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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

September 22, 1928

Number 38

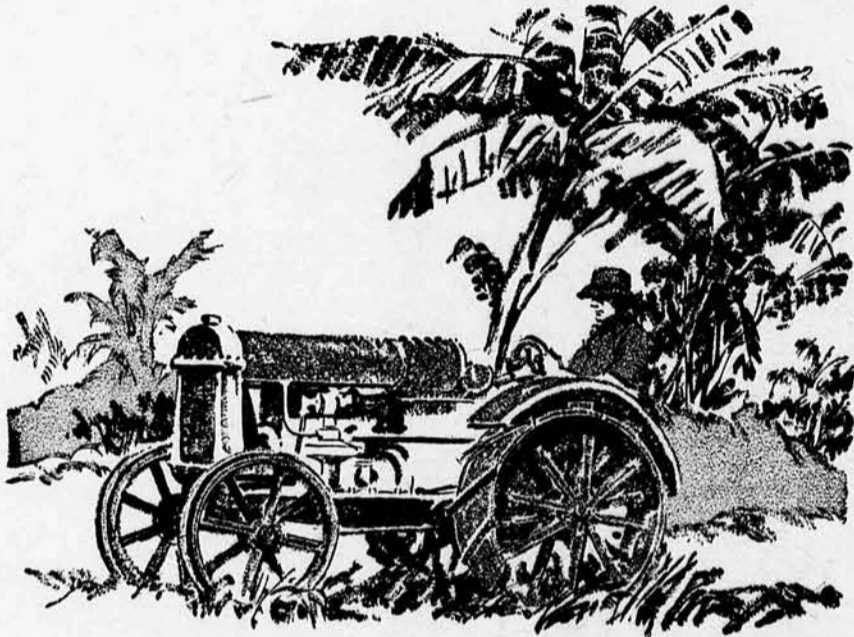


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(No. 6)

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and tractors, etc.

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	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
" T & TT.....	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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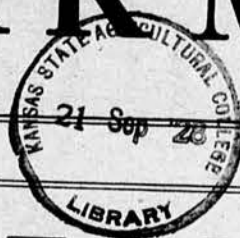
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

September 22, 1928

Number 38



Everybody Enjoyed Free Fair Vacation

The Week Was Packed With All the Fun of Circus Day Plus the Education of a Magnificent State Exposition

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ALL OF Kansas thoroly enjoyed its annual Free Fair Week vacation. It was a huge success in every way. With a 179-million bushel wheat crop safely handled, and the state board of agriculture predicting a corn crop of 181,353,000 bushels, the state relaxed from the labors connected with agriculture and other industries, and spent a week in rollicking fun and in finding out what neighboring parts of this particular political unit are doing.

Evidently the Free Fair officials anticipated just such a happy atmosphere, and everyone who attended the fair now knows that they labored long and diligently to concentrate on the grounds at Topeka, where the gates stand open, the best obtainable in the way of exhibits and entertainment.

This year's visitors enjoyed more for the time and money they spent than any other Kansas Free Fair had to offer. The management bundled into a single week all the fun of circus day and all the entertainment and instruction of a magnificent state fair. Day after day and night after night, the thousands of folks who thronged the big grandstand marveled at the variety and extent of the program. The advent of the big circus as Free Fair Week entertainment was a welcome change. As act after act was presented—three rings going at a time—up thru the consciousness of keen enjoyment sifted the question: "How can they afford to give such a show for the price of admission?" But it was done and we hope this isn't the last time it happens.

Plenty of Hamburgers, Anyway

Kansas must look like a near relative of the dollar sign to that group of folks who assure one of the deliciousness and purity of the hot dogs and what-not they have to sell. This year's Free Fair saw the greatest aggregation of food-dispensing stands ever set up in a similar area any place in the state. There just wasn't room for anything more. It made one wonder whether or not the radio fair crowd, who had to stay home, was able to tune in the inevitable odor of hundreds, yes thousands upon thousands, of those sizzling, mechanically masticated offerings from the livestock industry, commonly known as hamburgers.

But the best part of the fair, as usual, was the excellent exhibits of crops and livestock; that is, the best with the one exception of the folks who had the exhibits and the fair crowd in general. No matter how many times the average person sees a livestock show, there always is something fascinating about the ponderous beef cattle, the efficiency of the dairy herds, the gracefulness of the sleek horses. Specimens from the crop kingdom gave mute testimony that the farming industry is making progress.

Agricultural hall this year fairly bulged with the bounty of our harvests. There was evidence in every department of higher quality, and, of course, that is due to the ever-increasing keenness of competition. A trip thru this particular "hall of fame" certainly had an educational value. Altho it only hinted at the years of careful labor behind the production of the blue-ribbed crop displays, it gave promise of continued prosperity in the state. Certainly with such quality of products, Kansas always will hold a high place in the opinion of world markets.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture booth told of the work that is being done in the interests of further



People's Pavilion Was Packed Daily for the Various Organization Programs That Were Held There. One Number at Least That Appealed to Every Person in the Audience Was These Fine Little Specimens of Health. They Appeared on the Parent-Teacher's Program in Their Sun Suits and Drinking Bottles of Fresh Milk. "Dr. Sun" Keeps Them Well

improvement in the quality of crops produced in the state. F. M. Aiman, inspector for the board, and in charge of this display, explained how Secretary J. C. Mohler and all of his co-workers are trying to demonstrate to every farmer that it is best to know the quality of seed planted. This booth was a miniature of the State Seed Laboratory, which exists by virtue of the efforts of the state board of agriculture and the agricultural college. Seed sent to this laboratory at Manhattan is tested for purity, and all of the weed seeds are taken out and identified. Thus it is possible for a farmer to know exactly what per cent of good seed and what per cent of weed seeds are in the small grain crops he produces on his farm.

Seed testing is a regular service offered to Kansas farmers, free of charge. It is a very definite way to get ahead of selecting seed blindfolded or by the old scoop-shovel method. This year some 5,000 tests have been made which undoubtedly will result in increased profit and smaller overhead costs to the owners of that seed. So if you have seed that generates some doubt in your mind as to its purity, or if you have a weed that you do not recognize, the laboratory at

the college will make tests and identifications for you.

There were 11 booths in agricultural hall that made the possibilities of farming, from the production standpoint at least, stand out prominently. These were displays gotten up by counties and by individuals. The county collective exhibits were made by Franklin, Douglas, Shawnee, Kiowa and Edwards counties, and they certainly were models that future fair exhibitors could well study. Not only did the exhibits contain the highest quality but they were almost works of art as well. One couldn't help but wonder, remembering exhibits of years some time gone, whether marketing some day wouldn't follow the trend of agricultural production and Free Fair displays. Certainly production is getting on to perfection. Comparing the old-time fair exhibits, when a more or less jumbled quantity was the rule, with the exhibits of 1928, where each product was displayed to best advantage, it seems that fair exhibits are faithful to the excellence of production. The marketing problem remains the one big impediment. The county booth blue ribbon was awarded to the Douglas county exhibit.

Individual exhibits were on a par

with the county booths. An inspection of these, prepared by Fred Everett, Concordia; Zara Winner, Topeka; the Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; Henry Bunck, Everest; Fred Hughes, Shawnee county, and Fred Laptad of Lawrence, again made one marvel at the ability of Kansas soil to produce. Mr. Winner placed first in this, with Henry Bunck a close second.

There is an interesting story about each one of these Kansas farmers who took the time and invested the money required to put on their shows at the Free Fair. Perhaps it will do them some good; we know it did the public a great deal of good. Each single booth was worth careful study. Fred Laptad's display was bound to catch the eye. Perhaps some folks thought he had gone into the airplane business. But instead he merely was making this air-travel idea draw attention to his display.

First thing noticed was the miniature airplane circling overhead. Mr. Laptad built it, installed in it a small electric fan motor and fashioned a propeller that would make the plane travel. The background of the display was a very large oil painting, made from a photo taken from an airplane, of the Laptad Stock Farm. The whole idea of the display can be expressed in the words of the sign which read: "The Spirit of Good Seed." Mr. Laptad had an excellent display of seed oats, wheat and corn—all certified. Besides that he had apples and potatoes. If you noticed the oil painting, it is quite likely you will recall the big sign painted on the roof of the new machinery shed. That is for the benefit of aviators. It tells whose place they are flying over, the name of the nearest town and the true directions. So if Kansas Farmers get to using airplanes freely for their traveling, there is one among them whose farm can be located from the air.

Takes the Big Prizes

While there was quite enough wrong with the price of potatoes this year, apparently nothing bothered the quality or quantity of the crop. The Free Fair Potato show, not to be trite, was the biggest that ever has been seen in Topeka. About the first name mentioned by C. E. Graves, of the college, who was in charge of this section, was Speaker Brothers, of Wyandotte county. Folks who follow the current events of tubers will remember that Charles Speaker is the man who quite frequently takes the big prizes at the annual Kansas Potato Show. Incidentally, this particular show will be held in Manhattan this year on November 1 and 2.

Mr. Speaker's sweet potatoes drew considerable attention, and there is an interesting story connected with his present Improved Big Stem Jerseys. In 1924 he discovered a single hill of sweet potatoes that had a deeper yellow skin and a deeper yellow meat than the rest of that crop or of previous crops. Making sure these would reproduce true to type, he used the potatoes from that one hill for seed. Next season he had 38 hills, and only one hill out of the bunch had stem rot. Naturally he discarded it. The third year he had enough to plant half an acre. In 1926 he put a few on the market. The stores thru which he sold them demanded more. Last year he selected only the best type seed from disease-free hills and put quite a few on the market.

Customers liked them especially well

(Continued on Page 12)



Three Cows With the New Herd Bull, Lower Right, from the Strong-Trumbo Herd, Washington County, That Made Up the Dairy Herd Improvement Demonstration, Which Was Under the Guardianship of J. W. Linn from the College. The Three Cows Beat 18 in the Same Herd, Comparing Records of Last Year With Four Years Ago

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN READING "Passing Comment" in the September 1 issue of Kansas Farmer I could not but notice the extreme earnestness, not to say vehemence, with which you replied to G. W. Gibson's queries concerning the alleged price fixing of wheat by Mr. Hoover during the World War. I do not doubt the sincerity of your explanation. It would grieve me deeply to doubt it, inasmuch as your publication is, I believe, heartily in sympathy with everything that makes for the well being of agriculture. You, of course, realize that many farmers rely on your publication, and particularly your own remarks, as their political guide post.

I suppose, however, that it is within the realm of possibility for you to fall into error. While Mr. Hoover was responsible for the calling of the committee that fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20, I am fully cognizant of the fact that he did not sit in as a member of the committee, but on the other hand I am equally aware that he was directly responsible for the perverting of this fixed price from its intended use as a minimum to the actual use of it as a maximum. It is significant to note that the domestic price fell immediately to the minimum of \$2.20, while the foreign price, except in Great Britain, ranged from \$3.25 to \$4.33. Your explanation concerning an allied agreement to bid only \$1.50 for our wheat leaves something to be desired.

To the open minded, Mr. Hoover's motive and method are clear. As pointed out by the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer in the August 30 issue, his motive was cheap foodstuffs for the allies. His method was the licensing of the elevators, with the threat to revoke the license of any elevator not adhering to the minimum price. This act scarcely was compatible with the role of "friend of the farmer."

It is a challenging fact that Mr. Hirth, whose publication, The Missouri Farmer, occupies a position in Missouri comparable with your own in this state, has taken a position upon this question completely at variance with that you have assumed.

In a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, Mr. Hirth specifically charged Mr. Hoover with having fixed the price of pork during the World War. The packers agreed to pay for 100 pounds of pork a price equivalent to the value of 13 bushels of corn. That price was not paid as agreed on because, as Mr. Hirth points out, Mr. Hoover had threatened Government assumption of control of packing plants if the price was paid.

I am aware that I have shifted the controversy from wheat to pork. I am assuming that you have explained the charge concerning the price fixing of wheat to your own satisfaction, and, perhaps, even that of Mr. Gibson. I believe that there is now an excellent opportunity for more explaining. I am hoping to see the alleged price fixing of pork by Mr. Hoover explained to my satisfaction in "Passing Comment" in an early issue of the Kansas Farmer.

Holton, Kan.

F. H. Coombs.

Mr. Coombs labors under two very common misapprehensions. The first is, that the price fixed by the committee appointed by President Wilson was intended as a minimum price, and that Mr. Hoover perverted the finding of the committee so as to make it the maximum price. The fact is that it was neither fixed as a maximum nor minimum so far as the committee was concerned, but as a fair price. If there was any doubt about that it was dispelled by the language of President Wilson in his announcement. He said: "Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberation of the committee on whose recommendation I determined the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

In addition to what I said in the issue of September 1, I want to add this bit of testimony from a widely known writer, Samuel Crowther, who was in close touch with the operations of the Food Administration during the World War. He says:

"It has been stated that Mr. Hoover fixed the war-time price of wheat. The reason for having to fix a price is well known. Without a fixed price our farmers would have been at the mercy of the allied purchasers. It is not necessary here to argue whether the price as fixed was or was not just. Nothing of a useful nature can be settled by any such argument long after the fact. The point is that Mr. Hoover had nothing at all to do with fixing the price, and this is well known to every man

who had anything to do with war-time farm affairs. "Mr. Hoover can neither be commended nor blamed for the price. He simply had nothing to do with it. And only the loosest and most reckless political speakers connect him with the prices."

Mr. Coombs, like a great many other persons who are determined to find fault with Mr. Hoover, insists that this price fixing caused a sudden tumble in the price of wheat here at home, and also that the foreign price was at that time \$3.25 to \$4.33 a bushel. We entered the war theoretically on April 7, 1917, the as a matter of fact we did not get in to amount to much for a good many months after that. Mr. Hoover, as I recall, was appointed food administrator about August 1, 1917.

I have taken the trouble to look up the market quotations during the months just prior to Mr. Hoover's appointment. On March 31, 1917, May wheat was quoted on the Chicago market, high, \$1.97; July wheat, high, \$1.65; September wheat, high, \$1.50.

The Kansas City market of the same date was May wheat, high, \$1.95; July, high, \$1.65; September, high, \$1.50. On June 1, 1917, about two months, I think, before Mr. Hoover's appointment the following are the Chicago market quotations:



July wheat, high, \$2; September, high, \$1.83; Kansas City, July, high, \$2.10; September, high, \$1.78. Evidently Mr. Coombs's recollections about the price of wheat just prior to Mr. Hoover's appointment are at fault. Josh Billings used to say that the trouble with a great many people is that "they know so many things that ain't so."

Mr. Coombs says that at the time this committee fixed the price of wheat the foreign price was from \$3.25 to \$4.33. The World Almanac says that the export price for wheat in 1917 was \$1.99 a bushel. That is somewhat different, Mr. Coombs, from \$3.25 to \$4.33. Again I am reminded of that wise old philosopher, Josh Billings, "a great many people know so many things that ain't so."

Mr. Coombs says that my explanation concerning the allied agreement to bid only \$1.50 for our wheat leaves something to be desired, which I take it is a polite way of saying either that I did not know what I was talking about or deliberately made a misstatement. I prefer to believe that Mr. Coombs simply thinks I was mistaken. I quote here from another widely known writer who also was in very close touch with relief work during the war, Will Irwin. He says:

"In the spring of 1917 the allied governments bidding against one another for the last of the 1916 crop had forced the price up to \$3.25 a bushel. The farmers got none of these profits; long ago they had sold their product at the farm on a normal scale. The allies, to prevent the recurrence of this situation, combined their purchasing agencies into one organization. Henceforth they would not bid against one another.

"In Europe the grain buyers were paying their farmers \$1.50 on the farm. In Australia and the Argentine they could buy even more cheaply. However, shipping to carry American troops and munitions was a vital, primary necessity. And a freight-

er could transport three cargoes of grain from our ports to Europe in the time it took to carry one cargo from Australia or Argentine. In a letter to the President, Mr. Hoover reviewed this situation, stated his opinion that the prices which the allied buyers offered were unjust to the American producer, and recommended the appointment of a commission, with farmers in the majority, to determine a fair price."

Possibly this explanation, in the opinion of Mr. Coombs, still leaves something to be desired; if so I fear that I cannot satisfy him. But finally Mr. Coombs shifts to pork and suggests that I comment on that. I am very glad he made this suggestion, for in no other thing is the record of Mr. Hoover more creditable than in his handling of the pork situation, and if after knowing the facts Mr. Coombs is not willing to take off his hat to Hoover on the pork question then he is not the open minded man I hope and think he is.

In August, 1917, Hoover assembled an advisory board of farmers under Ex-Governor Stuart of Virginia, with representatives from every hog and cattle state. He put the problem up to this body and followed their recommendations. By making agreements between the packers and the allied buyers, he secured the prices which the farmers' committee recommended; and he limited the profit of the packers to 9 per cent on the capital employed. Our hog growers never made such a profit as in this period.

The Armistice came suddenly. The allied leaders and our own leaders had believed that the war would last at least another year, possibly two. Acting on this assumption, production was stimulated to the utmost in this country; the Food Administration had increased our exportable surplus of provisions from 5 to 15 million tons. In December, 1918, the allies tentatively ordered 360 million pounds of pork products for January delivery at the price agreed on before the Armistice. On December 31 they cancelled the order. They also refused to release the blockade and let food go into Germany.

Unless Hoover could manage to sell American pork up to the scale of the repudiated orders, unless beyond that he could open the German and other blockaded markets, the American packers, with their unprecedented stocks, would be unable to buy current hogs, and farmers who had stocked up on hogs would fall in droves. Ruin would go on along the line—first the farmers, then the country banks and then perhaps business in general. During that fateful January Hoover worked incessantly and effectively.

He persuaded or forced the French and Italians to take their expected quota of 200 million pounds for January, but that still left the British quota of 160 million pounds on his hands. Relying on the hope that some way must soon be arranged to open the blockade and rescue the starving of Europe, he took a chance. He had the Grain Corporation buy 100 million pounds and the Commission for the Relief of Belgium bought 40 million pounds more. He had restrictions removed from the sale of pork to several neutral countries. At his request our War Trade Board abated some of its regulations, and the packers installed a campaign to stimulate orders in countries not covered by Hoover. He urged our army to buy pork and still more pork. Many an American doughboy guarding the Rhine or waiting for the transport complained that he was "getting a lot of hog" at mess.

Finally he broke into Germany, and two things were accomplished; it put an end to the starving of women and children in the German cities and it enabled him to keep the price of American pork stable. The break in price did not come until after Hoover had given up his job as head of the Food Administration. There was bound, of course, to be a reaction finally, but in my opinion if the directors of the Reserve Banking System had shown the wisdom and statesmanship of Herbert Hoover there need not have been the tremendous loss to American farmers that followed their sudden and drastic reduction of credits.

I would be glad to think I have answered Mr. Coombs to his satisfaction, but quite possibly I have not. A man convinced against his will is generally of the same opinion still.

During a campaign is not a good time to get a fair, impartial estimate of a candidate; his supporters are very likely to magnify his virtues and minimize his faults; on the other hand, his opponents are not willing to give him credit where

credit is due, and they magnify his faults fully as much as his supporters magnify his virtues. I have tried to make a more exhaustive study of Herbert Hoover than of any other man in public life. I began this study years before I supposed he would ever be a candidate for President on the Republican ticket; indeed, there was rather more talk of his being a candidate on the Democratic ticket. Without regard to his politics my study brought a continually increasing admiration for his remarkable mental powers and executive ability.

In my opinion, regardless of whether he wins or loses in the coming election, the time is coming when the majority of the American people, without regard to party, will accord him a place in history as a great engineer, a great humanitarian, a great thinker, a great executive. I have no apologies to make for being his enthusiastic supporter, and welcome the opportunity so far as I am able, to refute the persistent falsehoods that have circulated about him.

What Market Reports Say

I HAVE letters from John Megaffin of Pratt, and John A. Harvey of Oden, concerning the fixing of the price of wheat during the World War, but as my answer to the letter of Mr. Coombs covers practically all of the points raised by either of them it is not necessary to publish their letters. It has been a good while since I heard from John Megaffin, several years in fact. I am pleased to know that he still reads what I have to say. John is a fine man, intelligent and honest, but so often mistaken that it seems to have become a sort of habit with him.

For example, he says that the fair price established by the committee appointed by President Wilson was more than \$1 a bushel less than the market price. This committee met in August, 1917. I have not been able to find the exact day of the month on which it convened or just how long it was in session; I think, however, that it was in session more than a week. I have looked up the market reports running thru that summer; some of them I have already quoted in the answer to Mr. Coombs, and here are some more of them.

On August 3, 1917, wheat was quoted on the Chicago market at \$2.18 low, \$2.31 high. On August 8 the price ranged from \$2.23½ to \$2.26. On August 9 the Chicago price ranged from \$2.24 to \$2.26. On August 10 the Chicago price ranged from \$2.21 to \$2.27½.

Mr. Megaffin also says the law was compulsory, and refers to that provision of the law in regard to licensed elevators. The fact is that only elevators having a capital of \$100,000 or more were required to take out a license, and this in my opinion was a very wise provision. It prevented rich speculators from cornering the wheat crop.

So far as Mr. Harvey is concerned, he seems to have accumulated more misinformation than any man of ordinary intelligence who has written me for some time. All of us accumulate more or less misinformation, but I would rank Mr. Harvey at the head of the class.

Hoover's Religion

HOOPER is a Quaker whose very religion is world peace." The above is my text culled from "Passing Comment." That Mr. Hoover is professedly a Quaker, or Friend, there is no

doubt. In fact, he has so stated in his speech of acceptance, as well as on other occasions. Therefore we take it for a fact that he is of the old school Quaker faith, and cannot in good conscience take part in any war, either of aggression or of international strife. His religion forbids him to encourage, aid, abet or engage in a war of bloodshed. Now supposing Hoover is elected President, he becomes commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Suppose war becomes inevitable, what then? Which horn of the dilemma will he choose? Must he modify his religion and obey his country's call to arms, or will he cling to his religion and nullify the Constitution? The only answer that has been given me yet is that if Hoover is elected President there will be no war.

J. C. Van Gundy.

Let us hope that as President Mr. Hoover will never be put to the test. However, I have no doubt that if faced with the necessity of defending the country by force of arms he would act promptly and efficiently. My understanding is that there are two branches of the Quaker church, one holding very extreme views on war, even the doctrine of non-resistance; the other branch is much more liberal and practical, and that Hoover agrees with the liberal Quakers. Possibly that answers Mr. Van Gundy's question. Personally the religious issues raised in this campaign do not appeal to me as they seem to appeal to a great many other persons. Even if Governor Al Smith should be elected



I do not apprehend the Pope will undertake to dominate the Government of this country. I am opposed to Governor Smith on other grounds, but am not greatly concerned about his religion. Neither do I think the fact that Mr. Hoover is a Quaker is going to interfere at all with his administration of the Government, so far as that administration is in the hands of the President.

A subscriber who signs himself "Would be Helper" writes me as follows: "I should like to help solve some of the problems that perplex 'Anxious Reader.' I think we can eliminate the first one. As I am in a position to know, it is not true as applied to Catholics. I never have known a Catholic who did not respect a sincere Protestant who lived up to his creed and loved his neighbor as himself, as God has commanded us all to do. I believe the majority of Protestants have the same attitude toward the Catholics. If Anxious Reader has met the other kind—well, we all wonder about

them, but why worry? They are not Christians.

"As to the Constitution, one has only to read the history of the Colonies to know that the only way this nation could be maintained was by religious tolerance, which the Constitution explicitly provided for. To his question 'Would it be possible or practicable to put into actual practice in this day the doctrines taught by Jesus of Nazareth?' I would answer emphatically, yes. There are many folks who do, and I venture to assume that our friend 'Anxious Reader' is among that number.

"As to securing equality before the law, that is up to us—the poor man's vote counts just as much as the millionaire's. Let us elect honest legislators and competent executives and all will be well."

I wish I could believe that a very large majority of church members, Catholic and Protestant, are filled with the same gentle tolerance that evidently actuates that subscriber. If that were true this would be a better world, I think. I know that a good many professing Christians are tolerant, but unfortunately a good many are not. In fact this reader's reference to the Constitution proves that tolerance was not and is not so general as he seems to think. If all Catholics and all Protestants were as tolerant as he seems to be, there would be no need for a Constitutional guarantee of religious liberty, for every man would grant to all other men the fullest right to believe as they please. Religion never has been tolerant. Whenever any church, either Catholic or Protestant, has acquired complete domination it has endeavored to force its beliefs on the minority, and it was that very thing the makers of the Constitution were trying to guard against.

Indeed, Life is Better

I SEE," writes a reader, "that you say the people of the present day are as good as the people of the past. Do you honestly believe that? Isn't it a fact that there is more crime and more evil generally now than when you were a boy?"

More crime, no doubt; there are more than twice as many people here in the United States as there were when I was a boy and there probably is 10 times as much wealth. That means that if there is as much crime in proportion to the population as when I was a boy, there must be at least twice as much crime now as there was then. It also is true that a very large per cent of the crimes committed are crimes against property. I would say that perhaps 75 per cent of the crimes are of that nature. That being true, the temptation to commit crimes affecting property is many times as great as when I was a boy.

The ragged tramp has no reason to dread thieves, because he has nothing to steal. The individual who has nothing may be unhappy, but the swindlers who are looking for suckers and the wolves who are looking for lambs to shear for their own advantage are not wasting their time on him. The human buzzards never gather where there is no carcass any more than birds of that variety.

As wealth has greatly increased, so such crimes as theft, burglary, highway robbery, defalcation and general graft have increased, but not in proportion to the increase in wealth. When all the factors that enter into this problem are considered, I am satisfied that relatively speaking, there is less crime than there was when I was a boy. At any rate I prefer to live under present conditions.

Let Washington Do It?

AN ARMY with every man an officer would manifestly be an absurdity. As a fighting machine it would be a joke. Yet we are getting close to this sort of thing in government—if the statisticians are correct in saying that we now have some sort of government official for every 10 inhabitants. Eventually if everybody should get on the public payroll, we should all be in the position of having to pay our own salaries. And no government that has ever been devised was able to live off of itself. As it is, it is estimated that every 10 of us carry some kind of a government functionary on our backs, and the number of government functionaries is increasing!

A few figures may prove interesting. Uncle Sam has 559,138 civil service employes, not including 34,809 clerks at fourth-class postoffices, nor 22,131 mail messengers, nor workmen at shipyards or in warehouses or employes on vessels; nor 134,914 men in the army, 19,174 in the marine corps and many more in the navy; nor the personnel of the coast-guard service, nor of the legislative and judicial branches of the government with their large armies of employes.

And to this host, of course, is to be added all the city, county and state employes of the 48 states.

The tendency of every government is toward centralization. It takes over more and more duties from the states, or local authorities. And the people find more work for it to do. In this way we have gradually accumulated at Washington 33 federal bureaus and commissions. These cost the taxpayers 550 million dollars annually. Which makes us wonder whether they are worth it, or are necessary.

Not so long ago it was seriously proposed that a federal commission be created to take over baseball because some of the players had been involved

in a scandal much to the wrath of the real fans.

Wouldn't it be fine to add a lot of baseball umpires and censors to Uncle Sam's big payroll in Washington? And yet governmental frills cost the individual taxpayer as much money as the other kind.

Home rule was one of the cardinal principles insisted on by the men who in the beginning so wisely planned our form of government. I think it might easily be suspected that the people who live in a county can handle the affairs of their county government to better advantage than, say, some bureaucrat a thousand miles away in Washington. And in the same way with cities and states. Yet a great deal of local governmental work has gradually been delegated to Washington.

Recently in Kansas we had a striking example of how this far-away kind of government works. One of the greatest producing valleys in the country is the Kaw Valley, watered by the Kansas River. Besides being famous for its nursery stock, it is a great potato-growing region. This year there is a bumper crop of potatoes and prices have suffered. On top of this situation, just as the marketing season for Kaw Valley potatoes was reached, the Interstate Commerce Commission advanced freight rates on potatoes and completely shut the growers out of their markets.

It appeared as if the crop would be a total loss. Appeals made to the commission, in which the Santa Fe railway joined, finally resulted in a temporary restoration of the old rates, but meanwhile weeks of valuable time had been lost to the producers at some expense of values.

