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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

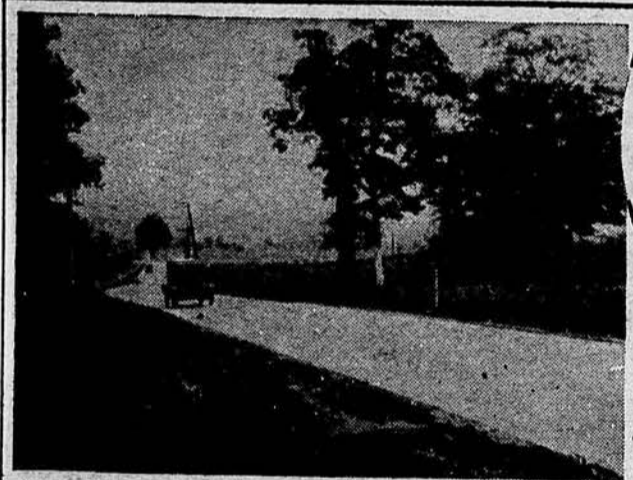
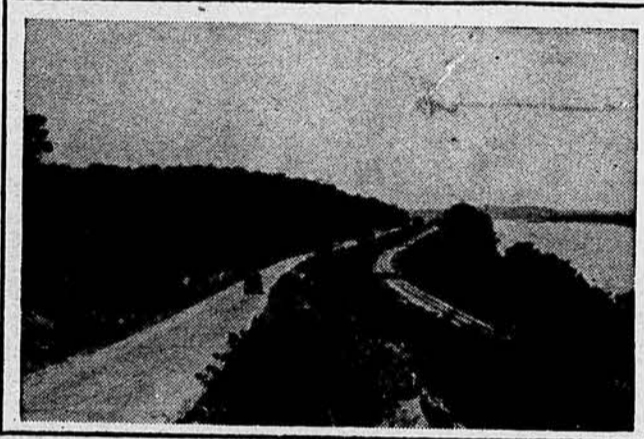
Volume 67

September 21, 1929

Number 38

Goodbye Muddy Roads!

Visible Proof the
Kansas Highway Department
is Busy



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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GOOD FENCING MAKES GOOD EARNING FARMS



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A Period of Cool Weather!

Will We Have a Fine Crop of Soft Corn This Year in Kansas?

BY HARLEY HATCH

ONE week ago we had a good rain, rather more than 1 inch falling. Since that time it has been cool, cloudy and dark, and this morning it is just the same, only cooler. The rain was fine for the late corn and feed crops, but since then it has been very poor weather to ripen crops. Unless faster progress is made there is likely to be quite an acreage of both corn and kafir hit by frost. The earliest date on which I recall a killing frost falling here was September 26, 1901, a very dry year, by the way. On the other hand, I have seen election day arrive here with vegetation still unkilld. There is a very large acreage of corn in Coffey and Lyon counties which is yet as green as in an ordinary June; this green corn seems to be cared fairly well, but it needs at least another month of average weather to ripen. Within the last few days I have had three visitors from Nebraska, two from south of the Platte River and one from the north side. They all were very favorably impressed with this part of Kansas; the green meadows and pastures and the green corn especially appealed to them, for in their localities everything was dried up. That heavy middle of August rain was a great boon to us.

Crop Is Very Late

Corn cutting has begun on some farms, and a few silos are being filled, but most of the corn in Coffey county is yet too green to be put in shock or silo. The rain of the last week was a wonderful help to the late corn; it is seldom that this date finds so much corn here that is needing another 30 days in which to mature. It is not probable that this late corn will make solid ears. Late corn seldom makes such quality corn as does the early planted, but in this year of \$1 corn everything helps. On this farm out of 115 acres of corn, all but about 20 acres now is virtually matured; the 20 acres were planted late on alfalfa and Sweet clover sod, and it made a great growth of stalk, which is yet very green, but the ears are maturing. This is the way I like to see corn mature, having the ear get ripe while the stalk is yet full of sap. I think a large acreage of the corn in this county will be cut and put in the shock, for the market for stock cattle tends to holding instead of selling, which means that much feed must be provided. Most cattlemen guess that 1930 will be a pretty good year in which to own good cattle.

