case of Paul. They were carriers of life and energy to others.

Paul went to Berea, and found the people there much more receptive to his message than those in other cities had been. They "were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind." What a congregation that must have been! Nobody went to sleep. Nobody got up and walked out because the church was too cold.

Some towns or villages are so much easier fields for religious workers than others. What Paul found in regard to Berea is as true now of some towns as it was then. Some communities are notoriously hard fields of labor. Others are easier. The differences that create these conditions are, of course, many. But often the main cause goes away back to the founding of the community, and relates to the type of people who gave it its start. Here is a town that has always been a hard one in which to do religious work. Looking back, we find it was established by free thinkers who had no use for the church, and for some reason the town seems never to have fully outgrown that bad beginning. Here is another town which enjoys unusually strong Christian influences. The churches are in good condition, and religious work has always had a large measure of success. Upon a little investigating, we find this town to have been settled

by earnest Christian pioneers, and the flavor of their lives seems to be still in the community.

Of course, one would not want to say that an unhappy start could not be corrected later, in a community, the same as in an individual life. It can be, but often it isn't. Another factor which makes for a good religious soil are a few earnest Christians' lives. Sometimes one person who has lived to advanced years in a town, and is known to be of consistent and sincere Christian experience, will sweeten the entire community. There may have been a saint or two like this in Berea, where Paul went. The white flower of a stainless life throws its perfume a long way. Character is infectious.

Lesson for September 2—Paul, Organizer of Churches, Acts 17:1-15, Rom. 15:18-20. Golden Text—Psalm 119:130.

Frey's Trio Paid Him

(Continued from Page 3)

Advice from the college is followed closely in all of the farm work. Mr. Frey moved to his present location so the children could go to college and live at home, but he admits readily that he has been something of a student of the college himself and that he always gets the information he requests. It is worth mentioning that Mr. Frey sells as many as 13,000 setting eggs a season, getting \$5 a hundred or \$40 for a thousand.

There are a lot of interesting features about the Frey farm and about the man. He has some interesting comment to make regarding a comparison of conditions in this country and foreign countries. Not so long ago he toured Europe, visiting eight countries including Germany, France, England, Holland, Belgium, Jersey Island, Denmark and Sweden. He has all the respect in the world for other peoples and their modes of living, but his foreign visit made him considerably more optimistic about our conditions. "Talk all you wish about foreign countries," he said. "But they haven't a thing on us in farming methods. Their marketing situation is not so diversified as ours. That is one reason they make a go of it." One thing that interested him particularly was the amount of up-to-date, American-made machinery and equipment in use across the water. And there was contrast, also, as along with the modern reapers he saw grain cradles in operation.

Livestock Units Are Hub

(Continued from Page 3)

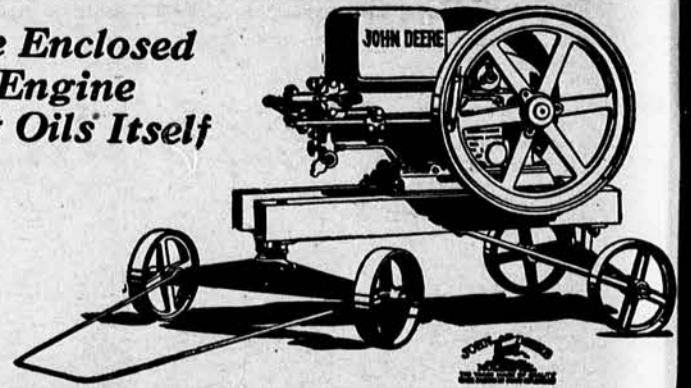
—and concerning the best marketing methods. He makes the marketing end a matter of study, the same as the production end. He has a well-planned program to follow and keeps records on what he accomplishes.

Corn and sorghum silage is used extensively, the sorghum for this crop being planted right in with the corn. Sometimes a little corn is hogged down. All cattle are pastured on corn stalks but they are filled up on silage before they are turned out. "That is the reason I put up my two silos," Mr. Charles said. "I used to lose a good many cattle from corn stalk poisoning, perhaps 15 to 20 head a season. But since I have had the silos I haven't had these losses. After they get the silage I can open the gates and forget them, and never have a poisoned cow. This is good for the stock and for the land as well."

The Charles home is strictly modern and very comfortable. The farm is visited by hundreds of folks every year who go there to fish, gather berries and have an outing. There seem to be no restrictions on the place for folks who conduct themselves sanely, other than that the gates must be closed. Certainly, even with this "bird's-eye" view of T. J. Charles, his family and his business, it is evident that the judges chose wisely last year when they named him as one of the 15 Master Farmers of Kansas.

A Kansas City firm has bought 10,000 discarded automobiles and will use the metal to make farm implements. Beating Fords into plowshares, as it were.

The Enclosed Engine that Oils Itself



Economical Power for the Smaller Jobs

You can't afford to be without John Deere Engine power when you consider its low cost. A few cents a day will keep it going from one job to another, doing tedious work in less time, at less cost and more efficiently than it can be done by hand.

Pumping, churning, separating, grinding, washing are only a few of the jobs you can profitably turn over to a John Deere Engine.

You will like the way the John Deere is built . . . it has no bothersome grease cups or sight-feed oilers to fill and watch. This engine is oiled automatically within a dust-proof case which houses all of the important working parts.

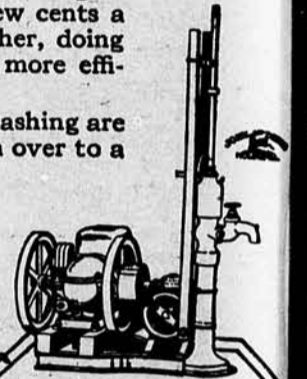
How much more convenient is such an engine to operate . . . how much cleaner to work around . . . how much longer it will last to continue to produce low-cost power!

Your needs may require more than one John Deere on your farm. You can get John Deere Engines in 1½-, 3- and 6-H. P. sizes.

See your John Deere dealer and inspect these smoother-running, easy-starting John Deere Engines.

A POSTCARD WILL BRING FREE BOOKLET

fully illustrating and describing this complete line of engines, including the pumping outfit. Write John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for free booklet CW-411.



If You Need a Pumping Outfit

you will find the John Deere 1-1/2-H. P. Engine and Direct-Drive Pump Jack unusually satisfactory. No belts, chains or exposed gears—takes little space—oiling done automatically. Thousands of these outfits in profitable use.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

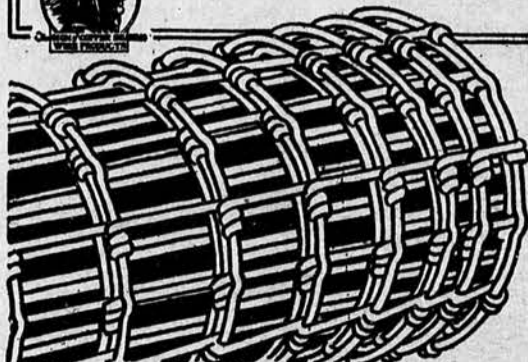
Strength built in! Note the heavy steel backbone, with its well formed notches, which securely hold the fence wire straight and true, yet allow for expansion and contraction.

SILVER-TIP FENCE POSTS are made from rust-resisting Copper-bearing steel. Will not burn, break nor rot. The fence wires clamp on. No post holes to dig; no nails nor staples used. Packed in handy bundles of 5 posts.

COLORADO FENCE

Protects your crops, property and live stock. Made thruout from copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to resist wear, rust and time. For a generation COLORADO FENCE has been the standard of fence value. It is constructed to meet the exacting requirements of western climate and hard use.

WESTERN DEALERS SELL SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS and COLORADO FENCE.



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 LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO
 KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

Corn Needs No More Rain

Ears Are Getting Hard and the Husks on Early Varieties Show a Tinge of Brown

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of rather warm weather a change to cloudy skies brought 1½ inches of rain to this locality and this in turn was followed by cooler weather. This goodly supply of moisture will put the finishing touches to a full, normal crop of corn and it will make another good crop of kafir. Kafir was needing rain more than corn, as in most fields the stands are too thick and the plants are just heading. Kafir fodder is nothing to brag about as feed, so I cannot see why so many plant their seed for a fodder crop rather than for grain. If half of all the stalks could be taken out of the average field of kafir the yield of grain would be increased by 30 per cent and more than that in a dry season. Corn is getting hard in most fields and on the earlier varieties the husk is showing a tinge of brown, so our worry over the crop of 1928 is over so far as moisture is concerned. This rain also will enable many to finish plowing and to fit their fields for the wheat to be sown later. There is every indication that too much wheat will be sown this fall; if it makes a good crop it will be too much and if it fails it likewise is too much.

