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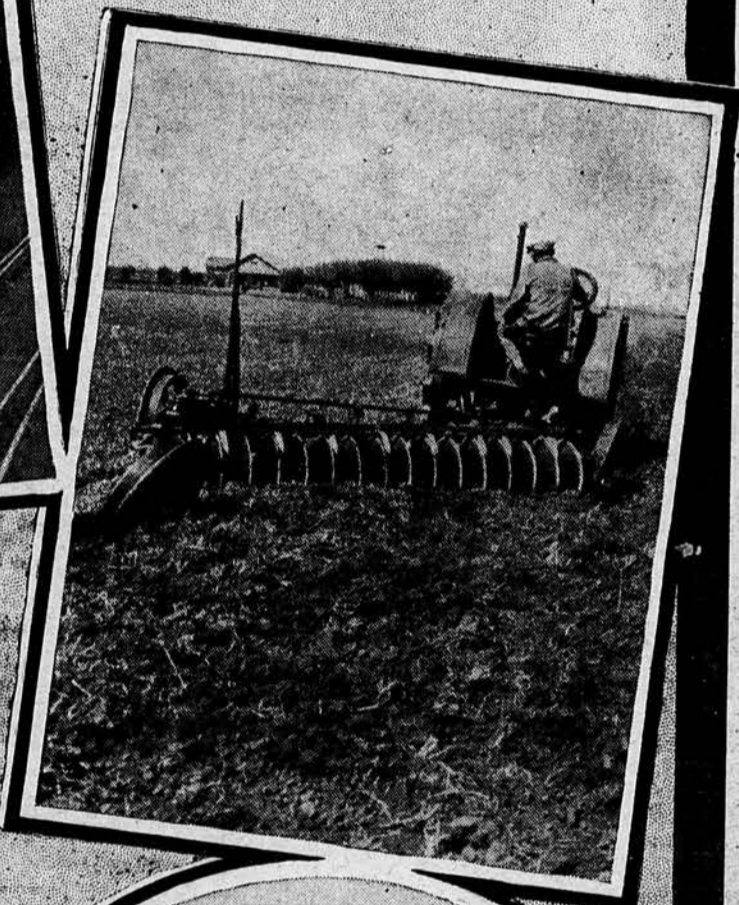
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

September 15, 1928

Number 37



Kansas Again Getting Ready to Feed the World!

STANDARD WARRANTY FOR PNEUMATIC CASINGS AND TUBES

"Every pneumatic tire of our manufacture bearing our name and serial number is warranted by us against defects in material and workmanship during the life of the tire to the extent that if any tire fails because of such defect, we will either repair the tire or make a reasonable allowance on the purchase of a new tire."

THIS broad warranty against tire defects, unlimited as to mileage or time, is the most constructive guarantee of service ever offered the public.

Director General, THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

—an association of manufacturers organized "to promote in the industry a mutual confidence and a high standard of business ethics; to eliminate trade abuses; to promote sound economic business customs and practices; to foster wholesome competition . . . and thus generally to promote the service of the industry to the public welfare."

THE tire industry has taken great steps forward in the past decade.

Tire quality has been improved immeasurably; tire prices have been reduced to the lowest levels in history.

And now the industry has taken another great forward step.

The manufacturers of 95% of the tires made in the United States guarantee tires bearing their names and serial numbers against defects for the life of the tire.

What an improvement this is over the old days of the now outworn "definite mileage guarantee."

The era of the mileage guarantee came to an end when users realized that good tires are made of rubber and cotton—not printed promises.

They discovered that "there are no miles in a bottle of ink."

They discovered that you cannot put mileage into tires by written guarantees—it must be built in. No mileage guarantee will hold the tread to the carcass:—nothing but craftsmanship does that.

They discovered that no mileage guarantee will toughen the rubber or strengthen the cotton cord:—only the know-how of experienced tire builders does that.

They discovered that no mileage guarantee will extend the life of a tire to its utmost capacity:—only good driving and care for your tires does that.

On the other hand, car owners found that the definite mileage guarantee had these failings—

- 1 It benefited the driver who misused his tires and misrepresented his mileage, at the cost of the honest and careful driver who did not abuse his tires, and who was truthful in stating his mileage, or honest in admitting he did not know his mileage.
- 2 It put a premium upon heedless driving by removing the penalty for traveling with tires under-inflated or wheels out of line.
- 3 Its cost was a buried expense that bore on the user of the tires without adding any commensurate value.

The first year following the elimination of the definite mileage guarantee, over thirteen million dollars was saved by doing away with adjustments against neglect and abuse of the careless driver, and was put back into the product for the benefit of all drivers alike.

The industry simply converted non-productive cost into good sound rubber and cotton. Every user benefited equally; tire prices came down; tire quality went up. Today the American tire user is enjoying the lowest-cost tire miles in the history of the world.

The high quality of present day tires has made possible the prevailing standard tire warranty, extending over the life of the tire—the broadest and most constructive guarantee of service that can be written—a declaration that enables the manufacturers of over 95% of the production in the country to stand squarely behind the quality and serviceability of their products, as they wish to stand.

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THE BRUNSWICK TIRE CORP.
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THE COOPER CORPORATION
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

September 15, 1928



Who Is Best Corn Husker for 1928?

State Champion Will Receive \$100 Cash Prize, Silver Trophy Cup and Free Trip to Mid-west Contest in Indiana

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WHO will be the corn-husking champion of Kansas for 1928? Whoever he is, he will receive a cash prize of \$100 from Kansas Farmer, a beautiful silver loving cup properly engraved, from Senator Arthur Capper, and a free trip to the Mid-West Corn Husking contest, which will be held in Indiana sometime in November. The best corn husker in Kansas will compete in this Indiana contest against the best huskers from such states as Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri, for the national championship and another cash prize of \$100.

Perhaps our state husking champion lives in your county—you might even be that very person, if you are a Kansas farmer. There is only one sure way of locating the speediest husker,

a fine corn crop this year. Last year Orville Chase demonstrated to the other states entered in the Mid-West contest that they could expect some stiff competition from Kansas. Now, let's prove conclusively that Kansas produces champion men as well as champion crops. Let's step out and win the national corn husking championship. Kansas Farmer is going to conduct the big state contest to find out who shall represent Kansas at the Indiana meet, and when we find him we will back him to the limit to win all available honors.

But before we get to the state contest, we must find out who the cham-

fill out the blank on this page and mail it to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka.

After doing this, get in touch with other good huskers and get them to send in their names as contestants. After that, talk over the matter of holding a county elimination corn-husking contest with your county agent if you have one, or the secretary of your local chamber of commerce, your vocational agriculture instructor in your local or county high school, the presidents of county farm organizations, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and any other organizations that might be interested. The thing is to stir up interest in this event. It will be excellent publicity for your county; just suppose your county champion should win the state contest and then the national contest!

As soon as we receive your name, either on the blank printed on this page or in a letter which states that you wish to enter your county contest, we will send you the name of the person in your county to whom you are to report. Then that person will see to it that you are notified as to the time and location of your county contest. We will supply your local committee with the standard rules for the contest, which will be the same as the rules under which the state contest will be held. Your county elimination contest should be held not later than November 5.

Husking Race Gets the Crowd

Last year the many county contests proved to be events of real importance and the big state contest at Bern was a gala event, with 4,500 persons to witness the husking race. It is expected that more interest than ever will be exhibited this year. The location of the state contest has not been decided upon at this time, but it will be held in some county where the corn is good. It is with genuine pleasure that we pass on the information that a special field was planted in Indiana for the Mid-West contest. If

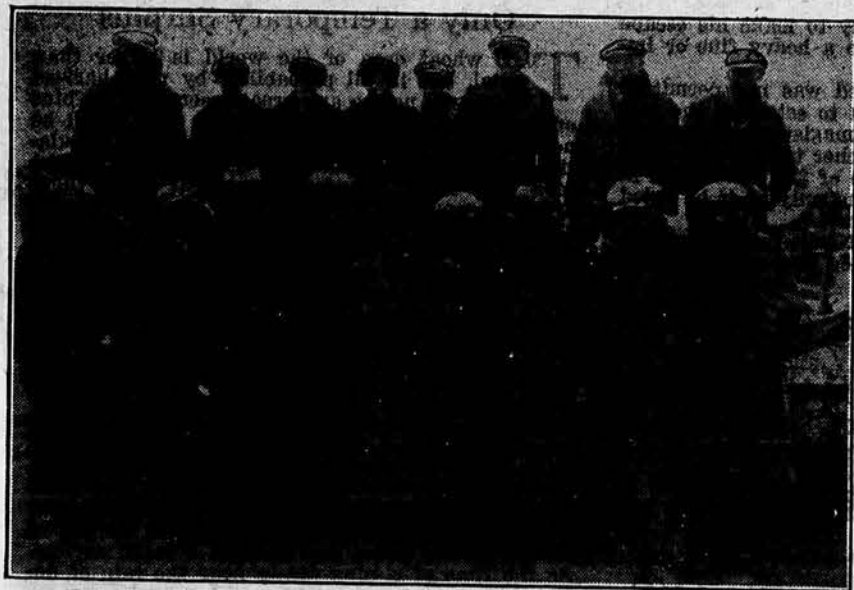


Dean L. E. Call, K. S. A. C., One of the Judges, Presenting the 1927 Trophy Cup to the Winner, Orville Chase of Brown County. Who Will Get the Cup, \$100 Cash Prize and the Trip to Indiana This Year

that crop turns out well it certainly will be the scene of a fast battle. Kansas Farmer is open to suggestions as to the best location to hold this year's state-wide contest.

There is no reason why we cannot produce a corn husker who can win the world's championship—for that is exactly what it will mean if the Kansas man wins the 1928 Mid-West contest in Indiana. Perhaps you are the champion we are looking for, or it may be a neighbor or a boy or a farm hand in your community. We want to give him the chance he deserves by taking him to the contest where the national honors will be settled for 1928.

Following are the instructions for holding a county corn husking contest. Read them carefully. Then fill out the blank, if you wish to get into your (Continued on Page 11)



The 15 Contestants in the 1927 State-Wide Meet and the Three Judges at Bern, Kan. From Row, Left to Right: Clint Rainwater, Doniphan County; Lee Andsager, Reno; L. E. Call, Dean, K. S. A. C. Experiment Station; R. S. Graham, Jewell; Ralph Snyder, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau; Harry Shoebrook, Atchison; L. E. Willoughby, Extension Agronomist, K. S. A. C.; John Manholt, Sumner; Albert Voss, Jr., Osborne; W. M. Lutz, Pottawatomie. Back Row, Left to Right: Orville Chase, Brown County; Ocell Romine, Osage; C. W. Moore, Marshall; Ira Critton, Crawford; Elmer Carlstrom, Clay; H. F. Roepke, Jackson; Hugo Hauke, Morris; John Ralston, Nemaha

and that is by holding contests in each Kansas county, and then having the county champions compete for the highest honors in a state-wide meet.

In the big state contest, which will be held some time early in November, Kansas Farmer offers \$200 in cash prizes. The top man will receive \$100, the silver trophy cup and the free trip to Indiana. The second man will receive \$50; third man, \$25; fourth man, \$15, and the fifth man, \$10. You will agree, I am sure, that these prizes are well worth the best efforts of Kansas corn huskers.

Last year, Orville Chase, of Brown county, won the Kansas championship in the final contest held near Bern, Kan., on November 11. He was the man who received the first cash prize of \$100, the silver cup denoting his accomplishments and the free trip to Minnesota, where the contest to determine the national champion for 1927 was held. In Kansas, Mr. Chase husked 26.63 bushels of corn in 80 minutes. That was his total after all deductions, as provided in the contest rules, had been made. You will be able to compare your ability with the record Mr. Chase made, and you should not hesitate to enter your county contest if you believe that you are a pretty good husker.

It seems that we are going to have

champion corn husker is for each county. There are so many good huskers in the state that it would be impossible to get a field large enough to accommodate all of them in one big contest. So the only thing to do is to hold county elimination contests, and then have the county champions fight it out in a big state meet. Only those living in a county will be allowed to enter that particular county contest; the entries in the state meet will be restricted to the winners of county or local contests. This is necessary as there will be room for only a limited number in the state contest and they should be the best huskers from each county. Already some of our good Kansas corn huskers and business men and county agents are getting things lined up for the county elimination contests and the state meet. You should make sure that your county is represented.

Send Names to Kansas Farmer

Every husker who wishes to get into the state contest and have a try at his share of the \$200 cash prize money, the trophy cup and the trip to Indiana, with the possibility of winning national honors and another \$100 cash prize there, should get things started at once to find out who is the champion in his county. If you want in on this, just

Corn-Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer
8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I am a good corn husker and would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name.....

Town.....

County.....R. F. D.....

My age is.....I can husk.....bushels of corn in one

hour. Corn in this section will average.....bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the Mid-west contest in Indiana where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. Then We Will Tell You Who Is Conducting the Contest in Your County

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE just been reading a most interesting book entitled, "The Trail of the Tiger." It is a history of New York politics under the long continued rule of Tammany. It is a record of rottenness almost unbelievable, of official graft, oppression and corruption that is calculated to shake one's faith in popular government and to fill any right-minded person with righteous indignation.

After reading the record it is difficult to understand how any honest man can be an apologist for Tammany. That there were honest men and still are honest men members of that organization there is no doubt, but they have not been the ones in charge of New York City. It is a record of organized crime which ranges from petty larceny to murder. It is a record of an organization in which a few grew inordinately rich by public plunder, by systematic sale of offices, by blackmail and official oppression. Under it every form of vice and crime has flourished; theft, burglary, assault, murder, gambling, prostitution and every form of debauchery. And it must be said, that bad as the record is, other big cities are no better. Tammany is perhaps better organized than some of the others but its moving minds are no more corrupt. The political organization that controls Philadelphia is just as corrupt and about as effective.

"Rotten to the Core"

THE recent report of the special grand jury called to investigate the police department of Chicago declares that it is "rotten to the core." No doubt a similar report might be made concerning St. Louis and other large cities, altho they have not received so much publicity.

Public corruption is like rottenness in vegetables; it is a disease that continues to spread until it affects every part of the vegetable. Once entrenched in power it is difficult to dislodge and even good citizens become, if not indifferent, at least quiescent.

The most grievous effects of corruption and misrule are felt by the poor and helpless. Talk about the "majesty of the law" becomes a mockery when the law is administered by ravenous wolves and jackals in human form.

Debts and Taxes Hurt

SOME newspaper men traveling thru Kansas, recently, remarked the neat farm houses, the fields of tall and well-eared corn, the stacks of alfalfa, and came to the conclusion that there was no occasion for complaint. It seemed to them that they never had seen a country where there was such evidence of prosperity. To a certain extent their conclusion was well-founded, but it must be remembered first that this is an unusual year for crops, and second, that the ground for complaint grows out of two facts—debts and taxation. The farmers who are clear of debt are not complaining, but the ones who are burdened with debt, in addition to high taxes, feel that conditions might be better.

It is true that if farmers were content to live as the farmers lived a generation ago, there would not be much, if any more complaint, than was heard among farmers then; but they are not living that way. They want to keep up with the times and enjoy the comforts of our advanced civilization, and why shouldn't they? Farm life certainly is much easier than it was a generation ago, but the costs of living are correspondingly higher. The farming business has not yet been adjusted to the general social and economic changes of our civilization.

Should Old Law Be Enforced?

IN MASSACHUSETTS there still is a law on the statute book passed originally in 1697 while Massachusetts was a British colony, which provides for punishment by a fine of \$300 or imprisonment in jail for one year of any person who is convicted of "denying God" or "contumeliously reproaching the Holy Ghost or exposing the Bible to ridicule."

Twice within two years this old law has been invoked. In 1926 a speaker was arrested for declaring that there is no God. He was released by the judge of the court on the ground that this merely was an expression of his opinion and that he had a right to his opinion. The other day Dr. Horace M. Kallen, formerly a member of the Har-

vard University faculty, speaking at a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, declared that "if Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists, Jesus Christ was an anarchist." He was arrested under the old blasphemy statute but the judge before whom the case was to be heard, withdrew the warrant for the arrest.

This brings up two questions. The first is, why should this old law have been permitted to remain on the statute books for more than 200 years and the second is this: Should a law be enforced simply because it is a law? Public opinion has very greatly changed since this old law was enacted by the Puritan Fathers, and the old law does not fit present needs whether or not it did the needs of the time it was enacted.

And this brings up the other question; should a law be enforced simply because it is a law? I have heard a good many persons say so, but never have been able to subscribe entirely to that opinion. In 1850 there was enacted what was known as the Fugitive Slave Law. That law was intended to make a slave catcher out of every citizen, no matter what his sentiments might be. If he refused to aid in the recapture of a runaway slave, or if he aided the fugitive in any way to make his escape to Canada, he was subject to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.

The fugitive when captured was not permitted to have a trial by jury, even to establish the fact that he was a free man. The magistrate who passed on the right of the slave catcher to take him back to slavery, was allowed a fee of \$10 if he ruled in favor of the slave catcher and only \$5 if he ruled in favor of the captured negro.

A great many men in the North refused to obey this inhuman law. My father was one of these



He Thought It Was in Fun Until the Children Got So Rough

and I always have felt that he was right, therefore I cannot consistently and without exception say that a law should be obeyed as long as it is a law. This old antiquated law of Massachusetts which would fine and imprison a man on account of his religious beliefs should not be enforced. Of course, it should have been repealed long ago, but as no legislature seems to have had sense enough to repeal it, it should be disregarded.

This does not mean that I am in favor of permitting each citizen to pick out the laws which happen to suit him and obey them while he disregards such laws as do not suit him. But if I were convinced that a law is an evil I would not insist on its enforcement.

If I believed, for example, that the Volstead law is productive of as great evil as Governor Al Smith says it is, I would not insist on its enforcement; but the apparent fallacy in Governor Smith's position is that he admits the evil which the Volstead law is aimed to cure. I would go so far as to say that if a law is based on a correct principle, that is, if it is intended to cure an admitted wrong, then it should be enforced even if there may be a considerable number of people who are opposed to it.

I believe the liquor business is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, evil of our times.

That is openly or tacitly admitted by at least 90 per cent of the people of every civilized nation. They all attempt to regulate it if they do not go so far as to prohibit it, and that is an admission that it is an evil.

I cannot imagine an official honestly and vigorously enforcing a law which he believes is a bad law and a great damage to the community. I have seen one or two officials who said they were opposed to prohibition when they took office and I have seen them enforce the law. But in every case before long they had become advocates of the law. They discovered that there was no middle ground. They either had to be for the law or against it.

I cannot imagine a judge in Massachusetts insisting on the vigorous enforcement of the old Puritan law that punished a man on account of his religious beliefs, while at the same time the judge believes the law is utterly contrary to our modern ideas of right. Neither can I imagine an official vigorously enforcing the Volstead law when he honestly believes the law is utterly wrong. That simply is not human nature.

Only a Temporary Surplus

THE wheat crop of the world is larger than usual, but in all probability by next harvest there will not be any great reserve in the bins of the world. About all the wheat grown will be needed between now and then to feed the population of the world, and if everybody had all the food they needed made from wheat flour there certainly would be no surplus at all. But temporarily there is more wheat on the market than the market can digest and the result is a fall in price that is disastrous to many wheat growers.

If the wheat could be marketed in an orderly manner—that is, fed into the market only as rapidly as the consumption warrants—there would have been no fall in the price. A comparatively small surplus of any kind of food supply may cause a decided slump in the price.

You can prove the truth of this by watching your local market on Saturday night. During the week the retail prices of all kinds of fruit remain steady, but about three or four hours before closing time, if there are a few more crates of berries on hand than the grocer thinks he can dispose of at the regular price, you will see a rapid decline. As the time of closing draws near the rate of decline increases and probably 15 minutes before closing, if there still are two or three crates unsold, you can get berries at your price. The surplus really is trifling in amount, but it is sufficient to completely break the market price so far as that grocer is concerned.

There really is no need to break the market, so far as wheat is concerned. If it is properly stored it can be kept indefinitely with very little shrinkage in actual value; but if a large quantity is suddenly dumped on the market the price is certain to go down. Speculators are accused of manipulating the market and perhaps they do, but if the supply never exceeded the demand the speculators could not get far in the way of manipulating the market.

Ah! There, Bill!

WE WHO have known William Allen (Bill) White for the last 25 or 30 years, have sometimes regarded him as a trifle erratic, but an entirely lovable and delightful character and have taken pride in his world-wide fame, first, because we loved him, and second, because he reflected honor on Kansas. As to his private character, we have always considered it as practically without a spot or blemish. That is, as near without spots or blemishes as a fallible human character can reasonably be supposed to be. All of us, I suppose, have a few blemishes which we endeavor to conceal from the world in general, but Bill's ranking in reputation has been high. But here is a Chicago woman, Mrs. Weiss, who has just heard of Bill and suspects that he may be her errant husband who deserted her and her two children. She writes the Omaha World-Herald as follows:

"I have just read an article printed in the World-Herald regarding a William Allen White, editor of Emporia, Kan., who attacked Governor Smith in an article written by him. The reason I am writing this letter is because the character of this man seems to resemble that of my husband

who deserted me and my two children 10 years ago. Altho our name is not White, I thought probably my husband had changed his name. He was at one time editor of a small paper in Chicago.

"The article I read states that Mr. White fled to Europe. I would appreciate any information you could give me of his age or anything concerning him. Perhaps you have a picture of him that I will gladly return if you will send it to me."

I hope the World-Herald has a picture of Bill and will send it to Mrs. Weiss. When she looks on the portrait of that smiling, good-natured fat man she will know that he never would have the heart to abandon a wife and two children.

Bill Took a Long Swim

"SEE," remarked Bill Wilkerson to Truthful James, "that a feller by the name of Halburton has swum thru the Panama Canal. Of course, that is quite a feat, but after all, it re'ly doesn't compare with the swim I once made from Havana, Cuba, to Key West."

"I never heard of it, William," said Truthful James in some surprise. "How did it happen that nothing was said about it in the papers?"

"The reason is, James, that I wuz makin' my get-away from the Spanish butcher, General Wyler who was in command in Cuba at that time. I hed been with the insurrectos who was tryin' to free Cuba from Spanish rule. Wyler hed offered a reward uv \$10,000 fur me dead or alive. There was a pack uv his minions pursuin' me with bloodhounds. I managed to escape to the shore uv the harbor and by hidin' in the brush and wadin' along the beach I throwed the dogs off my trail.

"My pursuers concluded that I hed taken refuge on one uv the ships in the harbor and Wyler ordered that every ship be searched. I heard the order bein' given to the searchers along the shore and just concluded that I would circumvent 'em. I slipped my clothes off down to a pair uv thin cotton drawers and as I happened to have a piece uv taller candle with me I greased my person thoro and then plunged in and commenced swimmin' toward the United States. I might also say that I hed a bowie knife with me which I tied to my neck with a string.

"It wuz a good thing I hed that knife, James. If it hedn't been for that, yours truly wouldn't hev been alive now to tell the tale.

"You see Havana harbor is full uv man-eatin' sharks. Usually they hang around the ships waitin' fur things that are throwed out, so I swum clear uv the ships as much as possible. I wuz just gettin' out into the ocean and thought I wuz clear uv the sharks when I happened to look over my shoulder and saw a fin cuttin' the water not more than 50 feet behind. I immediatly grabbed my knife and dove just as the shark come up and plunged my knife into his inwards, rippin' him wide open.

The shark give a convulsive leap and fell back dead. He measured over 16 feet and his blood dyed the waters uv the Atlantic fur rods around. I started on but hedn't swum more than half a mile 'til here cum another shark bigger than the first one. Again I dove and plunged my bowie into the vitals uv that maneater and after witnessin' his death struggle I swum on.

"As you know, the distance from Havana to Key West is more than 80 miles. The English Channel there hes been so much talk about is only



40 miles wide. I merely mention this to show that feats uv these channel swimmers and this here feller who swum thru the Canal wasn't nuthin' to blow about. Hour after hour, James, I breasted the waves and 40 hours after leavin' the beach at Havana I waded ashore at Key West.

"I will say, however, that I got some help on the way. When I wuz out about 40 miles a 12-foot tarpon come a-swimmn' along and seemed curious to know what sort uv a fish I wuz. He seemed to be a friendly tarpon and I coaxed him up to me and finally got his confidence so that I could pet his head. Then it occurred to me that mebbly I could ride that tarpon to shore; so when he wuz swimmin' close to me I throwed a leg over him and climbed on his back. That started him and he set off at almost lightnin' speed.

"I hed trouble in guidin' him in the right direction but managed by slappin' him first on one side and then on the other to keep him headed in the

general direction of Florida. He carried me 10 miles as near as I could judge and then concluded to get rid uv me by takin' a sudden dive.

"I stayed with him 'til he went down about 50 feet and then hed to give it up. I slipped off his back and cum to the surface a bit strangled but much rested, and swum on, so that the distance I actually swum wuz not much over 70 miles. But so fur as I know that beats ary other swimmin' record by about 30 miles.

"What riled me most, James, wuz the fact that none uv them durned fools at Key West believed me. They even went so fur as to offer me a belt which they said they hed been offerin' for the champeen liar uv the world and said that they considered that I wuz entitled to it. It wuz more than a week before I got hold uv a Havana paper which published the reward offered by Wyler fur my capture and even then a lot uv them wouldn't be convinced.

"That is the reason, James, that I didn't publish the story. A man who cherishes his reputation fur truth and veracity, as I do, can't bear to hev the public regard him as an unprincipled prevaricator."

Should Improve the Present

IN YOUR letter, J. D. M., you say that you would like to live your life over again. You think you would avoid making a great many mistakes such as you have made, and that with the experience you have you could make a much greater success than you have made.

What you might do if you were permitted to live your life over again, is pure speculation, because you are not going to have that opportunity. My opinion, however, is that while you might not do over again some of the fool things you have done, probably you would do other things just as foolish. Our civilization has become so complex that there are many more opportunities now to make fools of ourselves than there were a generation or two ago.

Suppose instead of speculating about what you would do if you had the chance to live your life over again, you set your mind to the task of making as few mistakes as possible during the rest of the time you may have to live. That in my opinion is more profitable than to spend your time figuring on the impossible.

A Widow Inherits Half

A and B were husband and wife. A died without will. Can B sell part of the real estate without the consent of her son-in-law or daughter-in-law? Will they have to sign their names to the deed if she sells it? W. F. P.

The widow inherits half of all the real estate left by her deceased husband. She has a right to dispose of this without asking the consent of anybody.

The Farmer and the Tariff

WE HAVE in the United States the greatest farming industry and the greatest farming country in the world. And almost every year we produce more farm commodities than we consume. Yet we are importing nearly 2 billion dollars' worth of farm products annually from other countries and these imports are increasing year by year instead of decreasing. Our farm industry is without that full measure of protection which so long has been afforded without question to other American industries. And this in a nutshell is at the bottom of our problem of farm relief, about as Hoover stated it in his acceptance address. One of the reasons for our lack of farm prosperity is that the farmer buys in a protected market and sells in an unprotected one.

"We are prone to lose sight of the fact that the United States is fundamentally an agricultural and not an industrial nation, and that upon the welfare of our agricultural activities depends the entire structure of our economic prosperity."

The quoted paragraph comes to me in a letter from Roger Babson, well-known statistician of business. It is a forceful statement of the truth—our agricultural imports and our lack of an effective national policy for agriculture prove it.

It is now generally conceded that our protective tariff has made this country prosperous in an industrial way. No other country is as prosperous, pays as good wages, has as efficient labor, or less unemployment, as the United States. Would we be worse off if our 30 million farmers were brought up to this standard of American prosperity by having their industry adequately protected under the American protective system? I think not. In fact this is the way to attain and maintain a prosperous and progressive agricultural industry, to conserve the soil and insure a comparatively low-cost food supply. It cannot be done for long under present conditions. In some instances a revision of our tariff downward would prove beneficial, but one thing we need is a revision upward of our tariff rates on farm products. American agriculture has not outgrown the present tariff act—it has never been adequately protected.

You will find this little table interesting. It shows how in the last two years our imports of farm products from other countries have grown from a total of \$1,818,578,000 to \$1,906,150,000 in

1927. I list a few important items to show the trend, this is not the whole list:

	(9) 1925	(9) 1927	(9) Increase
Livestock	\$ 9,885,000	\$17,629,000	\$ 7,744,000
Dairy products	30,531,000	42,100,000	11,569,000
Eggs and egg products	6,846,000	7,592,000	746,000
Hides and skins	92,678,000	95,056,000	2,378,000
Meats	7,159,000	17,638,000	10,477,000
Wool	124,164,000	83,667,000	(d) 40,497,000
Cotton	56,640,000	37,206,000	(d) 13,434,000
Grain	25,198,000	28,480,000	3,282,000
Oilseeds	131,800,000	158,166,000	26,366,000

There is plenty of evidence that the tariff does not protect the American farmer fully, nor adequately, nor as well as it protects the American manufacturer. Last year duties were collected on nearly 2 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products shipped into the United States.

In the Minneapolis market the price of wheat seldom is more than half the duty above the price at Winnipeg, Canada.

Last year nearly 500 million pounds of coconut and plain oils were imported in direct competition with American lard, tallow and vegetable oils.

Millions of gallons of molasses from Cuba are taking the place of American corn in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Cotton is replaced by jute which comes in almost duty free.

Canada and Mexico ship us millions of pounds of fresh tomatoes, and Italy ships them to us canned.

Poultry is shipped to us from three countries in Europe.

Every time a big shipment of Danish butter reaches New York, prices for butterfat fall off a cent or two in Kansas. The tariff paid on foreign butter and eggs last year was something more than 40 million dollars.

Large quantities of Argentine beef are shipped to the United States. It is sold in every important town in Kansas in competition with beef from Kansas packing houses. At the present time, except for an embargo on South American livestock and beef, our livestock producers might find their market at pre-war level.

There should be a higher tariff on meat products. There should be a tariff on hides for the benefit of the hard-pressed cattlemen. And to further rectify the unequal economic status of Amer-

ican agriculture, there should be a reduction in a few over-protected manufactured articles; notably aluminum.

The tariff enables the American manufacturer to sell his products behind the American tariff wall at American prices. The American farmer, producing, as he nearly always does, a surplus, is compelled much of the time to sell his wheat and meat on the basis of prices fixed in Europe. What he buys is on the American basis; but he often is compelled to sell his whole product on the European basis. And the American farmer is entitled to an American price for what he sells and for his labor, the same as everybody else.

Most farmers believe the American protective system by making a high standard of living possible thru high wages, has given them the best consuming home market in the world. And they would not change that. They would not remove the actual protective ratios of the tariff. Yet, the protective system is at bottom one of the chief causes of that economic inequality with which American agriculture has had to grapple in a gradually losing struggle for the last 25 years.

The American farmer is not on an economic nor a business equality with any other industry. He is not getting his proper share of the national income and good crop years cannot cure this.

All I am asking for agriculture, and all Western farmers are asking, is a status of economic equality with general business. I am asking this because the low exchange value of the farmer's crops have made it impossible for the American farmer, with his increased overhead, to continue on the old basis any longer. Therefore, it becomes necessary for national welfare to do all that may fairly be done to put this industry on equal footing with other American industries.

