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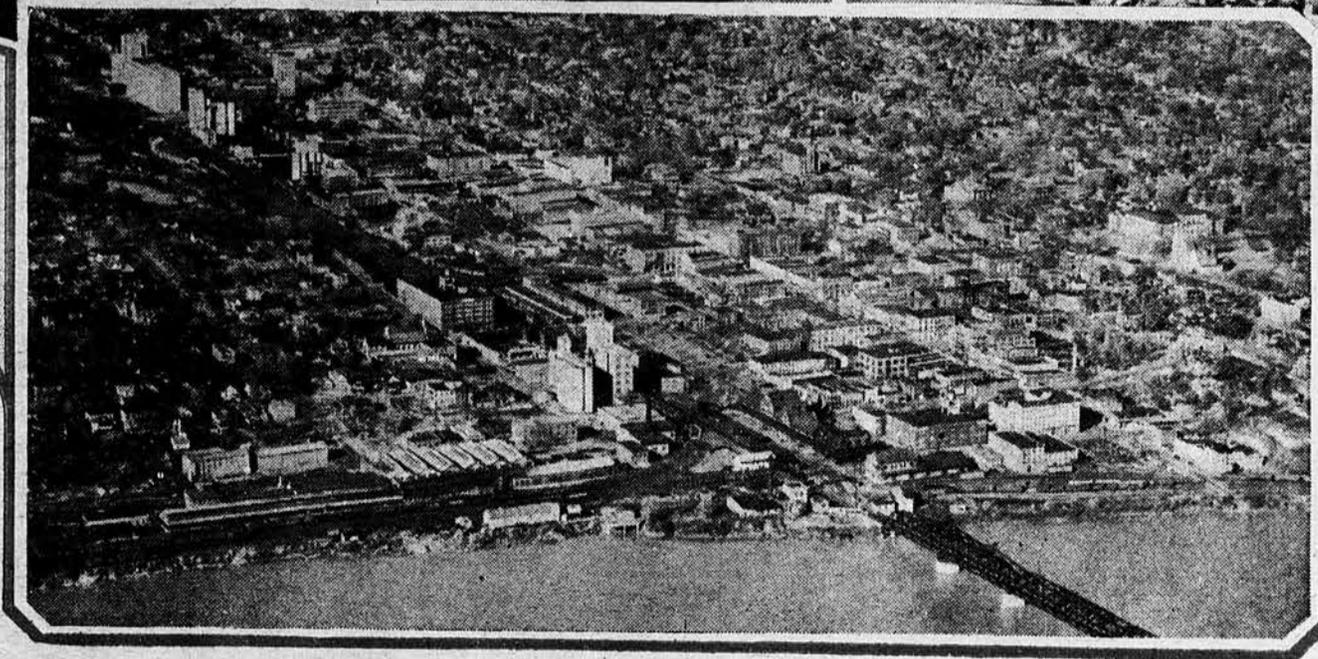
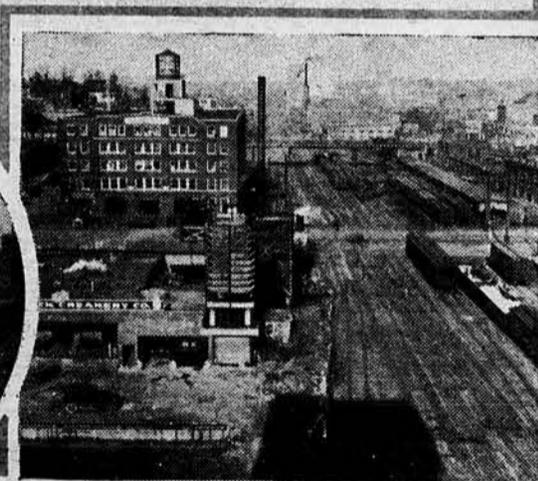
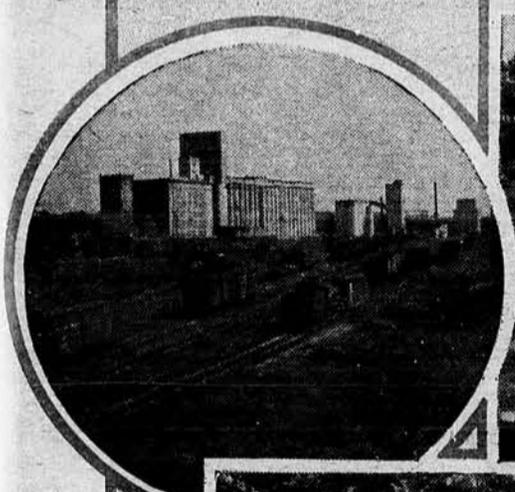
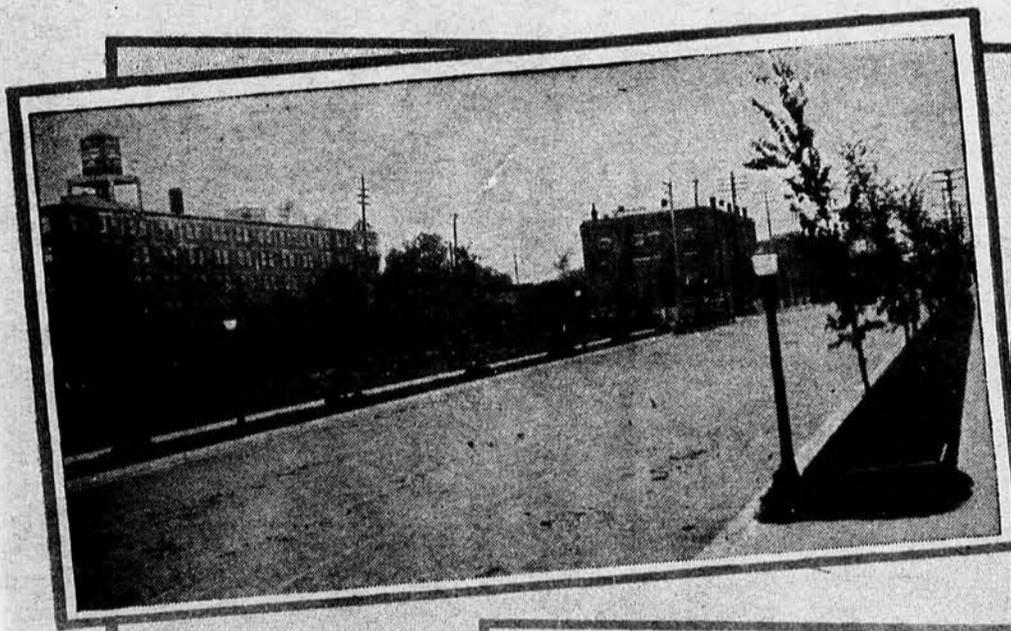
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

August 31, 1929

Number 35



Atchison—Commercial Center of Northeast Kansas

(See Page 2)

College Days and Deeds

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“harvest” of the after years.

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THE NEXT COLLEGE YEAR
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For further information and catalogue write:
DR. J. T. WILLARD, Vice-President

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

At this writing we find ourselves at Liberal, near the south side of the great Wheat Belt of Kansas. Most every year sometime in the early part of August we try to get away from the farm for a few days. There is a short breathing spell after the wheat ground is worked and the sledding down of the ridges and most wheat farmers make use of this time for a short vacation.

Liberal is about 180 miles from our Pawnee county farm and lies in the big wheat fields of the West. Central Kansas people sometimes think they farm rather extensively and raise lots of wheat, but unless you talk in thousands of acres the Western wheat farmer thinks you are not a very large wheat grower. The Western wheat farmer thinks in terms of 15,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat as a fair crop. Along the road coming over we saw thousands of bushels of wheat piled on the ground in long windrows. At one station there were a number of long windrows side by side. They estimated there were about 150,000 bushels piled on the ground at this one station. There undoubtedly is quite a loss in wheat on the ground, altho probably not as much as one would expect. A number of years ago we were compelled to pile about 1,500 bushels of wheat on the ground and I believe I would be safe in saying there were not more than 20 bushels of loss. It is impossible to wet wheat in the pile. The only loss comes in the wheat around the edges that takes up moisture from the ground.

Corn prospects over the route we traveled were not the best in the world. It appeared the rains had been spotted and light in some localities. In fact we saw very little corn that will be worth husking. A few fields of very early corn will make a fair crop. We noticed quite a number of farmers binding their sown feed. Some of the fields were of a fair height but a great many were short and showed the effects of the dry weather. There is a much smaller acreage planted to feed crops than there was a few years ago. Since no horses are needed in the operation of farming and only a few cows are kept there is no need for the large acreage that was grown at one time.

Prospects for starting off another big wheat crop are good. There has been enough moisture to permit good preparation of the seedbed. I suppose at least 95 per cent of the wheat will be sown on ground that has been prepared with the one-way plow. On most of the ground there is considerable volunteer wheat coming and quite a number of farmers were starting their one-way plows over the ground the second time. There seemed to be quite a difference in the looks of different fields where the one-ways had been used. Just what the difference was we could not tell. It is likely the difference was due to the set of the plow and the depth it was cutting. At any rate some plowing looked much better than others.

Broomcorn is a crop of considerable importance at Liberal. A new drying shed is going up that will be of considerable help in marketing the crop. For a number of years Liberal was the largest broomcorn market in the world. Growers are expecting only an ordinary price for their crop this season. Broomcorn growing does not require a great deal of expensive equipment but it does require a lot of careful work.

It is remarkable how little virgin sod there yet remains in Southwestern Kansas. About 16 years ago we made a drive thru that section and most of the land was unbroken, but today things are different. The sod has given away to the vast expanse of the wheat fields. The sod was of little value for anything—even grazing. It took on an average of 160 acres of grass land to pasture 10 head of mature stock. Many of these once worthless acres in the last five years have produced a total yield of wheat of 100 or more bushels. The soil of Southwest Kansas is ideal for wheat growing. The formation of the soil was brought about by washing rock material down from the Rocky Mountains. The soil is very rich but lacks some in organic matter. The yearly

rainfall amounts to an average of about 15 inches. During the last five years the rainfall has been somewhat above that average.

The task of filling the silo begins to loom up in the near future. It takes considerable time and expense to handle the job, but when the wind blows cold and the snow strikes with a needle sharpness it is fine to feed from the silo. In the past we usually have filled our silo with kafir, but this year we planted a field of corn rather late so it would mature about the time it is most convenient to put it into the silo. Corn silage is hard to beat and the more corn the better the silage. Probably most of the silos in this community will be filled this season.

The Postoffice Deficit

It is not remarkable that an efficient business man, like President Hoover, should be more or less concerned about the growing deficit in the Postoffice department.

In 1924, the deficit was 13 million dollars; in 1925, 23 million dollars; in 1927, 27 million dollars; in 1928, 32 million dollars; in 1929,—estimated—95 million dollars plus 42 million dollars more to pay back dues to railroads under a court ruling, or a grand total deficit of 137 million dollars.

Salaries have increased while postal rates have declined; the subsidizing of the air mail service accounts for 20 million dollars more. The franking privilege costs about 36 million dollars including some \$500,000 for congressmen's mail. The postal department has never paid its way, altho it is pretty generally conceded that the service has been efficient.

The theory has been that the primary purpose of the postal service was and is to disseminate public knowledge and should not be expected to make money; in the very nature of things, if mail is carried to people living in remote districts and without the ordinary facilities of transportation, it must be carried at a loss, but evidently President Hoover believes that it should not run behind to the extent of 137 million dollars a year and with that belief most of the people will agree. Just where economies can be effected without doing injustice to the public is a matter for careful investigation; that such economies can be effected there is no doubt.

More Prizes at Chicago

The prize list of the 1929 International Livestock Exposition is off the press and will be sent on request to all who are ambitious of participating in the honors which this climax of each year's livestock show season bestows upon its winners.

Shorthorn men will be interested in the announcement, carried in the new premium list, that a cash prize of \$1,000 will be awarded to the exhibitor and breeder of the best Shorthorn bull and cow over a period of three separate sessions of the exposition.

Carload cattle showmen who breed as well as feed their candidates will be further rewarded by extra prizes created to recognize the man who is able to breed as well as feed a creditable carload of fat cattle. Added incentive to Doddie steer feeders will be a \$500 award offered by the Aberdeen-Angus Association for the grand champion if it is purebred, grade, or crossbred representative of that breed.

Sheep and wool interests will find changes and additions of consequence to them. A get-of-sire class will be added to all the sheep breeds, and the second session of the International Wool Show will be greatly enlarged in accordance with the widespread interest expressed in the first competitive wool show held there last year.

Applications for the new premium lists sent to the International office at Chicago Stock Yard will be promptly filled.

The Cover This Week

Atchison, one of the best-known Missouri River towns of Northeast Kansas, is also one of the leading jobbing centers of the state.

A one-time frontier town, Atchison now has its place as one of the “elders” among Kansas cities. Its array of wholesale houses is second to none and the rich agricultural area in which it is located assures continued prosperity.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

August 31, 1929

Number 35

Sweet Clover Quadrupled Labor Value

Stallbaumer Uses It Profitably in Rotation Even on Rented Land

SWEET clover built a home for A. A. Stallbaumer in Nemaha county. Inside it put all of the trimmings, including running water, an up-to-date time-saving kitchen; a breakfast nook, and when the farm electric plant is hooked up there will be electric lights and numerous other attachments. And the famous legume established this fine country home, which would cost around \$6,000 to duplicate on city lots, on land that five or six years ago was too poor to farm, and actually quadrupled the value of its owner's labor.

Mr. Stallbaumer quite obviously had a tough job on his hands when he located on his farm. There wasn't anything on the place—not even fertility. But he has made enough to build his modern house, and in the process of obtaining this goal he has established a sturdy business that is bound to provide well for the family.

Other things have happened in those years. Mr. Stallbaumer has received an honor certificate for butterfat production with a fine dairy herd, crop yields have turned profitable, porkers lead a life of rapid gains, sheep enter into the scheme of money making, poultry certainly hasn't been neglected. There is something doing every day in the line of progress on this farm.

All of the factors that have been named have contributed in a large measure to this success, but the one item that can be singled out as the most important is Sweet clover. How well has Mr. Stallbaumer used it? First of all, he was selected as the outstanding Sweet clover man in Kansas by the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This recognition came to him because the folks who checked up this matter, and County Agent G. M. Reed, say he does everything that is considered good practice in his handling of the legume. He is getting small grain crops, pasture, seed crops and hay and isn't losing a minute's time with the land that benefits from the clover.

Has Good Per Cent of Legumes

"It is about the cheapest fertilizer we can use," Mr. Stallbaumer assured. "We can utilize it more rapidly than anything else, including manure, and can work it in so as not to lose the use of the land for any part of a season. It is easier to sow Sweet clover than it is to haul manure, but of course, I use manure, too. I put it on legume land because I believe I get the most good out of it in that way."

In the last five years Mr. Stallbaumer has seeded 250 acres to Sweet clover, and a good amount to alfalfa as well. This is a practice that has continued until the system has been developed of having 1 acre out of 4 in legumes every year—either the clover or alfalfa. He has 55 acres of spring-sown clover. He likes the white blossom best, he explained, because he thinks it puts more plant food back into the ground, and of course, that is the general conclusion of Sweet clover fans.

The clover primarily is grown for soil improvement, but its sidelines, so to speak, are utilized to the limit. The clover is broadcast after a light seeding of oats, 15 pounds to the acre. Only a little lime has been used for experimental purposes. Clover seed planted on land where none has been before is inoculated.

The sidelines of the Sweet clover crop include pasture, hay and seed. "It is a good thing to rest native pasture," Stallbaumer said. "I had one cow bloat on it, but the danger is so small that I don't hesitate to turn my livestock on it. Twenty-eight sows, 150 pigs and 20 head of cattle were on a 10-acre patch of the clover for 30 days and that meant a lot of rest for the regular pasture. The hogs didn't keep the clover down so I turned the cows in, too. I like alfalfa for hog pasture better, but clover comes second, and as my alfalfa froze out, the clover came in very handy."

"I get quite a little pasture or hay from Sweet clover the first year, depending on which I need most. The hay, in my opinion, stands about third in line, with alfalfa leading and Red clover second. Upland will yield about a ton to the acre of hay with double that amount from bot-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



Here is the Home Sweet Clover Built for A. A. Stallbaumer, Nemaha County. It is Located on Land That Five Years Ago Was Too Poor to Farm

toms, but I would rather have the upland hay as it is finer. I like to cut it about the last of August the first year for best quality. I cut it high and have had good luck. It has winter-killed only once after cutting."

In harvesting a seed crop the clover is cut with a binder and threshed. "We save 5 or 6 bushels to the acre," Stallbaumer said, "and think that is pretty good. We sell quite a lot of seed—\$750 worth one year besides what we used. It will pay us around \$16 an acre, selling just at a common price, and that is without any labor except harvest, which costs about \$1 a bushel."

This soil-building program with Sweet clover is going to continue since it has been such a wonderful help so far. It is seeded with oats in the spring. Stallbaumer takes off the oats crop and then pastures the clover. This spring seeding in 1929, for example, yielded a good oats crop. "The first year on fair ground I can get 20 to 25 bushels of oats," Stallbaumer explained, "and the pasture will more than buy the seed and pay for putting it in. If it costs \$1 an acre for seed, one month's pasture will settle that debt, but of course, we get more pasture than that." Next year this spring seeding of 1929 will yield a seed crop and then the growth will be plowed under in late summer and seeded to wheat. "Mr. Stallbaumer will knock off enough seed while harvesting it so that the next spring, which will be in 1931, he will get a good stand of clover," County Agent Reed explained, "and this is a crop that doesn't cost him any labor. Then he takes off the wheat and pastures the clover if it is all right. Then in the spring of 1932 he will let it get up to a good height—15 to 18 inches—and will plow it under and plant to corn. At 15 to 18 inches tall he gets 80 per cent of the fertility value of the clover, so he doesn't lose much by plowing it then. There is no real reason for letting it go for seed again. It doesn't pay to let the clover get too high as it takes too much moisture out of the soil and makes the ground difficult to work down to a good seedbed. Some

folks let the clover get too high and then decide it isn't much good."

Only a few acres of the place were being farmed when Mr. Stallbaumer took it over. He has a quarter section and rents as much additional or sometimes more. But he has changed land that could scarcely be rented into a very desirable farm. He has about quadrupled the value of his work as expressed in wheat and corn yields, besides the pasture crop. Five years ago wheat yields on this farm were about 6 bushels to the acre. One rotation of Sweet clover brought it up to 27 bushels, and still the building-up program continues. Corn land that averaged 15 bushels to the acre five years ago, boosted the yield to 65 bushels after Sweet clover. Perhaps the seasons should be considered as a factor in this, but it is evident that the clover should be credited for most of the increase.

One of the most interesting facts about Stallbaumer's use of the clover is that he has found it very profitable to use on the land he rents, the same as on the acreage he owns. "But of course, I couldn't afford to use this legume on rented land without a lease for at least three to five years," he said. "On this land I rent, a lease of that duration has just expired and I now have another one on it for four years. I have gotten good results by plowing the clover under right after taking the oats off the first year, but only on pretty good bottom ground. Where the soil is thin the best thing to do is to use a longer rotation. Sweet clover results always show up better on thin land. I feel that it is our only salvation for worn-out land."

Received Honor Roll Certificate

"You may wonder about the wheat." He referred to plowing for wheat after harvesting the seed crop. "Wheat in the third year of the rotation will make 26 to 27 bushels an acre. It would do much better with earlier plowing. You see, I get the seed crop the last of August and then work the field. Plowing in July would boost the yield perhaps by 10 bushels an acre, but the fertility produced by the clover will more than make up for that in the corn crop to follow and in the crops for three or more years, so I am ahead in the long run after all. Worn-out soil is our biggest problem to overcome, and clover will do it."

There are 22 head of purebred Holsteins in the Stallbaumer dairy herd, calves and all. They are entered in testing association work and are making a good showing. The most recent records show an average of 353 pounds of butterfat and the National Dairy Association has issued a certificate to Mr. Stallbaumer in recognition of this. The milkers get their corn, oats and cotton cake the year around except for a short time in the summer when the pastures are at their best. Sweet clover comes in handy here. It has proved a good milk producer and its use rests the native pasture. Sheep are kept to clean up the farm—80 head in all, of lambs and ewes. They always figure a substantial profit. Between 250 to 300 White Leghorns keep the egg baskets filled, and the flock is to be increased and improved as the years go on.

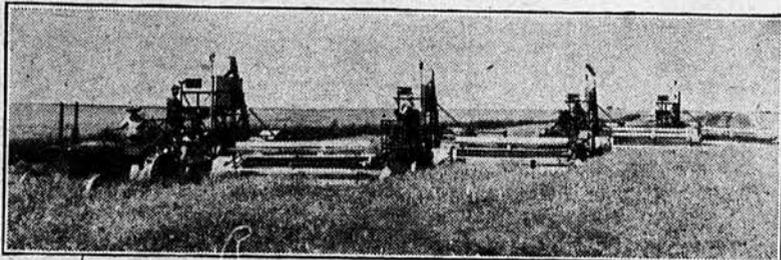
One of the most important duties of a good radio set is to bring in the latest hog markets. Mr. Stallbaumer handles about two carloads a year and he likes to keep in close touch with information as to what he is likely to receive for them. He keeps 12 to 15 sows and gilts and has been pushing the pork business for two years. His best record to date is saving 46 pigs from five sows, which isn't such a low mark, as you will recognize.

This man is quite a student of markets and he believes in price cycles. He figures that about next April will be a fine time to unload. However, that doesn't mean he ever expects to be without hogs, as he is going to put up a new hog house and work out a very strict system of sanitation. His pigs are farrowed clean now, and kept that way. But with better equipment it will be an easier job to handle the pigs just as he feels they should be handled. That is how the new hog house will pay for itself. You probably are of the opinion that a man who can save

(Continued on Page 10)

Six Men, Two Tractors, Four Combines, 100 Acres

HERE'S the way to cut production costs in the Wheat Belt. These four combines are being pulled by two tractors, and the entire harvest crew consists of six men. These six men are cutting and threshing a swath 48 feet wide, and this means 100 acres or more a day without much effort. A study of each power farming problem will often reveal possibilities such as shown in this picture. It was taken on the ranch of Harry Massoni of Kismet.