The trouble in this case was that the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington did not know what a hardship its ruling was forcing upon one of this country's important productive regions

at a crucial moment. It would not have happened under a state board of railroad commissioners.

While centralization of railroad control may be advantageous in some respects, it has often been found singularly unconcerned, if not indifferent, when the welfare, if not the very existence of western shippers was imperiled.

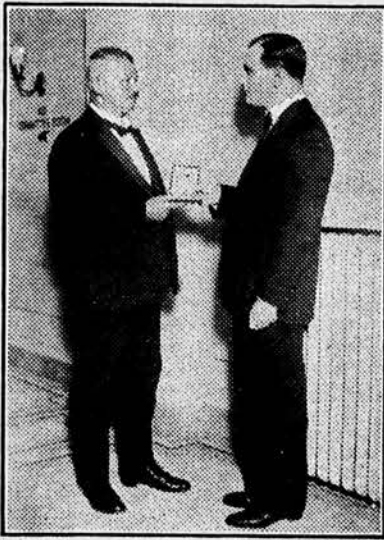
A centralized government tends more and more to be despotic and dictatorial. The more self-government we surrender or delegate to Washington, the more emphatic will be the orders we shall have to take, the more interference and restrictions we shall have to meet, and that's enough to make "Freedom on her mountain height" look pop-eyed.

If we keep piling things that the states ought to do on to the Federal Government, we shall in the end develop a huge censorship at Washington which will tell us how to live and what to eat, and how much, as was done in the war days, when we did in fact have a highly centralized government at Washington which necessarily ran the country to one end—war. Altho this lasted but a short time the railroads of the United States were left in such a condition that to a considerable extent they had to be rebuilt.

Our Government at Washington is expanding fast enough without our hunting up more things for it to do. The more government the higher the taxes. Better attend to home matters at home instead of asking Washington to look after them for us, or letting some zealot persuade Congress that Uncle Sam should take on more responsibility for purely local matters.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Prof. J. Zenneck, Germany, Receiving Radio Gold Medal of Honor for 1928 from Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, N. Y. City, Who Made Presentation for Institute of Radio Engineers



The Distinguished Gathering of Representatives of Great Nations of the World in the Garden of the Estate of President Doumergue of France, Who Served Dinner to the Men Who Signed the "Pact of Paris." U. S. Ambassador Herrick is in Center, with Secretary Kellogg, President Doumergue and M. Briand at His Left



An Attractive Wrap of Brown Velvet for Fall Wear. This Smart Model is Trimmed with Lynx Collar and Cuffs, and a Touch of Gold Braid



The First Meeting of Premier Tanka's Revamped Cabinet, Tokyo, Japan. Left to Right, Minister of Finance Mizuchi, Baron Tanaka, Minister of Agriculture Yamamoto, Minister of Railways Ogawa, Minister of Communications Kuhara, and Home Minister Mochizuki



Miss Laddie Sharp, 18-Year-Old Lewisham Girl, Who Recently Swam Across the English Channel, Being Carried on the Shoulders of Admirers on Her Arrival at Victoria, England. Her Trainer, Jabez Wolfe, is on the Left Wearing a Civilian Cap



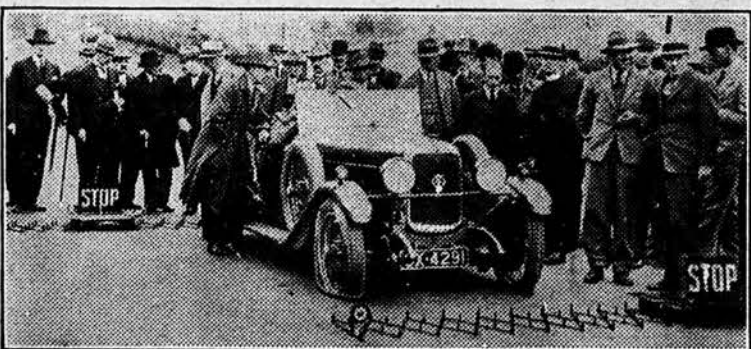
Dr. Buckingham, Center, Veterinarian in Charge, with Some of the 79 Husky Dogs That Are on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. This Photo Was Taken at Norfolk, Va., Where the Dogs from the Far North Made a Stop



Frank Tilton, 78, Isn't Laughing. He Merely is Showing His Perfect Teeth—Not an Ache and Not a Tooth Filled or Pulled. He Brushes Gums and Teeth Well



The New Vought Diving Bomber, Photographed for First Time During Its Test, Mitchell Field, L. I. It Carries a Powerful Bomb and Four Machine Guns. Its Diving Speed for Fighting Purposes is 300 Miles an Hour



Trapped: A Motor Car with All Tires Punctured by the New Auto Bandit Trap Used in England. The Trap Folds up into a Container About the Size of a Suitcase, But Will Spring Out in an Instant. Wonder Whether These Would Help Out Over Here?



The Hoover Party at the Ball Game Between Washington and New York, in Washington. Left to Right, Mr. Hoover, Mrs. Hoover, J. H. Roraback, National Committeeman from Connecticut, and James F. Burke, General Counsel for the Republican National Committee

We All Liked the Capper Club Program

Biggest Meeting of Year Is Held at Kansas Free Fair as Senator's Guests

By G. E. Ferris
CAPPER CLUBS MANAGER

TUESDAY and Wednesday of Kansas Free Fair week were the two program days for the Capper Clubs. When club members arrived they registered at the Capper Publications building and spent the morning visiting the state house, memorial building and Capper Publications building. The first afternoon 52 of us met at the Capper building on the fair grounds and were admitted to

course, it is not very pleasant to see what happens to pig club hogs, but it was a new experience to most of us to see how every man in the packing plant has his part to do in the butchering and how well he does it.

From the Wolff plant we went to the Seymour packing plant where the chicken club members saw where it was possible to feed 50,000 chickens at one feeding and saw where chickens by the thousands are killed and gotten ready for the retail market every day. When we went into one of the egg cold storage plants we then could tell in a minute why some of the Seymour employes were wearing heavy coats and sweaters. The men who work in these large refrigerators have winter weather the year 'round. It was mighty good to get out and lose some of the chill of the egg storage room.

The last big event on our program was to meet at the Capper building on the fair grounds for free tickets to the evening fair show and fireworks. The part of this whole performance liked best was the march of the champion livestock from each livestock division of the fair. Every one of us appreciated this splendid opportunity to see in

a parade the best livestock in Kansas. Of course, in the show that followed we all admired the man who trained the circus lions and tigers, but decided we would rather raise swine and poultry than look jungle beasts in the eye.

Capper Club members and their parents and friends came from Linn, Marshall, Cowley, Wabaunsee, Douglas, Dickinson, Shawnee, McPherson, Montgomery, Lyon, Republic and Jewell counties. Several of the club members, who also are members of the 4-H club, took a creditable number of high livestock and other awards in competition with other 4-H club members with the best club entries in Kansas.

That Senator Arthur Capper could not be in Topeka to attend the Kansas Free Fair and personally greet all his club boys and girls who came for the two days' biggest Capper Clubs meeting of the year, is the only and the unanimous regret of the nearly 100 club folks who last week were Senator Capper's guests. Altho business engagements in the East kept Senator Capper from being a personal host to his club friends, they all voted that it was the finest meeting of the year that he had made possible for them.

Therefore, because of this kind expression of gratitude, the club manager takes this opportunity to say that Senator Capper, the veteran promoter of club work in Kansas, always is happy to make it possible for his club friends to enjoy their largest club meeting of the year at the Kansas Free Fair. Since the Capper Clubs were organized in 1915 the club members always have been his guests in Topeka during the fair. The more they have enjoyed themselves at the fair, the more happy it has made him each year.

Since Senator Capper has made possible this wonderful two days' club meeting for every Capper clubs member who could attend and since it will be a long time before everyone present will forget the good times had and the interesting and educational exhibits seen at the fair, he hopes every



Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall County Has a Boy and a Girl in the Capper Clubs and She Is Piling Up a Creditable Number of Points Toward Winning the Mother's Loyal Co-operation Loving Cup

club member will do his level best from now until the end of the contest to make this a really successful year of club work. When he learns that this is true, he will be even more interested in promoting future club work in Kansas.

Already several club members have reported to the club manager that part or all of their contest entries have been sold. Most of the pig club members have received a very satisfactory price for any contest litter pigs they have sold. Several poultry club members also have gotten good prices for the best hens and roosters they have sold. The results for this year's club work should be outstanding for good work done as well as for above-the-average prices received for Capper Pig and Poultry Club contest entries. Let's continue to show the pep for club work that was displayed at the Kansas Free Fair meeting.

Want a Club Picture?

How do you like this picture of Senator Capper's club friends who attended the two-day Kansas Free Fair meeting? Would you like to have one? If so, send your order to the Capper Clubs Manager, Topeka, Kan. The picture that will be sent to you will be larger and even more clear than the picture on this page. For an unmounted picture please send 50 cents with your order and 75 cents for a mounted photograph.

the fair races. It was great to see good horse races and the afternoon circus. Tuesday evening we all went, 63 strong, to the finest theatre in Kansas. Wednesday morning was spent in seeing the things that interested each of us most at the fair. At noon 46 of us left the fair grounds to go on a street car excursion to the Wolff Packing Company where lunch was served. The meat sandwiches prepared by the packing company and the soda pop were so good that they lasted hardly no time. But there was enough to eat so that everyone present had at least two or three big fat bun sandwiches with plenty of meat, pickle, mustard, 'neverything.

After lunch two guides took us thru the Wolff packing plant and showed us all the butchering operations and processes hogs encounter until they are ready to sell as hams, bacon and sausage. This trip was especially interesting to all the pig club members. Of



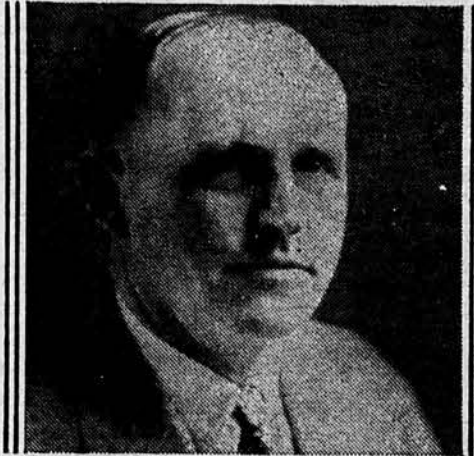
Edgar Woodson Is Capper Clubs Leader in Dickinson County. At the Kansas Free Fair He Took First and Second Prizes With Spotted Poland China Gilts



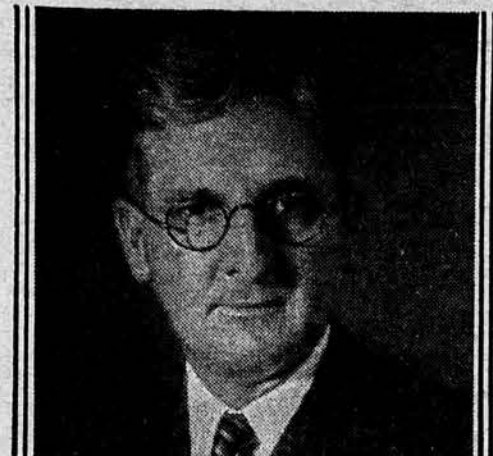
Just Ask Anyone in This Capper Clubs Group Picture Whether We Had a Good Time at the Kansas Free Fair and in Topeka While Guests of Senator Capper. There Were Plenty of Good Times on the Two Days' Capper Clubs Program With Enough Time Between Main Events for Each Club Member to Do What He Personally Liked

Meet the Moorman of the National Swine

IT was a big job these men were asked to tackle. And never was a group of men better fitted for their task! ARCHIE SINEX—what hog man does not know of his constructive work in the entire industry, as President of the National Swine Growers' Association? Next, C. A. MOORMAN, whose broad interest in the entire field of improved methods in hog raising is given new and wider scope on the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council. Next, ROBERT J. EVANS—"Dean of Swine Growers"; the recognized national spokesman of breeders and producers. Then, SAMUEL R. GUARD—the same "Sam" Guard whose vital, inspirational articles you've so often read in the Breeder's Gazette, of which he is Editor. And finally, AL STUART of New-hall, Iowa—a big, practical hog producer so successful his reputation is nation-wide.



ARCHIE F. SINEX. President, National Swine Growers' Association. Member, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council



C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moorman Manufacturing Company. Member, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council

These five famous hog authorities have worked out a greater profit plan for YOU

HOW can you control your profit on hogs? What can you do right on your own farm to make that profit larger?

A high market price brings more profit, of course. But merely getting a high price for your hogs does not necessarily mean that you are getting the best possible profit at that price. The cost of producing the hogs may make your actual profit very little.

Is there, then, any way you can be sure of getting the best profit possible at all times, whether the market is high or low?

Yes! say the five nationally-known hog authorities pictured above. There is a way

to get these bigger, surer profits—and just one way:

Cut production costs!

And for the hog men of America, a simple, economical Cost-Cutting Plan now has been worked out by the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association.

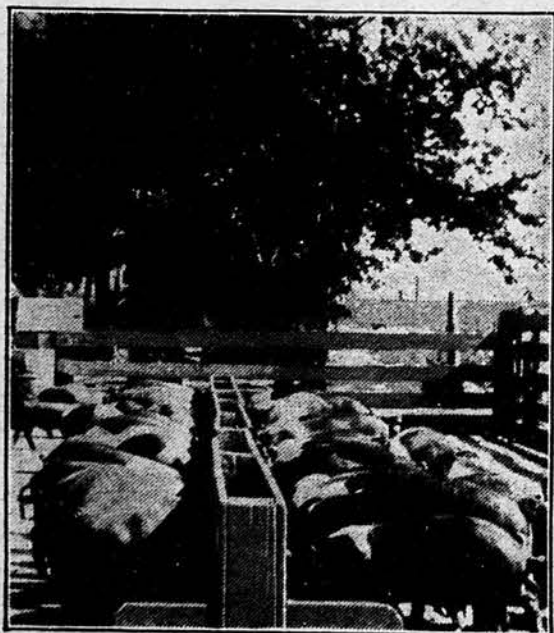
If ever a group of men were fitted to work out such a Plan, it's this Council! Just look at the list of names: Archie F. Sinex, C. A. Moorman, Robert J. Evans, Samuel R. Guard, Al Stuart. Men who know hogs.

Men familiar with every problem of the producer, devoting their lives to making hog raising a better, more profitable business.

The National Swine Growers' Association itself approved this Council. And scientific men, marketing experts—the foremost swine authorities of the nation—were consulted by the Council in drawing up its Plan.

Behind this Plan is an ambition of the Moorman Company to render a new and broader service to the entire hog industry. That ambition took us to the National Swine Growers' Association—and the new Cost-Cutting Plan is the result!

The Plan is surprisingly simple, easy to use—yet complete and inexpensive. It gives you the really vital cost-cutting methods—methods proved successful by the best hog raisers

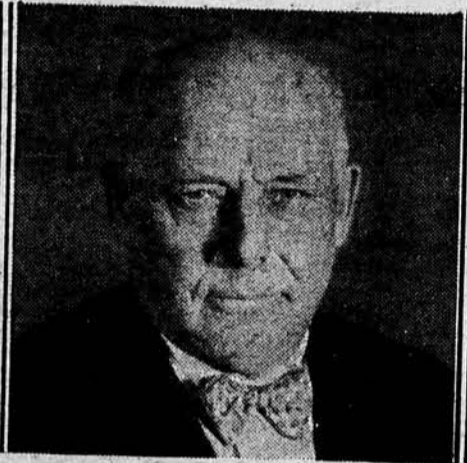


Here are the Plan's 7 Cost-Cutting Essentials!

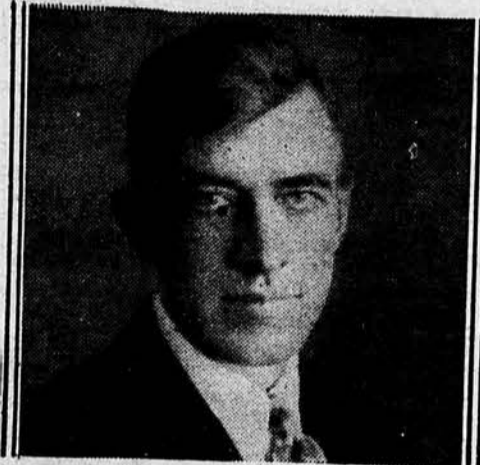
1. PRACTICE EFFICIENT SANITATION. No matter how good a sanitation method is, you can't use it if it costs too much. The Cost-Cutting Council's method not only is a sound one—it is one you can afford.
2. SELECT SUPERIOR BREEDING STOCK. It's the backbone of bigger hog profits! What to look for in a boar and sow—what State experiments reveal—the most profitable mating period: all is included in the money-making Cost-Cutting Plan.
3. CUT FEED COSTS. Feeding is your biggest production cost of all. A dollar saved on feed is a dollar added to profit. The Council's Plan shows you how to shear a neat slice off that feed bill!
4. KEEP BREEDING STOCK FIT. Large, thrifty litters can only come from healthy sires and dams.
5. PUSH SPRING PIGS RAPIDLY. There's money in the fast gains on less feed, with less labor! The Council's Plan shows you how to get an early lead in the profit race.
6. FINISH 225 POUND FALL PIGS IN SIX MONTHS. Pigs that require less labor, less cost, and sell higher. There are proved ways of getting them. Learn what these ways are—in the Cost Cutting Plan.
7. HIT THE BEST MARKET MONTHS. Some months, of course, are far better than others. Which months are best? And what is the most profitable market weight? You'll find the money making answers in the Council's Plan!

The Cost-Cutting Plan tells you how to keep breeding stock in vigorous condition—how to start cutting costs at the beginning.

Cost-Cutting Council Growers' Association!



ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean of Swine Growers". Member, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council



SAMUEL R. GUARD, Editor, Breeder's Gazette. Member, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council



AL STUART. A big Iowa producer; feeder of 1927 Grand Champion Barrow. Member, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council

everywhere. It shows you how to convert the savings of cost-cutting into profit!

And the Cost-Cutting Plan is yours without cost or obligation! It comes to you free in the new booklet described at right.



C. A. Moorman at the microphone

Hear Cost-Cutting Council Members on the radio!

Every Friday, starting October 12, C. A. Moorman of the Moorman Manufacturing Company will conduct an unusually interesting radio feature.

You'll enjoy every minute of this program—and profit in the bargain! Mr. Moorman will ask timely questions concerning problems in hog raising. He will give his own answers in some cases; in others, the questions will be answered by another member of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council.

Mr. Moorman should know a thing or two about hogs! Behind his opinions are the results of seven years' experimental work with hogs at the Moorman 100-acre Experiment Station, and a life of contact with good hog men everywhere.

These programs will be broadcast over stations KYW, WOC, WHO, KSD, WDAF, WOW, WCCO and WLW. Exact time of broadcast will be announced in an early issue of this publication. Watch for it!

The importance of proper feeding

Feed a balanced ration—including minerals!

That's the advice of the Cost-Cutting Council, of other leading hog authorities, of the United States Department of Agriculture itself.

It is not, of course, the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend the use of any particular mineral mixture. And they do not.

But the Moorman Company wishes to remind you here of qualities the right mineral mixture must have.

It must be a scientific mixture, containing exactly the right kind, number, and proportion of minerals. It must be based on long experiment with hogs. It must be mixed under expert supervision.

This was realized by Ed Hall, one of the best stockmen in the United States; by Al Stuart, feeder of the 1927 Grand Champion Barrow; and by over 100,000 other American farmers, when they all chose Moorman's Hog Minerals to feed to their hogs regularly!

Why Moorman's works

Moorman's is complete—it has all the minerals your hogs need. It's scientific—each ingredient is in exactly correct proportion. It's pure—only the finest quality minerals are used. And—it's farm-tested.

Seven years of experimental work with hogs at the Moorman 100-acre Experiment Station—the largest of its kind in the United States—is another big reason why Moorman's works.

Moorman's Hog Minerals will help you cut production costs in many ways: get more and healthier pigs to the litter; build solid, lean, heavier hogs in less time, with much less feed.

It will also correct constipation and indigestion, and help prevent worms, once they've been expelled.

And Moorman's will do all these things at remarkably low cost—for Moorman's is but 2% of the hog's ration!

Talk to the Moorman Man!

Give him the little time he asks, when he drops around. You'll find him straightforward, sincere—genuinely interested in you and the farm. His job is not just to help you with your feeding problems, but to give you every possible aid in getting a still better profit from the entire Cost-Cutting Plan.

THE MOORMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Quincy, Illinois

This Coupon brings you the New Plan!

The Cost-Cutting Plan is simply and completely explained in this new 32-page booklet—free to you. Full of interesting illustrations covering every point in the Plan. Sign and mail the coupon for your free copy—now!



The Moorman Manufacturing Co., Dept. G-1, Quincy, Ill.

Send me at once a free copy of your new booklet entitled: "The New Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers."

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

Name.....

Address.....

MOORMAN'S MINERAL FEEDS

Made by the largest mineral feed makers in the world



What the Folks Are Saying

We Spend 300 Million Dollars a Year in Harvesting the Corn Crop of the United States—Why Not Try to Reduce This Charge?

EVERY year there are more than 100 million acres of corn produced in the United States—far more than of any other crop. The work of harvesting this acreage of corn is a tremendous job, and one which costs the farmers of the United States more than 300 million dollars a season.

Picking corn by hand is especially a costly operation—one of the longest drawn out and most disagreeable jobs in Corn Belt farming. A man can plow from 5 to 15 acres a day, depending on the equipment he is using. He can fit the seedbed at an even faster rate. By the use of an all-purpose tractor and 2-row and 4-row planters, he can respectively cover 24 acres and 46 acres a day, traveling at the rate of 3 miles an hour. With 2-row and 4-row cultivators traveling at the rate of 4 miles an hour, he can respectively cover 33 acres and 65 acres in a 10-hour day. But if he picks his corn by hand, he can cover only 1 or 2 acres a day, depending on the yield. With a tractor-operated mechanical corn picker and husker, however, he can cover 8 to 10 acres in a day and gather more corn than six average hand pickers.

Just Drive a Tractor

The mechanical picker not only reduces the number of men required to harvest the corn, but also under most conditions just about cuts the cost of the work in half. At the same time, the disagreeable part of the work—the brushing against wet or frozen stalks and leaves and the snapping of the ears from the stalks by hand, which annually causes tens of thousands of sore hands—is entirely done away with. With modern equipment, about the hardest work connected with picking corn consists of driving a tractor or a team of horses.

It is not surprising, therefore, that corn pickers have become increasingly popular during the last few years and, as always happens when any machine is used in large quantities, improvements in it have been rapid. The pickers of even 10 or 12 years ago were quite satisfactory, and thousands of them are still giving good service. The present day picker, however, has numerous slight improvements over the earlier machines which add considerably to its efficiency and general satisfactoriness.

It may be of interest to compare the cost of picking corn by machines with that of picking by hand. The cost in either case, of course, varies widely, depending on the yield an acre, wages paid, and other conditions. In the case of the machine picker, the acreage covered a year also will have considerable influence on the cost a bushel. Deterioration of most farm machines is due as much to rusting out in idleness as to wearing out in use, and the corn picker is no exception.

Save 5 Cents a Bushel

One hundred dollars a year is a very liberal allowance for depreciation, interest and repairs on a corn picker. If the machine is used on 100 acres a year, therefore, the machinery cost an acre would be \$1. On a 50-bushel yield, this would mean a machine cost of 2 cents a bushel. To this must be added the daily cost of the tractor, the wages of two men, and the expense of two horses for hauling the corn to the crib, assuming the tractor pulls the wagon while it is being loaded, as is a common and most efficient practice. Allowing \$8 a day for the tractor, \$4 a day for the men, and \$2 a day for the horses, gives us an operating expense of \$18 a day. Nine acres a day of 50-bushel corn gives 450 bushels a day, or 4 cents a bushel, which plus the 2 cents a bushel machine charge gives 6 cents a bushel total cost. In higher yielding corn, the cost would of course be correspondingly less. In many cases the cost is as low as 4 cents a bushel.

These figures compare with a charge of from 6 to 10 cents a bushel commonly made by transient labor for

picking corn, to which must be added the cost of a team, and usually at least part of the man's board, lodging and laundry. The total cost for hand picking usually ranges from 10 to 12 cents, altho in many instances it is even higher.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the man who uses a picker, especially if his farm is so organized as to use it efficiently, can save 5 cents a bushel on the cost of picking. On 100 acres of 50-bushel corn this means a saving or profit, whichever one may wish to call it, of \$250, to say nothing of the greater satisfaction of not having to hunt up men to do the picking and have them around the place for several weeks to be cooked for and looked after generally.

E. A. Hunger.
Chicago, Ill.

More Interest in Fertilizers

A considerable number of farmers in Bourbon county will use fertilizers this fall on wheat. This is a paying practice on upland soils, especially of the gray type. Most of the red and black

portable farm home; when the mortgage would be lifted; when the boys and girls of the pioneer families would be educated to take their places as the country's citizens.

Corn was King then, and it is King today. Hundreds of 4-H club boys all over Kansas, and other states, are eagerly watching their corn plots that are entered in the various contests and corn shows.

Farm boys and girls have a chance for education along real practical lines, for the study of growing things, that includes a study of soils, seed, seed testing, seed germination, insect control, co-operation, marketing systems, is all educative, and, being learned, step by step, becomes a part of their lives. It teaches the child relative values, and helps to form character.

We, more or less, take on, or reflect, our surroundings, and farm boys and girls cannot fail to imbibe some of the sweetness, purity and simplicity of the "wide open spaces" that Buddy Hoover loves.

Have you ever thought that in most

of or merely dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders or perhaps with a barrage of statistics on "averages" or "the average farmer."

No other industry needs leaders more than agriculture. By reason of this fact, no other industry holds forth greater opportunities for the farm youth of today. But encouragement for an agricultural career will never be effective until the citation of the "average farmer" is ceased, and the outstanding farmer and farm leader is set up as the goal of the youngster's ambition. There are average and below average men in industry—millions of them—but are they pointed out as the examples of the possibilities confronting the coming generation and the index of the promises beckoning the newcomer onward? No. A halo is built around the heads of the countless captains of industry who have risen from the ranks, and additional halos promised to those who have the "stuff," ability, or guts, if you please, to fight their way to the top.

In agriculture, the picture is painted dark indeed. The "average farmer" is lifted to the limelight, and by him the mournful prophet proves that agriculture is declining to a state of peasantry. The successful agriculturist is dismissed as an accident. The farm boys and girls going to college are as often as not told "there's no money in farming," and they place their hope and trust in the industrial rainbow, seeking happiness and the pot of gold at its end. After a time many find the rainbow slowly receding ahead of them.

Agriculture holds forth a promise of success. It needs brains and ability as much as industry. But discouragement of youth is no way to secure them.

Chicago, Ill. F. A. Lyman.

Present Trends in Machinery

Until the last few years the motive behind the development of farm machinery was to save labor. Modern farm machinery usually is spoken of as "labor-saving" farm machinery. Tillage tools for use with animals were developed first, thus relieving the early farmer of the task requiring the most in physical exertion. Later, harvesting machinery was developed and, after that, planting machinery. The present trend in farm machinery, however, is somewhat away from the labor-saving factor and is beginning to consider profit-making possibilities. In other words, present machines must answer the question, Does it do the work cheaper for the same quality, or does it produce a better quality at the same cost? As an example of this new method of approach we have potato pickers which are attached behind a digger. Men riding on these pickers remove stones, clods, and other foreign material, while a man riding on the rear of the machine aids in the sacking operation. Here, as in other types of new machines, the man is used in places where judgment is required, while the machine relieves him of transporting himself or the product and removes from him, as far as possible, all unnecessary effort.

