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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

August 10, 1929

Number 32



1. Planting the Crop.

2. An Irrigated Field of Growing Beets.

3. Beets Stored Ready for Shipment.

4. A Sweet Harvest.



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THERE'S A SPECIAL GRADE *for* YOUR TRACTOR

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Your Farmstead May Boast of Beauty

No Section of the State Is Denied a Wide Selection of Flowers

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HUMAN effort in spare time on the farm can be easily translated into refreshing, inspirational beauty. All of us are rather busy most of the time trying to make a living and to lay something aside. Away from the job we want rest and recreation. In town folks find it in the several shows and entertainments that are available. Or if they are inside all day long the fresh air and quiet, open country builds them up again. Away from office, store or shop it perhaps is easy to forget the day's grind.

But out on the farm folks live with their work. Quite likely at dinner you gaze out of the window to the field and wonder whether the job waiting will be done in time. At supper your eyes keep you at the task just the same. The farmer lives with his work. We all are human. We get tired, discouraged. That's human. But there are things, that destiny somehow has provided, at our disposal to help us maintain our equilibrium.

What better to shut farm folks away from their labors than flowers? In their fragrance and color is mute assurance which gets inside of us that life's best efforts are worth while. And if you please, there is a flower for your every mood. At your pleasure your eyes can rest you with the quiet loveliness of the more somber blossoms, or make you respond light-heartedly to a sweeping view of the whole yard well landscaped with offerings riotous in color. Instead of eyes keeping you on the job even while at dinner, by that glance out of the window at just a yard that simply merges with the field out there a ways, there is something within your grasp far more restful and of a character that will help you see the better things of life.

Why not let that glance take you out along a flag-stone walk with grasses shoving up between the rocks, that leads under two or three arches where roses climb to nod their fragrant heads? Thru one catch sight of the busy, sparkling little fountain stream as it spurts up into the sunshine only to fall back into its bead of water lilies; beyond there likely is a pedestal bird bath or perhaps a sun dial in a rose garden. A lily pool surrounded by Iris, Armeria and short shrubs that do not obstruct the view, all walks boasting borders of excellent selection, a snow-bank of spiraea and other good background growths to make it all complete. Dozens of Kansas farm families enjoy such things—hundreds more can.

There is no spot in our big state unable to grow flowers and shrubs. Out in Western Kansas you find some of the finest. In Sherman county, Mrs.

Pauline Kuhrt and her boys and girls seem to have captured a bright little corner of some grand sunken garden. From the front door of the home they look down to see a concrete fountain, its proud little stream supplied by a gravity water system. There is an arbor with latticed work interwoven with climbing green vines. The whiteness of the concrete that forms the arches, fountain, lily pond and arbor supports is in striking contrast to the wealth of color of the garden. The Kuhrt family would miss some fine values if they had to do without their friendly hollyhocks, Tiger lilies, peonies, pansies, golden glow, daisies, bleeding heart, roses, iris, wisteria and many others. These will grow in Western Kansas.

John Kruse, of Rush county, was found one summer day resting at noon under his trees with the men who were helping him harvest. His farmstead is a picture. A careful fence is followed around by an edge of blossoms. Two trim Colorado Blue Spruce trees stand apart to allow a view of the zinnia bed beyond. Eight kinds of honeysuckle, five kinds of spiraea, eight varieties of althaea, 12 different lilacs, elders, mock oranges, snowballs, tamarix, hydrangeas, a variety of roses—on this



On a neighboring farm lives H. W. Button whose farmstead isn't lonesome for trees and flowers and shrubs. There he grows fine flowers from early spring until frost sends plant growth into winter quarters. Mr. Button was reared to believe that none of those things would grow in his part of the state. Mr. Kruse came out there from a section of the country where they grew profusely and he didn't see why they wouldn't thrive in Rush county. His trials resulted in more than one neighbor adding beauty to the farmstead.

Clay county boasts a Master Farmer by the name of Eugene Elkins. He has a fine, modern home surrounded by a choice selection of flowers, and a large, well-landscaped lawn. "I've made a million," he said one day. "Only a small portion can be counted in dollars and cents. The balance is in the enjoyment I get from my family, my home, my neighbors, my flowers, my livestock and the service I may be able to perform for my community." Surely those flowers made a happier family whose members all could be more to the community.

In Morris county, Roy Valentine and his sister, find time even with all of their work of operating one of the best poultry plants in Kansas—and perhaps in the United States—to strive for a happy environment. They are working out a system of landscaping that will tend to shut the poultry plant away from the home. In front of the laying houses they are coaxing rose bushes and spiraea to do

Flower Garden Results Shown in These Photographs Are Easily Attainable on the Average Kansas Farm. At Top, a Series of Arches Covered with Climbing Roses, Invite You Along a Flag-Stone Path That Leads Around a Rustic Lily Pool, and Out to the Sun Dial in the Rose Garden. Second Picture is of a Rose Corner. Next, the Lily Pool Reflects the World Around It. Below, a Path Made Happier for Those Who Walk Its Length by a Luxuriant Border. These Pictures Show How the Floral Gardens at the Kansas State Agricultural College Looked in June and July of This Year

farm one can find many, many of the large number of annuals and perennials that thrive in Kansas.

their best. These will add beauty and serve to advertise to all who pass that way.

And folks who go thru Manhattan should by all (Continued on Page 21)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT SEEMS as if a Kansas man may be called on to lead the Republican campaign in New York City against the present mayor, Jimmie Walker, who is a candidate for re-election. The Kansas man is Major General James G. Harbord, retired, Kansas born, and Kansas educated, at the agricultural college. We all know that he was one of the most distinguished generals in the World War, and was induced to leave the army after the war to become the head of the Radio Corporation of America.

His Republican admirers in New York want to run him for mayor against Walker, but he very wisely does not want the nomination. Probably no man the Republicans of New York could nominate would make a stronger race, and it is certain that if elected the city would have at least as good a mayor as it ever had in all its history, and probably the best. But that doesn't insure his election. The fact that he has the qualifications to make an excellent mayor probably would not count for much in the election. My idea of New York is that the political forces that control it do not want a good man for mayor.

If General Harbord were nominated, my opinion is that Walker would beat him by 1/4 million votes, and I do not like to hear of a distinguished Kansas man being licked that way.

Wants Some Old History

A KANSAS teacher writes me asking for some intimate information about the late Governor John P. St. John, information which cannot be obtained in the ordinary histories. He wants my opinion as to whether St. John made a hobby of prohibition because of a deep seated principle or because he thought he might ride that hobby into office; He also wants to know why St. John was nominated for the third time for governor, and why he was defeated. He wishes my opinion as to whether St. John was actuated more by a desire for revenge than by principle in making the race for President on the Prohibition ticket in 1884.

I made the acquaintance of Governor St. John when he was well along in his first term as governor. I learned from others something of the circumstances that brought about his first nomination. George T. Anthony had been nominated and elected governor in 1876. He was one of the ablest men who ever occupied the governor's chair in Kansas, but he was not much of a politician. He was inclined to be autocratic, and did not take kindly to criticism or any form of dictation. As a result, there was a powerful faction in the party bitterly opposed to him, and determined to prevent his renomination in 1878. This opposition rallied round Col. John A. Martin, editor of the Atchison Champion. St. John was a lawyer at Olathe, known as a good campaign speaker, but not very seriously considered as a gubernatorial candidate. He came into the convention with 56 votes, while Governor Anthony had 116, and Colonel Martin had 119. The convention balloted 16 times that August day. On the 16th ballot Martin had 123 votes, Anthony 107 and St. John 59. The next day Anthony threw his strength to St. John, and nominated him on the 17th ballot.

The vote stood St. John 156, Martin 128. Now a contest of that kind always leaves dregs of bitterness. Governor Anthony felt that he was entitled to renomination. St. John was a compromise candidate, which meant that neither the supporters of Anthony nor Martin were enthusiastically for him. He was elected in the following November by a plurality of 36,812, but with an actual majority of only 9,744. Two years afterward he was again nominated and elected, but was not accorded a nomination by acclamation, about 100 votes being cast for other candidates.

At the election he was opposed by Edmond G. Ross, who gained fame and temporary obloquy by casting the deciding vote in the United States Senate against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. St. John was elected by a plurality of considerably over 50,000.

Prohibition had become the burning issue in Kansas. The prohibition amendment carried at the general election in 1880 by a vote of 92,302 for and 84,394 against. The claim was set up that it had not been adopted by a majority of all the votes cast at the election, which was true, but the Supreme Court held that as there were more votes cast for it than against, that was sufficient. The struggle in the legislature was to pass an ef-

fective law to put the amendment into effect. St. John, as governor, naturally became the leader of the prohibition forces. That he was sincere I have never had a doubt. He had more reason to hate whisky than most men. It had ruined his son.

Whether St. John desired a third nomination for governor I do not know. It was said at the time that he really did not want the nomination, but yielded to the solicitation of his friends. He had no trouble in securing the third nomination, but it was not unanimous. For the first and I think only time in the history of Republican state conventions in Kansas a formal protest was made a matter of record by the minority opposed to his nomination. The protest was as follows:

"The minority of this convention opposed to the renomination of Governor St. John, thru their chairman and secretary desire to put on record



Hot Dawg!

their formal protest against a violation of the precedents and customs of the party in the state, which have been uniformly against the nomination for a third term.

"They also put on record their protest against the nomination of Governor St. John because they believe that his nomination is obnoxious to a large minority of the Republican voters of the state, will endanger Republican success in a number of counties and threatens to alienate the support of a large number of Republican voters. The party, even in Kansas, cannot, we believe, afford to force upon such a body of Republican voters a candidate who is obnoxious to them."

In the election Governor St. John ran behind his ticket about 24,000 votes, and George W. Glick was elected by a plurality of a little more than 8,000.

Whether St. John was actuated by principle or by a desire for revenge in running for President on the Prohibition ticket in 1884 can never be determined. Probably principle and a desire for revenge both played a part. It was generally understood that he wanted to be selected as a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Blaine. He was refused that honor. What would he have done had he been sent to the National Convention at the head of the Kansas delegation? No one knows, because he was not put to that test. It was reasonable to assume that he would not have become the Prohibition candidate for President. In the campaign that followed he did nearly all his campaigning in

New York, and without doubt took enough votes from Blaine to give Cleveland the electoral vote of the state. It will be recalled that Cleveland carried New York that year by less than 1,200.

St. John was an ambitious man. He felt the sting of defeat keenly, and also felt that he had been badly treated by his party. If he had a desire to get even it was a very natural desire. After the defeat of Blaine, who was a great favorite in Kansas, St. John became exceedingly unpopular. A county in Western Kansas had been named for him. The legislature changed the name from St. John to Logan, just to express the feeling of the Republican majority toward the ex-governor.

However, as the years went on the feeling toward him greatly softened, and the old governor in the fullness of years forgot his own bitterness. When he died, having passed the age of 4 score and 10, practically all the people of Kansas, regardless of party, had a kindly feeling toward him, and were willing to acknowledge that he had been a tower of strength to a great cause.

Marriage in Kansas

A SPECIAL bulletin of the Census Bureau on marriage and divorce in Kansas shows a steady ratio of both to population. A fraction over one marriage in 100 population occurs every year, last year the rate being 10.7 marriages to the 1000 population, and the year before 10.8. Divorce holds practically the same ratio to population year by year, the number of divorces in 1927 being 2.23 to the 1,000 population, and in 1928 almost identically the same, or 2.22.

These seem remarkably uniform figures, indicating that they are normal. Yet itemized by counties, the differences are so glaring that it might be supposed different civilizations rather than counties in the same state were cited. In Shawnee county there were 891 marriages last year, 18 more than in 1927, and 347 divorces, or 31 more than in 1927. There were 2,826 marriages in the two years in Sedgwick county and 1,352 divorces. In Allen county, on the other hand, there were but 15 divorces in one year and 16 the other, compared with 258 and 259 marriages in the two years. The inference might be that nearly half the marriages in Sedgwick county and more than a third in Shawnee end in failure in these times, when marriage tends in large communities to become something of an experiment, and to be so regarded perhaps by those who contract it. Divorce is increasing, proportionately in the larger counties of Kansas, but is still frowned upon in smaller localities.

It does not appear that divorce is a radical matter, or if anything, it is markedly American. In Ellis county, largely peopled by families of foreign stock, the number of marriages last year was 138 and the year before 131, while divorces numbered but six in 1927 and five in 1928. Old world races seem to stick to marriage, taking the vicissitudes of life philosophically, but Americans expect more satisfactions and thrills and are easily induced to seek the divorce court when their anticipated happiness is not as fully realized as they imagined that marriage promised. They are on and off the griddle, and soon on again, restless and seeking a mirage in marriage. But off again, on again, in marriage is not a process that promises well for development of character or worthwhile living.

A New Grain Corporation

A READER asks my opinion of the farm marketing corporation proposed by the new Farm Board. I do not pose as an expert on financial operations, and therefore do not consider my opinion of particular value, but am entirely willing to give it for whatever it may be worth. I think the plan is not only the most practical farm marketing plan that has so far been proposed but also I consider it the only practical plan so far suggested.

There have been numerous marketing plans proposed and some put into operation. Not a single one of them has been a big success, and I do not think any one of them ever had a chance of being a big success. I was criticized because I did not warm up to these plans. The organizers said that I was not a real friend of co-operation when I suggested that I did not believe their plans would work. Now it has always seemed to me that any marketing plan to be successful must have behind

Loyalty

BY FRANCES WADE

A man may lose his house and lot,
 His friends may pass him by,
 He may not have a thin dime left
 To rent a slab of pie;
 But if he owns the homeliest
 And saddest dog in town,
 He has one pal whose honest love
 Will never turn him down.
 A man may kick his mangy pup
 And cuss him day and night,
 Still will the faithful cur be true
 And greet him with delight;
 Life long he sits upon the porch
 And wags his happy tail,
 To greet his lord when he shall come
 From Congress or from jail.

it sufficient capital so that it can either completely dominate the market or at least exercise a powerful influence on it.

A wheat pool, for example, that can control only a few million bushels of wheat necessarily has very little influence on the market, and that was the trouble with all of the co-operative marketing plans. None of the various wheat pools that were formed could control enough wheat to affect the supply. Also in order to dominate the market the co-operative corporation must be able to store and hold the wheat when market conditions are unfavorable, and it must also have sufficient capital so it can tide the wheat raiser over while he is waiting for more favorable market conditions.

In order to buy and hold the wheat and tide the producer over, the corporation must have abundant capital. It must be well organized all over the wheat producing area, and must have ample storage facilities. It must keep in touch not only with the leading wheat markets of the United States but also of the world, and it must be prepared to organize the minor markets.

One trouble with our whole marketing system has been and still is, that it is faulty in its distribution. It is calculated to congest the big market centers, while there are hundreds of localities that are unsupplied. This marketing corporation when completely organized will be in touch with every part of the country; it will be informed about every mill that uses grain and have information about the kind of grain needed and the amount. The proposed corporation should be big enough to cover the field. I have great hope that it will be a success.

Of course such a marketing system cannot be put into operation in a few days or even a few months. The managers of it will learn by experience and will make mistakes no matter how able they may be.

Somewhat Better Now?

WILLIAM, remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins, "I heard a man say the other day that this is the hottest weather he ever experienced in Kansas, and that he has been a resident of the state for 50 years. My opinion is that he is mistaken, having been a resident of the state myself for 50 years or more, but as your recollection is tolerable good I would like to have your opinion on this weather question."

"I can't say, James, whether the man you speak of is just laborin' under a lapse uv memory or is one uv these here fault findin' liars who is continually claimin' that things is all the time goin' from bad to worse. Unless a man keeps some sort uv record he is likely to forget what kind uv weather there wuz 50 years ago, or any other year, but bein' a man uv methodical habits and astonishin' memory I know that the present weather isn't a marker to weather I hev experienced in this here state.

"As a boy I recollect that drouth uv 1860, and from then on durin' that year 1860, James, there wuz 18 months uv hot, dry weather. I hev hed men dispute that statement, but I kin prove that it is the truth. Outside uv three tolerable cool months in the winter the hot, dry weather worked double shift nine months that year.

"I knowed several tobacco chewers that quit chewin', not because they had decided to reform but because they couldn't raise enough saliva to moisten the quid. One old tobacco chewer told me that the longer he chewed the drier the chew got, till it got worked up into tobacco dust, and he sneezed it out thru his nose.

"Men lost weight right along, tho they didn't seem to git smaller. They couldn't understand it till a doctor explained that a man's body wuz mostly made up uv water, and that these men were just naturally dryin' up. I recollect one fat man who weighed, on March 1 that year, 250

pounds. The real dry weather set in about that date. On October 1 he weighed again, and tipped the scale at only 175 pounds. To all outward appearances he wuz just as big as he wuz the previous March, but hed lost 75 pounds in weight; said that he wuz feelin' all right and eatin' reg'lar. By December 15 when he weighed agin he wuz down to 125 pounds, tho he looked just the same as when he weighed 250, only his skin looked kind uv withered like.

"It wuz the same way with animals. Hogs kept growin' in size but losin' in weight. There simply wasn't no money in raisin' hogs, because the bigger they growed the less they weighed. Only one hog raiser that I recollect broke even. He happened to hev one uv the few livin' springs that didn't fail that year. He hed a pool by the spring, and when he got ready to market his hogs he turned them into that pool and left them there



A War of Words—and Such Words!

24 hours. When he turned them 10 hogs into the pool they weighed an average uv 150 pounds apiece. After soakin' them fur 24 hours they averaged in weight 250 pounds, havin' soaked up on the average 100 pounds uv water each.

"I hev also heard people say that the wind blows just as hard and as hot now as it did 50 years ago, or 60 years ago. That is a mistake. In the old days, James, I hev seen whole droves uv jackrabbits with all the hair singed off by the hot winds except a strip on their bellies. The jacks runnin' thru the wind caused a friction which set fire to their fur.

"One uv the saddest cases I hev in mind wuz that uv the Widder Bigley's cow. She wuz tied out on a picket rope and the wind carried her up into the air as fur as the picket rope would reach and kep' her there. The widder hed to climb that picket rope twice a day to milk and feed that cow. She complained that the exercise wuz almost too much fur her.

"One day I wuz travelin' south and met a bare-headed man trottin' along toward the north. I sez to him, 'You seem to be in somethin' uv a hurry, mister. May I ask what is the partic'lar urge that seems to be drivin' you on, and also may I ask where you hail from?'

"He seemed to be more or less fretful in his mind, but told me that his place uv residence wuz the Panhandle uv Texas. He said that three days before that his hat blew off and started north. It wuz one uv them wide-brimmed sombreros which would weigh about 2 pounds. He said that he hed follered along in pursuit uv that hat fur three days but didn't seem to be gainin' none to speak uv. But he said that he intended to get that hat if he hed to foller it to the Canadian line.

"I sed to him, 'My friend, this here wind hez been blowin' in one direction now fur several days; it is nearly time fur it to change. I would advise you to camp here and wait till the wind brings that hat back to you.'

"That seemed to strike him favorable and he just made his camp right there. Sure enough, the wind changed that night, and the next day here come what wuz left uv his hat on its way back to Texas. He caught the remnant as it wuz skippin' past him, but I never saw a man who seemed to be more hostile in his mind and disgusted with the climate. All that wuz left uv his sombrero wuz a round piece uv felt about the size uv a silver dollar. The rest uv the hat hed been worn out boundin' along over the prairie.

"No, James, the man who says that it never used to be any hotter than it is now, and the wind didn't blow no more or any hotter, and that it wasn't any drier, either he's lost his recollection or he is just a born liar."

Didn't See the Doctor

Last fall I applied for a life insurance policy and paid the agent a full year's premium. I afterward realized I was unable to carry the policy, and that I had been overpersuaded. I have never taken the examination necessary and therefore have no policy. I have tried, but failed to get the money returned. Can the company hold my money?
H. R. H.

I fear the company will be able to hold your money, or probably the agent of the company, who, according to the usual custom of insurance companies, gets the greater part of the first premium as his commission. Of course, his acts bind the company, but in order to get your money back it would be necessary for you to pass your examination, and if rejected for any reason, then the company would be obligated to return to you this money. But up until now, according to your statement of the facts, the company is not obligated because it has fulfilled its part of the contract up to this time. In equity the agent ought to return to you at least a part of this commission, but my opinion is that legally he cannot be required to do so, nor can the company he represents. You were required in this contract which you signed in making your application to take a medical examination. This you have not done.

Build Half the Fence

My mother, a widow, has a quarter section of grazing land which my father paid taxes on for several years. Now the parties who own the land all around it have fenced it in and taken in stock to pasture and will not pay the taxes on it. Can they be compelled to do so?
J. O. D.

Your mother would be required to build her half of the partition fence between her land and the land of her neighbor. If she fails or neglects to protect her land in this way she could not collect pasture rental from her neighbors if their stock got over on her land and ate up her grass.

A Gets All the Estate

A is the husband, B the wife. When A married B she had land and town property. A had nothing. They prospered and he bought more land. At the end of 20 years B died, leaving no children. Land and property were all in B's name. A and B both had brothers all of age. Does A inherit all the estate?
J. A.

Yes, unless B made a will otherwise disposing of half or less of her estate.

Adopted Prohibition in 1880

What was the date on which Kansas became a prohibition state?
R. A. J.

The prohibition amendment to our constitution was adopted at the general election in November, 1880. The first prohibitory law was enacted by the legislature of 1881.

The Farm-Tariff Farce

THE so-called farm tariff bill passed by the House at the special session of Congress is a betrayal of the promises made by both parties in the last campaign. As it comes from the House it makes 916 increases and 64 decreases in the rates of the present law.

Instead of an adjustment of duties "limited" to the farm schedules to give the farming industry something of an equality of standing and a more equal share of protection with organized industry, the percentage of protection on manufactured goods is further increased from 42 to 47 per cent, while on farm products it is increased merely from 26 to 30 per cent.

Instead of doing something to lessen the disparity in the prices of goods farmers must buy and the prices farmers obtain for products they must sell, the House tariff-makers have increased that disparity, either willingly and wittingly, or thru lack of backbone to perform the plain duty they owe the country as a whole as well as the farmer.

The Hawley tariff bill stings the consumer, flouts the farmer and seriously disturbs our trade relations with 25 good-customer nations.

Besides adding \$15 annually to the sugar bill of every American family and making every family pay more for shoes, this so-called farm tariff, if

allowed to stand, will increase the price of everything which enters into the building of a home, a barn, or any kind of a farm building, not to speak of the cement which goes into new country roads and highways and the repairing of old ones.

It will increase the price of clothing, of rugs, kitchenware, window-glass, and the materials which go into farm implements.

It will increase the cost of brick, lumber and shingles.

It will increase the cost of nearly 1,000 items, giving them excessive protection, while the farmer in whose behalf these tariff-makers were set to work is left worse off than he was before because of the higher duties placed on these things he must buy.

The result is that the highest tariff we have ever had has been made higher still. Even the Wall Street Journal complains of it, and comments favorably on the absence of the leading steel and automobile manufacturers from among the ranks of the petitioners for tariff favors.