Shelter Saves Hay Quality

The rain came almost without warning; the forecast was for rain in the northern part of Kansas but we had been promised nothing in the way of moisture. Despite this, the rain came and it caught lots of hay in swath and windrow, but as most farmers already have more hay than they can use they cheerfully sacrificed a little quality on a few tons for the sake of a wonderful rain. Grass in all pastures still is green and growing and hay has scarcely suffered in "quality" since the first week in July. On this farm we had not yet finished filling the new barn. The old barn was filled the first of the week but the new one has a wonderful appetite. We already have put 46 loads in it and it will hold at least 20 more. It is slower work to haul hay and put it in the barn than it is to put it in the stack, but one load of hay under a good roof is worth one and one-half loads out in the weather. After using the harpoon forks and slings it seemed hard to have to go back to the grapple fork in the old barn. The outfit in the new barn will take off almost any load at three pulls while with the grapple fork it takes so many pulls that I always lost track of the count. Another drop in price has put a still bigger crimp in the market for baled hay; the sooner the commercial hay business here is knocked in the head, the better it will be for the farms.

Another Over-production Case

The average oil producer is as optimistic as the average farmer. Let the price of his product start ever so little on the upgrade and he is out working hard to produce more so that the price can drop again. Like the farmer, he knows that he is extending himself too much but his hope is that some other locality may fail and leave his large production with a good market. With every motor car in the country running at full capacity a small dent has been made during the last summer in the oil supply and the drillers are getting busy hunting new fields. In this locality two wells have been started of late, one of them being close to a good gas well which was found last spring. It is surmised that if more gas is found the wells will be connected to the main gas line which runs not far away. The right of way for another pipe line was bought across this farm last week. We will be well supplied with pipe lines if this keeps up; already there is one running south of the house and the new one will run on the north side.

Bluestem Stages a Come Back

It is marvelous how quickly the eaten out pastures of this part of Kansas will come back to bluestem if given a chance, and if the bluestem roots

are not entirely destroyed. South of the house on this farm is a field of native grass which until five years ago had been pastured heavily for at least 40 years. As it was near the house and in one corner of the pasture it got more tramping than any of the rest and it seemed as if the bluestem had almost been killed out. To try to bring it back we fenced it out of the pasture about five years ago, at first fencing out but 10 acres to see what it would do. The first year we let it stand idle, mowing it over once to keep down the weeds. The second year it made a pretty good hay crop and ever since then the yields have been heavy. Two years ago we fenced out 10 more acres and this year from the combined 20 acres we put 32 tons of good bluestem hay in the barn. At first it seemed as if bluegrass was going to take the field but the bluestem got started and the bluegrass has had to subside. This old eaten-out pasture now is the heaviest producer of hay on the farm.

The Result of Speculation

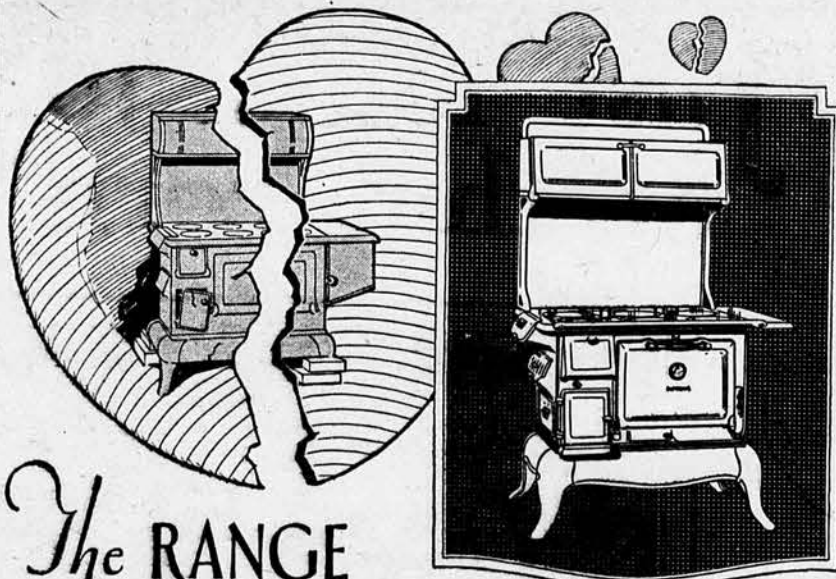
When the war boom "blew up" in 1921 and was followed by so many financial farm failures, the farmers were told by Eastern financiers that speculation in land was the cause and they were given a long series of lectures on the evils of speculation, most of which were deserved. Land speculation, more than any one thing, was the cause of our farm troubles. But for the last two years the speculations of the farmers have seemed like very small potatoes compared with what has been going on in the New York Stock Exchange. The evil is the same as farm speculation except that it is being carried on by "business" men instead of producers. It seems that the man who produces nothing is entitled to speculate all he wishes and it is all right. It reminds one of Mark Twain's "Huck Finn" who was being brought up by the widow Douglas. Huck complained because she objected to his chewing tobacco when, as Huck said, she dipped snuff. "But," said Huck "that was all right because she done it herself." Eastern bankers are becoming alarmed at the orgy of speculation and with good reason, for in the end it is certain to result as did the wild dealing in land during the last years of the war.

Getting Cattle Started Early

A good many cattle have been put on feed in this part of Kansas during the last two weeks. They are being fed ground corn and cob on the pastures. The aim seems to be to get the cattle started early so they can be put on the market before the big run of cattle fattened on new corn reaches there. This is a very good plan and will, no doubt, prove profitable if too many do not light upon the same idea. There has been a complete change in feeding methods during the last few years. Formerly shelled or ear corn was fed but now I know of no one who is feeding that way. Virtually all grind the corn, cob and all; later in the feeding season the mixture sometimes is made a little richer by adding shelled corn when the grinding is done but still feeding some of the ground cobs. It is said by most feeders that there is little digestive disturbance when the ration is lightened by the cobs ground with the corn. Feeders now are able to buy old corn for around 80 cents a bushel which is as cheap as if they had bought it last fall for 65 cents. Corn last December contained more than the usual quantity of moisture and one small crib of corn which we weighed in at husking time weighed out this summer 15 per cent less. Very few figure high enough carrying charges on corn.

Brainwork

Farmer—"Thought you said you had plowed the 10 acre field?"
Plowman—"No, I only said I was thinking about plowing it."
"Oh, I see; you've merely turned it over in your mind."



The RANGE is the heart of the kitchen - is yours a broken heart?

TOO many farm women are putting up with an old, broken down kitchen range—propping shut a loose oven door—messing with brush and blacking, trying to make an eyesore which has outlived its usefulness look neat and clean. It can't be done.

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Send for illustrated catalog and decide on the model you prefer—then see your Bridge-Beach dealer. You will be pleasantly surprised at the price—far less than you would expect to pay for such a beautiful and practical home necessity. Most Bridge-Beach Dealers offer convenient, long-time payment terms.

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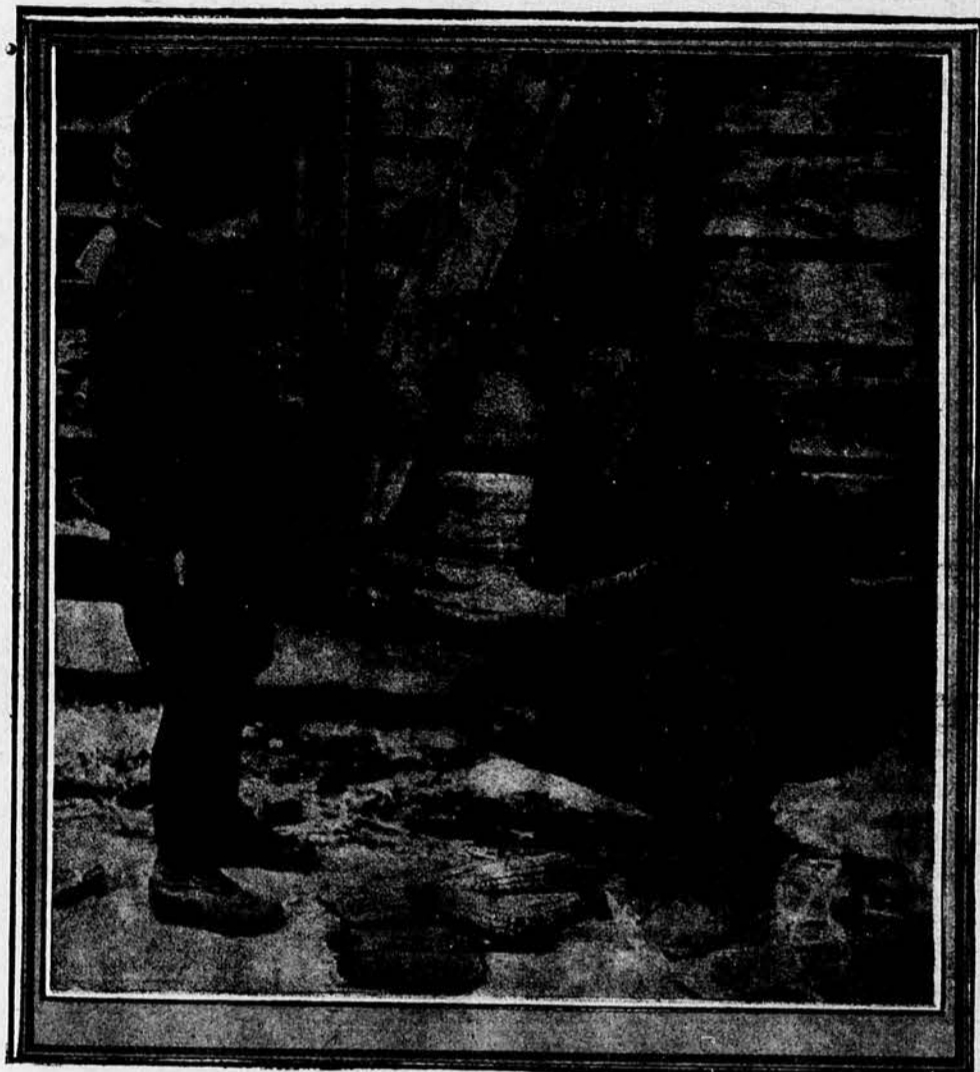
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SEPT. 8-15

SEE NEXT WEEKS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR STARTLING NEW FEATURES

"Just look, Johnnie at that corn"



EVERY year something's wrong with a lot of corn. It doesn't fill out as hard and plump as it ought to. Won't feed out as well, and if it goes to market, grades way down and brings too low a price. What's the matter?