More Scrubs Than Usual

The official pasture season closes in the bluestem territory on October 1, and most of the cattle owned by outside men are moved out on or near that date. Cattle owned by men who own the pastures usually are moved out by November 1, altho some are kept in the pastures all winter, especially where there is good natural shelter. These cattle eat the old grass, and in addition have a good feed every day of cotton cake; some of the most successful cattlemen in the state follow this plan. Cattle would starve to death on the old grass alone, but add the cotton cake and they go thru the winter in good condition. On the first week in September I was told that at least 50 per cent of outside owned cattle had been moved out of what is called the Flint Hills district. Folks who have driven thru those pastures tell me that they have never seen so large a percentage of low grade cattle as were running on the grass there on the first days of September. These cattle are the sweepings of South Texas, old Mexico and some of our Southern states; last year this kind of cattle made money for all who handled them; this year their owners will feel themselves highly fortunate if they come out even financially; of course, they will be richer in experience.

\$1 Corn and \$10 Hogs

The hog market is down where it is a question of swapping dollars feeding \$1 corn to \$10 hogs. And there

is the further threat of the usual packer cut in prices at the opening of the "packing season." This yearly price cut used to come around November 1, and hog growers tried to get around this by putting their spring pigs on the market earlier. Sows were allowed to farrow earlier, and the pigs were pushed right along, with the result that by October 1 they would weigh around 200 pounds. Just as they got this system well started the packers met it by making the annual price cut in October instead of one month later. If they make the usual cut in price this fall there is going to be a period when hogs will be fed at an actual loss. This period will come right at the time when hog growers are selecting their sows for next spring's farrowing, and that will incline many to keep fewer breeding sows than usual. It is a good time for the packers to cut down prospective hog numbers for 1930; just fix it so hog growers are feeding at a loss in November and the thing will be done. Farmers are going to think too much of what corn they have this year to feed it at a loss.

Now the Paint Season

The usual seasonal paint inquiries are beginning to come in. I have before me a letter from a friend at Lyons who desires to paint his house and he wishes to use white lead and oil, as his experience with other paints has not been satisfactory. There are good ready mixed paints on the market which will give entire satisfaction, but the usual retail price is around \$4 a gallon, and that is too much when one can mix the best paint in the world with pure white lead and linseed oil. Linseed oil is cheap today as compared with other commodities; pure oil can be had of most dealers at around \$1 a gallon. White lead sells at from \$14 to \$15 a hundred pounds. It is best not to try to save by buying lower priced lead; the best is by far the cheapest; any of the regular advertised brands are good. By taking 1 gallon of oil and 15 pounds of white lead and a little Japan dryer you have considerably more than a gallon of the best paint in the world at a cost of not more than \$3.25. If you are buying ready mixed paints don't let a cheap price attract you; get the regular advertised brands even at a much higher price; they will be cheapest in the end.

Long Life for Buildings

In mixing white lead and oil the amount of lead to be used is governed by the use to be made of it. If, for the first or for a priming coat, 10 to 12 pounds to the gallon of oil is about right. Mix up, say, 10 pounds of lead to the gallon of oil; have a smooth board at hand on which you can try the mixture; if not enough body to suit, add more until it does suit, but don't make the first coat carry too much lead. For the second coat take more lead to the gallon; start out with about 15 pounds and try it out until it suits. White lead and oil paint will never crack or peel; if it is to be applied over old paint that has checked or peeled, take off all the old paint you can, using a steel brush made for the purpose. There is not much use in a handy farmer paying a town painter \$1 an hour for applying paint, when with a little practice you can do just as good a job. Use some Japan dryer in the lead and oil so that it will dry hard and not sticky, as it sometimes does when no dryer is used. If you mix your own paint and apply it yourself, painting is not a costly operation, and it adds years to the life of your buildings and 100 per cent to their appearance.