The American automobile manufacturer controls his market. He doesn't need more protection than he has. Neither does our great cement industry, nor does our aluminum trust, nor do I believe that our shoe manufacturers do. I doubt if any other country can turn out as fine shoes for the money

as we can with our modern methods and our massed production.

Then why make any of these things cost more? Just as hitting an iron ring on one side will make it bulge on the other, that kind of prosperity cannot last. It is neither good economics nor good business.

Tariff duties now in force average 22½ per cent on agricultural products to 40 or 42 per cent ad valorem on industrial commodities. Instead of making the present tariff worse we should make it better. Instead of increasing tariff rates where no increase is necessary, we should bring the farm schedules into some sort of harmony or parity with the rates now in force, as President Hoover intended the special session of Congress to do.

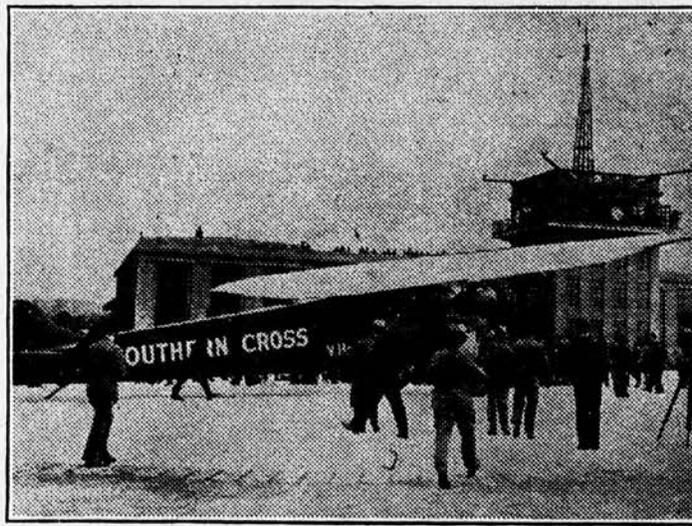
The Senate tariff committee will be next to try its hand on the new bill. It is now rewriting it. If it does not do a good job I think one of two things is likely to happen. Either the President will veto the bill, or we shall see the farm West start a vigorous campaign of tariff reduction. In self-defense it could do no less.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



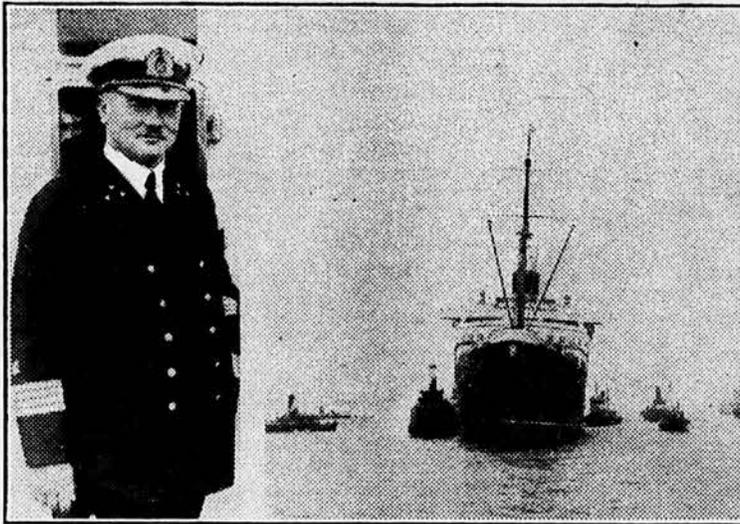
Forest O'Brine Standing Beside the St. Louis Robin, the Curtis Plane in Which He and Dale Jackson Broke the World's Refueling Endurance Record



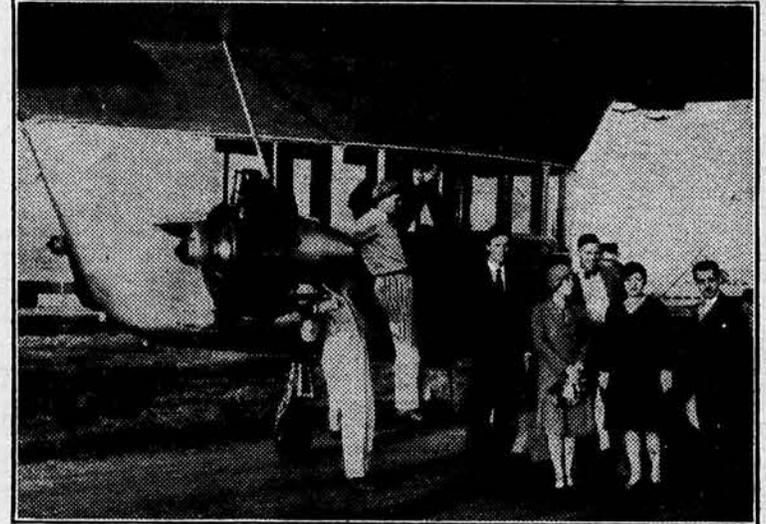
Here is the Famous Southern Cross at Croydon Field, London, as it Landed After Its Famous 13-Day Record Breaking Flight From Australia, Under the Command of Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith; Both He and the Plane Gained World-Wide Fame by Their Flight Across the Pacific Ocean



Center, President Portes Gil of Mexico Before the Monument in Mexico City to Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the Assassinated Mexican Leader



Left, Capt. Leopold Ziegenbein, Master of the Great Bremen; Both Photographs Were Taken in New York, After the Arrival of the Ship There After Its Record-Breaking Run Between Cherbourg Breakwater and Ambrose Light, in 4 Days, 17 Hours and 42 Minutes. The Picture on the Right Shows the New Mistress of the Seas Steaming Into New York Harbor



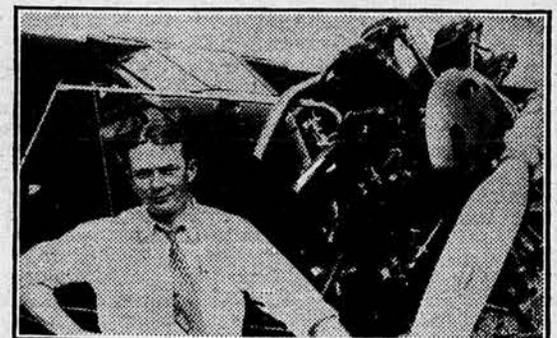
Left to Right, Standing, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mrs. Lindbergh and J. J. Quinn, Manager of the Dirigible Volunteer, Just After the Great Heavier-Than-Air Pilot and His Wife Had Taken Their First Ride in a Lighter-Than-Aircraft. They Were up 30 Minutes, During Which Time Lindbergh Took Over the Controls



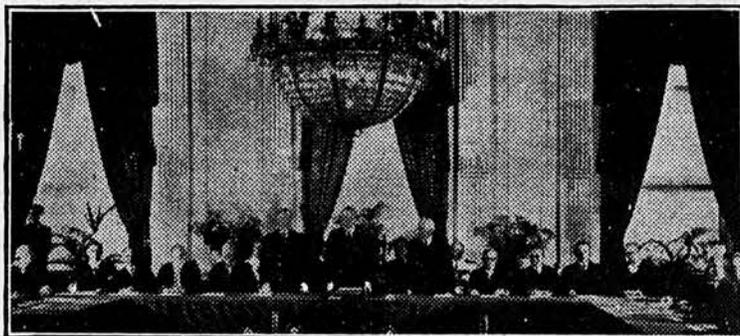
Left, Field Marshal von Mackensen and High Admiral von Tirpitz, Standing Before the Hero's Monument at the Army Museum at Munich, Germany, During the Ceremony in Honor of the Old Bavarian Army



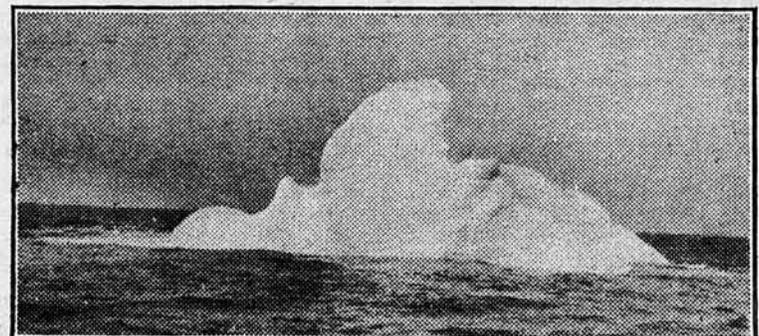
Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Who is the New United States Ambassador to France, Succeeding the Late Myron T. Herrick



Dale (Red) Jackson, Standing Beside the St. Louis Robin, in Which He and Forest O'Brine Broke the World's Refueling Endurance Record. O'Brine's Picture at the Top of Page, Left



Former President Coolidge Arrived in Washington Recently to Attend the Ceremonies Incidental to the Ratification of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty; Standing, Left to Right, Mr. Coolidge, President Hoover and Frank Kellogg



Here is an Iceberg in the Northern Waters, Sighted by the Coast Guard Cutter Modoc on Its Periodical Berg Hunt. This One Might be the Face of a Floating Giant. Anyhow It Indicates That There Are Cool Breezes Left in the World, Despite All the Hot Weather That Kansas Folks Have Encountered Recently

Country Life Is More Healthful

Death Rates Are Much Higher Where the Big City Population Is Congested

By Haven Emerson, M. D., and Earle B. Phelps

CITIES are a recent experiment for man. He blundered and wasted, lost and suffered in them for centuries before sanitation made them safe for life. Only within the last hundred years has the city come to dominate national and even continental populations, at least in point of numbers. The extraordinary growth of London did not begin until 1850. Similarly, New York, with less than 80,000 population in 1800, and about 600,000 in 1850, has increased tenfold in the last 78 years. In 1800 only a third of the people of the United States lived in cities, but today not less than 55 per cent of us are people of the "urbs," a place of strength with walls, rather than the "rus," broad regions of open lands.

What is the effect on human beings of moving from farm, forest and shore, from an average square mile of the continental United States which supports and shelters 17 persons, to, say, certain New York blocks where human beings are sheltered 400 to the acre, a rate of 224,000 to the square mile? Is the city or the country the better place to live in?

We strive for the very best quality of life as well as for a greater length or quantity; its satisfactions and enjoyments—not merely survival. Any measure of success in man's adaptation from his so-called natural manner of life to that prevailing in great community aggregations must include a spiritual as well as a physical element. However successful the historians and philosophers of tomorrow may be in evaluating the relative merits of our present preference for mass existence as distinguished from the family or unitary life of our but recent ancestors, we can at least relate today those differences and similarities of record which characterize the lives and deaths of city and country residents.

Then Came Municipal Sanitation

Seventy-five years ago the large cities of Europe and America were unsafe for human habitation. In the middle of the Nineteenth Century, birth-rates were almost twice as high as those prevailing in our cities today, yet the annual death-rates of London and New York not infrequently exceeded them. Only by immigration from the land could the cities hold even. Then began the era of modern municipal sanitation which made their growth possible by the organization of services for disposal of human waste, the provision of safe food and water, some control of housing and work places, and specific measures for limiting the spread of communicable disease.

Thru the urbanized negro, the most primitive of the races engulfed in city industrial life, still suffers in some American cities as the white races of England and America did in the cities of 1850, from factors which are not solely those of educational and economic disadvantages, by and large, municipal sanitation has saved the life of the city. The city would now be king. The balance of wealth and of numbers has shifted to these artificial environments we have created. The city seems now to supply in the majority of our people those satisfactions which constitute the object of life. Yet how nearly has man overcome the handicaps he has created by crowding with his kind?

In its simplest terms, the truth appears to be that the death-rate still is higher and the expectation of life is less in the city than in the country. Differences of age, sex and race composition of the populations cannot wholly explain the disadvantage of the city people. Either the greater prevalence and severity of diseases or the lower resistance of people in the city seem to be responsible.

More Tuberculosis in Cities

Perhaps the best single index of the relative hygienic value of living conditions in city and country is to be found in the death-rate from tuberculosis, a disease which expresses the sum of environmental, social and economic conditions which we speak of as the standard of living. The residential death-rates from tuberculosis in New York state as analyzed for 1923 by Dr. J. V. DePorte, show consistently higher rates among people in cities, big and small, than among rural residents in the respective counties. Thus the tuberculosis death-rate of New York City was 102.5 to 100,000 of population and for the rest of the state it was 74.3. Similarly, the resident tuberculosis death-rate for the urban part of New York state outside New York City was 83.2, while that of the rural portion of the state was 59.4. These differences cannot be explained satisfactorily on any basis of selective race, age, sex, occupational or economic differences. As Doctor DePorte says, "Among the several important causes of death, the element of residence is perhaps of greatest weight in mortality from tuberculosis."

Turning to the death-rates of the registration area of the United States in 1910 and 1920, we find not only in the rate of all causes combined but for a goodly number of the more common causes of death, higher rates among the city people than among the rural. The following table

shows the differences and trends over that decade during which the shift of population to the cities took on the highest speed, probably to be exceeded, however, by the period since 1920. No similar period has been characterized in this country by a greater improvement in general health conditions in both city and rural regions. At no previous period have the services of science and of the medical profession and public health workers been more nearly similar in value for the great majority of rural communities, as well as for the cities. Heart diseases and diabetes have risen in the cities but not in the country, while the rates for appendicitis and cerebral hemorrhage have risen in both places.

Urban and Rural Death Rates by Principal Causes per 100,000 of Population in the United States Registration Area

	1910		1920	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
All causes	1,590.0	1,340.0	1,411.0	1,194.0
Diseases of the heart	157.6	142.1	168.1	133.1
Appendicitis	14.0	7.2	19.2	7.5
Pneumonia (all forms)	171.2	109.5	168.5	107.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	179.5	127.4	118.5	108.2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	111.3	76.5	100.2	78.0
Cancer, malignant tumors	81.5	70.1	99.8	68.0
Puerperal septicemia	8.1	5.8	7.8	5.4
Cerebral hemorrhage	72.3	30.0	30.5	81.4
Diabetes	16.8	13.5	19.4	13.1
Diarrhea and enteritis* (under 2 years)	118.0	77.3	52.2	35.1
Diphtheria and croup	25.8	15.9	18.9	12.1
Measles	13.4	11.5	10.3	7.4
Typhoid fever	22.4	23.3	5.5	9.6
Scarlet fever	14.2	8.2	5.4	3.9

The crude general death-rates from all causes are higher for city populations for each of the years by almost exactly the same degree, that is, by about 18 per cent. If corrections are made for differences in age, sex and racial distribution in city and country, the result is even more clearly

DESPITE all that the cities have done in trying to produce a more favorable environment in which the folks may live, the advantage is still on the side of the country. In this article, which appeared originally in the August issue of the Survey Graphic, the authors show that with most diseases the percentages of the death rates run very steadily against the city dwellers. We hope this article will be read by every subscriber. It will be of special interest to folks who are thinking of quitting the farm and moving to town.

in favor of the country dwellers. Apparently the disadvantage of city existence in the United States today is represented by approximately 2.2 deaths to 1,000 population per annum, which for the estimated 65 million urban dwellers, amounts to a total of 143,000 deaths a year, at a most conservative estimate.

We have no means of following how much of this excess is chargeable to the environment, physical and social, of the city, and how much to the trades and occupations now conducted in the city, which might occasion an equal loss of life if carried on in the country. Much evidence, however, for the essential hazards of city life per se as compared with rural can be had from a study of individual causes of death among young and old, and from factors not primarily or necessarily related to occupations.

More satisfying than death-rates in picturing the relative healthfulness of groups of people, is the life expectancy table which reflects the experience of the past in terms of probability of survival of those now living. "The expectancy of life" is the average length of life remaining to all persons alive at the beginning of a specified year of age. The accompanying table records the experience of the white race in the original registration states, New England, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia. The rural population is defined as those people living in communities of 10,000 or less. At every age the rural dweller has the advantage over his city cousins in probable longevity.

Expectation of Life, 1910, for the Population of the Original Registration States (1909, 10, 11) (Bureau of the Census, U. S. Life Tables: 1910)

Years Remaining	Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
At birth	47.32	55.06	51.39	57.35
At age 10	49.13	54.53	52.22	55.54
20	40.51	45.92	43.51	46.86
30	32.61	39.10	35.52	39.05
40	25.32	30.20	27.88	31.15
50	18.59	22.43	20.53	23.27

Thus, under the conditions of 1909-11, a male child born and continuing to live in the country will, on the average, live nearly eight years longer

than a male child similarly born and living in the city. The difference for a female child is about six years. Altho both city and country people gained in probable length of life in the decade between 1901 and 1911, the gains of the city were a little greater, and since 1910 there probably has been a continued reduction in the handicap of the urban population.

Apart from heredity, race, age, sex and a possible social selection, there are many elements which may have a share in causing this advantage, such as difference of atmosphere, water, food, clothing, lighting, insects and fellow humans. While there seems to be almost no limit to the adaptations of life to differences of environment, there is some reason to believe that we have not caught up with the rapid changes which have accompanied the artificial setting we have created in our cities. We are largely in control of environments, but we do not yet know with certainty the lengths to which we can safely go in modifying it for our convenience, comfort or pleasure.

In an Artificial Climate

Under our present-day habits of life, especially in cities, we deal largely with an artificial climate. In addition to the temperature, humidity and movement of the air, its three significant physical properties affecting comfort and health, the atmosphere has determined the character and extent of the sun's rays which reach the earth's surface. About 20 per cent of the light of the visible spectrum, "light" in the common use of the word, is absorbed by a clear atmosphere at sea level. Only a small part of the total ultra-violet radiation of the sun ever reaches the earth's surface, while a large proportion of the infra-red spectrum and the heat rays do come thru. This selective screening effect is modified by the thickness of the air layer, altitude of the place, and by the clouds, fog, smoke and dust.

Temperature, humidity and air movement are determined, of course, by latitude, altitude and relation to seashore and mountains, but under otherwise equivalent conditions, the "open air" of the country has advantages over the city, especially in summer. Air movement is lessened by tall buildings, and the human output of humidity and heat becomes distressing in crowded places. In the city the heat of the summer sun, striking the masonry, buildings and paved streets, is either reflected, adding to the immediate discomfort, or absorbed and stored, to be returned during the night-time; in the country, this heat is largely absorbed and neutralized by green foliage. It has been estimated that an acre of beech trees, 400 to 600 trees, will evaporate about 2 million pounds of water during the season, or let us say 10,000 pounds a day, which amounts to about 11 per cent of the total heat received over the forest area thru clear and dry air, and a much greater proportion of the actual radiation thru the average atmosphere.

Abundant Foliage Helps

Strong evidence has been presented to suggest that young city children suffer more than country children from diarrhea and enteritis because the surrounding brick, stone, concrete and asphalt make it impossible for them to adjust to temperature and humidity as favorably as people can where there are trees and grass. Carelessness in the city household in many of the minor details of cleanliness and care of children may result from the general demoralization which commonly accompanies spells of hot weather. Even among cities there are degrees of unfavorableness. In Washington, where among all American cities of 500,000 population and over, the expectancy of life is highest, and in Pittsburgh, where it is lowest, we have the extremes of abundant foliage, parks and spacious streets in one place and almost treeless, parkless, bare streets in the other. Pittsburgh's death rate from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years old has for many years ranged from 2½ to 4 times as great as that of Washington, for the white population. Altho much of this difference is doubtless due to differences in age, sex and social elements, it seems not improbable that the atmospheric environment of Washington is responsible in considerable measure for the advantage which its children enjoy in that respect.

Atmospheric pollution with smoke and dust, and the fog, which is increased by the presence of both of these in the air, reduces the permeability of the air for the short rays of light which prevent and cure rickets. While rickets may occur in any latitude if there is interference with the metabolic processes which determine normal development, it is found most abundantly, indeed, almost universally, among babies in their first year of life in all the large northern cities of Europe and America, where, in addition to the limitations of the sun's rays by low inclination and cloud, children are housed and fed unsuitably. Rickets is rarely a direct cause of death, but its harmfulness is re-

(Continued on Page 12)

Then Came a Good Shower

Maybe Jayhawker Farm Will Produce a Corn Crop After All, Despite the Season

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER 17 days without rain, a very hot Sunday was followed in this locality by showers ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which did the corn considerable good. Corn was beginning to need rain; the lower leaves were beginning to fire on the thin or "gumbo" spots, and on the better land the ground was hard from the beating rains of the last four months. The stand of corn in many fields is rather heavy; strange to say, our very wet spring produced more than a commonly good germination of seed, and much of this thick growth is leafy and requires much more moisture than corn which starts in a dry May and June. This rain will help things along for several days; the corn is in tassel and is silking in many fields and is right at the stage where plenty of moisture would help most. The corn planted on this farm on April 2 is much of it in roasting ear; that is, the Freed's White Dent variety is. Some very large red corn, late in maturing, is just about at the stage where the Coal Creek variety of white corn is that was planted a full month later.

Cattle in "Strong Hands"

As we go into the third week without rain the superiority of the native bluestem pastures as compared with those of bluegrass becomes apparent. In a short trip the other afternoon I took note that the native grass showed no sign of dry weather, and was growing as green and as thriftily as if it had rained every other day. But already the bluegrass was drying up and taking on the appearance of late summer, and this means feeding on the pastures unless plenty of rain comes soon. Cattle buyers still are riding the country, but are finding little home raised stock for sale. The steer bunches seldom are sold locally; they are bought in carlots in Kansas City and find their market there when they have accumulated 250 to 300 more pounds than when they arrived here last spring. Some of these cattle are moving out; good judges say that on the first of August some 25 per cent of grass cattle had been shipped, and if it remains dry it is not likely any more will be brought in to eat the surplus grass they have left behind. All these cattle are in strong hands, and if city buyers try to break the market they will find receipts falling off at once. Buyers have made one or two "offers" toward price reductions, but the only result so far has been a reduction in receipts.

Wheat Will Be Needed

The last week has been an ideal one for shock threshing, and the machines rapidly are closing in on the unthreshed fields. The hot weather has dried out the shocks, and grain is going into the bin in better condition than at any other time this season. Wheat yields are disappointing, on both bottom and upland; in this locality wheat has been yielding from 5 to 15 bushels, with an average of from 8 to 10 bushels. The quality is none too good, but with the Canadian crop fast drying up it all may be needed before wheat grows again. The shocked wheat in the Cottonwood Valley largely was swept away, but on the Neosho warning was received in time to move most of the grain likely to be submerged or to thresh it before the water got there. In some places on the Neosho wheat shocks were in water up to the band or above; the straw was wet and spoiled but the heads were dry. In some instances farmers went in and headed these wheat bundles just as one would head bound kafir. It was not nice work, but it saved a part of the crop at least and a part that may come in good play before next harvest. Oats are yielding from 25 to 45 bushels an acre in this locality, with an average of around 30 bushels.