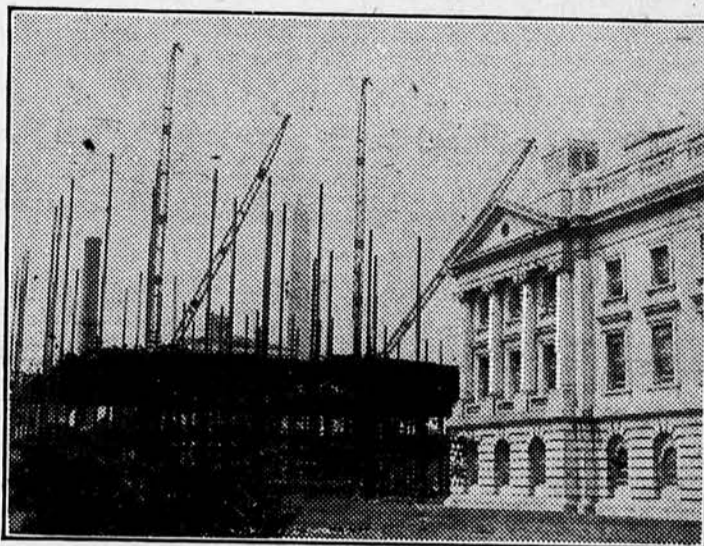
I am satisfied that this and other features of a national policy for American agriculture will be favored as a part of the Hoover program. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Hoover pointed to the tariff as the foundation for farm relief and advocated giving agriculture the "full benefit of our historic tariff policy."

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



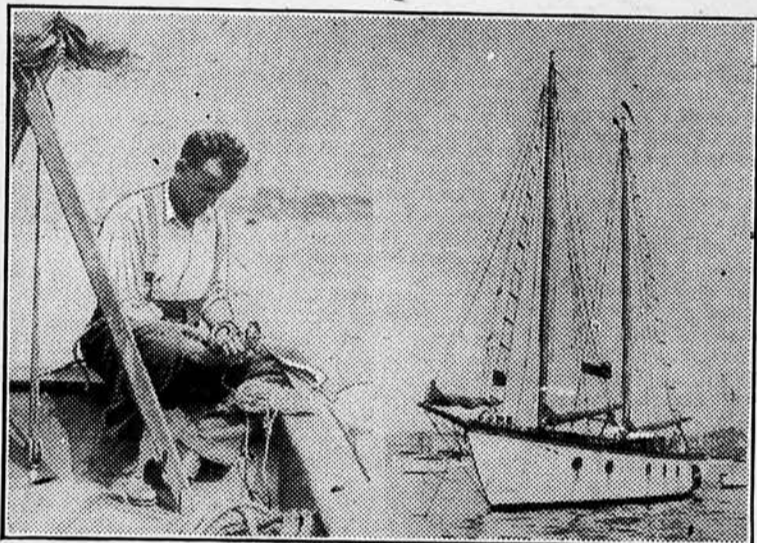
Ethel Hertle, 20, of the Bronx, New York, Who Won the Wrigley 10-Mile Swim for Women, Defeating 53 Competitors and Winning \$10,000 in 5 Hours, 34 Minutes, 36 Seconds.



General View of the Construction of the Main Administration Building, an Addition to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, Costing 2 Million Dollars. It Will Join the Two Agricultural Buildings and Will be Completed in 1930. The Washington Monument Looms up in the Background



Mrs. Richard Brown, Baxter Springs, Kan., with "Boone," Purebred Holstein, Age 10 Years, That Produced 19,111 Pounds of Milk and 854 Pounds of Butterfat in One Year



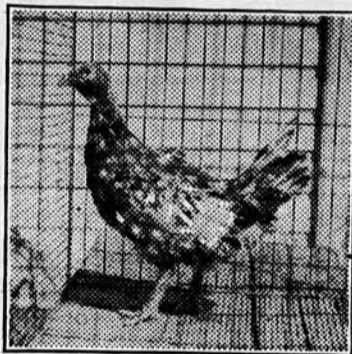
Captain Edward Miles, Newark, N. J., Examining the Log Which Will Record Mileage on His Trip Around the World in the 37-Foot, Two-Masted Schooner at Right, Which He Designed and Built Himself. Capt. Miles Will Brave the Seas Alone. He Expects the Trip to Take a Year



The New Rheimis, in France, as It Appears Today, Restored and Improved from What Seemed Hopeless Devastation During the Great War. The Street is a New Avenue, Leading up to the Renowned Rheimis Cathedral in the Distance.



Ike Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C., Winner of America's Greatest Trapshoot Prize. In the Grand American Handicap at Vandalla, O., Andrews Broke 95 Targets from the 20-Yard Line



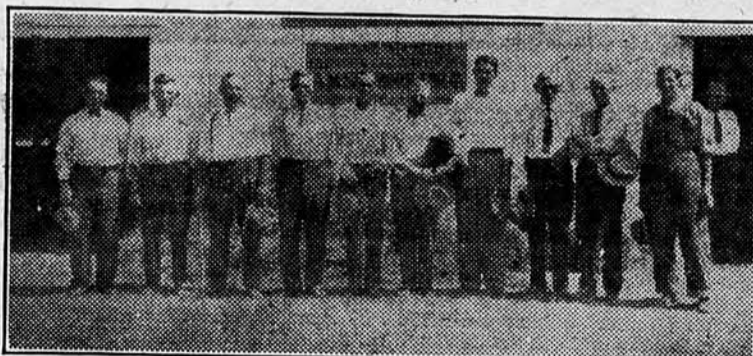
What Would You Call This Cross Between an R. I. Red Rooster and a Pearl Guinea Hen? Eight Are Owned by Robert Cory, Talmo, Kan. Feathers Roan Colored



Left to Right, Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs; U. S. Ambassador Myron Herrick, and Secretary of State Frank Kellogg in Conference During the Signing of the "Pact of Paris" the Great Briand-Kellogg Anti-War Agreement



New Recruits for the "Talkies." Left, George White, Noted Revue Producer; Center, Joseph M. Schenck, Movie Magnate, and Right, Irving Berlin, World-Famous Song Writer. Berlin Was Signed by Schenck to Write a Show Which Will be Produced by George White for the Talking Films



An Executive Board Named Each Year for the North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville, Kan., Has Been Able to Keep the Fair on a Sustaining Basis. This Year's Members Are: Frank Morie, Robert Cory, A. W. Sandell, A. W. Segerhammer, Homer Alkire, President; W. R. Barnard, Secretary; G. H. Bramwell, Treasurer; F. C. Swierensky, T. J. Charles and Ellis Frut

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Should Make Use of Her Facilities for Beautification

WE CAN learn a good deal from European countries about making our homes more beautiful, if we follow Prof. J. B. Fitch, of the agricultural college, in his views. He was one of 30 delegates from the United States at the World's Dairy Congress in London this summer, and he visited several countries over the water.

His most lasting impression of Europe is of the beauty of the homes over there. "The buildings of stone and brick invariably are in good repair," he said, "and the houses and adjacent stone walls are covered with flowers. The home gardens in these European countries not only are sources of beauty but of food as well. When Kansas is as old as Europe, we may know better how to eliminate unsightly places on our farms."

Kansas certainly has the facilities available in the form of weather and soil conditions to accomplish beautiful farm landscaping. Those Kansas farmers who have spent some time in beautifying their farmsteads assure us that it is worth all the time and labor invested. Kansas needs to take advantage, more than she has, of these possibilities.

But They're Still Farmers

WHAT would you do if you were to become rich? Since you don't know exactly, let's see what happened to two farmers in Cowley county who have enjoyed that experience. J. W. Frazier is one of the 50 heirs of a 100 million dollar estate. Otto Wenrich already has realized \$100,000 from oil. But both men continue to farm. They have been busy as ever with their harvesting, and are looking ahead now to next year's crops. It makes a person think "once a farmer, always a farmer." They have been serving the soil as genuine farmers so long that they find greatest happiness there. Mr. Frazier, when reminded that he didn't have to work any more, answered simply, "I have a crop to get in, and I am going right ahead as usual."

Had these two men left the life they know so well, would they have been happy? The best answer to that is that they still are happy as farmers. Perhaps such experiences as these, when we learn about them, should teach more of us to be happier in the work and in the life we know and love.

Marines Get a Champion

THE United States Marines have taken one of the outstanding and most widely known 4-H club members and leaders in Riley county. Warren Ljungdahl, winner of many honors in club work and exhibitor of winning Aberdeen Angus cattle at many fairs, enlisted in the Marine corps in Kansas City and has been ordered to San Diego, Calif.

Among other accomplishments, Ljungdahl scored 100 per cent in the health contest at the free fair in Topeka last year and won the Edison medal for outstanding club work. In all, he has won 12 medals in his three years of club work, seven of them gold. He had the grand champion baby beef at the free fair in 1926, and last year had the champion Angus calf at the American Royal in Kansas City. Ljungdahl was declared state baby beef champion last year, winning a free trip to the club congress at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Was on a Light Diet

IT SEEMS that one snake, near Waterville, craved a light diet. Anyway, this particular reptile swallowed a 25-watt electric light bulb it found in a barn. How disappointed that bull snake must have been when his bubble-like meal broke and he discovered it was nothing but thin air. And incidentally, there are a lot of grafters around trying to get some wheat money. Their propositions are dazzling and glittering; even as much as the light bulb must have been to the snake. And usually such propositions compare favorably with the vacuum in a light bulb.

Even Banana Stub Is Useful

WE HAD a suspicion that the song about bananas would start something. Dr. Maximo Garcia, a Cuban planter, has evolved a special fiber from the formerly useless banana stub or stalk. It yields an excellent coarse cloth, the doctor says, as well as other different classes of textures, at little expense. His idea is to make practical and useful this raw material that now is thrown away and which would be worth several million dollars a year if treated by his

process. The fiber has been used for sugar sacks and various wrappings.

Well, if someone has made the banana stub worth something, there must be some hope for waste products on the farm. We shouldn't be surprised, probably, if someone turns up some day trying to corner the market on such agricultural favorites as bindweed and cocklebur, and can prove they will make some delicate dessert for hot summer days.

Grew 68 Varieties of Wheat

KANSAS wheat will be exhibited at fairs this fall outside of the state, all of which keeps the wheat slogan going. R. M. Woodruff, Pratt county, conducted some variety tests this last season on the George Williams farm. He planted 68 different varieties. First stops were scheduled



The Serenade

for the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair, but he will exhibit his samples of threshed grains and bunches of heads at Des Moines and Omaha as well. Incidentally, it is men like Mr. Woodruff who are pioneers in helping to discover better crops for Kansas farms.

Two Cucumber Champions

THE cucumber championship, so far as size is concerned, is claimed by Charles Lee, Glen Elder, for his part of the country. He was exhibiting one 15 inches long and another 16 inches long the other day, which were produced in his garden.

But for cashing in on them, Mrs. H. D. Merrick, of Deerfield, sets a pretty good pace. She raised and sold 85 bushels. From eight rows she made more than \$100, put up 25 gallons for home use, and that was before the cucumber harvest was over. Can anyone beat these records?

Pawnee Has Dairy Boom

YOU might say that the territory around Larned in Pawnee county, is having a "white gold" boom. Since the advent of a cheese establishment, there has been a great deal of activity in the dairy industry in the county. Dealers are receiving many inquiries about milking machines and cattlemen seem unable to supply the demand for milk cows. Several carloads of milk cows likely will be brought in from Wisconsin. And this is a variety of "flowing gold" that will not play out.

What Some Wheat Buys

AGOOD wheat crop in Kansas certainly is reflected thruout the United States in various ways. The matter of price, for example, especially when other wheat-producing sections have a surplus.

But there is a bright side to the situation, too. Because of this year's good wheat, 80 pupils are going from Pratt High School to college. This number is far in excess of any previous year, so we are told. Fifteen will attend the Kansas State Agricultural College, 15 go to Kansas University and the remaining 50 will be scattered among different colleges reaching from coast to coast. Kansas grows wheat that will buy education in any state in the Union.

As further evidence of the importance of our wheat, mark this: A session of the district court in Logan county was dismissed so farmers on the jury could get wheat land in condition for planting.

Handled a Man's Job

WOMEN seem to be about as efficient in anything they attempt as the more stern sex. They may be found everywhere doing a man's work. There is the experience of A. W. Reihan, Smith county, for proof. He was surprised when an 18-year-old girl applied for a job of cutting weeds out of his corn field. She was added to the force and didn't complain a bit. Her check for \$27 was as much as men received who had been hired for similar work. Some of our best Kansas farmers are women.

Treating Made Difference

ONE drill width of wheat made 33.4 bushels to the acre and the next one made 31.5. They were seeded at the same time, same amount of seed an acre, the seed wheat came from the same bin and the seedbed was all prepared alike. What was the difference?

J. E. Bell, south of Bucklin, in Ford county, conducted the demonstration and he knows why. The seed that produced the most to the acre was cleaned and treated for smut. There was no smut in either the treated or untreated, so the increase in yield can be credited to the cleaning alone.

A One Man Job

ASHERMAN county farmer, Charles Murchie, has been tending 300 acres of corn single-handed this year. He has a tractor and plowed as much as 50 acres of corn a day.

They Will Get Results

THE Ford county commissioners have purchased a spraying machine to be used by farmers in combating bindweed. That is the type of action that is bound to get results.

Grow the Best Corn, Too

TAKING the word of Illinois tourists, Kansas should get out a few signs and slogans about "the best corn in the best part of the United States." Some of our Illinois friends, commenting in their home-town paper, at White Hall, Ill., state in substance that of the eight states they visited, Kansas had the best prospects for a corn crop.

A Dual Purpose Plant

PERHAPS you have had some peculiar vegetables on your farm, so you can believe this one. Furthermore we have the word of Rev. G. K. Mykland, of Dickinson county, that in his garden was a potato plant that grew good-sized tomatoes on the plant above the ground and large potatoes on the roots below the surface. The tomatoes and potatoes seemed to be normal.

We Need More Trees

IS KANSAS reverting back to the prairie status? W. H. Poling of Reno county, believes so because of the reckless manner in which the trees planted by the pioneers have been cut and because planting has not kept up with cutting. He has made an extensive study of reforestation and should know something about it.

A Wheat-Hog Combination

WITH fair hog prices and a low wheat price, some farmers in Chase county thought it might be possible to combine a little wheat and pork in a manner that would result in a profit. They report that they can feed wheat to their hogs profitably, and that it is cheaper at prevailing prices than old corn.

Final Results Are Good

Some Spots Show Effects of Too Much Rain But Corn is High Quality and a Normal Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITH September well along the backbone of summer is broken. We will have some warm days during the next month, it is true, but the intense heat of summer will be lacking. Good showers during the last week helped kafir and sorghum crops greatly and kept pastures in prime condition. Not only is the grass green but it is plentiful and flies have been less of a pest during the last summer than in any of the 32 years which I have lived on this farm. Owing to a very wet June, all row crops had a very shallow root system and 10 days without rain showed quickly. We have been pretty fortunate in this locality in not having to go much more than 10 days without rain at any time during the summer. While at times we had showers when we needed real rains, we cannot complain at the final results. The early corn is well matured and silo-filling has begun on some farms and an occasional field of corn is seen in the shock. There are some spots which show the effect of too much rain last June, but on the whole, this county has raised a full normal crop of good quality corn.

Hay Shelter Pays Us

We finished putting up prairie hay the last of August. By dodging showers and aided by good fortune we managed to get fully 100 tons of prairie hay in barn and stack, and of this only 2 tons got wet. About 75 tons of this hay is in the two barns and if we do not feed it during the coming winter it will keep until needed. The stacked hay will be fed first in outdoor racks; the rest of the native hay and all the alfalfa will be fed under cover. In former years we would have baled part of this hay, but the market value of hay now is so small that the investment of \$4 a ton necessary to put it in the bale is not justified. By building a barn for the loose hay we figured that we could, in a few years, pay for the barn out of baling charges. Beside that, loose hay feeds better than baled hay and I am sure is better relished by cattle and horses. We never have been able to stack hay well enough to escape a loss of at least 25 per cent in tops and bottoms, and in very wet seasons the loss often is greater. We have given up the idea of ever again having a profitable market for hay except as feed for stock right on the farm.

But Wages Are Higher, Too

I note an occasional complaint from Eastern consumers of the very high cost of beef. It is true, beef is much higher than it was 20 years ago, but is it not likewise true that wages paid industrial workers are much higher also? I have seen it stated of late that the wage of the average industrial worker will today buy 40 per cent more beef than the same worker could buy with his wage some 20 years ago. You all remember the old yarn of the white man and the Indian who had been hunting and were dividing the spoils, a buzzard and a turkey. Said the white man, "I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard or you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey." Said the Indian, "White man never say turkey to me once." And so our industrial friends must remember, in their prosperity, to say "turkey" to us once in a while. They cannot expect to be the only ones to profit from high wages. The cattleman has seen more than his share of hard times in the last seven years and because he has done so is the reason for lessened cattle production. I think it true, however, that the average industrial worker is willing to pay good prices for his foodstuffs, provided he is sure the producer gets the benefit and not the speculator.

What Will Restore Confidence?

If I take up more than the usual room for one subject in the following paragraphs, remember it is because I think the subject of great interest to every citizen of Kansas. It is common knowledge that there is not the con-

fidence in banks that formerly obtained some years ago. This lack is responsible for much unwise spending of what should be laid aside as savings. The failure of banks has caused many to say, "If we spend our money as fast as we get it, we have the benefit of it. If we lay it up we'll lose it in some bank failure." I believe all the worst is over in Kansas and that bank failures will be very few in the years to come. But something must be done to restore confidence among depositors. The guaranty law is gone; probably gone for good; it is useless now to inquire who was to blame for the failure. So what further can be done to strengthen the credit of our state banks without making the strong, well-managed banks pay for the mistakes of the weak ones? Many of us think that much can be done by the coming session of the Kansas legislature.

A Bill to Consider

The next session of the Kansas legislature will be asked to consider a bill similar to that introduced in the last session by Representative Conkling, of Rice county, and supported by the member from Coffey county, F. B. Niles and some others, a bill which never was reported out of committee owing to strong opposition of stockholders in banks. This bill provided that stockholders in all state banks in Kansas must secure their liability of 100 per cent assessment on their stock in case their bank failed. Such a law is needed because the liability of the stockholder is about the only security the depositor now has aside from the assets of the bank. That the present law is too lax on this question is shown by the fact that of the failed banks in this part of the state, not 50 per cent of the liabilities ever have been collected. The proposed law will provide that the stockholder deposit with the state bank commission, approved bonds to the amount of his liability, the bonds to remain his property and he to collect the income so long as his bank remains solvent. Should the bank fail, the state is to take over the bonds as payment of his liability.

Officers Should Give Bond

A law such as proposed by the Rice county representative, would do more to strengthen our state banks than any other that could be enacted. It not only would compel stockholders to secure their just debts but it would cause them to take a more active interest in the affairs of the bank and it would create a confidence among depositors which now is lacking. I do not believe it would be policy for the banks to oppose such a law for it is certain that something more than present security is needed to give depositors their old confidence in banks. It should not be any great hardship for a bank stockholder to buy good bonds and collect the income from them. That income, while not large, would be sure and if the average depositor knew that his money was so secured, it would bring out a large amount of deposits which now never reach the banks. The sponsors for this proposed law are not endeavoring to harm our state banks; they are trying to build up confidence and think that to deserve confidence is the best way to obtain it. Public officers who handle money all are required to give bonds and it is time to make our bank deposits as secure as public funds. If it is not done the banks will be the losers in the end.

The Shell or the Kernel?

Mrs. De Style (as dress mannequins display gowns at modiste's)—"Which do you like best, Richard?" Husband—"I prefer that tall brunette—that is, I mean the pink chiffon, my dear."

Dr. Crane says business must be beautiful. It is, when enough orders are coming in.

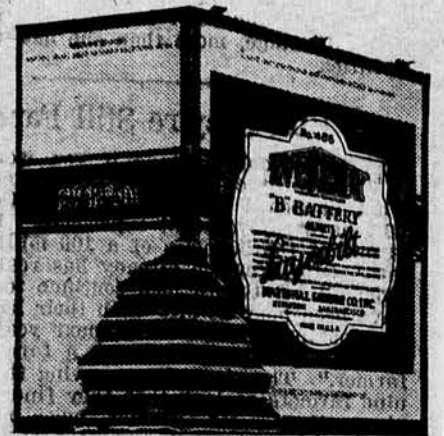
RADIO IS BETTER WITH BATTERY POWER

For greater economy in radio on the farm

THE EVEREADY LAYERBILT is made in two sizes



Illustrated below is the famous Eveready Layerbilt No. 436, 4 7/16 inches thick, 45 volts, \$4.25.



This is the new Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 435, 3 1/4 inches thick, 45 volts, \$2.95.

THERE are two Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries, in two sizes. One is the famous original Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 436, the one that is the longest lasting and most economical of all Evereadys. The other is the newer Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt No. 435.

Because this new medium size battery is an Eveready Layerbilt containing unique flat cells, it will long outlast the cylindrical cell battery of the same size. All our tests show that the new battery is the longest lasting one of its size, just as the famous big Eveready Layerbilt No. 436 has proved to be the superior Eveready in the heavy duty size.

Now that the Eveready Layerbilt comes in two sizes, the remarkable economy of the Eveready Layerbilt construction can be had by everyone. These two batteries will fit the needs of about 99% of modern receivers. If you have been buying heavy duty batteries, ask your dealer for the "big" Eveready Layerbilt No. 436, which is the one that has been so popular for over two years, in heavy duty service. If you use medium size batteries, ask for the "Medium Size" Eveready Layerbilt No. 435. The flat cell construction is patented—no one else can make an Eveready Layerbilt. Look for the name on the label.

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Tuesday night is Eveready Hour Night

East of the Rockies

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Through WEAJ and associated N. E. C. stations.

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Through N. E. C. Pacific Coast network.

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Radio Batteries
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THE AIR IS FULL OF THINGS YOU SHOULDN'T MISS

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

These cool nights are beginning to cause some speculation as to whether the late planting of corn will fully mature before frost comes. With the middle of September here it won't be long until we will have frost. We had quite a bit of rain along during August and a 3/4-inch rain here the first of September. Our porch thermometer registered 58 last Friday morning at 6 o'clock and 54 by 6 this morning. Two farmers living on creek bottom farms not far from here told me of having seen frost early Friday morning, and one said it was heavy enough to cause his artichokes to have a bad odor. Our farm being on the high divide we usually don't notice frost as soon as those who live on the creek bottom farms.

This last rain will be a big help to those who are finishing plowing and will help to condition the ground for wheat to be sown now soon. Ground plowed for wheat after the middle of August will not be so likely to produce as well as that plowed sooner. This probably will be more noticeable this year than usual, on account of the heavy growth of vegetation after harvest that is drawing pretty heavily on the plant food the wheat needs.

Seven years ago last spring a large number of farmers living in this trade territory organized a Farmers' Union Co-operative Association, raised money by the sale of capital stock, purchased the grain elevator previously owned by the Smith County Farmers' Union and started handling grain again. Later on they branched out and added feeds and coal to their line, and still later they added a poultry and cream department, shipping their cream to the Farmers' Union Creamery at Superior, Neb. During the summer of 1927, this creamery paid a patronage dividend of more than 2 cents a pound for butterfat sold them by the farmers during 1926, and just recently they paid another dividend of 2 cents a pound for cream sold them during 1927. Since paying these dividends the number of cream customers at the elevator has increased and the volume of business has grown to such an extent that they have had to employ an extra helper for full time, and on Saturdays the services of one or two more are required.

Since the elevator has been buying grain the farmers have been getting a better price. A year ago our trade territory expanded on that account. Those who purchased feed have been able to get it for less than at other places, thus making a saving there which amounted to quite a little during the recent dry years when there was a lot of feed-stuff shipped in and sold. This business institution has been of a great benefit to all who have traded here, as it has been instrumental in holding up prices on farm products sold and holding down prices on feeds shipped in and sold, providing needed competition along that line.

In addition they also ship out livestock co-operatively, which means another saving to the farmers.

At Biggest Machinery Show

On September 1, the public was given its first glimpse of the newly announced Model 10 "Caterpillar" tractor. It was on display at the California State Fair at Sacramento, the biggest annual machinery show of the state in which this tractor line had its origin years ago.

"Model 10" follows the same principles of design used in the larger models of the line. Detailed specifications for the new model will not be announced until about the first of the year. However, it now is known that it has 10 horsepower at the drawbar and 14 horsepower on the belt. The engine bore and stroke are 3 3/8 and 4 inches, respectively, while the engine has a speed of 1,500 revolutions a minute. The weight is approximately 4,000 pounds and the length is a fraction less than 100 inches. Measured from the outer edges of the tracks the width is slightly less than 4 feet, while the height of the machine is 51 inches.

Domestic Moses

"I understand that your wife thought of taking up law before she married you."

"That is so. Now, however, she's content to lay it down!"

CHRYSLER Plymouth

\$675 AND UPWARDS



Plymouth 2-Door Sedan, \$700

GIVING THE AUTOMOBILE DOLLAR NEW VALUE

THE new Chrysler-built Plymouth offers entirely new style, size, comfort, ability and distinction to the millions who desire and deserve quality and performance at low price.

These buyers, measuring what others offer at or near this price, find this newest Chrysler product giving far more dollar-for-dollar value in full size, in style and in every phase of performance, than any of the few other cars in the lowest-priced group.

For no other than the Chrysler-Plymouth gives for style the new chromium-plated slender-profile radiator, the new type fenders, the pleasing new arched window silhouette. No other gives for comfort and elegance, such full-sized, roomy, luxuriously upholstered and finely fitted bodies.

No other gives for performance true high compression through the "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine using any fuel; and for safety, the surety and ease of light-action, internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes with squeakless moulded brake linings.

And these are only a few of the features unique to Plymouth which are convincing thousands upon thousands that the Plymouth is the standard whereby to judge values in the lowest-priced fields—that anything less than the Plymouth gives is less than your dollar's worth.



- Roadster . . . \$675
(with rumble seat)
- Coupe . . . 685
- Touring . . . 695
- 2-Door Sedan . . . 700
- De Luxe Coupe . . . 735
(with rumble seat)
- 4-Door Sedan . . . 735

All prices f.o.b. Detroit. Plymouth dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

PLYMOUTH MOTOR CORPORATION
(Division of Chrysler Corporation)

Too Many Brands, Perhaps

Land o' Lakes Organization, With 440 Creameries, Works as Single Unit in Selling Products

AT THE recent meeting in Topeka of Kaw Valley potato growers and business men, it was said that producers were opposed to a closed co-operative marketing organization, principally because certain growers had improved their packs of potatoes and had well-established brands under which they market. Is this a valid objection when the good of the whole industry is under consideration? Would it be better for the 440 creameries that make up the Land o' Lakes organization in Minnesota to have 440 different brands under which their creamery products were marketed, than to have the one brand backed by every unit in the organization? Would it be advisable for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange to do away with its "Sunkist" brand and instead permit each grower to develop his own pack and his own brand? The desire of growers to eat their cake and have it, too; the refusal to submerge their individuality for the good of the whole industry, is the very thing which keeps them in warring units. There is no easy way to accomplish a difficult task. It may be a hard task for the grower to give up his particular pack and forget his special brand, but of what value are such things when thousands and thousands of individual packs and brands are put on the market at the same time each season?

Co-operative Credit Business

One of the largest and most successful co-operative marketing organizations in the United States is the Federal Land Banks. The "commodity" marketed, of course, is credit; but from top to bottom the institution is co-operative in character. Like every farmer co-operative, too, it has had and still is having its share of trouble. Enough misinformation has been circulated against Federal Land Banks to break most any private enterprise, but patrons and prospective patrons are being educated to the value of long-time credit which does not have to be renewed at all, and which is obtained without commission charges. Farmers who have studied the system know that these banks are responsible for cheaper rates of interest and better credit conditions generally than prevailed before their entrance into the farm credit field. Thousands of farmers, scattered over the 48 states of the Union, have brought this about, just as enough farmers can, by large-scale organization, bring about better marketing conditions in any commodity they produce.

Would Outlaw Some Futures

Futures trading in cotton and grain will be removed from the category of gambling into the realm of legitimate business, if the bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, becomes a law. The new measure, which he predicts will pass the senate by a small margin, would outlaw all futures transactions except those in which the actual delivery or acceptance of the commodity is intended. Penalties of fine or imprisonment would be provided for violation of the sections prohibiting the interstate transmission of orders or offers in grain and cotton, except for actual delivery. Nothing in the bill, however, would limit legitimate hedging operations by owners of grain or cotton; and Senator Caraway frankly ridicules the idea that his measure would tend to hamper these normal hedging practices.

Must Follow These Ideas

Dollars and cents may be the goal of co-operative marketing, but mutual aid, service at cost and membership control are the three principles which must be followed as the basis of successful results, in the opinion of F. W. Ransom, secretary of the Manitoba wheat pool. If a co-op is to exist merely as a selling organization, and nothing else, it has small chance of continuance, Mr. Ransom points out. If price alone is the basis of its existence, uncontrollable circumstances,

such as the price deflation in 1921, might easily wipe it out. No permanent business organization of a co-operative type can last when founded solely and entirely on dollars and cents. The underlying principles—mutual aid, service and membership control—are thus more important to continued success than is price-return. These three factors do not represent impractical idealism, but merely business based on human nature.

Can Hold Part of Crop

California raisin growers are faced this season with the job of marketing at least 150,000 tons of raisins above market needs. The market can absorb only 250,000 tons and they have, with their carry-over from a year ago, 400,000 tons. Consequently, at a mass meeting in Fresno recently, 3,000 pro-

ducers voted to get 90 per cent control of the industry and to leave on the vines this year one-half the raisin crop. That action looks drastic to the man who isn't used to dealing in surpluses, but growers believe it is better to make a profit on the whole crop, by selling half of it, rather than take a loss on the whole crop by selling the whole crop. It may look morally wrong to the finicky, but it isn't as bad as glutting markets and bankrupting the whole industry. Those who look at the matter from this angle can readily understand why fruit frequently rots on the ground in the Golden State. It's only good business. Agriculture is languishing today, not because the farmer is not a good producer, but because he has for years produced a superabundance of practically every commodity at a loss. Agriculture can't step to the back door of its manufacturing plant and order production cut in two. It can, however, refuse to put on the market that part of the commodity for which the consumer is not willing to pay a profit.

This campaign year sees a dry issue become so dry that it is a burning issue.

The Noise Won't Bother

Heavy egg production and comfort for the poultry flock go hand in hand. Consequently proper housing takes its place as one of the essentials in economical egg production. September is an ideal month in which to remodel or build new poultry houses. The old hens are about thru laying and the pullets in most cases, still can be left in the brooder house. This is especially true if the house is to be remodeled. The noise and excitement will not cause much of a drop in production at this time of year.

The straw loft open front house is by far the most satisfactory. Some other types are giving good results, but all things considered, none equal the straw loft. Several have been built in Linn county during the last year. Other farmers have remodeled old houses and made them into this type. Without exception they are reporting excellent results. It is fortunate that the straw loft is one of the cheapest to construct of all types of poultry houses. W. J. Daly, Monard City, Kan.

Who said "Oriental calm?"



ONCE AGAIN, great trainloads of Diavolo Coals are daily leaving the mines in all directions, for delivery to the Diavolo Coal dealers who serve so many thousands of Western families.

Long strings of freight cars loaded with heat, comfort and fuel economy! For to those who use Diavolo Coals year after year and KNOW them, these famous coals represent the utmost in cleanliness, long-lasting heat and low fuel cost.

That more Diavolo Coals are used yearly by Western people than any other two brands combined is due to their quality and to the great demand by coal users for these superior Colorado coals.