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been much interested in a pamphlet issued by the Alaska Railroad. It is devoted to information concerning the agricultural, mineral and fishing resources of our far northern territory. We are not likely to think of Alaska as having any agricultural resources to speak of. We think of it as a vast region with nine or 10 months winter, the other three months spring and summer, but not long enough to get the frost out of the ground so that crops can be raised.

We have known for a long time that there are rich deposits of gold there and that a good many men, after enduring tremendous hardships, have managed to accumulate fortunes with their picks, shovels and sluices. We also have understood that the growing of reindeer has become quite an extensive industry, the animals living on the native mosses and other scanty vegetation found there. We also perhaps think of Alaska as a place where a great many salmon are caught and canned, but aside from these things we have not been accustomed to think of Alaska as a desirable place of residence. However, assuming that the statements in this pamphlet are accurate, one gets a different impression of Alaska after reading it.

Take for instance the Matanuska valley which is located about 125 miles north of the southern coast of Alaska. It is bounded on the north by the Talkeetna mountains, on the east and south by the Chugach mountains and on the west by the vast level plain of the Susitna river.

This valley is affected by the Japan current so that its climate is not nearly so severe as might be supposed; it ranges from 85 above to 20 below zero. The temperature for the six months of April to September inclusive for 1928, is given as follows: April, maximum 54 degrees, minimum 9. May, maximum 73, minimum 25; June, maximum 84, minimum 36; July, maximum 82, minimum 38; August, maximum 71, minimum 35; September, 61, minimum 22. The record also shows a free from frost period of 120 days. On April 15 there were 15 hours of sunshine. On June 15 there were 19 hours of sunshine and for three weeks after that there was practically no real darkness.

During this growing period the land will produce the following crops: oats, barley, peas, wheat, rye and buckwheat. During the years 1923 to 1928 inclusive, the grain yields to the acre were as follows:

1923, wheat, 27 bushels; oats, 53 bushels; barley, 27.5
1924, wheat, 23 bushels; oats, 51 bushels; barley, 31
1925, wheat, 23 bushels; oats, 33.5 bushels; barley, 19
1926, wheat, 17 bushels; oats, 78 bushels; barley, 26.5
1927, wheat, 21 bushels; oats, 41 bushels; barley, 25
1928, wheat, 17.5 bushels; oats, 46 bushels; barley, 19

The Tanana valley is located 240 miles north of Matanuska and seems to offer better advantages for grain farming than the last named valley, principally perhaps because it has a better market and shipping point in the town of Fairbanks. However, the extremes of climate seem to be greater, ranging from an extreme cold of 60 below to an extreme heat of 90 above. The following grains are successfully grown: wheat, oats, barley, peas and rye. The average yield of wheat since farming in the valley began has been 22 bushels an acre, which is considerably above the average even in Kansas. The prices, according to this pamphlet, have ranged from \$1.80 to \$2.20 a bushel, owing presumably to local demand, which of course, is decidedly above the prices realized by our wheat growers. Other crops successfully grown are barley, peas, rye and hay. The record shows that these crops have been grown in this valley since 1912. One year the grain did not mature on account of early frost.

It is estimated, according to this pamphlet, that there are 32 million acres of land in Alaska that can be cleared and cultivated and as much more that can be used for grazing purposes. There are, estimated of course, 250,000 square miles of land in the interior, useless for agricultural purposes, but which will provide pasture for perhaps millions of reindeer. At a conservative figure, says the pamphlet, there are between 600,000 and 700,000 reindeer now in Alaska and the herds are increasing at the rate of 35 per cent a year. On account of lack of slaughtering facilities the reindeer owners have difficulty in marketing their animals. However, the slaughtering facilities are being developed; the reindeer meat is shipped in refrigeration ships and cars to Seattle and other points in the United States where the demand is increasing.

Alaska is about the only place in the United States where land capable of being farmed can

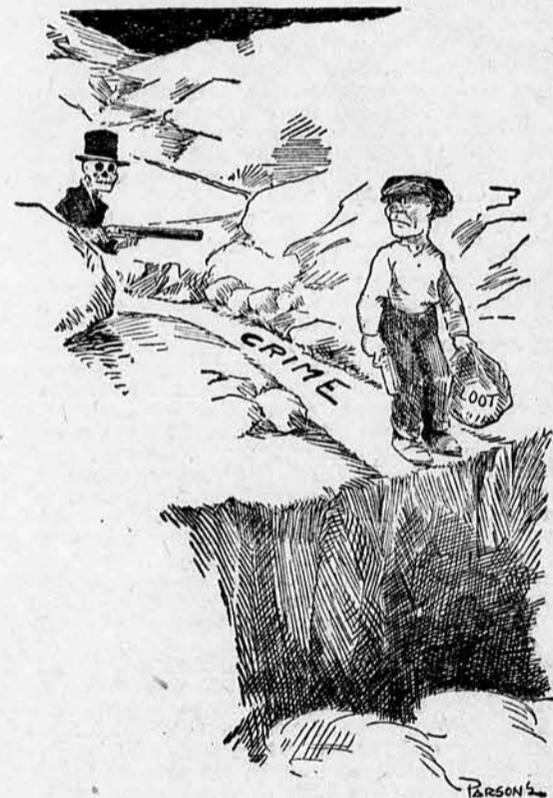
still be homesteaded. I am not advising any person to go to Alaska. There is too much winter to suit me. However, there are people who seem to like that kind of climate. I have no doubt that a good farmer who is suited with such climatic conditions as are found in Alaska can make money there.

Some Observations at Random

GENERALLY speaking Nature is rather wise. Where the wife is the boss of the household it generally is the best arrangement that could be made under the circumstances.

Just why should a man imagine that he has an immortal soul, but that his dog hasn't? Now if a dog should imagine that he has an immortal soul but that most of the men he knows, haven't, that might seem more reasonable.

A man who made application to be declared a bankrupt listed his assets as the law required, figuring the total at \$3,000. Among his liabilities he listed three sons-in-law. He said that he figured



The End of the Crooked Trail

that they amounted to a dead loss of more than \$3,000 but just so that the judge might be satisfied, he would like to have His Honor call them in and look them over. The judge did so and immediately decided that the creditors of the bankrupt were not entitled to any distribution of the assets.

"I don't want to criticize the Almighty," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, speaking of a certain man, "but I hev been wonderin' what He hed in mind when he made that critter."

How hot does it get here?" asked a tourist passing thru Needles, of an old timer. "Well, stranger," remarked the old timer, "I disremember the hottest day we hev hed here in the last 30 years, but I will say that if the Fourth of July in hell is any hotter than I hev seen it here, I sure ain't in no hurry to locate there."

If no one spoke unless he had something worth while to say, 90 per cent of the conversations would be eliminated—but it would be a dull and dreary world.

"You remember Hank Perkins, I reckon?" asked Bill Wilkins. "I certainly do," said Truthful James. "Hank was the most persistent drinker I ever saw. 'Yep, James, he sure was. Hank never drew a sober breath fur 60 years.'" "Where did

they bury him, William?" asked Truthful. "They didn't bury him at all, James. They just let his friends look at the remains and then they poured him back into the barrel."

A Kansas man who was called as an impeaching witness, being asked whether the reputation of another witness for truth and veracity was good or bad, answered: "Well, I don't know as I would like to say positively that it is bad, but I might say that if he was to have a fit of sneezing, none of his neighbors would believe he had a cold unless he could show a doctor's certificate."

It doesn't pay to be too smart," remarked a Kansas doctor. "One day when I was just a young physician trying to get a practice a man came in to consult me. I smelled him as soon as he came into the office. He was a backwoods looking man. I asked him what was the trouble and without saying anything he sat down and took off his shoes. I had to go over and throw up a window. "Doc," he said, "my feet sweat something terrible and my wife complains that they smell bad. What would you recommend to do for them?" There was where I made a mistake by yielding to what I thought was a sense of humor. I said: "Well, rubbing them with strong Limburger would help some." Then that feller rose up in his stocking feet and hit me on the jaw. When I came to he had left the office but it seemed that he had a lot of friends 'round there and I had to leave town. No, it doesn't pay to be too blamed smart."

Speaking of queer jury verdicts, some years ago a Missouri man filed complaint against his wife, charging her with assault and battery. A jury was empaneled and the husband gave his testimony. He also displayed the abrasions and bruises on his face and different parts of his person made by his wife when she beat him up. The wife testified that she had marked him up some but pled in justification that her husband was utterly worthless and would not work or do anything to provide for the support of the family consisting of himself, wife and six children. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty on the ground that a wife who had to support a family of that size by taking in washing, was entitled to some kind of recreation.

"The most unhappy critter I ever knowed," said Bill Wilkins, "was Ezra Tompkins. I have heard uv people who worried all their lives but Ezra beat that; he commenced worrying four months before he was born about whether he wuz goin' to be a boy or a girl."

Did This Kindness Pay?

A YEAR ago a lad of 17 stood before a judge in Kansas City, Kan., to receive sentence for theft of an automobile. A kind-hearted lawyer interposed and asked the judge to dismiss the charge against the boy and turn him over to him. The request was granted; the lawyer took the boy home, provided him with new clothing, taught him how to drive his car and treated him with great kindness. A few weeks ago the boy, now 18, stole the car of his benefactor and drove away with it to Texas. He was apprehended, returned, pled guilty and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Hutchinson reformatory.

Asked why he committed the crime the boy said that he did not know; that his benefactor, Mr. Brady, was the best man he had ever known, that he had given him everything he asked for. What is the explanation? Perhaps the boy is the victim of a mental disease, called kleptomania. There would seem to be no other rational explanation for his conduct. There seemed to be every natural inducement for him to be honest. He had been saved from a prison sentence. His benefactor was ready and able to help him. There was no reason why he should steal the car of the man who had befriended him. The chances were a hundred to one that he would be apprehended. If he had the ordinary sense of a boy of 18 he must have realized that. In short, there was every natural reason for being honest in his case and not one reason for being dishonest.

One can scarcely escape the conclusion that he is the victim of a kind of insanity. Perhaps the psychiatrist can do some good in a case of this kind, or if there is anything in hypnotism this is the kind of case where it ought to accomplish a cure by diverting the mind of this youth from a

tendency to steal to a tendency to be honest. One thing is reasonably certain; confinement in a prison and the punishments that go with it will not work a reformation. Unless this boy's mind can be cured he will, in all probability, commit some other crime about as soon as he is released and become a confirmed criminal.

Organized Crime a Menace

A CAREFUL study of the crime situation in Chicago discloses the startling fact that criminal gangs, known as "racketeers" have cost the city, within a year, the enormous sum of 136 million dollars, to say nothing of the loss of life. These criminal organizations are more formidable and better organized than ever before, and while they seem to have started in Chicago, they are spreading to other cities.

We may as well face the fact that society is menaced as never before by organized crime and judging from the amount of loot the criminals get away with, it may look like a profitable business. The fact is, however, that criminals rarely accumulate any considerable amount of property. There is abundant evidence that in the long run crime does not pay even financially, to say nothing of the moral bankruptcy resulting from it.

There perhaps always will be a contest between the forces of law and order and the forces that prey on society, but logic proves pretty clearly that in the end the forces that prey on society will lose. In the first place experience has demonstrated that there are a great many more people who are honest than dishonest. Under the stress of great temptation many naturally honest men will break over, but in the natural course of events the average man is honest. The individual who is honest himself does not want to be robbed. He may not take any active part in trying to suppress crime, partly thru fear and partly thru a natural inertia, but his instincts are on the side of law and the protection of person and property; therefore the tendency of society is to organize against crime and criminals. For awhile it may look like a losing fight. Too frequently the officers, whose duty it is to enforce the laws and catch the criminals, are either inefficient or corrupt and play into the hands of organized crime. Then there is a false glamor about these criminals that appeals to the natural love of adventure that is in the mind of youth. There has been a good deal of false education along this line. Desperate criminals are represented as men of great courage and with generous impulses; the fact is that they generally are cowards, taking advantage of their victims and acting with remorseless, unfeeling cruelty.

There has been entirely too much of this hero business in stories of crime and criminals.

Usually Get Their Man

NOTWITHSTANDING the great amount of crime at present, the encouraging fact is that it is growing more difficult for the criminal to make a permanent escape than ever before. If the authorities keep after him honestly and relentlessly, sooner or later they will get him.

A good illustration of the truth of this is the case of the Lamar, Colo. bank robbery. For a time it looked as if the robbers had made a complete get-away. However, there was an honest, but inexperienced sheriff who was determined to get the robbers. He made no claim to being a skilled detective; he was just an honest, energetic, courageous man with a single purpose which he stuck to with dogged perseverance. His trail of the bank robbers led him over a good deal of the United

States. He traveled more than 100,000 miles by train and automobile. He ran down hundreds of clues, many of them resulting in disappointment, but he finally has gotten all of his men with one exception, and will get that one.

There is every probability that all of the participants in that crime will be tried, convicted and most of them hanged. The accumulated evidence shows that some of these men had been criminals for years and apparently successful criminals. They had accumulated fat bank balances. It be-



The Man With the Hoe Has a Pain in the Neck

gan to look to them no doubt, that crime was an easy and profitable business, but just now they can see an imaginary rope dangling before their eyes. They will no doubt spend all of their accumulations from crimes they have committed in trying to escape the penalty of the law, but the probability is that it will avail them nothing, except perhaps a delay of the final payment for their crimes.

This Matter of Clothes

MEN are being criticized these days for wearing more clothes than women. It has been figured out that even when he is not wearing an overcoat, the average man wears about 80 ounces of clothes, while the average woman wears only about 18 ounces. Never having seen the full costume of a woman weighed I do not know whether these figures are correct, but assuming that they are, it does not necessarily prove that the man puts on this extra weight just because he has no more sense. There are a few well-formed men who are good to look at even in a state of nudity, but they are the exceptions. Several years ago I spent some weeks at Battle Creek. There were perhaps 20 men who boarded at the Annex where I was and it was the custom to gather every morning down in the basement and take a shower bath. There I had the opportunity to gaze on the nude forms of those 20 men. With

their clothes on these men averaged up pretty well in appearance, but naked they were a sight to make one feel ashamed of the male part of the human race. Most of them were plump, some decidedly so. Now when properly clothed a bay window, if it is not over emphasized, seems to lend dignity to some men, but when a man is naked that protruding paunch is not a mark either of dignity or beauty. Fat is not so bad if it is evenly distributed but with most fat men it is sort of laid on at random. Also judging from these men, the man with really fine limbs also is the exception. Some of these men were bowlegged, others knock-kneed. Then their joints seemed to stand out in an unbecoming manner. I would say, speaking generally, if you want to keep some admiration for a man's physical appearance, don't look at him when he is naked. Man is wise to keep himself covered.

Returned to the Owners

The old Northwestern Railroad ran along the edge of my farm for about half a mile. It has been abandoned since 1923. I owned this farm at the time the right of way was abandoned, and still own it. A neighbor bought this strip of right of way shortly after it was abandoned. I read recently that the Supreme Court held that persons who held the title to property abutting the right of way when the road was abandoned are now the owners of one-half of the land. J. A. M.

Where land is taken by a railroad under condemnation proceedings it only acquires the right of easement, that is, the right to run its tracks across the land and use it for railroad purposes. When the land is abandoned by the railroad company the title reverts to the adjacent landowner, that is, the person from whom the land was originally taken. Of course, if the railroad actually bought the right of way and obtained the title to it, this principle would not apply. It would then become the property of the railroad to dispose of as any other property. But assuming that this right of way was obtained in the usual manner, by condemnation proceedings, and a strip of your land or whoever originally owned your land from whom you obtained the title was taken by the railroad and the railroad has abandoned it, it would revert to you.

Wife Wishes a Divorce

Is a person free to go with anyone without going thru court? Does it cost anything to get a divorce when a man is in the United States penitentiary? Do they have to go thru a marriage ceremony to live together again? Can a woman change her name to her maiden name if she gets a divorce while her husband is in the penitentiary if she has children? E. C.

What I presume this inquirer means to ask is does an undivorced woman have the right to keep company with a man while the marriage relation with another still exists. Yes, there would be nothing unlawful about that if the relations were entirely proper.

A woman whose husband is in the penitentiary has ground for divorce, and might obtain a divorce by filing a poverty affidavit without being compelled to put up anything, if she can find some attorney who will take her case for nothing.

Where a husband and wife are divorced and desire afterward to live together, it would be necessary for them to remarry, because after the divorce is once obtained they bear the same relation to each other as any other unmarried man and unmarried woman.

A woman might ask to take her maiden name, altho it would seem to me if she has children she would not want to do that because it would cause a considerable amount of embarrassment.

A Tariff Surgical Operation Needed

THE two tariff committees called on to revise existing tariff rates to assist in equalizing the farmer's one-sided economic position—otherwise to keep hands off the schedules—have both failed. The job still is to be done later—to suit the country's actual needs, I hope, or not done at all. Anything more or less than that probably will merit the President's veto.

The Senate committee, guided somewhat by the storm of criticism which greeted the House bill, did not take the farmer for quite such a trimming as the House committee did. It made 360 increases to the 916 made by the House committee. Numerous small concessions and one or two adequate concessions were made to agriculture. Then, as the House committee did, the Senate committee left an otherwise too high tariff, higher still.

Both committees seem to have used the agricultural schedules for an excuse for further increase of rates on finished products. The result still is the highest tariff the country has ever known at a time when in the interest of the nation's financial settlements, its foreign trade, and world stability, the tariff should come down instead of up. It is an excessive Eastern tariff, made more excessive, while assuming to favor the actual needs of agriculture.

The House duties on sugar are reduced but still left higher than the present duties—an addition of about 67 million dollars yearly to the American family's grocery bill.

Pig iron from which castings are made, is increased from \$1.12½ to \$1.50 a ton.

The duty on raw wool is put back to 31 cents. The House committee had raised it to 34 cents a pound.

An increase of 40 per cent in the duty on casein will be of real help to dairy farmers.

Duties on hides, leather and shoes, which the House committee took from the free list, are retained and leather rates increased, particularly on sole and belting leather, which is increased 15 per cent instead of 12½, the House rate.

The House rates on cement and brick, now free, also are retained. These items will cost farmers millions yearly.

Shingles were put back on the free list with logs of fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar.

There are increases for milk, cream, cheese, poultry, oats, hay, straw and broomcorn.

The House tariff bill as revised by the Senate committee, cannot be reconciled with the purpose of the session, which was to equalize the discrepancy existing between agriculture and the other industries.

Speaking in St. Louis, November 2, 1928, near the close of his campaign, Mr. Hoover said: "The first and most complete necessity is that the American farmer have the American market. That can be assured to him solely thru the tariff."

In calling the special session of Congress to enact farm-relief legislation, President Hoover asked for an upward revision of the tariff in the interest of agriculture and limited to that purpose, as an essential part of the farm-relief program.

The House tariff-makers, called on to revise the

existing rates in the interest of the farmer, increased rates on farm products from 26 to 30 per cent—less in almost every case than asked—and increased the rates on goods farmers must buy, from 42 to 47 per cent.

The economic inequalities from which agriculture is suffering cannot be adjusted by raising rates on farm products, then raising the rates on manufactured products still higher until we discriminate against all the countries of the world. What the tariff revisers were asked to do for the farmer and didn't do, was to give him genuine instead of partial protection and to reduce his living and producing costs by lowering some of the rates.

Instead the farm producer has been prevented from obtaining essential raises for his commodities, prevented from getting certain essential commodities transferred from the dutiable list to the free list, and usually has been cheated wherever there was an exchange of compensatory duties.