Hay for the Stock

Commercial haying has started in the bluestem meadows, with a crop above the average both in quantity

and quality. Enough has already gone on the Kansas City market to break the price \$1.50 a ton, which was what everybody expected. Native hay is the only farm commodity which does not now bring a fair price, but few persons expect ever to see the native hay market profitable again, with horses so largely superseded by gasoline vehicles. Farmers have not as yet begun haying, but if the present dry spell continues the sooner they begin, the better. Some standing grass is being sold; the price runs from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, which makes cheaper hay for those buying it than if they owned the land on which it grew. Unless one has barn room in which to store the hay or can feed out all the stacked hay before another summer, one might as well sell his surplus standing grass, for it is very hard to build a stack which will stand over a year and not lose at least 50 per cent of the hay in it. On this farm most of the hay will go into barns, a new hayloader having been bought to handle it. The rest will be stacked to be fed this winter, as we think the cows will pay more for it than will the Kansas City market, and not charge commission, either.

To Conserve Man Power

If man power is the limiting factor in production on many farms production can be largely increased, and doubled in many lines, by the use of all-purpose tractors, and there need be no increase in the number of men employed. On this, and on a number of surrounding farms, one man can now list and plant 30 acres of corn in one day, and do the work well. This is done by hitching a tractor to the lister and going ahead. If horses are hitched to the same kind of lister they must be pushed right along to get 15 acres planted. With the same kind of a tractor hitched to a two-row cultivator, 30 acres of row crops can be plowed a day; with horses hitched to the same size of a cultivator from 12 to 15 acres a day can be cultivated; if the ground is hard, the corn tall and the weather hot, 12 acres with horses is all they can stand. I am in favor of the tractor for such work because I am a friend to the horse; I always hated to see horses worked to the limit in hot weather, suffering not only from heat and fatigue but from flies as well. Some horses are necessary on any farm, but with the heavy work of plowing, hauling and harvesting taken off their shoulders a horse that used to be worn out at 10 years is now ready to do a day's work when double that age. The tractor, truck and motor car have been true friends of the horse.

An Old Nebraska Method

After the shower last night the Sweet clover is rather tough this morning. The mower has just been started, cutting the seed crop, of which there is as much ripe as there is likely to be at any time. It had been our intention to cut this patch with the binder, but the growth is so large and the seed has such a slight hold on the stalk that we concluded to try our old Nebraska way of cutting buckwheat on it. Following the mower are three to four men—just as are needed—who with forks move the swath over out of the way of the next round. It is put in piles of two or three forkfuls, and it does not take nearly so long to move it as one would think, as it hangs closely together. Before farmers in Northern Nebraska were able to own self-rake reapers they used to cut their buckwheat in this manner. There probably is less loss from shattering in cutting Sweet clover in this manner than in any other way except where a regular seed gatherer is used. We are not figuring on any profit in saving this seed crop of Sweet clover; the seed is too low in price for that; we only wish to insure plenty of seed for our own sowing in the next season or two. As a soil improver Sweet clover has immense value, as the corn growth on plowed under clover shows this summer.

KILL Those ROBBER WEEDS!

THE "Caterpillar" Tractor goes forth to wage successful battle with the weeds. For every weed is an enemy—robbing the farmer's crop of moisture, of food, of its very life.

The "Caterpillar" can kill them by wholesale instead of between the rows—in the ranks instead of in the trenches. Over a soft seed bed it rides without packing, without having to push its way along. For its tracks are like planks laid to carry the weight.

A full width of smoothing harrow at a speed to gladden the busy farmer. Right before planting is the time. Then, if necessary, a final swift "mopping up" of the stragglers after the corn or wheat has started to grow.

The discovery of the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor's ability to travel a soft seed bed has brought to thousands of farmers a better, quicker, cheaper crop—why not to you?



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What the Folks Are Saying

FOLKS who attend the fairs of Kansas this fall will be impressed with the fact that Allen county is the home of some good dairy cattle. Thirty-four Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys are to be shown in a circuit of fairs which will begin with Fredonia and possibly end with Hutchinson.

These cattle have been selected from the best herds of the community. The project was started by the local breeders' associations, and has received the approval, assistance and support of the Farm Bureau, extension specialists and various local industries and individuals.

The Holstein herd, consisting of 16 head, will be shown under the auspices of the Neosho Valley Holstein Breeders' Association, of which G. H. Tiffin, Geneva, is president, and J. C. Smith, Iola, secretary. In the herd are included three head from the herd of J. W. Lower & Sons, Humboldt. These three head were all bred and raised by Lower & Sons, and are splendid individuals. The aged cow and 2-year-old bull are especially fine animals. The bull weighs 2,000 pounds.

H. Balzer, Iola, is contributing the 3-year-old cow, a fine heifer, which doubtless will be heard from this fall. Claude Balzer, 4-H Club member, is the proud owner of a senior yearling heifer in the herd. Another contribution from the 4-H Clubs is the 2-year-old heifer of Harold Doyier, Bayard. G. H. Tiffin, Geneva, is represented by his herd sire, a senior yearling, and by a splendid junior yearling heifer.

C. F. Fickle, Chanute, and his sons, are contributing a toppy calf herd which will open the eyes of many breeders this fall. A. D. Fry, Eureka, is sending along his aged bull, and a junior yearling bull. These bulls are to be picked up at Fredonia. A fine pair of bull calves comes from the farms of W. W. Baker, Carlyle, and Harold Remsburg, Iola. The remaining calf is the property of another proud 4-H Club member, Merrill Baker of the Horville Club.

Thirteen Guernseys make up the herd, which is sent out by the Allen County Guernsey Club, of which J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, is the head. Mr. Brainard and his son and daughter are contributing four head to the herd, two of them being calf heifers. C. E. Belton, Iola, is represented by three cows and heifers. John Perrenand, Humboldt, is owner of the 2-year-old. One of the finest animals in this group is the junior yearling bull owned by B. A. Ray and T. E. Wilson, Iola, while not far behind him is a senior bull calf owned by Mrs. J. B. Lager, Iola. The remaining two members of this group are club calves owned by Ben Foster, of the Rock Creek Club, and Emerson Gwin, of the Iola Club.

Five Jerseys from the Beal Jersey farm make up the Jersey herd. These are an aged bull, aged cow, 2-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and a heifer calf. This group will make a mark this fall, we predict.

The significant thing about this herd is that a large percentage of it has been bred and raised here in Allen county. Four of the bulls in the herds are home grown products, while of the 21 females, 17 were raised right in this community.

Iola, Kan. Roy E. Gwin.

'Twas a Good Story

We wish to thank you for the way the story about our dairy farm was handled in the Kansas Farmer. I hope the readers got some helpful ideas from reading it. I shall be glad to answer any questions readers may care to ask if they will write me.

Lyndon, Kan. Lester Duncan.

Mite Time Has Arrived

Warm weather brings into activity two poultry pests, lice and mites. These parasites, if permitted to get a start, cause a lot of trouble and are responsible for loss in the flock. This trouble and loss can be avoided by employing the proper methods of destroying the parasites.

There is no better treatment for destroying lice on the bodies of the birds than the use of sodium fluoride. The old birds can best be treated by dipping in a solution of 1 pound of sodium fluoride to 16 gallons of water. The dipping is done by holding the bird by the head and feet and getting the bird

thoroughly wet to the skin. Dipping should be done on a warm day. The sodium fluoride powder should be used dry on chicks and partly-grown stock by employing what is known as the pinch method. The pinch method is in taking a small quantity of the powder between the thumb and finger and rubbing it on the chicken, around the head and vent and under the wings.

The interior of all buildings and coops occupied by chickens should be painted or sprayed with a mite destroyer, and this should be done early in the summer. Spraying is more easily done and is the most effective. Carbolineum is a good mite destroyer. When a building or coop used for chickens is once thoroughly cleaned, an annual

spraying of Carbola during the first days of summer weather goes a long way toward keeping down the mite pest as well as keeping the walls bright and clean.

Whatever methods of destroying lice and mites are employed, the important thing is to treat the birds and spray the walls of the poultry buildings before the parasites get the best of the situation.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

Serious Loss in Income

During the five-year period which ended with 1928, Kansas produced a total value in alfalfa of \$125,730,962, and an average of \$25,146,192 a year, but during the five years immediately preceding, which ended with 1923, the total production of alfalfa in the state was \$181,494,113, and the average was

\$36,298,822 a year. This is a decrease between periods of \$55,763,151, or an average of \$11,152,630 a year, which Kansas once had but has lost, and it does not seem to have been made up in any other way.

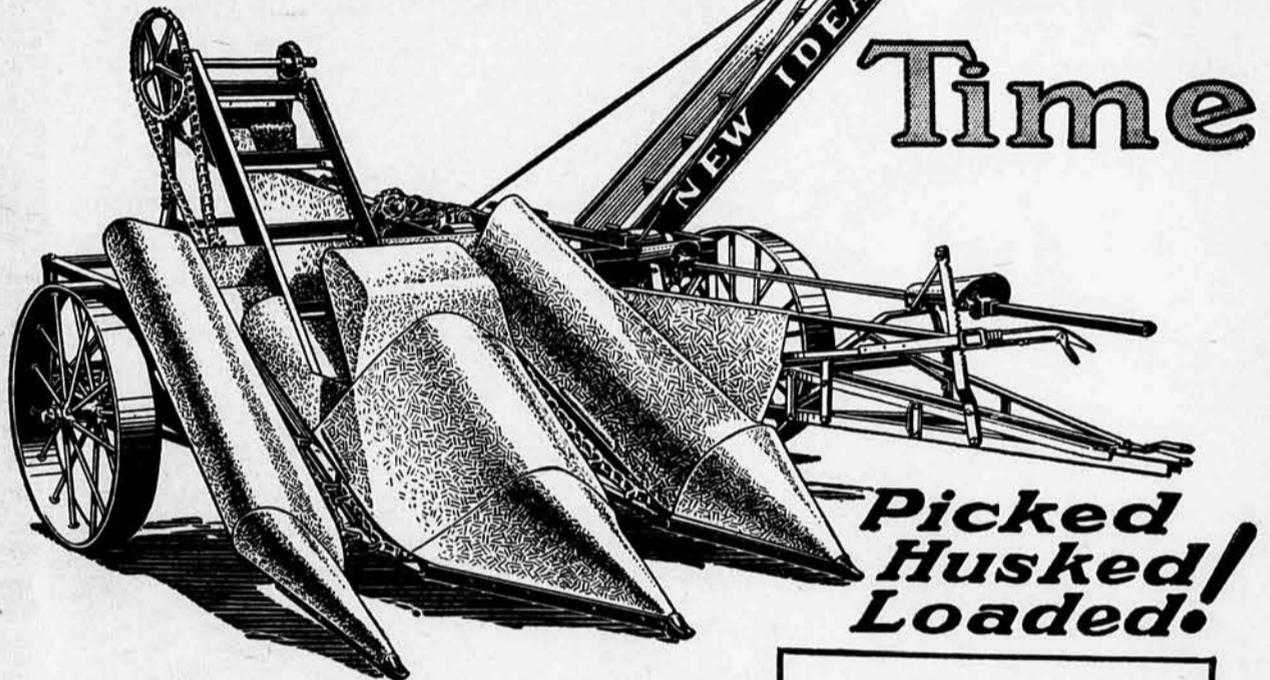
Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

Early Plowing Is Best

Early plowing for wheat, followed by sufficient cultivation to prevent weed growth, is especially important this season. In some sections of Kansas there is a considerable quantity of reserve moisture remaining in the soil, and this moisture may be retained by early tillage and by preventing the growth of weeds. The presence of strawworm and Hessian fly also makes early tillage imperative.

Manhattan, Kan. R. I. Throckmorton.

Two Rows at a Time



Picked Husked! Loaded!

SEVERAL thousand Corn Belt farmers last year harvested their corn with this wonderful money-saving machine. Think of it! Two rows at a time — 10 to 20 acres per day — picked, husked and loaded into the wagons ready for cribbing.

NEW IDEA Corn Picker

The season for harvesting corn is short. Bad weather is always threatening. Machine picking had to come, but even machine picking is too slow when done one row at a time. It took New Idea engineers to really solve the problem and make machine picking practical by perfecting the Two Row Picker. Now, with the same tractor required to run a one-row picker, you harvest two rows at a time, saving half the driving and cutting the costs for labor and power to an absolute minimum. Send today for the details about this remarkable machine.

A typical New Idea Machine, built for strength and durability and not to sell repairs. Operated by power take-off from tractor. Remarkably light draft; less pull than a two-bottom plow. Notice the natural right hand drive. Easily managed. Weighs only 2650 lbs. Price complete with drive shaft and tractor guide F. O. B. factory

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Banditry Is Well Organized

But Executions in China Are Prompt and Are Handled With Great Efficiency

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

HONGKONG is like any other place in the world in that it is different from any other place in the world. There is no place like Hongkong, just as there is no place like Calcutta, Paris or Topeka.

To Jim and me it was just a junction or transfer point that we had to visit in order to get a fresh start to go somewhere else, but between changes of ships in this great seaport of the Orient we proposed to see as much of it as possible.

Jim himself was unsteady and peplless from his attack of malaria that had hit him in the jungles of Siam, and which eventually caused him months of very serious illness, so he remained in the hotel most of the time we were in Hongkong. But even from one's hotel window in such a place as that one can see and feel things all about him that are as representative of Hongkong as they are foreign to things at home.

Come to dinner with Jim and me in the King Edward VII hotel, and watch things as we dine. I would take you to dinner in the Hongkong hotel, two or three blocks away, except that prices there are just about twice as high as in the King Edward VII.

A China boy takes our cork hat at the dining room door, or our umbrella and raincoat, as was the case most of the time we were in Hongkong, and the waiters stand at attention while we proceed to a table as near as possible to both an electric fan and a window.

We don't have to order anything; it all just comes like other blessings, first, tray after tray of interesting hors-d'oeuvre which, complex and varied as they are here in America are ever so much more bizarre and utterly nameless in a place like Hongkong. These appetizers are really representative of the whole situation because here we are, a table of Americans, in a hotel in the English colony of Hongkong which has been Chinese for centuries, eating a meal that must satisfy sailors and travelers from every country on the globe. The island of Hongkong is a cosmopolitan city where the nations of the world sit down to wait for ships and trade.

No Luck With Pie

Fortunately a steak is a steak the world 'round, and a potato boiled by a Chinese cook in an English pot comes thru the process in much the same condition as tho boiled over our own gas stove at home. But the two great American desserts, ice cream and pie, are a different thing. Neither is common, and neither is good in any country except the United States of America.

Outside our window a barefooted yellow boy stands a moment until he is sure we have noticed his expectant attitude. Then he upends himself and stands upon his hands, his shirt flopping down around his head and exposing a set of ribs that seem to be covered with only thin yellow skin and very little flesh. His straight black hair hangs down to the sidewalk, and we can see that the bottom of his feet are calloused thick and white.

He springs back upon his feet, jerks his hair back over his head and holds out a hand to catch the copper coins we throw down for his smiles. Then he does a series of cartwheels as an encore, but we pretend to ignore him, and he flipflops on to the next window.

A rickshaw dashes up to the hotel door, the nimble coolie leans back to check the light and nervous vehicle and puts one foot on the shaft on the ground while his passenger alights. The passenger is our friend the Norwegian sea captain, on whose ship we had traveled from Bangkok, Siam, to Hongkong, and who had agreed to meet us at the hotel a half hour before. He haggles a moment with the rickshaw coolie, pays him, and then orders back two or three clean and polite old women who step forward to offer him the latest edition of the Hongkong daily paper.

A dozen other rickshaws with their stocky, sweating, little yellow men are waiting in a rickshaw "stand" near the hotel entrance. A gigantic Sikh po-

liceman in his snappy uniform stands guard in the middle of the intersection directing traffic like a London Bobby and growling at the jaywalkers just as policemen do the world over. These tall, dark giants from India's North have made a great name for themselves as the policemen of Hongkong, and their big, gay turbans wound upon their heads add as much to the cosmopolitan luster of that Oriental melting pot as they seem to add to the height of the proud and strutting Sikh himself. Some of them are bearded, all are enormously tall, and these dark, straight giants in their turbans and uniforms logically appear to be just the kind to order the shuffling little yellow men about the streets.

As we bow Captain J— to a seat at our table in the dining room, a nervous little man in a mussed white suit salutes the captain from the lobby and stands there like a well-trained house dog waiting to be called by his master.

"There is an example of Hongkong," the captain told us. "That poor devil

there is an old sea dog who has been captain of a dozen ships. He has rounded the Horn in a 500-ton boat and he has commanded some of the finest ships there were. But booze and the tropics have got him, and now he's just an old sea bum. He owes everybody in every port and he's always waiting for a new command."

And then with the fellowship and understanding that one toper always has for another who has progressed a few stages farther, the sympathetic Captain J— crooked his finger at the old derelict in the lobby. He came bowling in to acknowledge the introduction to us with as courtly a flourish as anyone could do and then sat down to order, as a guest of the table, a brandy and soda at once. He could speak English or French to us, Norwegian to our friend, and Chinese to the waiter. He was versed in men and ships, he knew the sea trade and politics and history and books. He was educated, cultured and experienced—but he knew not himself, and is now just a part of the flotsam and jetsam which makes Hongkong or any other great seaport what those seaports are.

In Came the Derelict

I mentioned that I wanted a camphor chest, one of those beautiful big chests or trunks made of camphorwood and fitted with brass findings and Chinese locks which I had seen in town. They are proof against moths,

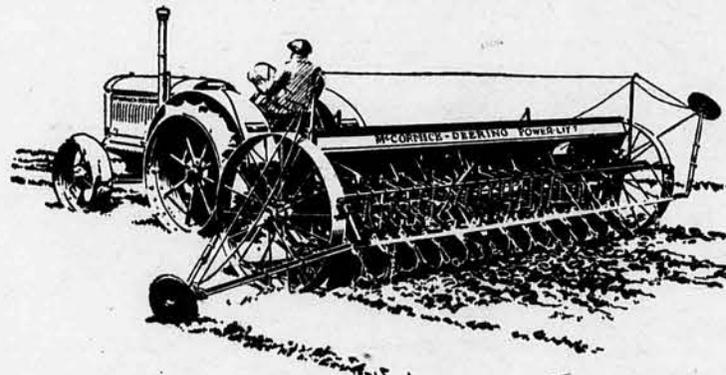
attractively grained and would be useful not only while I was traveling on board ships but later for my wife to use at home. He immediately crooked a finger at another hanger-on, a younger white man near the lobby door who came in to seat himself, and to order a brandy and soda on the strength of this invitation from a host.

He would be glad to guide me to a place where they made the best camphor chests in Hongkong, and he wouldn't charge me a cent. As it actually worked out he cost me the price of three long brandies and sodas that evening and another one every time I failed to avoid him later, to say nothing of the lemonades I drank myself to keep him company. And I always will believe that he made a nice commission on three camphor chests that I bought, at his advice, the next day in a Chinese carpenter shop a few blocks away.

These were only a few of the white riff-raff that hung about that hotel, men whom the tropics and drink had got, and every evening as Jim and I saw them sitting at their tables, stupid or silly according to the way their liquor affected them, we compared this to our own hotels in America, orderly and brisk with busy shops instead of bars, and the bums all kept outside. But that would not be Hongkong.

"You must go over to Canton," they told us. "A great sight for a stranger. It takes only a few hours by ferry—and that is China itself. The revolu-

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THE man who plants his crop with a worn-out or inadequate seeding machine sows the seeds of anxiety and worry. By adding slow, inaccurate planting to the many hazards beyond his control he reduces his chances of getting a successful stand.

The farmer who plants with a McCormick-Deering Grain Drill enjoys the security that has linked the name McCormick-Deering with reliability the country over. His chances for a good stand of grain are greatly increased because a crop planted with McCormick-Deering Equipment is a crop planted right.

McCormick-Deering Grain Drills have won a good reputation in all sections of the country and under all soil and weather conditions. Over fifty years of practical drill experience and field observation is built into these fast, dependable machines.

The next time you are in town stop in at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. He will show you the size and type of drill best suited to your crops, soil, and local conditions. He will give you practical reasons why it will pay you to plant with a McCormick-Deering Drill.

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tion is still on, you know, and they have a lot of excitement there every day." It was good advice for one who craves blood and thunder.

Every day was execution day, for instance, in Canton. Banditry was rife and the penalty was as rigid as the crime. These famous Chinese bandits were captured and sentenced to death in job lots and there was little delay or ceremony. There were two methods of execution, the sword and the pistol. No electric chair or hangman's noose for them.

A man, or boy, sentenced to death by the sword would be seated on the ground, his arms tied behind his back and then lashed to a short post or stake behind him. The executioner, a brawny yellow man with a short sword, would walk up behind, and with one blow slash thru the neck, the poor bandit's head rolling off in the dust. It was calculated to inspire a certain fear and respect for the law of the land and the powers that be, but it seemed to me that it could only make more desperate and hardened the minds of those who crowded about the grisly scene to watch.

First Tied to Stakes

If there were several to be executed at one time they usually were shot. The wretched miseries were first tied to stakes, all in a row, with the crowds of observers lined up along the side. Down the row walked the Chinese officer, a pistol in hand, calmly shooting each man in the head until his pistol was empty. Then he would take another from an orderly who accompanied him until he reached the end of the line. Then he would start back again, giving each dying man a glance. If he thought it worth wasting a cartridge he would occasionally pause to send another bullet into the brain of one slow to die.

Banditry in China at that time was a highly organized profession. Wealthy persons, especially white foreigners, were captured and held captive while negotiations were carried on for ransom. When the proper amount of money would be delivered to the chief the captive himself would always be released and given safe escort back into the hands of his friends. It then became, of course, the duty of the Chinese government to refund the amount of ransom, on account of the responsibility that an organized government has in guaranteeing protection, order and safety. But after years of revolution, when the "government" of China be-

came a difficult identity it was increasingly hazardous to count upon any government refund. The bandits became more open, and it was recognized as the part of prudence to stay out of the country entirely.

It was this threat of war and adventure that had brought Jim and me to Hongkong from Bangkok, Siam, and we went to the American Consul in Hongkong to find out all about it.

Equity Has Good Year

Total sales of \$625,669 and net earnings of \$13,716 are reported by the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange, Garden City, for the 1928-29 year. Net earnings were 2.19 per cent of sales.

The Exchange handles grain, coal, flour, feed, oil, gasoline, and other commodities. It operates two elevators, has ample warehouse and storage space, and complete equipment for grinding and mixing feed of all kinds. The oil and gasoline business has been added recently and is operated by a subsidiary company. The attractive new filling station is located on the elevator property, and is equipped to handle a large business.

The company was organized in 1919, and has developed steadily ever since. By action taken at the last annual meeting, the bylaws were amended to make the organization purely co-operative, and every farmer patronizing the exchange may become a member by leaving his patronage dividends in the treasury until his entrance fees to the national union and two shares of stock of \$100 each are fully paid. Then he will receive certificates of stock and become a stockholder of record. At present, the organization has paid-in capital stock of \$37,200, and a surplus of \$17,338. It has completed payment for the second elevator, purchased several years ago.

From the net earnings of the last year, a 5 per cent dividend was declared on capital stock, and a 2 per cent refund on business transacted, leaving a substantial sum to be carried to surplus for use as working capital.

A History of Abortion

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,536, Infectious Abortion, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If you think the day of miracles has passed, just stand outside the door of a beauty parlor.