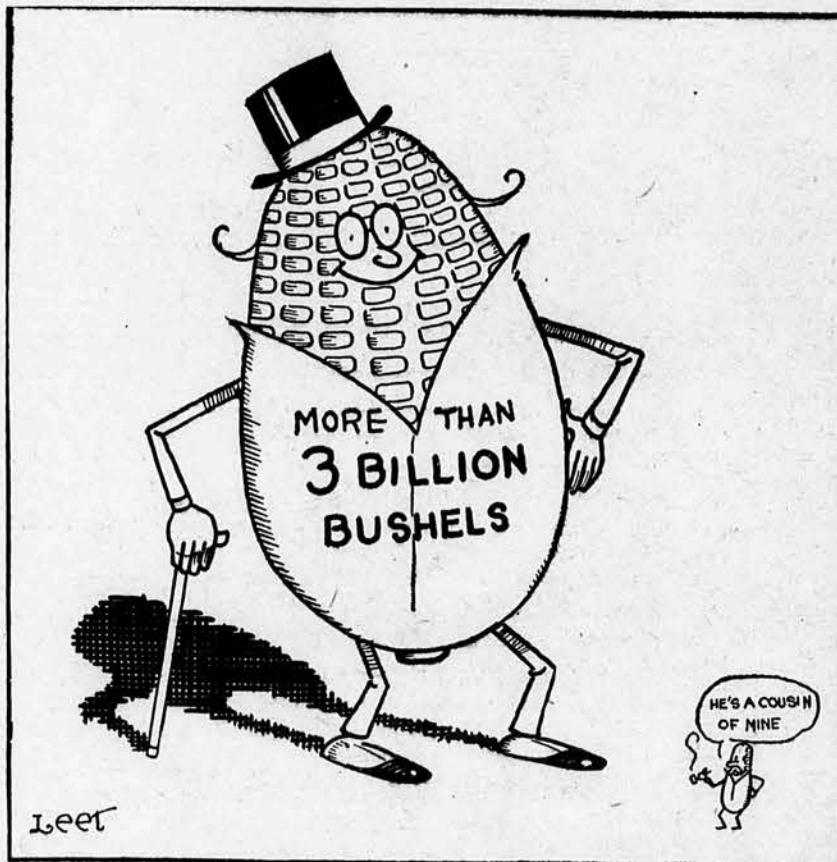
Farmers are today trying new methods as never before in the history of agriculture. This is largely due to the combined result of the educational work conducted so effectively by state and federal agricultural extension workers and a well-directed farm press. The continuous airing of the "farm problem" by politicians is tending also to make the farming industry realize that "something should be done," and it is quite evident that it will be largely up to the farmer to do it. The rapid increase in the use of the combined harvester east of the Rockies is an example of the present tendency to adopt new methods quickly.

Peoria, Ill. L. J. Fletcher.

Blowing It

"When old Richeigh died he left a request that his dust be scattered to the four winds."

"Well, his spendthrift son is attending to that all right."



It Appears Like a Fat Corn Year

lands here also will give profitable returns when fertilizer is used. About 100 pounds an acre is best when a 20 per cent superphosphate fertilizer is applied; if it is 16 per cent use 125 pounds. The material can be best applied by the use of a fertilizer drill at seeding time. The application will cost about \$1.50 an acre. It should give increased returns worth \$2.50 to \$5 an acre. If clover is to be seeded next spring it would be well to increase the phosphate application about 50 pounds an acre.

T. F. Yost.
Fort Scott, Kan.

Thru the Corn Fields

Waving fields of corn, rustling in the breeze, greet us on every hand. What is more magnificent, or more splendid appearing than a fine field of corn? I have always loved corn fields. They forever link me with the past, with days and years of early childhood upon the Kansas plains, and with early toils and struggles of pioneer parents, as they combated drouth, floods, insects and tornadoes. And then I think of the corn fields upon the virgin prairie land, for they did not always fail, but often stood as a promise of better days, of a time when the little shanty would become a com-

trades or professions the youth must serve some time as an apprentice, and often has difficulties in so doing; but not so with farm lads, for their trade has become a part of a practical education, and they need no apprenticeship.

Somehow I am grateful that I have had the heritage of a farm life, instead of the cities' din and roar, that I have known and loved the corn fields, with their promise of freedom from want.

The farmer and farmer lads of today are endeavoring to increase their yield by farming fewer acres, and using better seed, better methods of soil preparation and cultivation, and by co-operating with their county agents in all up-to-date methods.

Iola, Kan. A. M. Heistand.

Room at the Top

"There's always room at the top" is an axiom that has been shouted from the printed page, the lecture platform, the class room and almost from the very housetops to every young man and woman in the land. Nine times out of ten the "top" is pointed out as some glittering goal in industry. Agriculture as holding forth a future of potential possibilities is seldom thought



You can save enough on a smart dress

to buy a Hat or Shoes
at the J. C. Penney store
nearest you

YOU can measure actual savings on your clothes, in the most wonderful way! When you shop at a J. C. Penney store, just notice how *reasonably* things are priced. You quickly see that you save several dollars on a charming dress or coat. Enough to buy a new hat or lovely shoes!

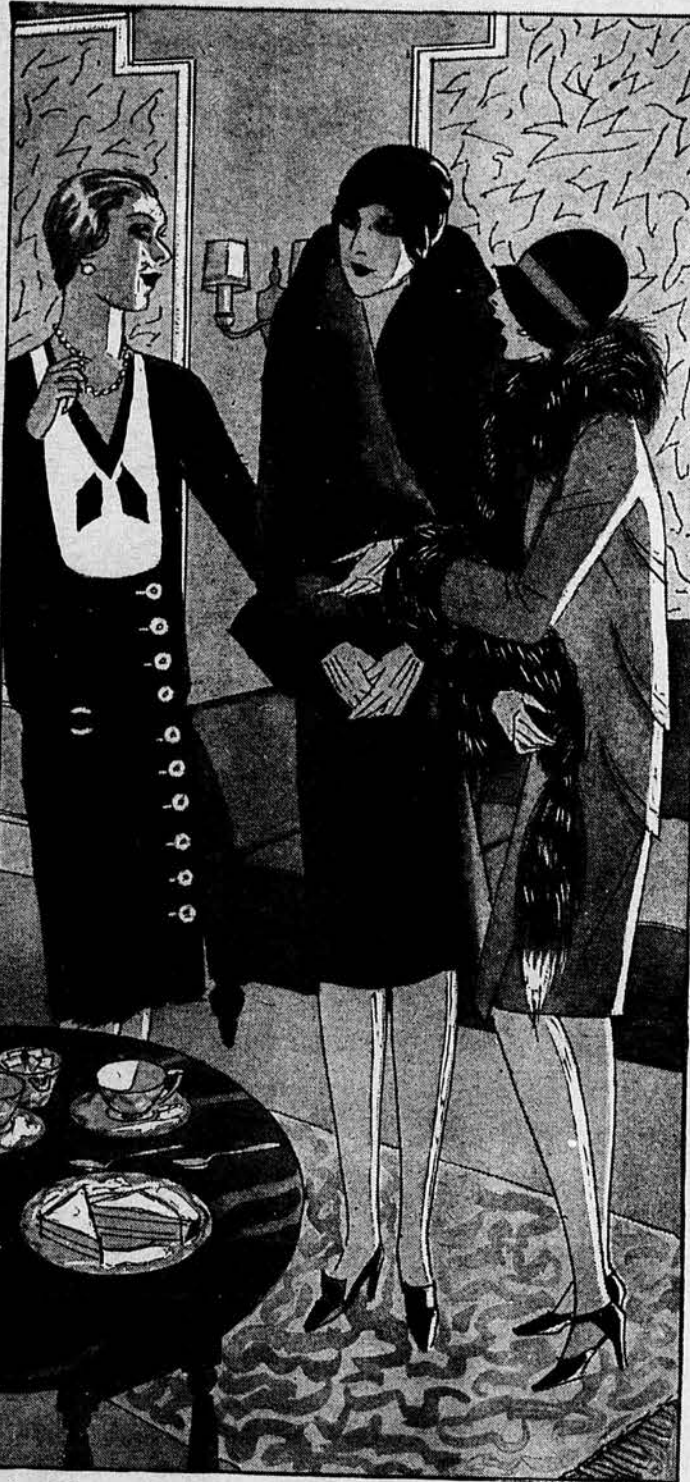
How can the J. C. Penney Company offer ever new, smart styles always at such peak values?

You will never find a "Sale" in a J. C. Penney Company store—but you will always find values. This business is founded on the principle of *always* giving you more for your dollar—nicer clothes, for instance, in better taste and in greater variety to choose from. The new Fall offerings illustrated on this page show, in a general way, the type of styles in J. C. Penney Company stores.

Women who shop at our stores tell us they can't do better in New York. More and more women are finding out that values are greater, styles newer in a J. C. Penney Company store. Their response to big values has caused our tremendous growth from one little store in Wyoming to the largest group of department stores in the world.

Our style experts are out from morning till night, finding out the newest things the great dress-makers are designing. They

learn what Paris is doing. They see what Fifth Avenue is wearing. And when they buy smart dresses, *chic coats*, for you, *naturally* the enormous purchasing power of our 1000 stores means they can place larger orders, obtain lower prices. These are the savings you see in the J. C. Penney Company store near you.



In such garments as these you get the utmost in style and quality at the J. C. Penney Company stores. The navy canton frock has vest and bound buttonholes of white crepe, hand finished neck and plaits stitched around the hips. Many pretty models at \$14.75.

Fine broadcloth, now so smart, is expertly cut and tailored

in these coats, lined with supple crepe satin. Soft French Beaver fashions the generous collar and gauntlet cuffs of the woman's coat (center). On the coat at right, silver opossum is used for cuffs and shawl collar, finished with animal tail. Clever seaming on back. A variety of styles at \$39.75.

The Golden Rule applied to business.

THE SECRET of this business's success is no secret. For generations the Golden Rule has been preached. I simply put it into practice. In 25 years my rude little shack in a prairie town in Wyoming has grown to a group of over 1000 department stores.

"There must be something in it," you say? Just the simple principle of doing unto others as you would have them do. This has led us to give a better article for the money and to take a smaller profit. Naturally, people brought us their trade. Of course, they did—and still do. As we grow bigger, we are able to give you greater values than ever. The same principle of giving more continues to cause us to grow, year after year.

(Signed)

J. C. Penney



(above)

Every detail contributes to the chic of the frocks you find at J. C. Penney Company stores. Notice, for example, embroidered arrowheads, self-covered button, matching collar and cuffs, and two-toned ties in this junior dress of canton crepe. Many pretty dresses like this, priced at \$14.75. Naturally, not all our stores carry every garment shown on this page. But any J. C. Penney Company store can show you values like these, in a wide variety of styles.



Travel coats must be well cut and expertly finished, but seldom are they then so moderately priced! A new wrinkle-proof, dust-proof fabric fashions this smart coat. Coats of this type, outstanding values, at \$24.75.

Smart lines, beautiful finishing and fine quality silks are amazingly priced in such dresses as the crepe satin (left), or the type represented by the canton crepe (right) with its lovely velvet appliqué and flattering ties—many similar styles at \$9.90.

There are J. C. Penney Company local department stores everywhere in the United States—one near you!

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Abilene | Fort Scott | Manhattan |
| Arkansas City | Fredonia | McPherson |
| Atchison | Great Bend | Newton |
| Baxter Springs | Herington | Ottawa |
| Beloit | Hutchinson | Parsons |
| Chanute | Independence | Pittsburg |
| Clay Center | Iola | Pratt |
| Coffeyville | Junction City | Salina |
| Columbus | Kansas City | Topeka |
| Concordia | Lawrence | Wellington |
| Eldorado | Leavenworth | Wichita |
| Emporia | Liberal | Winfield |

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, Inc.

Combined purchasing power of 1000 stores and economical operation in each store result in savings for you!

Everybody Enjoyed Fair

(Continued from Page 3)

for candied sweet potatoes, so now Speaker's Special Improved Big Stem Jerseys for candied sweet potatoes go on the market and bring a premium of 25 cents a bushel. Or, according to Mr. Graves, when other sweet potatoes were selling for \$1.75 a bushel, Speaker received \$2. "Mr. Speaker is exceedingly observing," Graves said. "He is a thoro plant student. Had he failed to study them it is likely he never would have discovered his new potato. He took the blue ribbon with them." Also Speaker Brothers placed first in a class of 29 Irish Cobbler exhibitors. J. E. Barber, Atchison county, was second on Cobblers.

W. J. Braun, Atchison county, took first place with his Early Ohio. "That is remarkable," Mr. Graves explained, "in view of the fact that this is rather a new project in the county. Folks didn't think the potatoes would do well." Bliss Triumphs were introduced in the show this year for the first time. This is one of the earliest varieties, according to Graves, and one of the three that do well in Kansas. Mr. Graves said he would like to see a small patch of them on a number of farms, since there is a market for this early potato—just a few to dig along until the Cobblers are ready.

Pay for Graders Now

One thing that seemed to appeal to producer and consumer strongly was the meat display, with W. C. Davis, head of the meat grading service for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in charge. Kansas was fortunate to have Mr. Davis out here this year. He should have been at no less than three other fairs the week he was in Topeka, but the fact remains that he chose Kansas.

This meat exhibit showed the various cuts of pork and lamb, and the three grades of beef—choice, good and medium. On July 1, this year, something happened to indicate the value of grading beef. At that time the Department of Agriculture decided the grading work either must be discontinued, or that it should be put on a fee basis. A charge should be made for the service. To a man the packers indicated that they wished to have the grading service continued, and that they were willing to pay the required 10 cents an hour for a grader's time. "Now some packers ship out earloads of Government-graded beef to their branch houses," Mr. Davis said, "and all packers ship some."

The display was sponsored by the Kansas Livestock Association, with the National Livestock and Meat Board, the Institute of American Meat Packers, the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Kansas Retail Butchers and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating.

'Tis a Good Sideline

At the Free Fair the idle rich—if Kansas mothers any of them—bump elbows with the lowly; strangers step on one another's toes without getting into trouble for the act; everybody has a good time. So nobody thought it odd to see the honey display neighboring with quantities of the most glittering jewelry—and for the most glittering low prices—that the "eyes of man ever beheld," or words to that effect. But there it was—a ton or more of strained honey, a thousand pounds in the combs with winged representatives from at least four apiaries under glass cover for close observation. It was just a hint that "here is one sideline that will pay on the farm."

The corn show was everything it should be in a great corn year. The sight of row after row of almost perfect ears got many a studied look, even from a lot of folks who didn't seem to be farmers. It was a fine display. The 10 ears that won grand championship sweepstakes over all in the show were owned by Henry Bunck of Everest. For the last four years this place regularly was taken by O. J. Olsen of Horton, and all thru those years, Mr. Bunck was offering some mighty strong competition. His "try, try again" attitude served him well this year.

Here is something more. Henry Bunck's grand champion ears were new corn. The final battle for highest

honors was between the 10 ears of old corn, owned by Henry Jacobsen of Horton, and the 10 ears of new corn exhibited by Mr. Bunck. The new crop got it, and that is doing fine, if we follow men who have grown corn in Kansas for 30 or 40 years. L. E. Willoughby, of the agricultural college, was superintendent of the corn show.

There were 300 corn entries in all. Aside from the prizes already mentioned, Ed. Boeding, Seneca, took first on single ear of old white; Henry Bunck, Everest, took first on single ear of old yellow and first on 10 ears of new yellow. H. E. Ferguson, Wakarusa, took first on single ear of old corn, other than white or yellow. G. C. Rice, Meriden, first on 10 ears of old white; H. B. Jacobsen, first on 10 ears of old yellow. It will be remembered that Mr. Jacobsen was the Kansas State Corn Champion for 1927 in a 5-acre contest. Fred Laptad, Lawrence, took first in 10 ears, old corn other than white or yellow, first in 10 ears new, and first in new ear of the same class. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, took

Robert McAtee, Hiawatha; H. B. Wilson, Quenemo; Schmidt Brothers, Junction City; R. A. Denver, Milford; Henry Jacobsen, Horton; H. H. Kirchner, Osage; Harry Pfeiffer, Hamlin; Gaylord Munson, Junction City; O. J. Olsen, Horton, and Lyman Denver, Milford. The yields ranged from 100.19 bushels to the high mark of 122.22 bushels.

The hay show was equally as good as last year, with a quality of bales for every farmer to work to. George Montgomery, of the college, was in charge, and he had nothing but praise for the quality of the exhibit. There were 17 entries, and samples of hay selected to show the different Federal grades. C. R. Milliken, Tecumseh, took first on three bales of prairie hay, while W. A. Herschell, Tecumseh, took the blue ribbon for the single bale. Mr. Herschell took all first prizes for alfalfa hay.

There was plenty of quality in the legume show worth pondering. These soil building crops were on display in the embryonic stage as well as in full foliage. E. B. Wells, soils specialist from the college, was in charge and always ready to tell of the benefits following rotation with legumes. Crops have been increased, livestock made more profitable, overhead costs cut

Fair visitor the importance of Kansas agriculture, there was information in black and white on placards all over agricultural hall, giving the results of crops and other farm products for last year. Those figures are worth reading again. Last year the Kansas wool clip was valued at \$600,760; wheat, \$130,294,960; beef cattle, \$73,394,355; Sudan grass crop, \$1,440,553; sheep, \$2,436,572; swine, \$22,412,493; grain sorghums, \$21,953,728; mules, \$13,691,267; ice cream manufactured, \$4,511,184; flax, \$324,706; Sweet clover, \$2,313,508; potatoes, \$5,196,825; sugar beets, \$271,104; prairie hay, \$5,999,322; horses, \$32,911,891; butter, \$25,662,382; dairy cattle, \$39,755,909; condensed milk, \$3,151,598; livestock, \$184,602,487; alfalfa, \$24,835,769; millet, \$610,932; oats, \$15,336,385; rye, \$613,936, and timothy, \$1,112,368. And prospects for the future are better than ever before. Surely with the sturdy foundation for crops, as represented by the exhibits in agricultural hall, Kansas farm incomes and resources must push onward and upward.

A Real Machinery Show

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

The machinery show was a pippin. There was more new machinery shown this year than ever before, and there were more new exhibitors, too.

One new and very interesting exhibit was the new Plow Combine manufactured by the General Implement Co. This machine is a two or a three bottom plow with the tips of the moldboards cut off and a rotary cutter suspended perpendicularly down behind each plow. The cutters revolve by means of a power take-off from the tractor, and they cut and chop the furrow slice as it leaves the plow moldboard and prepare a seedbed as the plowing is done. It is a once-over tillage machine that prepares a seedbed from soup to nuts.

Another new machine this year was the Gleaco hammer type feed mill made by the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., makers of Baldwin and Gleaner combine harvesters. This machine, running entirely on ball and roller bearings and made entirely of steel is designed for heavy duty grinding.

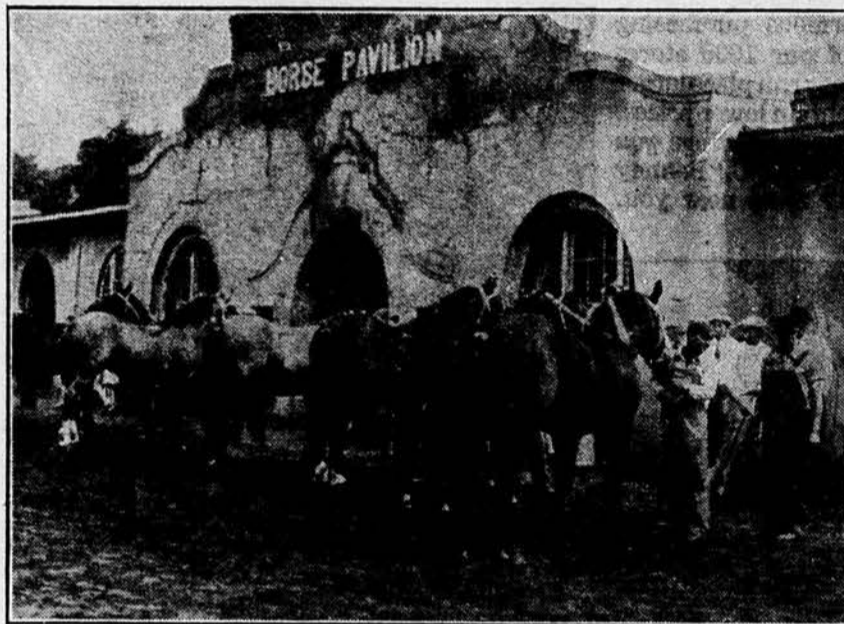
The new John Deere general purpose tractor was another new face at this year's table. It certainly is a compact little machine and will do any sort of a job around the farm.

The New Idea two-row corn picker was another new one for Kansas. This machine is made by the New Idea Spreader Co., and picks two rows of corn at a time. It should certainly find plenty to do in Kansas this year, with our corn in such fine condition and with such an abundance of it to be harvested.

The new Advance-Rumely Do-All farm tractor, which will plow or cultivate or do any kind of a belt job on the farm, was still another new comer, and a most welcome one, too, if one could judge by the reception given it by the crowds.

Then there were some new combinations of exhibits shown this year which were certainly of interest to anyone at all familiar with the farm machinery business.

Two old friends of former years, The Massey-Harris Harvester Co., and the



Nothing in This Year's Livestock Show at the Free Fair Drew More Genuine Applause Than the 87 Head of Draft Horses. Here is a Fine Class Lined Up for the Judges to Place and for a Big Crowd of Bystanders to Admire. Kansas Horsemen Just About Made Up the Entire Show

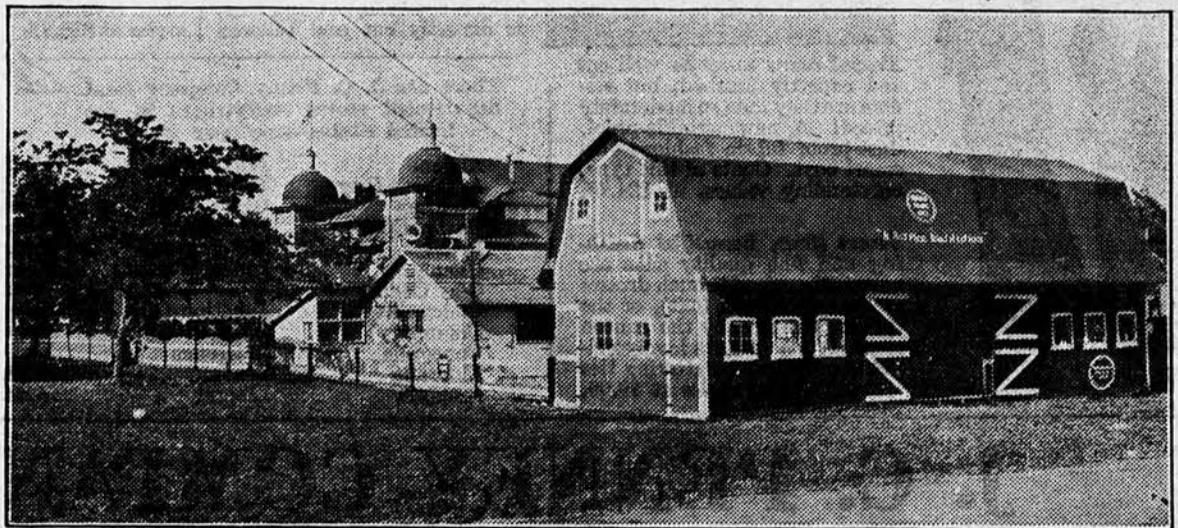
first in single ear of new white and first in 10 ears of new white. O. J. Olsen, Horton, took first in single ear of new yellow.

An incentive was provided for the corn-growing Kansas farmers to produce big yields by the publicity given to the men who have produced 100 bushels or more to the acre. There were two in 1926: Roy McClellan of Troy, and V. P. Rush of Severance. In 1927 the number increased to 19. They were S. E. Fellers, Hiawatha; Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa; Russell Forbes, Wathena; J. H. Booth, Fairview; J. R. Moyer, Hiawatha; Ray Babb, Wakefield; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; H. E. Olsen, Lyndon; V. P. Rush, Severance;

and bank accounts have been a little higher due to the services of legumes.

Small grains were far from neglected, and best of all, every sample was clean and ready for the closest inspection. Fred Laptad, Lawrence, took first on hard and soft winter wheat; Henry Bunck, Everest, first on oats; Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, first on rye; Hugh Campbell, Ottawa, first on barley and sweepstakes on oats; C. J. Herschell, Richland, first on kafir; H. C. Gutridge, Waverly, first on milo; L. G. McGee, Lawrence, first on millet, and G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, first on cane.

If these exhibits were not sufficient to impress on the minds of every Free



Here is a Glimpse of the Missouri Pacific Model Farm, Which Was One of the Very Popular Exhibits at the Free Fair. This Included a Model Barn, an Up-to-the-Minute Laying House, and a Brooder, Complete in Every Respect, Which Was Given Away to a Lucky Farmer at the Close of the Fair. Some High-Producing Cows Also Attracted Much Attention

former J. I. Case Plow Works Co., have joined forces and merged under the name of the Massey-Harris Co. They showed their combined lines at the fair this year for the first time. They now have a complete line of farm machinery, harvesting, haying and tillage machinery, and the Wallis tractor to pull it all.

Then over on the other side of the grounds we found two other old friends who have recently joined forces: The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. and the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co. In this instance, the Case people simply bought out the latter concern, and the combination is called J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. In fact, more recently the Case Threshing Machine Co. secured the exclusive right to the name of Case, so there will be no more possible mix-ups or mistakes in identity.

The Case display included many of the Case and Grand Detour lines, such as Case combines and tractors and threshers and Grand Detour plows and implements, and in addition, a number of the well known Osborne line of implements formerly made by Emerson-Brantingham. The folks flocked around the Case tent and showed much interest in what was going on. One rather different and good exhibit was the new Case thresher, fully equipped with ball and roller bearings. To demonstrate how easily this machine runs, all belts on both sides were made of nothing more than a single thickness of paper tape, and the machine hummed right along with even such fragile transmission material. Certainly this is a tribute to anti-friction bearings.

Another rather astonishing display was that of the John Deere farm tractor standing up on four glass beer bottles and chugging away at regulation speed, turning all four wheels meanwhile. These displays certainly drew the crowds.

There were dozens of other exhibits that were excellent. The Hart-Parr tractors, which are doing a lot toward actual "farm relief," were very much in evidence this year. The Nichols & Shepard tractors and combines were on the job, as were the Cletrac tractors, the Caterpillar, Twin-City, Monarch, Allis-Chalmers, International McCormick-Deering farm tractors and the newer International Farm-All tractors. These last two were just a small portion of the big International Harvester Co. display that is always a show in itself along machinery row.

Then there were Avery threshers, JayBee Humdinger feed mills, Federal motor trucks, Delco-Light plants that bring electricity to so many farm homes; Blue Streak feed grinders, Dempster pumps and Annu-Oiled windmills; road graders and maintainers; concrete silos of several types and designs, portable hog houses and other farm structures; silage cutters of several makes and types; the famous Letz Dixie feed grinders which were shown as a part of the big John Deere exhibit and dozens of other pieces of machinery and farm equipment which lack of space prevents mentioning but which were of great interest to all of the farm folks who visited the fair.