The situation now calls for a surgical operation—the elimination of about all of the non-agricultural schedules. This may be done in conference or in open session. The bill should be reshaped to the satisfaction of the country and the purpose for which the extra session was called, or be abandoned and a new start made.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Left, Babe Ruth Who Has Hit His 500th Home Run, the World's Record for Major Leagues. Right, Grover Alexander, Who Set a New World's Record by Pitching His 373rd Winning Game



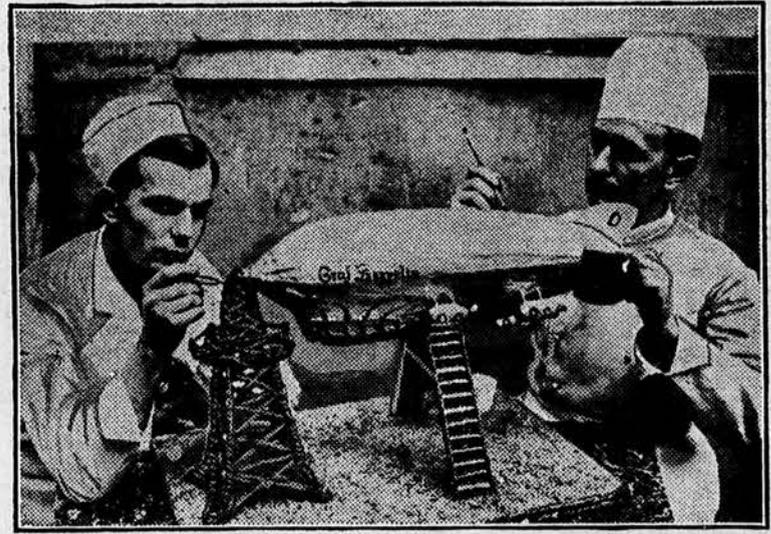
In This Group of Hikers Are Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and Founder of the Boy Scouts, and the Prince of Wales, Who Is Chief Scout in Wales. This Photo Was Taken During the Prince's Visit to the World Jamboree Camp at Arrowe Park, England



Does It Pay to Advertise? Here Are 11 Feet of Letters, Single Sheets Laid Out Flat, Asking About 13 National Parks That Were Advertised Nationally by the Union Pacific Railroad



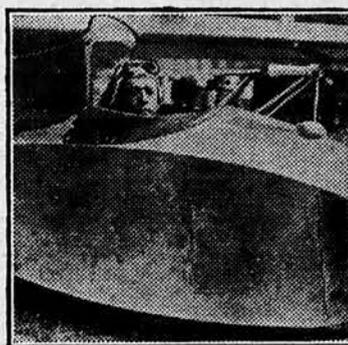
John Fagan of Nova Scotia, Being Shackled Before Plunging Into East River, New York, to Swim a Half-Mile Across Hellgate, a Treacherous Body of Water. Hellgate Once Was a Terror to Sailors. There Are Four Separate Currents to Battle, and Only Experts Can Swim It



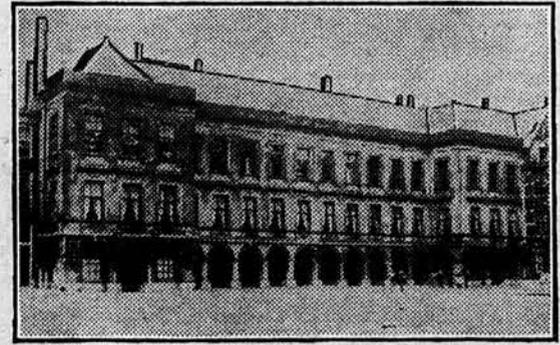
"The Sweet Desserts of Victory." Two Confectioners in Berlin, Putting the Finishing Touches to the Clever Candy and Cake Graf Zeppelin, Which They Presented to Dr. Eckener on His Arrival at Friedrichshafen on His 61st Birthday, and Enroute Around the World



Lucky Baldie, 21, the Property of a California Fireman Who Purchased the Horse for \$25. A Former Owner Thought Baldie Was Too Old for Plowing, But He Just Set a New World's Record for 21-Year-Olds by Pacing a Half Mile in 2 Minutes, 13 Seconds



The German Flyer Kronfeld, in His Seaplane Glider in Which He Established a New World's Record for That Type of Motorless Craft, by Climbing 6,622 Feet High Within a Radius of 93 Miles



The Scene of the Wordy Battle Between the French and British Delegates to the Young-Plan Conference. This is the Building of the Second Parliament at the Hague



Left, a Black Felt Model Trimmed With Circular Weaves of Straw, and Right, a Black Velvet Toque, Trimmed With Red and Green Feathers



W. H. Vanderbilt's Picturesque Coach During the Annual Coaching Show Which Is Held at Newport, R. I. Left to Right, W. H. Vanderbilt, Emily Vanderbilt and Louise Weaving

As We View Current Farm News

Federal Farm Board Members to Present Radio Program August 31

FARMERS over the United States are going to have an opportunity to get some first-hand information this week over their radios, from the Federal Farm Board. The first official radio program of the board will be presented on an extensive coast to coast hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company and its associated stations, Saturday, August 31, at 12:30 to 1:15 o'clock central standard time. Alexander Legge, Chicago, chairman of the board; Carl Williams, Oklahoma; C. C. Teague, California, and Charles S. Wilson of New York, will tell the radio audience what the Farm Board is doing and the plan of contemplated action.

One Every 23 Seconds

SOMEbody is going to call on you next year during April, and your visitor will ask such a personal question as how old you are. Uncle Sam is sending out 100,000 "nose counters" to find out how large his family has grown. This big family is multiplying at a tremendous pace. The last Federal census in 1920 listed 105 million persons in continental United States and it is believed the forthcoming enumeration will show between 123 and 125 million. And if you have taken 3 minutes to consider this proposition, the population will have been increased by eight persons, which is at the rate of one person every 23 seconds. This increase is made up of the annual excess of births over deaths which amounts to 1,150,000, plus the excess of immigration over emigration, which adds 240,000 more. But feel free to give the official nose-counter the information he requests, because it will not be passed out in any form.

Don't Kill 'Em Now

IT LOOKS as if life may be longer for livestock hereafter. The modern veterinarian has altered his mind in regard to animals so badly injured that they had to be killed, and these same gentlemen very likely will change most everybody's ideas on the same matter. These doctors now are giving animals treatment much as humans receive.

In several instances Dr. George Conrad of Sabetha, has treated fractures in livestock successfully. When a cow belonging to Fred Deaver suffered a broken leg, the limb was encased in splints until healed. Another cow, with an injured hoof, endured the amputation of a toe. Still another bovine, the property of E. McCoy, had a leg amputated. But we'll wager the doctors will draw the line at repairing the hind legs of mules.

No Time Lost Here

SEVERAL farmers around Plains have accomplished something worthy of notice in modern farming. They operated a lister directly back of the combine and as soon as the wheat was cut from the straw, the stubble and straw were turned under—all done in a single operation. It required a 60-horsepower tractor to pull both machines. In this manner two men cut, threshed and prepared the soil again for another crop.

That ought to be an early enough seedbed to suit the most particular variety of wheat ever grown in this country or imported. It's too bad, isn't it, that it wouldn't do to put some other attachment on the outfit that would pick out enough pure, 100 per cent germinating seed for the next crop, treat it for smut and plant it?

Farmers Are Well-Fixed

KANSAS farmers are prosperous. That information comes from no less an authority than John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. He declares that farmers in the district comprising Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico are unusually prosperous. He expresses doubt that there is any other part of the United States that can show the same prosperity.

Quoting from careful figures, he said that the delinquent installment from borrowers in Kansas the last of July, was 51 per cent less than on the same date last year. And our hope is that prosperity will get more of the same thing.

"Their Master's Voice?"

THERE is one locomotive that apparently has developed the ability to talk pig Latin and the unknown tongue of mules. Some time ago 10 pure-bred Chester White pigs on the W. S. Hobbs farm, near Hiawatha, almost got on the "front page" when they succumbed to the persuasive "whoole, whoole," whistle of the engine in question. This "call" brought the porkers on the run, to find nothing but an empty trough.

Mr. Hobbs sometimes drives an old mule in his farm work. Recently it is reported that while at work in the field, the insistent "whoa, whoa," of the railroad engine, sounding across the fields, brought the mule to a dead stop so suddenly that he almost threw the harness. Hobbs doesn't figure he is trying to run the railroad's business in requesting that another tune be provided instead of the present "siren."

Foreign Wheat Did Well

LAST year Mrs. A. F. Gorman and Mrs. Don T. Edwards, near Liberal, imported some wheat from Russia for which they paid \$10 a bushel. They bired it planted and the results were good. The wheat got a late start, due to the fact that it was sown the second week in November and that a heavy snow fell on it immediately after it was drilled. Despite those troubles it averaged around 30 bushels to the acre. Mrs. Gorman said she could have sold her share at \$5 a bushel, but in-

going to command a strong price as a table delicacy next winter. They will be especially favored during the holiday season, with peak demands at Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Well, we begin to see now. The menus will not quote the French equivalent for grasshoppers—not a word about 'em. But when there comes a call for roast turkey, food venders can thank the hoppers. Turkeys out in that section of the country are growing fat on the tobacco chewers. Where the insects are plentiful but turkeys are lacking, the birds are brought in for a feast. As hopper catching machines a turkey has no equal and as turkey fatteners, Stafford folks say grasshoppers are top-notchers.

Cheap Land—Big Crops

THERE still is something in farming for young men apparently. Garreth Wilson and Earl Hinden, Chase county young men, who purchased cheap land in Hamilton county several years ago, are reaping a big return from their investment this year. They harvested a bumper wheat crop of from 20 to 35 bushels from a 640-acre field, and in addition to this they have 200 acres of corn which is reported good for 35 to 40 bushels an acre. They probably will put out more than a thousand acres of wheat this fall.

A 2,700-Ton Wallop

MAYBE you have wondered what would happen if one of those big trucks or high-powered automobiles should hit your load of hay or other agricultural collections of like size. Somebody back East has figured out that a car or truck weighing 3,000 pounds and going at a speed of 40 miles an hour has a striking force of not less than 2,700 tons. Or to put it differently, it would hit a wallop with sufficient energy to toss your ton-load of hay or a rock of the same weight 80 feet high.

Adopt Modern Machinery

WHAT do you think! Red Russia has gotten the tractor bug and is buying them by the carload for handling the wheat crop over there. Linton Robertson, son of a Barton county farmer, went to Russia not long ago as the representative of one of our leading tractor companies. He writes that the government over there has purchased 1,300 additional tractors representing an investment of around 6 million dollars.

"An Apple's a Pound"

KANSAS can grow fruit. Mrs. John Gilbert of Lyon county, has been exhibiting nine apples that weigh 10 pounds, the largest weighing 1½ pounds and measuring 15½ inches in circumference. Anybody beat this?

Can't Get Thirsty

THERE is one tree in the United States that isn't likely to suffer from lack of moisture. It is out in Grass Valley, Calif. Seepage water from an irrigation project enters the roots of this large pear tree and issues under pressure 4 feet up the trunk. The tree forks 4 feet up and a crack in the fork forms the vent of the natural hydrant.

Gizzards Are Valuable

THERE are gizzards and gizzards. Those contributed to the cause of satisfying human appetites by the poultry family in this country are more or less in demand, but not enough to be excited about. But it is a different story across the sea. Over there in Africa, the gizzards of those giants of the poultry family, commonly known as wild ostriches, are sought after and probably will be fought over. The reason isn't that this particular part of the enlarged hen is such a delicacy, but that it is likely to contain fine specimens that later will become engagement rings. It seems that the ostriches have developed such ravenous appetites for diamonds that there is a premium for their gizzards.

The United States trade commissioner in Johannesburg, sends word that hunters in the Kalahari desert killed two of the birds recently, one of which had 53 stones in its gizzard, and the other 17. The birds roam over an area of rich alluvial diamond deposits and are said to eat diamonds to aid their digestion.

Now, of course, there will be an "ostrich rush" for youngsters of Africa to study about in history, perhaps like our gold rushes. We hope the agriculturally-minded folks sort of get a corner on the ostrich farming and have first chance at their gizzards.



Inclined to "Trifle"

stead it will go on 75 acres of summer-fallowed ground for next year. Well, that's one thing we want to know about. If other countries have something better than we have, it's wise to try a sample.

Doesn't Need Two Arms

THE loss of one arm doesn't seem to hinder B. Witt, of Reno county, who has been stacking outs near Langdon. He can harness and work a six-horse team, use an axe and fork as handily as anyone, set fence posts and husk 50 bushels of corn in a day, it is said. He says that he doesn't need the arm, and such work as this should prove it. Now that might be a hint for the average farmer. If you can train one arm to do the work of two, then you might take on some other "spare time" jobs for the arm that's on vacation.

\$10,000 for Each Farmer.

APPARENTLY nobody has to feel sorry for farmers in Stafford county, because a report from there says the county raised \$10,000 worth of farm products for every farmer in the county during the last year. This particular Kansas unit has a valuation of 30 million dollars which is \$16,000 for every family in the county. They produced nearly 5 million bushels of wheat, 1 million bushels of corn, 26,000 tons of alfalfa and \$213,000 worth of dairy products last year. But then, averages don't amount to a thing for the man who operated at a loss.

Pass the Grasshoppers!

WHAT? You don't say that grasshoppers are a delicacy—will be a favorite dish on dinner tables soon! No, no, you must be wrong. But that very information comes direct from Stafford county. Let us quote: "Stafford county grasshoppers are

What the Folks Are Saying

Kansas Is Most Important Wheat Unit But Far From a One-Crop State

WHREAT is the staple food of the universe, and Kansas produces more of it than any other similar area in the world. The United States today is the leading wheat country, and among the commonwealths Kansas stands without an equal in wheat production. In the last 10 years Kansas' wheat crops have aggregated 1,307,113,000 bushels, worth on the farms where grown, \$1,624,597,000. This output exceeded that of Kansas' nearest rival by 29 per cent, and was worth more by 43 per cent, the value reflecting quality. In 1928 Kansas produced between one-fifth and one-sixth of all the wheat grown in the United States.

As an indication of our status as a surplus producer the Kansas wheat crop of 1928 was sufficient to meet the bread needs of the state for 16 years, based on present population. While the average price to the bushel was lower in 1928 than for several years the aggregate value of the crop, prorated, amounted to \$1.019 for each Kansas farm, and was equal to \$90 per capita, as compared to the per capita gold of the United States of \$39.03.

Even as Kansas leads in wheat production, it also leads in efforts for the betterment of the industry. What improvement holds for future welfare is suggested by the present relation of wheat to the state's prosperity. In the last 20 years the income from wheat in Kansas has been about 70 per cent more than that from any other soil product.

In the last 10 years, the average annual returns from the state's wheat crop have been slightly more than 160 million dollars.

It is plain, therefore, if we can by better methods increase yields to the acre, improve quality, and reduce cost, we will be adding enormously to the wealth production of the state, the beneficial influence of which will be felt not only by the farmers and their families but by the entire business and social structure of the country.

While our wheat industry was stimulated during the war, it has steadily advanced since, with notable developments in the West and Southwest. This expansion has led many to believe that the increase has been made at the expense of diversified farming. As a matter of fact, it has not been at the expense of diversified farming, but rather at the expense of comparatively cheap grass lands which in other days were popularly believed adapted only for grazing purposes. Kansas is far from being the one-crop state that our predominance in wheat has caused the uninformed to conclude. Diversified farming in the Wheat Belt is making headway, as shown by the official reports which record increased areas in other crops and enhanced returns from livestock. J. C. Mohler.

Topeka, Kan.

What Many Farms Lack

There is evidence on every hand to convince almost every farmer that our soils are not producing as good yields of crops as they should. There also is evidence on the other hand which shows the increased yields following the use of Sweet clover and alfalfa in the rotation. In all parts of Washington county you still will see good corn despite the dry weather, and a lot of it is on Sweet clover or alfalfa sod. The reason for this is the increased fertility added by these crops, and by the fact that they also have added large quantities of humus which act as a sponge in the soil to help hold the moisture.

With these benefits as established facts following the growing of these crops, why not go still farther and utilize these benefits to their fullest extent? Why not keep this fertility and humus in the soil instead of letting it wash off? This can be done by building soil terraces. These terraces answer the double purpose of preventing surface soil washing and provide for conservation of moisture, by allowing a greater soak-in of water. A soil improvement program of this kind will do more to build up the productivity of our soils than almost any

other method. Several farmers in our county already have done this. Two of them who have recently made terraces on Sweet clover land are N. L. Newcomb of Morrowville, and John S. Wood of Clifton. There are thousands of acres of farm land that need a program of this kind. If we build up the fertility, why not utilize it as long as possible? Legumes and terracing probably provide one of the best solutions for farm relief that we can find.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

We Need More Flowers

I wish to compliment you on the excellent article in Kansas Farmer entitled, "Your Farmstead May Boast of Beauty," and which you gave the first page of a recent issue.

In my pastoral work I often have noted the lack of flowers and well-trimmed yards in the case of many country homes and I have been de-

Because of changing conditions in agriculture, a type of animal, a crop variety or a method of farming which was the best available yesterday may be out of date tomorrow, and inferior to more recent types, varieties or methods. That which was sound and progressive a few years ago may be obsolete and unprofitable today because of the progress of agriculture.

The need for constant culling applies to every phase of farming. Despite the efforts and progress of dairymen, it is generally estimated that approximately one-third of the dairy cows on farms today are unprofitable. Many farm poultry flocks are made up of a high percentage of culls. In 56 counties of one state, more than 115,000 unprofitable hens were culled and sold last year, saving the flock owners \$92,000 for feed alone. Something like 42 million acres of oats are grown in the United States every year, altho no one ever included oats in the list of paying

powder and is applied to the wheat by agitating it in some kind of air-tight container. The grinding action of one kernel against another causes the dust to adhere to the seed. When the treated seed is in the ground and makes contact with the soil moisture, this moisture dissolves the copper carbonate, liberating the copper which is a poison to the smut spores on the seed. You can readily see that all there is to seed treatment is killing the smut spores that may be on the seed.

Experiments show very conclusively that in the greater part of Kansas we have no soil infection of stinking smut of wheat, because the smut spores that may have been left in the field by the combine or the threshing machine have sprouted between threshing time and seeding time. About 60 days in the soil is as long as smut spores can live. We are safe in saying that at least in the eastern four-fifths of the state we have no soil infection.

In treating seed wheat you want a thoro job. The ordinary mixing with a scoop shovel is not satisfactory because there is not enough agitation to grind the dust into the seed coat.

Copper carbonate dust should be applied at the rate of 2 ounces a bushel when pure 54 to 55 per cent dust is used. If one of the extended mixtures that contains about 20 to 25 per cent copper is used, apply 3 to 4 ounces to the bushel. Three ounces a bushel are recommended when little or no visible infection is present on the seed. If an occasional smut ball can be found, put on 4 ounces of the extended dust to the bushel for good control. Treat seed wheat with copper carbonate dust out in the open because if you breathe too much of the dust it is very likely to make you sick. C. E. Graves.

Manhattan, Kan.

A Real Farm Enemy

Erosion is doing more than the removal of farm crops to reduce the fertility of Kansas soils. Sloping lands should be terraced to help check soil erosion. Many of the steeper slopes should be seeded to hay or pasture crops. R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

Best Time to Sow Wheat

While it is true that nearly every wheat farmer in the Southwest has a set time when he likes to begin sowing wheat, the best time depends on location, season, soil condition, Hessian fly infestation, grasshoppers and other factors. From the "safety first" standpoint it is advisable to spread the seeding date over two to four weeks, sowing say one-fourth of the acreage early, one-fourth late and one-half in between.

The greatest risk comes from sowing on extreme dates, either too early or too late. If conditions are favorable a reasonable amount of early sowing is advisable, as it insures strong, vigorous plants before winter. But too early sowing is dangerous, especially if there is any Hessian fly infestation. Then, too, extremely early sowing is likely to produce too much growth, which may use all the soil moisture and leave nothing for the crop to draw on later. On the other hand, while some late sown wheat is advisable, it should be remembered that if it is sown extremely late it may not make sufficient fall growth to prevent winter killing and is quite likely to be injured by drouth, heat, rust or smut.

When plenty of soil moisture is available, good judgment will indicate the best time to sow. But when the top soil and especially the subsoil, is dry, as is often the case in Western Kansas, it is a dangerous practice to sow at all.

Taking everything into consideration, the following wheat sowing dates give best results: In Eastern Kansas, in the northeast quarter, September 15 to October 1, and in the southeast quarter, September 25 to October 15. In Western Kansas, in the northwest quarter, September 10 to September 25, and in the southwest quarter, September 20 to October 10.

Kansas City, Mo. H. M. Bainer.

Public Service Not Sacrificed

PRESIDENT HOOVER with no such intention nevertheless lent the prestige of his office to a more or less prevalent fallacy in saying that Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board in giving up a salary of \$100,000 to serve on this important board made a "great personal sacrifice."

Yet the only sacrifice Mr. Legge made was pecuniary, and he had already demonstrated how lightly he took that by refusing a large salary increase from his board of directors. Mr. Legge could make \$100,000 or \$500,000 in private business any time, but he could not at any time inaugurate and set up such a novel experiment as that of revolutionizing farm marketing for the United States.

The fact is that many if not most eminently successful men in private business are highly public-spirited. Alexander Legge in the International Harvester company was not greatly interested in the salary he received. But he was profoundly interested in what he could do with the Harvester company. The presumption is that the question of what he could do with the Federal Farm Board intrigued him. The salary is \$12,000. But Mr. Legge would have declined the job at \$150,000 if it in no way appealed to his constructive imagination.

The New York World names six outstanding instances in the new Hoover administration of men who gave up very large salaries, some of them considerably more than that of Mr. Legge, to go into the administration. Col. Earl D. Church threw up a job with the Travelers' Insurance Co., said to pay more than \$100,000, to take that of commissioner of patents, certainly a minor office compared with chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Joseph P. Cotton took the post of an assistant secretary of state at \$10,000, at the cost of a legal practice of \$100,000 or more a year. Such instances are quite common. Mr. Hoover, himself, as secretary of commerce, was an example of a man who after making a private career was attracted to public work, and probably did not think he was making a sacrifice in taking it up.

"We are producing a new and better variety of business man," says the World, "university trained, broadly traveled and read, and accustomed to meet problems with imagination and public spirit." When such men take up public work it is not a sacrifice they see in this action, but a larger opportunity for the employment of all their abilities.

siours of publicity on this source of real, pure joy for dwellers in the country who often neglect this simple matter. Your paper has done a good bit. Edward Bok recently has given us the dictum, "Make you this world a bit more beautiful and better because you have lived in it." Growing petunias instead of rag weeds, or fire bush instead of crab grass helps one to do that. It still is true as Whittier wrote years ago:

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

I wish to suggest that the country school yard may also be adorned with flowers. We are trying to improve the school grounds at Plymouth by planting perennial flowers including a memorial row of roses in honor of two ladies who lived in the community for years, and whose beautiful lives were devoted to everything that was for the best interests of the community.

A. H. Christensen.

Saffordville, Kan.

Let's Cull Poor Methods

Farming, like any other business, is a continuous process of culling the good from the inferior. Good ideas must be separated from bad ideas, and good methods from poor methods. Other things being equal, the farming business which harbors the fewest culls should be most successful.

crops, and such crops as barley and soybeans have been demonstrated as more profitable.

The feeling has grown more prevalent in recent years that inefficient methods and practices in farming are as wasteful and unprofitable as undesirable livestock or crops. A worn, out-of-date machine or piece of equipment is just as much a cull as a boarder cow. The poor cow can be replaced with a higher producer, and the worn-out, inefficient machine can be replaced by equipment which does the work quicker, cheaper and better.

Chicago, Ill.

Bert S. Gittins.

Can Have Smut Insurance

When a farmer builds a house, one of the things he does without question is to take out fire and tornado insurance. Yet there are many farmers who start building a wheat crop and do not take any precautions to protect themselves against smut loss.

In this farming game, there are many factors involved where losses often are due to things that cannot be avoided. The smut loss does not come into this group because by a simple chemical process, which is very reasonable in cost, the smut loss can be avoided entirely.

Careful wheat seed treatment is sure smut insurance. The poison chemical, copper carbonate dust, is applied to the seed before it is planted. Copper carbonate dust is very fine, fluffy

Will Wheat Prices Go Up?

The Advance From May to July Suggests That a Definite Upturn Has Started

BY R. M. GREEN

THE last two months' development have provided several important bases for believing in higher wheat prices.