American Individualism Declining

CHAIRMAN LEGGE, of the Federal Farm Board, says the first big task of the board is to make the American farmer "co-operatively minded," which means that the farmer must be induced to sink his individualism in order to work with his fellows.

Leaders for farm relief have always recognized that the success of any plan would depend in a large measure on the degree to which farmers would work together. The more they learn to co-operate the more the new farm board will be able to help them.

The significance of this change, which the board is asking the farmers to make, goes beyond the confines of the present farm depression. It really is a final assault on one of the last strongholds of individualism.

Commenting on the plan to destroy individualism among the farmers and bring them into the group of co-operatives, Bruce Catton, noted writer on economics, says:

"The whole history of modern civilization is nothing more or less than the story of the decline of individualism. As the world has grown smaller and each man has been brought into closer contact with his neighbors, the race has found co-operation forced upon it. In spite of themselves, people have been compelled to watch what their neighbors are doing and guide their own actions accordingly.

"This tendency has gone a long way in most fields. The workingman can never act as an individual. He bands himself into unions and blends his own aims with the aims of his co-workers. Similarly, no manufacturer can play a lone hand. He has to join trade associations, base his activities on the activities of widely scattered men, take into account dozens of happenings that he would not, formerly, have thought of any meaning to him.

"The farmer, however, has maintained his independence. He has kept the freedom that the farmer always had; freedom to run things on his own property exactly as he pleased, without paying any attention to what other farmers were doing. And—in the opinion of the farm board—it is precisely this independence, handed down from the very dawn of civilization, that has at last got him into trouble.

"Independence and freedom, as a matter of fact, are words that we shall have to look on in a new light.

"If we think of them in their old meaning, as giving us the right to do exactly as we please, without regard for the way our actions affect others or the way others' actions affect us, we might as well admit that we have lost them forever. No man, in this modern age, can hope to live for himself alone.

"There is a deeper sense, however, in which freedom and independence are ours now more than ever before. A man's real life isn't his job. It's his home and his friends and his recreation, and what goes on inside of him. And this era of co-operation, cutting down our freedom of action in one field, is making us freer than ever in this one."

Watch her lay into it!



when you turn her loose with a filling of Quaker State!

Every gallon of Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oil is made from the finest

crude oil the world produces... 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude... the value of which is two or three times that of the crudes from which ordinary oils are made!

Let your tractor prove the difference! Get a drum of Quaker State today... and your tractor will tell you that Quaker State is the oil it wants, the kind of lubrication it needs!

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REMEMBER—from every gallon of Quaker State Motor Oil, super-refining removes the quart of non-lubricating material found in every gallon of ordinary oil. And in its place you get a quart of the finest lubricant—an extra quart in every gallon!

FILL your tractor with Quaker State Tractor Oil, then tackle the hardest job you can lay on to! Notice the pep she has! Watch how smoothly she keeps purring for hour after hour... and watch how that oil stands up! Man!... you're using tractor lubrication that's made for the job!

Yes, sir! Quaker State Tractor Oils are specialized for the job of keeping a tractor in fighting shape... specialized for that job by Quaker State Engineers who know the lubrication needs of every make of tractor... who know the kind of lubrication your tractor must have!

That's one reason why Quaker State will give your tractor the sweetest lubrication it ever enjoyed! Here's another...

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QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING COMPANY Oil City, Pa.



Country Life Is Healthful

(Continued from Page 7)

flected in increased susceptibility of children to bronchitis and pneumonia, and in the difficulty of childbearing in women whose pelvis have been deformed by rickets in childhood. Even with the widespread use of cod liver oil and artificial sunlight to correct and prevent rickets, there was in 1920 a ratio of 1.75 cases of the child population in cities to every 1 among country children in the United States.

While many elements go to make up the causes of death from bronchitis and pneumonia, it is worth noting that in the registration area of the United States the city rates were far above those of the country. In crowded negro and Italian tenements, where rickets prevails, the death rates of children from pneumonia and bronchitis are from 2 to 3 times as high as in the rural areas of the same latitude. The races which exhibit rickets most abundantly in congested northern cities, where sunlight and even sky-shine is difficult to get for many months in the year, are entirely free from this disease in southern climates and in rural regions.

Not Fit for Children

In this prevalence of coughs and colds, city school children show an apparent and perhaps temporary advantage over country children. In the studies of the New York Ventilation Commission it was found that the acute respiratory disease rate among children of rural Cattaraugus county resulted in an absence rate of 23 per cent of possible days of school attendance, while among the urban children of Syracuse, this absence rate was 9.9 to 11.7 for the same school year (1926-27), with the experience in New York City in other years almost identical with that of Syracuse. In cities the inclemencies of weather are much less of a hazard, because of nearness of the child to school, the freedom of the pavements from snow, slush and water, and the quicker drying of hard, drained street pavements. Wet feet, wet clothing, long distances in wind and rain and snow seem to have been among the important factors to the disadvantage of country children, all of which, however, are nowadays being offset to a great degree by the concrete or otherwise hard-surfaced country highway, and automobile transportation between home and school.

Where evergreen trees, shrubs and sturdy grasses and flowering plants cannot survive the deposit of tar, ash and sulfur, and the limitation of sunlight even in the open yards and park spaces of cities, we may assume that the area is not fit for the human child. In all such city quarters we find the poorest paid, least intelligent, or certainly the most underprivileged of our unskilled laboring population and the high sickness and death rates. It is impossible to be sure what part of the poor hygiene is properly chargeable to the bad, city-made physical environment and what is the share of ignorance, poverty, foreign birth and unstable economic status.

Too Much Artificial Light

As a general thing, the water supplies of cities represent one advantage enjoyed by the large, congested population over the smaller one, because the economy of handling water supplies for large populations makes possible a system of safeguards which may be very expensive for the small town or the single farmhouse. Both the typhoid fever and dysentery rates confirm the advantage of cities in this respect.

Variety, range, freshness and cost of foods used to be all to the advantage of the country family, but today the control of food supplies, thru the power of demand by cities, has so far altered the situation that even the family of small means in the city may supply its nutritional needs more reliably thru-out the seasons and often at less expense than can the dweller on farm or in rural village. The greater buying power of the city permits a degree of supervision over the sanitary safety of foods quite impossible for scattered rural households. If there is advantage in food supplies today, it probably lies with the city dweller, particularly during the winter season, but certainly unfavorable distinctions are fast breaking down.

However, in regard to fluid milk and fresh milk products, the greater hazard of the distant city consumer has demanded a degree of protection which has so far not been equally available in farm and village. A secondary result of the higher and more uniform standards of safety of the milk in cities is the increase of the per capita consumption of it by city residents. The more reliable the city milk supply, the more does it enter into the dietaries of the people, and the city dweller is approaching an optimum use of milk, with resultant benefits to his health and economy for his pocketbook.

In the use of artificial light, the dweller in town submits to conditions to which the human eye is not fully adapted at work and in his pleasures, which the rural resident does not have to suffer. We have no information at present beyond the general impression that the artificial conditions of lighting which prevail indoors, in transit, in factory and office, in kitchen, nursery and school, in church, theater and club, constitute a physiological handicap to the function of vision, even if no other harmful effect can be determined.

On the other hand, cities are favored beyond their country neighbors in freedom from disease-bearing insects, such as the fly and mosquito. The urban malaria death-rate in 1920 in the United States was 0.9 to 100,000 population, and the rural was 5.9.

Certainly with the communicable diseases, and especially those transmitted by discharges thru the nose and throat, a chief determining factor is the frequency and intimacy of personal contact, especially if this is uncontrollable, as in the stores, conveyances, public streets, eating places, and industries of many cities. From the experience of this country, it would appear that the acute communicable diseases of childhood are acquired earlier in life in cities, that they cause a higher death-rate for this very reason among children, and that adult city populations are more generally immune to measles, mumps, diphtheria and scarlet fever than are country people of the same ages.

In other words, there are some compensations in the form of immunity for the higher urban death-rates from these diseases. Despite our inadequate reporting of the venereal diseases and

the uncertainty as to certification of deaths from these causes, all the experience with both white and colored populations in this country tends to show their much wider prevalence and higher mortality in cities than in rural regions. Some of the difference may be due to the greater proportion of persons of the earlier decades of life in the cities.

Not Enough Exercise

All differences in the mortality and morbidity of city and rural populations cannot be explained on the bases of risks of infection, nor yet by differences in the factors of physical environment. The marked and consistently higher death-rates from diabetes and appendicitis in cities are in all probability related to the manner of life, with too much food and the decreasing necessity for bodily exertion in the ordinary conduct of life as the major causes. While there is an obvious tendency toward a similarity in the physical equipment of life and labor of the country and city households, there remains the fundamental difference between the closed places of work and the nature of work, under unfavorable atmospheric conditions in cities, and the outdoor occupations of the rural family which more nearly approach a favorable biological opportunity for both survival and development.

There is no mass of information upon the relative frequency of mental and nervous diseases among city and rural populations, except for conditions serious enough to require care in state hospitals for mental disorders. While to persons of sensitive and intellectual type, living in the great city, the hurly-burly, racket, turmoil and press of persons, combine to cause a sort of spiritual fatigue or social nausea, probably the great mass of people are happier in a crowd. If noise and confusion were causes of disease, boiler-makers, pneumatic drill operators, traffic police and motor truck drivers should provide us with abundance of clinical material, and the rate of mental and nervous diseases would mount rapidly as we enter the homes on metropolitan thoroughfares where underground, surface and elevated traffic vie with each other in one great competitive inferno of noise and smell.

With the exception of those mental

diseases which follow alcoholism and syphilitic infection, which generally are more frequent in the city than in the country, there is no evidence in the admissions to state mental disease hospitals that the city offers a worse environment than the country. In fact, quite the reverse conclusion can be drawn from the reports of several of our states. Loneliness, lack of recreation, the drudgery of farm and household, the monotony of life unrelieved by visitors or visits, all have in the past combined to create disorders of personality, and eccentricities of character which lead to such extremes of conduct as to call for medical protection and guidance among farmers' families.

Apparently we still pay, and pay heavily, in terms of loss of life, for our inclination or rather determination to live in increasing numbers in cities, tho for at least 50 years we have been reducing the discrepancy between rural and urban death-rates.

At present the city dweller is in the majority. He will command and perhaps in the future he will dominate as fanatically as the farmer often has ruled in the past. Yet after he has learned to bend material things to his wishes with entire safety, and to accommodate his body and life to the pressing throngs about him in street and store and factory, probably he still will need to make and keep contact with the elements, a relation which no amount of association with men can replace. He will always require the sweetening influence of the uncontrollable sun and wind and rain which he has been at such pains to ward off in his life of brick and pavement.

Tells of "Shipping Fever"

Hemorrhagic-septicemia aggressin is a recently discovered protective agent against the disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia, which is so highly infectious among farm animals, particularly cattle and sheep. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture developed this aggressin. In a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 1018-F, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, "Shipping Fever" of Cattle, just published, Henry J. Washburn says, "Numerous experimental animals were vaccinated with this material and subsequently were given a severe artificial exposure together with some unvaccinated control animals. In these experiments all the vaccinated animals remained healthy, while the unvaccinated ones developed fatal hemorrhagic-septicemia infections. This aggressin is a germ-free, sterile product. It is now manufactured under commercial conditions, and is proving to be quite as efficacious in practice as it has proved experimentally."

The disease is known popularly as "shipping fever" of cattle. The bulletin describes the bacterium causing the disease, the symptoms and anatomical changes produced, and gives suggestions for diagnosis and for distinguishing the disease from other malignant maladies. It also gives directions for prevention and for the care of animals and premises during and after outbreaks of the disease. No effective medicinal treatment for infected animals is known. If the presence of the disease is suspected, the owner should call a competent veterinarian, who will advise as to protective measures and preventive treatment that should be used.

The revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 1018-F, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the Horsemen

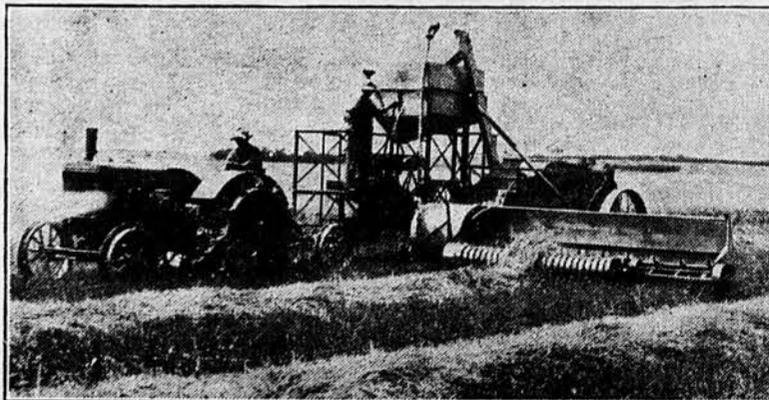
A horseman is one who "has the ability to keep horses in good condition so they are ready for any call when needed," according to the authors of Farmers' Bulletin 1419-F, which has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in a revised edition. In "Care and Management of Farm Work Horses," J. O. Williams and Earl B. Krantz of the Bureau of Animal Industry emphasize the importance of horsemanship and give first place to its influence. The bulletin is an effort to improve the service rendered by horses thru the education of the men who care for and manage them. It may be obtained free by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Swath, a Combine and a Pick-up



Here is the Wheat in the Swath

THESE two pictures show very beautifully how the new system of windrowing wheat works. The one picture shows the wheat in windrows just as the windrower left it, and the other picture shows the combine with the pick-up attachment, picking the grain out of the windrow and threshing it. When time is pressing and damage from hail rather likely it is now possible to go into the wheat with a windrower and cut it and allow it to cure on the ground and then pick it up and thresh it. The new system also permits of drying out all green weeds and other refuse before the grain is threshed, and provides wheat with a lower moisture content than may otherwise be obtainable. The scenes were taken on the farm of Franklin Brothers near Salina.



And Here the Combine Owned by Franklin Brothers Picks it up

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



THE Chevrolet Six offers, at amazing low prices, those qualities of performance, economy and dependability so essential in a car for rural use!

The big valve-in-head engine of advanced design assures six-cylinder power for heavy roads and steep hills, six-cylinder speed and acceleration for enjoyable driving on the open highways or in traffic—and six-cylinder smoothness that enables you to travel at every speed without annoying vibration or body rumble... all combined with an economy of better than twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

In its many provisions for comfort, luxury and smartness, the Chevrolet Six is equally outstanding. Chevrolet bodies are Fisher Bodies and are offered in a wide variety of colors at no extra cost. Built of selected hardwood and steel, unusually roomy and tastefully upholstered in long wearing materials—they constitute a further advantage that cannot be enjoyed in any other low-priced automobile.

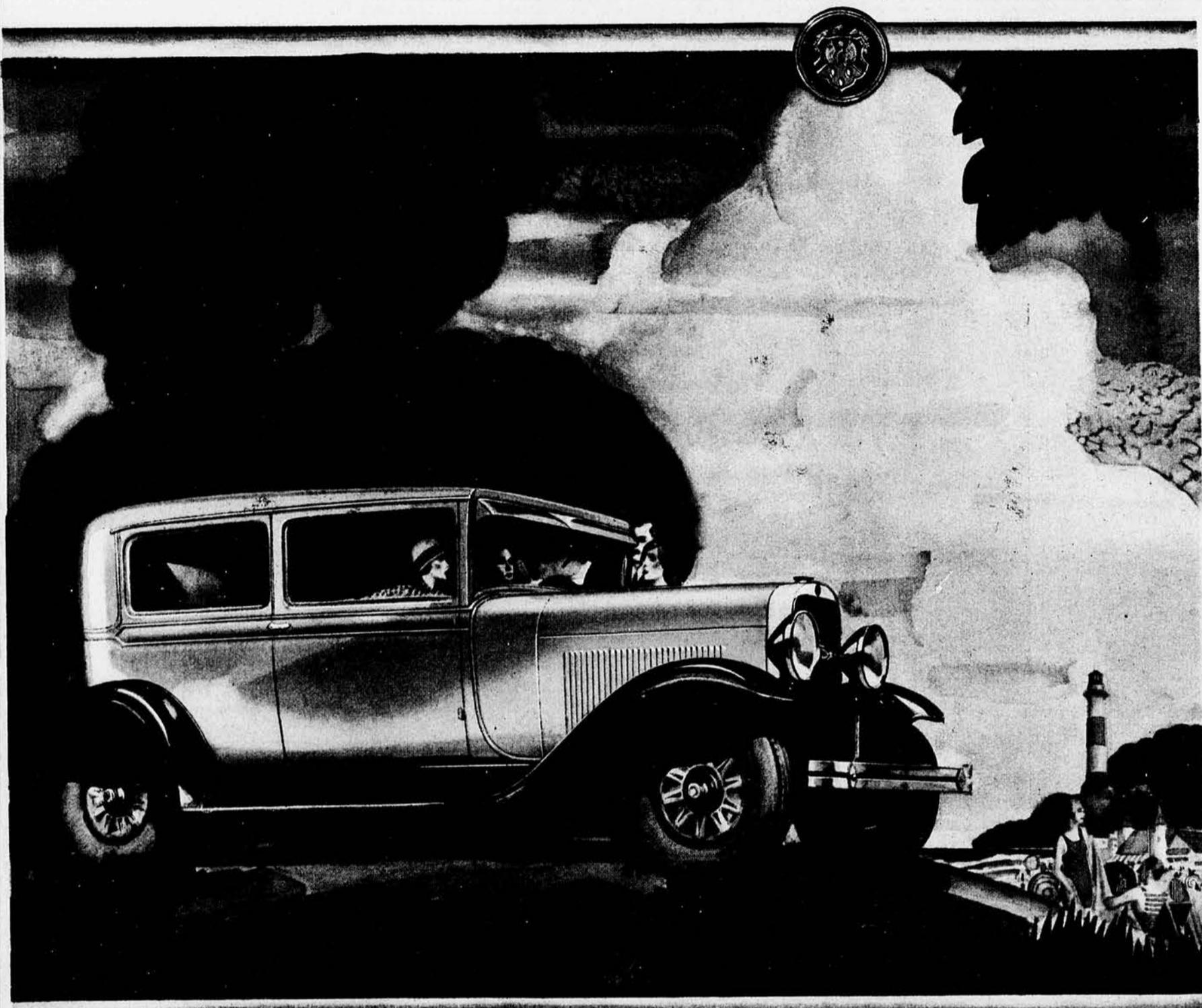
Visit your Chevrolet dealer. Be sure to see and drive this remarkable six-cylinder car—and remember, it actually sells in the price range of the four!

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A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR



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The high regard Oldsmobile owners have for their cars is significant of the deep and enduring satisfaction this fine car of low price gives in daily use. In the past few weeks alone, hundreds of owners have written to Olds Motor Works, voluntarily expressing their enthusiastic praise of Oldsmobile.

Talk with owners. Find out how their enthusiasm continues to grow, month after month, as Oldsmobile demonstrates its ability and reliability under all conditions.

Then come and drive the car yourself.

Learn through personal experience not only what this Oldsmobile can do, but how it does it.

Drive it through traffic. Brilliant getaway and remarkable handling ease give you the lead at the signal change and enable you to take full advantage of every opening. Fingertip steering and a short turning radius make parking easy, even in small spaces. Try it on the open highway. Oldsmobile's big 62-horsepower high-compression engine provides swift, sure acceleration—speed for any emergency

—power for any need. Comfortable deep cushioned seats and four Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers assure restful riding ease.

After you have inspected and driven this finer Oldsmobile, you will know that it is a truly remarkable car. After you have compared it with its field, you will appreciate that it is an outstanding value. And after you have listened to owner after owner, you will realize that whenever you meet an Oldsmobile owner, you meet a friend of Oldsmobile.

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For Summer's Last Sturdy Stand

Need for Food Protection Grows With the Advance of Summer Heat

By Florence G. Wells

IT'S AN OLD story about the last straw and it's happened for just as long a time that the last hot days have brought the doctor hurrying. The cause is obvious—low resistance after a long struggle against the heat has brought susceptibility to slight disorders that might have passed unnoticed under normal conditions. So our late summer food problem becomes one of protecting food against spoilage, as well as careful selection.

The wise food administrator of summer days cooks for her family frugally so that there are few left overs. Left overs that are to be used at the next meal are covered carefully and immediately, and whisked to a safely cold, storage place.

In safe cold storage, the temperature must not rise above 50 degrees. Temperature warmer than that is favorable to the growth of the bacteria that causes food spoilage. Food spoilage or souring is a change that takes place very slowly and the real danger lies not so much in spoiled food,

to their resolution until the terrors of that picnic were forgotten and the lure of the outdoors again betrayed them.

The old-style picnic meal was not properly balanced. Not everything served was an acid food, but the acid foods were in such quantity that the meal as a whole was about as well balanced as a scale with Babe Ruth on one end and Slim Jim on the other.

Meat, fish and bread are the important acid-producing foods. Altho they are nutritious and desirable foods, eliminate these, which includes pie crust, doughnuts, crackers, and cakes from the old-style picnic lunch, and there was not much left that was eaten in quantity.

The foods which lean toward the alkaline most strongly are beans and raisins. Lima beans, very alkaline, were entirely forgotten. String beans do not lend themselves particularly well to outdoor cold meals, and are usually forgotten in the cooked meal in the open. Among the other alkaline foods are oranges, bananas, peaches, celery, cabbage, tomatoes, lemons and practically all of the green vegetables and fresh fruits.

The modern meal calls for a cutting down in bulk of the acid-producing foods and a greater use of the alkaline producing foods. This may be accomplished by serving a salad and by making up a liberal quantity of lemonade which may be used during the outing in place of the pops and similar drinks that are so often purchased.

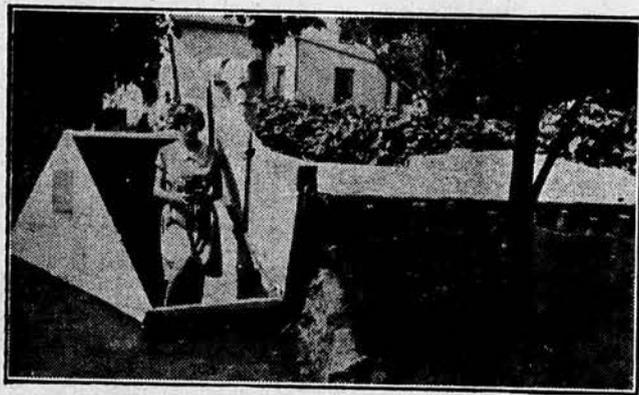
Lemons and oranges are often thought of as acid fruits. However, they have a decided alkaline reaction when taken into the system and instead of having an acid effect, they tend to reduce or counteract acidity. They should be used in quantity, therefore, whenever acid-producing foods are served.

Picnic lunches are so much alike that one has an unlimited field from which to choose in order to prepare a lunch that is different. Such a lunch will not only change one's views on picnics, but will cause others who are camping nearby to open their eyes in astonishment.

As a sample, try a lunch consisting of corn and potatoes roasted in mud in the embers of your fire, frizzled beef, a liberal helping of some fresh salad, plenty of lemonade, and a fruit dessert of some kind. Yes! if you are particularly hungry you may include a few of your old-timers such as olives and celery, but keep away from sandwiches, doughnuts and such foods for you have enough acid-producers already.