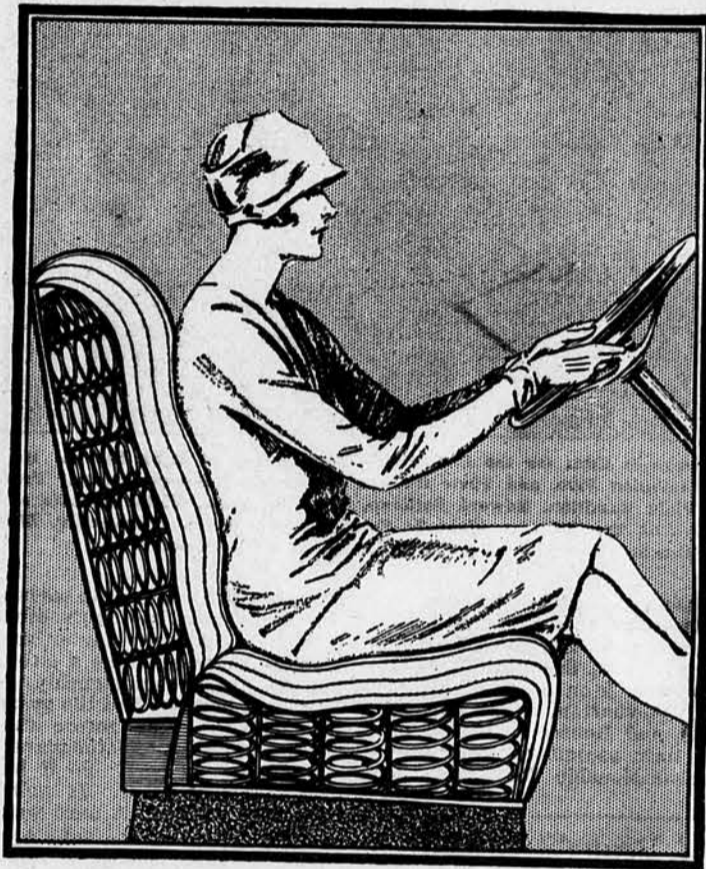
It was a peach of a fair this year, and the machinery show did credit to just that kind of a fair. There was not enough room on the section set aside for machinery for all of the displays. Several of the exhibits had to move across the road at the west side of the lot, but that didn't make any difference to the crowd. They gave all of the exhibits some patronage, and everyone seemed pretty well pleased. Farm folks were at Topeka looking over the new equipment, and many dealers from all over the state were on the grounds placing orders for machinery to sell to their customers. Business was good all the way around.

Other exhibitors whose displays attracted good crowds were: The Challenge Co., Des Moines Silo and Manufacturing Co., Interlocking Stave Cement Silo Co., The Concrete Products Co., Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Birdsell Manufacturing Co. and The Sandwich Sheller Co.

They Stress Health Work

The Congress of Parents and Teachers had something really worthwhile at both of their meetings in People's Pavilion. Mrs. W. O. Hamilton, the first vice president of the congress, presided. She said that growth of this parent-teacher work now must be made

Cushions which fit your form- and which make Fisher Bodies far more comfortable



THE cushions and the backs of seats in Fisher Bodies are designed to fit the forms of the passengers and

the driver. That is one reason why you can ride all day long in a Fisher Body in unusual comfort and be fresh in mind and body at the journey's end. The cushions are deep and carefully padded; while the wire of which the 50 or more springs in each cushion are made, is of precisely the right gauge to assure utmost comfort with great ability to stand up. Fisher, in fact, leaves nothing undone to make a car body so comfortable that riding is not merely transportation, but genuine pleasure, as well.

Body by



FISHER

mostly in rural districts, since the towns and cities are very well organized. The organization is stressing health. An especially fitting feature of the program was the appearance of a dozen or more little folks from Gage Park school, of Topeka on the stage in sun suits. All summer these bright little specimens of health have played out of doors in their abbreviated garments, getting full benefit of "Dr. Sun." Not a sick youngster in the bunch this summer. And they start their fall term of school in the best of health, and with the best possible prospects.

Mrs. John McNary, state president of the congress, was the main speaker of the second P. T. A. meeting.

Brown Had Best Group

There always is keen competition in the 4-H clubs for the champion county group of baby beef. County Agent W. H. Atzenweller, of Brown county, therefore, was justified in his broad smile after the judging took place. He has done some good work with his club members, and all of them have a right to be proud of their achievement. The five young baby beef experts were Viola Hamilton, Horton, who took

Shorthorns and Herefords well divided as to numbers. The top price was 19 1/4 cents a pound, with three animals hitting the high mark, two Herefords owned by Wayne Prichard, Dunlap, and Mary Langvardt, Dwight; and a Shorthorn owned by Richard Lindgren, Dwight. Most of the beeves were sold to Kansas City and Topeka packing companies. J. J. Moxley, of the college, and in charge, said he considered it a good, consistent sale.

Ljungdahls Came Back

The Ljungdahl family, of Manhattan, staged a come-back this year in the baby beef exhibit. It was a fine part of the livestock section. J. J. Moxley, of the college, the superintendent, said there were 65 Herefords, 45 Angus and 55 Shorthorns in the 4-H baby beef show. There were a lot of familiar faces in this group besides the Ljungdahls. These young folks have been coming back year after year to the Free Fair, with much improved livestock.

Lester Ljungdahl showed the senior and grand champion over all baby beef. "Not for sale here," Lester answered to the appropriate question.



Competition Always Is Keen for the Champion County Group of Baby Beeves. Here We Have the Champion Five, and Their Owners, Representing Brown County. From Left to Right, Viola Hamilton, Edward Sullivan, Keith Schwartz, Victor Scheutz and Robert Schwarz. At the Extreme Right Is County Agent W. H. Atzenweller, Who Coached These Young Folks to Success in Their Project

second and reserve champion on her Hereford; Edward Sullivan, Mercier, who won a first on his Hereford, and a championship; Keith Schwartz, Everest, who took fourth on Angus; Victor Schwartz, Powhattan, who won sixth on Angus, and Robert Schwartz, Everest, who took second on Angus and reserve championship for Angus steer.

Baby Beef Brought \$19.25

The annual baby beef sale at the Free Fair always draws a large crowd. One thing different this year was the fact that the grand champion was not brought in for bids. Lester Ljungdahl, of Manhattan, the owner decided to take his Angus prize on for competition in other shows.

But the bidding was good. There were 98 head in the sale with Angus,

"I'm going on a little farther to see how my baby beef shows up with other competition." Last year Lester had the champion Angus and was a strong contender for grand championship. In 1926, Warren, a brother, had the grand champion, and the year before that another brother, Phillip, took the highest honors over all baby beef. So it has been quite a family affair. It makes us wonder who will get it next year.

Sweepstake honors in the baby beef contest went to Fay Ljungdahl, junior champion, Angus; A. V. Dagg, Auburn, reserve junior champion on his Shorthorn; Lester Ljungdahl, senior champion, Angus; Harold Cooper, Carbondale, reserve senior champion, Shorthorn, and reserve grand champion on his Shorthorn.

Frank Ross, Allen county, took first on Holstein heifer; David Nicholas, Allen county, first on Holstein year-



Lester Ljungdahl, Manhattan, With His Angus That Won Senior and Grand Championship Baby Beef Honors at the Free Fair. Lester Didn't Put His Prize in the Annual Fair Baby Beef Sale, Preferring to Go on to Meet Other Competition

Something worth knowing



THE FAMOUS GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, high quality Goodyears



There is one best way to get full value and satisfaction for every dollar you spend for tires.

That is to buy from the Goodyear Dealer in your own home town.

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He recommends the right size and type of tire for your particular car—the tire that will give you the most economical service.

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Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber



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ling heifer; Willard Marshall, Allen county, first on 2-year-old Holstein; Frank Ross took the championship and David Nicholas, the reserve champion-ship.

Don Jansen, Ottawa county, was first on Jersey heifer calf; Don Wheelock, Clay county, first on Jersey yearling heifer.

In the Guernsey division, Florence Melchart, Ottawa county, took first on heifer calf; Robert Brainerd, Allen county, first on yearling heifer.

Told of London Dairy Meet

Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the agricultural college, was most of the dairy day program at the Free Fair. The program was his by virtue of the interesting things he had to say.

You likely will recall that he was one of the 30 delegates, appointed by President Coolidge, to represent the United States at the International Dairy Congress at London, England. An enthusiastic audience gathered to hear his word picture of what dairy-minded folks across the water are doing.

Mr. Fitch visited the original homes of breeds of cattle now common to the United States, including the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; North France; the home of the Shorthorn in North England and Scotland; home of the Ayrshires in Scotland, and he also attended the Royal Livestock Exposition at Nottingham, England, which corresponds to our International in Chicago. Over there, the royal family always attends the exposition, and apparently takes a great deal of interest in the livestock.

Description of the inspection of the dairy farms and plants in Holland was interesting. It seems that Holland supplies the London market. "We are ahead of European countries in a good many things," Mr. Fitch said, "but we can learn a good deal from them just the same." However, our Kansas representative to the London congress isn't the least bit pessimistic over conditions as they are over here. He said that anyone who couldn't stand this country should go to Europe and try it there for a while. He predicts an eager and an early return "back home."

An executive meeting of the Kansas Dairy Congress was held in which the old officers were re-elected. I. D. Graham, Topeka, is president; Ira Romig, Topeka, vice-president, and Harry T. Morrison, Topeka, is secretary-treasurer. At this session the idea of holding a winter meeting was discussed. That would mean having the dairy folks meet at the same time the board of agriculture has its big get-together. Final decision cannot be reached on this until a conference has been held with the executives of the board of agriculture.

Pay 327 Per Cent More

Three cows in the cow testing demonstration, put on for Free Fair folks by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, produced more milk and brought in more profit last year than 18 cows—these three cows included—in 1924-25. This clinched the "better care, better feeding" idea into a permanent place in the Kansas dairy industry, if it already hadn't been done before.

J. W. Linn, of the agricultural college, was in charge, and he and any others responsible for the exhibit are to be congratulated. The three high-producing Holsteins were from the Strong-Trumbo herd of Washington county. Last year, Oak, a good-type animal, produced 10,222 pounds of milk, 372 pounds of fat with a feed cost of \$80.45, and returned \$103.75 more than the cost of her feed. Brush, another of the trio, produced 11,727 pounds of milk and returned \$115.50 more than her feed cost. Joke produced 12,343 pounds of milk and returned \$147.35 more than feed costs.

Most of the Strong-Trumbo herd came from Wisconsin and had real quality. But they didn't do so well when they came to Washington county. The trouble was lack of feed. Those animals were the right kind, however, and they did their best to produce, and as a result fell off in flesh. Then Frank S. Trumbo took charge of the herd. He had the job of getting the milkers back into condition first of all. When that was accomplished the production started to increase, and you have read the records of last year

for the three best cows. As compared with the milk produced by these three cows in 1927, the owners simply paid \$60.75 for the privilege of milking 15 additional cows back in 1924. Feed and care made the difference. Now a herd sire has been selected that will make another generation of heifers better than their mothers. "Farmers should breed good heifers like this one for replacements," Mr. Linn said. The one he pointed out produced 1,000 pounds more milk as a 2-year-old, than her dam did as a mature cow.

Looking over the record of the Strong-Trumbo herd is an inspiration. It shows how the production went up and how the feed cost for each pound of fat went from 38 cents down to 26 cents. "Growing alfalfa, using the 4-2-1 college grain ration, plus regularity, kindness and a constant water supply, has increased our production 197 per cent and our dairy profit 327 per cent," Mr. Trumbo explained.

There always were interested visitors at the dairy demonstration. D. D. Smith, Concordia, who has been a Holstein booster for 20 years, owning as many as 27 purebreds at one time, ex-

claimed, "That's a wonderful demonstration; the best I ever saw." He isn't in active dairy work just now, but farms out his cows to neighbors for half the cream and half the increase.

Need Room for Livestock

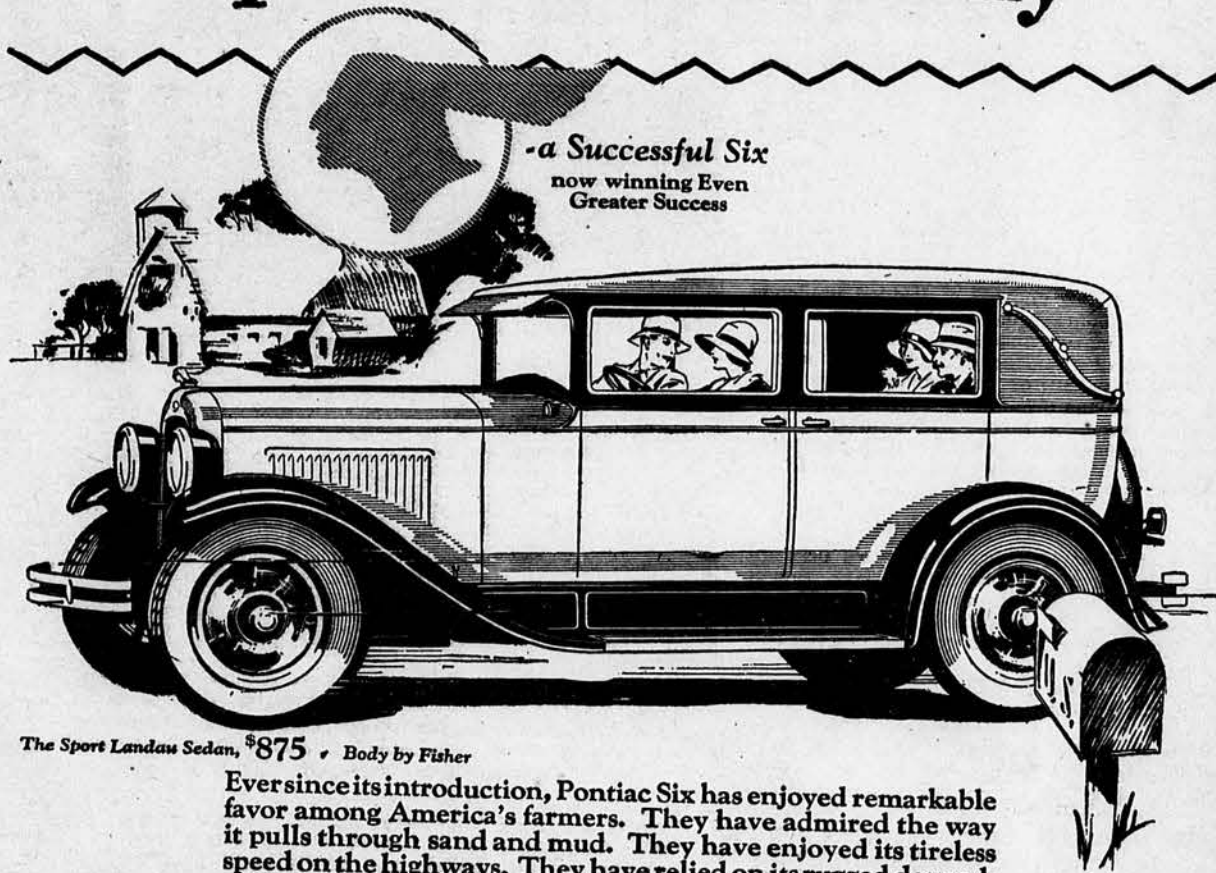
Nothing was lacking in the Free Fair livestock show except room. Every possible bit of parking space for the best cattle, hogs, horses and sheep in the world was packed to capacity, and the overflow was housed in tents. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, removed his hat, reached for his handkerchief and mopped the perspiration from his friendly countenance as he started to make the rounds of the livestock barns again. This time he had Mrs. Mohler with him. "It's the greatest show in history," he said. "I've been thru the entire livestock show several times. The quality is great and obviously there are more entries in every department. This is the reaction we can expect from better times."

There were 352 head of dairy cattle, shown by 40 exhibitors. Without a doubt this was one of the best dairy shows ever staged in Kansas. Competition was keen, but the judges seemed to make just about the right decisions for every class. Or else it indicates that the general show crowd is learning more about judging.

The Holsteins took the high place for numbers, with 149 head. Ralph Button, Topeka, president of the state Holstein association, could see considerable more interest generally in dairying, and he was looking for signs of growing interest in Holsteins in particular. Evidently he found it. "There likely will be more Holstein money in the show next year," he said. "The Northeast Kansas Association put in more prize money this year for members of that particular association, and results were so favorable that the whole state association will work along the same line for another year."

Standing second in numbers, with 121 head, the Jersey layout was a sight worth remembering. Men who have (Continued on Page 22)

Winning new favor on the farm with new power, speed and economy



-a Successful Six
now winning Even
Greater Success

The Sport Landau Sedan, \$875 • Body by Fisher

Eversince its introduction, Pontiac Six has enjoyed remarkable favor among America's farmers. They have admired the way it pulls through sand and mud. They have enjoyed its tireless speed on the highways. They have relied on its rugged dependability in all weathers and all seasons. And they have appreciated its strict economy on trips of any length.

And now today's Pontiac soars to infinitely greater heights of farm popularity because today's Pontiac offers greater power, greater speed and greater economy than ever before.

A thrifty new carburetor—improved manifold—a newly designed distributor system... these advancements add ten per cent more power to an already powerful motor. They raise top speed to new heights that bring farm and city many minutes closer. They glean added mileage from every tank of gasoline. And in addition, larger tires on smarter, smaller, heavy-spoked wheels, further enhance the vivid beauty of Pontiac's low, graceful Fisher body-line.

Emphatically today's Pontiac, with prices as low as \$745, offers the farmer a new and startling measure of six-cylinder value. See and drive it on your next trip into town.

2-Door Sedan, \$745; Coupe, \$745; Sport Roadster, \$745; Phaeton, \$775; Cabriolet, \$795; 4-Door Sedan, \$825. Oakland All-American Six, \$1045 to \$1265. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

PONTIAC SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Women Have Well Rounded Program

Increased Size of Exhibits Speaks of Growing Interest in Homemaking

By Florence G. Wells

IT WAS a proud fair—the free fair which held the center of the stage in Kansas last week. From the prancing king of the stables with arched neck and fluttering ribbons and the parents of the grand prize baby to the lowliest comer who for the first time felt a thrill of exultation at being a Kansan, every entry represented some one's pride in pedigree, possession or accomplishment. Witness the crowd who took the fitter families examination, the section of antiques that would delight the eye of any collector and most impressive of all the countless entries from sewing baskets, ovens, paint brushes, dye pots and gardens.

Pedigreeing human stock is an idea only a few years old but this year it was necessary to turn many families away because there was not time for all examinations. This work is being supervised by Dr. Florence Sherbon of Kansas University. Aside from the awarding of medals to the families and individuals ranking highest, each family was entered on a four year record sheet which after the examinations have been taken for four consecutive years, will furnish statistics for research on the relation of health habits to disease, as well as eugenics and heredity statistics.

Babbs Take Third Examination

Among the most enthusiastic of the parents who brought their families in for an examination were Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Babb of Emmett, the trophy farm family of 1926. This is the third year that the Babbs have come in for examinations. "I am not only interested in the standing of my children but am beginning to plan for better grandchildren," said Mrs. Babb, whose youngest son is 6 months old. "More than just letting us know where we stand physically and mentally the children have become so much interested in their standing thru their contact with the Fitter Families work, that it is much easier to interest them in forming proper health habits."

Even tho the Fitter Families building has been enlarged and the staff increased, the place was crowded thruout the week.

The canned fruit displays were especially fine and larger than usual for Kansas weather was kindly toward gardens this summer, and Kansas women were interested in storing away the summer's vitamins against winter's ills. Culinary exhibits also showed a decided tendency to return to home bread making. "We have never had a better display of bread, biscuits and cake," said Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, who has been superintendent of that department since the Free Fair was organized. Another interesting exhibit was the three entries in the class of more than 50 home grown herbs. First prize on these entries was awarded to Mrs. L. E. Decrow, of Shawnee county.

Mrs. Eudaley Best Cook

The distinction of being the state's best all round cook must be awarded to Mrs. Susan Eudaley of Shawnee county, who won 50 ribbons, most of them blue, from 68 entries. She had entries in practically every class in the culinary department.

Added attractions in the culinary department were the demonstrations given by nutrition experts each day. One of the most interesting was that given by Mrs. C. E. Auel of Manhattan, on deep fat frying. Mrs. Auel demonstrated the deep fat method as the most satisfactory way of making French toast.

In the needle arts department, quilts and rugs again were most in evidence with cushions close third. One very new thing in hooked rugs was a brilliant parrot design on a black background. The rug had been clipped and brushed to give it an Angora wool effect.

The most unusual pillow was made of pink checked gingham fagoted in black by catching diagonal corners of the white check together.

A Better Homes Message

"Home need never be shabby if one has imagination, willing hands and a paint brush," is the message from the better homes department, supervised by Ruth Witwer Hunsecker. Three attractive rooms furnished from the discarded furniture usually found in an attic, delivered the message.

Complete furnishings for the living room had cost \$49.80. One of its chief charms was an old sofa, resurrected from the attic and dressed up in a green slip cover. This room was decorated by Mrs. Arch Shirley of Topeka.

Mrs. Marie Krigline Shirley decorated the bedroom which won second place. The bed, a wooden affair resurrected from some attic, was made charming in black paint with the original decorations accented in rose. A rose bed spread and reed bottomed chair carried out that color scheme, while the dark of the bed was repeated in a chest at the foot of the bed, and a table. Furnishing this room had cost \$28.07.

For anyone seeking new ideas on homemaking, the farm bureau women's club booths were just about the most practical exhibits to study. The

Johnson county booth demonstrated an ideal clothes closet. The equipment consisted of a rack for hangers, another rack attached low enough for the children to reach conveniently, a hat rack and shoe rack on the door, plenty of hangers and covers for clothing not in constant use.

Douglas county demonstrated the proper height for working surfaces. "Your work table should be high enough to lay the palms of your hands down upon it flat without bending your back," was the explanation of one poster. "If it's too high cut the legs off," another advised. Hollow blocks of wood and glass telephone insulators were materials suggested for raising a table that is too low. This booth received first prize.

The 4-H Club Activities

Wyandotte county demonstrated a house built of iron such as we should have in our bodies. This house was stuccoed with rolled oats, with a walk of beets bordered with carrots and a raisin flower box.

Anyone having pre-formed ideas as to what the younger generation is coming to, may have had them changed after visiting the 4-H club building where the work of the 5,000 Kansas boys and girls was exhibited. New lockers made it possible for the girls to exhibit their clothing accomplishments without damage to them.

The Shawnee county health club put up the blue ribbon booth. Using their prize canned fruits and vegetables pyramided on a desk, they built up the idea of proper eating as health insurance, the policy or pledge signed by a club member. This booth received first prize.

While women are busy invading the field of

leads one of the largest clubs in the state. At the encampment she had charge of the table service. Outstanding members honored were Mary Kline, Atchison county, who acted as mayor of the encampment and Frank Stoffer of Mitchell county.

Each year the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City offers a special prize of \$20 to the clubs excelling in canning and clothing, and to the club having the best poultry exhibit. This year the poultry prize was awarded to Shawnee county. The canning prize went to Bourbon county and the clothing prize to Sherman county.

The baking prize offered by the Yeast Foam Company was awarded to the Rinker Club of Lyon county. Montgomery county won first in the Kerr canning prize with the Stockdale Club of Riley county and the Kaured Club of Cheyenne county placing second and third.

First place on the Ball Bros. canning booth award went to Shawnee county on their booth which also won first on 4-H club booths, second place went to Douglas county.

Better Homes Exhibit

"The two Better Homes exhibits which won first places were both planned by farm women whose only artistic training is in their soul," said Mrs. Hunsecker in discussing the better homes exhibits in her speech at the woman's day program at the people's pavilion, Friday afternoon. "Of course some time is needed to make a home lovely with one's own hands," she continued but not so much as you would think. Three months ago Mrs. Art Shirley had everything ready to decorate her booth, then her home burned and she had to start all over again, so this booth which was placed first represents three months' spare time work of a busy farm woman during the busy season."

Would you have suspected that your new felt and your old one, too, more than likely once galloped over the meadow on the back of a jack rabbit? The Kansas State Agricultural College let that little secret out with their poster, "Sell Rabbit Pelts to Pay Taxes," which showed the stages of a hat from the time the pelt is taken off the rabbit and put on a stretcher until the hat is completed.

The Baby Show Winners

The baby show shared in the increase in enthusiasm that was evident all over the fair grounds thruout the week, and out of the 161 babies examined, John Albert Roose, 12½ months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roose of Topeka, was chosen the state's most perfect baby and was presented with the silver trophy cup offered by the State Journal.

First place in the division for girls 12 to 24 months old was won by Barbara Mae Johnson, whose father, Charles Johnson, is superintendent of supplies for The Capper Publications. Nancy Ann Neiswender, the grand prize baby of last year, placed second in the class of girls 12 to 24 months old. Mrs. Neiswender is a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer.

When Appearances Deceive

THIS recipe for Finnish Tea Cake came to me with a very queer recommendation. "When you mix the batter," they told me, "it looks as if something has been left out. In the oven it does not seem promising. When you take it out it is hard and brittle, and coarse-grained, with many large holes in it, but when you taste it—the flavor is glorious!"

Here is the recipe:

Finnish Tea Cake

¾ cup butter	¾ cup candied orange peel
4 eggs	¾ cup raisins
½ cup citron	8 blanched almonds
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind	¼ cup fine dry bread crumbs
1½ cups flour	
½ cup sugar	

Plump, drain and cool raisins. Slice orange peel and citron, and chop almonds very fine. Melt butter and when cool cream with the sugar. Add egg yolks, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each. Combine with raisins, citron, orange peel, lemon rind, almonds and flour. Beat well, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Grease a mold and sprinkle with dry, fine bread crumbs. Pour in batter and bake 1½ hours in a slow oven (250-275 degrees Fahrenheit.) Remove from tin while warm. Slice very thin. Keep cake covered to prevent drying.

Doughnuts

2 eggs	1 cup milk
½ teaspoon soda	3 tablespoons melted lard
1½ cups sugar	4 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg	1 teaspoon ginger

Beat eggs. Mix milk, sugar, flour, and add to eggs. Add lard. Fry in deep fat. The ginger and also stiffness of the dough keeps them from soaking up grease.



Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Superintendeht of the Culinary Department at the Kansas Free Fair, and Miss May Miles, Specialist in Home Management, Kansas State Agricultural College. Who Placed the Ribbons in the Culinary Department. Two of Kansas' Best Cakes Are Being Presented

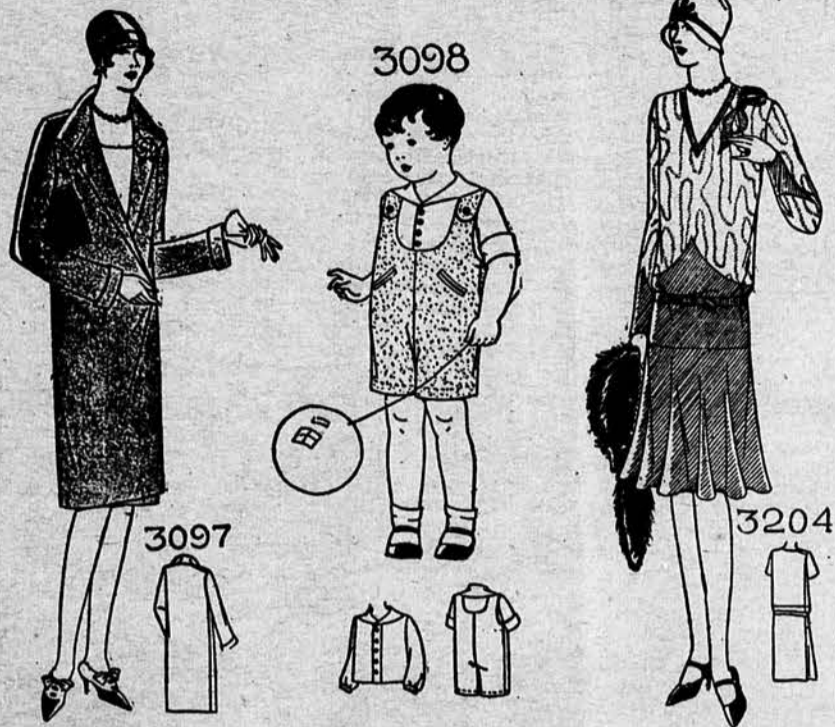
men's activities, their lesser halves are not sitting with idle hands. Take a peek at the child's dress in rose percale cleverly and neatly made by Max Pratt, a 13 year old Wakarusa boy. This dress won fourth place in its class.

When the sewing club was organized Max who is 13 years old could see no reason for sewing clubs being exclusive to girls, so he became a member. Having completed his first year's work, Max can boast the accomplishment of being able to use a thimble and has several well made articles of clothing. "Is he a sissy?" Miss Lois Holderbaum, county home demonstration agent repeated the question, "I should say not. Max is a real live wire."

When Maurine Knouse of Lyons county, joined the room improvement club and started to fix up her room, the only rocking chair she could find was a reed bottomed chair that was in the antique class for age but not appearance. By watching remnant counters she bought a piece of cretonne very reasonably and upholstered the back and seat. Before doing the upholstering she painted the woodwork a cream white to match her table. These two pieces of furniture formed the center of interest around which she furnished her room. They were also used in her room improvement booth.