The simple fact is, it's underfed, and a lot of other crops the same. Like a little calf trying to grow on a scanty ration; just can't do it. Many a man has seen the quality of his grain crop slipping year after year, and has blamed it on all sorts of things. The real trouble is *hunger* for nourishing plant food in the soil.

Lately insect pests threaten corn and almost every other crop. If the growing plant is half starved, the battle is unequal and the bugs are pretty sure to win. But when the plant has plenty of food, starts with a jump and grows at full speed every day, insects don't worry it so much.

And early frosts. You can't keep the frost from coming, and you can't always plant as early as you'd like in the spring.

**Make Money by Using Tested Fertilizers
Advertised in Kansas Farmer**

But by supplying plenty of available plant food you can make the crop grow faster and reach maturity a week to ten days quicker.

Much wheat that winterkilled the past season would be pouring money into the growers' pockets today if a little extra available plant food had given it a quick start and a strong growth in the fall, or tided it over the danger period of early spring.

There's plenty of evidence on all these points for any crop in any locality. But the only way you can be sure in your own mind is to try out the ad-

dition of plant food to your own soil, and see the results on your own crops. Maybe you need phosphorus, maybe potash, maybe nitrogen, maybe all three. Study the experience of your neighbors. Write your state college or this paper and ask for suggestions. Do a little experimenting by leaving a strip down the middle of the field with no treatment, and see whether you can tell the difference. (You'll find it, all right.)

Reliable companies supplying the choicest plant food materials advertise in these columns. Their success depends on selling products that give results. They are safe and trustworthy to deal with. Write and obtain the splendid literature they send out, study the tests and it will help you make money.





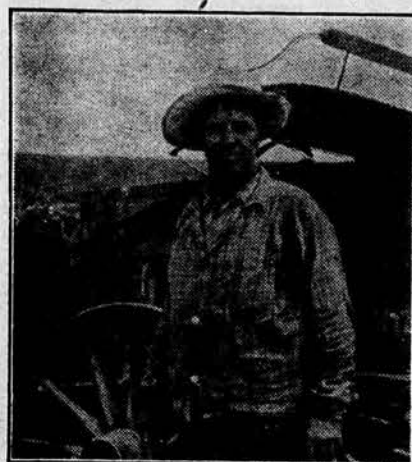
Protective Service



Why Does a Stolen Chicken Go Back on the Roost, Thieves Wonder

NONE of us can understand why chickens insist on crossing the road in front of an automobile. And chicken thieves cannot understand why stolen chickens brought home in the evening will go to roost. But they will. This test never fails. No one knows it better than Ernest Rieger, who stole chickens from Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member C. C. Mable of Clay county.

Last spring Rieger was working for Mr. Mable as a hired man. On May 5, while Mr. Mable was in town, Rieger caught 13 of the Mable chickens and sold them in Clay Center. When Mr. Mable came home he missed 13 of his Rhode Island Red hens and promptly called Undersheriff C. A. Monney. Officer Monney investigated and found



C. C. Mable Reported His Chicken Theft Promptly and Helped the Officers

13 Rhode Island Red hens at a Clay Center poultry market which answered the description of those stolen from Mr. Mable.

From the poultry market's record he found that these Rhode Island Red hens had been sold in the name of Rieger's father. However, because Mr. Mable and the undersheriff both suspected young Rieger, Mr. Mable swore out a complaint and they accused him of the theft. When they accused him he told them he had not been to Clay Center but that he had gone to Green to buy a pair of shoes. The shoe box was examined and found to be from a Clay Center store.

Chickens Acted at Home

The 13 hens then were brought to the Mable farm. When turned loose they acted entirely at home and in the evening went to roost as they always had previously. Rieger was guilty. He was taken to the sheriff's office where he confessed. He waived his preliminary hearing on the warrant charging grand larceny for stealing fowls in the night time. In the June term of

district court he was sentenced to from one to five years in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson.

The \$50 Protective Service reward for the arrest and conviction of Rieger was divided equally between Undersheriff Monney and Mr. Mable. Had not Mr. Mable reported his theft promptly it is likely that his stolen chickens would have been shipped before the undersheriff could have located them. The most Protective Service rewards have been paid in those cases where the property stolen from a Protective Service member's farm was promptly reported.

If your Kansas Farmer subscription is paid for at least one year in advance, and if you have not yet posted your Protective Service sign, mail in the Protective Service coupon at the bottom of this column today. Your sign will cost you only 10 cents. But remember that no \$50 Protective Service reward can be paid unless you have your Protective Service sign posted at the time the theft occurs. Since you are a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer, you are cheating yourself, your neighbors or your officers every day you do not have your Protective Service sign posted so that the \$50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from your protected farm premises. Nearly 60,000 Kansas farmers have united in this effort to stamp out farm thievery. They have posted their Protective Service signs. If you have posted no Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign fill out and mail today the coupon below.

Help Make Fakers Rich?

Are the fairs and carnivals you attend usually infested with stands where you can "take a chance" on dolls, blankets, and what not? Did you ever stop to realize that the reason there are so many of them is because of the large amount of money the operators "clean up?" These games of chance are within the law, but the law they are within is the law of averages and the averages are always on the side of the operator.

Successfully operated games of chance have henchmen or stallers employed by the game operator to play with his money and return the prizes. These are the people who walk away with the prizes. They get the "suckers" with whom they play to spend their money. When you see anyone next to you win a prize, do not take it for granted that you can do likewise, because very probably you will have only about one chance out of 20 to win.

If the public would realize that the operators of these games of chance are there to make themselves rich there would be fewer "killings" made by these fakers. To be convinced one needs only to watch the progress of one of these games.



"Dad Was Right on Plow Shares"

"I guess Dad was one of the first users of Star Plow Shares, about fifty years ago. He always stuck to Star. Said they lasted better and stayed sharp longer.

"I've tried others, but always came back to Star. Now that I plow with a tractor it pays me more than ever to use Star, for the sharper the shares the lighter the draft, and that saves gas. Besides, my sharpening bills are lower—and Star shares always scour up quick."

Your dealer can supply you with Star longer-wearing, easier-scouring shares for any make of plow, lister, or middleburster you own.

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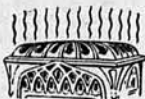
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Less coal



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The Charter Oak Coal Saver alone puts these parlor furnaces in a class by themselves. Just think of saving half a ton of coal every year and getting uniform, automatically controlled heat besides!

That's just one of the Charter Oak features. Another is the heat deflectors which use heat (that other furnaces waste) to heat the floor and eliminate drafts. Children can play on the floor around a Charter Oak without danger of catching cold.



This is the Charter Oak Coal Saver. Look for the red tag when you buy.

This is one of three heat deflectors which keep floor warm.

Charter Oak Parlor Furnaces come in several styles and sizes in burl walnut or mahogany porcelain enamel or plain finish. Remarkable heating values.

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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Would Farmers Get Benefit?

Unwarranted Price Declines Make Railroad Rates and Taxes Appear as Rather Small Item

IF FREIGHT rates on wheat are reduced, as they should be, what assurance has the grower, unorganized as he is, that the freight reduction will be reflected to him? What is to prevent the organized trade from adding the reduction in freight rate to its profits? What is to hinder dealers from increasing their margins by just that much? The same principle holds true in any discussion of inland waterways. Wheat could be transported to the head of the lakes cheaper than it can be hauled now, but would the farmer gain the full benefit therefrom?

Many growers believe a reduction in taxes would solve the farm problem, but it is only an item in importance. The farmer who owns a quarter of land which yields him 1,600 bushels of wheat, and who is required to pay \$160 in taxes, can be robbed of that amount by a decline of 1 cent a bushel in the wheat market. Taxes, therefore, amount to little more than a 1 cent fluctuation in the market. Haul the wheat free, refund all taxes each year, and the farmer still couldn't make his business pay by selling his crop far below a dollar a bushel. Unwarranted price declines, such as the one this season, make such things as railroad rates and taxes appear as mere items. Altho reductions in freight rates and taxes would be welcomed by farmers, and every effort should be made to get them, that would by no means solve price difficulties, which is the crux of the whole situation.

Do Farmers Sanction This?