The salad may be as simple or as elaborate as you desire. Pineapple and orange chopped and served on crisp lettuce leaves will do nicely. Top with mayonnaise if you wish. Add a Maraschino cherry if you wish. But serve the oranges, pineapples and lettuce anyway.

When making up your lemonade be sure to mix your sugar and fruit juice first. Then add water, stir and serve immediately. You will find this



Miss Blubaugh, a 4-H Club Girl of Bourbon County, Trusts Her Prize Canned Products to the Protection of Their Modern Cellar. She is Here Bringing Up a Can for the Family's Delectation

for that can be detected, but in borderline food that still tastes or smells all right. It's the milk that turns sour on baby's stomach and starts a whole siege of "summer complaint" and the meat that still tastes all right that puts the whole family down with ptomaine poisoning.

The pictures on this page represent three solutions of the food storage problem for farm folks. Below is the cement cellar which Frances Blubaugh built on his farm in Bourbon county. The dimensions inside are 8 by 10 feet, which allows ample room for storing winter fruits and vegetables. Straight cement walks and a flat top of the same material have been carefully constructed to make it water proof. The top of the cellar is to be covered with dirt about 6 or 8 inches deep and climbing roses trained over it. The rose bushes are growing modestly under the row of milk bottles which you see in the picture.

The mulch of dirt over the top acts as a non-conducting layer to protect the cellar against heat in the summer and cold in winter. Just back of the door are two ventilating shafts which keep the air circulating. A cellar of this kind will furnish fairly safe short-time storage during the summer months and perfectly safe winter storage.

Center is Mrs. B. Fleming replacing the ice cube tray after supper, in what she says is the best investment she ever made in household equipment. It is a medium sized, oil burning, iceless refrigerator. Every morning she fills the burner and lights it. When the oil burns out the fire is automatically extinguished and sufficient cooling energy generated for the day. Daily she wipes out the enamel lining to the refrigerator just as she wipes off the table top and that keeps it sweet and clean, a perfect storage place for food.

Mrs. J. O. Nize protects her family's food with a different type of refrigerator which has a removable refrigerating unit. Removing the unit for generating or "cooking it" as is the more common term, is a job usually relegated to the masculine side of the household. But this type of ice box does not require running water, so it is within the reach of all.

A Picnic That is Different

BY BETTY BARCLAY

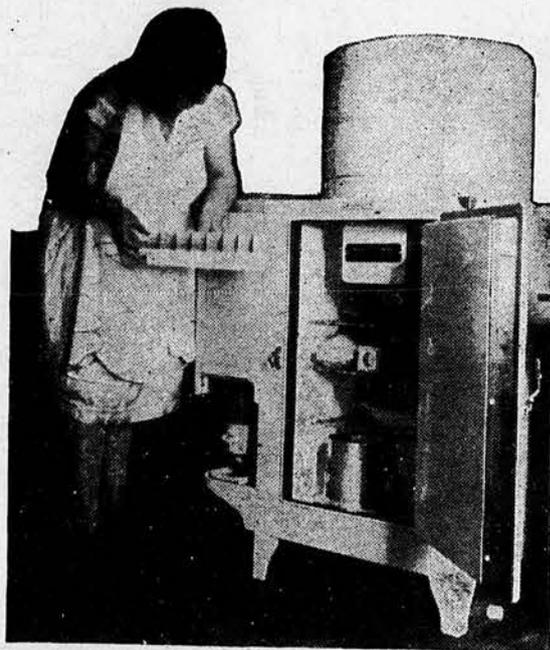
LET'S have a picnic," cries one of the children. "I am willing," agrees mother.

"Count me out"—from dad gruffly.

Have you ever heard these remarks? If not you must enjoy life in some section where old-style picnics have been abolished.

There is no doubt that old-style picnics had their drawbacks. Ask dad. He carried the hampers, made the fire, extracted the splinters, toted the sleeping children home, and telephoned for the doctor later.

Mother, dad, visiting friends, the kiddies and even the dog came home over fed. No wonder dad and mother exclaimed, "Never again!" and kept



I FOUND Mrs. B. Fleming serving supper practically from her iceless refrigerator. A crisp, cold salad, blackberries and cream icy cold, iced drinks, not to mention butter, milk and eggs all with the added zest of being kept icy cold. Mrs. Fleming expresses her enthusiasm in these words, "It's the best investment in equipment we ever made."

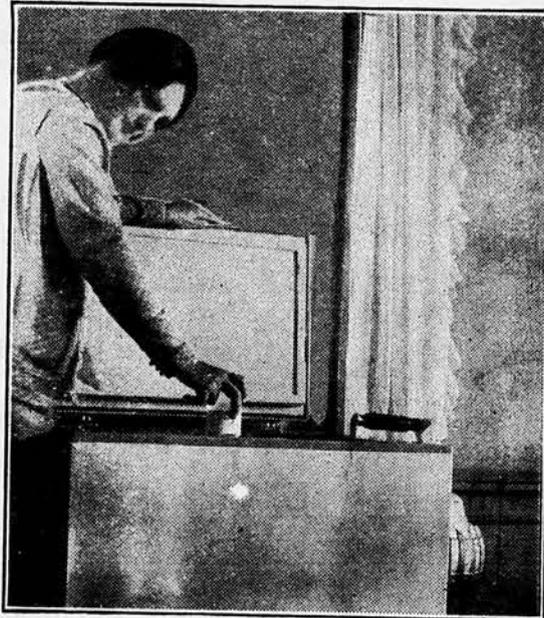
Pickles for Late Comers

WE HAVE just made a reprint of the pickle contest recipes, so if you forgot to ask for yours right away, you may still have a copy. Send a 2-cent stamp with your request for it and address your letter to Nelle G. Callahan, Foods Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

much better than mixing sugar, lemon juice and water together simultaneously.

If you prefer a combination of fruit and vegetables as a salad, rather than a straight fruit salad, you will find that the cabbage-orange salad lends itself to the outdoors. Peel oranges, removing all white skin. Cut into 1/4 inch slices and then into segments. Cover salad plates with finely shredded cabbage. Sprinkle with orange segments and serve with French dressing which may be brought from home in a bottle and placed in the earth or in a stream to cool.

Planting flowers around the home means planting seeds of beauty in the souls of the dwellers within that home.



MRS. J. O. NIZE, Franklin county, found a simple solution to her food storage problem in the iceless refrigerator shown above. She said, "We took our refrigerator on 10 days' trial but it sold itself to us in three." Before work starts outside in the morning Mr. Nize removes the refrigerating unit from the box and starts it "cooking" over a special little heater to which is attached a tub of water in which the other end cools. By the time breakfast is over it is ready to be replaced in the box and there is refrigeration sufficient for freezing ice cubes and desserts all day.

Grandma's Use for Flour Sacks

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

IT STARTED when Grandma ordered 48 pounds of flour and the order was filled with two 24-pound sacks. Grandma makes all her tea towels out of flour sacks, and she always embroiders them. These were too small for the purpose, but the habit of years was not broken. She hemmed them nicely, and in the corners she embroidered tiny nursery designs. Betty, her 6-year-old granddaughter, had a birthday soon, and she was presented with the pair of little towels.

Now Betty had three little brothers, younger than herself, so her mother had much to do. Many times she had tried to interest Betty in wiping the dishes, but the pair of little tea towels did what her coaxing and bribing had failed to do. Betty wanted to dry the dishes. Nor did she tire of it, for mother got busy and made her a whole set of tea towels, embroidering a different and interesting design in the corner of each.

When Grandma heard of the success of her little gift, she went to work and made a set for each little granddaughter. A set of these would make a fine Christmas gift for any small girl, and one that would be appreciated quite as much by the mother as by her daughter. Encouragement when the child is first beginning to evince a desire to help, will cause her to take a delight in her work well done, when she is older.

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

I GO to Burlington school. I go to school in a bus. I am 12 years old and will be in the sixth grade next fall. I am the runt of all my classmates. I have two sisters. Their names are Laveta and Arleta. For pets I have a pony named Bob because he has bobbed ears. I have two dogs. Their names are Lady and Tiny. I wish some of you girls and boys would write to me.
 Leroy Schwanz,
 Kiowa, Kan.

Zip, Jack and Ted

I wonder why my dogs can't talk
 They are so kind and true;
 I wonder if this very thought
 Has ever come to you.

Who ever made Zip, Jack and Ted.
 And gave them such a splendid head.
 And eyes that look you thru and thru.
 Should give to them a language, too.



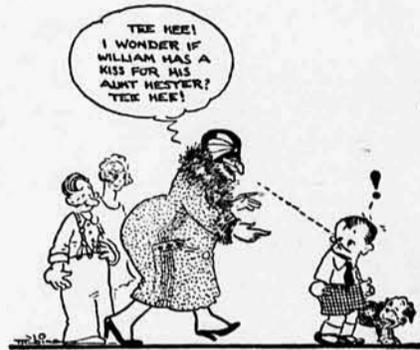
They try to talk without avail
 A language with their little tail,
 And as they wag them to and fro,
 They try to say: "We love you so."

I understand, but goodness me,
 How much better it would be
 If, when we go to take a walk,
 Zip, Jack and Ted could only talk.
 —William Thompson.

Likes to Live in Town

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Junior High School. My

teacher's name is Miss Miller. I like to read the boys' and girls' page. I have one sister, Clarice Marie, who is 2 years old.
 Virginia Mason,
 Durango, Colo.



The End of a Perfect Day

Jessie Has Plenty of Pets

I am 14 years old. My birthday is March 30. Have I a twin? I live on a 320-acre farm. We milk nine cows. I go to Sweet Home school. My teacher's name last year was Miss Woodburn. For pets I have a bulldog named Snip, five cats, a spotted pony named Gypsy Queen, and a calf named Violet. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Martin and my sister's name is Rosamond. My sister is married. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
 Jessie Mae Whitmore,
 Jewell City, Kan.

Try to Guess These

- Why is a street-car like the heart of a coquette? Because there is always room for one more to be taken in.
- What is that, tho blind itself, guides the blind? A staff or stick.
- What host has the strangest guest? The one that boards a ship.
- If a man met a crying pig, what animal would he call him? Pork you pine.
- Why is a stormy, windy day like a child with a cold in its head? It blows, it snows (It blows its nose.)
- What would a bear want if he should get into a dry-goods store? Muslin (muzzling).
- What misses are of a very jealous temper? Mis-give and mis-trust.
- What is the difference between here and there? The letter T.
- If all the letters in the alphabet

were on a mountain, what letter would leave first? D would begin the descent.

Which is the most generous animal in the world? A skunk, because it gives everyone passing a s-cent.

What changes a pear into a pearl? The letter L.

Goes to Rush Center School

I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. I go to the Rush Center school. My teacher will be Mrs. Sandstrum. I will be 12 years old August 18. Have I a twin? I am 4 feet 5 1/2 inches tall, weigh 64 1/2 pounds, have light brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. I live on a 200-acre farm. This is the second time I have written. For pets I have three kittens, three cats and two dogs. My dogs' names are Jiggs and Joe. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Maxine Weltmer,

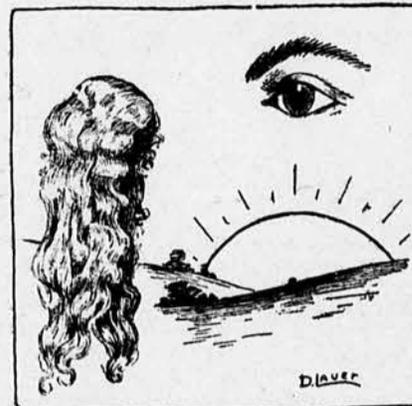
Rush Center, Kan.

There Are Seven of Us

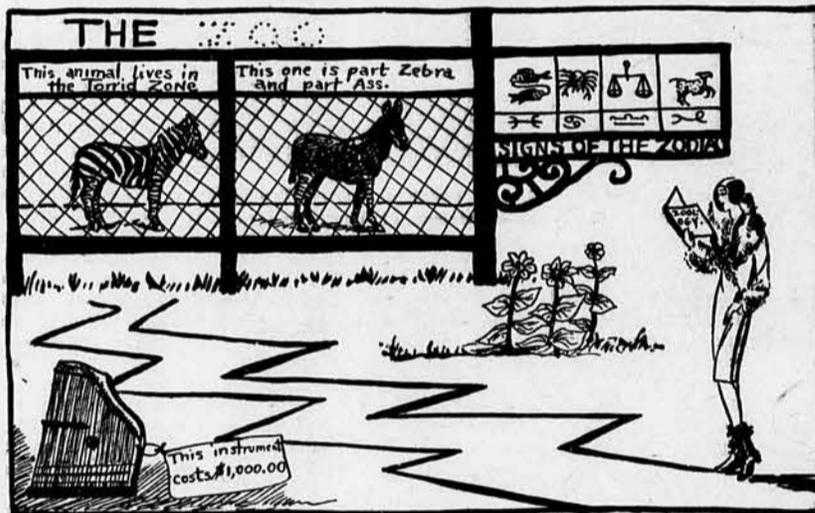
I am 11 years old and will be in the seventh grade this fall. I go to Hodge-man school. Miss Ewy will be my teacher next year. For pets I have two cats and one dog. My cats' names

are Spot and Blackie, and my dog's name is Buster. My sister and I have some chickens. I have four sisters and two brothers. My two oldest sisters are married. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Hauston, Kan. Viola Bauer.



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



There are 11 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with Z. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—What the Well-Dressed Young Man Will Wear—If He Must!

To Be Well Groomed

IN EVERY circle there is the smartest dressed woman. She bears and deserves that title because she makes her selection from a correct offering and has in mind the while that certain lines most become her type.

You should not envy her, but rather, should follow her example. See the



most attractive and charming styles and make your selection with care.

The first step is to obtain the Fall Fashion Magazine showing all that is new and of good line. Just send 15 cents to Fashion Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Can't Make Coat From Dress

I have a heavy serge dress which I have worn several seasons and am tired of. I should like to make a coat of it, but do not know how to start it. Could you advise me on this?
Jenny.

I am afraid you would hardly be able to do this successfully unless your dress is much too big for you, because you will want the coat quite a bit larger than the dress, then it will be necessary to allow for lapping at the opening of the coat, so unless you can match the material I do not know how one would go about to make it.

Remedy for Large Pores

How should I treat large pores? Are there commercial remedies for closing them?
Goldie.

You need an astringent lotion to partially close the pores and thus keep the oil from coming to the surface in excess. Yes, there are commercial remedies for closing the pores, and I will be glad to send you names of these if you will write me asking for them. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter to Jane Carey, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Select a Center of Interest

BY LILLIE PAULINE BRANDLY

THERE was of course a table and chairs and some sort of soft rug on the floor and curtains at the windows and it was all very pleasant and cool. But there was just one thing about that room that I remember in detail—a picture of "Alice Blue Gown" in a brass frame and just under it on the side table two blue candles in brass holders.

That's what made that dining room. The entire room is in unquestionable good taste as is proved by the fact that I remembered only a pleasing whole rather than many details. The beauty of that bit of exquisite color was enhanced by the absence of any distracting objects.

After this when I am tempted to buy a dress with much lace and ribbon or to hang too many pictures on a wall I shall remember that charming room. One really good ornament will lend beauty and distinction to an entire room. It may be a lovely bit of tapestry or a beautiful vase or a fine painting

or, as in this case, a charming bit of color. If a thing is genuinely beautiful never cheapen it by making it vie for attention with numerous other ornaments.

However, many rooms, particularly large ones, may have more than one note of interest. The beauty of any object is more evident if it doesn't have to request your attention.

Help Her Help Herself

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

I FIND children do not like to wear knit underwear because of fastening and unfastening buttons. I have evaded this by pinning the child's bloomers to the underwear with a safety pin at each side buttonhole. This permits the back lapel to slide up and down with the bloomers as the child was used to, during the summer months. This will not injure the rubber in the waistband and the child can wait upon herself at school and will be more independent and happy after being taught how to manipulate them once.

Tips on Using Cocoa

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

MANY cooks are puzzled as to how much cocoa to use in a recipe calling for chocolate, if they do not have chocolate on hand. I seldom buy chocolate as it melts in hot weather, and cocoa may be used instead, in any recipe. Cocoa is not as rich as chocolate, so remember that a bit of shortening must be added when substituting. Three tablespoons cocoa and ¼ tablespoon shortening equal 1 ounce chocolate.

To make a chocolate cake out of a light cake recipe, use an ounce of chocolate for each cup flour called for in the recipe. As the ounce of chocolate will contain a tablespoon of fat, that much shortening must be omitted. If you wish to use cocoa in the light recipe, add 3 tablespoons cocoa and omit ¼ tablespoon shortening. No matter whether you are adding cocoa or chocolate, an extra tablespoon of liquid must be added for every cup flour, as either thickens the batter.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Lizz R. Page

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

Let Baby Live His Own Life

Sunday afternoon four children, their mother and father came to call on us. A darling, active little toddler, not yet 2 years old, was the baby of the family. This little boy was here, there and almost everywhere all in a few minutes. The sister, about 9 years old, was asked to watch little brother and see that he did not get hurt.

Just after the baby had given an outcry of displeasure at something sister had done to him the father remarked, "She's not willing to let brother live his own life."

Of course, this father did not think of his remark being taken seriously enough to be told here, but having seen many grownups interrupt babies' play, with help that was not needed or with hugs and kisses, I thought perhaps more mothers and fathers would do well to think about letting babies live their own lives. Probably we all know grown folks who simply cannot keep their fingers out of little children's pies. They have forgotten that they learned by trial and re-trial which finally led to achievement.

So when baby girl is doing something like putting a towel over a box and is trying hard to straighten out the edges, or when the little boy is building a stack of blocks and having difficulty in getting it more than three or four blocks high, if they are happy, let them alone. Let them keep trying until they are successful or until they get ready to stop. They are learning dexterity with their pudgy little fingers and hands. Their little minds are developing attention and if let alone, this attention will grow into concentration. Also they are acquiring self-confidence which they will need.

Mrs. Page.



Washes
swiftly
gently
thoroughly

PERFORMANCE beyond Comparison

WHETHER you have had much or little experience with washers you will be amazed and delighted with the new Horton. Women everywhere tell us that it is indeed what we call it, *the Perfect 36!*

Women are won instantly by its appearance... in a variety of color combinations. They appreciate the choice of a copper or porcelain tub. The porcelain, inside and out, is fused on genuine Armco iron. They value its dependability... the mechanism is sealed at the factory against tinkering repairs!

Most important, though, is its performance... beyond comparison. For the Horton takes a full load of clothes and swiftly, gently, thoroughly washes every fibre of the fabrics free of all embedded dirt. Through the big semi-soft rollers of the Horton wringer the clothes come exceptionally dry, every button left on, not a fastener harmed. The wringer also aids in the washing process.

Prove to yourself, with your own washing, the outstanding superiority of this new washer. Your dealer will gladly arrange such a demonstration, without cost or obligation. Get in touch with him now.

Send the coupon for interesting literature, showing the Perfect 36 in all the beauty of the actual colors.

A. J. HARWI HARDWARE CO.

Atchison, Kansas

Exclusive Kansas Distributors

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A GOOD NAME FOR 58 YEARS

HORTON MANUFACTURING CO., 837 Fry St., Ft. Wayne, Ind
Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in color of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

Name.....
St. or R.F.D.....
City..... State.....
Dealer's Name.....

The Perfect 36 is powered with a dependable four-cycle gasoline motor of standard make, as pictured at the top of this advertisement.



The Perfect 36 Electric is shown immediately above, for use with standard current or farm power plants. There is also a power pulley type for use with independent power in farm homes.



Protective Service



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

Finger-Prints Protect the Innocent and Detect the Guilty, Says Detective Glynn

FINGER-PRINTING more and more is coming to be used for commercial purposes. Previous to the last few years business men have given but little thought to using the Bertillon finger print system except for the identification of criminals. From present indications, according to John T. Glynn, chief of police at Leavenworth, in the future all business papers of major importance will be executed by inking the fingerprints of the makers. Regarding the commercial value of finger-prints, Detective Glynn reports:

"While the finger-print system is an absolute one on which to depend for the identification of crime, it protects the innocent just as thoroughly. This being the case, the subject becomes doubly important and interesting to anybody who signs business papers. Finger-prints have been utilized by the Chinese for ages. These ancient people to whom we owe so many of our so-called modern discoveries, had a knowledge of this science thousands of years ago. It is only in recent years, however, that finger-printing has become a science, not only for the identification of criminals, but also for use by insurance companies, banks, express companies, the army and the navy in the absolute identification of all kinds of business papers and documents.

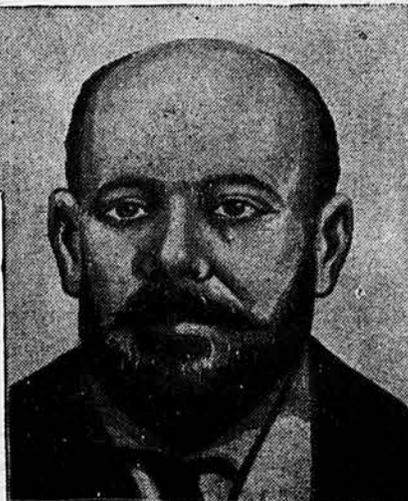
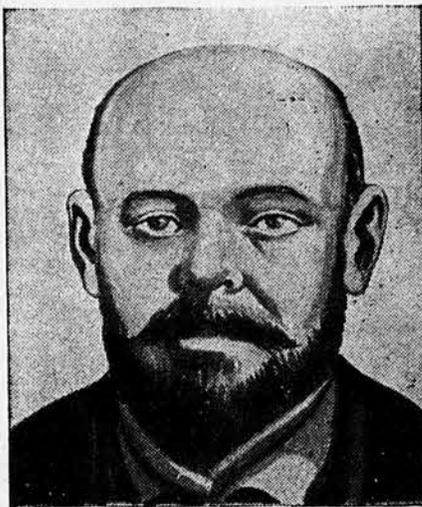
"When commercial use first was made of finger-prints, the greatest difficulty experienced was that of devising a simple and an absolutely reliable system of classification after the prints were taken. Various plans were proposed and tried, but it remained for a man connected with the Indian civil service to devise the system now universally used.

"It has been computed that there is only one chance in 65 billion of there being any two finger-prints exactly alike. When all 10 fingers are used the chances of two persons finger-printing alike mount into the trillions. Since there are not more than 2 billion people in the world, it is seen readily that errors in this respect are not possible.

"Commercial finger-prints and those taken by the Department of Justice are indexed and filed according to the Bertillon system. Anyone who has learned the system of filing can take a newly made print and pick out from the files its duplicate, made months or even years before. It is as easy to locate such filed prints as it is for a trained librarian to find a specified book from among thousands in a huge library. Finger-prints of a suspect can be made in California, for instance, and photographic copies sent to some central finger-printing bureau, to any police department or to any prison. Information, then, is readily accessible regarding the identity of the suspect. A perfectly innocent man in a strange place may be arrested because he resembles some fugitive wanted for the commission of a crime. The finger-prints will tell the true story in a very short time.