Diavolo Coals are better, first, because Nature made them so. Modern, scientific mining and preparation add the final touch, insuring the utmost in coal value — for Diavolo Coals are hand picked or washed of impurities at the mines, before shipment. Thus you get ALL COAL.

Diavolo Lump Coals are branded in paint, as shown above, on a generous number of lumps in each ton. Diavolo Nut size has the trademark bottle-stopper cardboards scattered thru the coal. This trademark is your assurance of the genuine. Look for it.

Buy Diavolo Coals with confidence from Diavolo Dealers

There is a DIAVOLO COAL Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS

Or Write Us for His Name

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. Fuel Division, Denver

DIAVOLO DEALERS Display this Sign



Diavolo Coals - positively last longer!

Who Is Best Husker?

(Continued from Page 3)

county contest and stand a chance of going to the state meet and the Indiana contest. Or if you don't wish to fill out this blank, get some speedy corn husking friend of yours to do it. We will tell you who is at the head of your county contest.

Now look over the instructions for holding a county contest. Here they are:

These suggestions are offered to sponsors of county corn-husking contests. There are other details and local problems that will come up, but these cover the main points which have been found important in several years' experience of state contests, and from conferences with leading farm papers that have had contests in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri.

Since the winners of the various county contests, that are to be held in Kansas this fall, will compete together in the Kansas State Contest to be held early in November by Kansas Farmer, it is desirable that all these county contests be as uniform as possible, not only with one another, but with the rules and regulations that will be followed in the state and Mid-west contests as well. In case there are more county winners than can be accommodated in the state contest, it may be necessary to eliminate some of these county winners upon the basis of records made in the county contests, and this can be done fairly only if uniform rules are followed.

Folks Will Be Interested

The first thing is to interest enough people who will be willing to give the small amount of time, but careful attention to the details, and appoint a responsible committee of three to carry the thing thru. The local newspaper should be encouraged to play it up and the business men of the town probably will be glad to help, especially if the benefits from such an occasion are pointed out to them in the matter of town advertising and the large crowds that flock to these contests. Last year there were about 5,000 people who came to each of the state contests and the Mid-west contest.

The date should be late in October or not later than November 5. Provision should be made for a postponement in case of a bad storm. The Kansas State Contest probably will be held early in the second week of November and county contests should be over by the end of the first week of November.

Selection of field. Most important in this connection is that the corn field must be offered by a man willing to co-operate with the committee. He must be willing to divide the field off into as many small plots as there will be contestants, not more than 10 or 12, or 15 at the outside, and there should be rows husked out between each plot, about four is sufficient. The rows should be at least a quarter of a mile long, and half mile rows are all right. The field should have a pasture or open fields of some kind at least on the ends where the crowd may stand. This is very important and provision must also be made for room to park cars and handle the crowd in general. The field must be as level and free from weeds and grass as possible, preferably listed with few down stalks, and a yield of between 40 and 60 bushels an acre. Most huskers prefer yellow corn. It is very important that the ears hang low on the stalks; that the stand is even throughout the field, and that the ears are of a uniform size. These are the first considerations.

Plots to Be Marked

Each plot should be marked, numbering by means of a piece of cardboard on a tall pole placed at the end of each plot.

Each wagon should be numbered by means of a large piece of cardboard nailed to the top of the bangboard in front so it will not be likely to be knocked over.

Numbered tags should be pinned to the backs of the gleaners, two for each wagon.

Another set of numbered tags is placed in a hat and drawn by the contestants. The tag that each contestant draws is pinned to his own back and he automatically draws the plot, wagon and gleaners that bear the same number.

The gleaners must be carefully selected in advance, and they must be depended upon to be on hand promptly. Do not try to pick them up the last minute. Two are required for each wagon. Their duty is to pick up all the corn that is missed by the husker as well as what he husks but fails to land in the wagon, to put it in sacks that are carefully numbered with the husker's own number, and deliver it to the judges at the end of the contest as that husker's gleanings.

In addition to all these wagons, dryers, gleaners and sacks, a reserve supply of each of these should be ready in case of a breakdown or other emergency, especially an extra supply of bangboards in case some wagons come with a limited number.

The contest may be started by means of a shotgun and all contestants should start at once. Three minutes before the time is up, two or three shots should be fired from the middle of the field so that all the huskers can hear it and so their drivers and gleaners may be listening for the final gun.

A judge should follow each contestant to see that the crowd does not get in the husker's way or break down stalks or break off ears, or otherwise interfere with his progress; to see that he stops when the final gun is fired; to see that the gleanings are properly taken care of; to see that he does not pull the big ears off the third row; to be ready to take time out in case of a breakdown or other delay; and in general to be responsible for the particular husker. In case it is difficult to get so many officials, one of the two gleaners should be appointed "head gleaner" and he should be charged with the above mentioned responsibilities.

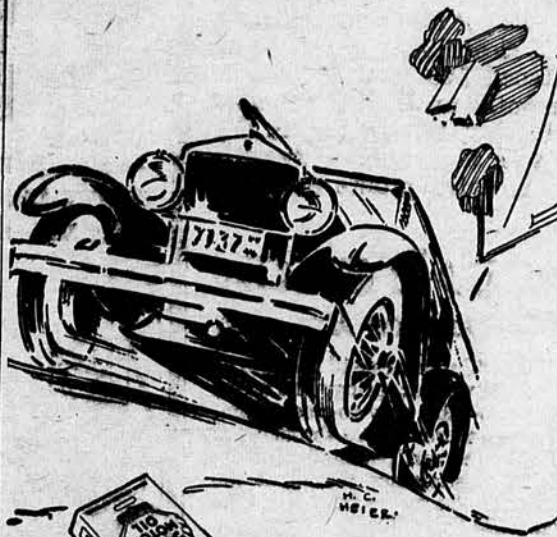
The 100 pounds of corn that is taken from the wagon to determine the weight of the husks should not be taken from the rear end of the wagon alone after removing the dump board, because there will be some contestants who will throw all the clean ears in the rear end of the wagon, and all the dirty ears to the front end. A bushel basket may be placed in each end of

the wagon and the 100 pounds taken from these two baskets considered as representative of the cleanness of the husking. Or, if the loads are unloaded by means of an elevator it will be easy to take out 100 pounds that will be truly representative of the entire load. Rules for making deductions on husks and gleanings will be supplied before the contest upon request.

The contest must be open to every husker in the county in order for the winner to be officially entered in the state contest. A date should be fixed about a week ahead of the contest and it should be announced that all contestants must register their names as contestants by that date. In case there are more than can be accommodated, record blanks can be supplied, one for each man to fill out after a trial in his own corn field. From these blanks the 10 speediest huskers can be selected and notified to appear for the contest. These record blanks will be supplied upon request as well as an ample supply of rules for the county contest.



**Carries you faster
and farther
—costs no more**



Full mileage from every gallon of Shell Gasoline—and what pleasant miles they are! Acceleration which gives you the jump on the other fellow. Reserve power which seems to level out the hills. Smoothness and flexibility at all speeds.

Such performance is the natural result of the improved refining process by which 400 "Extra Dry" Shell Gasoline is made. All the sluggish, greasy elements have been removed—nothing but the most volatile parts remain. Vaporizing instantly, burning completely, no wonder Shell is so responsive.

The Shell yellow-red tank truck is ready to bring you Shell 400 "Extra Dry," the gasoline which carries you faster and farther yet costs no more.

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Change to SHELL
Gasoline and Motor Oil

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

PAUL had established a strong church in Corinth. After he went away, however, he heard some reports which disturbed him, and he wrote at least two letters to the people there, and probably three. The one letter has been lost, altho we may have a part of it embedded in his second letter to the Corinthians. These two little New Testament books contain some of the great passages of the New Testament. For instance, the chapter on love, which every church member who has any self-respect ought to know by heart; the chapter just before it on spiritual gifts; the chapter on the resurrection; the passage in which Paul tells of his experiences as a traveling minister of Christ. These little books contain a grip and a heart-beat that can be felt. Altho small, they are big. They radiate light and power, which is the work any properly built dynamo is supposed to do. And the New Testament books are dynamos.

For one thing, Paul urges his Corinthian friends not to have divisions among themselves. No use whatever, he says, of one group naming itself after Apollos, another after Cephas, another after Paul. Divisions get nowhere, and, besides, all of us have but one Master, and he is not Paul or Apollos or Cephas, but the Master Christ. Alas! Paul's urgent word was not heeded in those early days, nor has it been in our time. It seems at times as if the church has been most proud of her divisions. Up to a few years ago when a man became a leader in religion, the way in which he signaled his love for God was to start a new sect, and as a result of these church-planting zealots, we have something like 200 different church branches and sects in the United States, and many more in Europe. This separating tendency has been of vast injury to the cause of religion, and has weakened the church to a degree that no one can estimate. Towns are to be found of a thousand population with 12 churches. Sometimes there will be two branches of the same denomination in the same town. It is no wonder that the missionary cause in foreign lands has suffered grievously, when backed by such a divided army at home. Travelers tell of meeting American Dutch Reformed Chinese Christians in China or English Wesleyan Christians in India. If Paul's kindly warning had only been heeded!

Today the tendency is the other way. We are wondering how we can bring our many-branched Christianity together again. And we are making some headway, too. Canada has brought the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists together into the United Church of Canada, and the very name is a name of strength. A year ago the writer crossed over into Canada at Sault Sainte Marie. As we drove up a broad street there stood at the end a large stone church, and on it in well-painted letters, "United Church of Canada." Underneath in smaller letters was painted, "St. Andrews Congregation." That impressed the traveler much more than to have seen the words, "First Presbyterian Church," or, "First Methodist Church." At least so it seemed to us. We are seeing the error of the ways of the fathers, who delighted to organize new sects. If we are brothers, let us be brothers, and present a united front to a doubting world.

This does not mean, of course, that pressure should be brought to bear on people, to coerce them into establishing one vast church. One organized church and only one may never come about. It might not be well to have it so. That cannot be decided until the time comes, and living people need lose no sleep over it, for it will have to be decided in their day. But to bring together the church bodies that differ in no doctrines, but only in the form of their organizations, is plainly the duty of sincere followers of the Christ who prayed "that they might all be one." More and more the churches are working together. On many missionary fields the work is divided up. One church takes so many square miles, or so many districts, and another church takes another section. In some states churches are gradually being eliminated in the villages, and one or two stronger church organiza-

tions remain. It must always be remembered that denominational officials are by no means the only obstacle to union efforts. Local people are often great hindrances. Some prominent man will object to his church merging with another, because his mother worshiped in that church, or his father was buried from that church, and he wants nothing disturbed. The harmlessness of doves and the wisdom of serpents is required of those who would bring about such unions. Yet it is being done here and there all the time. Sometimes such comings-together fail utterly, for want of leadership, or the wrong kind, or the neglect of some important factor. And that naturally gives the movement a black eye in that community. Occasionally such a church fails because some people in the community want it to fail.

Leaving that part of Paul's letter, we find other good things. His chapter on gifts is one to read and re-read. Are you a bit jealous over another's success in some branch of religious work? Can the other man hold a class of high school boys with which you failed? Well, that is his gift. You have a gift, too. Find it. You can sing. If I sang in the choir I would empty the church. That is not my gift. In nature the elm has its strength, the tiger-lily its beauty, and each enjoys life as well as the other. Read again the 12th chapter of First Corinthians.

Lesson for September 16—Paul Pleads for Christian Unity. I Cor. 1 to 4. Golden Text—Psa. 133:1.

Cattle Outlook Is Good

Continuance of the present favorable cattle situation during the next 12 months is indicated by the Bureau of

Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Marketings this fall doubtless will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier," says the bureau, "but the number coming to market during the first half of 1929 probably will about equal marketings during the first half of this year. The present active demand for beef and consequently for slaughter cattle is expected to continue. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle this fall is expected to exceed that of a year ago. No material change in the present general cattle price level is anticipated, altho seasonal declines probably will occur both this fall and next spring.

"With the exception of 1921, cattle slaughter has exceeded production every year from 1918 to 1927, inclusive," says the report. "Inspected slaughter of cattle and calves during the first seven months of 1928, however, was 8 per cent less than in 1927, and 12 per cent less than in 1926, and it now appears that slaughter has reached a point where it about equals production.

"The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1, was estimated as 6 per cent less than a year ago," according to the report, "and marketings this fall from the 17 western states are expected to show a corresponding decrease."

Consumer demand for beef has been increasing at an annual rate of 2 to 2½ per cent ever since 1921 and, in the opinion of the Bureau, "there will be no reduction in such demand during the remainder of 1928 and early 1929. The probable volume of industrial employment and wage earnings and consequently the purchasing power of consumers is likely to be greater than in the same period a year earlier. Supplies of pork probably will also be materially less. No serious foreign competition in our domestic beef and cattle markets during the next year is in prospect."

Altho the cattle price outlook for the next 12 months appears favorable, the

Bureau points out that this should be interpreted as maintenance of "approximately present levels rather than a continuance of the upward trend."

"With marketings from range areas slightly less than in the fall of 1927 and feeder demand greater, it seems probable that slaughterers will experience greater competition for supplies than for several years past," says the report. "This may be expected to exert a strong sustaining influence on prices of slaughter cattle. With high slaughter cattle prices, an abundance of corn, a year of profitable feedlot operations just ended and lighter runs of cattle at markets, prospects favor a continuance of the present active demand for feeder cattle. It seems certain, therefore, that any material break in prices during the next 12 months must come from an unexpected lowering of the general commodity price level or a marked lowering of industrial activity rather than from any weakness in the cattle situation itself."

Nevertheless the Bureau suggests that "cattle feeders should bear in mind that with prospective 1929 beef and slaughter cattle prices no higher than in 1928, feeding margins will depend chiefly on prices paid for feeder cattle."

Tax Income Takes Drop

Tax collections by the government were less by \$75,147,592 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, than in the year preceding, on the basis of the annual preliminary statement of the internal revenue bureau.

The report, made public recently, shows that in 1928, total tax collections amounted to \$2,790,535,537, while the year before the total reached \$2,865,683,129. Of the amounts, \$2,174,573,102 in 1928 were income taxes. In 1927, the income taxes amounted to \$2,219,952,443.

If your land is sour, lime will help you to grow legumes.

WORMY, necro infested pig pens and pork profits are never profitable partners. (Nick Reinert, Willa, N. D., proved this statement true. In small pens his pigs weighed only 150 pounds after nine months' feeding and hard work. In pastures they weighed 250 pounds at six months with little work and one-third less feed. 41½ pounds average gain per hog per month.) (Oscar and Lee Patrich, Quincy, Ind., raised hogs in clover pasture and made \$517.50 extra last year by getting to market earlier.) (B. F. Hastings, Plainfield, Ia., lost 79 pigs from necro. The 11 saved cost \$242.54 more to feed than what he got for them. He now has hog-tight fence and clean lots.) (Pastures of clover and alfalfa fattened 120 pigs up to 220 pounds each in seven months for I. R. Parkhurst, Willa, N. D.) (J. R. Huether, Wessington, S. D., sold 100 alfalfa fed hogs for \$2,500.00.) Only with hog-tight fence are such extra profits as these possible.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed" — Copper Bearing

is good old reliable Square Deal "Galvannealed" in place of galvanized. Full gauge and honest weight; springy line wires; picket-like stays; can't-slip-knots—the easy-to-erect, trim, strong fence. But better now than ever before through our "Galvannealing" process (discovered and patented by Keystone) that welds a heavy rust-resisting zinc coating to the copper bearing steel wire. No one else makes fence like this. Ask your dealer to show you RED BRAND.

What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and three interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2135 Industrial Street Peoria, Illinois

**Reinert's
Pigs Weighed
250
at six
months**

—yet almost
took care of
themselves



Always look
for the
Red Brand
(top wire)

Board and Room Were Free

Six Red-Letter Days Were Ahead of Us as We Took the Long Trail East From Mao

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

EVEN the Thirty Years' War, so the historians tell us, ended eventually, and there's a seven-year limit on the itch, they say. But in the meantime you've got to keep on scratching.

It was this kind of blind optimism that kept Jim and me plugging away day after day and week after week until the miles had stretched into the thousands, the time had lengthened into months, and our beards grew down to our chests. But if it took a year, this attempt to cross Africa on motorcycles, we were sure we'd still be the first. In all the ages of the Dark Continent nothing on wheels had ever passed that way before, so there was really no hurry. But one doesn't want to spend one's life, or lose it either, fighting the bush and sand in Africa.

We had finally reached Mao, northeast of Africa's lake of mystery, Chad, over a camel trail that had only once before felt the roll of a wheel of any kind. Three years before, a French military expedition with army tanks, caterpillar wheels, machine guns, and a young army of mechanics and helpers, after months of preparation had finally reached this same French fort at Mao. But here they turned south, put the devil and the desert behind them and retreated to the firmer ground and better roads in the region south of Chad.

We could do that too, for one way and another Jim and I had come thus far with our little one-lunged motorbikes and the prospect of better roads to the south was a welcome one indeed. We could follow the example and the trail of the retreating caterpillar tanks or we could—at least Jim thought we could—strike straight on east across the edge of the Sahara Desert where nothing on wheels had ever been before. Here at Mao we must decide.

Gasoline Price Was High

At Mao, Jim decided. We would go straight east to the Red Sea. It was only a couple of thousand miles. We had 30 gallons of gasoline which the French government had furnished for us at Mao at cost, only \$3.60 a gallon. This seems high in a country where common labor is worth only one or two nickels a day. We could have bought us each a plump young wife for less than the cost of one 5-gallon tin of gas. It scarcely seemed fair to the women, or to us. Of course, it was mostly transportation charges. In addition to the long ocean voyage to Africa, the gasoline had been carried 17 days on a river boat thru the Congo jungle and 45 days on camels to reach us in that lonely corner of the Sahara.

Money we spent on gasoline we saved on board and room and on our own camel baggage transport. The best and most board I ever had in my life was given us without even the asking at every one of the isolated French forts that fringed the edge of the Great Desert and which marked our trail to the Red Sea. And in between the forts, with 2 million square miles of desert to choose from, there was no one to charge us rent. As for our baggage transport, it was cheaper than having the outfit of camels presented to us. From Rig-Rig to Atl we had four men, five camels and one horse, and the total charge for six days, going and returning, was 126 francs or \$6.30 for the whole caravan. I've paid that much in Iowa to get pulled out of one mud hole.

From Mao to the edge of the Nile Valley it was all very much the same. A thousand miles of caravan trail and every mile a fight. Sometimes we'd work all day and make 20 miles and sometimes if we were lucky we'd make 80. Those were long days, too. We traveled light, all our baggage, gasoline, spare parts, and food, except the absolute bare necessities, followed us on our little camel caravan. We'd struggle on ahead to the next French fort along our route and there sit down to rest and eat and argue prohibition with the French officers until our camels would

catch up two or three days later. Then we'd get a fresh bunch of camels, load them up and start out again for the next fort, usually 100 or 200 miles away. Altogether we used this camel transport for at least 2,000 miles of bad going. That made slow travel.

In between forts the semi-desert lands on the edge of the great Sahara were mostly a monotony of broad sandy plains. These miles and miles of rolling land with low hills always to be climbed or skirted around, sometimes were broken by a higher range of deep, soft dunes that broke our hearts as well. Occasionally we'd chug down into a cuvette, a wide flat basin that drained hundreds of square miles of

surrounding hinterland. In any other country these cuvettes would have been lakes but here they were simply moist places with a high enough water table underground so that sometimes wells were dug and some green stuff could be grown. Whether there was water and a village, we welcomed the cuvettes. The soil was stiff enough so we could at least change out of low gear for a mile or two even if we did always more than make up for it by pushing our motorcycles up out of the basin on the other side.

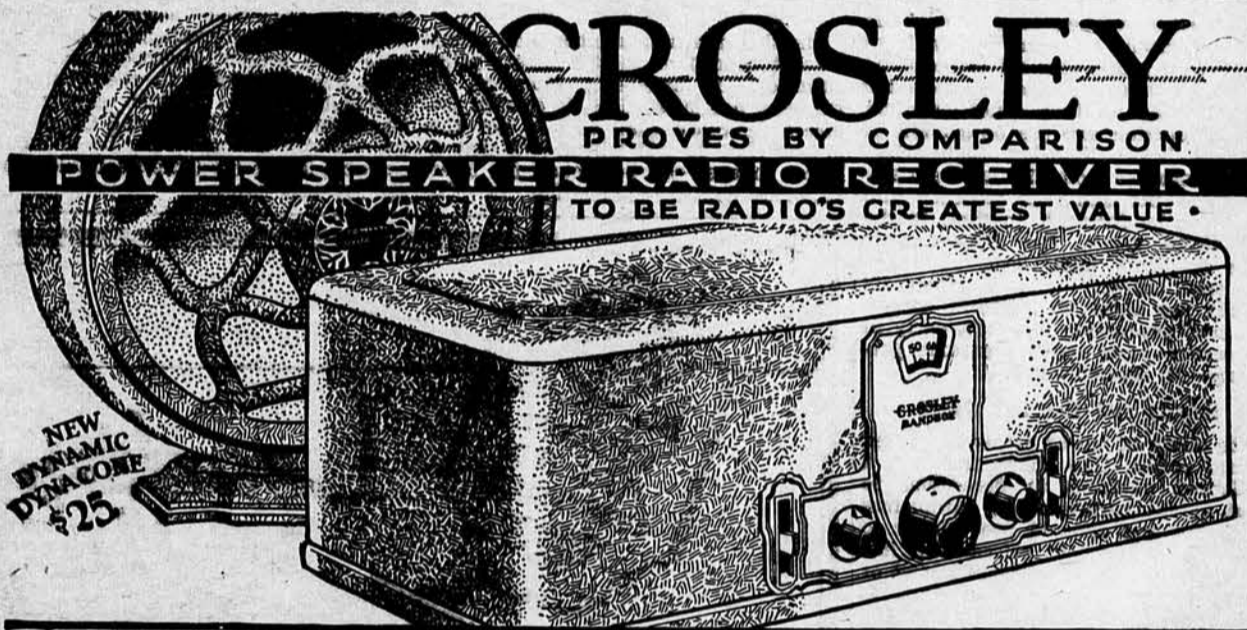
Thus it went for days and weeks and months. Broad plains and deep, soft sand. Rolling hills and sand. High, steep dunes and sand. Sometimes a scattering woody bush. Sometimes an area of high bunch grass so high we'd have to stop and stand up on our luggage carrier occasionally to get our bearings, the clumps so thick we couldn't dodge them and could only rack ourselves to pieces going over the tops. Sometimes in the cuvettes a scrub bush growth so tangled and dense we'd have to feel our way thru a foot at a time.

There came the evening we found the Glovers. This English explorer and his wife had ventured into far away Tibesti in the heart of the Sahara in search of the white unicorn and had been reported robbed and slain by the murderous Bedouins, who still raid caravans and steal slaves in that unpoliced desert. We chugged up to a mud rest house on the edge of a cuvette at the end of one terrific day and found the Glovers' camels grumbling in the brush compound. Mrs. Glover was the only white woman we saw in two months of travel and our American accent was the nearest approach to English the Glovers had heard for several months.

Had to Hunt Food

They had been entirely out of any food for weeks except what they could kill or purchase from the natives. Happily our own camels with our provisions had kept up with us that day and so we broke out some cans of Scotch oatmeal, Australian butter, American mixed fruit, Portuguese sar-

(Continued on Page 15)



6-Tube-Battery-Type-BANDBOX-\$55

Crosley radio sets have always been good sets. In them the public always got the utmost value. They have always been sold on a very close margin of profit in order to keep the price low. This margin does not permit extensive advertising as is possible with other radios.

Crosley radio is well advertised but not extravagantly. The growth of The Crosley Radio Corporation is due more to word of mouth by satisfied users than prodigious claims in printers' ink.

Last winter Crosley was first to announce that the place to buy radio is in the home, first to encourage demonstration in the home, first to give the public an opportunity to try, test and compare before buying. The growth of Crosley sales since that time has been phenomenal. The first six months of 1928 showed sales almost four times greater than any preceding year, because Crosley sets demonstrated in the home in comparison with other sets immediately proved themselves to be the greatest value in the radio world. Crosley dealers do not fear competitive demonstrations in any prospect's home—they

encourage them. Satisfied customers are the greatest asset Crosley can have.

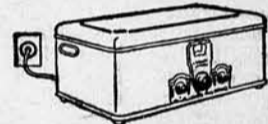
The Crosley Dynacone—a dynamic power speaker at \$25, available for all Crosley models introduces for the FIRST time in the popular priced field power, volume, depth of tone and rich reproduction never before believed possible. Immediately Crosley radio became comparable to the highest priced receivers on the market. Crosley radio with DYNACONE gives an entirely new conception of radio.

Above is pictured the famous Crosley battery type radio that operates the DYNACONE, a power dynamic speaker, when 171-A tube is used on the last stage of audio with 180 volts on the plate and also 30 to 35 volts of "C" battery.

Crosley sweeps the field! Crosley outsells ANY radio on the market today! Crosley's 5 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER is closely imitated, but be sure you TEST and TRY a Crosley set against ANY OTHER. Such direct comparison is eye opening, for the superior Crosley receivers with this new wonder power speaker give an amazing performance.

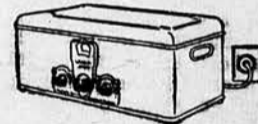
THE CROSLEY RADIO CORP.
POWEL CROSLEY, JR., Pres.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and West prices slightly higher. Crosley prices do not include tubes.



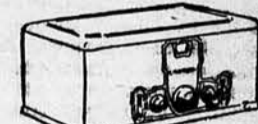
8 tube SHOWBOX \$80

AC Electric
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 2 stages audio (last one being two 171 push-pull power tubes) and 280 rectifier tube.



6 tube GEMBOX \$65

AC Electric
Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycles AC house lighting current.



5 tube BANDBOX JR. \$35

Dry Cell Operated
Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.



The Improved MUSICONE
The fastest selling magnetic loud speaker at \$25



"You're there with a Crosley!"

The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. 147

Please send me literature about your new radio receiver and the new wonderful DYNACONE.

AC Radio..... Battery Operated Radio..... Dynacone.....
DC Radio..... 5 DAY FREE TRIAL IN MY HOME.....
Name.....
Address.....

Prices Not Made by Chance

When Factors That Affect the Market Are Known Fairly Accurate Estimates Can be Made

BY GILBERT GUSLER

INVESTIGATIONS begun six or seven years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture to find out what factors controlled or determined wheat prices are bearing valuable fruit. It remains for farmers to translate the results into actual cash by applying the Department's findings in their marketing operations.

The basic thought back of all the price analysis work, carried on largely in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been to determine how far the Department could safely go in advising farmers what to produce and when to sell. The investigations have demonstrated clearly "that the prices of agricultural products are not made by chance nor by the arbitrary decisions of any one man or group of men." They have shown that prices respond to economic forces which are subject to economic laws just as weather conditions and crop production are the outgrowth of physical laws; likewise, that prices can be forecast from the laws governing them the same as weather and crops can be forecast. In fact, in the last three years, the Department's price forecasts have been about 90 per cent correct. Weather forecasts usually are about 85 per cent correct and crop production forecasts early in the season have about the same percentage of dependability.

Supply and Demand Count

The study of wheat prices has taken several forms. One phase has been a statistical analysis to determine to what extent variations in barometers of supply and demand are related to fluctuations in wheat prices. This has demonstrated that the general level of wheat prices from year to year, is rather definitely determined by certain supply and demand factors, and that when these factors are known the probable average price of wheat for the season can be estimated with a considerable degree of reliability.

Second, the Department, especially thru its "foreign service," has greatly increased the fund of vital information as to wheat supplies and demand the world over. The Department takes the position, however, that the raw facts of supply and demand do not necessarily lead to right conclusions as to future prices, except when they are analyzed by statistical methods, or passed upon by the trained judgment of an experienced observer, or both. The increase in available information has been extremely useful to everyone, of course, in improving judgment forecasts of wheat prices.

Three specific results of the wheat price investigations deserve particular notice. The first of these is the fairly accurate summaries of probable world production and international trade, which the Department has been able to make by July or August in recent years. Since these are two important factors in the wheat-price level, it is desirable that farmers have this information as soon as possible in order to decide whether to accept the prices prevailing at harvest time or hold until later in the season.

Forecasts Hit the Mark

A second result, which is an outgrowth of the Department's effort to determine probable world production of wheat as early as possible, has been the forecasting of production in certain foreign countries from weather data far in advance of the issuance of official forecasts. Its forecast of Argentine wheat production last year, for example, issued two or three months before an official estimate was available, was quite close to the actual harvest. The application of the same method to Canadian wheat production, has given, by August 1, a forecast which, in the last four years, has been remarkably close to the final figures.

Third, a formula for forecasting the price of wheat during May has been developed which likewise has been quite close to the actual price in a

majority of years. Last season, the error was only 1 cent. It can be calculated from data available by January 1.

The Department's recommendations, based upon its findings, are published in its annual Agricultural Outlook which is intended as a guide to the yearly production plans of farmers. Since plans for production and marketing are subject to continual change, adequate service calls for a more or less continuous interpretation of supply and demand conditions as they affect, or should affect, farmers' operations. Hence, the Department prepares each month a summary and interpretation of these facts pertaining to the leading farm products in the report called the "price situation."

Better Wheat Money Ahead

The Department's summary of wheat market conditions in the latest "price situation" is unusually complete. If we have not misread it, it carries the direct inference that now is not the proper time to sell wheat and that a better market can be looked for later on. No definite indication of the

amount of price improvement* to be expected is given, but we may safely conclude that it is to be sufficient to make it worth while for farmers to bin their wheat, instead of rushing it to market as they have been doing during the last two months.

The statement is as follows: "The wheat supply situation has materially changed in the last month, with improvements in the crop prospects of Canada and the United States. It now appears that the world's supply of wheat will be a little larger than last year. Forecasts and estimates of crops in 22 countries of the Northern Hemisphere—not including Canadian spring wheat—to date amount to 2,420 million bushels, as compared with 2,426 million produced in the same countries last year. These countries last year accounted for about 69 per cent of the estimated production of the world exclusive of Russia and China. The small increase in the carry-over of wheat also contributes to an increase in supply for this season as compared with last season. The Southern Hemisphere crops still are to be determined. Conditions have been favorable to seeding, and prospects to date are somewhat better than they were up to the corresponding date last year. The present prospects are that with average yields in the Southern Hemisphere the world's supply of wheat outside of Russia and China for the 1928-29 season would be about 4 per cent larger than the available supply for last season.

"The prospective increase in the world supply of wheat compared with last year, however, is offset largely by the prospect for a smaller rye crop in Europe outside of Russia, and increase in demand by growth of population and by the tendency to increase per capita consumption of wheat in some countries. Forecasts and estimates of rye production to date for all countries reporting including the United States total 557 million bushels, as compared with 640 million bushels produced last year. Russia may have no wheat to export. The European potato crop seems likely to be smaller than last year. Consumption of wheat in the form of flour is increasing at the rate of about 6 million bushels, or over 1 per cent a year in the United States. The European wheat crop of 1927 was about the same size as that of 1923, but imports were nearly 90 million bushels greater with prices considerably higher.

"The world crop outside of Russia and China last year was about the same as the 1923-24 crop, but No. 2 red winter wheat at Kansas City averaged \$1.41 a bushel, as compared with \$1.04 in the 1923-24 season and British parcels prices averaged \$1.54, as compared with \$1.21 in the 1923-24 season. The poor quality of the crops of Canada and some European countries was, of course, a factor in the higher prices last year, but allowing for this a material increase in demand is apparent. It appears that the world's de-

(Continued on Page 17)



Leading the Field



Race fans at Lexington, Ky., October 4, 1922, saw a trotter, off to a fast start, hang up a record of a mile in 1 min., 56 3-4 sec.