Enrolled at the encampment at Sheldon memorial community center 125 4-H club boys and girls probably were the most vitally interested visitors at the fair. At the encampment banquet the Sheldon medal for leadership was awarded Mary Helmer of Lyon county. Altho Miss Helmer is no older than the average class of 4-H club members she

Fashion's Winter Mood



3097—The straightline coat is going to hold full swing this fall. This model is most delightful for altho plain its every line shows chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

3098—There is always a need for clever little suits for the young lad who is attending school for the first time. The little jumper outfit pictured above gives a good suggestion. Pockets set in the side are on a slant with the suit so that sonny's school necessities

can be kept in. Underblouse is of contrasting color. Suit buttons on shoulders. Designed in sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

3204—A really pleasing dress for the young matron featuring several new fall styles—the two-color combination, the swathed waistline, two pieced skirt, circular front, pointed applied cuffs, and bound neckline with material bow on the shoulder. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

When Adventure Begins

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

AS BOYS and girls approach their teens there are many books which are of interest to both of them. Girls often enjoy the adventure stories that delight their brothers, and boys, altho they may hate to admit it, don't really mind if sometimes there is a girl in the book they draw out of the library.

One book that combines adventure with the story of an Indian family is about an Irish orphan boy, Dick Martin, who came to America with a sheepherder in the early days. A lucky sixpence, a wish on a new moon, and a sincere friendship with an Indian boy and girl all give interest to the story. It is called "The New Moon" and was written by Cornelia Meigs.

"The Adventures of Billy Topsail," by Norman Duncan, is a different style of book. It is made up of a number of very real stories about a fisherman's son, Billy Topsail, who lived in a fishing village on the coast of Labrador. Billy owned his own boat and his own dog and often went out fishing on the sea, either alone or with his father, or with his chum, Bobby Lot. Their adventures were not imaginary but real and dangerous.

"The American Twins of 1812," by Lucy Fitch Perkins, is about an imaginary boy and girl, Jon and Phoebe, but according to the story, they lived in the time of the War of 1812. Their parents were dead, so Phoebe went to live with a Quaker family and Jon was bound out to a farmer. There Jon had to work so hard and such long hours, and he was so tired and lonesome that he decided to run away to sea. He became a ship's boy and what happened to him then you will have to read the book to find out.

"The Prince and the Pauper" is one of Mark Twain's very best stories for young people. It is based upon a legend in English history that once upon a time a prince and a pauper accidentally changed places. In Mark Twain's story Tom Canty, a London beggar boy of centuries ago, got into the palace and found himself alone with the prince. They were so much alike that for fun they changed clothes. Just then someone came in, and what they had started in fun became real.

And because I have let the boys get the best of it in numbers at least, I'll make the last book today appeal especially to the 12-year-old girl. It is a book of poems, "Shoes of the Wind," written by a little girl, Hilda Conkling, and published when she was 12 years old. They aren't rhymed, but they are full of quaint fancies that a girl will understand. Here is one:

BLUEBELL RING

Bluebells all in one
Like a piece of sky,
Nodding to the faint air
With still faces,
Sifting a little,
Holding their breath for wonder,
But all the time friendly
To anyone who passes.

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.

Experience Teaches About Tan

I did not know that late autumn sunshine would tan one, so I left off wearing my hat about a week ago and now I have as pretty a coat of tan as you ever saw. What can I do for it?
Mrs. R. S.

There is a formula for an excellent homemade bleach and also a list of names of commercial bleaches, that I will be glad to send you on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. This formula is too long to print in this column so I am glad to send it to you directly. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Wants to Gain a Few Pounds

Most girls of today want to get thin and stay thin, but I am thin and want to gain a few pounds. What would you suggest as the best method of putting on a pound or two? I am very anxious to do this. Betty.

Our form on Milk Diet will help you to gain a few pounds. I am sure. This form gives suggestions for diets all thru the day. You may have this by writing to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

"Never has BETTY
Looked so
Attractive"



WHO wouldn't be proud of this sweet little lady of yours in her dainty new dress!

Carefully you chose the materials, lovingly you made it . . . joyfully her father admires it . . . his daughter reflecting her mother's good taste . . . your choice!

Of course, you choose skillfully when his personal desires are involved. You know his taste so well . . . you know how he enjoys a cup of good coffee . . . Folger's Coffee!

Folger's Coffee never fails to satisfy a man's taste for good coffee from the very first cup . . . its fragrant aroma, its genuinely rich flavor . . . delicious, refreshing . . . a blend of the highest grade and highest type coffees that the world produces. No wonder Folger's is supreme among the finest of all coffees and no wonder it is so often the choice of discriminating wives.

An easy way to choose . . . the Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S

Coffee

Established 1850



VACUUM PACKED
© 1928, J. A. Folger & Co.



At the Fair With the Girls and Boys

EVERY year one day at the fair is set aside especially for the children, altho of course there is something to interest them every day. Monday was Children's Day at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. Hundreds of children from all over Kansas enjoyed the day. And what was there to do and see?

The Mystery Program

The most fun, of course, was the mystery program in the boys' and girls' own tent, put on entirely by the little folks themselves. The mystery was that you didn't know what was coming next. There were surprise readings, dances and musical numbers.

Better Than the Cellar Door

The Dempster slide was popular with the kiddies. This kind of slide is such as some of you probably have on your school grounds. You know the



kind. You climb a stairs until you're away up in the air and slide down a slippery incline on the other side. "Beats slidin' down the cellar door," said a small boy.

Spelling Contest

The spelling contests in which any boy or girl of school age in Kansas could compete, were more fun than just spelling in school. Each boy and girl was permitted to compete for substantial prizes. You'd think that would

be a little too much like school on this day of fun, but if you could "spell down" a whole platform of boys and girls and win the prize yourself you'd think it worth while, I know.

Five Cents a Ride

What the girls and boys thought was about the most fun was riding in a little two-wheeled cart with a goat hitched to it. Each little boy and girl was provided with a whip, tho they didn't need it, and all they had to do was to hold to the lines for the goats had been around the miniature race track so many, many times that they didn't need to be guided.

Children's Pets

A mother bull dog with three baby puppies attracted most attention in the tent for children's pets. She looked very cross and most of the children were afraid of her, but she wasn't cross at all, for while I was there a visitor asked the attendant if she could pet the dog. He replied that the dog just loved to be petted. Another dog, a new kind of dog, wasn't being passed up either. This was a German Snauser with seven baby puppies. The attendant told us that this dog was very jealous when anyone would pet the other dogs. Nor were the dogs the only pets in the children's pet tent. There were fantail pigeons, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, parrots and all kinds of birds—and always a line of enthusiastic youngsters wishing they were the owners.

Miniature Airplane Contest

The first flights in the Miniature Airplane Flying contest attracted 14 boys and two girls in one day. The contests were held every day. Some of the planes were rubber motored machines and some were motor propelled airplanes.

Harmonica Lessons

Every afternoon James Hartley of Chicago gave harmonica and banjo lessons in the children's tent. A small harmonica pin was given children who could play the scale and by the end of the week many pins had been given away.

Cho Cho, the Health Clown

"Is that a real man?" asked one little girl of her mother when Cho Cho, the health clown, made his ap-

pearance at the children's tent the afternoon I was there. And I almost felt the same way, as he came tumbling, jumping and laughing into the tent. Soon, however, Cho Cho was telling the boys and girls health rules and they knew then that he was their friend. Cho Cho urged the girls and boys to eat vegetables because they keep them from getting sick. "Boys and girls eat too much starch and that is the reason they are sick," said Cho Cho. Green bananas, peppers, cucumbers and radishes are not good for boys and girls so Cho Cho threw them in the garbage pail. He told them that the best part of the doughnut was the hole. This is the way he said to make a Cho Cho sandwich: Between two slices of whole wheat bread which have peanut butter on them put lettuce leaves. Cho Cho gave his health talk every afternoon at 4 o'clock and every time the tent was full of girls and boys and grown-ups, too. He entertained the young folks with a few sleight of hand tricks, also.

It would be impossible to tell about everything that the youngsters on this Children's Day saw at the fair. Many of you know about it all—the judging of the livestock in the boys' and girls' clubs, the demonstrations given by the baking and canning clubs, the races, the juvenile band contests, the stands where you could buy popcorn, pop and peanuts and that wonderful candy which looks like a big piece of pink cotton, the side shows, merry-go-round, various circle swings—things too numerous to mention. Oh, yes, we mustn't forget the night show—which was really a circus. *Leona E. Stahl.*

There Are Nine of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 2½ miles to St. Mary's school. I have four sisters and four brothers. For pets I have a dog named Bouster. He always goes with me to take the cows to pasture.

Elizabetha Rausch.
Garden Plain, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

Why can you never expect a fisherman to be generous? Because his business makes him sell fish.

When has a man four hands? When he doubles his fists.

What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy school boy? One

baits his hook and the other hates his book.

When is a newspaper like a delicate child? When it appears weekly.

Why is an old coat like iron? Because it is a specimen of hardware (wear).

Why is the Fourth of July like an oyster? Because we cannot enjoy it without crackers.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up, the other is soft down.

If you have to PUSH a PEN must a PENCIL be

1. 14 18
2. 16 18
3. 5 11 12 19
4. 11 12 19
5. 7 6 15 21
6. 70
7. 6
8. 13 12 19
9. 20
10. 15 21

CADD SHINN



The Hoovers—Hi Meets a Business Man



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Country Children Have a Better Opportunity to Keep Well in These Modern Days

ONE of our signs of progress is the attention that we Twentieth Century citizens give to the health of the child in school. We educate our school teachers in health and require that its rules be taught to the children. Not only are city schools expected to give heed to the health of pupils, but the movement also is statewide, and is included in our State Course of Study. Even the United States Department of the Interior assumes the health of school children as an obligation. In the Bureau of Education, one of its sections, there is a special "Division of Physical Education and School Hygiene," which broadcasts helpful advice about health in schools. It issues pamphlets under the title of School Health Studies. It supplies a booklet entitled "Is Your Child Ready for School?" which applies not only to the child at entrance but also through his school career. This booklet may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Single copies 10 cents, additional copies 4 cents.

At this time of year the department is urging patrons of rural schools to remember that the child's nutrition is more important than anything else, and is recommending the school lunch. In the small school the lunch must be brought from home, but it helps greatly to have the teacher prepare one hot dish, such as soup or cocoa. Every doctor knows the importance to digestion of having food attractively prepared, and that a hot lunch, particularly in cold weather, is the more easily digested and therefore affords greater nourishment. One of the School Health Study pamphlets recommends a simple plan of warming dishes brought from home, worked out by Jeannette E. Pugh, R. N.

The food to be warmed is brought in a wide-mouthed half-pint fruit jar. The apparatus for heating consists of a two-burner oil stove and a wash boiler with a homemade wire or tin rack for holding the cans and to keep them off the bottom of the boiler. For a small school a one-burner stove and dish pan will serve the purpose.

About 1 inch of water is needed in the boiler. Before school opens the pupils place their jars in the rack in the boiler. At about 11:30 o'clock the stove is set going and the food steamed for 30 minutes. In serving the lunch the teacher may use her ingenuity. Perhaps a lesson may be imparted in the process, but it must be without formality or restraint.

Better See a Specialist

What can I do for head noises and deafness? At times I am almost totally deaf. K. H. R.

I am not sure that you can do anything. It will pay you to consult a specialist in ear diseases, but I must tell you that the outlook is not hopeful, and unless the doctor can assure you very positively that he can bring good improvement I would not advise you paying much money for treatment. Deafness from middle ear catarrh produces anatomical changes that seem to be incurable with our present development of medical surgical skill.

Give Baby a Chance

We fear our little girl 1 year old, cannot hear. Can anything be done? She cries naturally, also laughs and makes other baby sounds. She scratches her ears some. She seems to hear sometimes, while other times she seems not to hear. She has the eight front teeth, and the molars are just now coming. Would they cause her to hear poorly while coming thru? It is only a few days that we have thought she might be deaf. W. R. S.

It should not be a very difficult matter to find out if a child of a year old is totally deaf, altho finding the exact degree of hearing is a different matter. At her age she should respond to noises by turning her head to see where they come from, and many ba-

bles of a year will show a marked appreciation of musical sounds. The process of cutting teeth affects the hearing only in rare cases, and if such a child, shows many other serious symptoms. A child who shows symptoms of deafness should be taken to an ear specialist at once. It is of the highest importance to give the best attention to such cases. The "deaf and dumb" child is dumb because deafness has prevented the acquisition of speech. Spare no trouble or expense in having the little girl examined by the very best authority.

See a Good Doctor

Please tell me about a bowel trouble that causes the colon to fall or prolapse. Is there any help for it? R. M. G.

Chronic intestinal trouble combined with flaccid abdominal muscles sometimes leads to the colon becoming "prolapsed." It falls to a position in the abdomen much lower than normal, often becomes dilated, allows the accumulation of much gas, and is generally attended by constipation. Abdominal supporters are of some service. Systematic exercise to strengthen the muscles is a better treatment, tho slow. However, a doctor who understands the trouble can fit you with an abdominal bandage or belt that will give immediate help and meantime arrange for permanent correction of the trouble.

Not for General Use

Is it injurious for a young child to wear rubber pants every day? In what way? B. C. S.

Rubber is not a suitable article of clothing for any person of any age because of its poor conducting properties. Rubber garments that are used to conceal wet and soiled undergarments are an especial abomination. Such things are serviceable on special occasions but not for general use.

Needn't Tramp Silage

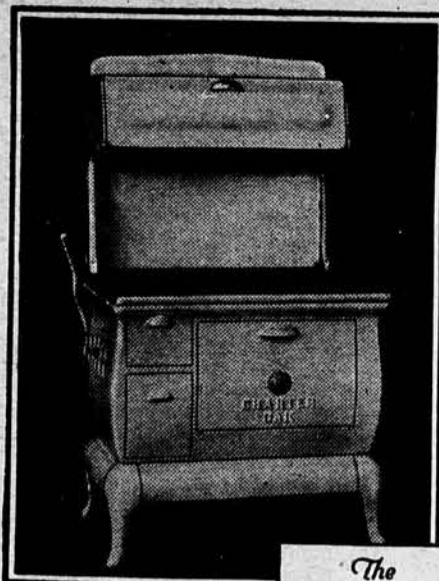
Now the dairy experts at the Iowa State College announce that a three-year test indicates that if the corn is moist enough it will keep just as well in the silo without any tramping or packing whatever. This is directly in line with conclusions reached by other experiment stations as well as by a great many practical farmers.

The college dairy farm has two silos exactly the same size—16 by 36 feet. In each of the last three years the corn in one silo has been tramped by three men, while that in the other has had no tramping. One year a boy handled the blower inside the silo by means of a rope, but did no tramping. In the other two years, the corn in the untramped silo, has been allowed to pile up, tumble over and fill up as it would with no attention paid to it.

Despite this difference at filling time, the untramped silage has kept just as well as that thoroly tramped. In the years when no one handled the blower in the untramped silo, the husks, leaves and lighter, more fluffy particles accumulated at one side of the silo. It was feared that these would be so light that they wouldn't pack well and, hence, would spoil, but no difference could be found when silage was taken out for feeding.

At all times they have been exceedingly careful to get a sufficient amount of water into the silo whenever the corn appeared to be the least dry, and is far more important in insuring that the silage will keep than is tramping.

The question is often raised as to whether it is possible to get much more corn into the silo by tramping. The college tests indicate that tramping will result in getting 3 to 10 tons more silage into the silo. Here, too, the amount of moisture in the corn is believed to be an important factor. If water is run into the silo in considerable quantities, the untramped silage will settle much more.



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K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any other deadly poison. Its active ingredient is squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

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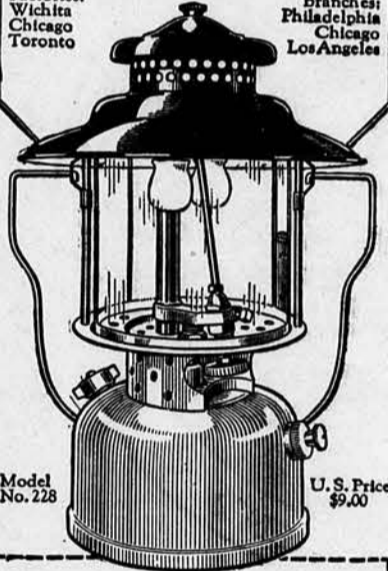
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Good Average Crop of Corn

Farmers Are Selling the Old Grain to Feeders at 85 Cents a Bushel

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN has dried rapidly during the last week, and much has been put in shock and silo. As the ears have dried and shrunk it is evident that corn is not to yield so much as was thought likely two weeks ago. In Coffey the north and east parts have much better corn than the south and west, because the north part received good rains each time this part of the county received a shower. I have talked with a good many farmers during the last week, and it seems to be the general opinion that, taken as a whole, Coffey has raised a fair average crop of corn. Many cattle are being full fed on the pastures largely on old corn, which is selling locally for 80 to 85 cents a bushel. Considerable new corn has been fed to hogs, and as the corn is quite well matured, the results have been good. Pastures still maintain a high condition for September 15, but the old grass is getting tough. While we have had little but showers for the last four weeks they seem to have kept the new growth of grass in fine condition.

pected price for the new crop was so great that we had to sell. The feeder to whom we sold already has 830 head of cattle on hand and is buying more daily at either Kansas City, Wichita or Texas, wherever he can find the cattle and the price to suit. Cattle feeding on such a scale has been very profitable for the last two years; how much longer it will continue is hard to tell, but our friend is watching the market closely, and at this time can see no break in sight. So long as more cattle are slaughtered in the country than are raised there cannot be much of a price slump unless seaboard influences that favor taking the tariff off win in the coming election, and that does not seem probable.

\$1,500 From the Hens

In another line of farming from that of the man with 830 head of cattle is that of a neighbor with 1,000 hens of a standard laying breed. In a talk with this neighbor this week he told me that since the first of the year his 1,000 hens had paid a net profit of \$1,500, after allowing a good price for everything fed or used. Our friend raises his own grain, largely kafir, and for this he allowed 80 cents a bushel. At this time his hens are laying at a 50 per cent rate and at the best time in the spring they produced 85 per cent as many eggs as he had hens. He keeps his flock closely culled, and to select the best layers he goes largely on the time they moult. If they moult early, they are sold; if late, they are kept. The chicken business used to be thought pretty small potatoes, and it was in the days before refrigerator cars; then the summer price for eggs averaged around 6 cents a dozen. In the winter, when no eggs were produced under the old system, prices were higher, and I can recall once when we sold 10 dozen in December for 15 cents a dozen and thought we had received a wonderful price.

Then Came the Circus

The last week has been rather a holiday one on this farm. First came the circus at Emporia; the next day was the Coffey County Fair at Burlington, and today is the meeting of the Coffey County Grange at Fairhope schoolhouse near Gridley. The circus was good, clean and all right in every way. I know it is four times as large and of much better quality than the show that traveled under the same name in my boyhood days, but for all that I can't get the kick out of it that I did in years gone by. Even the clowns, with all their late mechanical equipment, do not seem so funny as of yore, but the circus band is as good as ever. Circus music is stirring and is an agreeable change from the sorry stuff that goes under that head and which we hear most of the time over the radio. The Grange meeting with its picnic dinner and program and the all-day visit with friends and neighbors from all over Coffey and Woodson counties always is pleasant, and as I write this, just before starting, we seem to have fair weather ahead, even tho the weather man promises for tomorrow "rain and much colder."

A Real Livestock Show

As I guessed in this column two weeks ago, the livestock display at the Coffey County Fair was one of the best, if not the best, in the entire 47 years the fair has been in operation. That much of the county, especially that near the towns, is going in for dairying was shown by the large exhibits of dairy cattle of all ages. But best of all the stock exhibits was that of the 4-H club boys. There need be no fear of lack of quality in our future farmers, for the boys showed cattle of a class of which we never dreamed when we were boys in the days of free range. Behind each calf was a sheet showing every detail of the raising, the feed used and the cost a hundred of each finished calf as it stood in the fair pens. There was a very wide variation in the costs given; the highest given was a little over \$12 and the lowest about \$7.50. The best of it all was that every calf if sold on the market today would show a profit. The 4-H girls had an equally good showing of work pertaining to the home, and if what we saw is a sample of the coming generation there will be a marked improvement over the one passing off the stage.

Feeding 830 Cattle!

This week we sold and delivered the surplus corn raised on this farm last year, keeping back only enough to feed the 53 head of sows and shotes which we now have on hand. We do not plan on feeding much, if any, new corn before October 15. As a rule we don't favor selling much corn off the farm, but this year the spread in price between what we received for old corn—82½ cents a bushel—and the ex-

Land is Selling Cheap?

Two farms have been sold in this neighborhood during the last 10 days, both going to buyers living in the county. I know of no investment more likely to return a profit than good farm land at present prices. Land is selling on a cheaper basis than any other commodity, unless it be prairie hay. It is a safe investment; at prices which rule here it is perhaps the best land investment in the country. A farm close by, owned by a Nebraska man for some 15 years, was rented by him to whoever would farm it; it usually was parceled out to several of the neighbors, and you know that land so rented usually is farmed last, after all the crops are in at home. Despite this handicap the owner always said that this land returned him a very much larger net profit than did the land he owned in Nebraska, and which was valued at more than \$100 an acre. The new buyer also is a man from Nebraska, and it is his opinion that folks in this part of Kansas do not know the real worth of their land. At any rate, he says his new purchase is not for sale until someone comes along who will pay him what it really is worth. With his ideas of \$100 land, he may keep it some time.

Lapping It Up

H. B. Nelson introduced the visitors and each was given a round of applesauce. The male chorus sang several songs, before and with a piano solo by George Anson. Both were given generous applesauce. — Bloomington, (Ill.) paper.

Hogs which have received a ration deficient in minerals or vitamins or both, are more easily crippled due to lack of strength in bone, muscle, and nerve development. And hogs that are heavily slop-fed or fed out in close quarters frequently die in transit because of lung congestion, due to this type of feeding and the lack of sufficient lung capacity.



Duck Season is a'coming!

It won't be long before the whir of ducks overhead will make you long to get out the old shot gun and get your share of the game.

If you want a new gun of modern pattern to really enjoy this fall shooting, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store to talk "guns" . . . you will not only find a friendly welcome and a real interest in the subject, but you will find expert advice. Most all hardware men are real hunters themselves and the advice they give you is founded on personal and practical experience, as well as the technical knowledge of guns, ammunition and the right loads to use, that comes as a part of their business. You will find these "tag" stores just the right place to get the best value for your money in ammunition, decoys and hunting and camping paraphernalia of all kinds. Why not come in now and get everything ready before the season opens?

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Sunday School Lessons

By the Rev. N.A. McCune



THIS lesson has the sub-title, "Temperance Lesson." In the old days, when we boys in Sunday School took out of our pockets the lesson leaflet and found that the subject was temperance, we yawned and looked around for something more interesting. This was often in the form of pins, paper-wads and the like. That was quite a while ago, and boys do not do such things now! But just the same, those old fashioned temperance lessons got under our skins, and, together with the teachings on alcohol in the public schools, they prepared the way for the greatest piece of social and economic legislation since slavery was abolished—the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is not necessary now for the temperance lesson to be dry. It is the wettest subject that Americans can discuss. And it is a lively subject; more lively than the spirits bottled up in illegal liquor. Men are discussing it on street corners, and women are talking about it at the sewing circle and the Ladies' Aid, and when anything is talked about in these informal ways it is a live topic.

This column, of course, is not partisan. One does not have to be either a Republican or a Democrat in order to get to heaven. But the prohibition question probably is the main question of the present political campaign. The election is going to decide to a very large extent how the enforcement of the law will be carried on during the next four years. Any party which promises to execute the prohibitory law will draw millions of votes from a certain type of voter. And the party which promises to nullify or repeal the prohibitory law will draw millions of votes from another type of voter. It is not a political question only, but a great moral question, a question on which the church has been fighting for the last 100 years.

The modification of the present prohibitory law is advocated by many good citizens. Not the old saloon, they say, but something better, where a man can get a little something to quench his thirst. The government system is one way of doing this, for which many enthusiasts are arguing. The experience of South Carolina may be of interest at this point. In 1895 this state prohibited the saloons and put the entire liquor business under government control and sale. This appeared like a perfect scheme for getting liquor without any of the nasty associations of the saloon, and without treating, liquor adulteration, filthy politics, and the like.

How did it work? The answer is simple. After a trial of 12 years South Carolina abolished the system of state control, but permitted counties to have local option. Three years later, in 1915, the people of this state voted to make the entire state dry. The liquor stores had failed. "Blind pigs" had flourished and illegal sales of liquor went on in the very shadow of the state's liquor stores.

For another illustration, turn to Canada. This is more up-to-date, for the Canadian system is now in use. A traveler in Quebec recently made a study of the method. He found that in 1926 the average cost per capita for liquor was \$24, which is more than we drank in saloon days. One hundred merchants in Montreal were interviewed. Twenty said they liked it, or were evasive. Eighty said it was hard on business, for it took so much cash from the people. "The government gets the cash, we get the charge accounts."

Only one bottle at a time can be bought by the customer. But when he takes the bottle out to his car and comes back he can get another bottle, and so on indefinitely. The taverns are full of drinking men and youths. At 11 o'clock the stores close, but by that time many have consumed enough liquor to keep them drunk until morning. In one store house, which contained 46 million dollars' worth of liquor, the man in charge said that bootlegging was very bad. He said that the bootleggers buy alcohol from the government, color it, put it up in attractively labeled bottles, and undersell the government liquor stores. This

is a pleasant commentary on the emphatic statements of those who contend that "if you give people a chance to get good liquor, bootlegging will disappear."

It does seem as if "prohibition at its worst is better than the license system at its best." As a matter of fact, any great social change requires time. We expected too much from the prohibitory amendment, and we expected it too soon. What was equally bad, we stopped with our teaching in the public schools. When slavery was in force, it required more than one campaign to get it abolished. When the first victory was won, the drive for slavery seemed to return with an all-devouring viciousness, worse than anything experienced before. But at last victory perched upon the reformers' banners to stay.

Prohibition today is far from a complete success. The love of people for stuff to poison themselves seems more intense than ever. But to say that liquor is more abundant than before is just plain silly. If it were, the liquor people would want prohibition to stay. After a century of agitation, struggle, education and sacrifice, even unto tears and blood, it is not the time now

to turn back. The law as yet has not been given a fair chance. You can't grow an oak in six months, nor effect a nation-wide reform in eight years.

Lesson for Sept. 23—The Christian Standard of Social Conduct. 1 Corinthians 8:1-13. Golden Text—1 Cor. 10:24.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The growing crops are among the main topics of conversation now. The cool nights and rains we have had along since the first of the month have slowed up the ripening effect of the few hot days we had during the latter part of August. Most of the field corn I have seen lately seems to be about as green as it was a week ago. However, the ears are going ahead, and I believe the chances are that the corn in this locality will mature before we get any damaging frost. The corn planted before the rain of May 14 is quite hard; the kernels are dented and the outside husks are beginning to turn. This corn is most likely to mature ahead of frost. The corn in this locality that was planted after this rain is mostly past the roasting ear stage. An average September will put this corn in the safe class. The earliest killing frost that I remember seeing in this locality came on September 29, 1912, and on the same date in 1918. In 1912 we had about 6 acres

of sod corn that was planted late in June that was a little too hard for roasting ears when frost bitten, and the most of it matured sufficiently to grow, judging from the amount of volunteer corn that came up the next spring.

Early planted corn has matured sufficiently so that many farmers are beginning to feed it to their hogs along with some old corn. We snapped out a few bushels last week and are feeding a few ears along with the old corn, and the hogs relish it greatly. The most of our third planting of sweet corn is past the roasting ear stage now, and one has to look pretty close in order to find any that is soft enough to use. We have about an acre of the early evergreen variety that is a good stand and eared out well, from which we have had more than we could use, and will have several bushels left of as good a quality of sweet corn as I have seen for some time. In what little traveling I have done around this part of the county this fall I notice the corn fields have but few "smutty" stalks and ears as compared with last year, and I have not heard as much complaint about this as I did last year.