"In India years ago it was found that among millions of the brown skinned natives it was almost impossible to prevent deception in business matters. Practically all natives look alike. Very few of them could sign their names and the commercial affairs of that country were in confusion. Matters became orderly, however, when the identifying finger-prints of the natives were used on business papers. This absolutely prevented forgery as compared to the confusion resulting from the marks originally used on business papers. Great Britain has introduced the system in all her colonies.

"The leading banks of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and many other cities have finger-print experts to handle their finger-print filing systems. The system is endorsed by the American Bankers' Association and by many other commercial organizations. It takes no longer to obtain a finger-print than a signature. Moreover, business men know that the finger-print is easier to identify positively and that it cannot be forged. (Continued on Page 19)



One Man or Two? The Finger-Prints Are Proof. Two Different Men

For Power · Economy · Protection insist on CITIES SERVICE OILS & GASOLENE

When progressive farmers buy oil and gasolene they demand—

POWER—to drive their hardworking tractors and other pieces of farm machinery, power to carry their heavily laden trucks to market, power to propel their pleasure cars. Cities Service Oils and Gasolene assure that power.

ECONOMY—in oils that stand up, last longer and provide greater intervals before crankcase draining is necessary. In gasolene they look for extra service per gallon in the field—more miles per gallon on the road. Cities Service Oils and Gasolene are noted for their economical consumption.

PROTECTION—the oil they use must protect their expensive farm machinery against breakdowns, costly repair and replacement expenses and the loss of time and money caused by idle equipment laid up for repairs. Cities Service products are especially processed and tested to give absolute protection.

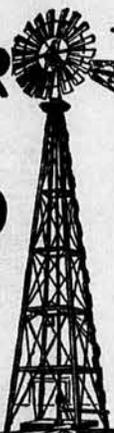
To keep your farm equipment running powerfully, economically with minimized breakdowns and repairs, use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene exclusively. They are the safest and most economical you can buy.



Cities Service Oils & Gasolene

WATER FOR THE WORLD

AERMOTORS are as dependable as the sun and as restless as the wind. In the slightest breezes they run and pump water.



A VERY large part of the water pumped for live stock and domestic use the world over is pumped by AERMOTORS. Hundreds of thousands of them are running swiftly and silently day and night to supply water for the farm, ranch and rural home.

Give an AERMOTOR a chance and it will put an abundance of water in your house, barn, feed-lot or fields. It is the one machine on the farm which works without care or attention.

An AERMOTOR is constantly exposed to all kinds of weather, works every day and yet is so well made that it will outlast almost any other farm machinery. There is nothing which compares with it in low cost for the service rendered.

The AERMOTOR is the original completely self-oiling windmill with double gears running in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Its constantly increasing sales are the best evidence of superiority.

For further information see your local AERMOTOR dealer or write

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You Can't Change Your Milk Check

YOU cannot easily increase your milk check, but you can cut your feed bill. Hook your tractor to a Papec Hammer Type Feed Grinder. Dump the hopper full of home-grown grain. THE GOVERNOR FEED CONTROL takes care of it. Your grinding is done in the time it takes to go to mill. It's as fine as you want it. You have saved milling charges. Better still, you save the cost of high-priced commercial feeds by making full use of home-grown grain.

Write for the Papec Grinder Booklet and tell us what power you have.

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Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

A Stomach Pump May Be Very Helpful if Used by a Skillful Doctor

YES, sir; the doctor wanted to pump out her stomach, but I wouldn't have no such cruel instrument used on my wife!" The expression carried me back to my childhood days, when frequent reference was made to "the stomach pump." My childhood imagination used to picture a device like the cistern pump that stands in the kitchen sink, with long handle and extensive tubing. As a matter of fact, the stomach pump is a very simple contrivance which a doctor carries in a small corner of his bag. It is nothing more than a rubber tube, with which is connected an aspirating bulb much like those used on catarrh sprays. It is no great trick for a skilled doctor to pass the stomach tube down and empty out the stomach contents; in fact, patients can learn to do it for themselves. So when you hear of the stomach being "pumped out" or "washed out" don't think of it as a barbarous operation, and if your doctor suggests that he can help your case along more quickly by the use of that simple measure don't shy off from it. Be sure that you have a skilled doctor, tho, for a bungler or novice may do fearful things.

One urgent time for the stomach pump is when poison has been taken. If the doctor gets there quickly he may empty the stomach before the poison has got its work in very far. He might not attempt its use if the poison should be corrosive for fear of perforating the stomach.

Many cases of old chronic gastric catarrh get a lot of help from having the stomach washed. This is especially true when the stomach is dilated and has sagged down. It gives the patient a new lease on life, and used with discretion may result in cure.

One would think the stomach tube scarcely necessary when vomiting is already going on. But this is one of the best times to apply it. The doctor empties the stomach completely of the obnoxious substance that the patient is trying to vomit; then fills it again thru the tube, which remains in place, with a soothing, cleansing solution, and repeats this until all is clear.

There are many other ways in which the stomach tube is very helpful both to the patient in relieving pain and distress, and to the doctor in making his diagnosis. If skillfully handled it is quite harmless. A good doctor knows better than to use it on patients with heart disease, far advanced tuberculosis or other conditions that might make it dangerous. So don't be afraid if your doctor suggests its use.

100 Degrees for Baby

What about bathing a little baby in cool weather? Should it be done, and if so what should be the temperature of the water?

J. H. D.

The season makes no difference. The things to consider in bathing a young baby are the temperature of the room, which should not be lower than 75, and the age and vigor of the child. Babies are cleaned with oil or some good grease at birth, and do not need



THE REFEREE WHO CAN STOP ANY BOUT - IF HE WANTS!
A Sympathetic Soul

much bathing for the first few days. A young baby should be bathed in water at about body heat, say 100 degrees, and should not be long exposed. For the average healthy baby a bath every day is the proper thing, but this can be overdone in a weak child.

Pneumonia Is Contagious

Do you consider pneumonia to be a contagious disease? What steps ought the family of a patient to take to keep it from spreading?

M. B. D.

There is no doubt about the fact that pneumonia is a contagious disease, altho the contagion does not spread so readily as that of such diseases as measles and scarlet fever. The patient with pneumonia should always be placed in a quiet, comfortable room away from the rest of the household, both for his sake and that of the family. The room should be kept well aired. Linen from the sick room should be boiled. Dishes should be kept separate. Those in attendance need have no fear of ordinary contact, but should not sleep in the same bed with the patient or indulge in any unnecessary contact. The attendants should be particular about washing up after waiting on the patient, making the bed, or other matters of intimate touch.

A Bandage May Help

Have ache in knees all the time. They ache as much in morning as when I go to bed at night. Have some broken veins. Would these cause the ache?

R. J. F.

The broken veins would be sufficient to cause such an ache. It also would be well to find out what causes the broken veins. Perhaps your arches are not sound. It may be that you are heavier than you should be and do not carry your weight well. Look into all these points. If there is no trouble but the veins an elastic bandage or supporter may clear up the entire trouble.

And Yields Decline

Soil erosion is undermining the future agriculture of Eastern Kansas. It is a force which works either night or day, and whose final results or accomplishments are not always visible. If the end product is a series of deep ditches or gullies it is easy to ascertain the damage. If, on the other hand, the erosion is sheet erosion, where the whole surface is gradually being carried away, the loss is much harder to estimate.

Such is the warning given to farmers in Eastern Kansas by E. B. Wells, soils specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College. To reduce the loss of plant food in this state from soil erosion to a minimum, he suggests the following practices by land owners:

1. Introduce a short cropping system and stop continuous corn and wheat production.
2. Practice plowing, listing, and cultivating around the slopes instead of up and down.
3. Beware of all dead furrows.
4. Seed down all steep slopes to clover or alfalfa.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 18)

"I believe that this system of identification will be used in the future as commonly in all important business and legal transactions as are the seal and signature today. The finger-print system is the greatest promoter of honesty ever devised; one of the greatest guards to the honest, and the surest menace to the thief and the false claimant."

Tells of the Weevils

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,275-F, Weevils in Beans and Peas, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Think of the pride and happiness in having the most modern of all cooking appliances in your kitchen. A range enameled inside and out, in bright and cheery colors—a range that will lighten your work, and make it real fun to prepare your favorite and most tempting recipes—yes, there is a true pride in the ownership of a modern Bakewell Riverside Range.

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MARKETING

THE ETERNAL FARM PROBLEM

After you've had a good crop, you have the worry of selling it at a price that will bring you a reasonable profit.

And in the small produce of your farm the same problem faces you. On items where no large market exists to set price scales, what can you do? The answer is simple—an ad in the "Farmer's Market Place" in Kansas Farmer will find you buyers.

Almost anything you have to sell, be it produce or household goods, land or houses, can be sold through Kansas Farmer.

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As far as we are concerned—after you have bought and paid for a Papec—the deal is NOT closed. It is our duty—and privilege—to see to it that your Papec gives the best possible service today and in ten years.

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Farm Crops and Markets

The Movement of Grass Cattle to Market is Proceeding at a More Rapid Rate

THE marketing of grass-fat cattle has been proceeding at a somewhat more rapid rate, due to dry weather. Crops also need more moisture than they have been receiving. Farm prices remain on attractive levels for practically all products; advancing markets have done much to encourage farmers with the agricultural outlook for this year. The third crop of alfalfa is being cut. Many farmers in the Kaw Valley have finished digging potatoes. Sugar beets in the Arkansas Valley are doing well.

Anderson—Farmers have been very busy threshing and haying. Wheat and oats are of rather poor quality, and the yields were low. The hay crop is very satisfactory. Corn and the other row crops are making a fine growth, but a good rain is needed. Wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.25; corn, 95c to \$1; eggs, 25c; cream, 39c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Achison—Corn needs rain badly. Cattle are not doing very well on the pastures, as the grass is rather dry. Eggs, 29c; hens, 21c; potatoes, \$2; wheat, \$1.16; oats, 48c; corn, 96c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Fine progress has been made in preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Crops are making a good growth. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 82c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 19c to 25c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—Threshing is almost finished. Considerable plowing has been done. The soil is rather dry now; a good general rain is needed. The steady improvement in the wheat market has been very encouraging to the farmers here. Wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.20; corn, 88c; eggs, 23c; cream, 41c; broilers, 21c to 25c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—The weather is fine, and crops are growing rapidly. All row crops and grass are doing well. Livestock is making excellent gains on pastures. The wheat crop was poor, it averaging about 7 bushels an acre; oats made from 20 to 25.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—Far more plowing for wheat than usual was done here this year in July. The ground is hard now; a good general rain is needed, especially by the corn. Pastures are still in good condition. Grain prices are quite satisfactory.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers have been busy with their fall plowing. Sweet clover is being harvested for seed. Potato digging in the Kaw Valley is practically finished. More cane and Sudan grass than usual were planted here this year.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had a few showers, but a good general rain is needed, especially by the corn. Most of the land which will be planted to wheat this year has been plowed or listed. Some farm sales are being advertised. Considerable amounts of wheat are being marketed. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 85c; barley, 45c; cream, 42c; eggs, 22c; hens, 18c to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ford—We have had a few scattered showers, but a good general rain is needed, for the row crops and to help the folks who are preparing land for wheat. Farmers have been busy on the wheat land, but the soil is too dry to allow them to do a very good job. Wheat yields were quite satisfactory this year. Alfalfa made a good second crop. Pastures are in fine condition, but the flies cause a great deal of annoyance to livestock. Some wheat is being hauled to market, at \$1.17 a bushel.—Joan Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Farmers have been busy plowing, haying and threshing. A good general rain is needed, especially for the corn. More farm sales than usual are being held this summer. Roads are rough and somewhat dusty. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 95c; kafir, \$1.60 a cwt.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Row crops are making a fine growth. Farmers have been busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Flies have caused considerable annoyance to livestock. Farm help is plentiful. Some of the wheat in the swath was damaged badly before it was picked up by the combines. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 80c; cream, 40c; eggs, 22c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—Wheat made from 1 1/2 to 10 bushels an acre; oats from 25 to 40 bushels. Corn is doing well. Rapid progress is being made with the summer plowing. There is plenty of farm labor. Many public sales are being held. Eggs, 24c; cream, 39c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather has been hot and dry, and thus favorable for threshing; most of this work has been finished. The third crop of alfalfa will be light. Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 45c; corn, 92c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 37c a peck; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Farmers have been busy putting up hay, and preparing land for wheat and alfalfa. Dry weather has injured the early corn more than that planted later. Pastures are rather dry.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Wheat yields were from 2 1/2 to 19 bushels an acre; oats made from 10 to 45 bushels. Corn is doing well, but a good general rain is needed. Hay crops are good; potato yields were light. Apples are scarce. Eggs, 27c; bran, \$1.50; white shorts, \$1.80; corn chop, \$2.15; apples, 3 pounds, 25c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Wheat yields were low—from 2 1/2 to 15 bushels. The oats crop was much

better. The country has been rather dry, altho there is still plenty of grass in the pastures. The potato crop is light. There is a heavy crop of flies! Wheat, \$1.12; bran, \$1.40; cream, 42c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Local rains have been of help to the row crops, and to the folks who are preparing land for wheat. Corn, kafir and cane are all doing well. Wheat yields were quite satisfactory this year. The barley crop was light. There is a good growth of grass.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Wheat averaged about 15 bushels an acre; oats yields were very good. A good general rain is needed, especially for the corn. Flies cause much annoyance to livestock.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Good progress has been made with summer plowing. A large acreage of wheat will be sown here this fall. Oats yields were good; wheat yields low. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 95c; cream, 40c; eggs, 25c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Cattle are doing well on pastures, altho the deer flies are causing considerable annoyance. Corn needs rain. Very little plowing has been done, even by the folks who own tractors. Many hogs are being shipped to market, but few cattle have moved as yet. Corn, 95c to \$1.—Elmer Finney.

Pratt and Klowa—Wheat yields averaged about 15 bushels an acre and the quality was good. Most of the land is plowed or listed for next year's wheat crop. Corn and the feed crops have been making a fine growth, but they need a general rain. There is plenty of grass, and livestock is making fine gains. A few public sales are being held; prices, as a rule, are quite satisfactory.—Art McAnarney.

Republic—Wheat made from 10 to 24 bushels an acre, oats from 20 to 60 bushels. A good general rain is needed. Roads are in fine condition. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 39c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Corn and the other row crops are doing well, but a good general rain would be of help. Much of the wheat acreage has been plowed. There is plenty of grain truck ready for market. Some real estate is changing hands, but only a few public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.17; cream, 39c; eggs, 25c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Considerable rain has fallen here recently, which delayed the combines greatly, and made a very late harvest. Feed crops are making a fine growth. Cream, 39c; eggs, 23c; wheat, \$1.10; corn, 88c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—About 95 per cent of the wheat acreage was cut with a combine this year. All spring crops are doing well, and the pastures are in good condition. Fall plowing for wheat is perhaps 75 per cent finished. A little more moisture will be needed soon. Wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 39c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—Recent rains have been very helpful to corn and the feed crops. They also have put the ground in fine condition for fall wheat.—A. Madsen.

Wallace—Corn needs rain very badly; many of the fields have been injured quite seriously by the dry weather. Harvest is over; the yields were quite uneven.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Most of the wheat is threshed; the yield is not quite so good as had been expected. The second cutting of alfalfa is doing well. Corn and kafir are making a splendid growth. Quite a lot of fruit is ripe. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 39c; spring, 25c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

I Lose But Few Pigs

BY JOEL STRAHM
Nemaha County

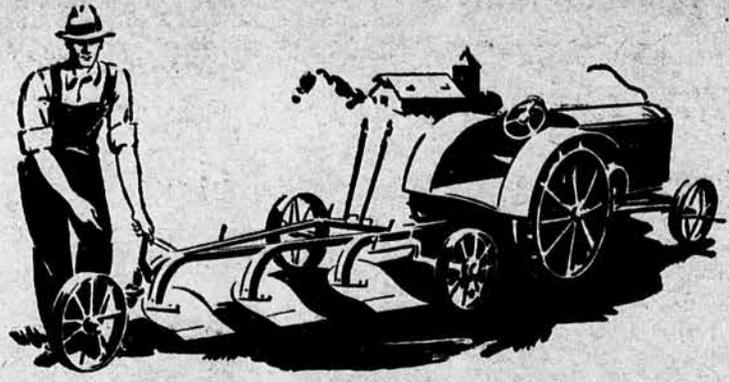
Using various housing and feeding methods, I have raised hogs for 50 years. For the last several years I have cared for my Spotted Poland Chinas in "A" shaped hog houses. These structures simplify hog raising and insure healthy pigs. Since adopting these movable houses I have had my best success with hogs.

Burlap in cold weather covers the front opening and the rear vent of my one sow and litter hog shelters. The 6 by 6-inch vent 8 inches long is inserted thru the top at the rear. The burlap covering in cold weather, I venture to say, keeps the small houses as comfortable as any unheated structure.

In these houses I use a floor 4 inches smaller than the inside bottom of the 6 by 6-foot "A" shaped houses. The floor is made of 12-inch boards nailed to 2 by 4-inch material as sills. During hot weather the end opposite the entrance to these buildings is raised 6 inches off the ground by blocks. This affords plenty of air and shade for the hogs, and the floor eliminates any wallow or dust. Wind blowing over the loose floor keeps it clean.

When hogs are handled in this manner the manure and litter are left in the field. This system has eliminated a lot of hog troubles for me. I raise now nearly 95 per cent of the pigs farrowed and get them in marketable condition in less time than I formerly was able to do. These small houses with the loose floor are easy to clean and move. As soon as spring pasture is available I move these buildings and the sows with their litters to new ground.

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THE farmer who makes the most out of his farm makes the most out of his implements... and your plows can't do good work on dull shares. Before you begin your fall plowing replace every badly worn share with a new one... with a Star Share.

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You save time and money when you buy Star Shares. They are shaped right for easy scouring. Made from the best steel for the purpose—they stay sharp longer and wear better.

Your dealer can supply you with Star Shares for any make of plow, lister or middleburster you own. Make your fall plowing easier this year by using Star Shares.

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Make corn picking and husking a matter of days instead of weeks...less work, early marketing...bigger profits. Works in any weather that a tractor can be put in the field. Gets down corn and works right up to the fence. All steel tubular frame...cut steel gears...roller bearings...Alemite-Zerk lubrication. First in the field and still leading. A product at a price you can't match and guaranteed by an old reliable company.

WRITE today for particulars. Prompt service through distributor or dealers everywhere. No interest on notes if paid when due.

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RACINE WISCONSIN

Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Threshers and Corn Picker-Huskers in the World.

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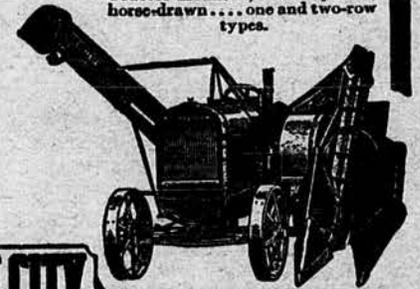


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A Complete Line
Tractor-mounted, tractor-pulled, horse-drawn... one and two-row types.



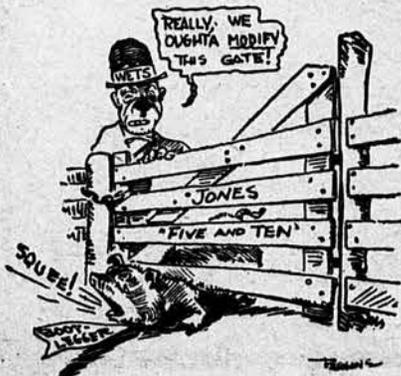
Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.



Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Now that harvest is over we seem to be in for some dry weather. The past harvest was not so bad as some harvests we have had, but it was rather a disagreeable time in which to cut wheat. But despite the wet weather we cut the 340 acres in about 125 hours of running time. Several days we put in only 2 hours, but on other days we made up some of the time by running as much as 11 hours.

Most of the wheat ground thru this part of the country has been worked. We finished up our listing last Thursday, but have the corners to work out yet. We are planning on running a smoothing harrow over the corners and then listing them out several rows wide. After they are leveled off some, a very good tool to use is an ordinary mouldboard plow.

Besides getting the harvest and listing out of the way last week, we got almost all the hay put up. The third cutting of hay was only fair. The grasshoppers and dry weather had done considerable damage. A good rain is needed for the corn and late feed crops. Most of our corn is in the silk stage now, and a dry period of several days is going to hurt it badly. There is a lot of fine corn over the country, but we have seen very little that will mature a crop without considerable more rain. The wheat ground not worked is getting pretty dry, and it is getting rather difficult to do a good job of working. The harvest rains made the grass and weeds come up thick in the wheat fields, and they have sapped the moisture quickly.

Good seed wheat is a subject of current interest these days among farmers in this locality. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with Blackhull wheat this year. One group of farmers will loudly condemn Blackhull and praise Turkey. The next bunch of farmers you meet may condemn the Turkey and praise the Blackhull. The results this year from the two kinds of wheat seem to run by communities. A great many men say the Blackhull went down worse than the Turkey, and yielded only about half as much. A newcomer to this part of the country hearing the talk would not know which was the best to plant.

We have about decided the difference in results this season was due to the time of planting and the difference in fields. A great many folks waited for rain last fall before sowing their wheat, and some of the wheat was sown rather late. The local elevator manager told me the other day he believed he could take his scale book and about tell the time each farmer sowed his wheat by the test and grade of his wheat. The wheat sown about the usual time of planting was by far the best. For several years we have been raising Blackhull wheat, and so far have been able to see little difference between it and the Turkey. The hot winds may have hurt the Blackhull worse this season in some communities, because ordinarily the Turkey is a few days later, and it is possible the Blackhull suffered more than the Turkey, but next season conditions may be just reversed.

Experimental results for several years favor the Blackhull wheat as being the best yielder. The seed wheat should be cleaned this year for the best seeding results. It was impossible to get all the caps out of the wheat this season. They will make drilling rather difficult.

There are two weeds in this locality that have come to be quite a pest in the last few years. One is the Russian thistle, and the other the Mexican sandburr. It has not been a great many years ago that there were no Russian thistles in this part of the country. Now they are everywhere. They are great moisture users, and are quite a nuisance. In the fall they break loose from the ground, and the wind will start them rolling and scattering their seed as they go. They usually lodge on the fences, and when the wind changes they go the other direction, scattering the remainder of their seed. In the spring you can almost trace the course of the thistles over the farm by the young crop of thistles. When the thistles are young and tender stock eat them very well. The small thistles are relished by the young chickens in the spring. The Mexican sandburr is a more re-

cent pest than the Russian thistles. It has a large burr, which will almost puncture an automobile tire.

Our Chinese elms have made a rapid growth this summer. We have watered them more than last summer, and there has been more rain. One of the largest is about 3 inches in diameter, and the new growth on the limbs is 15 to 30 inches. This certainly seems to be a very hardy tree. We like the shape of the trees very well. The foliage is ideal for a shade tree.