The decline from a top price of \$2.06 a bushel in April 1928 to a top of \$1.19 in May 1929, or a decline of about 42 per cent, is the largest from peak to trough since 1892, except the decline from July 1920 to January 1922, and the one from May 1898 to May 1900. We were formerly of the opinion that the decline this time might be as large as that beginning in July 1920. This would have extended the decline into July when the low point would have been reached. Weather conditions just before harvest decreed otherwise. There can be little doubt now but that the low point was reached in May. Such a large advance in price from May to July suggests that a definite upturn in prices has started. In the past such upturns have extended over at least 6 to 12 months and more frequently 12 to 18 months. The extent of 10 such protracted advances since 1892 has varied from about a 20 per cent advance in price to nearly doubling the price. There have been two exceptional periods since 1892 when the advance ran from 138 to 142 per cent before it terminated.

When High Points Come

Aside from usual seasonal fluctuations of a few cents a bushel, once wheat prices are definitely started upward they reach a high most often in April or May at the end of the season or in July at the beginning of the following season. Only occasionally, as in January 1925, is the high reached near the middle of the year. This occurs when speculative buying of large proportions pushes price up more rapidly than it otherwise would go.

Prices, of course, advance and decline from day to day and month to month every year. Aside from these price fluctuations there are more prolonged price movements frequently from 12 to 24 months in length. Since 1894 there have been 12 such periods of generally advancing prices. Four of these between June 1896 and July 1909 varied 19 months to 28 months in length. Likewise there was a period of advancing prices for 26 months from May 1918 to July 1920. The other seven periods of advancing prices varied as follows: 12, 15, 15, 11, 6, 18, and 12 months.

Wheat Shared in This

Several things conspired to make for prolonged wheat price advances in the period June 1896 to July 1909. During that period increased gold production, the settlement of the gold and silver controversy in the United States and easier money conditions stimulated a steady advance in the price of all commodities. Wheat, of course, shared in this movement. Consumption of wheat and wheat products in the United States did not reach a stage of rapid decline until sometime between 1900 and 1909. There also were several years of very small crops during the period 1896 to 1909. Two of these in succession, one in 1907 and one in 1908, laid the foundation for the well-known Pat-ten corner of May 1909.

The war influences at work between May 1918 and July 1920 to cause a prolonged price advance in wheat are recent enough to be remembered by all. Since at present there are no extraordinary influences outside the wheat market to lend support, it is safer to expect the present advance to resemble the shorter ones in the past rather than the longer ones. The present gold and money situation, if affecting the present market at all, and there is much disagreement on this point, is on the side of lower prices rather than higher prices. A reasonable expectation, therefore, is for the present price advance to work itself to an end within six to 12 months.

Continued interest in the future's market and a clamor to buy on the part of the outside public, as in the fall of 1924, might easily bring the

price advance to an end by January or February. Any additional damage to the Argentine and Australian crops in October and November would stimulate hurried speculative buying. On the other hand, if the fall and winter price advance is conservative after the radical July advance the high point in price is more likely to come next spring, unless winter wheat comes thru the winter in a much better condition than there is reason to believe.

The Trend Just Ahead

In years when wheat prices have turned definitely upward the price in August has been higher than in July in eight of 13 years. In five of the 13 years there has been an August decline of 1½ to 6 cents a bushel. With two exceptions, however, the August advances have come after July declines from highest June levels. Even in 1924, there was some setback in price during August. This year, however, speculative buying has expanded earlier in the season than in 1924. A

possible check on speculative buying for a time, however, is the fact that the September future at Kansas City already is about 10 cents a bushel over low No. 2 cash wheat, and supplies of cash wheat are likely to continue to accumulate for a month or two at least. Such a situation makes for the probability of August prices below best July levels.

At the same time in such years as the present one, September prices have advanced over best August prices in 11 of 13 years. With a small spring wheat crop, prices this year are likely to show improvement again by September or October.

To Help Poor Soils

Green manuring and cover cropping, both for fertility and to protect the soil against erosion in winter, are highly desirable in the South; and the practice is becoming increasingly popular in the North. Agronomists in the United States Department of Agriculture urge the method for the maintenance of good soils and for improvement of poor soils. In particular, when the soil is infertile, they suggest fertilizing the field before sowing the green-manuring crop, preferably a legume.

Dr. A. J. Pieters, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, says: "The object in growing a green-manure crop is to produce as much material as possible to

turn under. On very poor soils it frequently happens that even the strongest feeders can make but a poor growth. Even cowpeas may fail to make good growth unless the plants are stimulated by an artificial fertilizer.

"When a legume is grown, the addition of nitrogen is not usually necessary, as the legume will gather its nitrogen, but an application of phosphorus and potash often increases the crop greatly and thus enables the plant to gather more nitrogen. The phosphorus and potash that may be applied for the benefit of the green-manure crops is not wasted either, as it will all be available for the next crop, when the green-manure crop decays.

"What fertilizer and how much will depend on the soil and on the crop, but generally 300 to 400 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash an acre will be found to stimulate the growth of the green manure, so as to produce a larger crop than could have been grown without the fertilizer. The larger crop, if a legume, will gather more nitrogen than a smaller one could and the soil will benefit accordingly."

In some form or other the family is bound to survive. There will always be need of a compact social group in which the younger members can have free access to the neckties and silk stockings belonging to the older members.



"I have used in the past two years for three-string wire (fence posts one rod apart) several hundred COLORADO SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS, and I like these points about COLORADO Posts: They have a good wide ground grip, both in anchor and in post, and in driving should post twist slightly, as they sometimes do, the clamp goes on as nicely as if post were driven square in line. I also use one COLORADO CINCH FENCE STAY between posts, and figure the fence is equally as tight as if I had used 6½ ft. posts instead of 6 ft., which I am using. COLORADO POSTS are also packed in nice, neat bundles of five, by the factory, and are a nice post to handle."

Signed *Nanette Thams* Spangle, Washington

This Fence Stays Straight

STURDY and strong, COLORADO FENCE withstands shock and wear. Made from finest copper-bearing steel, it resists rust. Used with SILVER TIP Steel FENCE POSTS, it stands straight and true year after year.

To complete this perfect fence, install COLORADO Cinch FENCE STAYS, made from copper-bearing steel. They will not burn nor rot. Their use eliminates sagging and insures a tighter, stronger fence with fewer posts.

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Colorado Wire Products are better because—

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3. Uniform, because controlled by one company from mine to you.
4. Truly economical.
5. Made by a western company for western conditions.
6. A type of fence for every purpose.
7. Properly packed. Easy to erect.

Fuji Is the Trade Mark of Japan

It Was the One Thing We Wished to See in the Little Doll Empire

By Francis A. Flood

MOUNT Fujiyama is the soul of Japan. To her own people the sacred peak of Fuji rising in an almost perfect cone above their island empire is like a charm above their land. It is more than a beautiful mountain peak; it is a symbol, a diadem of empire. The snowy crater of Fuji, to which all of Japan looks up, is a national talisman, a shrine.

Likewise, to every foreigner who has ever visited Japan, the graceful slopes of Fujiyama typify, more than anything else, the picturesque beauty of that Pacific wonderland. There are gilded temples and kimonoed dolls, and an island of beautiful gardens, but the crowning glory of Japan is the snowy peak of Fuji. It is the trade mark of Japan.

Even to me, who had never visited the land of the Japanese, that island meant Mount Fuji. My imagination told me in advance of rickshaws and wooden shoes, of bowing little ladies and politely smiling men, of flowering tiny fields, a kind of Empire of the Dolls—but more than all of these my imagination had pictured for me the symmetrical slopes of Fuji. Mount Fujiyama was the one thing that I wanted most to see during my short visit in Japan.

But the Mists Hung on

As we steamed along on the Rakuyo Maru thru the Inland Sea my Japanese merchant friend had kept a careful lookout for Fuji. But all day the mists over the island had hidden it from our view. It was as much of a disappointment to Mr. Wu as for a returning American soldier to be denied a glimpse of the statue of Liberty or the New York skyline upon his return from the war.

I recalled how my partner, Jim, and I had made the trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling, India, for the sole purpose of seeing Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, and how the sun and clouds had battled for hours to determine whether or not we would be permitted a view. That round trip journey had required several days and yet whether or not we might see Mount Everest even after all our pains depended entirely upon the whims of the sun and fogs.

Fujiyama can be seen, sometimes, for more than a hundred miles out at sea and yet we steamed all day thru Japan's own Inland Sea and never once got a peep thru the clouds that shrouded the sacred peak from my curious, foreign eyes. Very well, from Yokohama I would go out to Kamakura, while the Rakuyo Maru was in port, and see the famous mountain for sure.

My Peruvian friend, Max, was as enthusiastic as I and so we left the ship in the morning, and caught a train for Kamakura. An ordinary steam train it was, almost exactly the same as we have here, except that, we were told, the trains are absolutely on time, to the minute, every day.

From the car windows we saw rural Japan. There was every kind of scene imaginable. There were little pastoral areas beside a muddy stream, with a herd of dairy cows grazing just as dairy cows will graze the world around. There were grain fields, small, but green and clean. There were rice fields, some under flood and some being prepared for transplanting, men, women and children all busy in the mud.

There were rough uplands of forest, sometimes almost as dense as jungle and sometimes as neatly kept as a park, and yet all forest. There were rugged hills that could almost be called mountains, and there were areas of little level farms.

There were little Oriental villages, with tiny bamboo huts and narrow winding streets, and wooden sidewalks and tiny shops built around the open market, and then there were big cities with taxicabs and street cars operating beside the modern railway stations which had telephone pay stations, pedestrian subways, and even ice cream vendors. There were factories with tall stacks, there were

wide paved streets full of automobiles and rickshaws.

There was just about every kind of country or city represented in the short train ride from Yokohama to Kamakura. Everything is on such a small scale in the little Doll Empire of Japan that it all seems as if one were examining a small scale reproduction, or architect's model of a really grown up and life-size place.

At Least 710 Years Old

Finally we came to Kamakura. We saw there the famous Ichō tree that has stood before Hachiman Shrine for 710 years, and no one knows how much longer. At any rate it was large enough on January 28, 1219 A. D., for Kugyo who fancied himself wronged by one of the Shoguns of Japan, to conceal himself behind the tree and lie in wait for his enemy. When the Shogun approached, at dusk, to pay his respects at the ancient shrine, Kugyo sprang out and killed the great Shogun. That was 710 years ago, and the huge tree still stands.

For a mile we walked along a winding street that was bordered on either side by countless little shops that offered every imaginable kind of souvenir of Japan, Fujiyama, and the Orient in general. I borrowed more money from Max at every turn of the street, and he could not dissuade me from buying because he was loading himself up with more bundles to carry than any white man should attempt in an Oriental land. There were all the things that are usually offered for sale in the "Oriental" stores in our own big cities in America and 10 times as many more as well.

Finally we came to the little narrow foot-bridge that leads to Enoshima, the Picture Island. The toll charges were two sen, or about one United States cent, and it was worth the price. We walked across to the little green island beyond, from the top of whose hills we were promised a wonderful view of Mount Fujiyama, across the bay.

Apparently there was not a white person on the entire island. We walked up the main street and came to an enormous shrine to Buddha, and countless steep steps that led to the top of a hill. For two hours we strolled along the top of that great hill before an endless row of tiny shops, tea

houses, temples, gardens, great estates, and what appeared to be private homes. Beneath us, on each side was the bay—and the mist that obstructed any distinct view, whatever.

No one could speak English. Not a soul did we find from whom we could inquire our way and so finally, in desperation, we retraced our steps and hiked back the way we had come, an hour's brisk walk, to the main level of the island again.

From a gaudy gateway before a great and rambling house an excited Japanese man pattered out, bowed beautifully low before us and tried his best to talk. Not a word could we understand but he was friendly and hospitable and so we followed him into his house. A half-dozen women were clustered about the door, bowing and smiling the heartiest welcome they could give. They motioned to our shoes and insisted we take them off and wear grass slippers in the house instead.

We Didn't Quite Understand

We had no idea in the world where we were going but we followed our smiling host and hostesses along shining corridors, whose floors were polished like the smoothest ballroom floor. The walls and ceilings were clean white paper panels mounted on spotless wooden frames that slid noiselessly in place as we passed from room to room. We climbed upstairs and up sloping aisle from the street level to the upper stories.

There was no furniture in any of the rooms, except the usual low table that stood some 18 inches above the floor, and a supply of folding screens and always one brass pot of hot coals that sat upon the floor. Some of the rooms were small, like hotel rooms at home, and some were as large as ball rooms, bare, but spotlessly clean.

Finally he led us out on a balcony, slid back the paper wall and, voila! there was the green island beneath us, and beyond that the beach and beyond that he pointed and said "Fuji." He motioned for us to eat, pointed to 6 o'clock on my watch, pointed again across the water and said "Fuji" with all the enthusiasm that a Japanese has for his beloved mountain. We reasoned that he was promising that the mist would clear at 6 o'clock and that by the time we had eaten we

could see the famous peak. We nodded and sat beside the glistening table on the floor.

He brought us curry and rice, and a little pot of tea which he served in tiny cups with no handles. He brought only chopsticks at first, but it was easy to make him understand, after a very brief demonstration, that we knew nothing whatever about the fineness of chopsticks and he very kindly brought us spoons. Every few minutes our host or some of his women folk would look in to inquire in smiling gesture if there was anything else we wanted. They offered us pillows and quilts and big, gray, cotton kimonos.

Came 6 o'clock and the mist still lay across the bay. Came 7. I called our host and protested. At first he seemed puzzled and then showed us, in pantomime, that we were to lie down and sleep, all night, and at 6 o'clock in the morning we would see his "Fuji." He had meant 6 in the morning, apparently, and we had thought he meant 6 that evening.

Well, we would stay. Our boat was not to leave until the next evening. We must see Fuji. We would stay. Our host and hostesses were delighted. They made up a huge bed on the floor with soft, clean cotton quilts piled one on top of the other, until our bed was as high as our table. They brought us kimonos and towels and showed us a washroom where there were soap and American plumbing.

Couldn't Ask a Question

All night there were comings and goings in the great rambling paper-walled house. All night, slipped feet shuffled past our paper door and there were evidences of revelry and even mild "Whoopie" in some of the larger rooms. I sneaked down the aisle about midnight and saw in the room below us, whose panels were opened on the corridor side, a party of some 20 of Japan's younger generation in full sway. In other rooms there were only two or perhaps a half-dozen or less. Apparently there were no chaperones. Evidently in Japan if one wants to take a friend to a party he simply hires his hall and takes her. If he wants to drink tea, or what have you, he is served in a private room instead of in a private booth as in our soft drink parlors in America. I don't know whether this sort of "tea house" or "hotel" in which we stopped that night is common in Japan or not; I don't even know whether it was considered respectable. There was no one I could ask.

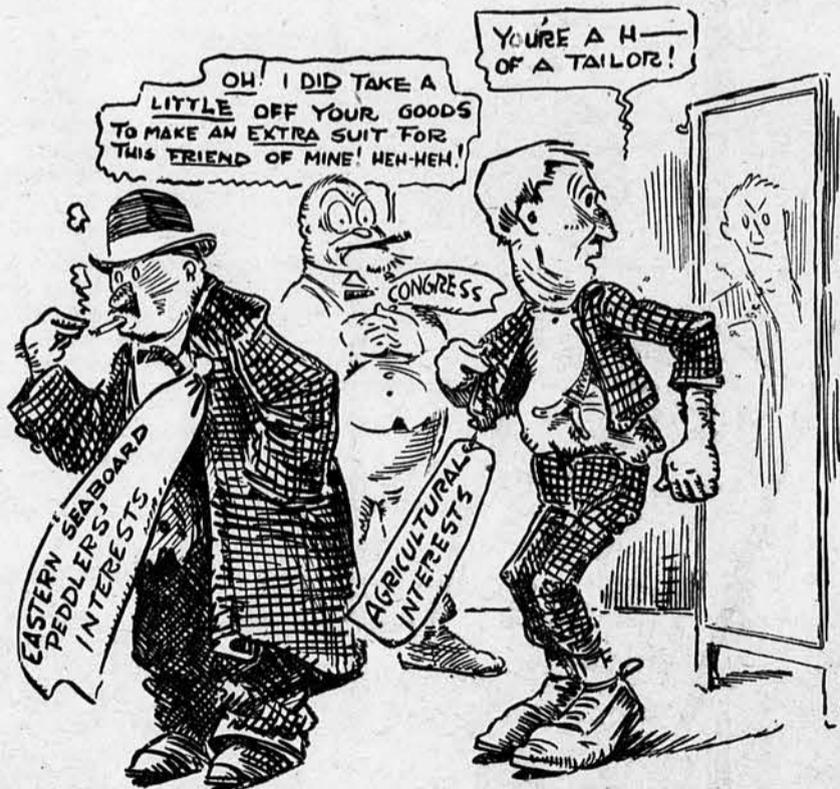
I do know, however, that when 6 o'clock came in the morning, everybody was quiet except Max and me. We were not. The mist still hung over the place where Fuji should have been. We called our host and protested. We raged and stormed. We demanded our money back. We demanded more rice and curry at once. We had been duped. We were promised Fuji and there was no Fuji. I don't even know whether Mt. Fujiyama was ever seen from that balcony.

The Japanese are famous, of course, for their politeness, and our host and hostesses were no exceptions. They smiled their prettiest, put our shoes upon our feet and bowed to us as we left. We caught the train back to Yokohama with only a night's sleep for our trouble.

Sweet Clover Quadrupled

(Continued from Page 3)

more than nine pigs to the litter isn't so backward on sanitation now, and you are right. "But better equipment," you know, "makes a better farmer." That is the idea Stallbaumer works after, within reason. His pigs make good gains. Fall pigs weighed 263 pounds at 7½ months old, Spring pigs do a little better. Alfalfa is the usual pasture but this year Sweet clover had to be a "pinch hitter," and it served very well. Pigs are put out on the pasture with a self-feeder of corn, tankage and oilmeal. Water is handy from natural sources, so all Mr. Stallbaumer has to do is watch them grow.



AND, IF WE REMEMBER ARIGHT,
THE PIECE OF CLOTH WAS BRANDED:
"FARM TARIFF BILL!"

PARSONS

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

EZRA believed that God guides in the affairs of men, if they will trust Him. And he had an opportunity for proving this proposition, if anybody ever did. When he was getting his friends to go back to Jerusalem, he decided not to ask the king for an escort of cavalry, for, he says, "I was ashamed to ask the king for a guard of cavalry to protect us against the enemy on the road, for we had told the king that God's favor is kind to all who seek him, but his power and anger are against all who forsake him." We are further told that "Ezra had set his heart upon studying the law of God, upon obeying it, and upon teaching its rules and regulations in Israel." So we are dealing with a man who had firmly rooted convictions, which he was prepared to observe, at all costs.

The Bible which he had at hand, was—what? Not our Old Testament, because much of that had not been written as yet. Possibly he had the Pentateuch at that time, possibly not. But he most likely had the book of Deuteronomy at least. You will recall when that book was found (II Kings 22) and what a stir it made in the king's household. Well, Ezra almost certainly had that book and it contains enough to keep any people straight and square, with what is right. He read the entire book to the people, apparently, at one meeting, which could readily be done with Deuteronomy, especially, as it probably was a little shorter than it is now.

The reading of the Bible would do more good than any legislative reform that could be enacted. If we could get the people in general to reading the Good Book, it would be of immense help to the morals of the nation. Of course, there are many false notions about the Bible, handed down from preceding generations, which would do no particular good if put into practice. People have proved almost everything from the Bible, from a flat earth to the burning of witches. And yet that is not the fault of the Book itself. Teaching is needed, if it is to do the most good. But even so, a wide reading and re-reading of the Bible would do immense good; would bring back many a wandering life to the right path, would re-unite many a broken family, and make plain once more that there is a difference between right and wrong.

Can one depend on Divine guidance? Can we be certain that we will be led aright? Once that was in no way doubted. Now we hear doubts plainly expressed. Science is everything, we are told. God's guidance is too vague and uncertain. Well, science is leading us into many wonders, no doubt of that. But science will lead us to hell, too, unless it is guided aright. When Nobel, the Swedish inventor, invented dynamite, he thought it would be a boon to farmers, because it would enable them to do in a few minutes what otherwise would require days of labor, with pickaxe and shovel. But men began to use dynamite to blow people's heads off, as well as to blow out stumps. And this same principle can be applied to science in general. Science is a wonderful chest of new tools. But like other tools, everything depends on how they are used. Bad men will use science for bad ends, good men for good purposes. Religion was never more needed than now. A belief in the Providence of God was never more needed.

Some examples of the Unseen Guidance. When the Friends (Quakers) first wanted to come to America, the first load came in the "Woodhouse." This was a tiny craft that one would not cross one of the Great Lakes in now. In addition, the crew knew nothing of ocean sailing. But with 11 Quakers on board, the tiny craft set forth, April 1, 1657, with a crew of two men and three boys. The captain knew nothing of deep sea navigation, and looked to his "spiritually minded passengers for guidance." Early in the voyage they were chased by a foreign fleet. But the leading minister on board calmed them by saying, "Thus saith the Lord, ye shall be carried away in a mist." This was literally true; a fleet soon appeared and chased them, but suddenly the wind shifted, and in a fog the little Woodhouse es-

aped. The tiny ship's log says, "We see the Lord leading our vessel even as it were a man leading a horse by the head, we regarding neither latitude nor longitude, but kept to our Line, which was and is, our Leader, Guide and Rule."

And so, two months after leaving England, the Woodhouse sailed into Long Island Sound and landed its passengers in New York.

Another instance is the experience of Lord Shaftesbury. He was asked to take up in Parliament the cause of the overworked factory children of England. It was an unpopular cause. It meant no high office for Shaftesbury under the Crown. He had but over night to decide. He retired to prayer and the reading of the Word. He reached a decision, and went forward to become the famous Shaftesbury that the world knows. The fac-

tory acts were passed, one after another, despite the violent opposition of the mill-owners, until the blot of child labor was erased from the map of England. Leadership of the Divine is by no means a lost art.

Lesson for Sept. 1—Prayer and Providence. Ezra 7:1 to 8:36, Golden Text, Ezra 3:22.

Better Than Gold Rush

"The annual wheat crop of Kansas," explains Senator Henry J. Allen, "is worth 12 times as much as the yearly production of gold in California. Last year Kansas wheat brought this state more than 33 times as much wealth as California gold mines yielded in the first year of the famous gold rush."