IN value, Skelly Refractionated Gasoline is a leader. Wholesalers pay a premium for it . . . you get this extra quality for nothing, for you pay only the regular price. Perhaps this explains why, in 1926, 1927, and again in 1928, several million gallons more could have been sold than were produced . . . demand exceeded supply.

SKELLY

Refractionated

GASOLINE

REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

Board and Room Were Free

(Continued from Page 13)

dines and English biscuits and let their African cook fix up a real meal. Then Mr. Glover who was the photographer with the first motor expedition from Capetown to Cairo several years ago, told of death-dry days in Tibesti, seven days between water holes, of their brush with the robbers who had attacked but had been driven away by the Glovers and their cameleers, of the mythical white unicorn he had been sent to find and found, of 2,000 natives clamoring for the meat of an elephant he had shot in the region south of Chad, and of the fortitude of his little 95 pound wife who had made the whole trek with him and looked even then fit enough to lick any other part of Africa yet unlicked.

Medicine Man Dressed the Foot

There came another red letter day, when I broke two bones in my good right foot. A concealed stump was hidden in the sand just high enough to catch the toe of my shoe and just strong enough to bend the iron foot rest on my motorcycle entirely out of shape, altho my foot, cushioned in between, broke the force of the blow. Fortunately, we were about 800 miles from the nearest doctor and there was no way for him to travel but by camel. Since we could have no doctor I didn't know until two months later that anything was broken and so we kept on going. A black "medicine man" tied up my foot, Jim jammed the pedal back into place and we were off again.

There came the evening when we camped in a mud rest house beside the caravan trail and asked the village chief for water. He sent two women to the well, which at that season of the year was 2 miles from the village. When they finally appeared, each with a 3-gallon pot of water on her head, we gave them a franc—5 cents—each and put the water on to boil. An hour later 14 naked black savages filed in thru the compound gate and each face was grinning under a big pot of water. They set their water pots down in a circle around our fire, bowed themselves to the sand before us and held out their hands for their franc. We had made the common American mistake of being too liberal with our money when the women brought the first two pots and were expected to pay for that error now. Instead, we graciously presented each black business man with his own clay pot and bade him run along.

There came the hot afternoon when we chugged across the sandy parade grounds and stopped before the gates of the big French fort at Ati, while the Commandant and all his officers rubbed their eyes and wondered. They hadn't been told we were coming and the sight of two motorcycles in their military dooryard, where nothing on wheels ever had been before, was a surprise that needed investigation before they could risk a welcome. The three white sergeants martialed their black troops in skirmish formation before the "bureau." The Commandant himself, intrepid guardian of the colonial French frontier, stepped forward to parley-vous with the strange invaders on wheels. We looked tough enough, dirty, unshaven and disreputable. I don't blame him for his caution, especially since we had dropped from those desert skies entirely unannounced.

"Bon jour, mon Capitaine," I greeted him warmly. I didn't know we were unexpected and had anticipated the same warm welcome we'd received at all the other French forts. My friendly greeting didn't help matters any; it only showed him that we weren't French. Probably English. And the French and English as neighboring colonizers aren't any too friendly. "Nous sommes ici, Lafayette," I grinned this further bid for welcome.

"Qui sont vous?" demanded the Commandant without even offering to shake hands. And when a Frenchman doesn't seize every opportunity to shake hands there is something wrong indeed. That finally woke me to the situation and I babbled a half-dozen paragraphs of French out of which he got the idea that we were driving motorcycles across Africa and, more important still, that we were Americans. Then we were welcomed indeed. The colored soldiers broke ranks and

stacked their guns, the French sergeants shook our hands and the Commandant kissed us on both grimy cheeks and ordered the post pig to be killed toute-de-suite.

There came the never-to-be-forgotten day when the cuvettes were so large and frequent that we made 100 miles in one day—the first time for two months. We stopped that night in the French fort at Oum Hadjir and heard the lions roar just outside the gate. "They only came to drink from the oasis lake," explained the Lieutenant in command. "They can't get inside the fort."

I have slept to the music of many a coyote chorus on my homestead in Wyoming, and the Klondike symphony put on nightly by those great male-mute dogs in the Canadian Northwest have been as pleasant to me as the sleep from which they've waked me. But the roaring of a lion just outside one's gate is a faunaphone lullaby that one cannot forget.

Before planning to increase production, make sure that the product can be sold.

Will Be Big Show

Dairy cattle, the best from all parts of the United States, will again be the dominant attraction at the Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows to be held at Waterloo, Ia., October 1 to 7. Information received by the management indicates that the six modern show barns will be filled to capacity and that the dairy farmers from all parts of the Central West will have a great opportunity to study dairy type.

In every department, from the dairy cattle exhibits, the horse display and the poultry show, to the soybean, corn and home economics division, educational displays as well as the boys' and girls' contests, there promises the fair goer and the exhibitor this season something new—something different—with all sections of the exposition going together to make a more complete show.

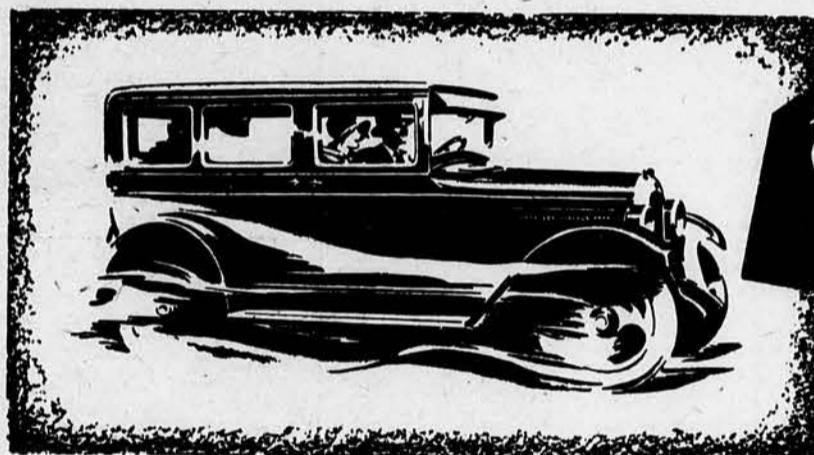
The first day of the congress will be given over to collegiate and non-collegiate judging contests while on the second day judging in all departments will get under way in the huge hippodrome.

Entries thus far received indicate that the 100,000 farmers, dairymen and dairy plant operators from all parts of the Mississippi Valley who are expected to attend the exposition this year will see more than 1,000 dairy cattle, 300 Belgian horses and 3,500 head of poultry. Three exhibition halls will be used exclusively for industrial exhibits, while 10 acres of land will be used for the extensive exhibit of large farm machinery.

The women's and children's building will be filled to capacity with exhibits of interest to the housewife, while the automobile and truck show will include all the latest models. Prominent among the educational exhibits will be those of the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Dairy Council.

Along with all these worth-while things of an educational nature will be a big program of high class circus acts, and a light harness and saddle horse show every afternoon and evening in the big hippodrome. Numerous bands, orchestras, quartets and soloists will provide continuous music in all the buildings.

The 2 GREATEST SEDAN VALUES



WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED SEDANS

Notable for Quality and Performance

IN definite dollar-for-dollar value there are no 4-door enclosed cars on the market comparable to the Whippet Four and Whippet Six Sedans.

This is true not only because these smart Sedans are the lowest priced in the world, but because they represent the most advanced ideas in automotive engineering, both mechanically and artistically.

The perfected Whippet Four offers such desirable features as full force-feed lubrication, silent timing chain, extra leg room and powerful 4-wheel brakes. The new Whippet Six, in addition, provides a 7-bearing crankshaft, invar-strut pistons and other advantages.

Such notable values are possible only because of the skill and experience gained in the production of more than 2,000,000 motor cars.



WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED SIX

with 7 Bearing Crankshaft

Four-cylinder Touring \$455; Roadster (2-pass.) \$485; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$525; Coach \$535; Coupe \$535; Cabriolet Coupe (with collapsible top) \$595; Whippet Six Touring \$615; Roadster \$685; Coupe \$695; Coach \$695. All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

<< **FOURS Whippet SIXES** >>

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA



Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Record License Number of Any Strange Car You See Parked at Night

AUTOMOBILES help chicken thieves in their stealing game nowadays. Thieves leave their car along the road while they are in the chicken house. Have you ever seen a strange automobile parked near your neighbor's farm? Did you stop and make a record of the license number of the car? Last June Bert Gillenwater, of Crawford county, saw a car parked at night near the farm of C. S. Hudson. Because he stopped and took down the license number of the car he received \$25 of a \$50 Protective Service reward.

Next day Mr. Gillenwater learned from Mr. Hudson that 50 young Buff Orpington chickens were missing. He gave Mr. Hudson the license number he had recorded. This number was promptly reported to the sheriff's office. Information provided then by the state automobile license department showed that the car Mr. Gillenwater had seen parked near the Hudson farm belonged to William Maddox, one of Mr. Hudson's neighbors.

The officers immediately accused Maddox and the following court records show the rocky way traveled by thieves who steal from farms where the Kansas Protective Service sign is posted:

INFORMATION

The State of Kansas, County of Cherokee, ss. In the District Court of Cherokee County, State of Kansas, Sitting at Columbus.

The State of Kansas, Plaintiff, vs William Maddox, Defendant.

INFORMATION FOR LARCENY OF CHICKENS IN THE NIGHT TIME

In the name and by the authority of the state of Kansas, I, Leo Armstrong, county attorney in and for the county of Cherokee, in the state of Kansas, who prosecutes for and on behalf of said state, in the district court of said district, sitting in and for the county of Cherokee and duly empowered to inform of offenses committed within said county of Cherokee, come now here and give the court to understand and be informed that William Maddox, at the county of Cherokee, in the state of Kansas, aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on the 3rd day of June, 1928, did, then and there, unlawfully, feloniously and wilfully, in the night time, steal, take and carry away the following described personal property and valuable things, to-wit: Forty Buff Orpington chickens, of the value of \$24, then and there being the personal property and valuable things of another, to-wit: C. S. Hudson, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state of Kansas.

(Signed) LEO ARMSTRONG, County Attorney, Cherokee County, Kansas.

State of Kansas, Cherokee county, ss

Personally appeared before me, W. B. Clement, clerk of the district court of the eleventh judicial district in and for the county of Cherokee, in the state of Kansas, aforesaid, Leo Armstrong, county attorney of Cherokee county, state of Kansas, who being by me first duly sworn, saith: That

the several allegations contained in the foregoing information are true, to the best of his information, knowledge and belief, so help him God.

(Signed) LEO ARMSTRONG.

Signed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1928.

(Signed) W. B. CLEMENT, Clerk of District Court.

In the District Court of Cherokee county, Kansas, Sitting at Columbus.

State of Kansas, Plaintiff, vs. William Maddox, Defendant. No. 3638.

JOURNAL ENTRY

Now, on this 1st day of August, 1928, the same being one of the regular judicial days of the May, 1928 term of the above entitled court, the above entitled action comes on for consideration and trial; plaintiff present by County Attorney, Leo Armstrong, and defendant present in his own proper person, both parties announce ready.

Whereupon, said defendant, William Maddox, being duly arraigned, enters his plea of guilty to larceny of domestic fowls in the night time. Thereupon, said defendant is asked by the court if he has any reason to give why sentence and judgment of the court should not be pronounced, and answering in the negative, said defendant, William Maddox, is by the court, sentenced to the state penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., for larceny of domestic fowls in the night time as charged for a period not to exceed five years, and that he pay the costs of this action.

Whereupon, said defendant is remanded to the custody of the sheriff for enforcement of this sentence.

(Signed) JOHN W. HAMILTON, District Judge.

Maddox's wife and six children made a strong plea for a parole but this was denied by Judge Hamilton on the ground that it would encourage the already large number of chicken thieves working in his district. In denying the plea the judge declared the man should have thought of the penalty before he stole the chickens.

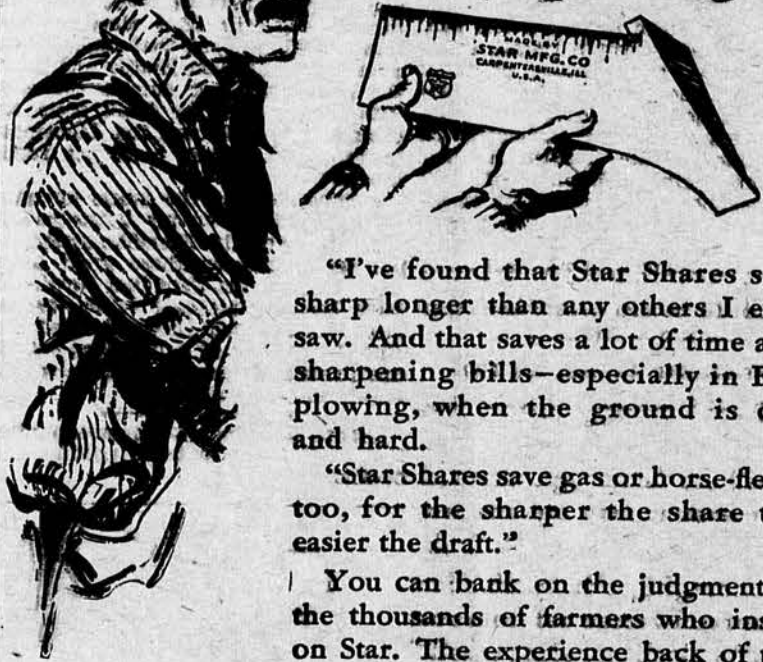
The same protection holds true for every Kansas Farmer subscriber. If your Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is not posted today near the entrance to your farm you should think about it and then act so that a \$50 reward can be offered for the capture and conviction of any thief who might steal from your farm. You cannot hope to win this battle against farm thieves unless you co-operate with your neighbors. If your Kansas Farmer subscription is paid one year or more in advance, send 10 cents today to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and your sign will be mailed to you promptly. Thieves hate the Protective Service more than ever when they learn that the Protective Service \$50 reward was responsible for their capture and conviction.

The Los Angeles, formerly the ZR-3, has a wireless radius of 1,560 miles for telegraph and 315 miles for telephone.



Left, Bud Williams, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Crawford County, and Mrs. and Mr. C. S. Hudson, whose Chickens Maddox Stole and Who Shared in Reward

"—Because They Stay Sharp Longer"



"I've found that Star Shares stay sharp longer than any others I ever saw. And that saves a lot of time and sharpening bills—especially in Fall plowing, when the ground is dry and hard.

"Star Shares save gas or horse-flesh, too, for the sharper the share the easier the draft."

You can bank on the judgment of the thousands of farmers who insist on Star. The experience back of the Star trademark—55 years of continuous manufacturing of quality products—is another guarantee of your satisfaction. Ask your dealer.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois - Established 1873



STAR PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

4765



COLORADO BALE TIES

Best for every baling operation. They are tough, to stand strain; pliable, to tie easily.

Adjustable to fit any bale and are made from specially selected steel wire.

150,000,000 COLORADO BALE TIES are used yearly. They are better, yet cost you no more!

COLORADO FENCE

Made thruout from rust resisting copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to further resist wear, weather and time. Its line and stay wires are strong and evenly spaced. The tension curve and special knot insure even, upright fence, easy to erect over rough or smooth ground.

The wire spacing in COLORADO FENCE, near the ground is close enough to shut out preying animals and to keep in small stock. That is economical, correct construction.

COLORADO BALE TIES and COLORADO FENCE ARE SOLD THRUOUT THE WEST BY DEALERS.



AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH LINCOLN SALT LAKE CITY
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
 GENERAL OFFICES - DENVER, COLO.
 LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO
 KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

Prices Not Made by Chance

(Continued from Page 14)

mand for wheat has increased at the rate of about 5 per cent a year since 1923.

"The August estimate indicates an increase of about 17 million bushels in the soft red winter wheat production of the United States, but the estimated crop is still about 40 million bushels less than last year, which was short of the usual domestic requirements. Last month's statement may be repeated that farmers should remember last year's experience when prices fell to relatively low points during the early marketing season, then rose to high points at the end of the season after some of the soft red winter wheat had been exported. Altho the highest prices paid in the last season may not be reached this season, the soft red winter wheat price level for the year, should work out about equal to the average for the last season."

"Improvement in the hard red spring wheat crop indicates that the supply of that wheat may be about equal to that of last year, and the market for hard red spring wheat, therefore, is likely to be upon an export basis for a part of the year, at least. There appears to be an abundance of hard red winter and durum wheats. The prices for these classes of wheats, therefore, are likely to be determined thruout the year by the world market price levels.

Equal to Last Year

"The world wheat supply situation now seems somewhat similar to that of 1923, when the world harvested the largest crop that had been harvested up to that time, and prices fell to a low point in the first part of the marketing season. In comparing with the 1923-24 marketing season, the increase in the purchasing power of European consumers and the increase in demand for wheat thru the last five years must not be overlooked. In 1923, farm prices reached their low point in August and ended the year considerably above the July and August prices. Heavy marketings in the beginning of the season tend to depress prices too much."

We have tried to apply some of the methods developed by the department to this year's wheat situation, using information on world production available thus far. They indicate that the average price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City for the crop year should be within a range of a few cents above or below \$1.30. If prices stay considerably below this level for a long period, as they are at present, they should even up by being above it during the latter part of the crop year. This probably gives a clue to the spring wheat price level since it also promises to be on an export basis.

Soft red winter wheat is in a pecu-

lar position owing to the fact that domestic production this year is substantially below our annual average domestic consumption. The extent to which it will sell above other grades of wheat is determined by the price difference at which substitution of other wheats will be made, and perhaps to some extent by the cost of bringing soft white wheats from the Pacific Northwest. Last spring, when soft red winter wheat became scarce and when the market was excited by reason of the heavy winter abandonment in soft wheat producing territory, prices of soft red winter on the St. Louis market ranged from 30 to 40 cents above hard red winter wheat. This probably represents the price differential which will invite extensive substitution or attract shipments from the Northwest and should be considered in estimating the probable average price for it during the current season.

School Eyes Need Care

The United States Public Health Service recently announced the results of studies conducted of vision of school children. Nearly 2,000 children were carefully examined by a physician, specially trained in defects and diseases of the eye. These children were not a selected group and, therefore, the results may well be considered as representing conditions in the general school population of the country.

The number of children in the group studied who actually needed glasses for school work was 45 per cent of those examined. The surgeon general emphasizes the importance of making visual tests of school children at least twice a year, because near-sightedness may progress rapidly within a year. The near-sighted eye may practically always be discovered by the use of the simple Snellen chart. Far-sightedness is not always discovered with this test.

These studies show that while 60 per cent of the children may read normally on the vision test chart, 32 per cent of these are definitely far-sighted and are constantly straining the eyes in near work. This was shown by using "drops" in the eye which temporarily removed the power of optical adjustment. The fact that the eyes of children should always be examined by a physician who is an eye specialist and is competent to make a thoro examination, also is pointed out. If a thoro examination had been made of the vision and proper steps taken for the correction of defects instead of waiting for symptoms to develop, it is probable that many persons who are wearing glasses today would not have had to do so.

Lift His Face

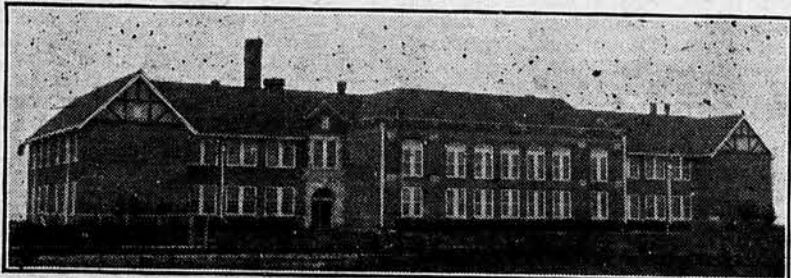
Wanted—By experienced carpenter, alterations, finishing, general repair. —Tucson (Ariz.) paper.

More Interest in Better School

PARENTS and their children alike are enthusiastic about the increased school interest and facilities provided by the Winona Consolidated School in Logan county. In 1922 school district number 4 was consolidated to serve a community with a valuation of more than a million dollars. The taxpayers realized the intelligence of such a consolidation. In 1926 they gave further expression to their realization thru the construction of a brick school building so fine and so well constructed that it will meet for years its school demands and its demands as a social center.

L. O. Watson is school superintendent. Five high school and four grade teachers instruct 40 high school students and an average of 90 grade pupils. Four years of high school are taught. School busses in all weather bring the pupils to school and take them home. These busses start on their round trip at 7 o'clock in the morning and are back from their 30 mile drive in time for school at 8:30 o'clock.

The Winona school students appreciate the advantages of a liberal sized gymnasium. In an auditorium which seats 500, a picture show of educational pictures is shown free every Saturday night to the school pupils. Admission is charged adults. Hot lunches served at cost by the Domestic Science department help to keep up the general good health of the students. The school's light plant provides electric lights.



ATWATER KENT RADIO



THE OLD WAY



MODEL 40 ELECTRIC \$77 (without tubes)

THE NEW WAY

MODEL 40 A. C. set. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, \$77. Also Model 42, with automatic line voltage regulator, \$86, and Model 44, an extra-powerful "distance" set, \$106, without tubes.



Of course you're going to hear Hoover and Smith

THANKS to radio, they expect to talk directly to every voter in the United States. Where is the family that can afford to be without a good radio set in this most interesting of Presidential years?

When Smith and Hoover go on the air, you can count on Atwater Kent Radio. Its reliability, its power, its range, its simplicity of operation, as well as its clear tone, have made it the leader everywhere. It comes from the largest radio factory, where workmanship is never slighted. It is not an experiment. You don't have to take it on faith. It is the fruit of twenty-six years' manufacturing experience—six years of radio.

Nearly 1,700,000 owners know that the name Atwater Kent on radio means the same thing as "sterling" on silver.

Whether or not your home is provided with electricity, there is an up-

to-date Atwater Kent model to carry on the Atwater Kent tradition of giving the finest reception at the lowest price.

The Atwater Kent electric sets require no batteries. A cord from the compact satin-finished cabinet plugs into any convenient lamp socket and the current costs only about as much as the lighting of one 40-watt lamp.

The Atwater Kent battery sets have won their reputation for fine performance in 1,400,000 homes—and now both models are again improved for 1929.

From the orange orchards of Southern California to the potato fields of Maine, Atwater Kent Radio is far and away the preferred choice of rural families. The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will gladly show you why, and will advise you in your selection of the model best suited to your needs. Campaign year! You'll need good radio as you never did before!

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!

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\$49—\$68

(without tubes)



"Radio's truest voice"
Atwater Kent Radio Speakers: Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size, each \$20.



Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Model 48, \$49; Model 49, extra-powerful, \$68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

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ATWATER KENT MFG. CO. A. Atwater Kent, Pres. 4769 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

What the Folks Are Saying

Why Should Every Penny of Interest and Depreciation on Tractor and Combine Be Charged to the Wheat Crop?

I RECENTLY had the pleasure of reading a rather interesting letter written by a Kansas banker to his farmer customers in which the banker raised the question as to whether a tenant farmer or "renter" could afford to own a combine harvester.

I will not attempt to reproduce the entire letter, but will quote from it as follows: "A combine and tractor represent an investment of from \$2,000 to \$4,500. A farmer must figure the life of the machines, which is estimated at from six to eight years, and plan on laying aside enough every year to replace them at the end of that time. This depreciation plus the interest on the money at 8 per cent represents the cost of owning the machines. Assuming the investment to be \$4,200 and the life as seven years, the depreciation would be \$600 and the interest \$336, making a total of \$936. There would be this much expense regardless of how much or how little wheat was cut. If a farmer had only 160 acres and it cost \$1 an acre to operate the combine he would have a harvest of \$1,000, which would represent the value of a good crop of wheat on that land. On this basis it would appear as if a farmer should put out three times the acreage which it costs to keep and replace his machines, especially if he is renting ground."

Can Do Much Good

He goes on to say that his bank has customers who have been operating combines for six or seven years and who are undoubtedly harvesting grain much cheaper than they ever did before, but he also has noticed some renters who have 200 acres of wheat and who are buying combines which they will wear out before they can pay for them unless they are lucky, and who will have nothing but a heavy loss to show for their investment.

I believe that a banker can do a great deal of good by sending out monthly letters to his farmer customers, and I think that this particular banker has done much good with his letter if he has only started some of his farmer customers to do some real thinking on the subject of combines and their economies.

Of course, if his customers do actually do any real thinking on the subject they will quickly come to the conclusion that our banker friend doesn't know a whole lot about the subject of his letter, but perhaps it would be best for his customers to find that out as quickly as possible and thus not take him too seriously in the future.

In the first place, he has placed his investment at \$4,200. That is pretty high. I know where I can buy a peach of a tractor and a dandy good combine for considerably less money than that, and I doubt if he has a single tenant farmer customer renting only 200 acres of wheat land who has invested anything like \$4,200 in a combine and a tractor.

Room for a Question

His 8 per cent interest charge is high, but bankers generally must keep up the morale and the precedents of the banking business. You never hear a banker mention the subject of interest unless he places the figure at 8 per cent or higher. It would never do to let the general borrowing public know that a banker even dreamed that there was any figure lower than 8 per cent when it applied to interest. We won't quarrel with him on that score then, for he is simply living up to the ethics of the banking profession.

But we do raise a question of propriety when he tries to charge every penny of interest and depreciation on a combine and a farm tractor against a wheat crop when the tractor can be used and is used on every other crop grown on the farm, and the combine can be used to harvest not only wheat but also all other small grains, including milo, kafir, clover, alfalfa, soybeans and other crops as well, and we have even known of a combine being used to shell corn in a pinch.

We don't question very seriously his advice to a renter of 200 acres when he suggests that the renter increase his acreage three times, altho there are many exceptions to that rule. We do believe that he could better advise that renter to find three times as many jobs for his combine and keep it earning interest on the investment thru out more weeks of the year.

He quotes a figure of \$1 an acre as the cost of operating a combine. That is certainly a great plenty. Thousands of combine users are combining their wheat for 75 cents an acre, while other farmers who harvest with binders and thresh with stationary threshers are paying \$4.47 an acre for the same work on a 17-bushel wheat crop. That amounts to about 26 cents a bushel by the old method, and a little less than 5 cents a bushel with the combine.

I wonder if our banker friend knows that his renter could hire his wheat combined by a custom combine operator for \$3 an acre and still save \$1.47 an acre over the old method of doing it. I wonder why he does not point out to his customers that if they owned their own combines they could save

But in case he thinks we are optimistic about next year's crop, we'll say that we have only half of a crop next year. Where will the farmer with the binder and thresher method get off then? It has been clearly shown that in years of very light yields the combine proves its value more conclusively than ever, for then it actually spells the difference between a profit and a loss. No, I think that if our banker friend wants to have his renter customers coming in to his bank and meeting their obligations when they are due he had better make a little closer study of his subject and help some of these folks buy machinery which will save them enough money to pay their notes—instead of discouraging them.

The mere fact that many of these machines are being sold into the banker's community and financed from the outside may or may not have anything to do with his attitude. That has nothing to do with the fundamentals. His customers need but cast a look about and see examples of hundreds of farmers who are using combines and making money where they were never able

soil solution. This action cannot be readily accomplished, even under favorable conditions. It is highly desirable to lime ground during this fall or early winter where alfalfa or clover will be seeded next spring. Where clover will be seeded in wheat next spring, the lime should be added to the wheat ground before the wheat is seeded this fall. T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.

Cows Will Pay for Feed

To keep up milk production for this season of the year, it is almost necessary to feed dairy cows a grain ration in addition to the pasture they are getting. Even with the recent rains the grass is getting hard and coarse, and the flies keep the cows from getting a sufficient amount. A cow that produces more than 25 pounds of milk a day cannot eat enough grass alone to provide more milk, unless she draws on her body for the substance to do it, consequently feed in a more concentrated form should be given her.

Some dairymen now are feeding a little alfalfa hay along with the grain, and are getting good results. A good grain ration may be made by using 400 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of ground oats, 50 pounds of cottonseed meal and 50 pounds of linseed meal. This should be fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to every 3½ pounds of milk produced.

Grain feeding at this time of year will help keep up production, and in addition will keep the cows in better condition for their next lactation period. It also is important to feed dry cows a good grain ration as the better dairymen in Washington county have found that \$1 spent for feed during this time will pay back double after the cows freshen. John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Should Get Gophers Soon

The attitude of many farmers toward pocket-gopher control is much like that of the man with the leaky roof: in dry weather the roof didn't need repairing, and when it was raining it was too wet to fix it. Pocket gophers damage such cultivated crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, and other root crops in the field during the early summer, but one of the most favorable times to apply preventive measures is late in the fall, after the potatoes have been harvested and the pocket gophers largely forgotten.

At this time the soil is firmer and does not cave in and fill up the runways, so that it is easier to locate runways and install poisoned bait in them with a fair chance of the pests traveling frequently over the same route and getting them. During the growing season this is not usually the case. New runways continually are made in the soft, loose soil, and the animals less frequently return to the used tunnels, many of which have caved in and are blocked up. If there are very many pocket gophers at that season, it is a most difficult task to eradicate them without injuring the crops one wishes to save. Attention should be given now to cleaning up fields infested with pocket gophers, using two or three applications of poisoned bait if necessary, so that next spring's planting will be free of these pests.

Manhattan, Kan. S. D. Capper.

Adding "and Son" to Farm

Many Kansas farmers plan to take their sons into the business with them as soon as the sons are old enough. This is one of the fine things about farming. In doing this, it is important that satisfactory arrangements be adopted. The boy is entitled to an opportunity but he should earn the rest. Satisfactory arrangements have been entered into by a number of Kansas farmers and their sons. Suggestions based upon these experiences may be obtained from the department of agricultural economics at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.



Open Season

not only the \$1.47 but another \$2.25 an acre beside. With this saving of \$3.72 an acre over the old way of doing things his renter customer with a \$2,000 combine would need to harvest only 700 acres of wheat, and his combine would pay for itself and he could write it off the books. In short, it would pay for itself in 3½ years or with 3½ wheat crops of 200 acres of land just in savings alone which are very apparent on the surface.

But again, there are other savings and economies which our banker friend fails to consider. The Kansas State Agricultural College has clearly demonstrated that wheat grown on early plowed ground will yield from 3 to 7 bushels more an acre than wheat grown on late plowed ground. When a combine is used the harvest is over in just a very few days, and the ground can all be plowed and prepared for next year's crop before the Fourth of July. If that means 5 bushels an acre extra next year on 200 acres it means 1,000 bushels, and if his renter customer gets only \$1.25 a bushel for it, he has gained more than half the cost of his \$2,000 combine just because he was smart enough to buy it and use it and "get in" on some of the economies that come with it. Even this does not take it all into consideration. He returns his straw to the soil where it belongs instead of burning it, and the fertilizing value of the straw has been figured at about \$2 an acre, but even if we don't consider that, we have the banker pretty well snowed under by now.

to show anything but a loss before. That is the best kind of evidence for them, and a man is simply wasting his time trying to convince a farmer that he can't make a combine pay on 200 acres of wheat, provided of course he gets the right size and the right priced machine. It's pretty tough to convince a man he should not buy a combine when he can clearly see that he is paying for the machine whether he buys it or not. Frank A. Meckel.

Kansas City, Mo.