Altho gambling in the nation's principal foodstuff is morally wrong and against public policy, a majority of farmers, by their conduct, are sanctioning it. Were they not sanctioning it they would be quietly but surely taking their business into their own hands and ending for all time the sway of market manipulators. We were taught in biology that when the host died the parasite died also. In this case, if farmers took over the task of marketing their crops in their own way, they would be placing out of reach the sustenance that gambling parasites must have to live and flourish. The favorite indoor pastime of many growers is lambasting the grain gambler. The gambler hugely deserves it, too; but of what avail is mere denunciation unless it is accompanied by action? When farmers everywhere overcome the inertia that keeps them a prey to such predatory groups, and when they begin putting their business on a basis commensurate with its importance and dignity, there will be no place for the man who makes a football of our most important farm products.

Not in Different Class

"From time to time," says L. S. Hulbert, of the United States Department of Agriculture, "co-operative marketing contracts are referred to as binding or iron-clad contracts, as if they were distinct and separate from contracts generally. Unless a contract is binding, and in this sense iron-clad, it is no contract at all. Binding, iron-clad instruments are the only instruments of any value. It is the desire, generally speaking, of the maker of every will, and usually of the beneficiaries thereunder, that the will be both binding and iron-clad. The buyer of property also is eager that his deed be one that will enable him to defend his title against the world. If a contract, regardless of the specific name applied thereto, is not enforceable, it is not a contract, because the essence of a contract is that it is enforceable at law. It is a mistake to think of co-operative marketing contracts as in a class by themselves, because the same fundamental principles that are applicable to contracts generally are applicable to co-operative marketing contracts."

Will Offer New Subject

A high school course in co-operative marketing, to be taught in connection with commodity projects and produc-

tion studies, likely will be developed by high school teachers who attend the American Institute of Co-operation, University of California, July 9 to August 4. Altho there was some disagreement as to methods and subject matter which should be used in the course offered to senior students, it was believed that the courses should deal largely with conditions and commodities with which the students come in contact. At the same time, however, it was agreed that the student should not be given a limited outlook on co-operative marketing and its problems but that associations in other areas, handling other commodities, also should be analyzed and studied. Similarly, the course, when ready to offer, will show that the movement is not static but is growing and developing, not only in this country, but in practically all other countries on the globe.

And No Capital Invested

Averaging a net profit of \$886 for his year's work, the American farmer did a little better in 1927-28 than he did during 1926-27, altho his annual salary hasn't been as good as that of a soda clerk for a good long time. To show how things have been going the last few years, the report of the United States Department of Agriculture includes a comparison of income in 1919-20 with the 1927-28 figures. The average farmer, for example, got only 73 per cent as much the last season as in 1919-20. At the same time the average farm hand got 86 per cent as much, while the average factory worker earned 102 per cent as much. Neither the factory worker nor the hired hand has any capital invested.

Criticised for No Reason

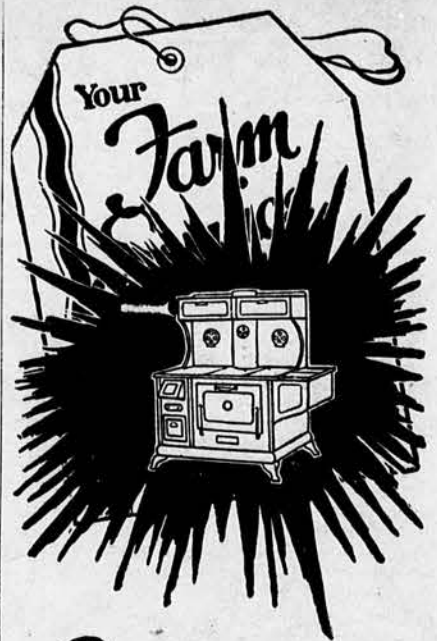
Federal Land Banks, altho under government supervision, are subjected continually to the same attacks as other co-operative organizations of farmers, according to the official bulletin issued by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. "These attacks are made by those who see their personal profits endangered by the success of such enterprises," the bulletin says, "and unfortunately, many farmers are vastly entertained by criticism of their own business institutions. Facts do not attract them. And willing workers usually are at hand to keep up an adequate supply of things to try the patience of secretary-treasurers of National Farm Loan Associations, who are working to reduce community outlay for interest on farm loans and who are generally underpaid for the work they do." If farmer-stockholders in one of the biggest Federal institutions now operating are prone to criticize unjustly their organization, it is small wonder then that co-operative marketing groups, owned and operated by farmers, are frequently criticised without cause or reason.

Wheat May Bring More

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap holds that "it is reasonable to believe" that the trend of wheat prices may follow the same course as during the 1923-24 season when the world harvested the largest crop of wheat of record, and prices reached their low point in August and ended the year considerably above the August level. "No advantage to the growers results when prices are readjusted upward if the wheat has left the farm," he declared in a statement, explaining that "it is well known that heavy marketings at the beginning of a season tend to depress prices too much." Forecasts in 20 countries of the Northern Hemisphere are for 2,873,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,800,000,000 bushels last year.

Worse Yet

Father—"Aren't you ashamed to be at the bottom in a class of 28 boys?"
Willie—"Oh, that's not so bad."
Father—"What do you mean, not so bad?"
Willie—"Suppose there were 50 boys."



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Come and see us about all of your heating problems and for such repair parts as you may need this fall.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



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HARDWARE STORES

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES	
DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1,000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$10.00 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$2.50 A WEEK
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1,000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1,000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1,000	LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1,000

ALL THIS FOR 2½¢ A DAY

Farm Accidents are Increasing! Every year, now, 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured. YOU are not immune. YOU may be NEXT. Any day, now, a fall, cut, kick, injury by auto, or machinery may lay you low. Bills for doctors, hospital and extra help will pile up. AVOID THIS COST! Make the Woodmen Accident responsible. Costs only 2½¢ a day. Protects you up to \$1,000. In 38 years, we have saved Woodmen Accident policy holders \$6,000,000. STUDY THE ABOVE CHART. Write for all the facts. Read what policy-holders say. Learn of the little cost-but rewards. Claims paid promptly. Act NOW. Don't put it off. Mail coupon NOW!

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that tell how to prevent diseases of animals and fowls by using

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Bulletin No. 151, Farm Sanitation; No. 160, Hog Diseases; No. 163, Poultry.

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Worm Bulletin No. 650, for all live stock; No. 655, for Chickens and Turkeys.
Kreso Dip No. 1 and Nema Capsules at your drug store. Free Bulletins sent by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

Eager for Another Trip

(Continued from Page 8)

families." Mr. and Mrs. George S. Welling, Salina; Mrs. Leta Miller, Topeka, Kan. and Mrs. Arthur Hodgins, Topeka, agreed they would not have missed being with the Indians for the cost of the entire trip.

From Glacier Park station to the western entrance of the Park at Belton, Montana, is a distance of 60 miles, over the Rocky mountains thru Marias Pass. The mountain scenery over this route is considered by many travelers as being unsurpassed by any in North America. Here for the first time in our lives some of us had the thrills of traveling over a great mountain range.

When we reached Belton our train was met by busses and we were taken to Louis's Glacier Hotel. This hotel is located at the head of Lake McDonald at a distance of about 10 miles from the railroad station.

It nestles in a little clearing at the foot of the Rocky Mountain slopes, surrounded on all sides by virgin forests and is one of the most beautiful mountain resorts in the United States. Several of our party took a special drive from the hotel up the trans-mountain highway to the summit of the Rockies. Charles E. King, of Burlingame, and Mrs. Robert Maxwell, of Topeka, said "The scenery on this trip was beyond description."

Saw Famous Apple District

At Spokane, Wash., next large sight-seeing busses carried us on a tour of the city and a 30 mile drive out to the world famous Coeur d'Alene and Hayden lakes. Next came Wenatchee, Wash., the famous apple district of the world. Here again we were guests of the Chamber of Commerce and taken for a long automobile ride thru the famous orchards.

The scenery at Wenatchee was considerably different from anything we had seen before. Back on the train again we found the Wenatchee people had provided us with boxes of fruit, sufficient to last until our arrival at Seattle.

At Wenatchee our train began the ascent of the Cascade Mountains. This, perhaps, is the most beautiful mountain range in the United States. For hours the train wound up the courses of plunging rivers until we reached the summit, then crawled along the western slope thru mile after mile of snow sheds. But the mountains were left behind for the shores of Puget Sound and Seattle.

We arrived at Seattle at 4:30 P. M., Friday, August 10, and immediately went to the piers where boats were provided to transport us to the battleship Colorado. This visit was one of the most thrilling adventures we had. There were very few in our party who had seen a battleship. When we reached the main decks we were divided in parties of five and were escorted over the ship by sailors. The guides explained the many mechanical devices used on the ship, and particularly how the monster guns were handled. Fred Symes, of Harveyville, said, "But for the Jayhawker tour the chances are a hundred to one we never would have had an opportunity to see a battleship, much less go aboard one. This experience alone has been worth \$50 to each of us." There were a number of the battleships in the harbor when we crossed. We got a close view of the Tennessee, New Mexico and Maryland.

The Ships Were Illuminated

That night we visited many places of interest in the city, a large number went to theaters, and others climbed to the top of high buildings to see the illuminated battleships. The next day, we went on a land and water tour of the city. This trip was made partly by boat and partly by bus. It included the city's best residential districts, the university, Leschi, Madrona and Woodland Parks, and a boat trip thru Lake Union and thru the locks to Lake Washington. At Woodland Park the Kansas club of Seattle was holding its 26th annual picnic and our party stopped with them for a short time and met many people who had formerly lived in Kansas.