Explaining the provisions of the new agricultural marketing act, Senator Allen said the revolving fund of 500 million dollars set up by the bill is slightly less than the average annual production of Kansas farms over the last 10-year period.

He called attention to the importance of agricultural production in the national wealth.

"The 1928 wheat crop in Kansas

was worth more than 168 million dollars," he said, "which is almost 12 times as much as California now gets each year from its gold mines."

"Speaking of wealth, Kansas cows and chickens, year after year, are pretty good producers. Meat animals in Kansas last year sold for 2 million dollars more than California's record gold production of 1922, which was 85 million dollars. Our chickens last year were worth more than four times as much as the prospectors in California found in the first year of the gold rush. Kansas butter sold for more than 26 million dollars last year—nearly as much as two years' average production of California gold."

"Alfalfa is another source of Kansas wealth. This crop alone was worth last year as much as the first two years' gold production of the 'forty-niners' in California. Oats, sorghums and kafir, each produced for the Kansas farmer about the same amount of wealth as alfalfa. Exclusive of alfalfa, our Kansas hay last year was worth twice as much as the first year's output of the California gold rush."



Stinking smut shown on the wheat head at left causes loss of profits through decreased yields and dockage. Ceresan controls smut.

CERESAN KILLS SMUT ON THE SEED

before crop damage even begins

Stinking smut is a dangerous foe—and a costly one! First—it reduces your yields by replacing sound heads of wheat with masses of black, foul-smelling spores. Second—it robs you again at market when you are forced to take a docked price for your smutty crop. Last year alone, stinking smut ruined fully 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and cost farmers millions of dollars in loss of profits.

No wheat grower can afford to pay this tremendous double penalty that smut inflicts. Now the time has come when you do not have to pay it. You can prevent and control stinking smut at the time you sow, by taking just one easy precaution. Treat your seed wheat with Du Bay Ceresan.

Proof of Ceresan's Value

Ceresan kills seed-borne disease organisms, but is entirely harmless to seed wheat. It does not injure the drill or

slow up the rate of drop. Many severe tests, and actual use by countless growers have proved that it controls not only stinking smut, but also seed-borne flag smut and seedling blight of wheat caused by seed-borne scab.

Leap's Prolific winter wheat when treated with 2 ounces of Ceresan per bushel showed less than one-half of 1% of smut, while the infection on the untreated plots ran from 57 to 67%. Where 3 ounces per bushel of high-grade copper carbonate was used, over 1.5% of smut was present, while over 4.5% of smut occurred where low-grade copper carbonate was employed.

Use Ceresan for Oats

Because dust treatment of oats with Ceresan controls both loose and covered smuts without injury to seed, it is vastly superior to uncertain and dangerous liquid treatment with formaldehyde. Dr. Benjamin Koehler, of the Illinois

Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that Ceresan treatment gave perfect smut control and produced a yield increase of 13.8 bushels per acre on 60-Day Oats, and an increase of 19.1 bushels per acre on Big 4 Oats. These increases averaged about double the increases from seed treatment with formaldehyde.

An Easy, Economical Treatment

All you do is dust Ceresan on the seed. No soaking or drying. And Ceresan is so economical that any grower can afford it. Only two ounces is required per bushel of seed wheat or rye; three ounces per bushel of seed oats or barley. For only about a third of a cent per bushel of harvested grain, you can prevent heavy disease losses and often increase your yields of first-quality grains.

Seed grains may be safely treated now and stored until the sowing season. Ceresan-treated seed tends to repel moths, weevils and certain other storage pests. Ask your dealer now for our free Ceresan pamphlet, or mail the coupon.

Use Du Bay Semesan for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs



DUBAY
CERESAN
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains

BAYER-SEMESAN CO., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

Please send FREE Ceresan pamphlet.

Name.....
Street or R. F. D.....
Town..... County.....
State..... Dealer's Name.....

Absence Makes Home Coming Gay

Incidentally Some New Turns to Canning Have Come to Light

FOR four delightful days they forgot there were dishpans, alarm clocks, chickens and toeless socks, almost they forgot they had husbands and children at home and were carefree girls off for a camping party. Possibly the best part of it all came at the end of the four days when they got back home, to hear about how empty the house had been and smile over evidences of awkward attempts at housekeeping. August is camp month for Kansas Farm Bureau club women. At 12 different camps thruout the state several hundred Kansas farm women worked a little, played a lot, got acquainted with their neighbors and renewed friendships of the year before.

The Y. W. C. A. camp at Maple Hill was camp home for the Douglas, Wyandotte and Johnson county women August 11 to 14, and for Shawnee county August 18 to 21. They were gay, mysterious camps with ghost walks at midnight, sur-

The World Does Move

THE steady old wheel of progress has advanced another cog and now the methods of canning that we used a few months ago are just as out of date as our methods of two years ago. It is the completion of research from several colleges that has brought us this good news about canning successfully and healthfully so late in the season but still in time for our fall canning. All of the latest information is available in the new canning leaflet by our Foods Adviser, Nell B. Nichols. Address requests for it to Mrs. Nichols and send them in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please inclose a 2-cent stamp with your letter.

prise campfire parties and every day scheduled full of interesting things that campers could do if they wished.

The only call that all were obliged to answer was the dinner call. There was quiet hour at 10 o'clock every night, but schoolgirl fashion, almost every night they slipped out for a little spread or a campfire feast that kept them out until they relished the absence of a 5 o'clock call next morning.

The Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte camp enjoyed the "ole swimmin' hole." A swimming teacher was provided and by the end of camp 15 girls, ages 16 to 60, had mastered the art of swimming. The big feature of the last day at this camp was the swimming meet. Honors were awarded Mrs. A. W. (Buddy) Pretz of Wyandotte county, who with a record of 62 years on solid ground, mastered the art of swimming in four days and won the meet.

The Shawnee county women, more mindful of their charm, spent their last afternoon literally at

By Florence G. Wells

dish mat made by her own hands, that will remind her every morning from under the coffee pot, of those glorious days at camp.

My Portuguese Pepper Pot

BY MRS. NORMAN V. PLUMMER

THE tangy days have come! Tastes in food are changing. The desire we had in summer for cool things gives way to a craving for foods that tantalize the palate. The autumn urge in making up our menus is for something substantial, yet a bit spicy, to match the weather.

It was DeOlinda, of Lisbon, a black-eyed little pepper-pot of a person, who concocted these delicious Portuguese dishes in our country kitchen. Perhaps the foreign flavor of these dishes will stir your imagination when you dine upon them. I'm sure you'll find them triumphs for fall cooking.

Portuguese Breakfast

Slice a medium sized potato thinly and fry in bacon fat. Add slices from a hard-cooked egg, a few rings of onion and some bits of chopped parsley. Beat 4 eggs to a froth, add salt and pepper and pour the mixture over the ingredients in the pan. Fry without stirring, and serve the omelette piping hot.

Portuguese Tomato Pepper

Place a few slices of bacon in a frying pan and add the rings of a sliced onion. Cook until the onions are golden. Add 3 cups canned tomatoes, or the quartered sections of 5 fresh tomatoes. Stir in slivers of green pepper, a tablespoon sugar, a pinch salt, a generous shake pepper, some strips pimiento and a little cayenne. Add a scant cup uncooked rice. If necessary, water may be added as the mixture cooks to prevent sticking if fresh tomatoes are used. Simmer together until the rice is plump and tender. Serve hot.

Peach Pudding Portuguese

Combine 2 cups brown sugar with the beaten yolks of 6 eggs; add 3 cups diced peaches, the grated peel of a lemon and a sprinkling of cinnamon. Place the mixture in a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

Create Beauty From Gunny Sacks

BY MARGARET NELSON

DID you know you could make attractive and durable rugs from burlap sacks? This is the way they are made:

Select sacks that measure 10 threads to an inch, if possible. Sugar, bean and most feed sacks are good. Wash them and do not worry if the letters in colors do not come out. They really enhance the beauty of the rug. Color four sacks with any good fast dye, for the three stripes at each end, using three of these for the dark shade and one for a light or bright color. One rug used in a rural demonstration

—on a slant is better, as it holds the edges down better in weaving.

Wind into balls and send to a good rug weaver. The results are very pleasing, and the rug is soft and warm. It requires about 15 sacks to make a rug 54 inches long by 30 inches wide.

If you wish to utilize the ravelings you can make another beautiful rug. Tie the ravelings together in small knots. Wind into balls of equal quantities. Rewind six balls together so that the resulting ball is made of a six strand cord. Wind four of the six strand balls together, making a 24 strand cord. It will take 4 1/4 pounds of this cord to make a rug 54 by 30 inches when woven in a carpet loom.



BY JANE CAREY

A Bon-Voyage Letter for School-Bound Girls

At the Beauty Shop desk
A near-September morning

DEAR Freshies—

Whether you are telling the farm goodbye to go into town to high school, or whether you are off to college for the first time, you have the excited ecstatic sense of adventure. Never before have you wished so much to be your best self; to make the finest possible beginning.

Charm and courtesy, I think, are twin qualities we all want to acquire. Someone has said that

Are you properly packed for taking off to school? Perhaps you'd like to have The Charm Shop's leaflet on "Clothes for Class-Going Lasses." Would you be interested in having the color chart, which serves as an interesting guide for colors and complexions? A collection of information on skin problems is ready for you, also. Address inquiries to Jane Carey, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



Above: Farm Bureau Women in Camp at Maplehill Enjoyed Camp Life in All Its Phases. Contrary to Appearances They Did Not Depend Upon Buffalo Meat For Food. The Picture Was Taken of a Bunch of Archery Enthusiasts After a Morning of Target Practice.

Right: Mrs. A. W. (Buddy) Pretz, Swimming Champion. Altho She Had Never Been in Deep Water Before She Mastered the Beginner's Course in Swimming and Won the Swimming Meet Over 15 Other Competitors

the feet of Mrs. J. Pauline Myers Nixon, state cosmetologist, learning what they should do if they would be more beautiful.

Every morning at each camp was an hour for work. Demonstrations of mat making were provided by Miss Harper of the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Department, and everyone had a trophy to take home from camp, a hot

home was in natural color with the stripes in dark brown and orange, each stripe being about 2 1/2 inches wide. Color the sacks and the weaver will arrange them.

After the sacks are cleaned and dyed, cut them in strips from selvedge to selvedge, 10 threads to a strip. Ravel 3 threads on each side, leaving 4 in the middle. Sew them together on the machine



true courtesy is "learning to do and learning to say, the kindest thing in the kindest way."

The basic rules for charm are simple and tangible. Cleanliness comes first. Health and beauty depend on it. Take a bath each day, preferably a warm one before going to bed. Warm baths lull one to happy, relaxed rest. Study and play require plenty of sleep if one is to make the most of them. To bed at 10 and up at 7 is but sensible. Over the week-end when there are parties and joyous home-going trips, one can afford to stay up with the stars awhile if she has had nine hours of sleep during the week-and-work days.

Shining hair is a charm in itself. Once every two weeks is a good shampoo schedule for most folks. If your hair is very oily you may need to wash it once a week to keep it attractive. Beware the evils of never brushing! The bobbed hair era is inclined to make us luxuriously lazy about brushing. Beauty specialists agree that both scalp and hair benefit by the massage which brushing gives. Grandmother's rule of a hundred strokes at bedtime is a good one.

If you are letting your hair grow you'll need to be extra tidy with your top-knot. A wild bush of hair falling about the face is a bit sloppy and decidedly unattractive. Bringing the hair together simply at the back of the neck, fastening it on both sides with bobby pins and

letting it hang in a soft cluster of curls is charming. There is something suggestive of Peter Pan about the present fashion of tucking the hair behind the ears. If you have a pert face and rather small features you might try it. If you are tall and dark you are more likely to be charming with your hair done plainly. Ruffles and curls are not your type.

Plaits Are Pleasing

Simplicity Is the Keynote to Fall Smartness



2754—Those dainty flower-like prints so like the little lady herself may be charmingly fashioned after this design. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2641—A smart style for the moderately plump lady. Dress is one-piece, having shoulder tucks and three inverted plaits to insure fitness. The neckline is attractive with a jabot and cascading plaits. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3116—Coverall kitchen apron of attractive design. Bound in tape of con-

trasting material. Sizes small, medium and large.

2629—A smoothly fitting foundation for the perfect costume consists of perfectly fitting bloomers with hip yoke and bands at the knees and a fitted vest. The silk crepes or voile are suggested for this suit. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2730—Three-piece ensemble is one of the best fall styles. This model is adaptable both to the tweeds and crepes. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The healthy 2 year old may have asparagus, green beans, peas, spinach, lettuce, beet greens, cauliflower, Swiss chard, tomatoes, carrots, squash and potatoes. Vegetables should be cooked until tender in very little water and then mashed finely or pressed thru a coarse sieve.

The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 3 tells about feeding the baby from 1 to 3 years and contains several recipes. Any mother may have a copy by requesting same and sending addressed stamped envelope.

Mrs. Page.

Junk Room "Dresses Up"

BY LILLIE PAULINE BRANDLY

IN OUR house we had a second story room designated by the family as the J room, which stood for junk. It had an old three quarters size wooden bedstead, an old fashioned wash stand and an old trunk which my father had brought with him from Switzerland, a rocker with one arm off, the framed likenesses of numerous relatives, and a closet full of old clothes and various other unused and cast off things.

One summer when relatives from the East came to spend the summer with us I gave them my room and retired to the junk room.

The first thing I did was to clean out the ample closet and put my clothes where the old ones had been. When I had finished, the closet looked so nice that I began to think of what I might do to improve the rest of the room.

The wash stand was of the old fashioned sort which looks much like a dresser but has a towel rack as well as a mirror on top. So I took off the entire top and hung the mirror on the wall above the stand, thus eliminating the towel rack. With the addition of a white dresser scarf with fine crocheting on each end, the old wash stand gives the effect of a quaint, low dresser.

The walls had been finished with a nice unobtrusive wallpaper in a small figure and were quite clean and fresh excepting the place where the wall jutted out to make room for the chimney. A leaky roof had caused a long, soiled-looking streak in this space soon after the paper had been applied. I had no more paper like it, nor was I able to get more. Then while looking thru the old trunk I found two lovely pieces of rich wine and grey plaid homespun which my mother had brought with her from the old country many years ago.

The largest of these pieces I hung as a drapery from the top of the wall and placed in front of it a pleasingly designed old stand table. Then in the niche between the chimney and the wall I put a homemade book rack and filled it with books in many colored bindings. Two candles in dark, wooden holders were placed on the table, and a comfortable chair of old fashioned design was used to complete this attractive group.

At the windows I hung neatly mended and freshly laundered dotted Swiss curtains with ruffles and looped them back with dainty flowered tie-backs. On the bed I put an old fashioned white counterpane. A large, soft brown rag rug was the only covering used on the dark wood floor and the smaller piece of homespun made a suitable cover for the top of the old trunk.

I made a small ruffled lamp shade

from a bit of green voile and a green pillow for my rocker from the skirt of an old linen middy suit. My green glass dresser set carried this color note to the dresser and one of my favorite books which happened to have a cool green cover added a touch of this color to the table with the candles.

I took the broken rocker and other unnecessary furniture to the basement and began removing the much ridiculed framed photographs. But in this collection of unlovely reproductions from estimable people was a pair of pictures which fitted perfectly into this old fashioned setting. My paternal grandparents were the subjects and the pictures were the work of an old world photographer who must have been something of an artist as well as a tradesman. These pictures are strangely like old cameos.

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.

Washing Feathers for Pillows

How can I renovate old duck feathers so they will be clean and fluffy as new? I wish to use them in making pillows.
Gwendolyn.

I think that washing in soft water and a mild soap is about the best method of washing feathers. You can wash them in the soap suds and put them thru the wringer in small sacks just as you would clothing. Then hang them on the line to dry in small, muslin sacks.

Banishing Perspiration Odor

Can perspiration odor be taken out of a silk dress? If so will you tell me of a good, reliable home cleaner?
Mrs. R. G.

An excellent dry cleaner is naphtha which may be bought at most paint stores. Use this wash with your garments and rinse them several times, then shake out and hang out to air. I think that this will remove the perspiration odor as well as cleaning the dress.

Paint for the Children

WOULDN'T it be great if we could paint our children in the spring and let them run about that way all summer instead of having to spend lovely days sewing and mending and pressing for them? And twins painted pink and blue wouldn't place so much strain on a mother's intuition!

Unfortunately it isn't possible but their toys and other possessions can be lacquered or painted in their favorite colors. Where there are several children in the family, a color line firmly established readily settles disputes and false claims. Coat hangers, trinket boxes, shoe trees, towel racks, wash cloths and shoe boxes, all of a bright matching color will help to instill a sense of order and habits of tidiness in a child. Large cardboard or wooden boxes can be painted and a child taught to keep his soiled clothes in them and when these are pushed under the bed, they require no additional space in the nursery.

Free Fair Pays for Fun

THESE 19 women from Montgomery county attended the Kansas State Free Fair at Topeka last September, and by doing so partly paid their expenses to the annual farm and home week at Manhattan in February. They presented a booth on home management at the fair and won a prize of \$97. Later in the fall, they conducted a lunch stand at the Farm Bureau Fair in Independence and thus completed their budget. This picture was taken just before they left for Manhattan February 4, which explains the snow underfoot.



The Baby's Corner

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.

New Baths Soothe Tots

VARIOUS questions have come to the Baby's Corner recently asking about baths for little folks. Cleanliness and baths are of such importance to babies' comfort and good health in hot weather that we are glad to give our space this week in a little discussion about baths.

Of course, all healthy babies should have a daily bath. And during very hot days an additional sponge bath or two add greatly to their comfort. Here is a unique way one mother gives her two little toddlers a bath twice a day in warm weather. They live on a farm and do not have a bath room and running water so the little tots are taken out on the grass in the back yard and are given a shower bath from a 2

gallon sprinkling can. The water in the can is made a comfortable temperature, the little bodies are sprinkled, then soaped and then thoroughly rinsed off with water from this sprinkle can. The children enjoy their shower immensely.

We have mentioned the soda bath before but will repeat it briefly here for those who have not seen it. A soda-water sponge bath is used several times a day to relieve baby of prickly heat. Add 1 teaspoon baking soda to every pint of tepid water.

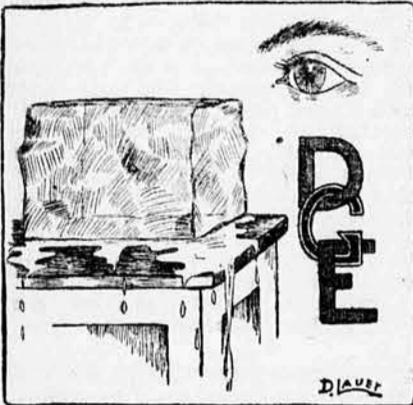
The bran bath which one mother asks about is soothing to skin that is chafed or otherwise too tender for the regular soap and water bath. For this bath make a bag of cheese cloth or coarse muslin large enough to hold a quart of bran. Fill it half full with clean wheat bran, then squeeze and wash this about in the bath water until the water looks milky. Now it is ready for bathing the baby. Fresh bran should be used for each bath.

Vegetables for Two Year Olds

MRS. E. M. G. asks for a variety of vegetables that a 2 year old child may eat.

Order all patterns from Kansas Farmer, Pattern Service, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



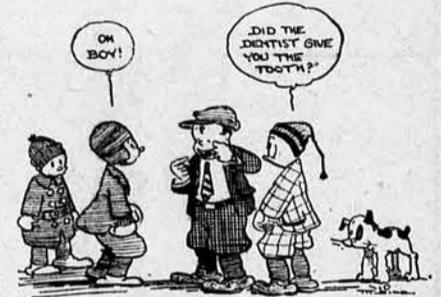
Dina. I have four sisters and four brothers. Their names are Amelia, Clara, Frances, Esther, Paul, Rudolph, Edward and Herbert. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. I will try to answer them.
Luray, Kan. Lovina Bender.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is A like a honeysuckle? Because a B follows it.
What does everybody give and few take? Ad-vice.
Why is a beggar like a baker? Because he needs (kneads).
What street in London puts you in

mind of a tooth which has pained you for a long time? Long Acre.
What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.
What part of London is in France? The letter n.
What word of five letters from which if you take two, six remain? Sixty.
What part of a shop is exactly like every other part? The counter-part.
Why are laws like the ocean? The most trouble is caused by the breakers.
Which travels the faster, heat or cold? Heat, for you can catch cold.
When is wine like guns? When barreled.
Why do you always put on your left

shoe last? When you have put one on the other is left.
Why are guns like trees? People plant them and they shoot.
Why is grass like a mouse? Because the cat'll eat it (cattle eat it).



The Kid Who Could Boast About a Trip to the Dentist.

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.

Jack and Tommy Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a pup named Jack and a cat named Tommy. I have a sister and a brother. My sister's name is Vesta and my brother's name is Lewis. My brother is 12 years old and Vesta is 4½ years. I go 2¼ miles to school. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.
Quinter, Kan. Vanda Transue.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. To clean with water; 2. A space; 3. To give for money; 4. To stop.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

There Are Nine of Us

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I walk ½ mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Hubbard. For pets I have a German Police dog, a Rat Terrier dog and a pony named

Can You Name These Dogs?



Here are the pictures of 11 dogs. The names of the dogs, altho not in the order given in the picture are as follows: Collie, Police dog, Spaniel, Boston terrier, Bull dog, Fox terrier, St. Bernard, Shepherd, Airedale, English Setter and Pointer. Put the correct number before each name, thus matching the names with the pictures. 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.