Why do they say farmers worked under a "handicap" this year, because of weather conditions? Seems exceedingly "unhandy" to us.

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Set No. 1-(G-20) includes 36 pieces as follows: patent folding combination T and L handle, speeder wrench, rim wrench, universal joint, 19 sockets for hexagon nuts, 3 sockets for square nuts, ratchet handle, long and short extension bars, screw driver bit and valve grinder making 500 combinations possible. Made of highest quality cold rolled steel. Set comes in green lacquered strong metal box. Weight 16 lbs.—\$4.95 Complete.

Set No. 2-(G-20) same assortment as No. 1-(G-20) less the long speeder, the 3 large hex sockets, screw driver bit and valve grinder—\$3.95

Set No. 3-(G-20) same as No. 2-(G-20) but in fibre box in place of steel box—\$2.95.

If for any reason you are not satisfied after inspecting the set, send it back to us and we will return your money cheerfully.

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with each order from this ad—

A pair of Hinsdale Thin-Jaw Pliers. These pliers have extra thin nose enabling workman to reach in and work in otherwise inaccessible places. Jaw surfaces deep with 1-1/2" working length. Drop forged from high quality tool steel. Double slotted at working ends. Smoothly finished. Heavily nickel plated. We ship C. O. D. Simply say postman for the set you select (plus parcel post). **ORDER TODAY** using handy coupon below.

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Please send me C. O. D. Parcel Post, one Hinsdale Master Socket Wrench Set No. 1 and the pair of Hinsdale Powerful Thin-Jawed Steel Pliers, for which I agree to pay postman \$ and Parcel Post charge, with understanding that if for any reason I am not satisfied, you will refund my money immediately.

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OVER 40 MILLION HINSDALE TOOLS IN USE



Lock-Joint SILO

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BEST QUALITY CONCRETE
RUST PROOF REINFORCING
Erected By Us—Frelight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment.
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT
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Better Land
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For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Mail this coupon today to
M. J. Johnstone, Dept. B-41,
2025 Main St., Kansas City.

Name _____

Address _____

Everybody Enjoyed Fair

(Continued from Page 15)

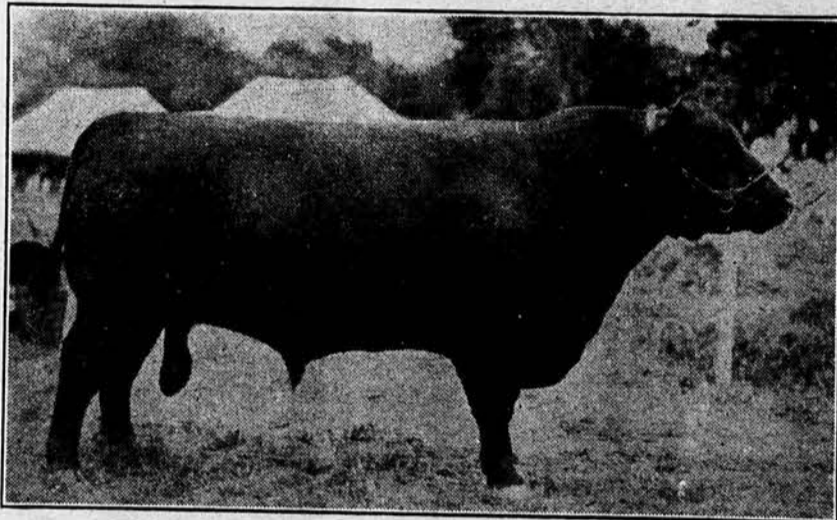
followed some of the herds in this show thru other fairs certainly opened their eyes at Topeka. Cows that took the money at other shows didn't get a look-in at the Free Fair. Harry Marsh, field representative for the American Jersey Cattle Club, remarked that the aged cow entry of the Henderson Jersey Farm, of Iowa, that had been grand champion at a good many state fairs, wasn't even in the money at Topeka. The ringside thought the decision was right. Blonde's Oxford Baron, owned by Wardmere Farms, of Missouri, undefeated last year and second in class at the National Dairy Show, Memphis, was second in class. Three Shawnee county Ayrshire herds gave the crowds something to ponder over in their line. Fairfield

feathered friends. The state's fish business is no small job. During the last two years almost 1 1/2 million fish have been distributed to all Kansas lakes and streams. The whole fish and game department has made rapid growth during the last eight years. Today it is a \$200,000 business as compared to a \$20,000 business those few years back.

It must have been great satisfaction to a lot of folks who go fishing and never get a nibble, to be able to get so close to a real, live fish.

Drew Best Beef Herds

Names like Foster Farms, Rexford; Klaus Bros., Bendena; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, and H. D. Plummer, Longton, mean something to Free Fair crowds. Visitors know they will see some real Herefords, when such herds are represented. These men were the



Senior and Grand Champion Angus Bull, Owned by A. J. Schuler, Chapman, Kan. Mr. Schuler Comes from One of the Angus Centers of the Country and Is a Pioneer in Boosting the Breed

Farms, E. Stralley and Charles Edson, all of Topeka, were the exhibitors. Fairfield Farms took all of the championships.

The Guernsey section was small but powerful. This included herds from Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan., Tom Cooper's Farm, Ardmore, Okla., and the J. C. Penney herd from Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. The Penney herd just naturally took all but one of the championships, and a string of eight firsts. The quality of the herd will be better realized when it is remembered that these are the animals that made a clean sweep at the National Dairy Show, Memphis. The herd will travel some 2,000 miles on show circuits this year. Mr. Penney was at the Free Fair with his herd.

Fish, But Not a Nibble

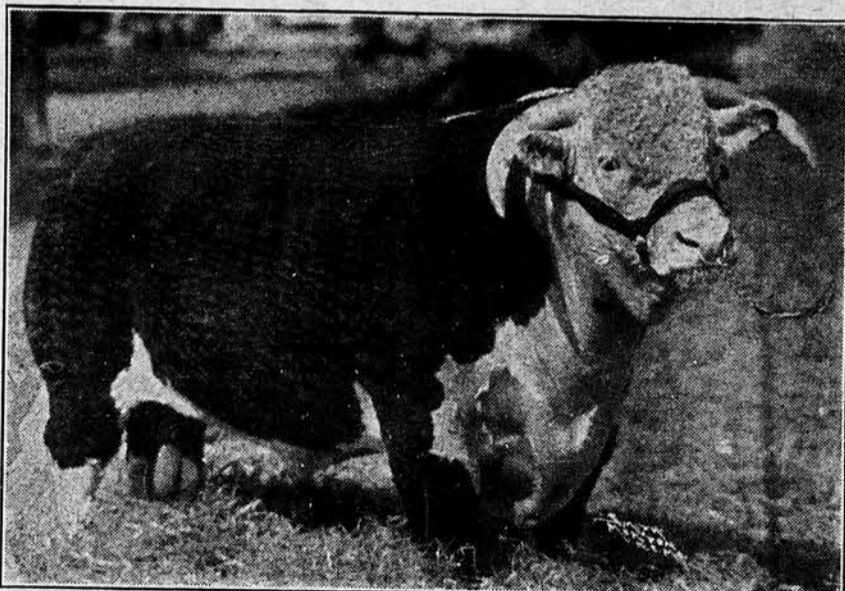
S. L. Way of Pratt was in charge of the big fish and game exhibit. To get to the Free Fair, the whole display did 275 miles over Kansas highways in motor trucks. Nearly all of the game fish common to the state were to be seen in their glass-sided pools. There also were peasanets, doves, ducks, geese and many other of our

Kansas exhibitors this year and they proved to be real competition for out-of-state herds. Vallant Stanway, from Foster Farms, again was senior and grand champion bull. He took six similar awards last year and this makes the third one for 1928. The Hazlett herd had the junior champion bull, senior champion female and the junior and grand champion female.

There were two good Angus herds shown by J. B. Hollinger and A. J. Schuler, both of Chapman. Both senior and grand champion honors went to Schuler, with junior champion ribbons for the Hollinger herd.

Eight exhibitors with 104 Shorthorns made the big beef show. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center and Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover were the Kansas representatives. Nothing was lacking in quality here.

Horse lovers and fanciers had plenty to interest them, with 87 head of beauties. The agricultural college did well in Belgians as well as Percherons. J. J. Moxley, Osage; H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick; D. F. McAllister, Topeka; W. E. Dustin, Topeka; J. T. Schwalm & Son, Baldwin, and Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, along with the college, made up the Kansas end of the Perch-



Valiant Stanway, Owned by the Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., Again Was Senior and Grand Champion Bull. He Took This Honor Six Times Last Year, and Three Times So Far for 1928. Foster Farms Had 11 Head Entered at Topeka This Year

Just Paint it on the Roosts to Kill Poultry Lice



This method of flock-treatment will revolutionize poultry lice control. Does away with laborious, expensive, disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing. There's no discomfort to the birds. No interference with egg production.

Easy to Treat 5 Birds or 5000
Think of the time and labor saved! An entire flock can be treated within a few minutes time by "painting" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts and supports with a small paint brush.

Backed by World's Largest Manufacturers of Nicotine Insecticides
By-Products & Chemical Corp. makes regarding the use of any of its products is based upon Experiment Station evidence and other careful tests. Poultrymen may have absolute assurance that this new poultry lice control is tested, proven, dependable.

"Black Leaf 40" is sold at drug, hardware, seed stores, etc. Jobbers, dealers, poultry owners please write for full information.

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Louisville, Kentucky

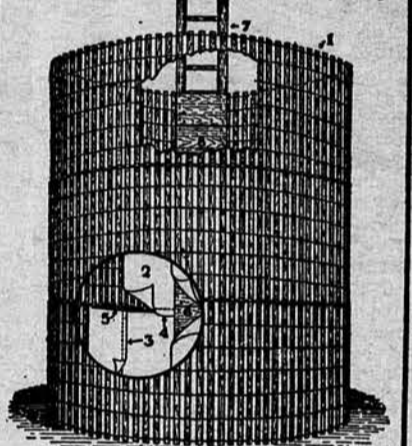
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This invention enables EVERY FARMER to own a silo. The cost is a mere fraction of a permanent silo; the results the same. Just as much milk from the ensilage and no fortune invested. Complete—Can be erected in an hour's time. Write for information.
THE JOHN H. VON STEEN CO.,
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Save \$155



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Get a Big - Pay Flying Job!

Experts who can fly—who can design, build and repair airplanes and motors, are in big demand everywhere. You can make from \$75.00 to \$300.00 a week after thorough training. You may be internationally famous in a year!

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We have students from 48 states. One came to Parks after personally inspecting 10 other schools. Our Training is Complete. We give you flying and ground instruction on new production Travel Air ships, and on Whirlwind, Camline and other latest engines. Learn Air Navigation, Meteorology, Aerodynamics, Airplane Construction and Maintenance, Motor Overhaul, Airport Management—learn to fly by flying with expert transport pilots. You'll see all the latest planes zooming and roaring, coming and going at our field. Parks is not a correspondence school.

Send at once for "Skyward Ho!" the free book that shows how you can get into this great industry that is making fortunes for many. Special offer saves you \$155. If you write at once, PARKS AIR COLLEGE, Inc., 238-F Missouri Theatre Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ron show. J. J. Moxley took senior and grand champion on Kansan, the stallion he showed last year. Mr. Eshelman took junior and grand champion mare, with the college winning senior champion.

There were 221 head of all breeds in the sheep show. Kansas exhibitors included the college, O. A. Homan, Peabody; Clarence Lacey, Meriden, and Paul Engler, Topeka.

Poultry Show Was Good

More than 700 chickens, ducks and geese were entered in the big poultry show this year at the Free Fair. G. T. Klein, extension poultryman from the college, and superintendent of the show, said the exhibit had everything in the past years beaten, so far as numbers were concerned, and he defied anyone to find better quality in any show. The 46 dozen egg entries set a new record in this department. Sweepstakes for white-shelled eggs went to Ray Babb, Wakefield; and for brown-shelled eggs, to R. W. Russell, Cameron, Mo.

Among the more prominent Kansas winners in the poultry show were: Robert Shouffner and the Davies Brothers of Emporia; Clarence Olson, Ottawa; W. E. Grotwohle, Topeka; Highland Poultry Yards, Topeka; R. M. Taylor, Manchester; Stewart Ranch, Goodland; P. M. Tholl, Pauline; and Sam S. Cowan, Talmage, with White Leghorns.

Van R. Blush, Silver Lake; Roy Gwin, Jr., Iola; Helen Poole, Junction City; Eulalia Neyer, Alta Vista; Mrs. Ruth E. McFarlin, Princeton; N. A. McCosh, Randolph; Jess Cannon, Emporia; Mrs. Tully Mullins, Junction City; H. J. Johnson, Chanute; Carl Ausherman, Topeka; Olinda Brune, Lawrence; Mrs. Gracie M. Cooper, Carbondale; F. V. Blanchard, Welda; Mrs. John Poole, Manhattan; W. W. Wagner, Kansas City; Joseph P. Jacobs, Topeka and Ray B. Holmquist, Burlingame, in Plymouth Rock classes.

Ruth Madison, Emporia; William Davis Poole, Junction City; Marjorie Tully, Junction City; Florence Mann, Rossville; Theodore Jones, Rossville; Mrs. A. H. Moon, Junction City; A. E. Masters, Burlingame; John Cuthbert, Topeka; James R. Cowdrey, Topeka and M. N. Hendrickson, Atchison in Rhode Island Red classes.

Margaret McCole, Emporia; Earl Miller, Rossville; Marie Walker, Valley Falls; Van R. Blush, Silver Lake; R. E. Harden, Talmage; Kenneth Raub, Topeka; Carl Ausherman, Topeka; Spaulding & Hilton, St. Marys; J. Ross Taylor, Kansas City; R. A. Masters, Burlingame and Julia Westphal, Kinsley in Wyandotte classes.

Alfalfa Beats Them All

Free Fair visitors who are interested always can depend on the college display as a whole for an educational "short course." This year's display was worth more than a single visit. Perhaps the first lettered panel upon which the visiting eyes rested, called to mind that livestock is the principal market for crops. Our barnyard friends market 50 per cent of the total crop production, besides turning 55 million acres of pastures into cash.

A few steps ahead another set of panels explained the difference between the old and the new methods with hogs. There were plans for model hog houses and information regarding the value of worm-free lots and plenty of pasture.

The story of a certain litter of pigs raised on a Washington county farm, was told in pictures. These porkers had the benefit of clean quarters and pasture. At 6 months old they weighed 2,220 pounds and had consumed 6 bushels of corn, 20 pounds of tankage and an abundance of pasture for each hundred pounds of live weight.

An animated chart traced hog production when prices were increasing; another one pictured hog production when prices were dropping. This seemed to indicate that it is possible to determine rather closely what the future prices of hogs will be. A third chart of timely interest had to do with prices of hogs for the immediate future. The college expects prices to hold or go up slightly until the middle of October, reach a low point in December and after that climb much higher than at present by March.

The T. B. test map, for all breed-

ing animals, showed an increase from 13 counties in 1926 to 34 counties in 1928 that are free. This proves the value of education in the right line.

One set of posters called attention to our present waste due to sick animals. Disease takes an annual state toll of 108,225 animals and all this loss can be prevented. Blackleg, hog cholera, tetanus and rabies can be controlled.

Bindweed received a punch in the solar plexus in front of the fair crowd. Posters advised to salt small areas, fallow larger plots and to spray spots too large for salt and too small for fallow. Sodium chlorate does not injure the soil, it must be applied at the right time; but watch out! It is dangerous from the standpoint of causing fires.

A sign at the horticulture display invited one and all to press the row of buttons within easy reach, to see what would happen. Each button represented a certain system of handling the orchard. The winter vetch and cultivation button, when pressed, flashed on a light behind the word "go." The bluegrass and sod button illuminated the "stop" sign, while the one for weeds and grass mowed and left as mulch, brought the word "caution" out in bold relief. Thus it was all thru the whole list of possibilities for orchard methods. The traffic sign system, adopted and adapted, told a very complete and impressive story.

With the present-day idea of business farming, no display would be complete without some mention of "book farming." It was included. For one dairy farmer, keeping records boosted the herd income from a gross return of \$54 a head in 1926, to \$131 a head in 1927. It was the same, in proportion, with poultry flocks and hogs. Evidently book farming has some cash value.

The merits of sufficient storage space for grain on the farm, and the advisability of cleaning and treating seed were not neglected. And over near the door, where folks made their exit, the last set of posters marshaled themselves in line as if to say, "Don't forget that kafir, milo and feterita are the most valuable grain crops in Kansas. For a 10-year average, grain sorghums were worth \$18.60 an acre; wheat, \$17.80; corn, \$13.50; oats, \$12.60. Grain sorghums make a safe crop every year. But alfalfa beats them all. It is the most profitable crop in Kansas, being worth \$34.25 an acre.

4-H Folks Had Quality

More than 135 4-H club members gathered for the annual Free Fair encampment. They enjoyed a program they never will forget. Bus transportation even was provided between the fair grounds and the Central Congre-

gational recreation center, where they lived while in the capital city.

Lloyd Davies, of Lyon county, with whom so many Kansas folks became acquainted at the Santa Fe Lime Train, brought the Fremont 4-H club from his county. There were two girls' demonstration teams—baking and salad making and one boys' team that can cull poultry as well as experts. There also were two judging teams—one for food and one for clothing. In all there were 25 Lyon county 4-H members at the fair, and some of them brought poultry, totaling 12 pens.

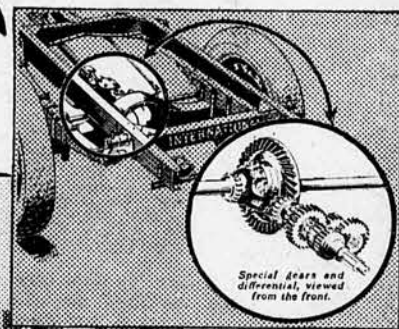
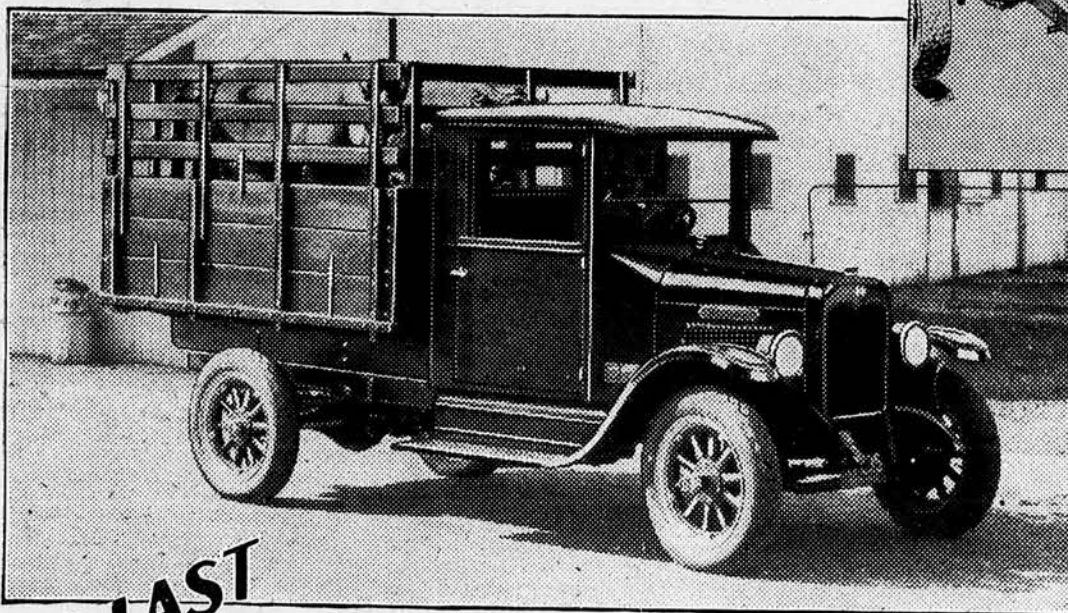
Without the 4-H clubs the Free Fair would survive all right, but this section would be sadly missed. So far as making exhibits is concerned, the 4-H clubs comprise a training school that not only makes the current fairs better, but is building for the future in a very substantial way.

This year's 4-H exhibits came from as far west as Goodland. They were much better than those of former years. Take the booths as an example. Each one of the 19 had a single point to bring out, and each point was brought out graphically. There was a big increase in the potato and canning exhibits, and club display quarters were swamped with clothing exhibits.

A music appreciation booth was included this year for the first time, as this is one of the newer club projects. Some of the older folks who visited

AT RIGHT:

This view of the new "Six-Speed Special" chassis shows the exclusive 2-speed rear axle and a close-up of the gears. The gears are shown in low range, the drive in this position being through the countershaft gears at the right. This provides three extra low speeds ranging down to 3 1/2 miles an hour, with ten times as much pulling power as in "high-high" speed. For regular driving, a shift of the special lever at the driver's right changes to direct drive, providing 35 miles an hour with same easy engine speed.



Four-Wheel Brakes
regular equipment

AT LAST the Ideal Farm Truck — the New "SIX-SPEED SPECIAL"

FARMERS have always needed a specially husky small truck. Besides Speed on the hard roads they had to have real Power for muddy roads, fields, hills, and heavy loads. Frame and springs to stand hard treatment. Gear reductions so they could use the engine power down to the last ounce when caught heavy-loaded in hard going.

We didn't have such a truck—nobody else did. But the International Harvester engineers know-

ing the farmer's problems, began work on such a truck two years ago. Now we are ready with the "Six-Speed Special"—the only heavy-duty speed truck with 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse. It has heavy-duty members throughout, four-wheel brakes for safety, and it is sold at a price that is bound to please you.

The big features of the "Six-Speed Special" is the 2-speed rear axle—see the description above. Then bear in mind that every part of the new truck measures up to this tremendous power range. The reliable engine is a fuel saver, quick in pick-up, a perfected speed truck engine in every detail. The 6-inch-deep frame and the long rear springs, all the chassis members

in fact, are built to give you real truck service for years.

In every farming section they are flocking to this ideal new truck. We have designed a special combination body in which a roomy stock rack (as shown above) can be converted in a few minutes to a 60-bushel grain tank. This includes comfortable enclosed cab. Other farm bodies also available.

* * *

Don't fail to see and drive the new International "Six-Speed Special" before you buy a truck. On display by our branches and truck dealers everywhere. Write us for the "Six-Speed Special" folder. Other International models include the 3/4-ton Special Delivery; 4 and 6-cylinder Speed Trucks, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2-ton; and Heavy-Duty Trucks from 2 1/2 to 5-ton.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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the exhibits were heard to wish that 4-H clubs had existed during their childhood. Certainly this is one of the most outstanding organizations for good that ever was conceived. It is turning out hundreds upon hundreds of well-rounded young citizens every year.

Vegetables and fruits were stressed more than ever. Club folks pledge to take care of themselves physically, as well as mentally and morally. Fruit and vegetables, they know, contain the vitamins they need, and they eat freely of these foods each day. Winter doesn't stop their health diet, because they use home-canned fruits and vegetables. The cans displayed this year were excellent. Nothing in the senior division surpassed the canning specimens over in 4-H headquarters. Edna Bender, assistant state club leader, said there were three times as many exhibits of canned goods this year as

Had Big Grange Crowd

State Grange folks boosted their crowd on their day at the fair by more than a hundred this year. Better than 600 gathered in the big tent, known as People's Pavilion, for the best Grange program ever presented there. I. D. Graham, Topeka, who has charge of the pavilion, said, "It was the biggest and best Grange program in the 10 years I've been here." So Mrs. Doris A. York, of Meriden, assistant steward in charge, should feel well pleased, as she was responsible for the success of the program.

Time was limited or the Grange program could have continued for an additional hour. Some folks who were present and ready to appear on the program, very graciously gave up their places. We hope to hear from them next year.

Mrs. C. H. Smith, Fredonia, in charge

made up of Kansas herds. Howard Fisher, Ottawa; B. A. Hall & Son, Selma; H. J. Vann, Carbondale; O. A. & G. I. Streeblin, Ottawa; Highway Farms, Marysville; J. A. Beveridge, Marysville; A. C. Steinbrink, Neta-waka; Hugo Nelson, Waterville; V. V. Albrecht, Smith Center; E. O. Figgs and Henry George, Effingham and Edgar Woodson, Chapman, were the state exhibitors.

C. H. & Floyd Cole, North Topeka; Petracek Bros., Oberlin; Clyde Coonse, Horton, and Merle Crispin, Webber, showed the Kansas Chester Whites. V. V. Albrecht, Smith Center; Rolly Freeland & Sons, Effingham; Sunny Slope Farm, Carbondale; H. Shenk, Silver Lake; N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland; Morris Humes and Gerald Humes, Glen Elder, had the Kansas Duroc Jerseys.

P. A. Wemke, Seneca and V. V. Albrecht, Smith Center, showed Tamworths; Mr. Albrecht had the only Kansas Berkshires, and F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, W. A. McPheeters, Baldwin, and Mr. Albrecht, made up the Kansas section in the Hampshire show.

Meat Congress Talked Shop

About 1,000 folks, representing the farming, livestock, packing and retail meat industries gathered at People's Pavilion for the annual Kansas Meat Congress at the Free Fair. This was sponsored by the Kansas Livestock Association, United States Department of Agriculture, National Livestock and Meat Board, Institute of American Meat Packers, the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Kansas Retail Butchers.

Indeed it was an "eat more meat" program, and during the course of a little more than 2 hours, visiting folks had their attention again called to the healthfulness and importance of meat in the daily diet. Further than that, the prominent place the livestock industry holds in this country was explained at some length.

The congress was called to order by Will J. Miller, Topeka, the new president of the Kansas Livestock Association. As chairman of the National Livestock and Meat Board, J. H. Mercer gave an excellent talk. His position might indicate with what high regard the Kansas livestock business is considered from a national viewpoint.

In his address, W. C. Davis, Washington, D. C., assistant chief marketing specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, pointed out how dependent the cattleman, the retail meat dealer and the consumer are upon one another. But he laid most stress on the consumer, for there is the point of contact that tells the tale of profit or loss. So naturally the thought of greatest importance centered on the big farm problem of today—that of marketing. Grading of meats has helped all along the line, and Mr. Davis explained this at some length. He stressed the importance of grading as protection to the producer. He is of the opinion that the consumer is willing to pay for meat when he knows it is of the highest quality obtainable.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the college, assured his audience that livestock was the most important crop that Kansas



Shawnee County 4-H Canning Club Girls Won 32 Ribbons for Their Efforts, Which Beat All Other Counties. So Excellent Were Their Canned Fruits and Vegetables That a Special Booth Was Put Up in 4-H Club Exhibition Quarters for Them. Here Are Four of the Canning Experts. Left to Right, Juanita Rubottom, Margaret Fleming, Nana Johnson and Betty Johnson

a year ago. Certainly the quality was better.

A good many of the girls have their very own gardens which they plant and tend, and then can the produce. Shawnee county girls, from Tecumseh and Rossville, took 32 of the high canning prizes. So good was their display that a special booth was set up, and all of their prize-winning canned fruit and vegetables was put in the booth on a pyramid stand, with a strong electric light inside the stand to reflect light thru the exhibit. This booth was made up to represent a life-insurance office, with Mr. Carrot as the insurance agent. The Policy that was signed by "A. Club Member," simply was a promise to eat at least two fruits and two vegetables every day as the best health insurance.

Shawnee county also had the Thrift Shoppe, with complete costumes made for surprisingly small costs. Maurine Knouse, Rinker 4-H Club of Lyon county, had a duplicate of her room at home. It contained a 40-year-old chair that she had re-upholstered, an old washstand that had been remodeled into a writing desk, and a hat box that was made out of a round cheese box, covered with wall paper. Club folks are taught to be resourceful. Gertrude Hartzell, Rossville, won the first prize on her complete school girl's outfit.