Our train left Seattle at 1 P. M., Saturday, August 11 for Longview, Wash. Longview is known as "the model city of the world" and here again several of our party met former Kansans they had known.

From Longview we went down to Portland, Ore., where we arrived at 8 P. M., Saturday, August 11. We immediately de-trained to see the night life of the city. The next morning we had breakfast at a hotel and had Sunday morning free to attend church or do as we pleased. In the afternoon we went on a 30 mile drive down the world famous Columbia River highway.

No One Was Seasick

From Portland our train went back to Seattle. There we boarded the coast-wise steamer, Princess Kathleen, for a day's trip thru the smooth waters of Puget Sound, Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca, to Vancouver, British Columbia. This boat trip was without doubt one of the best parts of the tour. No one was seasick, altho we had the thrills of an ocean voyage.

Our first stop on the boat trip was at Victoria, British Columbia. Victoria is one of the most interesting cities on the west coast. It is located on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, and is the most typically English city in North America. The Princess Kathleen stopped at Victoria for an hour only, but in this short time we were able to take a bus tour of the most interesting parts of the city. Four hours later we reached Vancouver. This is the largest Canadian city on the Pacific Coast.

There were thousands of interesting things to see in Vancouver. The automobile tour of the city included such places as Stanley Park, where a photograph of the entire party was taken, the Harding Memorial, English Beach and Marine Drives, and best of all a trip thru the most famous residence section in Canada, Shaughnessy Heights. The provincial fair was on and J. J. Costa Anthony; F. B. Odell and J. R. Mellen, Fredonia, went to see how a Canadian Fair compares with our Kansas fairs. They reported that the Canadian Fair was unusually good and that some of the displays of vegetables and flowers were the best they ever had seen.

Crossed Canadian Rockies

The Jayhawker Special left Vancouver at 5 P. M., Tuesday, August 14, for a 535-mile run to Jasper National Park. More than 300 miles of this route lay thru the world's most scenic mountain country, the Canadian Rockies. This country has been called by many lovers of mountain scenery, "The land of twenty Switzerlands." Snowfields and glaciers were in evidence everywhere along the route. For nearly every mile of the trip from Vancouver to Jasper the track followed the courses of swirling mountain rivers, among the most important of which were the historic Fraser and North and South Thompsons.

Our train had been equipped at Vancouver with an extra observation car for the trip thru the mountains. This gave everyone an opportunity to view the scenery in all directions. We stopped for 10 minutes to get a view of one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Canada. These falls are known as "Pyramid Falls" and their avalanche of water flings itself from a height of a thousand feet or more within 20 yards of the rails. Counting from the falls our next stop was to view another wonder of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson. This great king of Canadian Mountains looms above other peaks.

After leaving Mount Robson it was only a matter of a few hours until we arrived at Jasper National Park, which is the largest national park in North America, and is situated in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. We stepped immediately from the train to sight-seeing busses for a trip to the "Glacier of the Angels" on Mount Edith Cavell. This magic peak is covered with ice and snow year in and year out. It rises in regal splendor more than 11,000 feet above the sea.

Stood on Perpetual Ice

Our party walked up a quarter of a mile from the cars so that we could place our feet on perpetual ice. Some of the more adventurous walked up the glacier more than a mile.

We left Jasper at 11 P. M., Wednesday, August 15, and arrived at Edmonton, Alberta, the next morning. The Kansans had been looking forward to the visit at Edmonton as here a former governor of Kansas, J. W. Leedy, was to meet our party. Governor Leedy and a special delegation

(Continued on Page 31)

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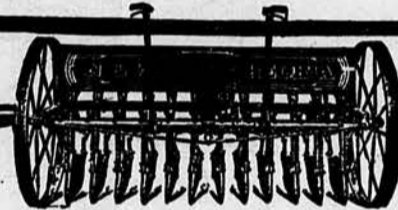
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covers 385 to 480 running feet of roost
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covers 12 to 15 running feet of roost

Works While They Roost
So easy and effective that lice control is no longer a disagreeable, unwelcome task.

"Black Leaf 40"

Just "Paint" it on the Roosts



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DRILL

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

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

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

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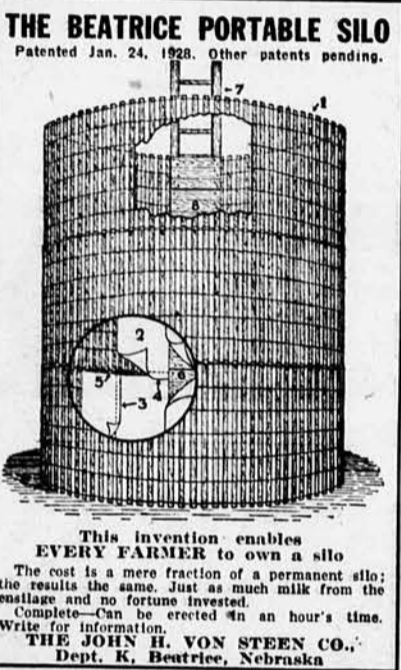


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Farm Crops and Markets

Seedbed Preparation for Winter Wheat Nears Completion Despite Late Harvest

KANSAS crops have been further benefited by good rains in north-central and northeastern counties. Local showers have been occurring elsewhere in the state. In the northern areas moisture appears ample for present crop needs, and recent showers have placed soil in excellent tilth and condition for fall plowing. Seedbed preparation for winter wheat, altho backward because of the late wheat harvest, is being pushed and now varies from 60 to 98 per cent completed in southern counties and from 25 to 50 per cent completed in northern counties.

Kansas corn and grain sorghums made excellent growth as a rule, during the last week. Some late fields are suffering from lack of moisture in southern counties. A rank growth of weeds in many fields is sapping the soil moisture from the crops. However, the Kansas corn crop continues in generally good condition with additional rains needed particularly in the southern half of the state.

The third cutting of alfalfa is practically harvested in southern counties and in progress in all areas. Dry weather has lowered the yield in the south, but for the state as a whole the yield and quality for the third crop is good. Preparation of an increased acreage for fall seeding of alfalfa is in progress. Farmers are endeavoring to build up their alfalfa acreage which was sharply reduced by winter killing last winter. Good alfalfa seed is scarce. Prairie hay cutting and baling is well advanced.

Wheat Acreage May be Same

A survey made on August 1 indicates that Kansas farmers were planning to seed 12,391,000 acres to winter wheat this fall compared with 12,391,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1927, according to the State Board of Agriculture. This would mean no change from last year's planted acreage. This is not announced as a statement of what actually will be done. The survey is made thus early in order that farmers may alter their plans if the situation as to world wheat production and price seems to justify a change.

A similar survey was made on August 1, in all states and indicates that farmers in the United States as a whole were planning to seed 46,523,000 acres this fall compared with 47,535,000 acres seeded a year ago. The acreage sown a year ago suffered heavy loss from winter killing and preliminary estimate indicates that only 36,125,000 acres of winter wheat were harvested in the United States this summer.

The August 1 estimate placed this year's production of winter wheat in the United States at 578,599,000 bushels compared with 553,288,000 bushels in 1927, and a five year average of 556,016,000 bushels. The forecast production of Durum wheat this year in the United States is 84,343,000 bushels, and of other spring wheat is 228,350,000 bushels. This compares with a crop of 76,155,000 bushels of Durum wheat last year and 243,152,000 bushels of other spring wheat. The August estimate indicates a total production of all kinds of wheat this year in the United States of about 891 million bushels compared with 873 million bushels last year and a five year average 1922 to 1926 of 807 million bushels.

The 1928 production in 16 foreign countries is estimated at 1,328,670,000 bushels against 1,375,602,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries produced nearly 40 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The outlook for the 1928 crop in Western Canada is very promising at present and barring damage from frost and severe heat, an average crop may be expected.

Production in 10 European countries is reported at 919,400,000 bushels against 933,140,000 bushels in 1927, when those countries produced nearly 75 per cent of the estimated European crop exclusive of Russia. Conditions have been generally favorable for the ripening and harvesting of the crop, altho the recent heat wave has caused some local damage. Early samples of French, Hungarian and Yugoslav new wheat are showing good quality. Reports from Russia still indicate no surplus of wheat available for export. The official reports now show above average conditions for spring wheat and for rye, but below average conditions for winter wheat, and poorer conditions in the exporting regions than for the country as a whole. Private reports are less favorable.

Conditions in Australia and Argentina have been more favorable than during the same period last year.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

There was a decrease of about 6 per cent in the number of cattle on grain feed for market in the eight leading Corn Belt feeding states on August 1, this year compared to August 1, 1927, according to an estimate made by the Department of Agriculture. This estimate was based upon reports of cattle feeders as to the comparative numbers on feed on their own farms this year and last, upon estimates by feeders, bankers, and others of the number on feed this year compared to last, and upon the comparative number of feeder cattle shipped in to these states during the first half of these two years.