Dorotha Writes to Us

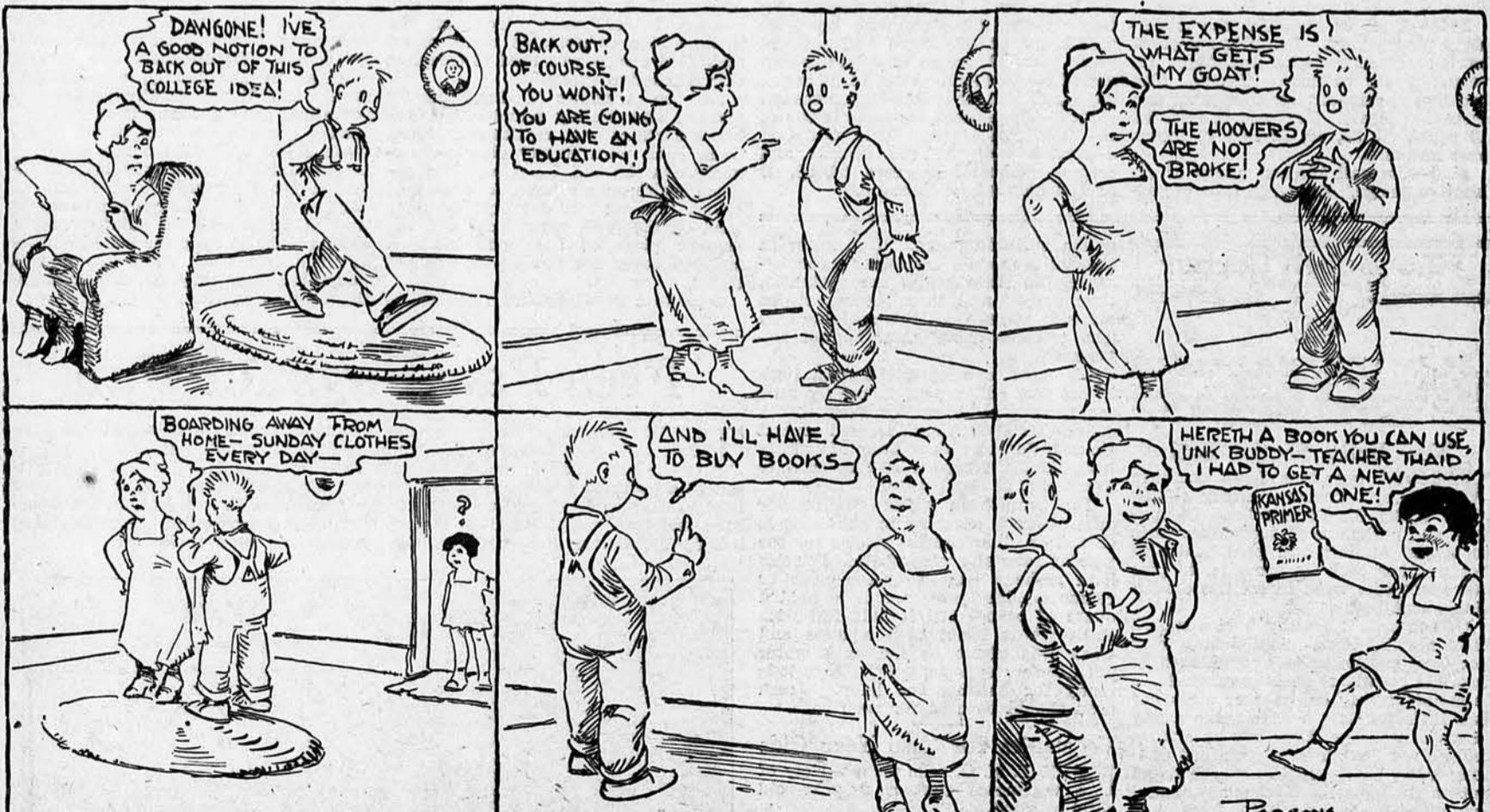
For pets I have a little white chicken, a Police dog and four cats. I have one little sister. Her name is Delma Ann. We have a trapeze. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name last year was Mrs. Schniederjans. Barnes, Kan. Dorotha Herrman.

We Hear From Murril

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade in September. My teacher last term was Miss May. I have a pet cat named King Ferdinand. My half brother's name is Edward Marion Longsine. I also have four step-brothers but no sisters. I live with my Grandma, Grandpa and Uncle. I am 4 feet, 7 inches tall. I have a goiter but hope it will soon be well. I'm always anxious to get the paper to read the children's page.
E. Murril Jennings.
Beaver City, Neb.

Ruby Has a Pet Lamb

For pets we have two saddle horses named Riely and Balley, two dogs, one cat and a pet lamb. We live on a large farm in Eastern Colorado. I am 5 feet, 3 inches tall and weigh 106 pounds. I am 14 years old. My birthday is August 17. Have I a twin? I have two sisters—Lois is 11 and Olive is 4. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Ruby L. Spellman.
Wray, Colo.



The Hoovers—The Book Problem is Solved



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Pyorrhoea Is a Very Dangerous Disease as the Discharges Poison the Body Tissues

WILL anything cure pyorrhoea? What do you think of the kerosene cure?

Pyorrhoea means a discharge of pus. It is not properly a disease of the teeth, for the pus comes from the soft tissues around the teeth and from the bony processes that form their sockets more than from the teeth.

We believe that pyorrhoea is a very dangerous disease and does incalculable damage by the way in which it poisons the body. The pyorrhoea pockets constantly discharge poisonous products that are swallowed and thus taken into the digestive tract. But worse than that, these poisonous matters are absorbed by the blood stream and carried by its current to work havoc in many sensitive portions of the body, perhaps even the delicate membranes that line the heart.

Much can be done to prevent pyorrhoea by faithful, regular brushing of the teeth. Without bruising the gums the brushing should be quite vigorous, and should be done with an up and down motion rather than by rubbing the brush across the teeth. The morning brushing needs as much as five minutes' time. Children who are not old enough to have an interest in the appearance of their teeth must have the work supervised by an older person.

There is not so much likelihood of pyorrhoea attacking a person who uses his toothbrush in the intimate, personal, vigorous way that fortunately is now becoming the rule with all well-bred members of society.

But what about those who are already victims? What can they do?

They must make up their minds to a stiff fight, but they can win. They must have the help of both doctor and dentist. The dentist will have much to do in draining pus pockets and polishing and sealing the teeth. As to home treatment for pyorrhoea, I know that much is gained by vigorous brushing of both teeth and gums. It will make the gums bleed at first but soon they become more sound and vigorous. Gums that bleed persistently are benefited by occasional use of a toothpaste medicated with a preparation of Ipecac. I have a letter from one correspondent claiming to have used a daily application of kerosene to teeth and gums with excellent results. I do not know anything about it by personal or professional experience. It is not a remedy that I should choose. But since it is not necessary to swallow the kerosene I think the experiment harmless if one wishes to make it.

Expert Attention Needed

Please tell me about dementia precox in a 15 year old girl. Do you think it possible for a girl to be developing dementia precox whose school record is the very best and at the top of all her classes?
M. S. W.

Giving symptoms in this column might mislead someone. I prefer not to attempt it in such limited space. A girl so affected might have a high record in school. Such a case is entirely out of the domain of home treatment. If you have the slightest suspicion you should get the most expert medical attention.

Operation May Bring Relief

Do please tell me a remedy for soreness of the uterus, a burning, stinging sensation, together with heaviness. Is there help for one that has had laceration and now troubled with the above? Would you advise an operation after 50 years of age? Eagerly watching for a reply.
S. D. F.

If there is no malignant growth, such a condition would receive great benefit from a repair operation. Of course, there must be an examination to determine this.

Parents Should Investigate

I am 14 years old and have a backache and am always tired in my back after working or lifting. I mind it most in the morning when I get up.
T. A. H.

This is rather pathetic because it comes from a 14-year-old child who knows so little about medical matters as to fail to indicate whether boy or girl. The only advice I can give is to

impress upon father and mother the need for help. We are not always sufficiently sympathetic with these 14-year-old children who seem so big and so capable and yet may be "always tired." Fourteen is a critical age for girl or boy and an age when parents must be very patient and considerate.

Better Have an X-Ray

I have been examined by several doctors with the following results: Poor circulation, bad teeth, constipation, probably my teeth. All said my heart, lungs and kidneys are all right. My home dentist says my teeth are all right. I am nearly 50.
R. J. M.

Since two out of four were inclined to charge your teeth with the responsibility I think you would better have an X-Ray examination of the teeth. Your home dentist's word is only good when backed by the X-Ray. It is well-known that conditions such as yours may come from a hidden focus of infection, and teeth, tonsils and nasal sinuses are the most likely sources of origin.

First Crop Bought Land

T. F. Hopkins of Liberal, big Southwest Kansas wheat grower, whose farming operations have attracted attention the country over, and who now thinks little of driving in his high

powered car from his extensive wheat fields in Kansas to his big wheat ranch in Colorado, a distance of 150 miles, before breakfast, well recalls as a young man traveling with a freighting outfit when it required 31 days to go 375 miles.

In 1879, when a young man, Hopkins decided to seek his fortune in the West and went from Missouri to Raton, N. M., the terminus of the railroad, arriving there with just \$6 in his pocket. He obtained passage with a freighting outfit and traveled to Silver City. It took 31 days to make the trip. There were 100 mules in the outfit and much of the traveling was done at night, as it was from 30 to 40 miles between watering places and the stock couldn't stand the long pull in the heat of the day.

The trail followed was that from Raton via Tucson to California. Arriving in Arizona Hopkins stopped there and his first job was that of a stage driver. The particular lap of the long overland journey which he covered was 30 miles long and the driver doubled back.

"Passengers on the stage paid 15 cents per mile," Hopkins says now as he recalls those boyhood experiences. "Meals cost \$1 each and we had beans at every station."

Hopkins got interested in sheep raising a little later and had quite a herd in Old Mexico. When sheep shearing time came he contracted with an old Mexican blanket maker who lived 100 miles away for the sale of the wool. The old Mexican came bringing the money in gunny sacks on burros, tied up \$200 to the sack, and threw it right on the table before the Mexican sheep shearers. Knowing the danger of robbery, Hopkins waited until the Mexicans were eating their noon meal and took the money out and covered it with

dirt. They tramped around all over it that afternoon all unaware and that night he took it out and hid it in the mountains.

It took 60 burros and mules to haul the wool when the shearing was done and Hopkins took the bags of money and made the perilous journey with horse and buggy to the United States border.

He was 50 years old before he ever owned an acre of land. Only a few years after he started in the wheat raising venture in Southwest Kansas he received more than \$92,000 for one crop of wheat. He has never broken out a quarter of sod but that the first crop paid for the land.

This year he has extended his operations to Baca county, Colo., and on his holdings there and in south Haskell and north Seward county, is producing approximately 110,000 bushels of wheat.

We Make Some Progress

The national income of the United States increased from 12,082 million dollars in 1920 to 90 billion dollars in 1928, a per capita increase from \$192 to \$750.

Savings deposits increased from 3½ million dollars in 1900 to 28,412 million dollars in 1928, and the number of depositors from 8 million to 53,188,000.

Life insurance in force increased from 8,561 million dollars during the same time to 96,671 million dollars and the number of policyholders from 8 million to 65 million.

Class 1 railways carried 76 billion ton miles of revenue freight in 1920 and 433 billion ton miles in 1928.

The death rate of 20 years ago, 17 for each thousand, dropped to 12 to the thousand in recent years.



Come Up to a Different Kind of Vacation in a Land of Different Kinds of Farming

FUN AWAITS YOU and the entire family in Colorado, the highest state in the Union. You'll have a jolly good time in the scenic wonders and you'll all be benefited by a vacation in cool, beautiful and hospitable Colorado.

You may find profitable farm openings in this new state—where farm development is in the early stages—where land is cheap, water abundant and altitude and sun conditions produce premium quality.

The high mountains mean more than beauty and comfort. They mean stronger sun rays, shorter and faster-growing seasons, natural water storage, dry and healthful air and other advantages that give greater vitality and higher quality to ranch and farm products—both animal and vegetable.

While here you can see the various kinds of farming:

Great ranges where the famous and sturdy Colorado cattle, sheep and other livestock are raised.

High altitude farms' specialized crops.

The fast-growing dairy and poultry industries.

Vast irrigated farms and ranches, watered by snows from the high hills.

Great stretches of non-irrigated lands where science is triumphant.

Wide variety of crops and products of distinctive agricultural regions.

You will see many interesting and different phases of farming and see how different problems are solved.

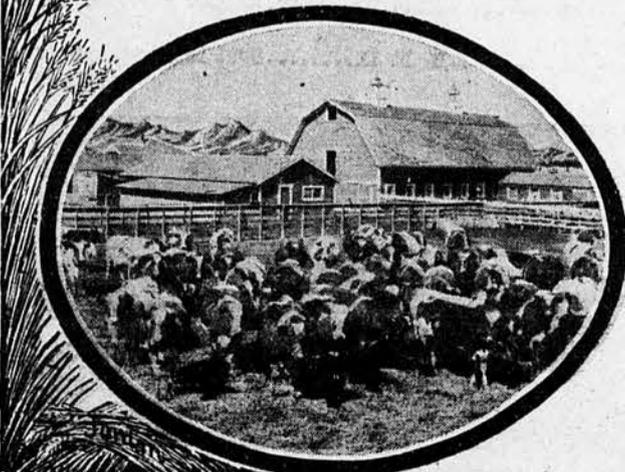
Make yourself known when you get here and we will help you see an interesting country in an interesting way. We are proud of our agriculture and want to show it off.

Agricultural Department

The Colorado Association Denver

The Colorado Association (Agricultural Dept.)
991 C. A. Johnson Bldg., Denver, Colorado

I'd like more information about Colorado vacations and farms.
Name.....(Please Print)
Town.....
County..... State.....
I'm particularly interested in.....



Increase Rewards After Paying \$5,000

Protective Service Posts \$25 More for Poultry Thieves Stealing Marked Chickens

By G. E. Ferris

FIVE-HUNDRED dollars more for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from Kansas Farmer Protective Service members! These recent reward cases are outlined on this page. To date, the Protective Service has paid more than \$5,000 in rewards. Two-thirds of the \$50 rewards paid have been paid for the apprehension of thieves who stole poultry from farms posted with the Protective Service sign.

Farmers in Kansas, therefore, suffer more from poultry thieving than any other kind of stealing. In order to make its fight against farm thievery more effective, the Protective Service after September 1, offers a larger reward for chicken stealers. The new reward schedule is:

\$50 reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the industrial farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory.

\$25 reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the state boys' or girls' industrial school.

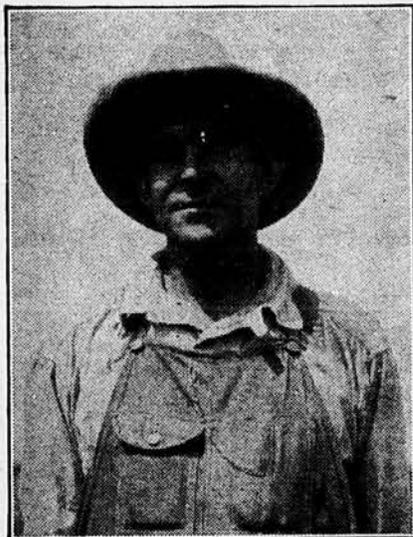
\$25 extra reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's poultry marker causes capture and conviction of the thief.

In order to solve this problem of poultry stealing, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has made available an entirely new type of marker especially designed for poultry. It stencils an individual, indelible tattoo mark in the web of the chicken wing. This mark is permanent. Enough different marks, made of numbers and figures, are possible so that every Protective Service member can have his own unduplicated mark.

With this new method of getting positive evidence against the thief and with the increased Protective Service reward for poultry stealers, the Protective Service hopes that every thief stealing chickens from a member of this department will be caught and convicted. Here are 10 recent rewards that have been paid:

Greenwood County

Bert Morris, Sterling Burwell and W. R. Wright are serving sentences in the state industrial reformatory at



F. D. Bobbitt, Who Has Been Paid a \$50 Protective Service Reward for Capturing Three Thieves Who Stole From His Protected Home

Hutchinson for burglarizing and stealing from the home of F. D. Bobbitt, whose farm near Utopia is posted with a Protective Service sign. Mr. Bobbitt was primarily responsible for the capture of these three young men after they, in his absence, had ransacked his home. They had burglarized their way from Texas. Accordingly, Mr. Bobbitt was paid the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Dickinson County

Constable L. L. Harrison and a poultry dealer of southern Dickinson county shared equally in the \$50 reward paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of the young man who stole chickens from Protective Service member Hugh C.



Lester F. Woodhull Caught the Two Thieves, Who Burglarized His Home and Has Been Paid a \$50 Protective Service Reward

Hill. In consequence for the theft of these chickens Estel Moore is working for 90 days on the roads in Dickinson county.

Miami County

When Lester F. Woodhull, Protective Service member living near Paola, discovered that personal property had been stolen from his home, he set out to find the thieves. He had not

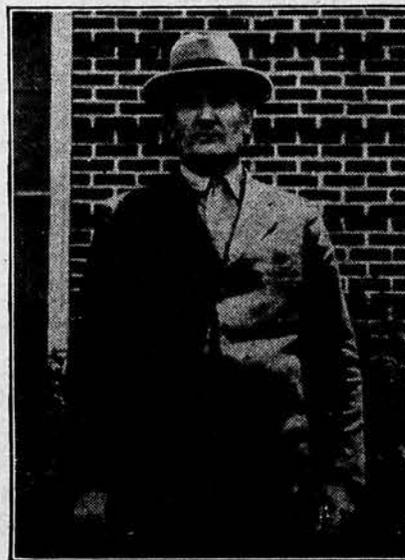


Mrs. R. B. Langley, Left, the Elderly Protective Service Member From Whom Victor Taber Took \$9.61. With Her is Her Son, Clinton, Who Apprehended Taber

much of a clue to guide him but followed the railroad right-of-way going north past his place. At Wagstaff he found two men who had on their persons some of Mr. Woodhull's clothes. Single-handed, with a revolver borrowed from the Wagstaff station agent, Mr. Woodhull took the two men into his custody and turned them over to the county law officers. For this good work he received the Protective Service \$50 reward. The men, Louis J. Carle, and J. E. Tigue, were sentenced to 60 days in jail and to prison at Lansing for 10 years respectively.

Lyon and Brown Counties

Six months in the Lyon county jail is the sentence served by Victor Taber for forcefully stealing \$9.61 from the



Chief of Police J. E. Lindquist of Chanute, Who Received a \$50 Protective Service Reward for Taking Three Chicken Thieves Before Mrs. Dan Ferguson Knew Her Chickens Were Stolen

elderly wife of R. B. Langley, Protective Service member living near Miller. Mrs. Langley and son, Clinton, were primarily responsible for the capture of Taber and, therefore, shared

equally in the \$50 Protective reward. Curtis Bruning and Undersheriff Albert Clendenen apprehended the thieves who stole a calf from the Bruning farm near Robinson, where there is posted a Protective Service sign. Consequently they have shared in the \$50



Mrs. and Mrs. C. L. Bonham and Young Son. Mr. Bonham Shared in the Protective Service Reward for the Two Thieves Who Stole Harness and Chickens From Him

reward paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of Clarence Heard and Earl King who are serving sentences in the state industrial reformatory for the theft. These young thieves were caught thru the clues they left at the St. Joseph, Mo., stockyards where they sold the stolen calf.

Neosho County

Before Mrs. Dan Ferguson of near Stark knew she had had chickens stolen from her farm which is protected by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, J. E. Lindquist, chief of police at Chanute, had the three young thieves in jail. For the theft, Warren Pharris was sentenced to the boys' industrial school at Topeka and Harry Henson and Willard Knowles were paroled to their parents at Three Sands, Okla. The good work of Chief Lindquist was rewarded with \$50 by the Protective Service.

Sumner County

Four persons shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid in Sumner county for the capture and conviction of E. L. Rath and C. J. Estes. C. L. Bonham, who lives near



Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tracy. Mr. Tracy Shared in the Reward for Rath and Estes Paid by the Protective Service

Johnson, formerly lived a neighbor to E. L. Tracy, who is a Protective Service member living near Argonia. When these men had chickens and harness stolen they suspected Rath and Estes. Thru the good work of these two Protective Service members and C. L. Bonham's brother, L. R. Bonham of Freeport, and Deputy Sheriff A. E. Ford of Argonia, all of whom shared in the reward, the harness and chicken thieves were caused to plead guilty and were sentenced by District Judge L. H. Finney at Wellington to serve from 1 to 5 years each in the state penitentiary.

Allen County

Oecil Berry and Floyd Alexander thought they were too slick to get caught with a 165 pound hog they stole from Protective Service Member Warren Holtz of near Neosho Falls.

Chicken Thieves Can Be Caught

MARK your poultry so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas.

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra marker ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings.

ORDER BLANK

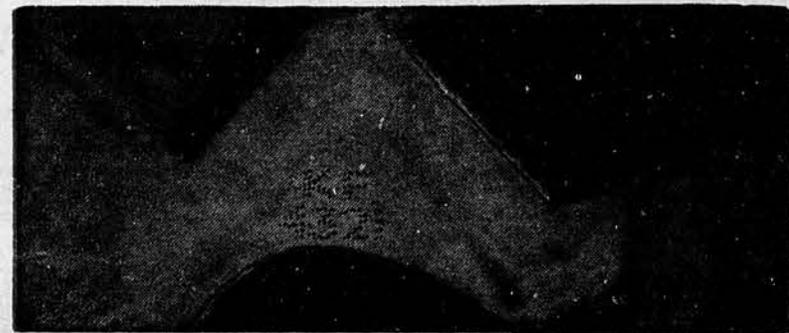
KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE SERVICE, Topeka, Kansas:

I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member. The address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer is attached hereto. For the \$2.50 inclosed, please register and send me a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker.

Name

Town.....R. F. D.....Sold in Kansas Only

8-31-29





Makes
White Lead
painting
EASIER!

BROKEN-UP!

Save painting time and trouble by using the new Eagle Soft Paste Pure White Lead. It comes already broken-up—needing only to be thinned for painting as you use it.

Soft Paste is long-wearing Old Dutch Process White Lead, ground in more pure linseed oil—15% instead of 8%. Same weight containers as regular Eagle White Lead.

Send for free Soft Paste mixing formulae. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

EAGLE
Soft Paste
PURE WHITE LEAD
OLD DUTCH PROCESS



Save the surface and you save all day's work

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now **NO** Blowing In
Erect Early **NO** Blowing Down
Immediate Shipment **NO** Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

They were mistaken, however, because the \$50 reward offered by the Protective Service caused them to be reported, by a person having seen them with the hogs, to J. P. Frederickson, marshal of Bassett, who promptly arrested one of the thieves and participated in the arrest of the other. Now the thieves are serving five years each in prison at Lansing. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to the person giving Marshal Frederickson the original information. The Bassett officer declined any share of the reward.