Give the Lime a Chance

Some of the grass pastures are getting dry and short. This naturally causes a serious decrease in milk flow with the dairy cows. It seems to me it would be well to avoid this another year—this condition confronts some dairymen every year. Some farmers are avoiding this by seeding Sweet clover. Several dairymen in Bourbon county have had, and are having, excellent Sweet clover pasture for their stock this year. Right now is the best time to make plans for seeding Sweet clover next spring.

Select the right place, have the soil tested, and if it needs lime it is well to know it so that arrangements may be made to get the lime. It is desirable, often necessary and always advisable to lime the ground for legumes three to six months or more in advance of the seeding. When lime is applied shortly before seeding a big chance for failure enters in. The lime needs time to dissolve and pass into

"Cheap" Paint

like cheap seed

is **F**alse **E**conomy



If a smooth-looking "slicker" offered you seed corn or seed oats, or seed wheat at a *ridiculously low price*—

—and told you it would save you money and increase your crops—would you believe him? Of course not. You know that the only kind of seed worth planting is *the best seed*.

That same thing is true of paint. "Cheap" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, *seems* to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" only because it is *made* "cheap." It can't be made of fine materials and sell at a low price. The makers would soon go out of business. And poor materials can't do a good job.

What is Paint Economy?

To be economical a paint must have great covering powers—wonderful durability—and long-lasting colors.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula—and skillful manufacturing can produce these three qualities.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made that way. It may cost *slightly* more in the can—*BUT*—it costs less *on the wall*.

For every 11 gallons of "cheap"

paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that SWP House Paint costs about the same as "cheap" paint *by the job*.

Then consider durability. SWP insures you good service on the wall for many years without repainting.

"Cheap" paint soon begins to chip

—peel—chalk

—fade. Inside of

only five years

you will pay out

two to five times

your original cost

for *repainting*.

Fine old SWP

saves that heavy

expense for you.



The ballyhoo of the "unknown" canvasser is usually "cheap"

The "Master Touch"

You may hear arguments as to formulas—meant to lead you astray.

But remember this: The SWP balanced formula has been openly printed for years. Yet the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated.

A good formula is useless without fine materials. Fine materials are useless without a good formula. And even a good formula and fine materials will not produce a paint to equal SWP without the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. All *three* are needed.

When you see a "cheap" paint attempting to copy our formula

—remember that "off-grade" materials can be used with any formula. Don't be misled. And remember, too, that the vital element in SWP, the "Master Touch" of the great paint scientists who make it, is an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the *spirit* of Sherwin-Williams.

Use the best paint and save money

Before you paint your house or buildings again see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you.



The amazing "bargain" offer is generally "cheap" paint

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves mistakes in painting.

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Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
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PAINTS

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On Guard



YOUR FENCE stands guard night and day, rain or shine, every day in the year. Not any farm equipment works more steadily; none deserves more thoughtful selection and construction.

The need for good fencing has greatly increased with the newer systems of farming. Hog sanitation as it is understood today, requires that the animals be kept out in the fields, away from the barn and the old feed lot. Each year the herd must be moved to a new clean field.

This system of sanitation, with hogging down of pasture and other crops, is the basis of profit in hog raising. Tight fencing is the beginning of the whole system.

You pay the cost of good fencing whether you have the fence or not. Labor saved in hogging down a crop, the extra ear of corn here and there that would be wasted, the half dozen runty pigs suffering from worms, these little items soon amount to enough to make a substantial payment on the cost.

Think of your fence as a piece of working equipment that will earn you money if you give it a chance. Then when you buy fencing, buy it with full appreciation of what you are going to expect in the way of service.

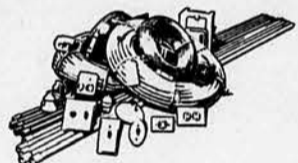
THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY on fencing is to buy the best quality. Here's why. One of the heavy costs of a fence is the labor of putting it up. If you have to do it over again every few years, the cost runs high. It is more economical to put up good wire, on good posts, and then not have to touch it for many years.

You can buy fence wire made of cheap steel skimmed on gauge and washed with a thin coat of galvanizing, and think you are saving money. But when this wire stands a little while it begins to rust, and instead of economy you have an expensive job that must be done all over again.

The slight extra investment in quality fence wire will pay big interest. Such quality wire as made today is full gauge, strong, and much less subject to rust. The outer coating is put on tightly and thickly, and will not crack at the joints.

To get wire of this quality you must trust the manufacturer. But be sure you trust the right one. Fence manufacturers who advertise in this paper are tried and true. Their trade marks mean good faith, sound material, good workmanship and true economy.

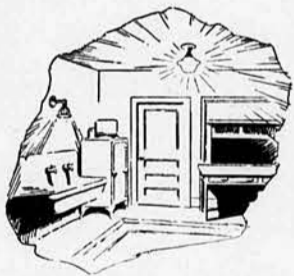
Depend on Fence Advertised in This Publication



The General Electric Wiring System provides an adequate and durable installation from service entrance to outlet.



There is a suitable electric lighting fixture for every style and size of room.



Nowhere are correctly placed lights more appreciated than in the farm kitchen.



Start Your Electrical Program Right

ELECTRIC service can never go farther than the wires which carry it. Farmers who want to make the most of the opportunities which electricity offers give their first thought to a well-planned, high-quality wiring job.

A good wiring system is necessary to the economical use of good equipment. The G-E Wiring System makes fully available the comfort and convenience which G-E MAZDA lamps and other General Electric products have been designed to provide.

The high standards which have made the G-E monogram a mark of quality on electric equipment are your assurance that the G-E Wiring System is right.

Tune in on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland), for the General Electric Weekly Farm Program.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL RUBBER and with the trim lines of the expensive hunting shoe

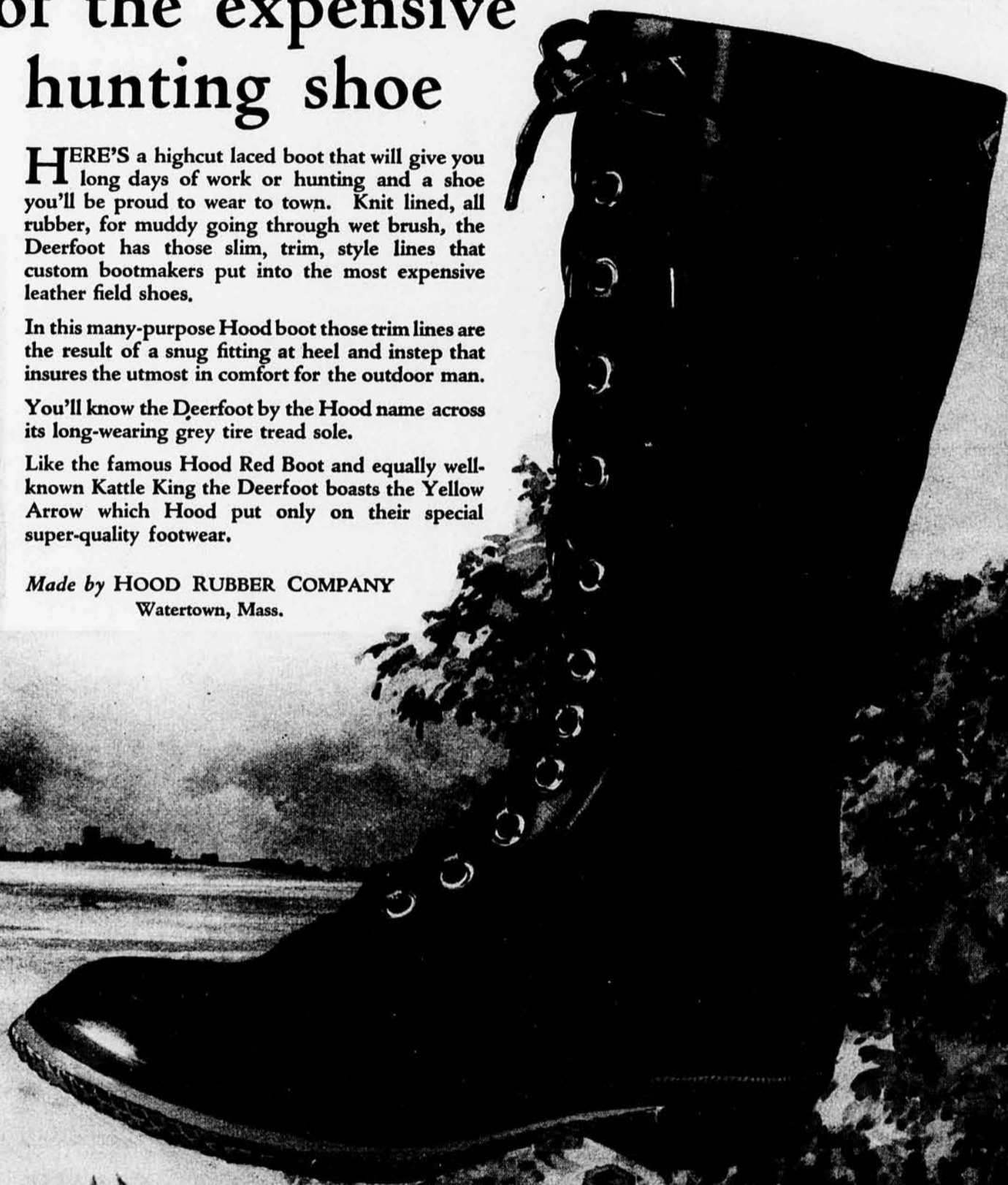
HERE'S a highcut laced boot that will give you long days of work or hunting and a shoe you'll be proud to wear to town. Knit lined, all rubber, for muddy going through wet brush, the Deerfoot has those slim, trim, style lines that custom bootmakers put into the most expensive leather field shoes.

In this many-purpose Hood boot those trim lines are the result of a snug fitting at heel and instep that insures the utmost in comfort for the outdoor man.

You'll know the Deerfoot by the Hood name across its long-wearing grey tire tread sole.

Like the famous Hood Red Boot and equally well-known Kattle King the Deerfoot boasts the Yellow Arrow which Hood put only on their special super-quality footwear.

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Answers to Legal Questions

Undisputed Possession of Property for Forty Years Gives Title That Cannot Be Attacked by Other Alleged Heirs

By T. A. McNeal

1—A and B came to America from England when young and never kept up correspondence with relatives. In the course of a year A died, leaving no family. He told B all his real estate and personal property should be hers. Would that be equal to a will? The property went thru the probate court and B was declared a legal heir. What is the law in this state in regard to title to property which B has held 40 years? That is, could any of the heirs make claim after 40 years? 2—A made a contract with B in 1913 to cut B's hedge for the posts and a certain amount of money but A could not remove the posts until the money was paid. A who was living in another part of the state has never come for the posts. Has the contract expired and can B legally dispose of the posts? J. J.

THE general rule in regard to wills in Kansas is that the will must be in writing, that it must be signed by the testator or another in his presence and by his express direction and attested and subscribed in his presence by two or more competent witnesses who saw him subscribe or heard him acknowledge it. A verbal will made in the last sickness is valid in respect to personal estate, if reduced to writing and subscribed by two competent, disinterested witnesses within 30 days after the speaking of the testamentary words, and if it be proved by said witnesses that the testator was of sound mind and memory and not under any restraint, and called upon some person present at the time the testamentary words were spoken to bear testimony to said deposition as his will. The mere statement on the part of A that he intended to give B all of his real estate would not be in compliance with our law in regard to wills. But if B was the wife of A and they had no children it would be immaterial whether there was a will or not, because B would inherit all of his property anyway. If B has held undisputed possession of this property for 40 years she has acquired title to it by right of possession and her title could not now be attacked by some other alleged heir.

2—The posts in this case as I understand from the statement of the questioner were either held as security until the money was paid by A, or else A has simply neglected to come and haul the posts away. You do not say whether or not the money consideration was paid. I am assuming it was not. If these posts were held as security for the payment of the money they might be advertised and sold by B, and so much of the price received as was necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of A to B could be applied in that way and the remainder, if there was any remainder, should be turned over to A. Except in that way the title would not pass from A to B for these posts.

You Can Get Judgment

B gave C a note on which no payment has been made since it was given. B promised to make payment when he sold some stock. He sold the stock but did not make any payment on the note. He has paid the interest on the note since it was given. He has stock left but it is all mortgaged. I want to know whether I can get judgment against him for telling me he would pay the note when the stock was sold, or whether I can take up the mortgage on the stock I have fed. This mortgaged stock consists of cattle, sheep and hogs and a registered bull. C. R. W.

Undoubtedly you can get judgment against him on this note if it is due and unpaid, and if you hold a chattel mortgage on this stock to secure this note, you can take up this stock. If the maker of the note demands you would have to sell this stock and apply the proceeds on the note as far as it would go.

When is Time Up?

A and B agreed in May 1927, by an oral agreement, that A was to rent land to B for corn and kafir in 1928. Nothing was said at that time when the rental period should begin or when it should end. B began to work the first of January, 1928. When does his term expire? A also had wheat land rented to another party. As soon as the wheat was harvested B planted the wheat ground in cane. Can A plow up cane for wheat? Or if not can A hold it all or what share can A have? A told B not to put it in. F. A. H.

This would be construed, in my opinion, as a crop rental contract. The renter, B, would only have the right to possession during the time of planting the crops and the maturing and har-

vesting of the same. Evidently there was no agreement that B was to have the use of the ground which was in wheat at the time B rented the ground, and he therefore had no right unless there was such an agreement as this to put the wheat ground into cane without the consent of A. So despite A's prohibiting him from doing so, he persisted in putting in a cane crop, he would not in my opinion, be permitted to harvest the crop himself and take the proceeds. If he had been permitted by A, the landlord, to put this crop in, altho it was not a part of the original contract, undoubtedly he would have a right in that event to harvest the crop and take the renter's share.

Which is More Binding?

1—A and B are husband and wife. A dies leaving B the home. At his death he left four children by a former marriage. B bought the share of one of these heirs and died. B also has a child by a former marriage. At B's death what part of this property can B's child hold? 2—B has received several thousand dollars back pension. At her death she will leave a daughter and three grandchildren by another daughter who is dead, and a son-in-law who is father of the three grandchildren. Can the son-in-law hold a share of this money? What share does the living daughter hold? If B makes a will disinheriting the son-in-law, is there any way by which he can hold a share? By law is a will more binding than a deed? Subscriber.

1—At B's death if she dies without will her child or the descendants of her child will inherit all of her property.

2—This daughter having died prior to the death of B, the son-in-law would not inherit. Her children would inherit her share. B, of course, has a right to make a will disposing of her property as she sees fit. A will is not more binding than a deed if the deed is properly executed.

There Are Three Classes

Please give me information in regard to the state inheritance tax law. How long has it been in effect? We settled up an estate and were advised that we had no state inheritance tax to pay. What amount is exempt to the widow and children? F. M.

Our present inheritance tax law was passed in 1919. That is, the legislature of 1919 amended the inheritance tax law that was then on the statute books. Under the present inheritance tax law, the heirs are divided into

three classes. Class A consists of the surviving husband or wife, the lineal ancestors, lineal descendants, adopted child or children, lineal descendants of an adopted child, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter of the deceased. Class B consists of the brothers and sisters of the deceased and Class C consists of relatives of all degrees of consanguinity except those included in classes A and B.

In the case of the surviving wife, her estate is exempt up to \$75,000. In the case of all of the other members of Class A the exemption is \$15,000. In the case of a surviving wife her rate of tax on the estate in excess of \$75,000 is 1/2 of 1 per cent on the first \$25,000, 1 per cent on the next \$50,000, 1 1/2 per cent on the next \$400,000, 2 per cent on all over \$500,000. In the case of the other members of class A, the estate in excess of \$15,000 is taxed just double the tax imposed upon the estate of the surviving wife. Those who come under class B have an exemption of \$5,000; that is the brothers and sisters, and their tax on the estate in excess of \$5,000 is 3 per cent on the first \$25,000, 5 per cent on the next \$25,000, 7 1/2 per cent on the next \$50,000, 10 per cent on the next \$400,000, and 12 1/2 per cent on all over \$500,000. Those who belong to class C have no exemption further than this, that if the estate only amounts to \$200 or less than that there is no inheritance tax. The tax on the first \$25,000 is 5 per cent. On the next \$25,000 it is 7 1/2, on the next \$50,000 it is 10 per cent, on the next \$400,000, 12 1/2, and on all over \$500,000, 15 per cent.

Who Would Get Estate?

A and B are husband and wife. They have one child 1 1/2 years old. B has two children by a former marriage, 5 and 8 years old. They bought a 160-acre farm. If A inherited \$9,000 from his father and B had \$1,500 from her estate by her former marriage and they both paid these respective sums in payment for another farm and A does not provide clothes and education for the two children of B, can these step-children come in for any of the estate if B dies first? Or will A and their child take the whole estate? I. B.

If B had the deed to this 160 acres made to herself and A jointly, at her death without will one-half of her interest in this estate would go to her three children equally, one-third to the

child of herself and A and two-thirds to the two children by her former marriage. One-half of her share of this 160 acres would go to her surviving husband. If the deed to the land, however, is made to A, B's name not being mentioned in the conveyance, and if B should die first, A would then have title to the entire estate and in that event B's children by her first marriage would not inherit anything.

Hazards are Considered

Has an individual or number of individuals the right to erect an electric light line along a public highway? If so, would these individuals be liable to others in case of damage done in case of accident such as wires breaking or coming in contact with livestock or persons? P. J. H.

Section 701 of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes, defines an electric power company—and this would apply to an electric light company. This section declares that any person or corporation, or any joint-stock association or incorporated, engaged in the business of generating, conducting, or distributing electric power to, from, thru or in this state shall be deemed an electric power company.

The control of electric light companies is in the Utilities Commission, and under such rules and regulations as the Utilities Commission may provide, the electric light lines or power lines might be established along public highways. The person so operating these lines, whether they operate as a corporation partnership or merely as individuals having been granted this authority, would become responsible for the damage done where the fault is theirs. If the breaking of the wire was not the fault of the corporation, partnership or individual operating the same, of course, there would be no damage allowed. But the law, speaking generally, does take into consideration the hazard of such an enterprise and requires more than ordinary diligence in the conduct of the line so that it may not operate to the damage or destruction of life of the people who have to travel upon the highway.

Can Test by an Injunction

Has a water right any value in the state of Colorado? In 1902 I filed on an 80-acre desert claim and got a water right issued by the state engineer. In 1911, I filed on an 80-acre desert claim, or my brother filed for me, and got a water right. Storm waters originated on the sloping hillsides, covering several hundred acres. A neighbor north of me proposes to build a dam to impound these waters, thus interfering and nullifying my water supply. Can he do this? If not can I get out an injunction restraining him from building the dam? J. E.

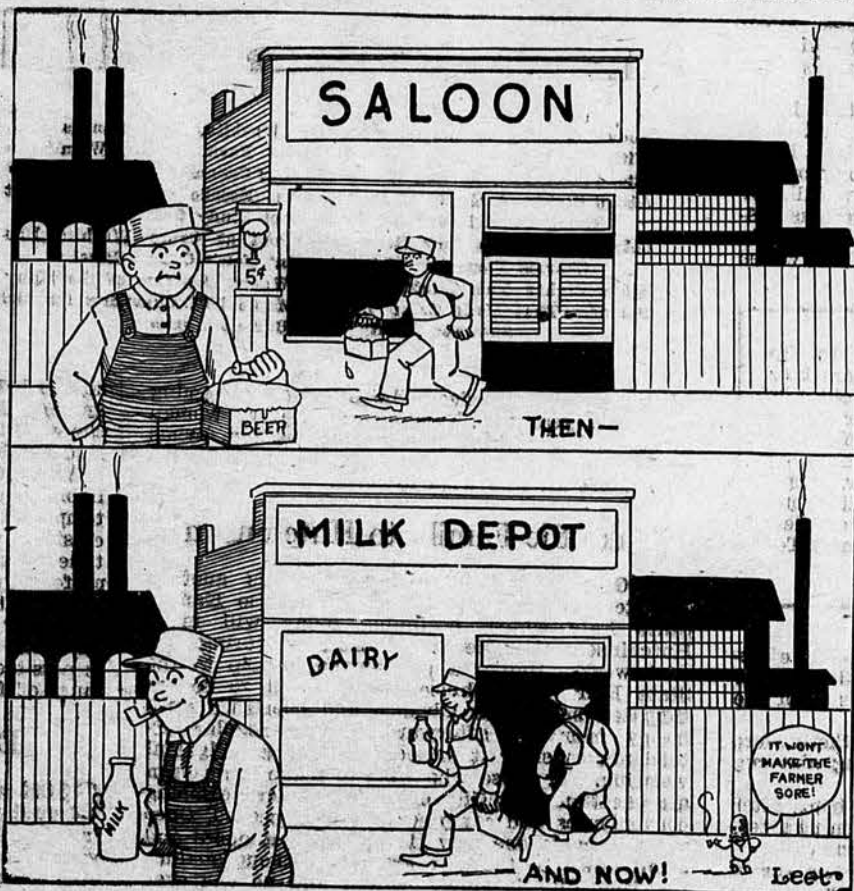
Colorado has very extensive irrigation and water right laws, far too extensive to be embodied in an answer to this question. Get a copy of the Colorado laws, read carefully the provisions of the statute concerning irrigation which you will find covers a good many pages and defines in detail the rights of water users. You probably will discover that you have not only a right to the use of the waters in the streams under certain regulations, but also certain rights to what may be termed storm waters or flood waters.

Your neighbor may or may not be within his rights in the control of these storm waters. Your question is scarcely broad enough for me to form a judgment on that. You can test the matter by an injunction proceeding and of course, if you decide to do that, you will have to hire an attorney to take care of your interests.

For Soldiers' Widows

Is the Mother Bickerdyke Home a home for women? To whom should I write or whom should I see to get other information? X. Y. Z.

The Mother Bickerdyke home, located near Ellsworth, Kan., is a home for the widows of soldiers. The second question seems to be somewhat indefinite. If you mean to whom should you write to get information about this Home, you had better address a letter to Mrs. Ben Mickel, Soldier, Kan.



How the Old Place Has Changed!

Now There Are Vacations for Mother

Kansas Women Find Camp Life Recreational and Educational

By Florence G. Wells

GONE are the days when everyone had a vacation but mother. Defining a vacation as change of employment, father got something of a vacation when he shipped livestock, the youngsters enjoyed the change from school to home and back to school again, but mother's steady round of washing, ironing, scrubbing—three meals a day droned monotonously on without punctuation. That was before the days of farm women's clubs. Last month 215 Kansas farm women went on vacation, enjoying for almost a week, a taste of camp life, a bit of study and mostly rest and recreation.

There were eight vacation camps sponsored by the Farm Bureau Women's clubs and county home demonstration agents of 13 counties. Neosho and Bourbon counties held their camp at Camp Coble, Benedict; Reno, Harvey and Butler counties held camp together at Bide-a-Wee Camp, Wichita. Sedgwick county women also chose Bide-a-Wee camp. The Franklin county women held forth at the Kiwanis camp at Ottawa. Rawlins county women camped at Crystal Springs Park. Clay and Riley counties made good use of Camp Good Will at Clay Center. Shawnee county women found the Y. W. C. A. camp at Maple Hill a delightfully rustic but comfortable place and at Camp Washita near Kansas City, the Douglas and Johnson county women found a very pleasing atmosphere.

All cares were left at home as were husbands and children. Whatever was most comfortable was featured in camp styles. Knickers and house dresses were usually chosen for general wear varied now and then with overalls. Almost everyone's wardrobe contained a bathing suit for special occasions. Hose were rolled away down and occasionally entirely dispensed with in the chic camp costumes.

Camp Coble with its castle guarded gate held a quaint air which the campers from Bourbon and Neosho counties enjoyed greatly. A splashing spring and a waterfall made charming settings for outdoor study hours, and the courtesy paid the women by the Boy Scouts who own the park made their stay doubly enjoyable.

In Rawlins county and Franklin county there were no camp buildings available and the necessity for living in tents made camp life more realistic. There was but one disappointment at the Rawlins county camp. An automobile repair school had been planned but on account of rain the garage man could not come.

A Day's Duties and Recreations

A typical day at camp began somewhere between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, to the tune of a lively march. At 7 o'clock everyone fell into line for a grand processional to the dining room. By the way, no one ever knew what was going to be served for any meal until it was set upon the table, and beside the kitchen doors were large and very readable signs, "You Are Not Permitted to Enter the Kitchen—If You Wish Anything, Call the Cook."

After breakfast came the flag-raising ceremony and plenty of time for rest. Various interpretations were placed upon the terms "rest" and recreation." Sometimes it meant doing nothing, sometimes playing, or visiting together, or working at a bit of fancywork—something with a purpose but not a necessity.

Every day had its study hours or rather hours for talking things over together. Birds and flowers made interesting studies and it will be a lucky book agent who selects the door of one of the women who was at Camp Washita for a call, for courtesy was one of the subjects for serious discussion at that camp—courtesy to uninvited guests at the door does not imply purchasing his wares

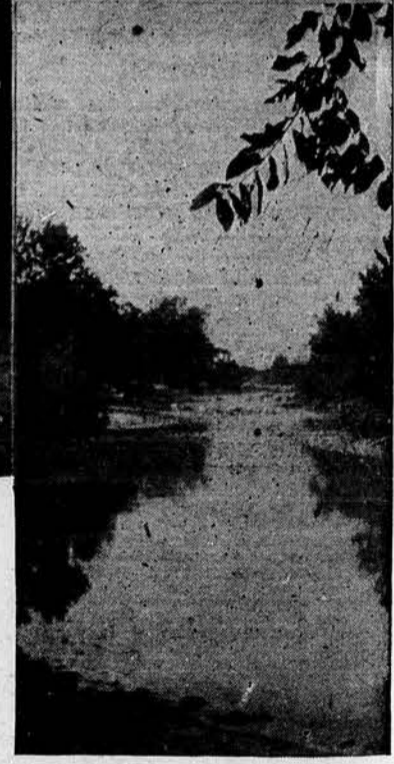
guests. Among them were the mayor from Wichita, state farm bureau president, the county commissioners, the county agricultural agent, and the county club agent.

Breaking of camp toward the end of the week always brought a mixture of anticipation and regret—anticipation of getting back to the best place on earth, regret at the ending of such a happy vacation. Every woman went home expressing

there are reduced railroad rates. Bringing the family along will not cause a great deal of inconvenience to fair goers for one may check the baby by the day or by the hour at the Christian Temperance Union building and send the older children to amuse themselves away from danger at the new play ground.

The 4-H club boys and girls will have a camp of their own similar to the one provided last year, in a large pavillon for that purpose. One of the impressive things about the state fair is the part which the boys and girls have in it. One entire building other than the stable room needed for their stock exhibits is given over to exhibits which this year represent the work of 7,000 Kansas school children.

The children all disposed of, and dad off to the machinery and stock shows, the woman who comes to the fair to "learn by seeing and comparing" as the slogan suggests, need not look far for something to interest herself. The culinary exhibits and needle arts exhibits will offer more variety than ever before. Commercial demonstrations will give her opportunity to decide about the washing machine, oil stove or sewing machine she has been thinking of buying. She will want to spend one day



Above Left: Flag Raising at Camp Washita, Near Kansas City, With the Douglas and Johnson County Farm Bureau Women in Attendance. Flag Raising Was a Morning Ceremony at Every Camp
 Above Right: A Group of Bourbon and Neosho County Women at Camp Coble Ready for an Hour of Study Out of Doors
 Below Left: The New Swimming Pool at Camp Washita Has Charms That the "Old Swimm' Hole" Cannot Rival
 Below Right: This Stretch of Quiet Water Was One of the Many Features That Made Camp Life at Maple Hill Charming for the Shawnee County Farm Bureau Women

with so much enthusiasm the intention of coming back next year and, bringing along every woman in her club that next year's camp problem seems to be one of finding camps large enough to accommodate all who wish to come.

Take the Family to Hutchinson

MAGNIFICENT harvest festival" is another term that might be applied to the Kansas State Fair which, beginning today will make Hutchinson the Mecca of Kansas during the next week. Unlike a pilgrimage, a trip to the State Fair at Hutchinson is an event to be anticipated months in advance and cherished with happy memories afterwards. Many regular attendants consider it an occasion for a delightful vacation. For those who wish to make it an open air vacation Tent City offers all modern camping conveniences and camp equipment if needed. Once camp is made one may tie up the tent doors and stroll down to the fair grounds without qualms, for Tent City is amply policed and no one ever loses anything there. For those who do not drive,

at the baby show and have her own children examined. They may be prize winners, but if not, she will learn a great deal about their care and find out how they rank with other children.

After lunch, and there will be many clean reliable lunch stands on the grounds, she will be tempted to attend the races, or examine the concessions with the children, of course reserving time to see the circus which will give open air performances before the grandstand.

Time at the fair will no doubt to altogether too short for not only will there be much to see and learn, but every provision is being made to make it possible for mother to see the fair with a minimum of fatigue and a maximum of enjoyment.

Brighten Up Your Salad

COOK a straw or two of macaroni in water colored with either red or green vegetable coloring. Cut in tiny rings with the scissors and add to your favorite fruit or vegetable salads. It brightens up a colorless salad wonderfully. Mrs. W. Brown. Shawnee County.

OUR latest bulletin, "Six Things to Do With Your Old Felt Hat," tells you how to go about it to make over that old felt hat that is gathering dust on your closet shelf. It contains suggestions for cleaning and shaping felt as well as illustrations of new styles you can model yours after. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request for this bulletin. Address your letter to Clothing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

or even giving him a complete hearing, but ejecting him so gently and firmly that he will consider it a real privilege—was the general decision of the group.

In other camps and on other days there were book reviews, studies in basket-weaving and rug making.

Late afternoon brought the swimming hour, after that the supper bell ushered in the evening's festivities which never permitted a dull minute.

At each camp one day was set aside for guests and there were 115 visitors altogether. Camp Bide-a-Wee at Wichita entertained the most honor

Women's Service Corner

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

Refreshments for Your Club

I am entertaining members of my club this week and would surely appreciate suggestions for new refreshment ideas. What can you give me that you think would be suitable for an entertainment of this kind?
Mrs. A. M.

Our leaflet, Summer Desserts, is still quite timely. It contains some excellent suggestions for new refreshments, and they are especially delicious for these hot days, too. The leaflet can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Clean a Coat Collar

In wearing my spring coat I soiled the collar so much that I fear if I cannot get it cleaned or learn of some way to clean it, I will have to get a new collar, and I feel that it is far too good to be discarded. Can you suggest some way of cleaning it?
Mary Alice G.

Apply turpentine to the soiled places, let the fluid dry, apply several times and scrape off the dirt. Repeat until the collar is clean, then sponge with alcohol or chloroform and wipe until dry. I am sure this will save your buying a new coat.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Luez R. Page



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

My Toes Were Hurt

THE other day my little brother knocked the kitchen stool over and it struck my big toe and the one next to it. It hurt so very much and it

scared me too. I started to cry and then I held my breath. Mother came into the kitchen quickly and saw what had happened. As she picked me up she said, "There, there, Mary Louise, let's see how badly your foot is hurt."

It helped some just for her to pick me up. Then she took off my stocking and sure enough my toes were red. As quickly as she could she placed my toes in a pan of fresh, cold water. If there had been ice, she would have put some pieces in the water to make it colder. My toes were kept in the cold water for about 5 minutes. They felt better right away. Then she wet a piece of absorbent cotton in witch hazel and bound it around my toes. This was kept there for about an hour. The next day my toes were not sore at all.