Farmstead Boast of Beauty

(Continued from Page 3)

means visit the Floral Gardens at the Kansas State Agricultural College. These now are under the direction of W. B. Balch, assistant professor of horticulture. The gardens were started seven years ago, but have been worked intensively for the last three years. The reason for their existence is to demonstrate to Kansas farmers which perennials will do well in Kansas, how plants may be grouped for best effects and so weaker ones will not be crowded out by the stronger, their value as cut flowers and all characteristics such as height, type of flower and when they bloom to best advantage. All of this information is available at the college, as well as helps in landscaping the farmstead.

"We have 125 perennials here," Professor Balch explained, conducting us around the gardens, "and numerous varieties of each kind. There is everything from which to make a pleasing selection—at least 100 of the perennials will do well in Kansas. Among the better known are the peonies—there are 40 varieties. These are easily grown, but folks have a lot of trouble with them because they plant them too deeply and fail to get any bloom. The biggest mistake folks make with perennials is in the application of mulch. Its purpose is not to keep the ground from freezing but to keep it frozen. Mulch should be applied in De-

ember after a good freeze that goes down 2 or 3 inches. Then apply mulch to a depth of 3 inches and this will bring them thru the winter in good condition. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage." Another thing Professor Balch pointed out is that most folks don't know how to select varieties of peonies. Most of them bloom around Decoration day and then they are gone. By right selection it is easily possible to have them from just before Decoration until the first part of July.

Another group easier to handle than the peony is the iris. The college has several varieties, and Balch says there must be hundreds of them that will grow in Kansas. They can be selected so they will bloom from frost to frost. "It is a common idea that we have no hardy lilies," Balch said. "That is wrong. We have 12 or 15 varieties that are very hardy, and enough of them to bloom from about June 1 until frost." Of great importance to final results is the fact that most of the flowers in these college gardens are fairly disease and insect free.

Maybe you would want Coreopsis in your garden. This is a yellow flower, very prolific, and it can be cut for the home from the middle of June to frost. The more they are cut the better they grow. If allowed to go to seed they stop flowering, so Balch explained.

Pyrethrum or the painted daisy, of which there are a dozen varieties, lends a lot of color. This has the yellow center typical of the daisy, but a wide range of colors for the petals. The Shasta daisy is even more prolific than the field daisy and is larger, and to Balch it is prettier. "One that should be better known," he said, "is Gypsophila, or baby's breath. It is fine for commercial purposes and mixes well in bouquets. Bloom starts in late June and ends with frost. Something good for fall is the chrysanthemum. One must get the early flowering varieties, but they do well in the home garden. They are susceptible to plant lice and must be staked up for best results." The perennial aster is a good flower

as it does well and is free from disease. Blooms last from the end of July to freezing. Stoke's aster is recommended. It usually flowers from about June 15 to July 15. Out in the rose garden Professor Balch has 16 varieties of roses, and he is trying to determine the ones that will stand out against cold weather and diseases. He recommends the Pink and the Red Radiance, and the Bessie Brown. The Pink, White and Yellow Killarney are fine, but perhaps need more spraying than the others. But all roses should be sprayed for black spot in wet years and for aphids all years, if they are to do the best. The Dr. Van Fleet rose heads the list for climbing varieties as others are too susceptible to mildew.

The college Floral Gardens are laid off much as you could handle your yard. One of the simplest things to make is the lily pool for the gold fish. It can be made rustic with rocks, and small stuff around it adds to the beauty. Shrubbery should grow around the house, the larger varieties closest to the house, faced down by planting medium height and short varieties in front. Around the doorway the college folks would put the aristocrats of the shrubs—the finer ones, such as spiraea or Japanese Barberry. In the college gardens one finds a series of arches that take care of the climbing roses, the flag stone walks, bird bath, fountain and sun dial. The arches are made of 1/2-inch gas pipe. Two arches are placed 18 inches apart and poultry wire is stretched between for the climbing growth to use.

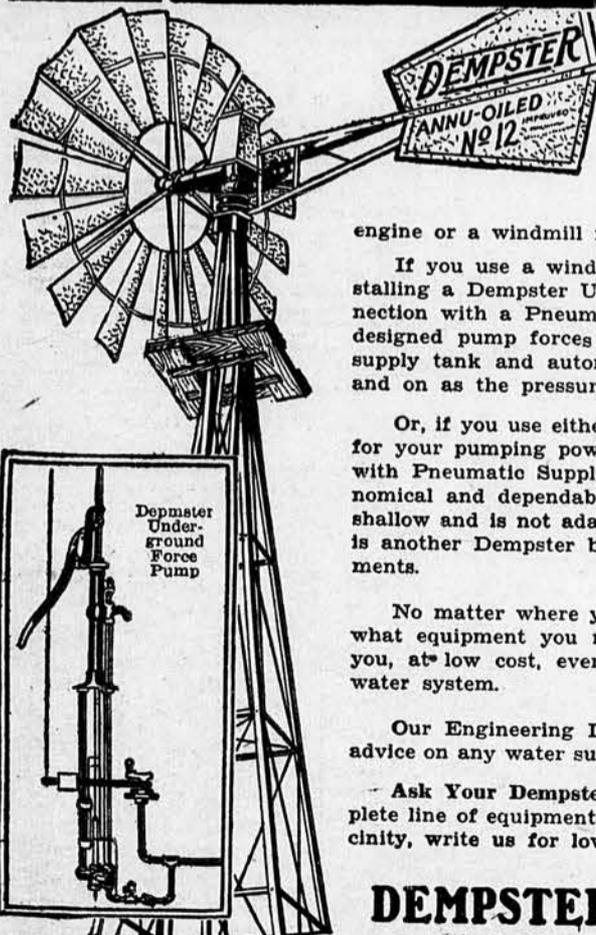
Interested in Grapes?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 471-F, Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

New York takes only a faint interest in the current disputation about where the Republican party was born. In that gloomy Democratic stronghold the question is not where but why.

DEMPSTER

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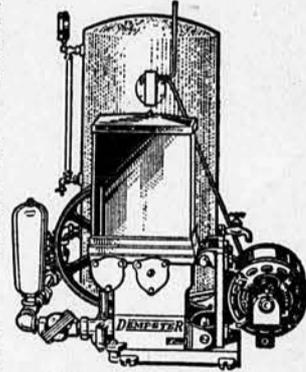
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Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex. BEATRICE, NEBR.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

IN ONE of the stories by Barbusse, a working man's wife does not believe in God. "Ah," says a mother standing by, "that's because she has no children." "Yes, she has two." "Then," says the mother again, "it's because they've never been ill."

That French mother said a lot when she said that; a world of philosophy. Many a man has had no great experience of religious things until trouble got him by the throat. Then he began to think, and thought reached out, out, into the far spaces, and suddenly he found that God was not far away, but near at hand.

In the lesson of July 28 I said that there are two ways of looking at the book of Daniel. One is to take it as the record of actual experiences of certain men. The other is to regard it as a book written by an unknown man to encourage his people in time of terrible war and persecution. If the latter idea is held, then the characters in Daniel would not be real characters, but ideal ones, and the scenes pictured would be scenes drawn by this unknown prophet to help his poor, stricken people hold fast to their faith in an hour of hate and blood and death.

Whatever may be the attitude one takes toward this book, it will never lose its interest for Bible readers. And the great lesson of the book will remain for all time, namely, be faithful to your convictions at any cost! It is a message much needed now. All sorts of pleasant things are said, to woo the faithful soul from its moorings. "Everybody's doing it." "Business is business," and many more, are easy ways of letting your conscience down to the level of those who have no particular convictions on anything, except to get ahead.

For all such the picture given in Daniel is ineffaceable. The decree has gone forth that every man, woman and child in the kingdom must bow to the image of the king. But Daniel calmly continues to kneel beside the open window, three times a day, and pray to the Unseen God, of whom his mother had taught him, in childhood, and whom he had come to know thru experience. That picture has been an encouragement to many a beleaguered soul, in all the centuries since.

Faithfulness may seem like an old-fashioned virtue. But if your life, or mine, should depend on the faithfulness of someone else, it would seem like a very up-to-date virtue. And the very existence of modern society is dependent on people's having convictions and staying by them. If nobody is faithful, what can we depend on? A few years ago a young man was in the legislature of a western state. The railroads brought in a bill for granting them a large amount of land, to which it was evident they had no right. This young man opposed the bill. The railroads countered by getting their grant into the same bill with the appropriation for the state university. Hence, no land for the railroads would mean no appropriation for the university. As president of the senate, this young man held out against the bill. Weeks passed, the pressure became intense, and at last he broke under the strain, dying not long after. It was a picture worth keeping before the youth of that state. One man was faithful to his convictions, even at the cost of his life. That is the teaching of the book of Daniel.

And that means that you must be loyal to yourself. For these Hebrew youths to have bowed down to that idol would have meant desecration of themselves, as well as disloyalty to God. "To thine own self be true," said the wise man. Doctor John A. Rice, in his most interesting book, "The Old Testament in the Light of Today," tells of an old Confederate soldier, who was addicted to drink. He was frequently getting into trouble, but someone helped him out each time. But one day he pawned his gray soldier's jacket, which had been the rallying point of his manhood. After that he lost all grip on himself, and went down, to rally no more. He could come back, until he had desecrated himself, and then it was all over.

Another man in another state was a member of the legislature, when very severe pressure was brought to bear,

by a powerful corporation. This man's name was the first on the roll call, and it was highly desirable that the first name called should answer, "Yes." All manner of pressure was put upon the poor fellow. Bundles of telegrams were piled on his desk, from friends and enemies back home. But when the fateful hour came, he answered, "No." He said he had to look at himself every morning, when he shaved, and he did not want to be ashamed to face himself when he approached the looking-glass. That is loyalty to self.

And yet that is not enough. With respect to Doctor Rice, I do not think that is the central message of Daniel. Those Hebrew youth would not have taken the bold stand they did, had they not had a strong belief in the God of their fathers. God is bigger than we are, and belief in Him is of greater staying power than belief in ourselves. How to teach our children the love of God, and to get into their lives the reverence for God, in this hurrying, machine-driven age, is a big question for every parent.

Lesson for August 11—The Courage of Faith. Daniel 6:1-28. Golden Text—Psa. 34:7.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

The light showers received this last week cooled off the atmosphere and made field work more pleasant on both man and beast. Altho they were light, they were appreciated. It has been almost three weeks since we received our last rain of any consequence, and we are needing moisture again. Corn has been making a wonderful growth, it making up for lost time during the early part of the season. It is clean and has a fine color. It was about three weeks late the last of June, but has made rapid strides since then. It is entering the critical stage now, and to produce the best results it must have plenty of rain from now on. It is not likely to stretch up very much from now on, but instead will pay more attention to developing the ears. Early roasting ears are ripe, and a good rain is needed to boost production there.

The threshing of grain is progressing in about the usual manner. The 40-acre field of oats raised on this place was threshed last Wednesday forenoon. It made a yield of 18 bushels an acre. The yield was light, but the quality was good. These oats are of the Kanota variety. As a rule, the oats crop in this section is short. Some few fields, tho, are reported as turning out rather fancy yields.

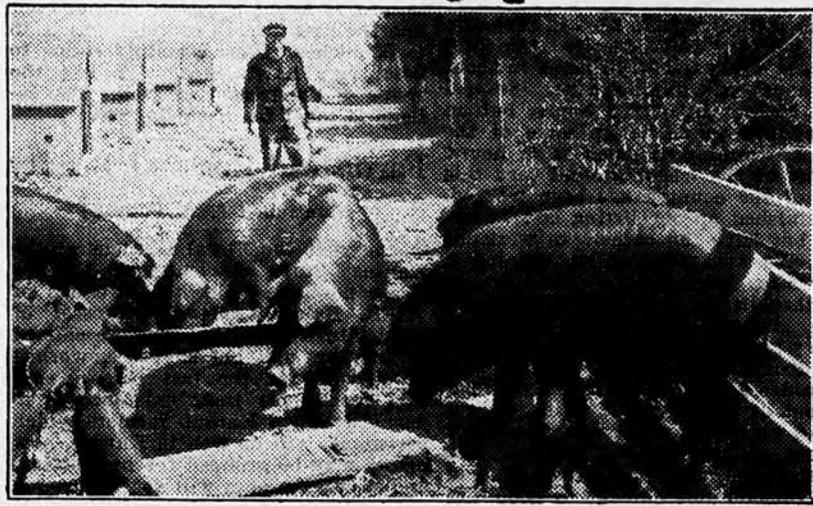
Wheat isn't making as high yields in this vicinity as it is in the southern portion of the county, but is doing about as well as it did last year—up to and around 14 to 17 bushels an acre. The 160-acre field of wheat near here made a lower yield this year than usual, which is rather disappointing, as it was a fine appearing piece of grain. It produced a little over 14 bushels an acre. It seems as if those two days of hot south wind during the latter part of June caught this field of grain at the critical stage, and cut the yield short.

The price being paid for wheat (\$1.18 today) is causing many folks to dump their wheat on the market from the machine instead of storing it. They seem to think the present price looks good enough to them, and they don't care to take any chances on future markets.

The second cutting of alfalfa appears as if it will be rather short this year. Many fields would yield a better seed crop than hay crop, provided we can "get by" the grasshoppers. In places they are pretty numerous, and are getting their share of vegetation. A poisoning campaign is needed.

The new alfalfa we sowed last spring is coming on in pretty good shape. We sowed this broadcast and harrowed it in without planting anything with it as a nurse crop. We mowed the ground over when we put up our hay in June, and the field grass that came on afterward affords quite a bit of feed for the hoppers, and in that way seems to be of some benefit to the young alfalfa.

"These methods sure put money in my pocket"



Laurin Iske of Jasper County, Iowa, joins with farmers throughout the Hog Belt in praising a new, sure way to increase hog profit. "I have made a big saving in feed since using the new Cost-Cutting Plan and Moorman's Hog Minerals," he says. "My hogs are much healthier, too, and better finished. These methods sure put money in my pocket." As proof, Mr. Iske points to some typical members of his top-notch herd, with which he is pictured above.

Cut hog costs and build bigger profits with Moorman's Hog Minerals—save on feed; get faster gains; farrow stronger litters; help prevent disease. Increase profits on other livestock, too. There are 8 Moorman Mineral Feeds—one for each kind of livestock including poultry—all proved money makers. Talk it over with your local Moorman Man when he drops around. Meanwhile, write for free Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers. Address: The Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. G-12, Quincy, Illinois.

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Sound business it is, to set aside an amount each year to go into improving your farm. New buildings or replacements—you build for generations when you use Concrete. Seek good advice.

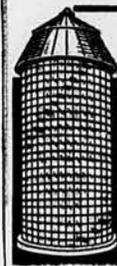
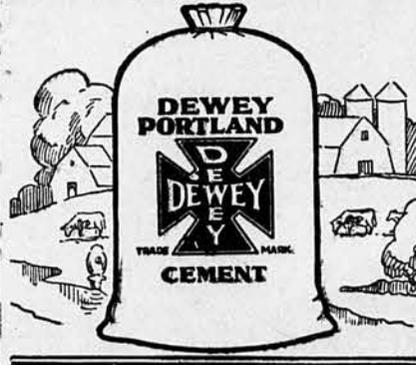
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GASOLINE ENGINE

America's Finest Washing Machine Engine!

The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year.

Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. EP14 for Free Booklet.

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Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers, killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Success Next Year Depends on How Well We Manage the Present Growing Flock

ONE of the best poultry raisers in Kansas has written in a neighborly way to Kansas Farmer, giving some timely hints on the care of the poultry flock which you likely will appreciate. She is Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall county. The things she has to say are gleaned from years of experience and success with a flock.

"A person must be on the job during the summer months as well as in spring and winter, with a poultry flock," she writes. "Our success next year depends on how well we manage the growing chicks this summer. One does not lack enthusiasm in the spring, but when the hot days come we lose our pep and are very likely to neglect the chickens—that is what the agricultural college calls 'Poultry Wilt.' This isn't a new disease, but one that affects most all flock owners during the busy summer season. We neglect to keep the houses clean, the mighty mite takes the roosts, the flock becomes infested with lice. We forget to move the coops and brooder houses to new ground, the drinking pans are not washed and scalded. The mash hoppers get empty and the flock needs green feed and shade which we do not supply. Neglect of these things retards the growth of the young stock and puts a crimp in the egg production of the laying flock."

Of course, you understand Mrs. Williams is talking as poultry raiser to poultry raiser. She has been thru all these temptations to let the poultry work slip a little during the summer; that is the reason she can talk about them so well. And they still pick on her the same as on most every flock owner.

She has found that some culling of the flock can be done as early as June, and insists that every bird should be handled each month from then until October 15. "At the time of culling," she advises, "one should be on the lookout for disease. A hen should be able to keep up her bodily weight as well as produce eggs, and hens that are under standard weight should be culled out since they will not make good breeders for next year. Culling time is a good time to treat the entire flock for lice. We use 1 pound of sodium fluoride to 16 gallons of lukewarm water and dip the hens in this solution. Hens affected with scaly leg are treated by dipping the shanks in a solution of waste crank case oil and kerosene. If the shanks are badly infested several applications will be necessary.

"There are several good remedies for ridding the house of mites. The cheapest, perhaps, is to spray the roosts and crevices where the mites hide in the daytime with waste crank case oil and kerosene. Give the house a good cleaning and spray again in three or four days. This generally will clean up for the summer.

"If we are to get good growth on the pullets for winter egg production we must provide plenty of fresh, clean water, green feed and shade, besides the mash and grain. Plenty of roosting space also should be provided."

Sanitation Means Everything

To make my flock of Rhode Island Reds pay, I take the best care that my knowledge and experience have taught me—I keep the hen house perfectly clean and free from vermin. What I mean by clean is not once a month, but two or three times a week, for filth is where mites and lice accumulate, and no flock can do well that is pestered with these little insects. Also I keep the scratching pen just as clean, with plenty of nice, dry straw or hay. I prefer wheat straw, and I scatter the grain in the straw and stir it under with a pitchfork to make the hens exercise to get their fill. I feed oats, wheat, kafir and corn, as I believe the more variety they get, the better the egg production. I keep oyster shell before them at all times, plenty of fresh, clean water—warm in winter and cold in summer—and all the thick, sour milk they can

drink. Don't give sweet milk one day and sour the next if you want your flock to do well.

Rhode Island Reds are the best winter layers when eggs are high, and good sitters in warm weather when you want to hatch chickens. I set mine three times in succession, sell baby chicks at 10 cents each, and have cut costs and increased profits by culling and keeping only good hens

Bertha Johnson.

Morrowville, Kan.

We See Trego in Action

BY J. M. PARKS,
Manager, The Capper Clubs

Since, as you will remember, the Trego Ramblers could not find a satisfactory definition for "Capper Club pep," and called on other members for help, we wondered if they would be any more successful in showing us what pep is. Finally, we decided to attend their July meeting and let them try it.

We arrived at Ellis about 5 o'clock on the morning of July 28. That was too early an hour for us to expect anyone to meet us, so we planned to stay in town till 10 o'clock. But right there's where we got our first glimpse of Trego pep. Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Lloyd, Ivon and Melvin were all there in that famous Ford that can do anything but swim a river. They had got up at 3 o'clock and had driven 20 miles in order to have a visit with the club manager. Before we reached LaRue's grove, where the picnic was held, the Wheelers had driven over 80 miles.

Elva Ruppe, leader of the Trego Ramblers, was so anxious to have a big meeting that she invited Gove, Ellis, Rooks, Norton, Rush, Graham and Ness counties, but for one reason or another they could not come. Reva Bentley, leader for Gove county, says she hoped right up to the last to find a way to go, but finally had to give it up for want of a driver. It seems that only a "mechanic and a humorist" can drive her Ford. We recommend Lloyd Wheeler for the job. He's both.

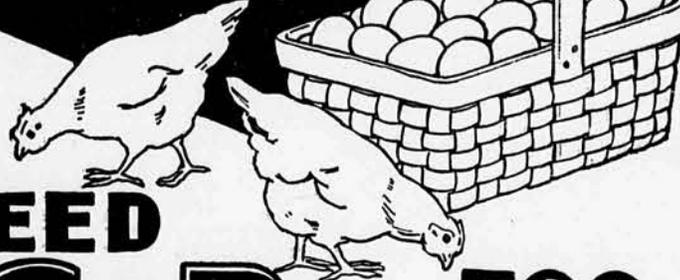
The Ramblers were disappointed, but not beaten. They went right ahead and had an exceptionally good program, in which nearly all members and some visitors took part. It was a pleasant place to be, there in the cool shade by the Smoky Hill, and we do not believe the time could have been spent better than as it was. We've yet to find a place where club work is playing a finer part in shaping the lives of boys and girls. This is true not only of Capper Club activities but 4-H as well. There were several 4-H members present, and Mr. Maitland, their leader, made an interesting talk.

While in Trego county, we got to see eight or 10 excellent projects among which were some outstanding Poland Chinas owned by Horace, Chelsea, Orphus and Arthur Ruppe. One cannot be with the Trego Ramblers very long without discovering that they are planning very definitely to capture the pep cup this year. The 100 per cent attendance, the well kept records and the peppy leadership all speak in their favor, but of course, these same things may be said of some other teams. It's entirely too early to try to say who is going to come out ahead.

One thing that sounded mighty good was the Ramblers' plan in regard to the annual club rally to be held during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. They are making arrangements to drive thru—a whole truck load of them. And from the way they pile up the mileage, we look for them to be on the spot. Let this be a hint for other teams to begin looking around for a truck, or trucks, in which to come to the rally.

An English magazine states that a new musical instrument combining the saxophone and bagpipes has been invented. If imported here, it is thought this will gradually do away with the electric chair.

Get More Eggs This Fall



FEED GEE BEE EGG MASH

BE sure the egg production of your flock stays at the peak this fall when prices are highest, by feeding Gee Bee Egg Mash now. It contains eleven beneficial egg-making ingredients, scientifically blended into a perfectly balanced, easily assimilated feed. That's why it builds the foundation for greater fall egg production.

Go to your local Gee Bee dealer for this tested and proved egg mash. Also for other Gee Bee Feeds—there's one for your every feeding purpose. Mail coupon for interesting literature.

GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
South St. Joseph, Mo. 107



FEED SERVICE DEPT., GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
Desk B820, South St. Joseph, Mo.
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This association has paid 6% to its members for the past 44 years. (Why worry or take chances?) You can withdraw your money any time. You get back the full amount invested, plus interest. We send you a full paid Building & Loan Certificate, and then mail you a check the first day of March and September, of each year, for 6% on the amount invested. Our funds are invested only in first mortgages on highly improved city real estate. We have many accounts in different states and in all probability have investors in your city or town. Write us for circular. Make checks payable to—

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The Olson Corn Pickup



Saves its cost in one week. The only practical corn pick-up built. Saves the down corn and permits using a straight hitch with your corn picker. Saves fuel, corn, tractor, and is convenient to use.

Write today for information and nearest dealer.

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NO Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing

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NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
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For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

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220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

WE Want Fancy White and Brown EGGS

Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.