Montgomery County

Sixty days in jail is a long time to serve for the theft of two hens. That, however, is the sentence served by Leon Kerr in the Montgomery county jail after he pled guilty before County Attorney Warren B. Grant to stealing two hens from H. G. Rogers, whose farm near Liberty is protected by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Constable James Thole of Liberty and Rogers's neighbor, Clyde Linscott, aided in the capture and in obtaining the confession from Kerr and consequently shared with Mr. Rogers in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Riley County

Sheriff Marshall Docking and Dora Priboth shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Jess Hildebrandt who has served a 30-day jail sentence in the Riley county jail for stealing personal property from the protected Priboth home near Manhattan.

It Means More Eggs

New feeders of crushed oyster shell report an average of 30 extra eggs a year from each hen. According to other experienced poultrymen that's a very modest estimate—many people who trapnest their hens and keep an accurate record of production find that the average is much higher. If eggs are figured at 3 cents apiece, that means 90 cents more in actual cash from each hen. As the bird will eat only about 3 cents worth of oyster shell during the year, the net profit is 87 cents. Multiply that by the number of hens in your flock and you'll have a very tidy sum.

People wonder why doing such a little thing makes so big a difference. The answer is simple. It's plain chemistry.

Pure oyster shell is rich in calcium carbonate. Your hens must have calcium carbonate in the diet to make egg shell. Calcium carbonate has exactly the same chemical properties as eggshell itself. Thus, the hen manufactures eggshell from all the calcium carbonate she receives and doesn't waste any of it in doing so. If she doesn't get enough calcium carbonate, that means fewer eggs.

There is some calcium carbonate in food and water, but not enough to make eggshell for all the eggs the hen is capable of producing. That is why pure oyster shell, which rates more than 99 per cent pure calcium carbonate, is just as essential to egg production and your poultry's well-being as light, air, feed and water. You need all those things to make eggs and you need oyster shell, too.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Lee Morrison, Baileyville. Twenty Ancona pullets weighing between 1½ and 2¼ pounds. Mr. Morrison, personally, offers an additional \$25 reward.
F. H. Lukert, Topeka. Between 30 and 40 White Leghorn pullets.
Mrs. S. S. Miller, Dennis. Eight gallon can of No. 1 cream.
Edward Sylvester, Riley. Load of wheat. The description of the thief is given as being middle-aged, sandy haired, weighing about 150 pounds and a little stooped shouldered, wearing a checkered jacket.
W. L. Hodges, Coffeyville. Seventy White Leghorns, 35 Buff Orpington chickens.
H. F. Hodges, Ottawa. Two front wheels, two tires and a generator off a Ford car.
T. E. Dreilbelbis, Burrton. Lady's tan, spring coat, bow in back of collar, buttons down center of back; man's dark gray suit with invisible check, size 42, marked "Charley Briggs, Clothier, Hutchinson, Kan." on inside coat pocket; dime bank.
C. R. Dimond, Portis. Two pairs No. 7 tan oxfords, and \$6 in silver.
Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Whitewater. Rifle, scythe, wrenches and collars.
Gus Not, Soldier. Two beer cases and 4 dozen bottles.
C. L. Whitted, Wichita. New generator, headlight glasses and bulbs off Ford car.

So the Farmer May Know

Discussion of a proposed tariff duty on cement has narrowed down to the question:

"Will a duty on cement increase prices to the farmer?"

The only answer is "No!"

The House of Representatives and the United States Tariff Commission, after careful investigation and study, have declared that the cement mills in seaboard territory should have tariff protection. The Senate Finance Committee has concurred in this finding.

Foreign cement cannot reach Western markets because the cost of freight from seaboard is prohibitive.

The chairman of the foreign cement importers' committee, in opposing a tariff duty on cement, testified under oath before the Senate Finance Committee:

"We can go only as far as we can truck cement, generally from the piers."

By this is meant that foreign cement can be profitably delivered *only within motor trucking distance* from the docks.

It is plain that foreign cement cannot affect prices in markets where it cannot compete. It does not reach Western markets because, on long hauls, freight rates on a cheap and heavy material like cement are, necessarily, prohibitive. Because of this, all American cement is produced near its markets.

A duty on foreign cement, whether it decreases the supply at seaboard or not, will not affect prices to the farmer one way or the other.

Those who claim the farmer has a special interest in opposing a duty on cement, are misleading the farmer and the public generally.

A duty on cement will cost the farmer nothing, but on the contrary will have a beneficial effect upon the buying power of his seaboard markets.

This advertisement is published by American manufacturers of portland cement who are asking for tariff protection for their seaboard markets, and who take this method of placing the facts involved before the fair judgment of the farmers of the Midwest.

KEEPING COMFORTABLE



Keeping comfortable inside your house regardless of the weather outside, that is the problem—to the man who has not insulated his house.

BUT, the man who had good insulation material built into his walls,—he's "sitting pretty!" He's "sitting pretty" this season and next season, and the next. He's "sitting pretty" all year 'round, year in and year out. For his walls keep the weather out, whether it's hot, cold or wet. And more,—they keep out disturbing noises.

Does *your* home protect you against these things? Not if it isn't insulated against them. But you can install insulation in your home; it's quite simple and inexpensive. Weighed against its advantages the cost of insulation

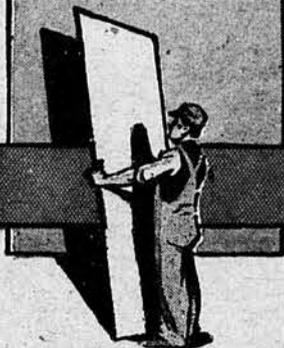
is absurdly low. Your only concern should be that of selecting a reliable product; and even that is no concern if you follow these rules in selecting it:

1. Look for a product bearing a trademark with which you are familiar,—one that has established itself in public confidence as a standard for quality.
2. Choose a product offered by a company whose reputation for offering reliable products is beyond question.
3. To be absolutely sure select a product advertised in this paper. We stand back of our advertisers.

YOUR LIVESTOCK

Insulating barns and poultry houses definitely adds to the production of butter, eggs and milk. Good insulation material put into your buildings protects the livestock against extreme heat or cold; this adds to their well being and, in turn, increases their productivity.

The money you invest in good insulation will pay big dividends.



Farm Crops and Markets

The Big Job of Getting Ready for the Fall Wheat Crop Has Made Good Progress

PLOWING for the fall crop of wheat is nearly over in the counties of Northern Kansas. Some volunteer wheat is starting in Southern Kansas where rain was received recently. Seedbed preparation is nearing completion in that part of the state. Movement of wheat to market is slowing up somewhat.

Moderate temperatures with cool nights have relieved crops in dry sections somewhat, but the general need is for a good rain for corn and for spring crops, but the latter still are in good condition. Where rains have been received recently corn is reported filling nicely. Harvest of prairie hay resulted in good yields. Movement of grass cattle to market is under way.

A Glance at the Markets

After the lively, often higher, markets of July and early August, the situation became more quiet in the middle of the month and afterward. But there were more gains than losses still as a rule. Grain continued to recover following lighter market supply and bad news of the western crop. Livestock values were generally well maintained, while butter, eggs and potatoes continue to advance. Most lines of business are active for the season and consuming demand is expected to continue satisfactory.

A decrease in the heavy movement of winter wheat and poor threshing returns in the Northwest and Canada were the principal strengthening factors in the mid-August wheat market, despite the unusually heavy supplies in store at the principal markets.

The corn market strengthened in sympathy with the firmer situation in wheat, reports of dry weather in important producing areas and good demand for the light offerings. The oats market was easy early in the week, but developed a firmer tone at the close with corn and an active inquiry for the heavier offerings.

The feed market developed a somewhat weaker tone and prices declined. The market influence of fairly good pasturage and a hay crop about as large as last year's harvest is being offset principally by the smaller prospective crops of feed grains. Hay markets were seasonally dull, with offerings generally light and demand limited.

The Chicago cattle market has been extremely irregular since mid-August. Big packers as well as shippers wanted either cutter cows or grain fed specialties for the most part, leaving other kinds without a dependable outlet, yet the average price level of the cattle market has not changed greatly during the month. The recent slowness on strictly choice, weighty steers appears to be only temporary, altho at current prices any further advances probably will be slow, according to trade opinion. Lower grades with weight seem to have passed their high point and from now on will sell uneventfully to a fluctuating demand. At Chicago with a draggy dressed trade reflected in reduced shipping orders, prices of hogs have declined slightly since the middle of August.

The increase in supplies of native lambs in Chicago after the middle of August brought in a large percentage of thin offerings, while range lamb supplies ran heavily to feeders, with practically none grading choice.

Egg prices are advancing as the period of short production approaches. The factor which appears to be of greatest strength in the short supply of reserve stocks in cold storage. The peak of holdings already has been reached and from now on daily out-movement will be the rule.

This is a season of the year when there usually is little change in the poultry market, since it is one time when storage reserves reach a low point, when it still is too early for the fall activity of dressing plants, and when demand for many classes of birds is rather slack. Storage holdings of frozen poultry as August 1, amounted to 40,900,000 pounds as compared with 40,395,000 pounds a year ago and the five-year average of 41,128,000 pounds. It still is too early to tell what the fall dressing volume will be. It may be increased over the normal amount by the increased numbers of young birds now on hand, or it may tend to be restricted by the lateness of the hatch and a desire of producers to increase the size of laying flocks.

The early potato season is rapidly drawing to a close in Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky. Last report from the Kaw valley of Kansas showed a range of \$2.10 to \$2.15 for combination-grade Cobblers. In Southeastern Minnesota, Early Choblers averaged about \$2, while Southwestern Idaho quoted best sacked Russet Burbanks at \$2.10 to \$2.15 per 100 pounds, and Rurals at \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Few More Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on grain feed for market in the leading feeding states about August 1, this year was about 1 per cent larger than at the same date in 1928, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture. All of the states east of the Missouri River had more cattle on feed this August than last, but increases in these states were largely offset by decreases in Nebraska and Kansas. This estimate is based upon reports of cattle feeders as to the comparative numbers on feed on their own farms this year and last, upon farm surveys made by representatives of the Extension Service in a number of states, and upon the comparative movements of feeder cattle into these states.

Reports of feeders as to the probable weights of their cattle when marketed indicate that the average weight, while probably below normal, will be above last year. While the proportion of cattle below 900 pounds and above 1,300 was about the same this year as last, there was a marked decrease in the proportion weighing between 900 and 1,100 pounds and a corresponding increase in the proportion weighing between 1,100 and 1,300 pounds.

The number of feeding cattle to be bought by Corn Belt feeders during the last five months of this year will be about the same as during the same period of 1928, if reports from a large number of feeders made August 1, as to their intended purchases this year are typical. However, plans as to purchases this year were much less certain on August 1, than at the same

date in 1928, since the outcome of the corn crop was more uncertain at that date this year than last. Development of the corn crop and the trends in prices of both fat and feeding cattle during the next 60 days will be important factors in determining Corn Belt purchases of feeder cattle this year. According to the reports of feeders the demand this fall, as last, will be centered largely on calves and yearlings, with some increase in the demand for cows and heifers and a decrease for heavy feeding steers.

Allen—One large cream buying company in this part of the state has cut its territory to one-fourth what it was 12 years ago by putting in new creameries, and they are getting three times the amount of cream they did then. This means we are producing 12 times as much cream as we did a few years ago.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Our county is in need of a general rain, especially in the southern part. A great deal of the late corn is tasseling or about to begin. Some of the earliest kafir has started to head. Corn, 96c to \$1; wheat, 88c to \$1.06; kafir, \$1.75 a owt.; eggs, 25c; cream, 37c; light broilers, 17c; heavy broilers, 21c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—Some road work has been done. Farmers are putting up hay. Some hay has been baled. Butterfat, 41c; wheat, \$1.13; corn, 87c; eggs, 20 to 27c. The corn crop is coming along well but needs rain. Barton county folks on the Jayhawk Tour enjoyed it. Fruit is ripening.—Alice Everett.

Butler—A section down here had a 6 or 7-inch rain. Plowing for wheat is about half done. Pastures are fine this year. Wheat and oats made about half a crop—from 4 to 10 bushels for wheat and 10 to 35 bushels for oats. This part was haled out. The loss was partly covered by insurance. Corn looks good.—Jacob Dieck.

Clay—Dry weather continues. The corn was cut short by hot winds. Temperature reports were 106 to 108 degrees in the shade. The great amount of moisture in the subsoil has kept the corn green, but there is not enough to fill out the ears. There will be plenty of feed. Stock is doing well despite the dry weather. Farmers are preparing the ground for wheat—some still are plowing. Hay is good. Much poultry is being marketed. Some old corn is going to market. Farm help is plentiful.—Ralph L. Macy.

Dickinson—Weather has been hot and dry the last week. Corn is drying up rapidly. Early corn that was well-cultivated will make a fair crop, but late and replanted corn will not make much more than good feed. Plowing is practically finished. Prairie hay is lighter than last year. Considerable harrowing has been done.—F. M. Lorton.

Edwards—We have had some nice rains which helped the corn crop greatly, but it has been pretty hot and we are in need of more showers. Some fields of corn are promising a fair crop, while others are badly damaged. Not much wheat going to market now. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 90c; barley, 50c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 22c; hens, 16 to 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Dry, warm weather has made its telling mark on corn and other row crops. No general rain has fallen for six weeks. No great amount of cattle are being shipped to market yet. About the usual acreage of wheat will be planted this fall.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We are having hot, dry weather. Last week the temperature ranged from 100 to 105 in the shade. Threshing is nearly completed and the yield is satisfactory. We have nearly all of our ground ready for the 1930 wheat crop. Corn will not amount to much because it has been badly hurt by the hot, dry weather. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 80c; barley, 45c; eggs, 23c.—C. F. Erbert.

Goove and Sheridan—We are having continued hot, dry and windy weather. Feed prospects still are bad. Threshing is about completed. Wheat ground is about ready for fall planting. A few public sales are being held. A little improving is being done. Not many land sales have been made. Pastures are short. Stock is fair. A great deal of grain is going to the market. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 80c; heavy chickens, 20c; light chickens, 15c.—John Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has been quite hot and dry for several days and a good rain is needed to help keep the corn in good condition until the ears mature. Plowing is getting pretty well along. Some sales are being held and livestock is bringing good prices. Wheat, \$1.11; butter, 45c; oats, 40c; corn, 90c; potatoes, 40c a peck; eggs, 26c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—There cannot be more than a 50 per cent corn crop, as early corn was badly damaged by the dry weather and late corn is not producing shoots. The third cutting of alfalfa is short. The ground is very dry and hard for plowing. Rain is badly needed.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—The drouth was broken last week by a good rain. Most of the hay is harvested. Farmers will be plowing now for wheat, altho some fields already are plowed. No doubt corn will be helped by late rains. As corn was planted between April 2 and June 1, much was fired on lower blades. Many sales are being held. Cattle, hogs and horses sell best. Corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.05.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—This county had heavy rains, which will make the crop change. There will be a fair corn crop. The early corn was damaged by the July dry, hot winds. Kafir and feterita are doing well. The third cuttings of alfalfa will be ready in a few days. Pastures are good and stock is in fair condition. Farmers are busy plowing.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We need rain badly. Hay is being put up. There will be a short crop on account of the drouth. There will not be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Corn, \$1.10; wheat, \$1; eggs, 27c; cream, 41c. All feeds are high.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—A good general rain is needed. Corn has been seriously injured by dry weather, but the feed is looking fair yet. A great deal of wheat ground is ready, but the ground is almost too dry to finish. Pastures are becoming dry. Livestock is doing fairly well.—Albert Robinson.

Pratt and Kiowa—We are in need of rain on corn and feed. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Some

(Continued on Page 23)

HOW MANY OF YOU FARMERS

have Fence Posts that are subject to rot or rust? Whether you have or not you needn't have.

NATIONAL LUMBER AND CREOSOTING CO. POSTS

Combine strength, long life, freedom from decay and freedom from insect attack, with economy.

"You can set them and forget them"

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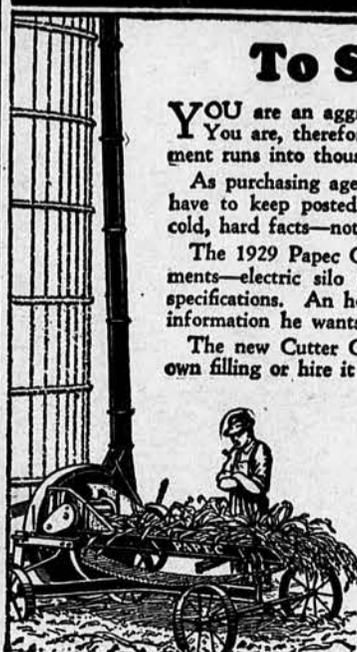
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Capper Club Leaders Are Making Good

More Than 100 Successful Local Meetings Have Been Held and Interest in Club Work Has Advanced Steadily Over Most of the State

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

IN CLUB work just as in any other movement of real value, there must be capable leadership. Some one must be responsible for local meetings. It is not enough to notify members of the time and place, but they must be made to realize that they are going to miss something worth-while if they don't attend.

In other words, club leaders must be good publicity agents in order to make the most of their local activities. There must be snap and pep in the program. No dragging—no waiting for folks to get ready to perform. Everything should be prepared in advance so there'll be something doing every minute.

The requirements mentioned above are typical of our present Capper Club leaders. There has been no shirking of responsibility in the club meetings we have attended over the state. Every leader has been master of the situation. They are quick-thinking, alert boys and girls who are able to conduct meetings in a way that makes their elders proud.

Some of them have had previous experience, but most of them are new in

was a scream, but he is no longer an amateur at the job. He has developed into a reliable and forceful club official. Lorene Nielson, leader of the other Marshall county team, the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club, is one of the new leaders—a new leader but not a new club member. In fact, she has been brought up in such close contact with club work that she took on the responsibility of leadership quite gracefully from the very beginning. She's making a go of it, too.

Wanda Reade, Allen county leader, is setting a true leader's example by co-operating in all phases of club work. News of interesting monthly meetings with a good attendance of the Allen Speeders comes to our office each month.

The Wichita Hoppers have a leader who is keeping up club interest in a fine way. Kenneth Gardner is forging right ahead with the co-operation of every member of his team.

Selena McMillen, the Washington Wide-Awake team leader, showed the true club spirit of leadership when she turned over to the team treasurer the money she received as winner of first prize in the pep contest. She is living up to her own definition of pep in "inspiring her teammates to do their best."

The Edwards County Capper Club members chose an appropriate name when they called themselves "The Busy Bees," judging from the reports received from their leader, John Ary. Altho he shares in the work on the farm, John finds time to notify every member of his team about meetings and to plan some worth-while times for all of them.

James Hesler, leader of the Rooks In-To-Win Capper Club, takes a personal interest in each member of his team, as shown by the fact that he recently graded all the bulletin reviews from his teammates before sending them to the club manager. He, personally, obtained 27 new members for his team this year.

The Butler county team leader, Virgil Stigers, believes in publicity. Not only does he have a newsy county club paper, "The Butler Booster Breezes," but he also is a faithful contributor of items to the Capper Club News.

Ralph D. Hilbish, leader of the Roaring Lyons, sends in a report each

month of a very interesting and worth-while club meeting. Altho the members live some distance apart, a good attendance is recorded at each team get-together.

Edna Dunn, Reno county leader, has the co-operation of every member on



The Gove County Sharks. Left to Right: Leora Bentley, Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Ada May Bentley and Reva Bentley, the Leader

her team. The Reno Cappers are not only working for the success of this year's membership, but each one is doing what he can to make the 1930 club a bigger and better one.

From the number of bulletin reviews and prompt reports received from the Norton Go-Getters, we know that Irene Page, their leader, is filling her place very efficiently.

All reports and letters from Ruth Zirkle, leader of the Finney Stickers, are enjoyed, for despite any troubles, or the handicap of having a badly scattered team, she always is optimistic and enthusiastic in her efforts to make her team a leader. When anything is to be done in club work, Ruth can be depended upon for her share, and more if necessary.

The leader of the Brown Creek Hustlers of Jewell county, Ruby Bowles, is proving to be a real leader. Not only is she caring for a hundred baby chicks in an efficient way, but reports show

that she also plans some worth-while things for her teammates.

Florence Mock, leader of that peppy group of Wabaunsee Bouncers, is putting some real effort into her club work which is showing excellent results.

A letter seldom is received from Lee Kaff, leader of the Osage Capper Club team, in which he does not inquire and tell of ways to enable his team to become a leader. Lee always is ready to put into effect any suggestions that will promote the interests of his team.

"Watch Us Scratch," the motto of the Lincoln County Cacklers, has proved effective with their leader, Ethel Mae Blazer. Under her supervision, the Cacklers are making the most of club work in all its various phases.

Reva Bentley, leader of the Gove Sharks, shows she has the true spirit of leadership when she writes, "I am talking and writing Capper Clubs all over Gove county." And Reva is working against the handicap of a scattered territory.

Mary McCoy and Leland F. Thompson, leaders of the two Jefferson



Anol W. Beahm, Rush County, and Some of His White Rock Chicks

county teams, send in regular reports showing very interesting club meetings each month. Careful planning is behind each one.

Monthly reports and news of interesting club meetings come regularly from both Coffey and Republic counties of which Leota Harrell and Loren Everett, respectively, are leaders, showing that active leadership is being carried on in an efficient manner.

"Where there's a will there's a way," believes Edgar Beahm, leader of the Rush county team. During harvest season when the members were busy, Edgar found time to plan and successfully hold an interesting meeting so that more points could be scored for the team.

And so we could tell the outstanding achievements of each team leader. The others are each doing their share in helping make the Capper Clubs grow. They are: Richard Bird, Comanche county; Gail Thompson, Cowley; Douglas E. Hull, Dickinson; Faye Boose, Douglas; George E. Turner, Elk; Merle Crispin, Jewell; Edna Norland, McPherson; Ernest Bennett, Miami; Willis Sears, Neosho; John Ross, Pottawatomie; Millard Kohler, Sherman; Frederick E. Wirth, Thomas; and Florence Kinsey, Wilson. To the team leaders is due largely the success of the Capper Clubs.