Reports of feeders as to the probable

weights of their cattle when marketed indicate that the average weight of fat cattle during the four months, August to November, will continue to run below last year and that the proportion of heavy steers probably will be less than during this period last year. Nearly 75 per cent of the cattle on feed, as reported, will average less than 1,100 pounds when marketed, with around 25 per cent under 900 pounds while only about 6 per cent will average more than 1,300 pounds.

Glance at the Markets

Farm prices still are higher than last season. The late summer drop on grain and other crops does not outweigh the gain in livestock and its products of various kinds. Yet, the general price slant has been a little downward all summer. Values looked a little stronger the middle of August, owing to some recovery in grain. Most fruits and vegetables are selling low compared with last season. Egg and butter prices tend slightly upward. Wool is steady. Livestock markets vary according to weekly receipts, but underlying position continues firm.

The advance in the Liverpool market, together with some slowing up in the movement of winter wheat and threatened frost damage in Canada, which emphasized the uncertainty concerning the final outturn of the Canadian spring wheat crop, was a strengthening factor in the wheat market. The hay market continued firm, principally as a result of light offerings of good quality hay. The feed market altho weak, steadied somewhat after the middle of August, as a result of a stronger grain market and some improvement in demand. The gluten situation remained firm but hominy feed was weak, with heavy offerings and light demand. Alfalfa meal was steady.

The mid-August advance on hogs was scored despite strenuous effort on the part of major packers to hold prices down and was forced largely by the marked activity of Eastern shipping demand which provided outlet for approximately 33 per cent of Chicago's receipts. The top at Chicago was advanced to \$13. This was 25 cents higher than the highest price paid in 1927, and unquoted since November, 1926. The cold storage report, released at mid-week, indicated a reduction of 96 million pounds of pork in storage on August 1, as compared with a month previous, and a reduction of 9 million pounds of lard. Storage supplies however, still were well above the five-year average. The market looked a little top heavy at the week end as advances in values of pork products scarcely kept pace with the live market, the recent sharp upturn in which was expected to stimulate country loading.

Well conditioned, grain-fed steers, the stock showing effective corn crib crosses and desirable stocker and feeder cattle, retained their recently elevated price position, finished yearlings, in fact, selling at the peak at Chicago up to \$17 for a new stock of choice fed steers, and Missouri contributed a large quota of the supply of choice fed steers, the supply from these sources continuing to reflect the good crop of hard corn produced in those feeding areas last season.

Allen—Several cars of lime have been shipped into the county this fall. Also several crushers are running. Crusher owners buy the rock in the ground, quarry, crush it and sell to farmers at \$1.50 a ton. The rock tests from 90 to 96 per cent lime. If we get enough rain to work the ground, more wheat than usual will be sown.—Guy M. Tredway.

Cheyenne—No rain for two weeks and some corn fields are needing moisture. However, the crop is making a wonderful growth. Barring early frost, most of it will mature. Pastures are beginning to dry up a little so a good shower would help. Considerable summer-fallowing is being done and the fall wheat acreages likely will be large. Wheat yields this year were up to expectations. Butterfat is holding up in price, but other farm produce is down.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The grain still is wet in the shock, so a large percentage is being stacked. More dry weather is needed to stop damage. Corn is doing extra well, but excessive moisture is hurting the potatoes. Livestock is doing well and the pastures are extra good. Alfalfa is making a heavy fourth growth.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Weather has been hot and dry. The ground is getting hard to plow. Most farmers are thru with this job, however, and some are discing their early plowing. Corn is holding its own and will make a good crop. Putting up prairie hay is in order and the crop will be heavy. Sorghums are heading. Wheat prices unsatisfactory. Cattle are in demand at good prices. Hogs are looking up some.—F. M. Larson.

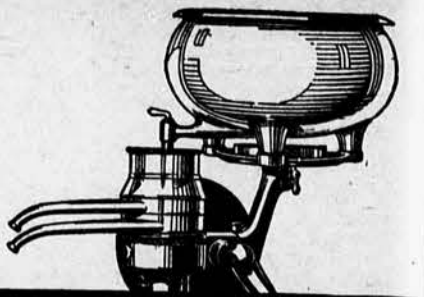
Douglas—Sweet clover is being cut for hay and seed. A few farmers have machines made from old binders for taking out the seed. Housewives have been canning plums and peaches. Elderberries are plentiful and are being used in combinations with sour fruits. Grapes are ripe.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had some local showers which are fine for the corn. Some fields are too dry to plow, but a large per cent of the land already has been plowed or disked. Alfalfa and prairie hay cutting now going on. Threshing nearly completed. Wheat, 88c; corn, 85c; barley, 50c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 20c; hens, 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—Weather is hot and windy with no moisture. Farmers are busy getting wheat ground ready. Row crops looking good. Beets and alfalfa are fine. Wheat threshing is well under way. Wheat, 80c; corn, 80c; eggs, 22c; hens, 15c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Graham—Have enjoyed good weather for the growing crops. Had good showers last week. Shock threshing is about half finished. Wheat 70 to 90c; barley, 45 to 50c; cream, 40c; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Welty.

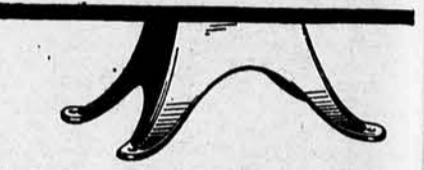
Franklin—We are having some nice weather with shower now and then. A farmer near Ottawa brought in two ears of corn—one more than 13 inches long and the other more than 16 inches. Who can



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beat this? One neighbor grows roasting ears for the Ottawa market and makes more money than many grain growers. Some pigs are being marketed. Wheat, 85c; corn, 72 to 75c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Haying is progressing nicely, resulting in a good yield of good quality. Cattle are going to market quite rapidly and prices are high. A good rain fell recently and will help the crops, but we need more moisture. Eggs, 24c; corn, \$1; kafir, 80c; cream, 37c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Rain is badly needed. The weather is hot and dry. Plowing is finished. Livestock is in fair condition. Farm labor is plentiful. Wheat, 85c; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. W. A. Laebke.

Harvey—A good soaking rain would be very welcome at this time for the corn and pastures. Prairie hay is of fine quality this year. Some public sales and good prices reported for livestock. Wheat, 87c; corn, 82c; oats, 36c; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.60; rye, 80c; barley, 60c; kafir, 78c; potatoes, 80c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 24c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Most of the county received a good rain recently which will practically make the corn in the sections benefited. This rain was needed, so the sections slighted will have some injured corn. The county as a whole will have as good or a better crop than last year. Hog cholera is getting bad and nearly everyone is vaccinating against it. The third cutting of alfalfa is of good quality.—Vernon Collie.

Lyon—Threshing is over except for stacked grain. Alfalfa cutting is going on with good weather. It was too wet in July to make a very good corn crop. Farmers are plowing for wheat and more will be put in this fall. The alfalfa acreage will be smaller. Good crops of kafir and cane. Wet weather has caused the flies to be hard on livestock.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a fine rain recently and corn is making excellent progress. The stubble ground is all plowed and the farmers are preparing it for wheat. There will be a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than last year. Wheat, 85c; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; potatoes, 60c; eggs, 27c; cream, 41c.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—Most of the threshing is done. Haying is well under way. The lack of rainfall injured the corn and the late feed crops, as well as hurrying the cutting of hay. Eggs, 24c; cream, 40c; hens, 18c.—A. M. Butler.

Osage—Farmers are busy putting up hay which is a good crop. Corn and all other row crops are doing well. Pastures are good with cattle doing extra well. Corn took a drop with prospects not so good. There still is a good deal of old corn in the country. Corn, 72c; heavy hens, 19c; springs, 24c; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. Lewis.

Rice—This county is badly in need of rain. Corn is beginning to suffer, and has up to now given promise of a fine crop. Pastures and alfalfa also are beginning to show the need for moisture. A good share of wheat ground has been turned. Wheat, 85c; hens, 17c; eggs, 24c; cream, 40c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Stanton—We had a fine rain and the row crops certainly look fine now. Lots of wheat ground being prepared. Barley and wheat both good where they were not hulled out. Eggs, 20c; cream, 39c; wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; milo, \$1.35 a hundred; spring calves selling for \$40 a head.—R. L. Creamer.

Wallace—Most of the corn is in the hard roasting ear stage. Southwest winds for several days served to harden it rapidly. Lots of weeds will go to seed this fall as the wet weather brought them out after the fields had been cultivated. Little threshing so far. Cream, 38c.—Everett Hughes.

Eager for Another Trip

(Continued from Page 29)

from the board of trade were on hand and took us to a hotel for breakfast. There were a number of folks in our party who had taken active parts in Kansas politics at the time of Leedy's election, so it was arranged for Mr. Leedy to travel with us as far as Wainwright. We put the governor in the center of the observation car so that we could assemble around him and discuss Kansas political history, made more than 30 years ago when he was governor.

Members of our party who were especially interested in visiting with the governor were Charles E. King, Burlingame, W. H. Hollinger, Chapman, Otto Habinger, Bushton, and F. E. Potter, Natoma.

The journey from Edmonton to Winnipeg was thru the heart of the Canadian Wheat Belt and we were impressed by the fine crop of wheat and other small grains the Canadians would harvest this year. A great amount of the wheat had not been cut and practically none was being threshed.