U. L. MELONEY, INC., 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples
Capper Engraving
Artists Engravers
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TOPEKA WICHITA



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Send thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
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Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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1 1/4	12.25	10.50	3 1/4	31.85	27.30
1 1/2	14.70	12.60	3 1/2	34.30	29.40
1 3/4	17.15	14.70	3 3/4	36.75	31.50
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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, HATCHED JUNE 5, 45 cent each. White Rocks, Wyandottes, White and Black Minorcas, Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

FALL CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS, White and Barred Rocks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Ship prepaid. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.00 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 616, Clinton, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM AC credited flocks. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.00. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$5.00. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, \$8 HUNDRED. Large breed, \$9 and \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. Missouri Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns \$8; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$9; White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted \$7. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Oelumbia, Missouri.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BABY CHICKS. Hatch every Monday. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$7.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$8.00. White Langshans, Light Brahmas and White Minorcas, \$9.00. Heavy Assorted, \$7.50. Light breeds, assorted, \$6.00. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

CORNISH

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN DARK CORNISH cockerels, heavy type, heavy laying stock, early March hatch, \$3.00 each; \$30.00 dozen. Mrs. J. H. Flora, Quinter, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

500 YEAR-OLD WHITE LEGHORN HENS and 500 April hatch White Leghorn pullets for sale. F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, EARLY March hatch, heavy laying foundation stock, \$2.50 each; \$25.00 dozen. Mrs. J. H. Flora, Quinter, Kan.

VERY BEST QUALITY, VIGOROUS, BIG type Buff Minorca early May cockerels. During August, \$1.50 each. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

MORE VALUE—GREATER PROFITS IN our high quality chicks. Buff, White Minorcas, \$11.50, 100; heavies, \$9.00, 100; Assorted, \$8.00, 100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

MARCH 26 HATCH SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels \$1.25. Mrs. W. L. Good, Beloit, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 12 WEEKS, \$1.25; year old cocks from prize winning flock, \$2.00; rates. Mrs. A. E. Smiley, Silver Lake, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

EGGS—RHODE ISLAND WHITE \$3.50-100. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Garden City, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WRITE "THE COPE" TOPEKA FOR cash offers on eggs and poultry.

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room A-4308, Winona, Minn.

CORN HARVESTERS

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: ONE NEW 10' ANGELL ONE Way Plow, Price \$200.00. Albert Henry, 948 South Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

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

MODEL 6-60 WILLYS-KNIGHT SEDAN. Sweet running car. Price on request. 1 1/2 ton Federal-Knight truck, 1 ton Ford truck with stock body and Ruxtell axle. One model 12 Cletrac tractor rebuilt. Lots of service. One 15-30 International tractor in good condition. One 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, splendid condition. Address or telephone R. R. Powers Equipment Co., 2233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., Phone Grand 3328.

DOGS

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS FROM good killers. Box 28, Idana, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS, LISTS 10c. Pete Slater, Box KF, Pana, Illinois.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, 8 WEEKS old, by fine registered parents. John Gels, Durham, Kan.

POLICE PUPS, SEVEN WEEKS, ELIGI ble register, male \$8, female \$5. Harry Knoll, Fortis, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND RAT TER rier puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

GREYHOUND CROSSED AND REGIS tered Irish wolfhounds, \$2.50 and up. Francis Hosh, Kandolph, Neb.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, BY SILVER Gray parents, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Pedigrees furnished. Eric Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WANTED—SPITZ PUPS, 7 TO 8 WEEKS old. Whole litters. No objection to female. Brckway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, TRIAL. C. O. D. Fur Finders. Running Fit. Other remedies, \$1. Collar name, \$1. Horns, \$2. Feed, \$5. Agents wanted. Catalog. Kaskaskia, M34, Herrick, Illinois.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED TO BUY POPCORN, SEND SAM ple. Hayes Seed House, North Topeka, Kansas.

TESTED ALFALFA SEED, \$15 BU., UN tested, \$8.50. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT: Samples and prices on request. Russell Bros., Winfield, Kan.

100% PURE CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, Harvest Queen and Blackhull. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Kanred seed wheat for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$9.00; SWEET CLOVER, \$3.75; Timothy, \$3.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

KODAK FINISHING

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

TRIAL OFFER: FIRST FILM DEVEL oped, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

CHINCHILLA NEW ZEALANDS, AMERI can White, Pedigreed stock all ages. Tom Yaden, Council Grove, Kansas.

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

HONEY

NEW EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. V. Veirs, Olathe, Colorado.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martinet, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—THAT NEW CROP VERY FINE white honey. Comb—two 5-gal., \$14.50. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-W Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER

GOING TO BUILD? WILL SELL CON sumers direct. Send list for delivered prices. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

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

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

CHOICE SWISS AND GUERNSEY DAIRY calves. Volland, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, cows and heifers. Producing blood lines. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

HOGS

O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PEDIGREED, IM mune. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, SPRING boars and gilts. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS, ONE yearling, and one fall boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI gree pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

150 SHROPSHIRE YOUNG EWES, BEN Miller, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET rams. R. C. King, Burlington Kan.

The "See and Hear" Train

BY G. E. FERRIS

With me when I visited the Union Pacific Farm Special at Winona was a Logan county farmer who told me he had moved there from Central Kansas. We heard the talks by the specialists from the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and then observed the exhibits in the four coaches. High points of what we saw and heard include:

The most stable farmers in Western Kansas raise wheat for a cash crop. Money received from production of feed crops and the keeping of cows, hogs and chickens takes care of their family expenses. The farmer who was with me said he tried raising wheat alone, but that if six years ago he had not started with livestock, he would have failed.

At the Hays Branch Experiment Station, over a period of 20 years, early

listed land for wheat has produced an average yield of 20.2 bushels an acre, early fall plowed land has produced an average yield of 16.9 bushels, and late fall plowed land has produced an average yield of only 10.6 bushels.

Over a nine-year period at the Colby Branch Experiment Station, wheat on fallow has yielded an average of 20.9 bushels an acre, as compared to a 10.2 bushel yield on early fall plowed land.

The scoop shovel method of selecting seed wheat, without grading or fanning, is costing every year thousands of bushels of better wheat.

Stinking smut of wheat has been more prevalent in Kansas during the last four years than ever before. This year more than half the samples of wheat brought to the train by county wheat king contestants contained smut. Treating wheat with copper carbonate at a cost of about 5 cents an acre will control stinking smut, which decreases both yield and price.

Two exhibits made vivid the life cycles of the grain weevil and the Hessian fly. Control methods were explained.

The combine harvester lowers the cost of wheat production, but the advantage gained from the use of the combine should not be lost by harvesting at a time when the quality will be injured. Excessive moisture contributes to the presence of damaged kernels, heat damage, musty odors, and heating; resulting in a low test weight and a discounted price.

If top wheat prices in September and October are lower than top prices were in July, then prices the following January and even May are more frequently lower than prices the previous July. The reverse also is true.

Water supply systems for the home adapted to Central and Western Kansas carried aboard the see and hear train included simple pump installations as well as pressure systems. The

system illustrated how the windmill may be used to operate a pressure system. A model kitchen and farm sewage system exhibits indicated what will accompany a more stable agriculture in Western Kansas.

Appropriate exhibits showed how hogs, cows and chickens will take care of the family expenses, so that wheat need be relied on only as a cash crop. A mechanical exhibit visualized how more profitable gains are obtained by using calf creepers and self-feeders.

In the week following July 29 the Union Pacific Farm Special made stops in 18 farming communities of Western and Northwest Kansas.

Secretary Mellon denies that he will erect a barbed-wire fence along the Canadian border. The stuff would erode the wire.

The pioneer who crossed the country by night and main has a grandson who goes by plane and train.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely read for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

FORCLOSED farms \$15. 1/4 cash, balance easy. Owner, Box 70, WeeKan, Kan.

MODERN Seven Room House, close to schools. W. O. Peters, Emporia, Kansas.

FARM BARGAIN, 80 acres near Emporia, well improved, \$4,600. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.

LAKE TAHOE FARM buy at once. 106 A. Best soil available, near Cedar Point, Kansas. R. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kansas.

MORRIS CO. stock farm, 320 A. well imp. Near school, market, 1 1/2 mi. gas field. C. F. McCreight, 2112 N. H., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: Well improved small farm, 3 1/2 mi. from Manhattan, Kan. Write or see the owner, 1445 W. Laramie St., Manhattan, Kan.

119 ACRES: Soil, buildings, water, location, school, markets all good; natural gas; possession any time. \$40 per acre; no trade. L. E. Richardson, Morehead, Kan.

IMPROVED 80, well watered, 7 miles Ottawa. Growing crops. \$6,800, terms if wanted. Possession. Owner leaving for California. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for West Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

SPRINGDALE FARM PRICED TO SELL

Don't buy rent receipts. Buy a farm. 160 acres creek bottom land; 120 in cult., 12 pasture. Corn made 50 bu. this year. Dandy springs, substantial outbuildings, 7-room house, cistern at door, windmill close, piped under ground to barn. School 1/2 mi., Co. seat 18. 6 to lively small town. Wonderful place for corn and oats. Write or phone Adah Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

360 Acres Creek Bottom AT AUCTION

JOHN TATGE FARM
5 miles west of White City, 6 miles east of Woodbine on State Highway.

Monday, Aug. 19, 10 a. m.

This is one of the finest farms in Central Kansas, all first and second creek bottom, no overflow, improvements that would cost \$20,000 to replace. Everything modern. Excellent neighborhood, 1/2 mile to school, 1 1/2 miles to Lutheran church. All in cultivation except 40 acres in pasture. One of the most desirable farm homes in the State, and one of the most productive farms. Last year crops sold from the farm amounting to nearly \$10,000.

To appreciate it you must see it. Remember, it sells to the highest bidder and with it all of the farm equipment consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, implements and grain. The owner is engaged in the Power Farm Machinery business and must devote all of his time to this business. Practically 50% of the value of the land may be carried back at 5% interest on long time loan if purchaser desires. Reasonable terms for deferred settlement will be made on sale day. Write today for descriptive plat to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr.
Herington, Kansas.

JOHN TATGE, OWNER
HERINGTON, KANSAS.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEERS
LESTER LOWE,

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By Jesse E. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

C. B. Callaway, of Fairbury, Neb., founded the Meadowvue Milking Shorthorn herd nearly 16 years ago and the herd probably is the oldest and strongest herd of milking Shorthorns in that state. In the last few years many outstanding good production bulls have been used, among them Bell Boy, Oxford King and Blackwood Hero. The present herd bull Cyrus Glen is a son of British Glen by British Prince and his dam, a register of merit cow, was sired by Glen-side Cyrus, the sire of Flinstone Katherine, with a record of 16.93 pounds. The herd is now owned and managed jointly by Mr. Callaway and J. V. Glenn.

Meyer Brothers, of Sylvan Grove, have one of the good herds of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle of Kansas. The herd known as the Sylvan Grove Angus herd was founded by their father in 1907 and has been maintained ever since at the same location. The herd now numbers about 120, largely of Erica and Black Bird breeding. Their junior herd bull was bred by Condon and Battles. The brothers recently sold on the Kansas City market a load, two-thirds of them heifers, purebreds and grades, average age of 1 year, that weighed 725 pounds and brought \$14.75 a hundred, making an average of over \$100 a head.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, has on hand one of the best bunches of young sows and last fall bred gilts he has had for sometime. They really are tops selected for his own use. But he finds that he cannot handle so many so he offers to sell a part of them, and breeders or farm-

ARKANSAS

\$40,000.00 WHITE RIVER Valley Farm for sale. Write owner for particulars. A. D. Matthews, Calico Rock, Ark.

COLORADO

IMPROVED irrigated farms—Non-irrigated wheat land on easy terms. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colorado.

FOR SALE

Account sickness, 240 A. ranch, 100 A. irrigated good beet land, 80 A. wheat land, 60 A. pasture. Where crops never fail—see crop on land and be convinced. Good improvements, 1/2 mi. from town. Will pay for itself in 3 years. Price \$12,000. Terms. H. H. Lowe, Owner, Ft. Collins, Colo.

MISSOURI

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 426-O, Carthage, Mo.

TEXAS

TEXAS PANHANDLE LAND
408 acres good wheat land, improved near Dalhart. \$22 per acre, \$2500.00 cash, the balance in ten annual payments. W. C. Collins, Channing, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. E. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENING

The Great Northern Railway serves an agricultural empire in the Northwest that abounds in opportunities for small farms and large operators to rent or purchase a farm on the most favorable terms for many years. Mortgage companies will sell on easy terms or crop payments and assist experienced industrious settlers. Minnesota has undeveloped cutover land or improved farms; fine lakes, streams, highways. Good for dairying and livestock. North Dakota is going ahead fast in grain, clover, alfalfa, livestock. A good farmer can pay for a farm in a few years. Montana has thousands of acres of new land adapted for grain and livestock agriculture, making fast progress in low cost production and new methods. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, have great variety of openings in grain, dairying, fruit, poultry—rich cutover or high producing irrigated land, mild climate, attractive scenery.

Write for Free Zone of Plenty book giving detailed information. **LOW HOME-SEEKERS RATES.** E. C. LEDDY, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE
WANTED—Owner's best price on farm for sale. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BUY, SELL or trade your farm or business, thru a man who gets results. Wransky, Haddam, Kan.

SMALL FARM WANTED
Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

ers who can use something good can buy now at a very reasonable figure. There is but little choice—that is, the buyer can buy any of them and Mr. Shepherd will keep what is left for himself. They are all bred to Index King Son of Index Chief and not related to anything previously purchased from the herd.

Everything about the Earle Clemmons farm near Waldo, in Osborne county, suggests neatness and a liking for the best in machinery and methods. Mr. Clemmons carried out this idea when he laid the foundation for his registered Shorthorns a few years ago. While not large, the Clemmons herd shows a uniformity to Shorthorn type that is not always found in older and better known herds. His herd bull is a son of Scottish Gloster and his dam is a full sister to the noted Tomson bull, Marshall's Crown. He is a nice roan and he is called Scottish Knight. The herd of breeding cows number about 20 daughters of Fair Champion, by Fair Acres Sultan, Village Avan and other well known sires.

For more than a dozen years F. J. Zlab, of Hubbell, Neb., has been breeding high class registered Spotted Poland Chinas on his farm 1 mile north of the state line. For the last seven years he has been a successful exhibitor at the best Middle Western state fairs as well as the National swine show. Few Western breeders have been so successful in carrying off the show honors and I know of no herd that has shown such improvement during the last six or seven years. He breeds about 170 pigs each year. The largest number are fall litters. Just the best are kept for breeders and these are properly grown and developed. Breeding stock from the Zlab herd goes each year to many states.

The Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association will hold its first association sale October 1 in the judging pavilion at the

free fair grounds. Every animal will be consigned by a member of the association and every animal has been inspected by officers of the association and 40 cattle have been selected and approved by the committee in charge of selecting the cattle. There will be 10 young bulls, most of them about ready for service, and they are a very choice lot. There will be cows and heifers, some of them in milk and others that will be fresh this fall. It will be a high class offering of real cattle and the northeast Kansas association is back of these sales and they will be regular yearly events in the future. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in September.

Ira M. Swierhart, senior member of the firm of Swierhart & Son, breeders of Polled Shorthorns, passed away at Lovewell, Kan., July 19. Mr. Swierhart was past 62 years old and very active. At the time of his death he was running the local grain elevator and had just filled out and signed a check in payment for grain when he was stricken. Mr. Swierhart was born in Ohio but had lived in Kansas since he was a small boy. He had lived at Lovewell since 1897 and together with his sons had built one of the strongest herds of Polled Shorthorns in the Middle West. The herd will be retained under the management of the son, just as it has been in the past. The bull, Gallant Dale, by Dale's Renown, still heads the herd. He has sired a lot of prize winners and was himself Grand Champion of Iowa in 1926, also Junior Champion in Nebraska and other state fairs.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Eskridge Blue Grass herd of registered Chester White hogs owned by the Griffiths family, northeast of that place, is one of the largest herds in the state and the foundation came from a number of the best herds of the breed. They have about 125 spring boars and gilts and the actual tops only will be priced for breeding purposes. It is none too early to buy your boar and this would be a mighty good place to buy him. For further information and prices address, Richard Griffiths, Eskridge, Kan.

About the only Berkshire breeder in the state that is breeding them on anything like a large scale is A. L. Pinet of Onaga, who has about 125 head at the present time, counting little and big. He is going to have a dandy lot of young boars for this fall's trade and has a nice lot of sows that will farrow in September. If you are interested in few gilts and a boar at weaning time, about the last of September, now would be a good time to take it up with Mr. Pinet.

Last week John D. Henry's advertisement offering 30 last fall gilts for sale that will farrow in September was run in the Duroc column instead of the Poland China column. About everybody these days knows that John Henry breeds Polands and expects to continue breeding them, but there are some that might not know it, so I am making this correction. They are really a very choice lot of 30 big gilts and bred to a good boar to farrow in September, and I think Mr. Henry is pricing them very reasonably.

Under the real estate section on the opposite page of this week's Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the John Tatge farm of 320 acres and all of his farm equipment, livestock. It is a clean sweep sale. W. H. Mott of Herington, is the manager and has prepared plenty of blue prints of the farm and other descriptive matter that he is mailing out to everyone who asks him for it. It is 320 acres of land that is as good as will be found anywhere in Central Kansas very likely. It is Clark's creek bottom and the improvements, in exceptionally fine condition, would cost \$20,000 to put them there now. The sale is August 19, at the farm near White City, Kan. August, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

The Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' picnic on the campus of the Boys' Industrial School, North Topeka, last Thursday was quite well attended considering the fact that it was a very busy time for farmers to get away. Congressman James Strong of the fifth district, a Holstein breeder from Washington county, was the principal speaker. Charles Dingman was also on the program, and the young bull given to the association was auctioned off and went to Mr. Dingman for \$100. A nice lunch, prepared by the ladies of the association, was served, and it was about the coolest place, so far as the weather was concerned, around Topeka last Thursday. Ralph O. Button, president of the state Holstein Breeders' Association made a talk, and there were other short talks by other well known Holstein breeders. It is an annual affair and always held at the Industrial school because of the fine grounds there and because one of the principal herds owned by the state is maintained there.

Helps for Farm Folks

Not all helpful bulletins are published by governmental or disinterested agencies. Firms advertising in Kansas Farmer have prepared at great expense many booklets and brochures which are filled with information that any farmer will find helpful. They may be obtained without charge on request. For your benefit we are listing many informational services announced in

this issue. All are contained in advertisements on the pages indicated. Please send your requests for any of the following booklets or brochures directly to the companies at the addresses contained in the advertisements:

Two Row Corn	Adv. page 9
Power Washing Machine	17
Water for Live Stock	18
A Good Feed Grinder	18
How to Fill a Silo	19
Corn Pickers and Huskers	20
Farm Water Systems	21
Cost Cutting Plan for Hogs	21
Plans for Farm Buildings	22
Washing Machine Engines	22
How to Increase Egg Production	23

THEFTS REPORTED

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

F. H. Paulsen, Zenith. Saddle and bridle. L. Elmer Kunge, Garrison. Portable phonograph and several records.
D. O. Burckle, Burlingame. Twenty-five White Wyandottes.
Arthur Hoopes, Tribune. A 30 by 24 Riverside inner tube, a Ford battery and horn.
Geo. G. Bills, Onaga. Three new leather horse collars, two 20 in. and one 22 in., two oil cloth faced pads, and three poll straps.
E. M. Gardner, Burlingame. A load of corn.
Gus Rowe, Atwood. Thirty-three, black and bronze turkeys about half grown.
C. Umbanhour, Cottonwood Falls. Six pound box of Day's chewing tobacco, a small clock and some canned goods.
Ralph Griffith, Healy. Four cylinder grey Whippet sedan, engine number 307,460 and Kansas tag number 199,083.
W. H. Koons, Winona. Wheat.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Bull Calves

My present herd sire, King Plebe 21st, is a grandson of King Pieterje Ormsby Plebe, and his dam is Miss Pieterje Rose DeKol, who is a daughter of King Pieterje Ormsby Plebe. His nine nearest dams average 1,230 pounds of butter in 365 days with an average test of 4% butterfat. If you are interested in getting some of the very best Holstein blood lines of the breed at a very reasonable price, write for full descriptions.
FRED M. KING,
1524 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state. Seven cows in herd average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. One other cow has two daughters averaging over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd federal accredited.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Cattle For Sale
12 Reg. Yearling Heifers, 4 Reg. Bulls and a few High Grade Heifers bred to freshen this fall. Federal accredited herd.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Two Splendid Purebred
Jersey Bull Calves 6 months. By Boy's Combinations You'll-Do. From good dams.
J. H. LONG, RAMONA, KANSAS.

DUBOC HOGS

Duroc Bred Sows
Offering for sale a limited number of choice young sows and gilts showing safe for farrow from Sept. 10 to early Oct. These are of splendid individuality and breeding. Are bred to my young herd sire Index King, a boar of exceptional promise. All are immuned and are priced worth the money.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Bred Sows and Gilts
Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and description.
STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gilts Bred for September
30 extra choice fall gilts bred to farrow in September and October. Well grown and best of up to date breeding. Also spring boars.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

REG. HAMPSHIRE RAMS
For Sale. Well developed, and bred from good blood lines. Verni Stromme, Leroy, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

I have for sale some very choice selected Shropshire rams. Sired by the buck that won as a lamb at Kansas National. C. W. McCLASKY, Girard, Kansas

Vermillion Hampshire Sow Sale

To be held at the Onaga Fair Ground Pavilion at
Onaga, Kan., Thursday, August 15
Commencing promptly at 1 p. m. on

50 bred gilts sired by outstanding individuals. 50
A portion sired by White Way Dewey No. 176011, the son of 1927 Kansas Grand Champion, White Way Lad No. 166315. The rest sired by Onaga Clan No. 178205, the son of Missouri Clan No. 159677.

Fifteen of the bred gilts are mated to the Nebraska Climax No. 184463, the son of Climax No. 184169 bred by Ed S. Rennick of Pilger, Nebr. The remainder mated to boars bred by the owner and breeder.
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- 6 It is the largest selling insecticide in the world.
- 7 It is easy to use, especially with the inexpensive Flit sprayer.
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"A fly got on his food."

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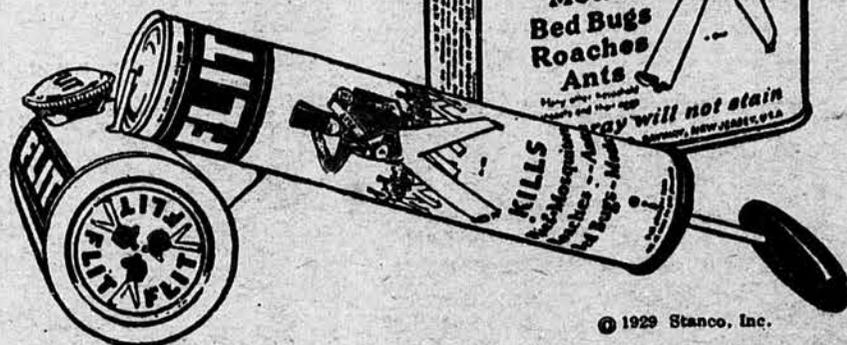
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