Last Saturday my little brother mashed his fingers very badly in the crack at the back of a door and mother treated his fingers just the same as she did my toes, only she had him hold them in a cup half filled with witch hazel. With this treatment his fingers didn't even turn black and blue.

This way of earing for bruises when the skin is not broken seems almost miraculous in our family. Of course, mother treats an open wound differently. In case of an ordinary scratch or cut she always sees that it is cleaned out well with a solution of boric acid. Then she applies mercuriochrome right on the wound and keeps it wrapped until it is healed.

My mother and father feel that it is necessary to be careful with little hurts so they will get well real soon and not become infected. In case of severe hurts or deep cuts where stitches are needed they think a physician should always be called.

Not long ago a little neighbor boy cut his foot a little on a piece of glass and it was given no immediate attention. About a week later the doctor was called because his foot was so very sore. The little cut had become infected. The doctor had to open up the wound and clean it out. This was very painful. The little boy was in bed a few days and then he had to walk with crutches for a while. He is all right now, but he might have been saved from the suffering if the cut had been cared for immediately.

Baby Mary Louise.

New Ideas in Fashions



3218—The chic little "coolie" coat serves a purpose as beach coat, dressing robe and boudoir wrap. Cut to use plain and contrasting material. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.

3196—School clothes are pleasant thoughts if this style is chosen. Skirt is cut on the hips to fit snugly, allowing for generous shirring at the sides. Sleeves are long and tight. Collar of lace fits up around the neck. Designed

in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

933—New ideas in styles are always appreciated. Several new ideas are featured here. Sleeves are raglan, coming down tight around the cuff. Neck is square. Skirt is flared in front, plain in back. Dips in the flare insure fit. The new polka dot prints are lovely made in this style, which is extremely smart for fall wear without a coat. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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



A BEAUTY to gaze upon

ALTHOUGH HOLDING heatability to be more important, GLOBE engineers have not forgotten that handsome appearance is a big feature in any product that goes into the modern home.

With its quiet, good taste and without "spangles" or undue ornamentation, the GLOBE Glow-Boy takes its place as an appropriate part of your home furnishings. The graceful design and lustrous finish will make you proud of America's most beautiful parlor furnace!

Glow-Boy is far more than a decoration—it is a complete home heating system, warming the whole house adequately, economically, perfectly.

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO.
Kokomo, Indiana

More grate surface and bigger firepot than many pipe furnaces. Locked and sealed joints and perfect fitting doors, giving positive fire control. Adaptable for coal or wood, with exceptional fuel economy.

GLOBE Glow-Boy

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

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

Name.....Address.....
City or Town.....State.....

YOUR GLOBE DEALER WILL GLADLY SHOW YOU

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

New Country Cook Book Now Ready for You



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

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

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

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

I f two Boys can .4

5. 1 3. 11
6. 18 12. 10
2. 8
7. 15
17 13
16. 14

why can't an iron fence?

CODD SHIRK

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Nippie and Sport Are Pets

I live on a 120-acre farm 6 miles southeast of Edna. I will be 12 years old in October. I go to Star school. I am in the eighth grade. I go 1/2 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss McNeal. I am 4 feet 10 1/2 inches tall. I have gray eyes. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Nippie and Sport. I have a pet calf named Jimmy and I also have some chickens. I have

one brother and one sister. Their names are Ollie and Lillie. They are both married. I enjoy reading the young folks' page and I would like to have some of the girls write to me.
Edna, Kan. Fern Dobbins.

Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. Abbreviation of brother; 3. Snare (plural); 4. To open; 5. South (abbreviated).
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 14 years old and will be in my first year of high school next year. We live 2 1/2 miles from town. We live on a dairy farm and will ride to school on the milk truck. My brother goes to high school, too. He is a

Junior. For pets I have three dogs named Polly, Oscar and Mandy and one little black kitten. We have a big black cat that will stand on its hind feet. I have four brothers and three sisters. Two of my brothers and one sister are married. I am staying this week with my girl friend, Marie Hawkinson, near Savonburg. We are both writing letters.
Chanute, Kan. Nina Faye Henson.

Can You Guess These?

- When is an apple tree like a pig? When it roots.
- How is the best way to make a coat last? To make vest and pants first.
- Why is a figure nine like a peacock? Because it is nothing without its tail.
- If you were doomed to the stake, what one would you prefer? A beef-steak.
- What is that shelters the weakest as well as the wisest of all mankind? A hat.
- Why does a lady's housedress wear longer than any other? Because she never wears it out.
- Why does a goose go into the water? For diver's reasons.
- What is the difference between a pie and a pair of trousers? The pie

has to be made before it is cut; the trousers have to be cut before they are made.

ELIZABETH
ELIZABETH, ELIZABETH,
BETON AND BECC,
THEY ALL WENT TOGETHER
TO SEEK A BIRD'S NEST.
THEY FOUND A BIRD'S NEST
WITH FIVE EGGS IN IT.
THEY ALL TOOK ONE
AND LEFT FOUR IN IT.

A little riddle rhyme about four little girls. To be able to read the rhyme you will first have to complete the letters. With your pencil just add one line to each letter; this does the trick. I am going to tell you the secret about this riddle. There was only one little girl, for the names in the first line are different forms of the same name. 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.



There are 20 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with D. 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.

Takes Care of the Turkeys

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I am going to Kansas this year to school. For pets I have two cats, a pony named Queen and a gobbler that chases me. I milk two cows every morning and night and I take care of 96 turkeys. I am living with my grandparents. I have a sister and a half sister. Their names are Mary and Pauline. I have two half brothers named Junior and Donald.
Eskdale, Colo. Gertrude Mckie.

Anna Has a Canary Bird

My teacher's name is Mrs. Preston. For pets I have five cats, three pigs, a pony named Molly and a canary bird. I can drive a car. I have three sisters named Mary, Julia and Helen and seven brothers named Paul, Ernest, John, George, Carl and Billy.
Oleson, Colo. Anna Rigil.



The Hoovers—Dotty Tells One Out of School



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Do Fitter Families Become More Fit? Folks Learn Slowly, But They Do Learn

UNCLE ABNER, the old skeptic, pauses to inquire what good it all does. "You work up a health game like this here Fitter Families for Future Firesides. You get Senator Capper interested and he gives medals to the families as make the grade. Folks who come to the Fair bring their families to be gone over an' tried out. You doctors give a whole week testing 'em. You have exhibits showing how black guinea pigs crossed with white brings so many whites and so many blacks. You have way-up professors from the best colleges giving lectures thru your loud speaker to show how certain things breeds right and other things breeds wrong in human beings. An' what does it all amount to? D'ye reckon that'll keep my little snip of a 58-inch Sadie f'm mating up with her Ben who stretches up exactly 62 inches when he gits into his big boots? Think she's going to look around for a tall sycamore jest so her future fambly can win a bronze medal?"

I never argue with Uncle Abner. But I don't mind telling the rest of you folks that I think we really are making some impression on the Sadies and the Bens. Every movement for the advance of mankind originates in the vision of some "crank." Rarely does it meet with immediate favor. But the years slip by and after a time we find it established. Results are more evident when figures show that the people of this generation live a score of years longer than those of a century ago, and instead of old age coming in the fifties it is definitely put off to the seventies or eighties. Do you remember how the trainmen scoffed at "Kansas foolishness" 20 years ago because Doc Crumline's order made them take away the common drinking cups when their trains entered Kansas? Who would drink from a common cup today?

Yes, folks learn slowly but they do learn. We get thousands of letters from our readers. And among them are no end of inquiries from Bens and Sadies. They want to know what will happen if they marry into a family in which some member has "fits;" they want to know if a man with an insane mother dare marry; they want to know whether a person with a venereal disease is likely to pass it on to children. I can assure Uncle Abner that the Bens and Sadies are waking up. And Fitter Families is doing its share in rousing them.

This Charge is False

Many in this neighborhood have quit using aluminum cooking utensils as they have heard that doctors say it will cause cancer. Is there anything harmful about its use? E. E. M.

This charge has been investigated by the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association. There is no ground for such a charge and no reason for housewives to forego the convenience of aluminum cooking utensils.

May be Nervous Trouble

I suffer from a queer numbness in my hands, arms and feet at night. I take care never to lie on them, but in no position do I escape the numb feeling. When I rub them they get cold and damp before the feeling returns. I also have at times a queer fluttering around my heart with shortness of breath. Do not eat flesh food of any kind, neither use tea nor coffee. Mrs. L.

Symptoms of this kind are often due solely to nervousness, but a person who has them should make quite sure that nothing more serious is wrong. The blood pressure should be tested and the heart carefully examined. Sometimes lack of proper function of the thyroid gland is the cause. You should have a careful examination on these points.

A Teen Age Trouble

I have small pimples over my face. They usually stay for a month before they dry up. I have been to two different doctors. They give me some salve but it does no good; a new one appears every time I have a scratch on my face. These pimples are all red and the first day or so they are itchy. I am 18 years old, weigh 122 pounds.

I am underweight. I am taking a vegetable compound that is a patent medicine. L. B.

You have a trouble quite common in the teen age, the proper name being Acne. The best treatment is to build up to proper weight, get plenty of sleep in the fresh air, keep the bowels regular by eating plenty of fruit and green vegetables and drinking freely of water. Wash the face once a day in hot water with castile soap. Take a cool bath over the whole body every morning and invigorate the skin by a brisk rub with a rough towel.

Our Economic Leadership

That the United States carries 10 times the volume of life insurance of the world at large per capita is probably not astonishing, since this country leads in so many things. But the figures given by Leroy A. Lincoln, general counsel of the Metropolitan Life

Co., are no doubt correct. He states that with less than 7 per cent of the world's population the United States carries 71 per cent of all life insurance now in force.

It might be supposed that tying up so large a sum would hamper American enterprise, however important it might be to have life insurance for an emergency. But life insurance, on the contrary, makes business, instead of hampering it. Life insurance is declared by Mr. Lincoln to be so successful in the United States because of the agency system. And the National Underwriter Insurance Press, a life insurance organ, commenting on his statement, goes on to say that "anyone familiar with life insurance in the United States knows that the growth of the institution has been almost wholly due to the highly advanced methods of salesmanship adopted by which life insurance salesmen have become perhaps the best selling organization in the world." There can be no "perhaps" about the proposition that they have one of the most valuable and serviceable things to sell.

In the remarkable latest book of Foster & Catchings, "The Road to Plenty," in which a plan is evolved for maintaining prosperity and preventing depressions that has made a powerful impression both on business leaders and public officials at Washington, it is remarked that the United States is fortunate in the fact that its energies have been so notably devoted

to wealth-making, or business or material prosperity, and for the reason that it has consequently made and is still making discoveries in the field of economics that will be an immense blessing not only to itself, but to the world. Life insurance has been developed in this country perhaps to even a greater degree, in comparison with other countries, than any other line of business, and has played an important part in promoting American prosperity, largely thru the rescue of families from disaster and thru providing capital for industrial development.

In this connection Foster & Catchings are entitled to credit for just the opposite service, in bringing out the importance, as contrasted with capital savings and production, of consumer income, which is today the critical factor in continued prosperity. Plant capacity in the United States for some years has exceeded requirements. The increase of capital savings is not any longer the chief question, but how to keep the flow steadily going, neither too low nor too high, of consumer income to production capabilities. Whether these two brilliant economists have discovered the secret or not, their "Plan" is receiving wide attention, and if it is found to meet the tests of examination as set forth in their book, "The Road to Plenty," it is quite likely to be adopted.

If a concrete poultry yard is used, sweep or scrub it each day.

Planning Fall Construction?

The new Structograph will make your work quicker and easier

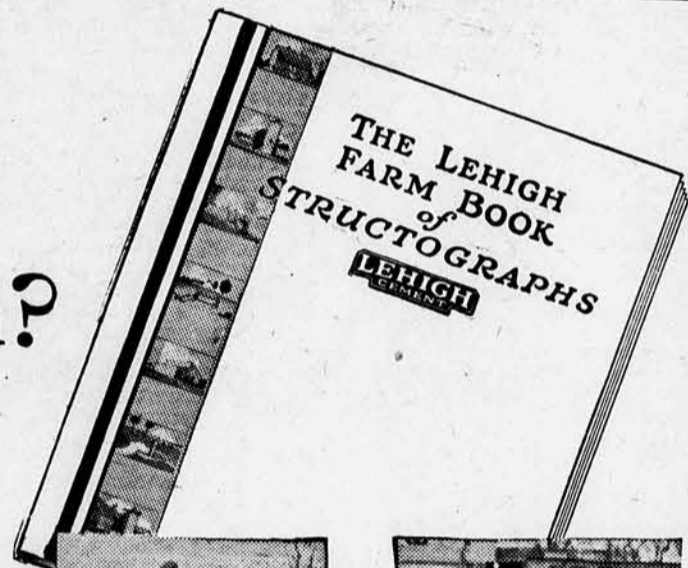
Improved and enlarged—the new edition of the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs will save both time and money in the building of concrete additions to your farm this Fall. No other book ever published has so simplified concrete construction. Here is the reason:

The book is made up principally of pictures—300 pictures, taken on actual jobs—pictures that show at a glance the how and why of concrete building operations that would take pages to describe.

There are some descriptions, some directions—just enough to make each step in construction perfectly clear to even the most inexperienced concrete worker.

A few of the scenes of one particular job are shown on this page. There are many other pictures* of this one job alone. Following is a partial list of the subjects this book describes. As you glance through this list you will probably discover improvements that you have wanted to build for a long time—see how this book describes their construction.

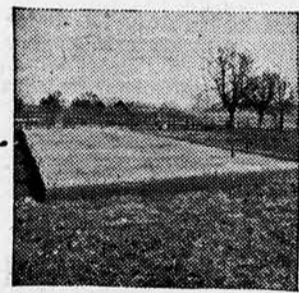
Foundations and walls, poultry house floors, dairy barn floors, hog houses, storage cellars, garages, walks and steps, fence posts, manure pits, corn cribs, septic tanks, barn entranceways, tobacco curing barns, milk houses and making concrete.



Tamping earth and rock fill prior to placing poultry house floor of concrete.



Placing layer of concrete over felt roofing paper. Paper eliminates dampness.



Completed poultry house floor awaiting erection of superstructure.

A free copy of this new edition of Structographs will be gladly sent to you on receipt of the coupon below.

* * *

For permanent concrete construction you need a cement that is uniform, dependable. Uniform dependability has made Lehigh Cement the largest selling single brand in the world. There is a Lehigh dealer near you with a ready and adequate supply. Look for the blue-and-white "Lehigh Cement" sign.

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Selling Graded Eggs

BY LESTER KILPATRICK

From Egg and Poultry Magazine:

The working out of the graded system of buying eggs has been one of the problems of greatest interest to the poultry industry in the United States in the last few years. The leaders in the poultry industry are agreed that grading is fundamental in improving the quality of eggs, and that the per capita consumption depends primarily on quality. Canada established an inspection system and compulsory grades for eggs in 1918, and since that time the per capita consumption in Canada has made nearly six times the increase made in the United States.

The information presented in this article concerning graded buying represents the opinion of 100 producers, 17 grocery men, and 12 carlot shippers, all located in Eastern Kansas.

From figures obtained in this survey it is estimated that 70 per cent of eggs sold in Kansas pass thru other hands before reaching the carlot shipper. Men who produce poor eggs naturally want to sell to a man who does not grade. Grocery men want to sell straight run because they buy that way, and in a great many cases they would have to take a loss on the eggs they handle if they sold them on the graded basis.

The general opinion of these carlot shippers was that buying on the graded basis tends to improve the quality of eggs, and that it helps take the risk out of handling eggs. All of them were concerned with the management practices on the farm as a factor in improving the quality of eggs. This indicates that when the general quality of eggs in the United States improves it will be by means of some agency which will induce or encourage the farmer to take better care of his eggs on the farm.

None of these grocery men were buying eggs on a graded basis. The small volume of business done was the primary obstacle in buying eggs on the graded basis from the standpoint of the grocery man.

The one hundred producers interviewed were located as follows: Fifty near Manhattan, where there has been a graded market since 1923; 25 near Junction City, where the graded system has been operating only about one year; and 25 at Wamego, where no buyers are using the graded system.

Sixty-seven per cent, or more than two-thirds, of the producers interviewed, were in favor of selling on the graded basis. The largest per cent of producers in favor were found at Manhattan, where the graded system has been in operation longest. Apparently a large number of producers at Wamego are dissatisfied with the present system of marketing eggs. There is no graded market at Wamego, and it may be that a large number expressed themselves in favor of selling on the grade merely because they were dissatisfied with the present market.

Not all of the producers who were in favor of the graded system of buying sold that way. Approximately 51 per cent sold their eggs on the graded basis at Manhattan and Junction City. The larger per cent was found at Manhattan, which probably was due to the fact that the graded market has been established there longer.

The large majority of producers who are in favor of selling on the graded basis believe that this will give a greater return for their eggs. Fifty-three out of 67 listed this fact as an advantage of the graded system.

The disadvantages of selling on the

graded basis as seen from actual experience by these producers were as follows: Seventeen said that they could get the same or greater return by selling on a straight basis. There were two groups in this class, first, those who do not take the necessary care to produce eggs of high quality and thus market eggs of low grade; second, those who take special care of their eggs and receive a premium from the grocery store for their eggs. About the same number mentioned the time necessary to wait for the eggs to be graded as a disadvantage. This operates particularly in the case of the small producer, who feels that he cannot afford to wait for the small premium which he would get. If a system could be developed whereby the producer could get his check the week following the delivery of his eggs, this disadvantage would be eliminated, and he would also have cash for his eggs when he came to market.

Seventeen producers either questioned the honesty of the dealer or mentioned the fact that they were not uniform in grading. The writer believes that this is largely due to the conditions which operate in the egg market during the year. The spread between the current receipt price for eggs and the price for fresh-gathered nests is very narrow during the breaking season from January to April, inclusive. From this time on the spread increases rather markedly until November, when it reaches its peak. When the spread is greatest, the carlot shipper is able to pay a rather high premium for the better quality eggs. This attracts farmers to sell on the graded basis. When the spread narrows and the carlot shipper is forced to cut down on his premium for quality eggs, the farmer begins to feel that he is being cheated. Most of these farmers feel that the carlot shipper gave a good premium in the beginning to get his business.

A study of the housing conditions and management practices of the two groups revealed the fact that men who sold on the graded basis as a rule took greater precautions to produce quality eggs than producers who were not selling on the graded basis. This should be of interest to carlot shippers because they can make more money handling good quality eggs than poor quality eggs.

It is also interesting to note that 44 per cent more of the eggs sold by producers go direct to the carlot shippers rather than to the grocery men at Manhattan and Junction City, where there is a graded market, than at Wamego, where there is not a graded market.

Wars in which the United States has taken part since 1790, exclusive of the World War, have cost the Nation more than \$6,836,000,000 in pensions.

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.

Fred Daniels, Westmoreland. Ford touring car, motor number 614,293, license number 84,899. Twenty White Wyandotte hens with leg bands.

C. H. Thompson, Greensburg. McCormick-Deering combine radiator, Zerik grease gun, \$10 worth of wrenches, 10 or 15 gallons of gasoline.

Frank Gretensord, Richmond. New 16 by 20 feet white stack cover. Had name on it.

A. F. Hofmann, St. George. Open face Elgin 7-jewel gold watch, badly worn but a reinder visible on back. Ladies' picture glued on inside of crystal. One \$5 bill. 40 young Buff Leghorn pullets weighing 2 1/2 to 3 pounds each. Several pullets were mixed with Rhode Island Reds. It is believed this property was stolen by a strange middle aged man and a young man, Sunday, September 2. They were driving a Dodge coupe.

Willard Oaks, Everest. 1927 Ford coupe with wire wheels, motor number 14,791,806, license number 78,706.

Mrs. J. P. Kilpatrick, Formoso. Spotted Poland China gilt weighing 75 to 80 pounds.

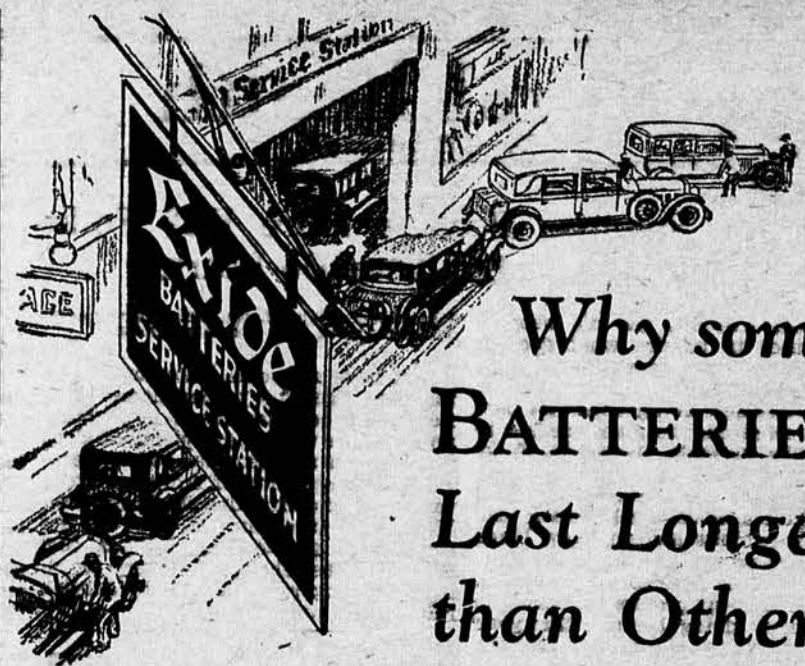
Albert D. Hatfield, Wamego. Elgin 7-jewel, 12 size men's hunting gold filled case watch, case number 2,203,990, works number 11,100,063. Name and address scratched in back with knife point. Keystone 14-k ladies' hunting case watch made into wrist watch. Bracelet chain, crystal and rim and one hand gone. Pair of ladies' black dress shoes.

Maude J. Mitchell, Wamego. 1925 Ford touring car, motor number 11,811,038. Initials EJB cut in steering wheel.

C. A. Picht, Arcadia. Portable Champion forgo.

Keller Brothers, Dorrance. Baby Ben clock, box of men's neckties, new pair men's lisle hose, bottle of Regolis McNeess perfume.

B. A. Molins, Sycamore. Set 1 1/2 inch breeching harness less bridles and butt lines, six links on ends of traces, harness in good condition. Pair of nearly new full leather collars, size 21. Two brown collar pads with black facing that looks like patent leather. One collar scratched on the roll from rubbing against feed box. Only one pole strap. Pair of nearly new yellow fly nets, 84 lash.



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Slow Motion Picture

If You Want a Profit

BY R. G. KIRBY

Efficiency is the keynote in all business today, and if the poultryman expects to make a profit he must watch all details. There are many minor matters which some people feel are of so trifling importance that they are not worth bothering about. Yet these things eat up profits which belong to you.

One thing I have observed on many farms is a wrong kind of dry mash box. The hens pull the mash out on the floor, where it is lost. I saw recently in one house, where the mash box was on a bench, a crust of solidified mash 2 or 3 inches deep.

It was that poultryman's practice to fill the box heaping full every morning. Then the hens immediately proceeded to pull a great deal out. The bench was too wide anyway, and some of the hens tried to scratch in the mash, looking for the particles of beef scraps. That particular poultryman was complaining that the day had gone when a man could make money with poultry. Yet he was losing 25 to 50 cents a day thru carelessness.

Mash hoppers are one of the places where a man should see that all the grain goes into his fowls and not on the floor. If the ordinary wooden trough with slats across the top is used, be sure the box is deep, and then do not fill nearer than 2 inches of the top. But be sure that all day long the hens have ready access to the mash, and that there is hopper space enough so the birds are not crowded away from a chance to eat.

A second thing which cuts down the profits is a poor water supply. All poultrymen know that an egg is about three-fourths water, yet this knowledge doesn't stir them to see to their fowls' water supply.

I wish I had a dollar for every pen of hens I have been into during the afternoon, and where I have seen an empty water vessel. Some poultrymen give water morning and night, but there are those who only see to the water supply in the morning. If it gives out by the middle of the forenoon, the hens have to go all day thirsting for a drink. And this practice cuts down the egg yield, which in turn means the profits are not what they should be.

I used to hear that you could judge a farmer by his wood pile. I don't know of any truer way to judge a poultryman than by seeing the way he provides water for his hens. A man who is careful about this will be careful about the other details of poultry keeping also.

The next on the list of things which eat up profits is the matter of sanitation. Strange as it may seem, hens are very sensitive creatures. Their lack of brains doesn't alter this fact. But if one goes into a flock in a cheerful, happy frame of mind and talks to his biddies he is going to get some extra eggs for his pains.

But the house must be clean and sweet, with lots of light and ventilation. As far as I know there has never been any investigating done as to the exact effect unsanitary conditions have on egg production.

All poultrymen, however, know by experience what lice and mites can do in hot weather to the production of a flock. If Red mites get going it means a lot of trouble. It's the same with sanitation as with many other things, an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure.

Hens want lots of water down their throats, but no moisture under feet! At different times of the year, you will find that the litter has to be changed

more frequently. During the rainy season of the fall, I have found that the litter gets damp easiest.

The last thing which eats up profits is not planning the schedule so that you get the most possible eggs at the season of high prices—during the fall and early winter. It is estimated that 60 per cent of all the chicks on general farms are hatched by sitting hens. This means that the chicks are not started until well along into the spring. Consequently, the time at which these pullets start laying is likely to be well along into January or February when the prices have started downward.

Prizes for Best Pork

It is the aim of the Kansas County Pork Production Contest to encourage interest in the best and most successful methods of raising hogs in Kansas.

This contest is sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Stock Yards Co.; St. Joseph Stock Yards Co., Kansas City Stock Yards Co., and Kansas City, Kan., Chamber of Commerce.

Any county in Kansas may compete for prizes in which five or more pork producers are entered before November 15, 1928. At least five pork producers in a county must finish the contest, making the required weights, before any county can be awarded a prize.

Contestants will be grouped as owners of 15 litters or more, averaging 1,200 pounds or more to the litter at 6 months old. Owner of seven to 14 litters, inclusive, averaging 1,300 pounds or more a litter at 6 months old. Owners of three to seven litters, inclusive, averaging 1,500 pounds or more a litter at 6 months old. Feed record and record of production methods must be kept and submitted to the committee by each contestant not later than June 1, 1929.

Prizes of \$1,000 will be awarded as follows: \$300 to the county making best record, to be divided as follows: 50 per cent to high individual in county; 25 per cent to second high individual in county; 15 per cent to third high individual in county; 10 per cent to fourth high individual in county.

The second county will get \$250; there will be \$200 for the county making the third best record; \$150 for the county making fourth best record; \$100 for the county making fifth best record. The Kansas State Agricultural College will give certificates of merit to all producers who come up to the required standards.

Information regarding details of the contest may be obtained from C. G. Elling at the College or from other organizations mentioned as sponsors.

Humus Holds the Moisture

One of the important explanations of the desirability of having a quantity of humus or decomposing organic matter in the soil, is found in the capacity of humus for soaking up and storing water which is thus made available later for use by growing plants. Experiments have revealed that 100 pounds of sand can hold only 25 pounds of water, and 100 pounds of clay soil can hold half its weight in water. In contrast, 100 pounds of decaying organic matter may hold as much as 190 pounds, or nearly twice its weight of water. Most soils are mixtures in varying proportions of sand, clay, silt and organic material. As a rule the greater the proportion of organic matter contained in the soil the greater its water-absorptive capacity, and the greater reserves of moisture it will retain for resistance to drouthy and hot weather.

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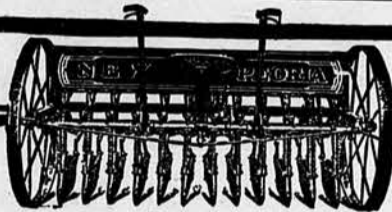
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Let's Sell Sound Wheat

BY D. A. COLEMAN

When wheat with excessive moisture is stored, it ferments with the formation of heat. If the mass of grain is sufficiently large and there is no loss of heat by radiation, the temperature of the bulk rises as the fermentation process proceeds.

Depending upon the intensity of the heat of fermentation, the wheat kernels become darkened, their gluten content is weakened, and finally the wheat becomes unfit for human consumption.

In recent years much damage to wheat has been caused by stacking bundles of green or wet wheat, or by threshing such wheat when too green or too wet and storing it in bulk. Wheat that has been discolored in the bin by the development of heat of fermentation is usually termed bin-burned wheat. When the fermentation takes place in bundles or in header-stacked wheat, the term stack-stained, or header-damaged wheat, usually is applied.

In certain years heat damage to wheat is especially prevalent, as in 1921 and 1922, when the annual total loss caused by heat-damaged wheat was far in excess of 2 million dollars. The difference in price a bushel between sound wheat and wheat damaged by heat usually ranges between 5 and 15 cents. During one six-month period, when arrivals at Kansas City were under observation, the estimated loss in that market alone was over \$220,000.

Speculation has always prevailed as to the milling and baking quality of damaged and discolored wheat. Discussion has been especially keen as to how the various types and colored kernels vary in milling and baking value. Investigation has shown that wheat kernels that are discolored to the shade popularly known in the grain trade as "skin-burned" (light-brown color) are of inferior milling quality.

This is particularly true if this type of kernel is found in country shipments before it has been mixed at an elevator, for less than 0.5 per cent of skin-burned kernels in country-run wheat is fair evidence that the milling and baking quality of the whole lot has been injured. The so-called sound wheat, in which the heat-damaged kernels are present, is not really sound wheat, but is in a "sick" or weakened condition.

One per cent of skin-burned wheat, or 0.5 per cent of badly bin-burned wheat, when mixed with sound wheat injures the milling and baking qualities of the sound wheat.

Wheat that is badly stack stained is of inferior milling quality, inasmuch as it usually gives a low yield of flour and the flour has a high ash content. The bread made of such flour has a poor color, a bitter taste, and an undesirable weedy odor. The more severely discolored the kernels the more inferior is the resulting flour and bread. Stack-stained wheat, altho at times as badly discolored as bin-burned wheat, is not so seriously injured as is bin-burned wheat of the same color. Stack-stained wheat does not carry well in storage under slightly abnormal conditions, nor does the flour milled from it store well.

The condition of the grain at the time it is stacked or stored in bins is more responsible for heat-damaged kernels than are the methods of harvesting and threshing. Early harvesting reduces the risk of damage to the standing wheat, but threshing should be delayed until the grain is dry enough to store safely. Moist wheat should be kept cool and well ventilated. Ventilators placed in the grain stored in bins are helpful, but it has not been definitely determined how much ventilation should be given to avoid heating of wheat that has an excessively high moisture content. It is advisable to delay threshing until the moisture content is well below 15 per cent.

Rotation Prevents Damage

Wheat scab and corn-ear rots are causing large annual losses in the Central states by reducing acre yields and lowering the quality of the corn and wheat crops, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Losses from wheat scab have averaged about 12 million bushels of wheat annually for the last nine years. Corn-ear rots, some of which are produced

by the wheat-scab organism, have caused a loss of approximately 100 million bushels of corn annually for the last five years.

The fungous parasites causing wheat scab and most of the corn-ear rots live over winter on dead cornstalks, wheat straw, stubble, and other crop refuse. Spores produced by these organisms ripen in the late spring and summer and are blown from the old stalks and straw to the wheat heads and corn ears and cause wheat scab and corn-ear rots.

Much of this damage could be prevented by crop rotation, by clean-up of cornstalks, straw, and stubble, and by thorough plowing, says the department. Removing or plowing under all crop refuse, if done in the fall, prevents development of the winter spores, and if done in the spring prevents their movement by wind to the wheat and corn plants.