We made a stop of an hour at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for a tour of the city. From Saskatoon we continued on to Winnipeg, arriving at 10:30 A. M., Friday, August 17. There we had dinner at the hotel and then spent the rest of the time visiting some of the cities' famous stores. Back to the Twin Cities then, and to Kansas City where our special train party disbanded. Those on the tour included:

Grace Rosvall, Maybelle Martin, Iris Bell, Minnie Atwell, Violet Mitchell, Mrs. B. A. Wagner, B. A. Wagner, Ada Wagner, Gattwood Wagner, Saraline Curtis, Ruby Vester, Estelle Cumley, Mrs. R. J. Hibbard, R. J. Hibbard, Edelia Fernstrom, Ruth Hell, Edith A. Robinson, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, Mrs. Arthur Hodgins, Mrs. Leta Miller, Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle, Lela Jilison, Hugo Miller, J. W. Bigger, all of Topeka. Mrs. George S. Welling, George S. Welling, A. J. Anderson, of Salina; J. J. Costa,

Anthony; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; Charles E. King, Burlingame; Nelson Hawkins, Mrs. Nelson Hawkins, Blue Mound; Dr. E. Brack, Mrs. E. Brack, Onaga; Mrs. Alfred Young, Alfred Young, Winifred Young, G. J. Montague, Mrs. G. J. Montague, W. H. Dibben, Mrs. W. H. Dibben, E. Q. Debenham, Mrs. E. Dodson, Wakefield.

Alice Riner, Wichita; J. W. Magaw, Mrs. J. W. Magaw, M. L. Wentz, Mrs. M. L. Wentz, Ames; W. T. Uglow, Mrs. W. T. Uglow; Gust Palmquist, Mrs. Gust Palmquist, Concordia; Clara Tulloss, Miss Hazelton, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Blankenbeker, Mrs. B. F. Blankenbeker, W. S. Tulloss, Jr., Susie Brookings, Ottawa.

B. F. Frost, Esbon; Alex Lawson, Mrs. Alex Lawson, Kanopolis; Mrs. Fred Symes, Fred Symes, Harveyville; J. A. Ostrand, Mrs. J. A. Ostrand, Charles Ostrand, Elmont; H. A. Turner, Mrs. H. A. Turner, Portis; Chas. M. Baird, Mrs. Chas. M. Baird, Arkansas City.

Mrs. George T. Baker, Saxman; H. Zwick, Katie Zwick, Louis Gossman, John Nusser, Mrs. John Nusser, Sterling; F. E. Potter, Mrs. F. E. Potter, Laura Potter, Natoma; W. H. Hollinger, Anna Hoffman, Mrs. W. H. Hollinger, Chapman; Margaret Asher, Retha Asher, Great Bend; Madelyn Habinger, Otto Habinger, Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton.

Leona Krehbiel, J. H. Krehbiel, Alice Krehbiel, Moundridge; Peter Koeser, Norman, Okla.; E. W. Lieb, Edna; W. J. Darst, Mrs. W. J. Darst, Willima; Jene Darst, Dexter; F. B. Odell, J. R. Mellen, Fredonia; S. G. Clark, Belpre; Geo. Shearer, Mrs. Geo. Shearer, Frankfort.

Mrs. Sam Johnson, Miss O. B. Shellhorn, Carneiro; Anna Van Lew, Blue Rapids; Chas. D. Evans, Mrs. Chas. D. Evans, Darlow; Anna Gatz, Newton; C. A. Partridge, Henry Smies, Mrs. Henry Smies, Mary Smies, Clifton; Clarence Nell, W. F. Abels, Cla Center; Frank Kendall, White Cloud; H. G. Pachter, Belleville; F. W. Draulis, Richland; A. J. Manz, Junction City; Jim Swords, Wamego; J. Rothburn, Ellsworth.

In the Right Direction

Apportionment of state taxes to the 105 Kansas counties has been made by Clarence Smith, tax commissioner member of the Kansas Public Service Commission.

The apportionment contained good news as announced some weeks ago when the levy for the year was fixed, providing a decrease of \$2,129,649 over the taxes levied in 1927 for state purposes.

The grand total for state purposes this year, on an assessed valuation of \$3,728,699,059, is fixed at \$7,644,670.80, compared with \$9,774,320.30 in 1927 on an assessed valuation of \$3,674,105,303.

The general tax rate this year is 1.5 mills and the bonus levy .6 of a mill, compared with a general rate of 2.0603 and a bonus levy rate of .6797 a year ago.

The state tax, however, forms only a small part of the total tax bill for the Kansas citizen. School, county, township, city, drainage, cemetery, special and improvement, and dog taxes in the state last year, totaled \$82,067,515.27.

The total state tax of \$7,644,670.80 fixed for 1928 is divided as follows: General state tax, \$5,373,262.41; intangible property tax, \$122,103.42; and bonus levy, \$2,149,304.97. Of the intangible tax of .5 of a mill, the state's share is one-sixth, the other five-sixths being divided as follows: One-sixth to the county general tax, one-third to the school tax, and one-third to the township or city.

Looks Like Prosperity

The July volume of business for Kansas is given as 70 per cent above average, by the Standard Statistics Co., New York, the world's largest statistical organization. This is an increase of 25 per cent over July of last year.

This makes Kansas the most prosperous state, relatively, in the country, while this increase is exceeded only by that reported for two other states. With the harvesting of a record-breaking crop of winter wheat and the prospects for other crops for yields of normal volume, purchasing power in the state should remain at good levels.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Josie Mordica, Pittsburg. Buff Orpington hens and a thermos jug.
Earl M. Angabright, McDonald. Set full breeching harness with fly nets and two leather collars, one adjustable. Steel harness hames with brass knqbs, right tugs need repairing.

William Roberts, Mulberry. Eighteen chickens, 4 Silver Wyandottes, 7 Plymouth Rocks, 2 Blue Mixed Plymouth Rocks and 5 Rhode Island Reds, all springs.
Walter T. Thompson, Coldwater. Truck load of wheat. Truck had 4 new Goodrich tires.

D. N. Johnston, Buffalo. Red 4-pound Single Comb Rhode Island Fdy pullets.
Edward Kest, Belleville. Eighty 1½-pound White Leghorn chickens.
J. W. Hill, Manhattan. Seventy 3½ to 5-pound White Rock pullets.

Be Sure the Posts You Buy Carry this Circle



... Then you'll be sure of being able to fence for a lifetime. The L-B in the circle is your guarantee of full value in service, strength and long life. These posts of Yellow Pine are pressure-treated full length with creosote. They defy decay and fire. Long-Bell Creosoted LUMBER has all the merits of Long-Bell Posts. Save time and money by using it in the permanent construction of house and barn sills and floors, hog and poultry houses, etc.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
317 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting
Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure

Exclusive Distributors of
NEVER-CREEP STANDARD FENCE ANCHORS
Ask your Lumberman or write us for FREE Booklet.



Use the **sprinkling can** FREELY

Destroys disease germs —keeps down foul odors

DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant quickly establishes health conditions and helps to prevent contagious diseases.

Dip, spray or sprinkle and give every animal a chance to be at its best and to do its best.

This standardized preparation has five times the strength of carbolic acid. Always uniform in strength. It makes the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy at any price.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks, scab.

Kills poultry lice and mites. Destroys disease germs and makes dairy barns sanitary and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant costs less than ordinary dips because it goes farther.

Excellent household disinfectant.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT



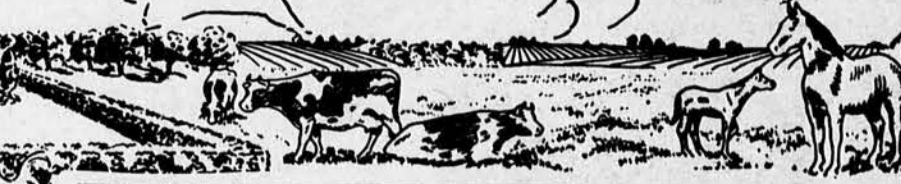
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Concrete Stave
BEST QUALITY CONCRETE RUST PROOF REINFORCING Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.
Wichita, Kansas



CORN CRIBS
All shapes, round, square, oblong—All steel—Midwest Heavy Duty Corn Crib guaranteed against losses from fire, rats, mold, weather, etc. The best investment a farmer can make.
FREE Write for pictures and descriptive folder telling how to get more for your corn. Low prices and prepaid freight in effect now on Crib and Grain Bins.
MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
306 Am. Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



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.

TABLE OF RATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White or Barred Rocks, \$10-100, prepaid. Live delivery. Fleischhauer Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$8.00; Anconas, Bd. Rocks, \$9; White Rocks, Rds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Brahmas, \$12; Assorted, \$7. From heavy layers, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

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

BABY CHICKS
ACCREDITED CHICKS, 6c UP; 12 BEST varieties. Big, quick maturing money-maker. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 582, Clinton, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY LAYERS. Leading breeds, \$6.95 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE
BIG BONE TYPE, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, March hatched. Cockerels, \$1.50; 1 1/2-year hens, \$1.25; 1 1/2-year cocks, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Barcus, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, FLOCK record. 125 hens hatched 4,000 chicks. Sold 3,000 eggs. Hens, \$1.50. April pullets, \$1. February cockerels, \$1.50. Roosters, \$1.50. Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PIGEONS
PIGEONS—TWENTY VARIETIES CHEAP. Beautiful illustrated list free. Day Pigeon Farm, Port Huron, Mich.