Mary Hellmer, Lyon county, was awarded the Charles M. Sheldon medal for this year's club encampment. This is the third successive time it has gone to a Lyon county leader. The Thomas A. Edison medals for encampment leadership went to Mary Cline, Atchison county, and to Frank Stauffer, Mitchell county. These awards were made at the annual banquet given by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce for club members. G. E. McClaskey talked to the 4-H folks in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and Roy R. Moore, of the Capper Publications, made the presentation speeches for the Sheldon and Edison medals. M. H. Coe, state club leader, announced a number of other prize winners. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, was the speaker of the evening.

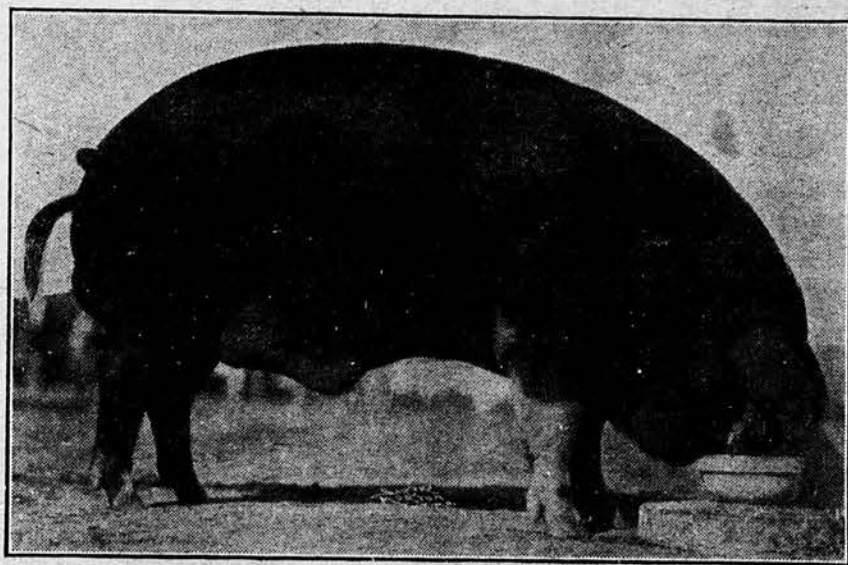
The Neosho county team won on food judging, Allen on livestock judging and Douglas on crops.

of the educational department of the Grange, gave a very interesting talk, and Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, presented his views on "What Agriculture Needs Most." The "Banner Old Time Orchestra," from Holton, certainly was well received. And let it be said that these old timers know their music.

Plenty of Purebred Pork

Over in the hog pens, 867 head shown by 103 exhibitors, made up one of the most interesting sections of the fair. Poland Chinas led in numbers with 194, then came Spotted Polands with 150, Hampshires with 140 and Duroc Jerseys with 132. The other breeds fell below the 100 mark. Miles Austin & Sons, Burrton; E. H. Kempfay, Corning; I. F. Tyson, Olathe; C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson; Figgs & Sons, Effingham; H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena; A. A. & G. I. Streeblin, Ottawa, and Clarence Barnett, Denison, had the Kansas herds of Polands.

With a single exception of an Iowa herd, the Spotted Poland show was



The Senior and Grand Champion Poland China Boar, Domineer, Owned by Fuller & Pratt, Milford, Neb. This Was His Second Year in the Free Fair Show Ring. The Swine Show Was Far Superior to Other Years

A New Limestone Grit
to aid your success with poultry and eggs

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Calico Grit is the new double-duty grit... does gizzard grinder duty and supplies Calcium Carbonate for sound egg-shell and bone structure. Calico Grit is 98 1/2 percent Calcium Carbonate... is clean, odorless... contains no animal matter... low priced. Calico Grit means more calcium... more calcium means more eggs... and more eggs mean bigger profits. Send for free folder and free sample.



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FREE descriptive folder telling how to get more for your corn. Low prices and prepaid freight in effect now on Crib and Grain Bins. **MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.**
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MONEY MAKING CROPS Alfalfa-Corn-Small Grains yield big returns in the Dakotas & Montana

Splendid home-making opportunities on low-priced land along

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Mail coupon for free descriptive pamphlet concerning near Northwest country.

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Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R.
818-A Union Station, Chicago, Illinois

Please send free pamphlets I have checked:—

Judith Basin—Montana
 West River Country—S. Dakota
 Southwestern North Dakota
 Southeastern Montana

Name.....
Address.....

marketed last year—it had a value in round figures of 200 million dollars. "Grain farmers need to consider the importance of the livestock industry as concerning their own," he said. "They depend on them for the ultimate outlet of their crops. The total of all crops grown in the United States last year was 8½ billion dollars; this does not include wild hay. Corn was of first importance, with a 2-billion dollar valuation, in round numbers again. Eighty-five per cent of this crop was fed to livestock.

"The second most important crop was hay, valued at 1¼ billion dollars. About 98 per cent of it was fed to livestock. Cotton, the third most important crop, gave us a 300-million dollar by-product to be consumed by livestock. Even wheat, worth about a billion dollars, found 40 per cent of its market thru livestock in the form of bran, shorts and low grade flour. It likely will run 50 per cent this year, so even the wheat man is interested.

"From meat we get in our diets, 52 per cent of our protein, 80 per cent of our fat and 40 per cent of our total energy." Dr. McCampbell went on to explain something that we don't hear so much about any more; he made comparisons of the value of meat with other foods. "Meat is a cheap food," he said. "If you don't believe it, compare it with other foods. One pound of roast beef equals 2 dozen eggs. If eggs are worth 35 cents a dozen, then roast is as cheap at 70 cents a pound. If you wish a rough diet, choose salt pork; a single pound is worth 4½ dozen eggs. But you say you don't like salt pork. Well, eat sausage then, for a single pound is worth 3 dozen eggs."

R. C. Pollock, Chicago, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, explained the workings of his organization. The program ended with an address and a very fine meat cutting demonstration by David L. Mackintosh, of the agricultural college.

Saw a Real Bug Show

E. G. Kelly, commonly known as the college bug specialist, had an exhibit that almost made one gasp for breath. He was showing the eight principal injurious insects of the state and methods of control. There was the 6-million-dollar Ox Warble; the half-million-dollar false wire worm—the little fellow that eats fall-sown seed wheat. The grasshopper and his life history; the 13-million-dollar Hessian fly; the green bug, or aphid, that attacks all crops and costs Kansas farmers millions of dollars annually. "It likely did a million dollars in damage to alfalfa alone this year," Kelly said. "Different species of aphid—there are 10 in all—attack all crops." Floods of 1927 and 1928 gave the Chinch bug a set-back, but he still is with us, and there is a fine seed crop of them in many counties, Kelly assured, so watch out.

The south and southwest parts of Kansas knew the cutworm this year. They hurt the wheat, corn and alfalfa, but the principal damage was done to the corn. The late, cool spring was favorable for them.

It seems that our bugs were not content to stop with destroying millions of dollars worth of crops. Along comes the Termite, or White Ant which Kelly had on exhibition, to damage our homes and buildings. "Folks who thought their barns and houses were built forever," Kelly said, "now are discovering that they are crumbling. A 12 by 12 joint won't stop them. A 3-year-old house I was in was badly eaten. I was in a \$25,000 home in McPherson county that simply was ruined by the ants. It cost the owner \$5,000 for repairs. So the Termite is no respecter of persons."

But this damage can be prevented and stopped. The ants make their nests out in the yard, and if not stopped, will carry the house out there to feed their young. They get into the house thru wood that touches the ground or any that is below the surface. There is no use to put in new floors or make other repairs until these entrances are stopped. Kelly advises to dig around all woodwork that touches the soil and fill cement in under it. And see that all new wooden structures rest above the ground on concrete foundations.

Perhaps folks don't give the bugs Mr. Kelly was exhibiting credit for

the ability to do serious damage. But he asserts that those he had on display together with their many relatives, are capable of costing Kansas 25 million dollars a year.

Maybe Your Hat Had Legs

From jackrabbits to felt hats—can you believe it? That is the latest thing in fall millinery, and was a part of the agricultural college exhibit. Just go out and collect the fur from two or three nice jackrabbits, have the fluffy mass "blown" into "felt" and use the dye you want.

According to Roy Moore, of the college, who was in charge of this part of the exhibit, the United States has been importing 100 million rabbit skins a year from Australia. And to think all the time our own rabbits were taking heavy toll from some of our crops! In recent years, however, our local rabbits have been contributing to the cause of stylish headgear. "Anyone can make good wages skinning the little animals," Mr. Moore said. "Skins sell for 40 to 50 cents a pound, and this gets the rabbits out of the way, thus cutting down on one loss incidental to producing certain crops. Perhaps if we work diligently at exterminating this pest, the alfalfa, soybeans, melons, feed crops and wheat will not suffer so much. The easiest way to get the rabbits is with poisoned kaffir heads." Moore advocates selling rabbit skins to help pay taxes, rather than only the ears for a bounty which tends to increase taxes. If all the long ears were sold for bounty it is likely some counties would go broke, they have so many rabbits. The rodent control charts proved that real headway is being made in this direction. Prairie dogs have been reduced from 150,000 acres of towns five years ago to only 8,000 acres at present.

Maybe there will be some real money in hogs again soon, they seem to be so scarce.

Free Fair Champions

Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, Wisconsin School of Blind, Janesville, Wis., on Tritonia Preterye Ormsby Lead; junior champion, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., on Mt. Riga Hillo Fayne Segla. Senior and grand champion female, Modern Woodmen of America, on Spruce Lawn Walker Hartog Beets; junior champion, Wisconsin School for the Blind, on Netherland Belle Homestead.

Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Wardmere Farms, Macon, Mo., on Blonde's Noble Spark; junior champion, Oak Grove Jersey Farm, Eagle, Wis., on Modesty's Fairy Boy. Senior and grand champion female, Martindale Farm, Croydon, Ia., on Raleigh's Golden Turema; junior champion, Wardmere Farms on Oxford's Baron Winnie.

Ayrshires—Senior champion bull, Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kan., on Sly Leto of Hilltop; junior and grand champion, Fairfield Farm, on Shaglass Craig Star. Senior and grand champion female, Fairfield Farm, on Caca-pou Lass; junior champion, Fairfield Farm, on Fairfield Hyacinth.

Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., on Sherwood Resolute; junior champion, Emmadine Farm on May Royal's Shell. Senior and grand champion female, Emmadine Farm, on Imp Gem Pride of the Grove; junior champion, Cooper Farm, Ardmore, Okla., on Glad Bessie of Ferndell.

Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., on Valiant Stanway; junior champion, R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan., on Adolf Tone. Senior champion female, R. H. Hazlett, on Hazard Dorothy; junior and grand champion, R. H. Hazlett, on Ino.

Aberdeen Angus—Senior and grand champion bull, A. J. Schuler, Chapman, Kan., on Cap Bruno; junior champion J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan., on Revolution 41. Senior and grand champion female, A. J. Schuler, on Mignomie of Glencarnock; junior champion, J. B. Hollinger, on Dutchess Wheatland.

Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo., on Roan Villager; junior champion, A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., on Browndale Premier. Senior and grand champion female, F. C. Baker, on Orange Blossom; junior champion, V. O. Hilldredth & Son, Aledo, Tex., on Highland Belle.

Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, Fuller and Pratt, Milford, Neb., on Domineer; junior champion, H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., on Buddy Best Goods. Senior and grand champion female, Columbian Stock Farm, Kansas City, Mo., on September Morn; junior champion, Columbian Stock Farm, on Knight Clover Leaf 2nd.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan., on Fast Mail; junior champion, J. A. Beveridge, on Co-Cola. Senior and grand champion female, J. A. Beveridge, on Baby Revelation; junior champion, Howard Fisher, Ottawa, Kan., on Pastime Gal.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion boar, D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb., on

Proud Saxon; junior champion, Walter Briggs, Seward, Neb., on Benelite's Revenger. Senior and grand champion female, Walter Briggs, on Veneta; junior champion, Walter Briggs, on Benelite's Pomona.

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion boar, Charles Morrell, Palmyra, Neb., on Midwest Leader; junior champion, Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., on Clover Leaf Bob. Senior and grand champion female, Charles Morrell, on Echo Choice 1st; junior champion, Patacek Bros., Oberlin, Kan., on White Hawk Sis.

Tamworths—Senior and grand champion boar, P. A. Wemke, Seneca, Kan., on Fancy Prince; junior champion, P. A. Wemke, on Fancy Star. Senior and grand champion female, P. A. Wemke, on Miss Star; junior champion, P. A. Wemke, on Miss Golden Star.

Berkshires—Senior and grand champion boar, W. H. Pipkin & Son, Elwood, Mo., on Clemson Real Superbus; junior champion, Oldham, on Lucille's Baron 4th. Senior and grand champion female, Oldham, on Direct's Ideal Lady 4th; junior champion, Pipkin & Son, on Clearwater Supremacy 33rd.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion boar, Fred Graff & Sons, Seward, Neb., on The Pilot; junior champion, R. C. Hollstein, Cairo, Neb., on New Hope. Senior and grand champion female, Fred Graff & Sons, on Pretty Defender, junior champion, R. C. Hollstein, on Lorraine.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, J. Moxley, Osage City, Kan., on Kansas; junior champion, D. F. McAllister, Topeka, on Carbon. Senior champion mare, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., on Allinell; junior and grand champion, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., on Maple Leaf Lady.

Belgians—Senior champion stallion, J. Rouselle & Sons, Seward, Neb., on Bayard Frison; junior and grand champion, Rouselle & Sons, on Patrick Henry. Senior champion mare, Rouselle, on Madalynne du Fosteau; junior and grand champion, K. S. A. C., on College Elaine.

Fat Steers—Champion steer, V. O. Hilldredth, Aledo, Tex., on Texas Rodney.

All Sheep—Champion Shropshire ram, A. W. Clelland & Son, Green City, Mo., on ram lamb; champion ewe, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., on yearling ewe.

Champion Hampshire ram, K. S. A. C., on ram lamb; champion ewe, R. Schmidt, Queen City, Mo., on ewe lamb.

Champion Southdown ram, K. S. A. C., on ram lamb; champion ewe, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis., on aged ewe.

Champion Dorset ram, K. S. A. C., on aged ram; champion ewe, K. S. A. C., on ewe lamb.

Champion Cotswold ram, R. G. Richards, Portage, Wis.; champion ewe, R. E. Richards.

Champion Rambouillet ram, O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan.; champion ewe, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.

Champion Oxford ram, R. G. Richards, Portage, Wis.; champion ewe, R. G. Richards.

Kansas needs a larger acreage of the legumes.

Increase Profits by decreasing costs — with harvesters that ask no wages



THE U.S. Department of Agriculture finds an average cost of 70c to produce one bushel of corn; \$1.19 for wheat; 54c for oats. Farmers, who are making money nowadays, say stock-tight fences cut production costs by saving labor; making livestock pick the corn, save the storm wrecked grain, save crops skipped by harvesters—and, at the same time, fertilize the soil.

"My farm produces 1/3 more per acre since stock-tight fences made it possible for me to fertilize the soil," writes J. W. Scott, of Jamestown, Ind. "Even the boss will miss some corn. Two men were husking 6 rows each. One got 44 bushel, the other 34. Field not fenced, it could not be pastured. 10 bushels of corn dead waste in every 6 rows," writes H. C. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill.

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

helps many thousands of farmers get bigger yields. D.W. Aeschbacher, Fortuna, Mo., sowed 4½ acres to clover, then turned in 26 shoats to fatten. He mowed 5 loads for hay in June. Mowed again later and threshed out \$66 in clover seed. Sold his shoats at \$20.00 each. Extra profits, with little labor, all from 4½ acres well fenced.

RED BRAND FENCE is the kind that increases profits by decreasing costs, year after year, for many years. RED BRAND FENCE lasts longer than ordinary galvanized fence because of copper mixed in the steel. A heavier zinc coating "Galvannealed" on the outside resists rust better than any method ever used in making fence wire. Full length, picket-like stays and wavy strands help hold it straight and firm; can't-slip knots hold it tight. This easy-to-erect, good-looking, hog-tight, bull-proof fence makes diversifying crops and stocks easier and cheaper.

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Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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.

Which of These Farm Thievery Reducers Will Give You the Most Protection?

SINCE the first of this year Kansas Farmer Protective Service has been considering devices to help eliminate farm thievery. Of the two devices which have been found most practical, one is for the marking of property so that it can be identified should it be stolen. The other is a signal given to the property owner when any of his farm buildings are entered in the night time by a thief. Gangs of thieves have no defense against either of these protective devices.

Investigation and trial of these two devices has reached the point where it is necessary to determine whether Kansas Farmer Protective Service members would rather catch the thief after he has gotten away with their property or catch him while he is in the act of stealing. The marker makes it possible to identify property after it has been stolen and the burglar alarm makes it possible to take the thief by surprise while he is in the act of stealing and to hold him for the officers.

Tattoo Marker for Poultry

Protective Service members who have had property stolen appreciate the effort to locate their stolen property that has been made in the Thefts Reported column of Kansas Farmer. Since the Protective Service Department has available these two devices explained in the following paragraphs, it is hoped that those members who have had property listed in the Thefts Reported column as well as every other interested Protective Service member will write a letter to the Protective Service Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and let him know which of the two devices will be the most practical to use on their farm and afford the most protection against farm thievery for Protective Service members.

A device for making a tattoo in the web of the wing of chickens and the ears of young calves and pigs is the one for marking poultry and livestock so they can be identified should they be stolen. When this marker is used on chickens, all feathers from the under side of the wing web are removed. Then a salve tattoo dye is spread well over the surface where the feathers have been removed and the tattoo marker needles are run thru the web from the side covered with tattoo

dye. After this piercing operation the healing tattoo dye must be rubbed thoroly into the perforations by pressing the web firmly between the thumb and forefinger. In 10 days or two weeks a clear and readable mark will be distinguishable.

Record Kept of Wing Marks

Every such distinguishing mark will be different on each marker. Should this mark be adopted the Protective Service Department will keep a record of the mark assigned to each Protective Service member who buys a marker. These marker records then will be sent to all the sheriffs in Kansas so that he and poultry buyers can have this information to use in identifying stolen chickens.

The burglar alarm is very simple and easy to install on any farm. Complete blueprint instructions accompany every system to be installed. With this device it is possible to connect the poultry house and all other buildings on the farm so that if a thief tries to enter any of these connected buildings thru any of the doors or windows the alarm bell will sound in the house. Even poultry house burlap covered windows can be fixed so the alarm will ring. Only dry cell batteries are required for its operation. The wiring is such that only one wire is needed to connect the buildings, and if this wire is cut by the thief or the connected doors and windows opened, the alarm will sound in the house. This gives the farmer a chance to get out his trusty old shotgun, catch the thief on the job, hold him until officers can be called and arrive to take him into custody.

Should a farmer be obliged to shoot a thief in order to protect his property, the law protects him and he cannot be prosecuted for manslaughter.

Points in favor of the marker are that it is inexpensive, costing only \$1.50, and it offers protection while the farmer is away from home as well as while he is at home. However, in the case of poultry, every year's hatch must be marked and additional tattoo ink which costs 30 cents for enough to mark 100 chickens must be bought.

Altho the burglar alarm system costs \$8.50, once it is installed no additional work is required every year as is true

(Continued on Page 30)



My Kansas Farmer subscription is paid in advance for one year or more as shown by the enclosed address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer.

Enclosed is 10 cents (coin or stamps) for which please send me a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. My address is:

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KANSAS

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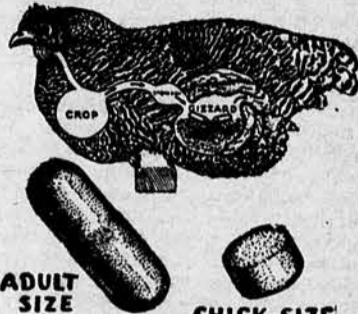
Prepared in two sizes: Adult, for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule package, \$1; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7; 1,000 for \$12; 5,000 for \$55. Chick size (used 1 for chicks 1 to 2 lbs., turks 2 to 4 lbs.; 2 for chicks 2 to 4 lbs., turks 4 to 6 lbs.) \$1 per 100; \$4.50 per 500; \$8 per 1,000. At drug stores, hardware stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries, or direct from factory postpaid.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Seeding Will be the Big Job in Kansas for the Next Few Weeks

WHEAT seeding will be the big job in Kansas next week. A large part of the seed has been treated to control smut. Much of the land is in excellent condition, although farmers have had their troubles with weeds and the volunteer plants. Outbreaks of cholera are becoming general in several counties. Protection by vaccination is being urged. Stock cattle and feeder hogs are in strong demand and selling for attractive prices at farm sales. Early spring pigs are going to market. Many cattle are going on to full feed. Pastures have been furnishing excellent grazing, and cattle are doing fine.

The Kansas corn crop this year will be the largest on record since 1906, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The state corn condition is reported at 83 per cent of normal, compared with 91 per cent a year ago and a 10-year average of 60 per cent. This indicates a yield of about 27 bushels an acre on 6,723,000 acres, or a probable production of 181,853,000 bushels, compared with 176,910,000 bushels produced in 1927 and a 10-year average of 102,832,000 bushels. Only nine times in the history of Kansas agriculture has the state exceeded this forecast in actual production. Only nine times previous to this year has Kansas ever exceeded 180 million bushels in the production of corn. Those years of good corn production were 1883, 1884, 1889, 1895, 1896, 1902, 1906 and 1906. The 1928 corn acreage was increase 14 per cent above that harvested last year.

Corn prospects dropped sharply in the northwestern, central and southcentral counties of Kansas during the month. In other sections of the state the excellent condition indicated a month ago was generally maintained or improved. August was accompanied by rather limited and spotted rainfall. Two heat waves of short duration also occurred during the month. The first one centered on August 19 and did considerable damage in Northwestern Kansas; the second one reached a climax on August 27 and caused much burning and premature ripening in the central part of the state. The crop was backward last spring, but with abundant early summer rains and favorable temperatures during July and August corn has made above normal progress. Corn is maturing rapidly, and should the first killing frost not occur until the average date, very little Kansas corn will be harvested this fall that will be of merchantable quality. United States corn production outlook is for 2,930,586,000 bushels, against 2,774 million bushels last year; 2,692 million bushels produced in 1926; and a five-year average production of 2,776 million bushels.

September 1 condition of grain sorghums forecasts a record crop for Kansas. Condition is reported at 84 per cent of normal, compared with 87 per cent a year ago. This indicates a crop of 35,036,000 bushels, compared with 32,487,000 bushels produced in 1927, and 20,175,000 bushels in 1926. The 1927 crop was the largest on record before this year. The 1928 acreage of 1,547,000 is the same as planted a year ago. Aside from some weediness in lowland fields the crop is in good condition. It is heading well and should mature properly with normal frost dates. The sorghum forage crop was rated at 89 per cent of normal on September 1. Broomcorn made excellent growth during the month, and reporters now indicate a condition of 92 per cent of normal, compared with 81 per cent last month. This forecasts a production of 9,061 tons, against 5,062 tons produced in 1927.

The state hay crop outlook is excellent. Rainfall and temperatures during the 1928 season have been favorable for all hay crops. The September 1 condition of 86 per cent forecasts a production of 3,497,000 tons of all varieties of tame hay, compared with 4,245,000 tons in 1927 and 2,707,000 tons in 1926. United States production prospect points to 37,900,000 tons, against 106,219,000 tons last year. The United States 1927 crop of tame hay was the largest ever produced. Alfalfa is placed at 2,213,000 tons, against 2,324,000 tons harvested in 1927. Wild hay production is estimated at 1,184,000 tons, compared with the crop of 1,231,000 tons produced in Kansas last year. Mixed timothy and clover shows an average yield an acre of 1.85 tons compared with 1.7 tons a year ago. Millet is reported at 91 per cent compared with 86 per cent a year ago, and Sudan grass 90 per cent, against 92 per cent in 1927.

Kansas seed prospects indicate the following: alfalfa 58 per cent of normal; red clover, 66 per cent; timothy, 72 per cent; and Sweet clover 77 per cent. Excessive summer rains caused a marked reduction in seed crop outlook.

Pastures have been consistently good all summer. Growth has been abundant and short grass pastures should afford excellent grazing next winter. The state pasture condition is rated at 92 per cent of normal, compared with 95 per cent a year ago.

Other estimates of Kansas crops indicate: winter wheat, 179,044,000 bushels this year and 111,283,000 bushels last year; spring wheat, 476,000 and 44,000 bushels; oats 10,434,000 and 34,380,000 bushels; barley, 18,078,000 and 5,695,000 bushels; flaxseed 176,000 and 170,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 7,563,000 and 5,390,000 bushels; sweet potatoes 370,000 and 408,000 bushels; apples, 982,000 and 1,925,000 bushels; peaches, 77,000 and 259,000 bushels; pears 45,000 and 258,000 bushels; grapes 3,252 tons and 3,735 tons.

Cloud—Occasional showers have been keeping the soil in condition for the folks who are still plowing. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing well. Farmers are busy putting up hay and preparing land for wheat, of which there will be a large acreage. Some threshing is being done from the stack, yields are large, and the grain is of good quality. Corn is ripen-

ing, and the yields will be good. Potatoes are of good quality and are ready for digging. Feed promises to be plentiful.—W. H. Plumly.

Cheyenne—Parts of the county received showers recently, but more rain is needed. Very little wheat seeding has been done; there is ample subsoil moisture but the surface is dry. A few harvesting outfits are still being operated in the east part of the county, where the grain lodged badly. Barley, 40c; wheat, 85c to 90c; butterfat, 41c.—P. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—The local, county and state fairs have been well attended by the folks from this county. Eggs and cream are going up in price. There has been plenty of rain here recently. Many of the folks have been filling silos.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We are in need of a good general rain. Corn will make a fairly good crop. Some wild hay is still being cut. Wheat, 86c; corn, 75c; barley, 40c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 42c.—W. E. Favel.

Franklin—The warm, dry weather has been ripening the corn rapidly. I think the crop will start selling at about 50 cents a bushel. Not much old corn is going to market. Buyers are actively looking for cattle, and there is an excellent demand for pigs. We have been having plenty of rain. Corn, 85c; wheat, 85c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 26c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Ford—We have been having hot, dry weather. Farmers have been cutting feed crops and getting wheat land ready for seeding. Most of the wheat fields have an excellent stand of volunteer wheat; some of this is being cut out with the one-way

plows. Corn is ripening fast—it will produce a good yield. Pastures are still in good condition.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been very dry. Threshing is about finished. Very little wheat has been sown; the acreage will be reduced greatly if rain doesn't come soon. Early native corn has matured fairly well, but the late corn has been injured considerably by the dry weather. The county produced good hay crops, but the feed crops are "not so good." Livestock is doing well. Man one-way disc plows have been sold here this year. Livestock prices are very satisfactory.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—This county needs rain badly. All the wheat land is prepared and ready for seeding. A few folks have been drilling the crop. Some corn fields have been cut and placed in the shock. The wheat acreage will be large. There is an excellent demand for milk cows. Wheat, 89c; oats, 49c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 30c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather has been dry. Silo filling is about finished. Wheat, 89c; corn, 80c; oats, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 80c; flour, \$1.60; cabbage, 2c; heavy hens, 17c; heavy broilers, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn will produce a fairly good crop this year. Hogs are scarce, and there have been some losses from disease. Farmers are short of help. The last cutting of hay was very light. More than the usual number of pupils are attending high school this year; higher wages than usual are being paid in the country schools. Eggs, 30c; hogs, 12c; butterfat, 42c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—Rain is needed to put the wheat ground in condition. The recent dry weather has made corn yields somewhat uncertain, although it is evident that many fields will produce a big crop. Kafir will not produce so good a crop as last year. Pastures still contain plenty of feed.—Vernon Collier.

Marshall—Corn has been injured somewhat by dry weather. Cattle are scarce and very high in price. Hay is all "up," and there was an excellent crop of good quality. Cream, 43c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 50c; corn, 90c; wheat, 95c.—J. D. Stosz.

Labette—The dry weather was broken by a good rain here a few days ago, which

was of considerable help to late corn. Many folks are looking for farms to rent for next year. Quite a few public sales are being held, with good prices. Politics is quiet!—J. N. McLane.