Expect Good Beet Yield

It is expected that this year's sugar beet crop will yield 7,633,000 tons from the 781,000 acres planted in sugar beets in the United States. Last year the yield was 7,101,000 tons, and the acreage was 700,000.

The five-year average is 7,370,000 tons. If average sugar extraction is obtained this year's crop will make 992,000 tons of sugar. The five-year production is 975,000 tons.



We Don't Have a 'Coon Department This Year, but if We Did Have Cylvis Hammett, Marshall County, Perhaps, Would Win First. He and Francis Have Four Pet Raccoons. The Fourth One Was Not Hungry Enough to Come Out for Feed

the business of leadership. Several, too, are finding that each success calls for more responsibility. Elva Ruppe, leader of the Trego Ramblers, has been so successful as a Capper Club leader in years past that she was chosen this year as president of the local 4-H Club, too. As the development of leaders has been one of the aims of the Capper Clubs from the first, we are glad to see our members becoming more and more important in their communities.

Roy Freer, leader of the Shawnee Barnyard Boosters, is another who became a 4-H Club president after being trained in Capper Club leadership. Roy is becoming quite an authority on hogs in his community and will be in charge of the hog department at the Silver Lake Fair this fall.

Brooks Vermillion, another Shawnee county boy, showed himself a leader of genuine merit when he sold the idea of the Capper Clubs to several Washburn high school boys who showed no interest at all at first. Personal affairs made it necessary in the early summer for Brooks to give up the leadership and the two Shawnee clubs merged.

Marshall county has two leaders that are running nip and tuck. When Howard Heglar became leader of the In-To-Win 4-H and Capper Club, he was pretty young for such a position, and it is said that the first meeting he conducted



This Picture of the Trego Ramblers Was Made at Their July Meeting Which Was Held at LaRue's Grove. Sitting, Left to Right: Melvin Wheeler, Orphus Ruppe, Arthur Ruppe. Standing, Left to Right: Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Horace Ruppe, Elva Ruppe, Leader; Lloyd Wheeler, Lela Neptune, Ivon Wheeler, Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, and Chelsea Ruppe

Corn Made Good Recovery

There is a Chance for 65 to 70 Per Cent of Normal Crop on Acreage as a Whole

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN has made a good recovery since the heavy rain of 10 days ago; that is, the corn that had any recovery in it. Corn that was put in late on ground that was worked too wet has little stalk growth and lacks color. Other late corn, just coming out in tassel, has a good color and a thrifty stalk and may make something, although very late corn seldom makes a good, solid ear. The earlier corn which had started an ear before the rains came is showing up well and should make a lot of corn. Taking the county as a whole, good and poor together, there is a show for 65 to 70 per cent of a normal crop on the acreage I have seen. Localities which had plenty of rain right along will help to bring up what otherwise would be a rather low average. Farmers are expecting \$1 corn locally before the coming winter is over.

which they thought was coming, will continue to wait. Local cattle buyers are paying around \$8 a hundred for cows and heifers in good killing condition, that price being paid at the pasture gates. Young heifers showing good condition in some instances run \$2 a hundred above this price. The market is not in a bad condition when dry cows of average quality bring from \$90 to \$100 each as they are doing today. Grass steers shipped by local cattlemen to Kansas City during the last week have been selling for \$12.50 to \$13.50 a hundred at the stockyards in that market. With feeders costing \$13 a hundred and corn likely to sell for close to \$1 a bushel we will not see much cheap beef during the next six months.

Are Using Some Lime

A number of fields in this locality have been put in condition for alfalfa sowing during the last week. The heavy rains allowed this, as prior to that time the plowing was quite chunky and cloddy. Many of those who intend to sow are liming their fields. Some have been using a rock crusher and making lime from their own limestone, while others have been shipping in the ground limestone. It costs \$1.50 a ton to lay down ground limestone at any shipping point in this county; this pays both for the lime and the freight. If the lime is to be unloaded along the right of way an extra charge of about \$7 a car is made by the railroad to cover the time the train has to stop for the unloading. This time usually runs from 30 to 40 minutes, depending on the number of shovellers and the type of car in which the limestone is shipped. We had intended to sow 16 acres to alfalfa on this farm this fall but the high price of the best seed has given us cold feet. We either will sow this field to alfalfa next spring or to Red clover, and in either instance will use lime. I saw a big field of Red clover in this county this week and the owner told me it was setting a fine seed crop. This will, without doubt, make a fine acre income for him.

Loader is Worth the Money

The last week has been the best possible for haying and in a trip over a large part of Coffey county I noted that perhaps 60 per cent of the blue-stem acreage was either in the bale or stack. Much is being baled, largely to go into store, although some is being sold. The price is around \$1 a ton higher than was quoted last week. I know of some that is being sold right at the baler for \$5.25 a ton. On this farm both barns are about as full as they will hold. This leaves us some 25 tons to put in the stack. We are greatly pleased with the new hay loader which is a combination of rake bars and cylinder. The cylinder takes the hay to the carrier and the rake bars take it to the load. It is, in my opinion, far ahead of the old slatted carrier type. With the new loader we can use racks with sides and the hind end is built up square. In this way we can easily get 20 per cent more hay on a load. This type of loader costs about \$15 more than the regular cylinder type, but I consider it is worth it and more, too.

Unloads in Three Pulls

Our old barn, built in 1903, has a hay space in the center 18 feet high from the ground to the square, 20 feet wide and 48 feet long. On each side are sheds, one for horses and the other for farm machinery. The hay door in the end of the barn is but 8 feet square; this is entirely too small and we have to use a grapple fork here which makes unloading twice as long a job as where slings and harpoon forks are used. The new barn has a hay door 10 feet square and up to the peak of the roof in addition, and it is none too large as some of the harpoon fork loads are just able to get in the door. We use two harpoon forks to take up all but the last load from the rack; on the bottom of each rack we have slings and use them with the harpoon forks by means of a combination pulley. To take off a load of 1½ tons requires two pulls with the harpoons and one with the slings. I would never again consider using a grapple fork as it takes at least a dozen pulls to take off a load, beside leaving a lot of scatterings around the rack. Our big hay door slides down under the roof of the barn on a track and the door is raised or lowered with one hand by means of weights which just balance the door. It works in about the same way as window weights and as easily.

Market in Good Condition

Although we are past the middle of August, as I write this, the country is as green as in June. Meadows and pastures show scarcely a turn from the green of early summer and the foliage of the trees is very heavy and green. For this condition we have to thank the good rains. These rains were heaviest right thru the center of the blue-stem pasture area of the state and assured both feed and water in plenty until the season is over. It effectually ended all chance for a dry weather cattle market, and those who were waiting for the big break in prices

Made \$1 a Minute

Altho this was rather a busy hay week on Jayhawker Farm, the writer played hookey two days, on one attending the Grange picnic at Burlington and on the other one of the "Ohio" days at Waverly. Altho both came at a very busy time the attendance was large, especially in the afternoons. The yearly Ohio days at Waverly started from a sort of reunion of former residents of that state, but it now has come to be a sort of county fair rather than a reunion or picnic. An airplane pilot did a great business the day I was at Waverly; he took up four passengers at a time; the cost, \$1.50 each and he was gone on the trip just 5 minutes. As soon as one lot unloaded another got on and as no time was lost it was figured by those in the crowd who kept tab on him that he was making \$1 a minute right along; no doubt those who rode with him also got the worth of their money. At the Grange picnic at Burlington all the food brought was put on long tables and the entire crowd was asked to "help themselves" which they promptly did. State Lecturer Ottaway made the main talk which was full of meat and when he had said his short say he promptly quit, an example for all future speakers.

A Kansas newspaper says if you put a pinch of pepper on strawberries it will keep you from having hives. And if you put two or three pinches of pepper on them it will keep you from having strawberries.

A Flint editor says that with 25 million automobiles in this country there's no chance for Bolshevism, which only goes to show that he's never heard the sentiment of the man driving the car at the tail end of the procession.

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costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest, milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful.

Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip

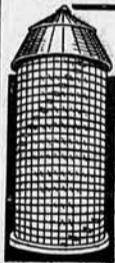
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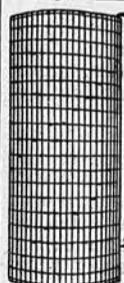
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Handle 900 to 1800 bushels of ear corn or grain per hour. Far cheaper than man-power. Made for engine, horse or electric power. Greater value and more trouble-proof service per dollar of cost.

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With such features as Hyatt Roller Bearings, etc., found only in Kewanee.

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Now made entirely of rust defying, galvanized copper steel—a real improvement.

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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
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13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
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1 1/4	12.25	10.50	3 1/2	31.85	27.30
1 1/2	14.70	12.60	3 3/4	34.30	29.40
1 3/4	17.15	14.70	3 3/8	36.75	31.50
2	19.60	16.80	4	39.20	33.60
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LEGHORNS, ANCONAS \$8 HUNDRED. Large breeds, \$9 and \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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BY W. H. BLACK

Weight for age is a factor of prime importance to producers of range cattle whether the feeders are sold by weight or by the head. While at the present time many feeders are sold by the head, the practice of selling by weight is gaining favor, and it is still more advantageous to the cattleman who has produced the maximum weight for a certain age. The man who has produced a growthy, thrifty, uniform drove of cattle which are carrying all the weight reasonably expected for their age is in a position to profit by

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ACCREDITED CHICKS 6 1/4 UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

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50 BUFF ORPINGTONS, also 50 White Wyandotte 14 week cockerels, \$1.00 each. Tobie Jenkins, Wallace, Kansas.

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

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Kansas Alfalfa Seed

Home grown non-irrigated \$18.00, \$16.50, \$15.00 and \$13.50. Utah irrigated, \$3.00 less. White Sweet clover \$3.00 to \$3.75. Scarified \$4.50. All per bushel. Samples on request. E. H. L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

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

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SILO FOR SALE CHEAP. A SLIGHTLY used silo 34x14 foot, in good condition. See O. C. Browning, Linwood, Kansas or write H. B. Browning, 1274 Western, Topeka, Kan.

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EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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PRICES SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED; chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 12, \$2; smoking, 10, \$1.50; pipe free; pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE, COWS, heifers, bulls. Leo Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan.

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

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CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS AND gilts. F. L. Hartman, Lawrence, Kan.

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BERKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, \$17.50. SOWS \$40. Guaranteed. Fred Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

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

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O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed 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.

selling by weight. If these cattle are to be shipped they offer an advantage over inferior or stunted cattle, since the net return a head is considerably larger.

Altho a Corn Belt farmer who is an experienced feeder has learned to reject "dogies," or feeders which are not up to standard in size and weight for their age, it is nevertheless a fact that a considerable number of feeder cattle are bought on the market every year by inexperienced feeders who are unable to recognize the stunted cattle. This is particularly true when they have been cut out of a number of loads of better stock and grouped together so as to be sold, very likely, by a

smooth-talking scalper. These farmers may be feeding cattle for the first time, and an unprofitable experience with cattle they do not know have been stunted will very likely discourage them so that they will discontinue the cattle-feeding business. It is true that any appreciable reduction in the number of men feeding cattle adversely affects the rangeman's market, for it lessens the competition between feeders and packer buyers. The sale of inferior animals brings a lower immediate return a head to the producer and eventually tends to reduce profits still more by bringing about a lessened demand for feeders.

It is likewise true that an improve-

ment in cattle-raising methods under which low-grade, stunted, or otherwise undesirable cattle are no longer raised, but only thrifty, uniform cattle of good quality are put on the market, is a substantial means of obtaining a larger return a head to the cattleman. Moreover, cattle feeders who are pleased at the progress their cattle make in the feedlot, and a consuming public which regularly obtains only good-quality beef, tend in the long run to keep the range cattleman's business on a profitable basis.

Greater weight for age, then, which will mean greater return to the producer may be accomplished by using better bulls, practicing more careful

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FOR SALE. Good alfalfa and pasture land by owner, Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.

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

EASTERN Kansas Farm Bargains. All sizes 20 acres up. Write us your wants. Buy land now. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

GREENEY COUNTY LANDS: Write us for our bargain land list of 75 quarter sections. G. N. Kyser & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

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.

CHOICE wheat and corn land for sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

80 ACRES, 1/2 mi. gravel road, 1 1/2 mi. town, 40 pasture; remainder farm land, 6 room house; good barn; fine water, \$50.00 per acre, \$800 cash. Balance 6%. Real bargain. Casida, Ottawa, Kansas.

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, 930 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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240 ACRES of Fine California Redwood timber, Mendocino County. Exchange clear for Kansas farm, T. A. Enloe, Realtor, Concord, California.

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

RENT OR PURCHASE IMPROVED FARM. Crop payments, low prices, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana offer good opportunities. Purchase like renting, one-fourth of crop to pay principal and interest. A good farmer can pay out in a few years with cattle, sheep and hogs. Clover, alfalfa grow luxuriantly. Feed crops very successful. Make a vacation trip and see the country. We can help you find a location. Write for free book, list and detailed information. Low excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 509, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Free Zone of Plenty book tells about Washington, Idaho, Oregon.

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GROCERY AND MEATS in Co. Seat—Gen. Mdse in new oil field. Both dandies. Want Western Kansas Land, 240 Washington County stock farm for rough improved blue stem pasture with some farm land. Send your propositions quick. Wranosky, Haddam, Kansas.

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WANTED—Owner's best price on farm for sale. C. E. Hitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

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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.

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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.

lactations, she has produced 4,292.1 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 5-365.8 pounds of 80 per cent butter, in 108,475.5 pounds—12,658 gallons—of milk. Her average for four lactations is 27,118.8 pounds of milk, containing 1,073 pounds fat or 1,341 pounds butter.

During the last lactation, Queen Bessie produced at the age of 7 years, 5 months, 7 days, a total of 28,122.7 pounds of milk containing 1,128.4 pounds of butterfat, altho her best record, completed during the preceding lactation, is 1,172.8 pounds of fat, placing her 10th on the 1,000-pound fat list. Her best 7-day record is 33.8 pounds of fat, made during her third lactation.

From the time that Queen Bessie began her first test at the age of 2 years, 7 months, 15 days, to the completion of her fourth lactation on August 4, she has averaged, including dry periods, more than 51 pounds milk daily and enough fat to net more than 2 1/2 pounds of butter daily. This would supply the average daily butter needs of 53 persons.

Queen Bessie weighs only 1,700 pounds, yet in her four lactations, she has produced enough butterfat to more than treble her weight in butter. She was bred by C. L. Spaulding of Warren, Minn., and now is owned by R. V. Rasmussen of Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

cattle are being sent to market at satisfactory prices. A few public sales are being held, and most everything is bringing its full value. Milk cows are in demand at good prices, hogs are scarce and light weights are selling above market prices. Practically all fall plowing and listing has been completed and many are cutting in ridges and disking. It is an ideal time to kill volunteer wheat and rye and there is an abundance of both this year.—Col. Art. McAnarney.

Republic—Drouth in this county has not been broken except by local showers. Upland corn is badly burned and fodder cutting will soon begin. Farmers are cutting prairie hay. The third crop of alfalfa is very light—many are not cutting at all. Rain still would benefit some of the corn and sorghum crops. Wheat, \$1.12; oats, 45c to 50c; corn, 88c to 92c; sweet cream, 50c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 21c to 20c; hens, 19c; springs, 18c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—The weather remains hot and dry. The ground is very hard. Corn is drying up rapidly now. The third crop of alfalfa is very light. Farmers are busy plowing and making prairie hay. Pastures are drying up. The farmers soon will have to feed their cattle. The fruit crop is not going to be as good as expected on account of the dry weather. Gardens and small vegetables are nearly all burned.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—It is almost too dry to plow. Corn and feed are drying up in some parts of the county, while in other parts it still looks good. Rainfall has been spotted. Threshing is almost completed. Eggs, 25c; cream, 41c; wheat, \$1.10.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Plowing for wheat is completed and farmers are occupying their time harrowing and otherwise working the ground to keep down the volunteer wheat. Spring crops are doing fair yet, but needing more moisture. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 41c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Stanton—They had rain all around us, but it still is dry in this part of the county. Row crops are very poor. Some wheat has been sown. Last year the early-sown wheat was much better than the wheat which was planted later. Eggs, 22c; cream, 42c; potatoes, \$3.75 a cwt.; wheat, \$1.10. There is a good demand for cattle, calves and pigs.—R. L. Creamer.

Washington—The hot, dry weather still continues. Pastures are drying up. Prairie hay is making around a ton to the acre. A great deal of plowing still must be done for wheat. Old corn is scarce and in good demand. Butterfat, 45c; eggs, 25c; hens, 20c; springs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.



W. C. Edwards, Jr., of Burdett, Kansas, writes me as follows: "We have an exceptional offering of 17 bulls and 23 females for our coming sale." Mr. Edwards will sell in Hutchinson, Sept. 19, during the state fair. The Edwards herd is one of the strong Shorthorn herds of Central Kansas.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



J. M. Wandler, Berryton, Kan., a few miles southeast of Topeka, will disperse his small herd of registered Holsteins at the farm there, Oct. 2, which is the day following the northeast Kansas association sale at the free fair grounds at Topeka. The offering is one of real merit and the cows in this sale are of a very useful kind and are sold for no fault, but because Mr. Wandler is quitting the business. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

The northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association, a very strong unit of the big Kansas association have been talking about their first annual association sale to be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, for the last six months at least and Robert Romig, president of the association was selected some time ago as sale manager and delegated with full authority as to selections for the sale. There are 16 members consigning and Mr. Romig has personally inspected every animal that will go in the

sale and it is indeed a high class offering of 40 cattle. The offering will consist of nice cows with lots of type and quality and excellent udders and some young heifers and 10 bulls that would be a credit to any sale ever held in the state. In fact the offering is that kind of cattle that breeders would rather keep or that could have been sold readily at private sale for good prices. So the buyer at this sale will have one of the highest class offerings to select from that have ever been offered in the state for that matter. The intention of the association was to hold these sales every year if the right kind of cattle can be procured from the members but if that cannot there will be no association sale until suitable cattle are available. The sale will be held in the judging pavilion at the fair grounds, Oct. 2, and will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdett, Kansas, sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.

Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.

Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., sale manager.

Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Ks.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Assn. Sale at Topeka, Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.

Oct. 2—J. M. Wandler, Berryton, Kan. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.

Oct. 19—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. E. Reinking, Tesco, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 22—M. H. McConnell, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 5—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Sept. 18—S. G. Monsees, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 30—L. A. Pos, Hunnewell, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 31—Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 11—Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 15—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.

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STALLIONS
Two beautiful large, black, high bred general purpose stallions. A cross between registered and standard bred trotters; Blackhawk Morgan, Hambletonian Kentucky thoroughbred; smooth mouth, but big money makers for ten years to come if handled right, \$1000.00 each net cash. H. G. Shore, owner, 926 Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan., or see me with the August Clothing Co., 622 Kansas Ave.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifers For Sale
I am offering second lot of 10 high grade heifers bred to freshen this fall. Good size well marked and bred to reg. bulls, 10 reg. heifers, 4 reg. bulls. Federal accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers
Several head for sale, also one yearling bull. Good interest breeding.
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For Sale—20 Head of Registered

Jersey Cows and Heifers
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RED POLLED FEMALES
Sired by bull tracing 21 times to A. R. ancestors. Some out of A. R. dams. Splendid specimens with which to found herd. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

DANDY SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
of service age at \$50 and up. Also spring boars and bred gilts. Located in Crawford Co. Drive over or write
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

selection of female stock for replacement of cows in the breeding herd, more careful management of the range to insure adequate grazing, and providing adequate water so that stock will not be forced to travel long distances to drink or be compelled to get along with less than is needed for most favorable growth. Seasonal dipping controls parasites which keep cattle from making normal gains.

A point seldom carefully considered by the rangeman is his operating cost in terms of pounds of beef produced. It may appear to be the easiest way out at times to let the breeding herd and even the young cattle get along on the range the best way they can—to compel them to rustle for their feed and water—but a smaller animal with less weight than normal results from such a practice. This means fewer pounds of beef turned off at the end of the year and greater operating cost a pound, since the expense of branding, herding, gathering, salting, vaccinating, dehorning, grazing and shipping has not been reduced. Moreover, these stunted cattle bring less a pound and may even cause a reduction in price a pound of the better cattle with which they are sold. Hence the producer has reduced his chance for profit in two directions.

This factor of maximum weight for age can result only from breeding the right type of cattle and from proper feeding. Early maturity is essential, but this factor is not necessarily associated with a compact, small-type individual.

In the range country it is essential to have a certain amount of ruggedness and ranginess in the cattle for them to utilize the range to best advantage. The breeders who are supplying the

top-feeder cattle today have developed breeding herds with these characters combined with early maturity.

Feeding is as important as breeding. The beef calves cannot be developed properly unless they possess beefy characteristics resulting from the breeding of real, beef-type ancestry they must be given the feed sufficient to meet their needs.

In the range country it is not always practical to do much feeding except during the months when the herd is in winter quarters. A few breeders, however, who depend on year-round range, make a practice of feeding their herd bulls out on the range. This may not appear to be practical, yet if the ranch is well organized it can be done without much difficulty. The benefits of such a practice are easily observed in the offspring. On ranches, where some fattening is done and the herd is easily accessible, it is often desirable to give the calves a little feed while they are running with their dams. A creep is useful in this connection. A mixture of grain and cake can be placed in troughs within the creep, so as to be accessible to the calves at almost any time. It will be necessary, perhaps, to spend a little time in getting the calves used to entering the creep, but they soon become accustomed to it, and little difficulty should be expected.

A Real Butter Champion

By producing enough milk and butterfat to make 5,366 pounds of butter, Queen Bessie Pietertje Ormsby, a mature Holstein-Friesian cow, becomes the national butterfat champion for four lactations, and for the third time produced more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year. In the last four



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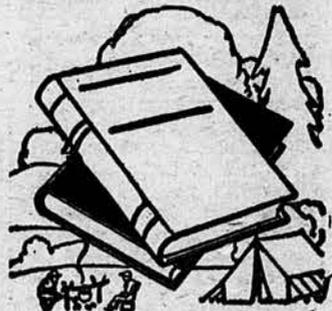
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