RABBITS
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

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

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

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
CERTIFIED PURE SEED WHEAT. Lap-tad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENUINE SUPER-HARD BLACKHULL. No smut, rye, weed seeds or other wheat. Yields 2 to 10 bushels above all others; highest protein, test quality, for milling and baking. Hardest, earlier, most resistant to lodging, fly, drouth, rust, shattering, winterkilling, bleaching, etc. Won first 6 prizes 1927, first 5, 1926. Also best wheat 1925, 1924, at Kansas State Fair, grown from our seed. Germination 93%; test 63 1/2%. 50 bushels at \$2.50; 10 bushels at \$3.00; graded, cotton sacks, our station. 25c less graded at Clark's Blackhull Seed Farm, 18 miles north of Wichita, on pavement. No Saturday sales. Address, Sedgwick, Kan.

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

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make practically new. Fordson's \$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.

MACHINERY WANTED
WANTED—HAMMER TYPE GRINDER. Fred Lager, Grinnell, Kan.

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.

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.

AUTOMOTIVE

BUY YOUR USED FORD
DIRECT FROM THESE FORD DEALERS. All of our Ford cars are reconditioned, refinished and carry our 30 day guarantee. 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 roadsters and touring. 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 coupes and Tudor sedans. 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924 ton trucks, bodies vary. Write for list, prices and very easy terms. Mosby-Mack Motor Co., Ford Dealers at Topeka. Showrooms at 626 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan. See us while at the Topeka Free Fair.

DOGS
COLLIE AND BULL PUPPIES. CHARLEY Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.
SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. Beauties, Plain-View, Lawrence, Kan.
COLLIE PUPPIES, PURE BRED, ALMOST white. Write W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.
COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Spitz. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed. Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskennels, HC63, Herrick, Illinois.
PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES sired by 100-lb. show dog, \$5-\$10. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.
WANTED—50 TO 100 ESQUIMO-SPITZ and Fox Terrier pups each week, about 7 weeks old. Must be good ones. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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.

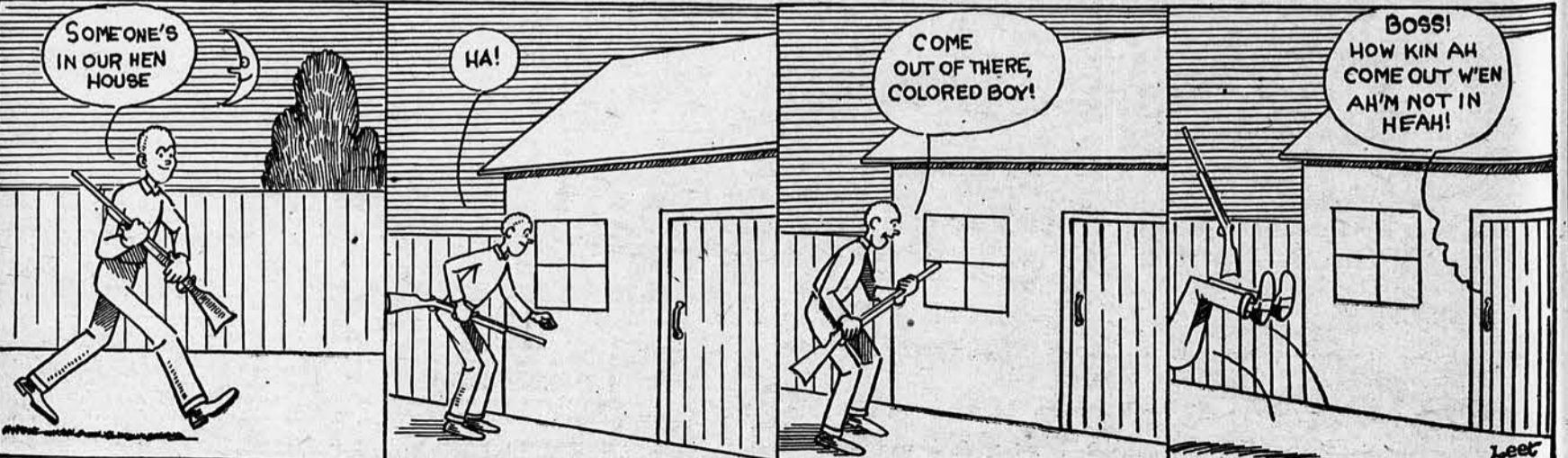
TOBACCO
SMOKING, GUARANTEED HOMESPUN. 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.00. R. Orr, Cottagegrove, Tenn.
BUY CIGARS DIRECT. 100 ASPIRATIONS prepaid \$3.50. Agents wanted. Havana Smokehouse, Homelands, Ga.

LEAF TOBACCO, GOOD, SWEET; CHEW-ing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, \$1.00. Pipe Free. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

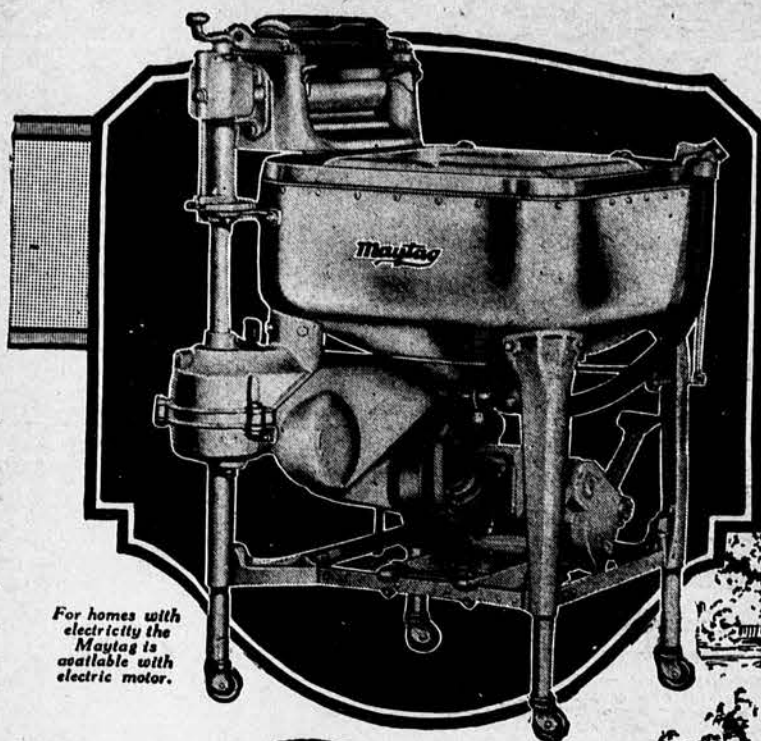
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

HONEY
EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00. 60-\$5.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colorado.
EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50. 120-lbs. \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martini, Delta, Colo.

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



The Activities of Al Acres—There's No One Here But Us Chickens, Al!



For homes with electricity the Maytag is available with electric motor.



Farm Washings



FREE

To Prove the MAYTAG'S Advantages

FIND out how thousands of farm women have found new washday freedom—found extra hours, profitable hours to spend with their children, with their garden, flowers, chickens or in recreation. A letter or a telephone request to any Maytag dealer will bring you a Maytag, powered with either electricity or with the famous Gasoline Multi-Motor.

The Maytag will be yours for a week's washing; yours to see how the seamless, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub keeps the water hot for an entire washing. Yours to see how the Maytag washing action cleans grimy overalls, cuff and collar edges without hand rubbing; yours to see how the Roller Water Remover, the only wringer with a soft top roll and a hard lower roll, spares the buttons and removes

both the surplus soap and water evenly from all parts of the garment.

The Maytag washes by water action alone—the daintiest garments are safe in its satin-smooth, easy-cleaning, self-emptying, cast-aluminum tub. An average washing takes but an hour or so and is done with so little effort that it is really fun. Practically every operation is automatic.

Write or Phone for a Trial Washing

Call your nearest Maytag dealer. He will send you a Maytag for your next washing. There is no cost, no obligation. Use it on your biggest washing. **IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.**

*Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss*

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Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Kansas City Branch:
1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N.Z.

Maytag Radio Programs



WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Sat., 9:00 P.M. Chicago Daylight Saving Time. KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P.M. Pacific Standard Time. KDKA, Pittsburgh, Wed., 10:00 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time. CFCA, Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. WBZ, Boston, Fri., 7:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M. Central Standard Time.

The Gasoline Multi-Motor

For Farm Homes Without Electricity

The Maytag Multi-Motor is a simple, sturdy, modern gasoline engine—a little giant of smooth, steady power and so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by the removal of only four bolts. This remarkable engine represents fifteen years development and the popularity of the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer has made the Maytag Company the world's

largest producer of gasoline engines of this size and type.

Engine and starter are one unit. A woman can start it by a thrust of the pedal. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout. The carburetor is flood proof and has but one simple adjustment. Equipped with Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor.



**IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF,
DON'T KEEP IT**