Montgomery—We have had several showers recently; these have been very helpful, especially with the wheat plowing. A good many carloads of hogs have been shipped from the county recently. Cream, 44c; eggs, 30c.—A. M. Butler.

Morris—Crops have made a satisfactory growth in the last month. Prairie hay and pastures are in the best condition in years. Corn will produce a good crop. Kafir will give good yields, although on some fields the crop will be light, due to poor cultivation. About the usual acreage of wheat will be planted—the land is in excellent condition for seeding.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—This county is in need of a soaking rain, so we can prepare a good seedbed for wheat. Much of the late plowing is very cloddy and rough. Wheat that is being threshed from the stack is testing from 60 to 63 pounds to the bushel; it is evident that farmers in this section of the state are losing money by not doing more wheat stacking. Corn is maturing nicely, but not so good as last year. We have been having excellent weather for haying. Livestock is doing well. Cattle and hogs are going to market at the best prices in five years.—J. D. McHenry.

Osage—Farmers are busy sowing wheat and working in the haying. A great many picnics and fairs have been held here in the last few weeks. Kafir and cane are making an excellent growth. Cattle are doing well. Eggs, 27c.—Mrs. L. Lewis.

Pratt and Kiowa—A few local showers have fallen in the last few days, but we are in need of a good general rain. Most all the farmers have their wheat ground ready for seeding. Livestock is doing well. Corn will produce fine yields. Public sales are numerous; satisfactory prices are being paid. A few community fairs will be held here this fall.—Art McAnary.

Republic—Dry weather continues, and the corn is drying up fast. The third crop of alfalfa and prairie hay is being cut. Owing (Continued on Page 30)

These 2 Wisconsin pigs were given up to die

Worms! Worms! Worms!

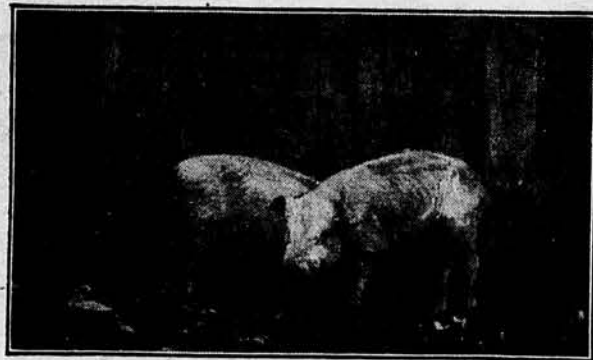
NO WORMIER pigs in the county. Malnutrition. One badly ruptured. When three months old they weighed together only 46 pounds, and the owner presented them freely to a neighbor if he would take them away.

On August 18th, when these pigs were 3 months old and weighed 46 pounds, they began to receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

Between August 18th and December 19th, these pigs went through some very severe Wisconsin winter weather. They had wholly improper housing in a box-like shed, and only the most ordinary care.

Here was a crucial test for Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. Could it salvage these wormy, worthless pigs under these unfavorable conditions?

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic controlled the worms and made the pigs good feeders. It kept their digestive systems in order, their bowels open and regular, supplied the necessary minerals lacking in the feed, and put them in a condition to thrive.



Before receiving Stock Tonic

On December 19th the pigs were sold. The result was as follows:

Weight of pigs December 19th 384 lbs.
Weight of pigs August 18th . 46 lbs.
Weight gained in 122 days . 338 lbs.

Average gain: one and four-tenths pounds per pig each day.

Ninety cents' worth of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic and ordinary farm feed did it!

Of course these pigs were extreme examples, but such a test only proves more strongly that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic makes wormy pigs thrive. It controls the worms. It also corrects ill condition and unthriftiness.

Your hogs may be wormy and unthrifty (75% of all hogs are wormy), or you may feel that they are making satisfactory gains. Regardless of their present condition, they will make better gains if given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with their feed.

This Tonic is not a feed. It will not take the place of feed, and no feed will take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

No salt or additional minerals are required when Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed.



Same pigs after receiving Stock Tonic 122 days and gaining 338 pounds

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Appetizer, Worm Expeller and Mineral Balance—
all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 60 days, and see what it means to you in increased thrift and gains. It will require 2½ lbs. of Tonic for 60 days and cost but 25c for each 100-lb. shoat. See your local Dr. Hess dealer today.

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—ASHLAND, OHIO

Away With the Long Whiskers!

But After We Had Shaved the English Captain Added His Vise to Our Passports and Made Us Happy Again

By Francis A. Flood

A MAP of Africa—if it's a big map—will show a dot called Abechir. It's almost in the exact center of the Dark Continent, on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. This forlorn little spot in the black heart of Africa is not an inviting looking "locus" to the average person who has never been there—and still less to one who has.

But to us Abechir seemed the end of the rainbow trail. At least it was the peak of the arch, with only the downhill slide to the pot of gold at the end. There would be a little store at Abechir, our first opportunity in 2,000 miles or six weeks' time to buy anything at all except long-legged chickens and long-lived eggs.

An automobile expedition had once made the trip from Abechir to the Red Sea. Thus if we had no trail we at least had a precedent to follow. It is true, the head of that expedition, an Englishman and a member of Parliament, wrote a book about his trip, and it was not a good road by any means. He, too, had crossed Africa, but by a more southerly and much easier route than we. And the darkest pages of his book were about that part of his trip between Abechir and El Obeid, where we had yet to go. But Jim and I had proved, to ourselves at least, that we could travel on our motorcycles absolutely any place an automobile could go. The worst auto reports we could get would be good news for us.

Out of Gasoline

The gasoline problem threatened us again. We towed one bike behind the other whenever it was at all possible, and finally reached a little grass village called Hemmina, only 15 miles from Abechir. It was almost dark. We had just enough gasoline to run one motorcycle the 15 miles into town. Jim took that and started out, promising to send some gasoline back on a native's head for me or to bring it himself on a horse.

I tried to get a dozen villagers to tow my machine on in to Abechir or at least until we met the gasoline coming back and argued in the sign language until I was almost as black in the face as they. I even offered them money, but they were afraid of the lions in that lonely land at night. In English or French I might have convinced them that I wasn't afraid myself, but it's hard to lie in signs. They towed me to a little round mud hut a half-mile from the village and suggested that I stop there for the night. I had no gasoline and I had no choice.

I sent the curious crowd away with instructions to bring me water, a chicken, and some eggs. A few minutes later two dusky knaves, a half-dozen boys and a young woman returned. The two men were in the uniform of a French soldier; that is, one wore the trousers and the other the coat. They knew a few words of French and explained that the chief had sent them to guard me during the night and the boys to bring the water and chickens and eggs. The young black female was a special gift from the chief that I might be assured of his hospitality and feel entirely welcome and at home as long as I remained in his village.

A Lion, Maybe?

I sent the whole troupe back with my compliments and gave my guards a few francs to pay the chief for his provisions. An hour later the zealous black guards returned with half a calabash of a strong smelling liquor they had purchased with my money. They were bound to guard me and were already drunk enough to insist on obeying their chief's commands. I rolled the motorcycle into the open doorway of my mud house and spread my blanket on the sandy floor inside. I had no gun, but I parked the hatchet near at hand and tried to justify this precaution by arguing that the lions I heard roaring out in the bush might try to come inside.

"Zip, Bing!" A ki-yi and a roar, and the sound of bare feet running thru the sand awoke me in the dead of night. I seized my hatchet and peeked around the motorcycle wheels. A black man, spear in hand, was crouched behind the compound wall. Another spear zipped past my door and I pulled in my neck. Then I remembered that in the land of blacks, the white man's constant show of superiority and fearlessness is the only guarantee of safety and respect, and here I was cringing in the shadows of my mud doorway. I strode out into the dim moonlight and sternly called my guards to time for making such a noise.

And Also a Ford

They were all excited. A lion, they said, had chased a jackal inside the compound walls and they had thrown their spears to drive the lion and his frightened prey away. Imagination runs high in the Afric mind, especially when lubricated with a combination of fear and bad liquor and a desire to show off their bravery before a well-framed white man. They insisted it was "le lion," and I piped them down and told them it was only a "chien." But lion or dog it was enough to keep me awake for—well, nearly 30 minutes I suppose.

About 3 o'clock Jim came back, bare-headed, on a horse. A black carrier was supposed to be somewhere behind with 5 gallons of gasoline on his head. The moment he arrived we poured the gasoline into our tank, gave him the horse to ride back, and started off. Since Jim had come away from Abechir without his cork helmet we had to be back before the sun got too high above the horizon.

At Abechir we found a Greek merchant. And a Ford! "Every time you turn up a stone in the Sudan you'll find a Greek merchant," promised the French Commandant at Abechir. "But don't think this car means you'll have good roads the rest of the way. From El Fasher to El Obeid you'll need to be towed. That's about 500 miles." This pessimistic prophecy was seconded by his two lieutenants who had never been over the road themselves, but who knew all about it, just as they knew all about the prohibition situation in the United States from their

own imagination. They were all wet. After two or three days arguing with these irreconcilables who would believe everything bad about prohibition and nothing good, Jim and I started out again. We made over 100 miles the first day to Adre, the last French fort. Geneina, the first British outpost in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was only about 20 miles away—and that reminded us of our passports. Our all-inclusive British vise for which we'd paid \$10 each read "Good for the United Kingdom and all British colonies, territories, mandates, and protectorates, including Iraq and Palestine. Not good for the Sudan." It was as big a coverage as a patent medicine cure-all from cancer to housemaid's knee, but just like those same medicines it wasn't good for what ailed us. If the passport had said nothing about the Sudan we'd have taken a chance, but since it went out of its way to provide specifically that the vise was "not good for the Sudan"—we could only take a chance anyway.

Back to the West Coast?

"They'll probably send you back to Lagos and the West Coast where you started from," said the Captain at Adre on the French side of the border. "You can fight the desert and jungle and drouth and heat all over again." "Never again," vowed Jim. "Or you can stay where you are, here in our Sahara," continued the Captain, looking out over a valley of desolation he called a lake.

"Not that," I said. "Then you'll just have to slip on over the line to Geneina and ask Captain Evans to fix you up a passport vise. He can get it all right if he wants to."

The next day we reached the border and British territory again, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. There was only a sandy caravan trail and not an officer or even a traveler in sight, but Jim immediately crossed over to the left side of the road. "Remember the English traffic rules," he warned me. "The right side of the road is the left again now." We didn't break any speed laws in that deep, soft sand.

We chugged right up to the house of the resident as soon as we reached Geneina, and I think our little Eng-

lish motors hummed a jolly "Fee Fi Fo Fum" all the way to that Englishman. It was a real house, too, with even an attempt at a hedge and a lawn that only a Briton would brave in that desert of desolation and drouth. We knocked on the first door we'd seen in any house for weeks, and a black houseboy, in a clean white gown, a neat, green turban on his head and a sash of the same material corseted about his midriff bowed us plump into civilization again.

There were rugs on the floor, real pictures on a decorated wall and some magazines, in English, beside a big upholstered chair. There was a bookcase to astound us, and this lone Englishman standing guard on the ragged fringe of Empire had even hung some tidy bits of drape about the first glass windows we had seen in a thousand miles of travel. Then, to complete this transplanting of Merrie England itself there in the heart of the Dark Continent, the black "boy" brought us a pot of tea and a little plate of cakes and announced that the Captain was just now coming from the tennis court. An Englishman is always English, and he'll hang on to his home standards of comfort and cleanliness, his sports, and his dress clothes as long as he'll hang onto his bath, his beer and his congenial aristocracy—and that means as long as he lives. You can lead an Englishman into the bush but you can't make him a bushman. No one could have been better to us than the French during the weeks we were in French Equatorial Africa, but the French—well, they don't dress for dinner in the bush.

Two Pitchers of Hot Water

We showed the Captain our passports and trembled. The English are sticklers for law and regulations and we knew it. They will hardly consider a man born if there is the slightest irregularity in his birth certificate—and our passports were absolutely no good at all. Besides, we were "fool Americans," dirty and whiskered and ragged, and we had no dress suit for dinner. Clearly we didn't belong in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan the way we looked.

"Sorry, old beans," he finally announced, "but I can't recognize you from these photos in your passports. You're smooth shaven in the pictures. You'll have to cut off that brush. We don't live in the bush here. Boy, bring two pitchers of hot water!"

"He's got us, Pop," mourned Jim. "Shades of Bill Thompson. We've got to shave."

"He thinks you're a Red," I told Jim, for my partner's six weeks' of untrimmed beard was a flaming bolshevik red. I had plenty of beard myself, and a long, flowing black moustache that looked like the spirit of '96.

We shaved. He vised our passports and we slept that night between clean white sheets. We were ready for the Sudan.

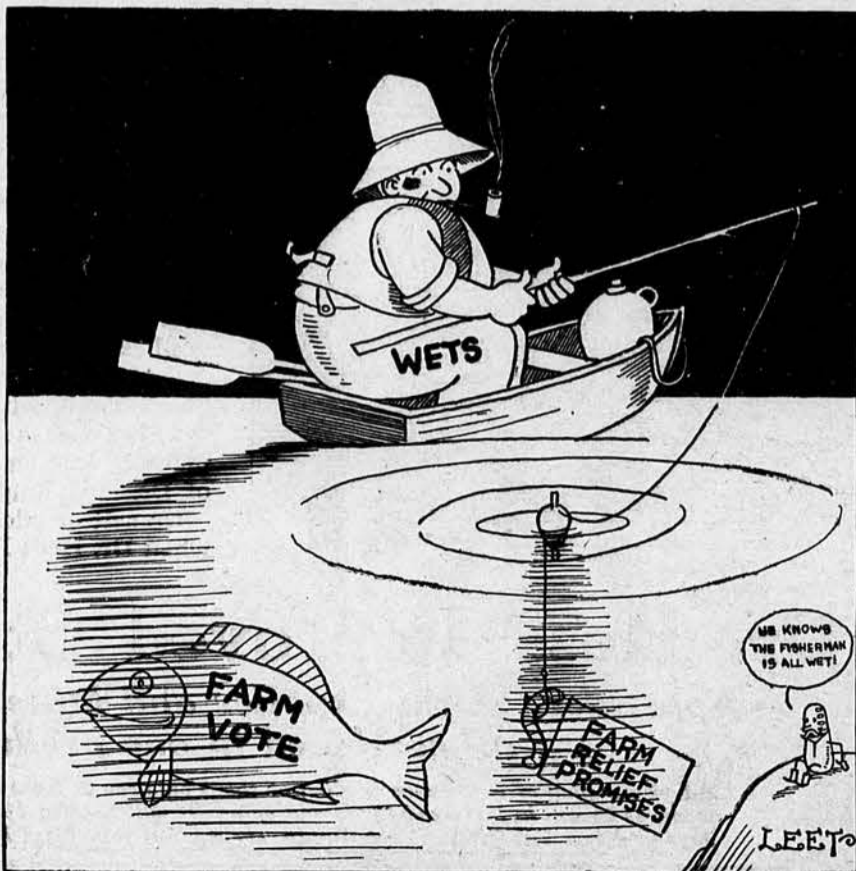
Janitor Takes to Art

Twenty-five Kansas residents made up the big part of the art display. Everyone enjoys good drawings and paintings, and this year's Free Fair had variety enough in this line for all to enjoy. The artists themselves are as interesting as their pictures. They represented everything from a janitor in a big Topeka office building to the most professional in the state. Incidentally, the janitor will enter Washburn college this year to study interior decoration. The artists ranged in ages from 14 to 65.

21 Herefords at \$18

Dan Casement of Manhattan sold 21 Hereford yearlings, averaging 839 pounds, on the Kansas City market a few days ago for \$18 a hundred.

Keeping records stops a good many farm leaks.



No Luck

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

Second Blue Grass Herd

We offer a very choice lot of spring boars at moderate prices.

Boars and gilts of spring farrow. Actual tops of 60 raised.

40 CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts by HIGH TYPE, a boar of merit.

ERNEST SUTTER'S Valley Blue Grass Herd

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fairfield Ranch

Mammoth Spotted Polands

Spotted Poland Pigs

60 SPOTTED POLANDS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BOARS AND GILTS

Henry's Polands

Strunk's Black Polands

Duroc Hogs

Boars Ready for Service

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Husky Duroc Boars

M. Stensaas & Sons

Hampshire Hogs

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Viscounts Dairyman

We Own Prairie Dale

about the Amcoats herd and the kind of cattle he always catalogs and you will be interested in this sale catalog and they will be pleased to send you one if you give them your name and address at once.

Very likely one of the strongest offerings of Jersey cattle made in the West in some time will be the M. A. Tatlow sale at White City, October 15.

W. I. Bowman's public sale of Herefords at his farm about six miles south of Council Grove is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., the well-known Holstein sale manager, will conduct public sales of Holsteins in November, as follows:

Onaga, Kan., for years has conducted a fair that would be a credit to towns of much larger population.

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.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 4-Brookings Farm Dairy, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 11-C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 28-Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita.

Jersey Cattle

Sept. 27-Oscar Grant & Son, Beagle, Kan.
Oct. 4-W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 29-W. C. Mills, Sun City, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 12-L. E. McCullay, Pomona, Kan.
Oct. 16-N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 25-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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. 30-C. E. and M. E. Stone, DeKalb, Mo.
Oct. 31-E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 27-Oscar Grant & Son, Beagle, Kan.
Feb. 20-Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907
Herd headed by "Royal Clipper 2d."
"Ruler" & "Red Scotchman," three State Fair winners.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas



Brookings Farm Dairy Holstein Dispersion



on farm 7 miles due south of Wichita Stock Yards on So. Lawrence.

Thursday, Oct. 4

223 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS comprising 100 head in milk. In age from 2 to 5 years, 75 two year old springers, many of them close to freshening, and 48 yearling and heifer calves.

BROOKINGS FARM DAIRY, WICHITA, KANSAS
Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Fred Ball, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM SHORTHORN SALE



On farm 5 miles east and 6 miles south of Greensburg.

Monday, October 8

40 HEAD half with pure Scotch pedigrees. Rest with many good Scotch tops. 10 splendid young bulls in age from 15 to 20 months.

A. E. JOHNSON, Owner, Greensburg, (Kiowa Co.), Kansas
Auct.: Col. Scotty Melin, Col. W. A. Russell, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, J. R. Johnson, Clerk.

HOLSTEIN- The Farmers' Cow
Ability to consume large quantities of roughage; regularity in calving; great production; monthly cash returns

Never Fail Dairy Farm
Home of the foundation cow, Segis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd.

20 Shorthorn Bulls
9 bulls 12 to 16 months old, reds, roans and whites. Last chance to get sons of LOVELLY MARSHALL, 12 coming yearling bulls, good colors.

MAHOMA STOCK FARM
Pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by a son of MASTER KEY. Females by Rodney Clipper. Young bulls for sale.

Quality Scotch Shorthorns
Narissis Dale bred by Kansas Agricultural College in service. He is a son of Marauder. Cows of equal merit.

Young Bulls and Heifers
Scotch pedigrees, sired by our ton roan bull, Villagers King 8th, 9 miles north of town in Stephens county, Kansas.

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

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.

E. W. MOCK'S DISPERSAL SALE OF Imported and American Bred Jerseys
COFFEYVILLE, KAN. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6
Sale includes many choice animals of the best blood lines, including-

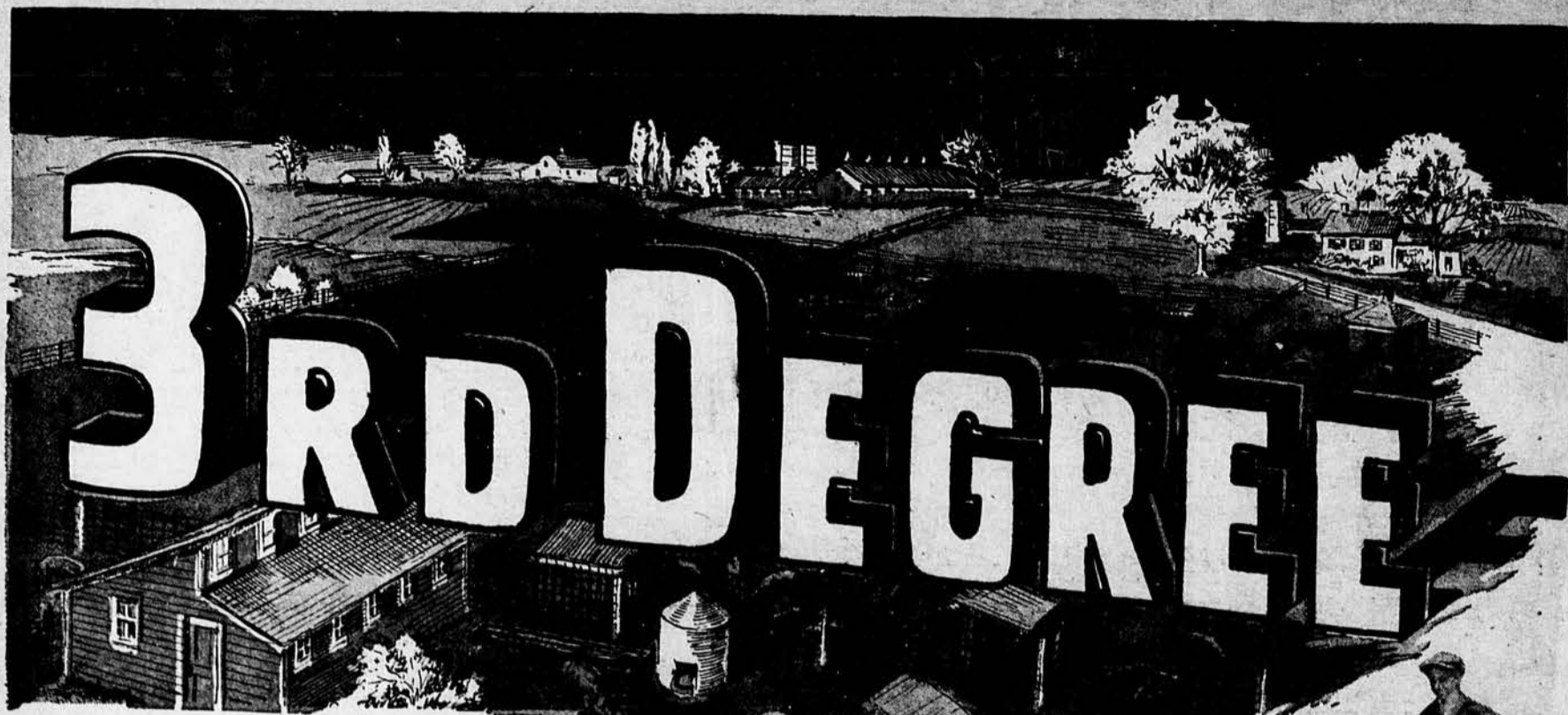
Choice Jerseys For Sale
A few choice serviceable Jersey bulls. Grandsons of Maiden Fern Prince sired by Maiden Fern Oxford, whose dam made 754 lbs. butter in R. of M. by dams that test from 5 to 7%.

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.

Jersey Heifers For Sale
Jonas Noble King, son of Financial Rates King. Bull calves by Seaside Tormentor.

W. I. BOWMAN'S Superior Mischief Herefords
200 head in the herd. Public sale Council Grove, Kan. Thursday, October 4

A draft sale of 40 bred cows, 25 heifers, 10 bulls.
Write early for the sale catalog. W. I. BOWMAN, Council Grove, Kansas



**Hog Raisers Everywhere
Furnish Proof that 3RD DEGREE
Helps Keep Their Hogs Healthy**

From all over the country hog raisers write us telling how beneficial 3rd Degree has been to their herds . . . how it has helped keep their hogs healthy and thrifty. The following excerpt from a letter from the B. H. Hopkins Stock Farms at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is typical of the thousands of complimentary letters received:

" . . . We have had the most gratifying success with 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. All told we have used it on more than 15,000 head. The best thing about it is, where we followed your directions—and now we follow them altogether—that we never failed in getting hogs to market at 250 pounds in 6 months from birth and since we have adopted your system, WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY HOG SICKNESS . . ."

Hog Vitality Should Be Kept High

Inasmuch as many hog disease germs are apparently harmless until the vitality of the hog is lowered, the big problem of hog raisers is to keep their herds in a sturdy, energetic, healthy condition at all times. The ordinary hog ration should be supplemented with proven aid to counteract and prevent diseases. 3rd Degree assists in keeping hogs in admirable condition . . . helps pigs to attain rapid, steady, normal development and stave off disease . . . and maintain a high condition of vitality in entire herds.

**Proof of Proper Hog Treatment
Confirmed on Market Day**

Tests made in thousands of feed lots have proven that the most profitable gains in hog weights are made by sturdy young pigs growing steadily from the time they are born till they reach a weight of 250 lbs. Given the right start a sturdy, healthy pig, if treated with 3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs and given proper feed, will make persistent and normal gains . . . gains that in 6 months will reach choice market weight. Successful hog raisers in various parts of the country regularly produce herds averaging 250 pounds within 6 months from birth. In many cases they do it by using 3rd Degree to help keep the young pigs in prime condition to resist disease, free from worms, and at the peak of health.



"Kept My Pigs Healthy and Thrifty"

George Mattie from the thousands that come to us. It is from Mr. George Mattie, who is located at Glen Haven, Wisconsin; his experience adds further weight to the proof of 3rd Degree effectiveness:

"Your 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate surely saved some pretty sick hogs for me last winter. . . . When I saw what it did for my sick hogs, I thought it might be good for all ones. So I tried it this year, and it surely has KEPT MY PIGS HEALTHY AND THRIFTY. It certainly means a big saving in feed, and that is a big point with me, for feed saved is money saved. . . . I intend to use the medicine on my brood sows this year and also on my pigs next spring. . . . The cost of 3rd Degree Liquid 15g Concentrate is so small that a hog raiser cannot afford to be without it."

And Kills Worms

Government reports show that over 90% of the hogs of the country are worm-infested at one time or another. Seldom does a hog get thru life without having these health-robbing parasites present in some manner. 3rd Degree contains a "true" wormer that destroys worms, yet is harmless to the hog. Even tho all other conditions are ideal, you cannot be sure of profits unless you can eliminate the costly worm hazard.

"Prevention Cheaper Than Cure"

The old adage about "an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure" is particularly applicable to hog diseases. Healthy pigs and hogs carry many deadly disease germs in their system. As long as the general condition and vitality of the animal is high the germ has very little opportunity to do its deadly work. 3rd DEGREE LIQUID FOR HOGS is very effective in keeping hogs healthy and preventing disease from spreading. It is the original 3-purpose hog liquid and should not be confused with inferior substitutes. 3rd DEGREE does these 3 things:

- 1. Kills worms.
- 2. Stimulates gland functioning.
- 3. Helps to avoid and combat disease.

**Saves Trouble of "Curing"
Hog Ailments**

There's a big hog raiser out at Hay Springs, Nebraska, G. J. Eberly by name, who is treating approximately 3500 head of hogs with 3rd Degree. His solution to the problem of common swine ailments is to build up disease resistance in hogs so that under average conditions, they will stay healthy. If, however, they do get sick, he still depends on 3rd Degree to bring them around. He says:

"The hogs treated with this 3rd Degree have given very gratifying results with practically no loss where treatment was used on sick hogs. As a conditioner and true wormer for healthy hogs it keeps them in prime condition and SAVES THE FARMER THE TROUBLE OF CURING THE AILMENTS THAT HOGS CONTRACT."

Valuable Hog Book Free

We have completed a 50-page book going into detail, telling "how to raise 250 pound hogs in 6 months." This interesting, instructive book will be sent FREE to you. Simply fill out and mail the coupon below. Book tells all about common hog diseases . . . their symptoms and causes . . . tells real facts about hog worms . . . explains gland functioning—what it is and what it does . . . gives details for proper care of brood sows . . . etc. etc. A remarkably instructive book for any hog raiser interested in making bigger and surer profits. FREE! Fill out the coupon now. Positively no obligation.

**The Original Three-Purpose
Hog Liquid**

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NOTE: In the letters from users shown on this page you will find the name 3rd DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE. This is the same product as 3rd DEGREE LIQUID FOR HOGS. Any statements applying to one will apply equally to the other as both are identical in formula and process of manufacture.

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