Controlling Poultry Lice

The problem of controlling body-lice on poultry has for many years been a rather difficult one for poultry owners to solve. The only effective materials have been powders, dips and ointments, and in using them it has been necessary to handle every bird individually. Aside from the time and labor required for such form of treatment, and it is a slow, tedious process, the laying ability of the birds is doubtless lessened by the kind of handling necessary for delousing by old methods. Further, those methods were difficult to use and often, because of improper application or the use of non-effective materials, proper control was not obtained. Now a new method for controlling poultry lice has been discovered which not only equals or surpasses old methods in effectiveness, but is easy, simple and inexpensive.

This latest discovery in poultry science has been in use in California for some time. It is said that William R. Stewart, of Southern California, came upon the method perhaps more or less accidentally. Mr. Stewart describes his discovery as follows:

"My method for delousing poultry involves the use of black leaf tobacco liquid, sold commercially. It does away with the old expensive and laborious methods of dusting or dipping. It requires from 5 to 6 pounds of liquid to go over the roosting places for 2,000 birds. I went over my equipment for 2,000 birds in 30 minutes and the results were that my flock was completely deloused. I put a small hole in two opposite corners of the can of liquid and passed the can along each perch, leaving a small line of the liquid on the perch. This was done the last thing in the evening, just before the chickens went to roost. Upon examination the following morning I found many dead lice upon the dropping boards and those that remained on the poultry were also dead. It is necessary that all poultry go on the roosts to get the benefit. On broody birds that do not go on the roosts I have put a few drops into the nests and gotten the same results."

It is understood that a number of experiment stations have tested the method and have made preliminary reports of complete success. Experiments by Mr. Harlan of the Department of Chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., substantiate Mr. Stewart's preliminary findings, and in the Pacific Rural Press, a leading California farm paper, Prof. Lunn, chief of the Poultry Department, Oregon Experiment Station, is quoted as follows:

"Our results have indicated that in black leaf tobacco liquid, we undoubtedly have a real proposition for the control of lice. We have used it both on the station and home plant farms. The material continues to throw off fumes for several nights, how long we have not tested, but by so doing we found that the lice were practically all cleaned off the birds in two nights and in all cases three nights."

Application to the roosts may be made with a paint brush or with a small oil can. Of course, a very necessary requirement is that all birds must go on the roosts to be properly deloused. Those which do not may be treated separately by applying a 50 per cent dilution to the feathers on the breast and under the wings.

Why not give the boy an acre of ground and permit him to grow his own crops and spend the money they bring him?

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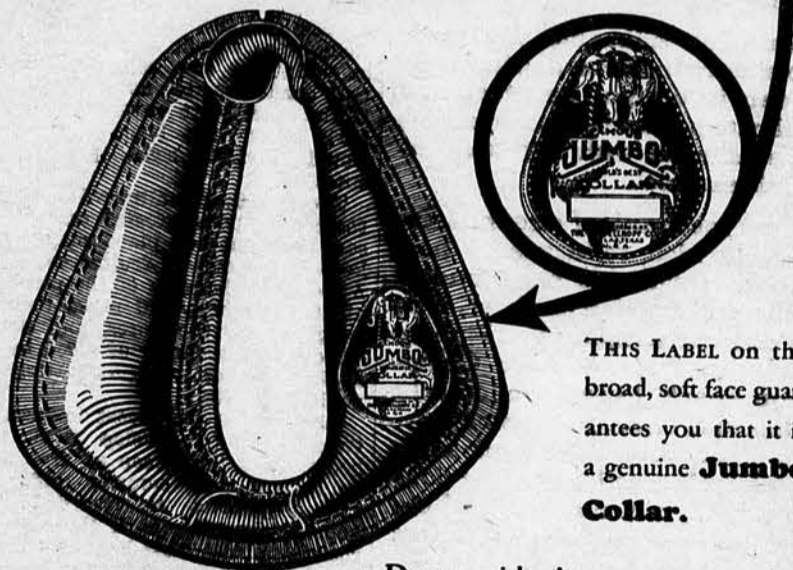
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Great mechanical strength, extremely high resistance to heat shock, remarkable heat conductivity, and a perfect insulator, even at extreme temperatures — these exclusive features make Champion Spark Plugs particularly adapted to high compression service. Furthermore this remarkable insulator is practically impervious to carbon, oily deposits, and the chemical action of today's efficient high-compression fuels.

This is why sillimanite makes Champion the better spark plug. You can buy Champions with every assurance of better and more economical car operation, as do two-thirds of the world's motorists.

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Young Breeders Show Stock

Capper and 4-H Club Members and Vocational Students Exhibit Cattle and Swine



Baby Beeves, Swine and Dairy Calves Were Shown by the Club Members and Vocational Agriculture Students Who Exhibited at Chapman on Labor Day

CAPPER Pig Club members, 4-H Club members and Dickinson County Community High School Vocational Agriculture students competed for prizes with their swine, baby beeves and dairy calves at the Labor Day Club Show at Chapman. The awards included trips to the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, to the Kansas National Live Stock Show at Wichita, and to the Boys' and Girls' Club Round-up at Manhattan.

Edgar Woodson is leader of the Capper Clubs in Dickinson county. Most of the members of his club also are vocational agriculture students and members of the 4-H club. A. E. Engle, vocational agriculture teacher of the community high school at Chapman, and A. E. Jones, county agricultural agent of Dickinson county, were responsible for the arrangements which made the club show a success. Spotted Poland China, Chester White and Duroc Jersey club litters were exhibited and were judged by County Agent A. C. Hoffman of Pawnee county.

Away With the Mites

BY R. G. KIRBY

The protection of colony house perches from Red mites is important in raising good pullets. Every year a large number of our pullets roost in the high apple trees when they become about 4 months old. It is not possible to paint such perches to prevent Red mites, so last year I inspected quite a number of limbs in a search for mites. None were found, and it seems probable that the sun, rain and wind are not conducive to mite development. If the trees were covered with rough bark where the birds roosted, that would furnish some protection to mites.

The fact that poultry will not usually roost on a mite infested perch if they can find another place may help to keep mites out of fruit tree perches. A constant changing of the perch from night to night would make the meals irregular for the mites, and they require a steady supply of blood in order to do their best work at cutting down poultry profits.

The pullets that roost in high fruit trees seem to develop firm, meaty bodies, and they keep as free as the wild birds from summer colds which are a menace in crowded colony houses. It seems as if these open air roosting places must be all right, judging from the quality of the stock that use them. Some poultrymen are using summer roosting places that are merely open cages on the range as a means of giving the pullets some protection from thieves and the birds seem to do better than in the colony houses.

Considerable useful culling can be done in the farm flock by taking a pair of scratch grain, a chicken crook, and a poultry crate out by the hen house. Watch the hens walk around and snag any birds with bright yellow legs, beef type heads, clean new feathers, or shrivelled combs. Handle each bird caught and note the weight, width of the pin bones and type of head. It is easy to do a fair job of

culling if the hens are properly fed for summer egg production.

Drop the cull hens in the crate and market them. This gives more perch room, nest space, and hopper space for the balance of the flock. It cuts down feed bills and increases the summer income. There are many farm flocks in which a few crates of hens can be spared without cutting down the egg production much.

Culling has a direct relation to the method of feeding. A flock should be fed all summer for egg production in order to make culling an easy and satisfactory job. This means the use of the wet mash at noon, freedom from mites and lice, plenty of drinking water and laying mash at all times, and enough scratch grain to keep up the bodily weight of the hens. Good hens can be made into cull hens by a summer of neglect, and it is hard to cull a flock of culls and find many birds worth keeping.

A neighbor recently missed her chicks over a period of several weeks, but could not find the cause. Finally the hired man found a hound dog under a shed, with a nest containing 10 pups, and the ground all around the nest was covered with feathers and parts of chickens. The dog had often been seen running around the farm, but had been marked as a harmless stray dog. Both the dog and the 10 pups were fat and plump, but the chicken profits have been sadly wrecked. Watch dogs are very useful to poultrymen, but many dogs need watching, and stray dogs are a great menace to poultry.

They Trace Alfalfa Seed

Changes in the seed origin-verification service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which limit the service to alfalfa seed, but which also extend the service so as to cover practically all commercially handled alfalfa seed, have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Practically all large alfalfa seed handlers have voluntarily enrolled with the bureau as verified-origin alfalfa seed dealers. Last year 17 million pounds of alfalfa seed were verified as to origin. During that period only a part of the alfalfa seed handled commercially was covered by the service. It is expected that United States verified-origin seed certificates will be attached to more than 40 million pounds of alfalfa seed this year.

The first year's operation of the service, according to the bureau's seed marketing specialists, has demonstrated fully the effectiveness of the supervision by federal agencies in giving adequate protection to the certificates issued, so that now most dealers and buyers of seed recognize the reliability of the service and its value to both producers and consumers of seed.

Veteran Campaigner

Old Slow Poke—"Mister Jackson, er—that is, I would like to, er—that is, I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years."

Old Man—"Well, whadda you want—a pension?"



To make short work of little repair jobs

Good tools are needed on every farm, for there is always something that needs fixing. With the right tools you can do most any sort of a job, quickly, neatly and with but little cost. They always pay for themselves, for you can repair things that would otherwise often have to be replaced at a considerable cost.

It does not pay to buy cheap tools. Get the real mechanics' kind. They give you so much better service, last so much longer and are so much easier to work with that you will be more than glad to pay the small extra difference in cost. The best way to pick out good tools is to come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

With our knowledge of tools we pick the dependable brands and are not misled by fancy finishes or bright packages, and so can assure you the best of quality at the lowest possible price. Come in and look over the ones you need.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

I have been a housekeeper for 10 years and have never had a settlement. I have asked for money but the person for whom I am keeping house does not give me any and does not even buy my clothing. I have worked hard out of doors doing a man's work. Am I entitled to a man's wages?
C. T.

YOU are entitled to whatever is a fair compensation for the work you have performed. If you have done a man's work you are entitled to a man's wages. It would seem from your statement that you have waited an unreasonable time for a settlement.

School District is Liable?

1. Is the school district treasurer held responsible for school funds placed in county banks by the school treasurer if at the district meeting it is voted to authorize the treasurer to so deposit the school funds? If a bank should fail who would stand the loss? 2. Can the school district board be compelled to pay the transportation costs of the school children for more than one year if the parents have failed to claim the transportation at the close of the school year?
W. C.

1. If the district treasurer was authorized by the school board to deposit the money of the district in a certain bank, that would relieve him of personal responsibility in case of the failure of the bank.

2. The law provides for the transportation of children or in lieu thereof the payment to the parents or guardians for the transportation of such children where they live 3 miles or more from the school. The law also provides that the district board shall have authority to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act requiring the transportation of children. My opinion is that if the children are so transported with the consent of the school district board that the district would be held liable.

'Tis a Partnership, Maybe?

A man and his wife separate and sign a binding contract. Everything is divided and settled. They finally go back together farming on the halves. She owns a farm and he rents about 200 acres. She stands all the expenses on her own farm and some on his. She does the housework, raises chickens and garden and rides a tractor half the time. Could he "run her off" after the crop is in? There is no lease made out, but he agreed to give her half and she agreed to do the same. They live on his rented land. Could he "beat her out of this" without a farm lease showing that she is to get half? His word is no good.
E. B. W.

This seems to be a partnership, each partner having equal rights. According to this statement of the facts the man certainly would have no more right to "run the wife off the place" than she would have to run him off.

Adventures With a Tractor

A and B gave a joint note for a tractor. Some time later each paid \$400 on this note. The note ran for some time, and A paid his half of it. Finally A paid B's part of the note. In the meantime B gave a mortgage to the bank for his part of the tractor. During this time there was a repair bill of \$245, which A also paid. The bank holding the mortgage has gone into the hands of a receiver. Can A hold B's part of the tractor ahead of the mortgage? Can the mortgagee force the sale of the tractor against A's will?
L. S.

I am of the opinion that A cannot hold B's part of the tractor ahead of the mortgage. I believe he might have done so if he had gotten an assignment of the repair bill and filed a lien. The

mechanic who made these repairs on the tractor had a right to a lien on the machine, but he did not exercise his lien right for the very good reason that A paid him. A neglected on his part to get an assignment of this lien evidently, and consequently lost whatever rights he had in that way.

A has unquestionably a right to recover from B, his partner, the half of this repair bill, but as no lien was filed it does not take precedence to the mortgage. Also the mortgagee can in my opinion force the sale of B's part of this tractor against A's protest. Of course, this mortgage is only binding upon B's interest in the tractor, but B had the right, in my judgment, to mortgage his half interest in this tractor, and as he did not pay the mortgage note the bank, acting thru the referee, could sell that interest. In other words, the bank, thru the referee, would step into B's shoes so far as his interest in the tractor was concerned. But this would not disturb A's share of this tractor, because he had nothing to do, as I understand this case, with the mortgaging of B's interest.

'Tis a Case of Bigamy?

In Kansas is it legal to get a divorce one week and marry the next? This couple went to Missouri and were married and immediately came to Kansas and are living here. They have one child. Are they legally married? Is this child legitimate? Should they have another ceremony performed? I understand in Kansas the legal time for second marriage is not less than six months after the divorce is granted. How long must a couple live together to constitute a common law marriage?
J. W.

This marriage is legal in Missouri but not legal in Kansas. The parties might be prosecuted for bigamy under the Kansas law. My opinion is, however, that the child born to this marriage is legitimate.

The law does not specify any particular time that parties shall live together as man and wife without going thru the marriage ceremony in order to constitute a common law marriage.

Belongs to the Wife

In case a woman has a farm in her own name, her husband having deeded it all to her, can he make her sell it and demand his share, the children and the mother to get what is left?
M. M. C.

The property belongs to the wife to do what she pleases with so long as she lives. Her husband cannot compel her to sell it or to mortgage it or use it in any way she does not please to do. At her death, if she dies prior to her husband, he would inherit half of it, but so long as she lives it is her property to manage and control as she pleases.

Can Sell the Property

A does quilting and dressmaking. On July 15, 1927, B had A make a voile dress and promised to come and get it in a few days, but has not come to date. C bought two quilts. They were quilted and finished October 1, 1927, but she has not taken them to date. Can A sell these articles for labor charges? B and C had notice that their articles were finished.
N. B.

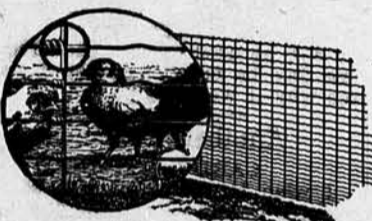
My opinion is A has a lien, and may enforce her rights as the holders of chattel mortgages may hold the property and sell it.



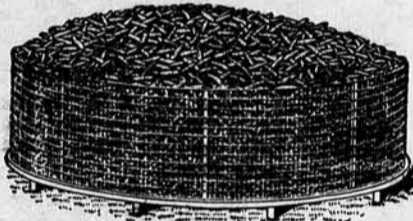
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STATE fairs in Kansas are not the only fairs that can boast of a well-planned and constructed cattle barn. The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville had a new 160-stall barn to use this year. Even with this new building, exhibiting facilities for beef and dairy cattle were not adequate. According to W. R. Barnard, secretary of the fair, more dairy cattle are being shown every year. This year 112 head of beef cattle and 111 head of dairy cattle were entered.

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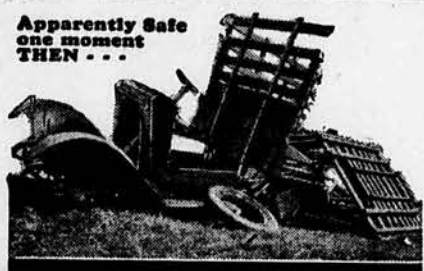
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Go-Getting Europe
"John, now don't lose your temper!"
"Well, I won't be imposed upon, Mary! Think of that lazy bum of a guide telling us it would take all morning to see the Vatican! That little fellow in Paris got us thru the Louvre in two hours!"

Peep! Peep!
Wigg—"Sorry to keep you waiting, old man; but I've just been setting a trap for my wife."
Wagg—"Heavens! What do you suspect?"
Wigg—"A mouse in the pantry."

Flattery
"Business As Usual" at this particular store had been poor.
"Man," the conversational customer happened to remark, "has 240 bones."
"Not this man!" grunted the proprietor glumly.

A Kick Out of His Job
"What became of that hired man you got from the city?"
"Aw, he used to be a chauffeur, and one day he crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."

Another Pedestrian?
CARD OF THANKS
I wish to thank all who so kindly assisted in any way in the death of my dear husband, also those who furnished flivvers.—Ad in a Florida paper.

What We Missed
London, (A.P.)—All the most darling women in England gathered around one table at a dinner as guests of the Women's Engineering Society.—Buffalo paper.

Hiding in Some Tunnel?
Lost and Found—K. & T. train arriving St. Louis Thursday; very liberal reward. Call Garfield 6600, Station 356.—St. Louis Times.

Footnote
"I suppose you started at the foot and worked your way up?"
"No—started at the foot and stayed there—I'm a chiropodist."

Music in Its Soul
Knitting machine in A-1 condition, knits sweaters, caps, socks, mittens and mufflers for upright piano.—Waterloo (Iowa) paper.

Cat's Rival
Mousework—Settled white woman des. pos., refs. City or country. 1006 Pine St.—Ad in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Father's Chill
The ice course was wedding bills in pink served with individual cakes.—Dallas Journal.

Raising Hob
"What is the greatest water-power known to man?"
"Woman's tears."

Van Winkle Wakes Up
Radio man will exchange bow and arrows for B. batteries or speaker unit.—Santa Barbara paper.

Another Marvel
For Sale—Two Toulouse geese and a gander, 2 years old, all ready to lay. A. K.—Rockland (Me.) paper.

Mighty Particular
Experienced Salespeople Wanted, male or female. No other need apply.—Winnipeg paper.

The Original Joe?
Col. Joe Miller, 56, was the eldest son of the famous Miller brothers, owners of 101 Ranch.—Houston Press.

curator of girls of the American Museum of Natural History.—San Antonio paper.
Raymond Jones, 22 years old, a widow dresser in a local department store.—Tulsa (Okla.) paper.

Kit With a Kick
Found—Lady's handbag containing two Octagon Soap Coupons, One Red Cross Stamp, a quantity of Church of God Literature and One Pair of Dice.—Sweetwater (Tenn.) paper.

Ducking the Mob
She—"But I thought this place was always crowded."
He—"It usually is between seven and eight, but I believe in coming late to avoid the rush that comes early to avoid the rush."

It's the Upkeep
"Since I bought a car I don't have to walk to the bank to make my deposits."
"Ah, you ride there?"
"No, I don't make any."

She Passed the Test
"Women are fools. I never knew but one really sensible one."
"Well, why didn't you marry her?"
"I asked her, but she wouldn't have me."

Why Not?
J. NEVLIN WHYBARK
Baritone
Teacher of Singing
—Ad in a Los Angeles paper.

With Baby Ribbon?
Men's Volle Underwear, in Extra Quality with Lace Trim in Teddies, Gowns, Step-ins and Bloomers. Special, 98c.—Florida Times-Union.

Trumping Mother's Ace
Sign in a restaurant: "Pie Like Mother Used to Make, 5c.—Our Pie, 10c.—Quip on a Hollywood sandwich shop menu.

Theft Insurance
Old She—"I've just had my face lifted."
Young She—"Nonsense! Who'd steal such a thing?"

Bring Your Bank Roll
SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!
Don't Go Elsewhere to Be Cheated—Come Here
—Ad in a Wytheville (Va.) paper.

Editing the Almanac
"What will the modern girl be 20 years from now?"
"Oh, about-three years older."

And Repenting the Bargain
Experience is the one perpetual best seller—everybody is continually buying it.

Proper Study of Mankind
WANTED
Experienced bookkeeper with knowledge of saleslady.—Hartford Times.

A Social Error
YOUTH SORRY HE SHOT WIFE ON BIRTHDAY
—New York Tabloid.

Wrong Pew
Guest (in cheap restaurant)—"I say, waiter, this chicken soup has feathers in it."
Waiter—"Dat's all right, boss. Ef yo' all wants soup made outen chickens old ernuff ter be bald yo' will have to patronize some udder 'stablishment."

Modesty
The Victorian spinster who continued to refer to legs as limbs, asked the maid whether she had given the canary its morning bath.
"Yes," the maid replied; "you may come in now."

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Poultry Makes 20 Acres Pay

McAnnally Thinks the Dual Purpose Bird is Most Profitable for Small Flock Owners

THIS fall J. V. McAnnally, Crawford county, is going to put his birds thru the trapnest program. He is a comparatively new hand in the poultry game, having been in only a few years, but he has tried to study the job. He has made mistakes and taken losses; perhaps such things will occur in the future. But out of his experience comes the conclusion that there is something in the poultry game when it is worked at studiously and thoughtfully.

Mr. McAnnally gave up a good job to go into the poultry business, so he must believe it will pay. "It has for the last few years," he assured, "and it is up to me to make it pay bigger in the future. I'm going to buy the very best male birds I can get. It hits the pocketbook rather hard, at the time, but I'm sure it will pay in the end." So with trapnesting and good blood lines being introduced, a high producing flock is to be built.

In this case, some 20 acres have been turned over to the poultry. About 500 layers have been the limit so far. "I started with a light breed," Mr. McAnnally said, "but I believe the man with 600 or less should get a dual purpose bird. I have White Rocks and they satisfy me from the standpoint of egg production. There are 97 of them that were hatched a year ago February 19. They laid their pullet laying and went into a molt. Between last January 20 and February 1, I gathered at one time, 89 eggs. Two days I got 87 eggs and then 84 and 85. They averaged 90 per cent until hot weather. Quality of the birds and the way they were handled made this possible. They were started on absolutely clean ground so far as poultry raising is concerned. No birds ever had been there before. These chicks had all the attention they needed. I haven't found anything wrong with the White Rock production."

Likes the Double Income

Added to that, Mr. McAnnally stresses the market bird point. "Eight birds brought me \$10.41," he said. "This double income is the thing that I like. I have been able to make as much with 500 dual purpose birds as I did with double that number of the light breed I had." Mr. McAnnally doesn't say this will hold true in every case. He simply is giving his experience. It may not work that way in a good many other cases. But he is a booster for the dual purpose bird. "I don't say everyone who keeps 600 layers, or fewer than that, should have White Rocks," he added. "But I do think folks should have the heavier bird in the small flock."

Chicks always will be hatched at home. Mr. McAnnally bought electric incubators—six 500-capacity and one that holds 150 eggs. From the standpoint of vitality and livability, according to this poultryman, the electric-hatched chicks are far ahead of anything he has tried. "It is steady," he said. "Costs a little more than some other methods, but I think my chicks are enough better to make up for this. From electric-hatched chicks I have lost less than 2 per cent."



The Lady and the Tiger

"The main thing for a person to do is to hatch the chicks well. Get the hens in condition to lay, incubate the eggs properly and stay on the job. Chicks must get the right treatment. A person should be on the job about three months before hatching. When I start to get my hens ready to produce hatching eggs I give them 2 per cent codliver oil. I mix the mash fresh every day and put it in the self-feeder. Grain is fed twice daily. If there is anything wrong with the hen or the eggs she lays, cull her out of the breeding flock. I start culling right there and never stop. I prefer eggs from yearling hens for hatching. A bird that age seems to have a great deal of vitality. Only about 10 per cent of my breeding flock ever will be carried over to the third year. Those are the eggs, all right, but I cannot get enough of them to pay for holding the birds."

"It seems to me the best hatching time is February 15 to April 15. For one thing, a person cannot let the chicks out until they are several weeks old, and with early hatched chicks they have grown up before the hot weather comes." He wants a flock average of 200 eggs. Some birds in the flock have produced 250 eggs.

Kansas Getting T. B. Free

Among the states in which eradication of tuberculosis from the cattle herds is making progress, Kansas is high. According to figures supplied by Dr. A. E. Wight, chief of the division handling the eradication activities of the department of agriculture, there were 35 counties in Kansas, June 30, 1928, in which tuberculosis infection of cattle was not more than one-half of 1 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, there were 24,518 herds containing 266,672 cattle tested in Kansas. These tests discovered 1,442 reactors—cattle with tuberculosis symptoms. These were, of course, destroyed and the owners compensated.

While the indemnity figures for 1928 are not available, in 1927 there were 1,354 indemnity claims in the state growing out of the destruction of 2,364 cattle which had reacted to the tuberculosis tests. The average appraised value of these animals was \$76.78, the average salvage which went to the owner was \$31.93 and the average indemnity paid by the state was \$14.85, while the Federal Government paid an average of \$14.41 on each animal.

As of June, 1928, there were 70,615 herds in Kansas under supervision. In these herds were 763,202 cattle. These cattle either had passed one test free or had tested out to where they were accredited herds with not more than one-half of 1 per cent infection. In June there were 8,200 herds, or 112,900 cattle waiting for test.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, states that during the year ending June 30, the tuberculin test was administered to a total of 10,826,280 cattle, or more than a million in excess of the largest previous record in the United States. In four months, the co-operating state and Federal forces tested more than 1 million cattle, in each month.

On July 1, for the entire country, herds numbering 169,356 and containing 2,265,938 cattle were fully accredited as tuberculosis free, having passed two or more tests. This was an increase of 38,380 accredited herds in one year.

In addition, 15,968,714 cattle in 1,961,130 herds have passed one successful test, and many of these are in modified accredited areas. On July 1, there were 2,290,752 herds containing 21,418,977 cattle under state and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, or slightly more than one-third of all the cattle in the country.

North Carolina has the best state record in this field, having 94 out of 100, in the modified accredited area. Missouri has only six counties so listed, Oklahoma has none, Nebraska has 29 counties and Colorado has none.

One way to store seed corn ears is to cover them in a bin with dry threshed oats.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Larger Alfalfa Acreage Will Be Seeded to Replace That Lost Thru Winter Killing

AN INCREASED acreage of alfalfa is being seeded this year to replace that lost thru winter killing. The third cutting of this crop is well out of the way. Dry weather cut the yield somewhat and held back the fourth crop a little, but the showers and rains have helped. Due to the moisture, seedbeds are in better condition for seeding. Some pastures suffered from lack of moisture along with other crops but continue in good grazing condition.

Hog cholera has been making some headway, and vaccination is increasing. Demand for stocker pigs, stocker cattle and dairy cattle is very strong. Considerable poison bran mash has been used to prevent damage from grasshoppers to the newly sown alfalfa.

Plowing has been backward all along, and of course, is behind for this time of year, but the recent moisture will help. Early corn will be a heavy yield. Grain sorghums have headed well and suffered less from dry weather than corn. Silo filling is becoming quite general in southern counties. It is likely a larger per cent of wheat seed will be treated for smut this fall than in past years.

Beef in Strong Position

With the purchasing power of farm products close to the highest point reached since 1920, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reports continued financial improvement in the livestock industries but lower markets for some of the major crops, in its summary of the agricultural situation.

"Beef cattle producers are once again in strong position after all their hard times," the bureau says. "Hogs apparently are on the upswing of a price cycle. The dairy industry is in relatively good condition, with market milk prices at about the highest level since 1920 with feed prices easing off, and with sheep and goats doing well, despite all its expansion. The widespread tendency now to raise more young stock is evidence of the relative prosperity of the animal industries."

Discussing the crop situation, the bureau reports "a very heavy movement of wheat to market, although more recently the lower prices have disposed farmers to hold their wheat where they are able. Conditions have not been very encouraging in the wheat sections during the last month, the decline in prices having affected the incomes of thousands of growers. Considerable winter wheat went to the elevators last month at prices of from 75 to 85 cents a bushel to the growers."

"Wheat land is being fitted now for the next crop and sowing is under way in Kansas. Complaints of dry soil are quite general. Reports from about 20,000 farmers, made as of August 1, indicate intentions to decrease the acreage of wheat this fall about 2 per cent below that sown last fall. Experience indicates the acreage actually sown is usually about 16 per cent less than is intended on August 1. The chief reductions in this fall are in the Corn Belt and Oklahoma and Texas. Montana and the Pacific Northwest indicate intentions to increase their wheat acreage."

"The declining market for wheat has been shared also by corn and potatoes. In the case of corn, the lowered price to the grower of cash corn is offset, in part, by the gain to the livestock feeder. Potatoes, however, are sold directly out of the agricultural community and a price of 25 or 30 cents a bushel represents serious hardship to some of the large potato growing sections."

"The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products, in terms of things that farmers buy, is placed at 93, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This is close to the highest point reached since 1920. The bureau's index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production."

Atchison—Everything is looking fine. Plenty of moisture. Plowing and late al-

alfa hay making progress. Corn fair to good. A good pig crop. Not many stock cattle. Milk cows are high in price. Eggs scarce. Potatoes good crop, but cheap. Eggs, 28c; cream, 42c; corn, 80c; wheat, 90c; springs, 25c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Bourbon—Rain surely would look good. Corn is drying rapidly. Silo filling will start in a few days. Pastures are getting short. Most prairie hay is cut. Good rain would help late feed crops. Corn, 81c; oats, 50c; alfalfa, 15c; hogs, 11c; cream, 43c.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Cold, dry weather fine for ripening corn, which will make an average of 25 or 30 bushels an acre. Many fields will go 40 bushels or better. Most of the plowing for wheat is done, but the ground is in poor condition and will need considerable moisture to work into a good seedbed. Pastures still good. Wheat, 80c; corn, 80c; cream, 41c; eggs, 26c; hogs, 11.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—It is very dry at present—just enough rain to lay the dust. Pastures are dry in places. Corn is not filling very well. Wheat sowing will be delayed if it doesn't rain soon. Wheat, 90c; corn, 95c; oats, 35c; cream, 41c; eggs, 28c. Sales bring good prices.—Jacob Dieck.

Dickinson—Weather dry and cool. A few light showers. We need a good rain to soak the cloddy fields so we can make a good seedbed for wheat. Plowing is done. Some are trying to get the ground ready for wheat with disc and harrow. Corn fields are getting dry. Silo filling has started. Haying is about 75 per cent done. Cattle and hog prices holding up well.—F. M. Lorson.

Cloud—The hum of the farm tractor is to be heard for 16 hours of the day, and farmers are preparing the ground for the wheat crop. But the surface and stubble are quite hard, due to drying, after so much rain last month. Prairie hay and a small part of the sowed crops are being cut; good crops. Feed promises to be plentiful. Pastures still are excellent and livestock is doing fine. A good many public sales, with livestock bringing good prices, especially cattle.—W. H. Plumly.

Franklin—We are having a little dry weather now and a little more rain would be welcome. Some of the farmers are spending their vacations on motor trips. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is ready for the mower. Prairie hay is about all made. Some corn has been cut. Cattle and hogs are a little higher. Wheat, 85c; corn, 82c to 85c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—A fine rain fell to end our drought and will improve our forage crops. Corn is somewhat spotted. Early corn will make a fair crop, but late corn is a blank. Stock water in pastures is scarce. Silo filling has started.—A. H. Brothers.

Johnson—Weather is pleasant and cool and favorable for work and fall crops. Considerable alfalfa is being sown. Third crop is just out of the way. Prairie hay does not pay for putting up. Potato digging is dragging. Some fall plowing has been done. A few farm sales are being held. Cows bring high prices—from \$90 to \$125. Corn, 80c; apples, 1 and up; eggs, 28c.—Mrs. B. B. Whitehaw.

Lane—Wheat sowing is well started with good prospects for a favorable season. Row crops ripening slowly because of cool weather. Grass is fine. Stock is in excellent condition. Lots of cattle buyers looking for feeders, but they are difficult to find.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Several farmers have quit plowing on account of dry weather. About all of the third cutting of alfalfa has been baled and stacked. Corn crop is not very good. Fine prairie hay and kafir. Plenty of pasture. Livestock in fair condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Montgomery—Corn cutting is under way. Corn is good in some parts of the county and poor in other parts. Wheat ground plowing has been helped greatly by showers in some localities. Eggs, 28c; cream, 38c.—A. M. Butler.

Phillips—The weather has been very cool and pleasant the last week. Had a good rain. The farmers still are threshing, but wheat isn't turning out as well as expected. Barley did very well. Some fields of corn are almost ready to put away.—Martha Ashley.

Neosho—There will be a few fields that will not go back into wheat. Plowing is pretty well along. Seedbed preparation is in order for winter wheat. The soil is in excellent condition with plenty of moisture from a 2-inch rain. Corn and sorghums are

doing well, although some late fields have a rank growth of weeds and suffered from lack of moisture. Prairie hay cutting and baling about completed, with quality good. Labor is plentiful. Considerable road work is being done. A few public sales with good prices. A few shale gas wells are being drilled. Wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; hens, 20c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c.—J. D. McHenry.

Republic—Dry weather of the last three weeks has lessened the yield of corn. Rain is needed to get the ground in condition for sowing wheat. Third crop of alfalfa was good. Weather has been quite cool, especially at night. Eggs, 30c to 30c; butterfat, 45c; wheat, 50c to 96c; corn, 83c; hens, 13c to 15c; springs, 20c to 23c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had several good showers, but a good general rain is needed. Most of the plowing is done. Some farmers are filling silos. Several farm sales being held and horses are bringing unusually low prices; cattle and hogs are selling well. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 27c; cream, 42c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—Corn is burning quite badly. Some fields are burned to the tops. Corn prospects have been reduced 25 per cent during the last three weeks. Threshing is on in full blast; 75 per cent of the wheat is threshed.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Combining of wheat has come to an end. Plowing for next year's crop is finished, too. Most farmers are busy putting up hay. Farm help is very scarce. The Rush County Fair had excellent exhibits and large crowds. Wheat, 87c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

Wilson—We had a nice rain recently that was needed. Lots of hay is being cared for now. There are a number of stubble fields that are not being plowed. The home-grown melon crop is good in size and quality. New sweet potatoes are on the market.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm markets settled into slower pace during the opening days of the fall season. There were not many sharp changes in price or in market position. Grain and cotton continued unsettled, waiting for more crop news. Livestock and wool prices held fairly well. Dairy products and eggs, at least hold their own. Potatoes lost what few price gains were made the last few weeks. Orphans made further gains. Melons and tree fruits find prices mostly well maintained.

The wheat market continued unsettled. Receipts of corn were generally below market requirements and prices held steady as a result of a continued active demand. Arrivals of oats and barley were only moderate and were readily taken at advancing prices. The flax markets were practically unchanged, with a good demand prevailing for the larger receipts. Rye prices fluctuated with wheat.

The hay market was generally firm. Prices of most feeds were lower in early September, influenced by liberal offerings and a slow demand. Pastures and meadows are mostly good from the Mississippi Valley eastward, which is restricting the demand for mill feeds. Production of wheat feeds continued of good volume and with a slow demand, prices declined.

The cattle market was featured by urgent shipping demands for finished grades of fed steers, choice light and medium weight butcher hogs and for fat lambs, while the hopeful view of future prices held by finishers was reflected by a broad and insistent country demand for feeding grades of both cattle and lambs.

The August hog supply at leading primary markets was among the smallest for August in recent years. Cattle marketings during the week carried an increased quota of grassers but showed a distinct lessening in the numbers of long fed cattle with weight. The crossing of the 113 line for best light and medium weight hogs, the scoring of an extreme of \$17.75 on choice yearlings and medium weight steers and a \$15.50 top on fat range lambs were high lights in the recent trading.

Increasing prospect for a bumper corn crop and large supplies of rough feeds was apparently the urge behind the activity of finishers for feed lot material.

Domestic wool markets, strengthened slightly in Eastern markets, but quotations on some of the finer qualities of the longer staple grades of territory wools were slightly lower in early September.

Buying is more nearly absorbing current arrivals of butter, which are still on the decrease as the season goes forward. Production conditions are now thought to be fairly favorable. Moisture thruout the large producing sections has been favorable to pasture.

Firm conditions prevailed on the cheese markets during the first days of September. At Wisconsin country markets, trade was reported as fair, although it was quite spotted. The net result to date indicates that 1928 production is only slightly in excess of 1927.

The egg markets continue to be featured by light receipts and fairly firm conditions. The movement out of cold storage has not been as heavy as a year ago, and for this reason it now appears that the shortage in storage as compared with a year ago, has been wiped out.

Poultry markets are quiet. It is rather early for the fall dressing to start and only a limited activity has been seen.

The Kaw Valley price on cobbles held about the same as for the last few weeks, around 55 cents, and potato shipping points in New Jersey reported a range of 95 cents to \$1. Eastern Shore stock strengthened a bit in Eastern markets at \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel. Eastern potatoes have been largely crowded off the Chicago market by liberal receipts from territory closer to Chicago.

Onion shipping points in the Connecticut Valley had advanced to high mark of \$2.75 a 100-pound sack, and the city range on this stock was \$2.50 to \$3.50. The city jobbing price for Mid-western yellows was firm at \$2.75 to \$3.55 a sack.

Central and Eastern peaches sold in terminal markets mostly at a range of \$1 to \$2.50 a crate or bushel basket. Bushel baskets of peaches from Michigan ruled \$2 to \$2.25 in Chicago.

The New York City market was weak on sweet potatoes, some sales being as low as \$2 a barrel.

Eastern fall apples were jobbing at 60 cents to \$1.50 a bushel the first week of September, but Arkansas Jonathans brought \$2 to \$2.35 in the Middle West. Kansas City reported Missouri stock at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Shippers in Southwestern Michigan got 90 cents a bushel for Oldenburgs.

Field beans are expected to find a good market demand, because the old crop holdings are nearly gone and the new crop promises lighter production, except in the Rocky Mountain region and possibly Michigan, which had a poor crop last season. The market hesitates. A great deal could happen in a season of such heavy rainfall in Eastern producing sections.



The Tiger Should Stay in His Jungle



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, 60-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.

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. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

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

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.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED FINEST BREEDING COCKERELS, 200 yearling hens, \$1.25. Large, vigorous, heavy layers. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE MINORCA cockerels \$1.50 each. H. B. Foster, Route 1, Liberty, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA cockerels. For limited time, \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Blough, Rt. 8, Lawrence, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

FINE MINORCA COCKERELS FEBRUARY hatched, \$1.15. Maude Schulz, Route 4, Lincoln, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$1.75 each. Louise Krause, Phillipsburg, 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.

PAINTS

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

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

BIRDSSELL CLOVER HULLERS, SECOND hand. Good condition, sizes 1 and 6. Also Altman-Taylor, large and small sizes. Small Reeves, priced reasonable. Used Admiral and Sandwich hay presses. If interested write Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—GOOD, ALL STEEL NICHOLS & Shepard, Rumely or Case 32-50 or 54-inch grain separator. P. D. Clear, Grainfield, 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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

CERTIFIED PURE HARVEST QUEEN seed wheat. Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.

FARMERS, DON'T SELL SEED WITHOUT sending us samples. Perry Lambert, Hiawatha, Kan.

PEONIES, PINK ROSE SCENTED, 45c each. Mixed iris, 50c dozen. Alice Radebaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

PEONY ROOTS, RED-PINK-WHITE. Fine named varieties. Clarence C. Jones, Station A, Leavenworth, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, TURKEY Red, \$1.50 per bu. Sacks extra. Blue Grass Stock Farms, Onelda, Kan.

HARVEST QUEEN SEED WHEAT, CERTIFIED; cleaned and sacked, \$2 bushel. Moherman & Fleming, Wellsville, Kan.

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

POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, 6,000—50c PER bushel at farm two north of Hastings, Neb. Henry Korgan, Phone 6721 M. Hastings, Neb.

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

BAGBY GROWN TREES ARE THE BEST that money can buy. Send for price list of full assortment of nursery stock. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. New Haven Nurseries, Dept. K, New Haven, Mo.

SEED WHEAT—VARIETY CURRELL. Especially recommended for Eastern Kansas. Our yield has been 25% over any other variety we have used. Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, Kan., gave our fields full inspection and after making germinating tests, etc., issued us a certificate wanting certified seed. Grower, F. S. Hubbard, Linwood, Kan., where the wheat is being stored. For particulars write E. H. Graves, Lee's Summit, Mo.

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, 16 miles north of Wichita, on pavement. No Saturday sales. Address, Sedgwick, Kan.

Tonn's Redhull Wheat

"The wheat that stands up better." Ranks high in protein, yield, milling and baking test. Hard, bearded, winter resisting, non-shattering variety. Redhull won first at Reno county wheat festival held at Hutchinson. \$2.50 bushel sacked F. O. B. Write F. E. Tonn & Sons, Haven, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

RADIOS

Used Radios—Good as New

6-Tube Atwater Kent or Crosley Radio Box, \$50 to \$65 values, \$29.75. Mail orders filled. Harris-Gear Co., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, PURE BRED, ALMOST white. Write W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

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

WOLF SHEPHERDS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Collies, Spitz, Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED FEMALE POLICE PUPS 8 months old; very smart, \$10.00. Ben Walje, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BRED COLLIE PUPS, FARM raised. Natural heelers, \$6.00. Chas. Walje, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

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

ONE-HALF FOX AND BLUE-TICK hounds, 4 1/2 months old, good ones cheap. Ray Hinman, Holton, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS, WHITE WITH MARKS ON head from registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, 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.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANAGER WANTED FOR FARMERS' elevator. State age, years of experience, qualifications in detail, salary expected. Must know how to keep books. Apply at once by letter to D. W. Keller, Sec., Chase, Kan.

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

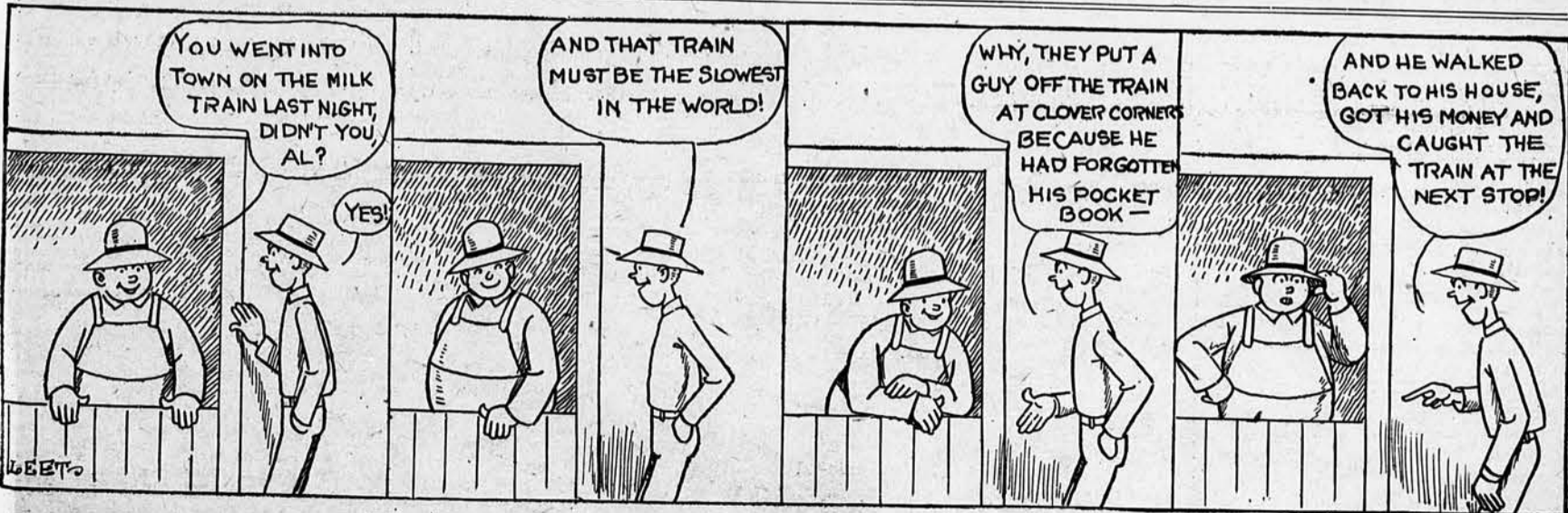
LUMBER

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.

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.



The Activities of Al Acres—The Slowest Train in the World

TOBACCO

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

HONEY

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

RUG WEAVING

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

RABBITS

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—MILK GOATS. J. B. Helvestine, Oak Hill, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

SCOTLAND PONIES, GENTLE FOR children. H. R. Ayres, Danville, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS 125 LBS. \$25.00. Chas. Huber, Perryville, Mo.

More Peach Ice Cream

Ice cream manufacturers have found that peach ice cream, made with well-ripened, crushed fruit, is popular in the peach season, but that little is made at other times, altho other fruits such as strawberry and pineapple are available thruout the year.

the heart of the Georgia Peach Belt. Tests of the product were made in Washington. Two methods of preservation proved satisfactory and enabled the experimenters to manufacture cream of distinctive peach flavor and of good consistency from fruit gathered as much as a year previously.

Phosphorus for Alfalfa

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

We have been told so many times that alfalfa will increase the nitrogen and organic content of the soil that we have had a tendency to overlook the demands of the crop for phosphorus and potassium. Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on both of these plant food elements,

MORE SALES FROM KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING

Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita, Kan. Dear Mr. Johnson: I am enclosing check for \$42 in payment of sale advertising in the Kansas Farmer. I am glad to pay this account as always for in the years that I bred Durocs I have been able to trace more sales direct to this advertising than any other advertising that I have done, and the per head cost has been very much less.

I had a very good sale. Tried sows averaged \$75.30, top at \$85 on a good junior yearling sow going to Walter Mays at Liberal, Kan. General average including 55 spring pigs, half of these barrows, was \$30. Col. Pathleader, the young boar, went to J. D. Golliber of Plains, Kan., at \$85, and who also purchased a number of my best sows. Sunflower Monarch went to H. L. Taylor at Bucklin, Kan. Taylor was also a good buyer on the gilts and took one good sow at \$80.

Other buyers were C. H. Sheldon, Plains, Kan.; J. E. Mays, Liberal, Kan.; Geo. Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan.; R. B. Homan, El Paso, Tex.; C. C. Baker, Sublette, Kan.; C. C. Plester, Coats, Kan.; G. W. Pennington, H. J. Wilcox and Stanley Wrotney, Plains, Kan. I offered four young herds with a top spring boar in each. These were the attraction of the sale and went to Geo. Esplund, Bloom; Alfred Frame and Milton Beutler, Meade and J. E. Mays, Liberal.—Yours very truly, E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan., Sept. 6, 1928.

and will not produce a satisfactory crop when either is deficient. Fortunately practically all soils of the Great Plains are well supplied with potassium, and it is not necessary to apply additional quantities to the soil. The phosphorus situation, however, is quite different, for our soils are typically very low in this element. When a soil is deficient in phosphorus the alfalfa plant may have a good color, the stand may be very satisfactory, but the plants do not make a satisfactory growth, the yield is low and the plants are gradually replaced by grass and weeds.

Phosphorus can be used with profit in the production of alfalfa on practically all soils in the eastern one-third of Kansas, and on the poorer soils it is frequently not possible to produce alfalfa successfully without first adding phosphorus to the soil. Superphosphate (acid phosphate) usually is the most practical form in which to apply this fertilizer element. The application may be made at the time of seeding the alfalfa if a combination alfalfa and fertilizer drill is available, or the superphosphate may be applied just before seeding. The rate of application should be about 150 pounds an acre. Superphosphate also may be used on an established stand of alfalfa by making the application in the spring as a top dressing. The rate of applying the fertilizer to the old stand should be 150 pounds an acre annually, or 300 pounds every second year.

Much Traveled

A group of tourists were looking over the inferno of Vesuvius in full operation. "Ain't this just like hell?" ejaculated a Yank. "Ah! zese Americans!" exclaimed a Frenchman, "where they have not been?"

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Apage Line There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising Write For Rates and Information

COLORADO

FOR SALE—50 A. Improved, 35 A. alfalfa, rest cultivated. Owner, W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colorado.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—80-acre farm 3 miles from town. Address Lock Box 115, Cuba, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 A. Anderson Co., 3/4 grass native and tame. All tillable. E. R. Morgan, owner, Colony, Kan.

FOR SALE—Improved 200 acres part bottom farm. Bargain at \$70.00 per acre. Owner, Gus Groneman, Olpe, Kan.

U. S. Is Ahead of Europe

The dairy industry in the United States, from the breeding of cattle to the distribution of milk to the consumer, is well ahead of the industry in Europe, says Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Renick W. Dunlap, who has just returned from the World's Dairy Congress at London and visits to other parts of England, to Scotland and continental countries.

KANSAS

RENT BUY THE LAND. No interest, no mortgage, unlimited time to pay. Wheat farms, Western Kansas. Pay \$3 to \$4 per acre for possession, and 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, as raised, about 1/4 rent. Particulars free. W. H. Conard, Mead, Kan.

Stock Ranch for Sale

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

MISSOURI

LAND SALE \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 28-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI

FOR SALE—2 imp. dairy farms, 40 acres; 18 yrs. Pecan orchard. Sunny Mts. Easy terms. J. H. Chapman, owner, Citizens Bank, Columbia, Miss.

TEXAS

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 514 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

the market house spanned a canal, the produce being brought in by boat and auctioned by a rapid and noiseless method in which a wheel with numbers near the rim was used to facilitate bidding. The auctioneer turns the wheel, beginning with a high price at the top and gradually coming to lower numbers until a prospective buyer who feels able to pay the price indicated stops the wheel by pressing an electric button. Each buyer has a numbered button which is recorded on the books of the co-operative operating the market. No word is necessary. Since bidding is from the top down, rather than from the bottom up, only one bid is made on each lot.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
BLUE GRASS FARM HERD

See our show herd at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson next week. Three Junior boars for sale and 15 spring boars. All good ones.
CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS



Improved Large Type
Reg. Chester Whites
Spring boars; Weanling pigs. Trios unrelated.
Earl F. Scott, Wilmore, Ks.

Second Blue Grass Herd
We offer a very choice lot of spring boars at moderate prices. We will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.



Frager's Blue Grass Herd
Boars and gilts of spring farrow. Actual tops of 60 raised. Big type of best blood lines. Shipped on approval.
Louis M. Frager, Washington, Ks.

40 CHESTER WHITES
Spring boars and gilts by HIGH TYPE, a boar of merit. See our hogs at Dodge City fair.
J. A. MATTHEWS & SONS, DODGE CITY, KAN.



ERNEST SUITER'S Valley Blue Grass Herd
Spring boars by Suiter's Blue Grass. Well grown and priced worth the money. Address,
ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Ks.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Fairfield Ranch
I have reserved for the fall trade a very choice lot of boars for my old and new customers. Best of individuals and breeding.
AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Mammoth Spotted Poland
About 20 spring boars ready to ship. New blood and of the best. Priced as usual. Worth the money. Farm joins town. Stop and see us.
LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

60. SPOTTED POLANDS
Selected boars and gilts with pedigrees. By son of Wildwood, dams of Great Harvester, Wildfire and Hanger breeding. Frank Beyerle & Son, Maize, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Poland Boars and Gilts
50 good ones. Sired by Wall Street Boy by Wall Street and Big Boy by The Armistice. Out of richly bred dams. Much prize winning blood. All immuned.
G. V. DENO, Great Bend, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS
at private sale. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Best of blood lines and well grown and shipped on approval. Address,
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Henry's Poland
70 choice spring boars and gilts at private sale. Out of big type sows and sired by two of the good boars of the breed. Write or come and see them.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Strunk's Black Poland
50 boars and gilts, tops from 130 head. Largely by Goldmine, Armistice and Monarch breeding. Priced reasonable.
A. M. STRUNK & SON, COLWICH, KAN.

Poland Boars and Gilts
not related. Write for circular and photos. Guaranteed as represented, shipped on approval.
G. E. Schlessener, Hope, Kansas

DUROC HOGS
Ansbaugh's Profitable Durocs
25 big spring boars and 30 tops from 100 head. Mostly sired by the 1000 lb. boar **CRIMSON STILTS**. Inspection invited.
GEO. ANSBAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

BRED GILTS, HERD BOARS
Real herd boar prospects, the kind that sire real Durocs. Bred gilts at prices to move quickly. The Colonel, our herd sire, is one of the breed's best. Write us.
G. M. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Boars Ready for Service
Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices.
STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS
40 tops, sired by Fancy Stills 2nd. Out of Goldmaster and Sensation bred sows. Ask for description. Bert E. Sterrett, Bristol, Colo.

HUSKY DUROC BOARS
sired by Stills Sensation Jr. out of big mature sows. Reasonable prices.
D. C. THOMAS, MANCHESTER, OKLA.

M. STENSAAS & SONS
offer 25 well grown, well bred Duroc spring boars at private sale. Best of Colonel breeding. Address as above.
CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Whitway Hampshires
Shipped on Approval
Spring boars by prize winning sires and out of prize winning dams. If you come early around 40 to select from.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Ks.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Petracek Brothers, Oberlin, breeders of Chester White hogs are out this year with two show herds. They started at Belleville with one herd and last week were at Clay Center and this week at Topeka and the other herd is making the county fairs in Northwest Kansas. They will sell bred sows at Oberlin, February 29.

C. W. Dingman, well known as president of one of Topeka's big life insurance companies but also well known all over the state because of the good Holsteins he has owned and bred, will hold a sale of Holsteins at his farm about 10 miles southwest of Clay Center. The date of the sale is October 11 and it will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer.

The Clay county fair was on all last week at Clay Center and was quite a success considering that the old association that has just recently sold out to the county has been up against it the last two seasons because of bad weather fair week and other conditions over which they had no control. The deal by which the county becomes sole owner of the fair grounds and assumes full management was just consummated a few weeks ago and of course there was not much time left to get ready for this season's fair, but they did pretty well in the way of a new grandstand and other temporary improvements which enabled them to take good care of the livestock exhibits and the good crowds that were there every day. Good free entertainments were brought at the last moment and it was a very successful fair and there is no doubt but Clay county and Clay Center will make a big success of their free fair venture and that it will be one of the several good free county fairs of the state.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



E. S. Dale & Son, Shorthorn breeders, of Protection, recently sold their entire crop of bull calves to one man. They will go in the feed lot and while it seems a shame to slaughter bulls of such merit when good ones are so scarce, Mr. Dale says the offer was too attractive to turn down. Such transactions as the above promise to make good bulls very scarce this season.

A. E. Johnson of Greensburg, writes me that he has changed his sale date to October 8. Mr. Johnson has been making several of the county fairs of the Southwest and will have his cattle at the big Ford County District Fair. His sale offering will include all of his show herds for this year and last. The sale will contain a good lot of serviceable aged bulls.

Ben Bird of Protection, owner of good Shorthorns, writes that his cattle have never before done better than this year, plenty of good grass and lots of splendid feed being prepared for the winter. Mr. Bird says his cows are giving splendid returns at the pail, and adds that his young herd bull is making a fine growth.

J. F. Birkenbaugh and G. C. Brand & Son of Basil, out in Kingman county, are joining forces for a sale of registered Shorthorns, the date is October 23. The above are among the leading herds of this part of Kansas. They have bought good cattle and culled closely for many years and this sale will comprise a good lot of choice young things selected carefully from the two herds.

One of the very important livestock events of the fall will be the Dulaney & Jarvis Holstein dispersion sale at Winfield, the date of which is November 27. This good herd has been in the course of building for the past five years. The herd now numbers about fifty head, headed by the great Carnation farm bull, King Matador Colantha Ormsby. This sale will be held on the above date to close out the partnership. Mr. Dulaney, starting five years ago, is now going on a farm for himself. It will be a splendid opportunity for parties wanting foundation stock or high class young bulls to head herds already established.

Altho he raised ten thousand bushels of wheat this year, Frank L. Young, of Cheney, clings to his Jerseys stronger than ever. The condition of the markets will determine whether the wheat has made money or not. But records already made and figures totaled show that the Jerseys for the year of 1927 made \$5,000 lacking just a little. Twelve bull calves sold for \$1,000, and butterfat made up the rest. To say nothing of the increased value of the herd, heifers growing up, etc. Mr. Young owns cows with R. M. records up to 453 pounds of fat in 305 days, the cows complying with the Jersey cattle club's calving specifications. The children love the cattle and share the responsibility and interest with Mr. Young.

Over on the Kansas-Oklahoma state line, 16 miles southeast of Anthony, Kan., is located one of the good registered Duroc herds of the Southwest. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Thomas have shared the enthusiasm and work of building the herd now for ten years. The best seed stock possible has been bought, and great care in developing and culling has been taken. The spring crop of pigs were sired by the herd boar, Stills Sensation, Jr., and they are out of big mature sows that come from lines that have won in big shows and helped to make the breed prominent. Several of them are out of a sow sired by the national grand champion, Golden Sensation, and sired by Sunflower King. Mr. Thomas has over 50 fall pigs to date. Mr. Thomas gets his mail at Manchester, Okla.

I recently visited several of the prominent Holstein herds in the vicinity of Mulvane. This locality has for a long time been famous for the large number of good individual herds to be found in a radius of a few miles. Because of the nearness to the Wichita stock yards and the high price of beef any Holsteins that would be retained in some herds have found their way to the slaughter pens. And so it has come to pass that even thru a period of apparent indifference the herds of this part of Kansas have continued to grow stronger. The boys seem to have lost none of their

old time interest, silos are being filled and buyers from many places are already invading the territory for stock. Many of the herds are being drawn on for consignments for the Southern Kansas sale to be held in the Wichita Forum, October 26. W. H. Mott of Herington is managing the sale and there is still room for more good cattle. Parties wanting to sell in above sale should write Mr. Mott at once.

Saving His Neck
"Have you ever been up in an air-ship?"
"No," answered Senator Sorghum.
"The publicity is no good. Things have gotten so that you're liable to get only half a column on an inside page, even if you fall out."

Pains of Hospitality
Mother (giving afternoon tea instructions)—"Now, remember, Willie, when these cakes are handed around, you must take a plain bun from the bottom of the plate."
Willie (disgustedly)—"Just my luck! The bargain basement again."

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 8—A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 10—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 16—Nauman & Wilkinson, Craig, Mo.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. F. Birkenbaugh and G. C. Brand & Son, Basil, Kan.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Assn., Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 31—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 9—Allen County Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 11—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 26—Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita.
Nov. 1—Manuel Nelson, Burdick, Kan.
Nov. 2—Mullewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Washington county Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association, Linn, Kan.
Nov. 12—L. V. Coleman, North Cedar, Kan.
Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' Sale, Topeka.
Nov. 26—Cherokee County Breeders' Sale, Columbus, Kan.
Nov. 27—Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Sept. 27—Oscar Grant & Son, Beagle, Kan.
Oct. 4—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 29—W. C. Mills, Sun City, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Sept. 24—Dr. G. H. Grimmell, Howard, Kan.
Sept. 25—C. E. Russell, Carlyle, Kan.
Sept. 27—Oscar Grant & Son, Beagle, Kan.
Oct. 6—E. W. Mook, Coffeyville, Kan.
Oct. 15—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.
Oct. 31—Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Oct. 12—L. E. McCulley, Pomona, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Gladfelder, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Sept. 27—Oscar Grant & Son, Beagle, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Oct. 4—C. E. and M. E. Stone, DeKalb, Mo.
Oct. 31—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Oct. 17—J. O. Singmaster & Son, Koota, Ia.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
20 Shorthorn Bulls
9 bulls 12 to 16 months old, reds, roans and whites. Last chance to get sons of **LOVELY MARSHALL**. 12 coming yearling bulls, good colors. Sired by son of Imp. BAPTON DRAMATIST. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Good individuals.
H. W. Estes, Sitka, (Clark Co.), Ks.



VISCOUNTS DAIRYMAN
heads our herd, Pine Valley Viscount, Prince Dairyman. White Goods breeding. Bull calves.
C. R. DAY, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

MAHOMA STOCK FARM
Pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by a son of **MASTER KEY**. Females by Rodney Clipper. Young bulls for sale.
F. H. OLDENNETTEL, HAVEN, KANSAS.

Quality Scotch Shorthorns
Narriels Dale bred by Kansas Agricultural College in service. He is a son of Marauder. Cows of equal merit.
J. C. SEYB & SON, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers
Scotch pedigrees, sired by our ton roan bull, Villagers King 8th, 9 miles north of town in Stephens county, Kansas.
J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLAHOMA.

We Own Prairie Dale
the great son of **WHITE GOODS**, choice bull calves by him and out of good producing cows for sale. Visit our herds. **L. L. Hogan & Wilson Bros., Moscow, Kan.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Polled Shorthorns
headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Dr. G. H. Grimmell's Dispersal Sale
Jersey Cattle and Horses
HOWARD, KANSAS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,

40 head of Richly Bred Jerseys—Imported and American breeding. Oxford You'll Do, Noble of Oaklands, Combination's Premier and Oxford Lad Families.
20 head Percheron Horses—20 head of Standard Bred Horses, all ages from yearling to mature animals, embracing mares with marks producers of speed. Absolute closing out—no reserve. Send for catalog mailed only on request to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MGR.
Palmyra, Missouri
Col. H. M. Justice, Auctioneer.

Closing Out—Jerseys and Farm Auction

The property of **S. E. Russell**
Carlyle, Kansas
Tuesday, September 25,

This is one of the best producing herds in Kansas. Cows on official County Test and making splendid records. If you want Real Dairy Cows we have them. Herd has been carefully weeded and nothing but profitable cows retained. No reserve.
The Farm, Horses and Machinery will also be sold at same time. Don't overlook this sale.
Write for catalogue and mention this paper. Sale under personal management of
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.,
with Col. H. M. Justice in the box.

Reg. Jersey Cows

We offer at private sale some cows with R. of M. records. Others from R. of M. dams. A splendid lot of working Jerseys.
W. R. Linton, Denison, (Jackson Co.), Kan.

Jersey Heifers For Sale

Jonas Noble King, son of Financial Kates King. Bull calves by Seaside Tormentor.
ALEX LEROUX & SON, PRESTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
K. P. O. P. BREEDING

To reduce our herd we offer for sale a few cows and bred heifers, due to calve within 90 days, sired by our senior herd bull, Marathon Bess Burke 14th, grand-son of K. P. O. P. and Sir Pieterle Ormsby Mercedes 37th. His dam made 927 lbs. butter as a two year old. His nine nearest dams average 1118 lbs. butter. In addition we offer a few fine bred K. P. O. P. heifers. All animals are right as to type, breeding, production, reproduction and price.
Department of Vocational Training,
U. S. D. B., (Formerly Farm Colony), Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



GUERNSEY CATTLE
LARGEST KANSAS GUERNSEY HERD
For sale Cows and Heifers, heavy springers. Pure bred and high grades. Heifer and bull calves. One ready for service. Write
Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan.
Four miles east on Highway 40.

ANGUS CATTLE
MARTINS' ANGUS

Very choice bred cows and two year old heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages. For directions to the farm inquire Watkins National bank, Lawrence.
J. D. Martin & Son, Lawrence, Ks.

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



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 AS
 I YOURSELF
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