Warm Company

Young lady, demon, reducing machine. Call 10 to 12.—Ad in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mrs. Joyce W. came down from Devils Lake, N. Dak., Wednesday afternoon to visit with fiends in the city. —Local in a Barnesville (Minn.) paper.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

September 21, 1929

Number 38

The Regeneration of Farm Incomes

A Six-Day Stand of the "Free Fair Review" in Which Actual Farm Men and Women, Boys and Girls Participate

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ONCE upon a time the profits from crops and livestock on the average Kansas farm were not adequate to meet the needs of the farmer and his family. Ceaseless, back-breaking toil was rewarded year after year with more discouraging yields from hungrier and hungrier soil. Beef herds of uncertain ancestry made uneconomical gains on whatever they had to eat. The average dairy herd produced about as much as one good cow does today, and time meant nothing in connection with a hog. Then:

Things began to happen. The undercurrent of discontent among farmers finally surged to the surface and wouldn't be stilled until better things were available. Farmers started talking among themselves and experimenting. Scientists, specialists, chemists, boards of agriculture, farm organizations, better machinery and equipment, agricultural colleges, county agents—they all came at the farmer's demand. And so progress began and continues today. But:

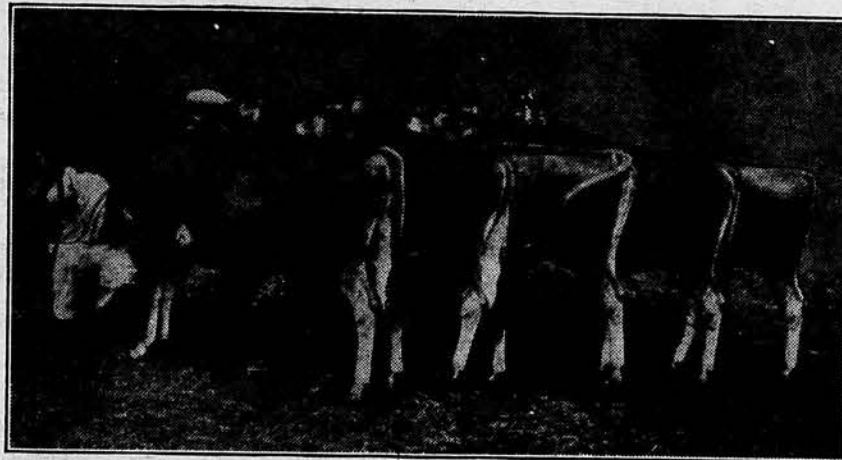
If you visited the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka last week you saw a concentration of all of the advancement that has been made. If you couldn't make it this year perhaps this will picture for you, while it reviews for those who did attend, scenes from a land of plenty wherein real farm men and women, boys and girls, work for substantial net profits, and find time for all the pleasures and self-improvement a world has to offer; wherein once depleted soils have all but forgotten their complication of ills, ponderous beef animals of known blood lines reproduce their exact type and market bountiful crops in balanced quantities, dairy animals push their butterfat production up near the 1,000-pound mark within the year, porkers lead much cleaner, shorter and more valuable lives, and wherein one man, with the aid of modern machinery, does the work of a dozen men and many teams, in fewer hours.

Dan Harvested 40 Bushels

It wasn't thru any wand-waving magician that such scenes were conjured at the Free Fair for you; they were real, pulsating with the beat of human hearts, growing thru careful, studied efforts.

Let's start this annual Free Fair "Review" with the display put on by the Kansas State Agricultural College. The Aggie folks outdid their efforts of other years, and folks who know say it was the best exhibit ever arranged by any similar college in the country. They invited folks in thru the "open door" to a complete knowledge of the better things of agriculture. And they were responsible for calling attention to the great difference between agriculture, the big industry of today, and farming, the drudgery of yesterday. For it was this college display that opened the book of the past with "Once upon a time the profits from crops and livestock on the average Kansas farm were not adequate to meet the needs of the farmer and his family," and then led on thru the new volume of "Improved Farm and Home Practices." Its contents told that:

Dan Casement, Riley county, harvested 40-bushel wheat from fields planted with certified seed. O. J. Olson, Brown county, produces 100 bushels of corn to the acre from selected seed of an adapted variety on land that has enjoyed the benefits of a legume rotation. A. A. Stallbaumer, Nemaha county, increased his wheat yield from 6 to 28 bushels, and corn from 15 to 65 bushels with Sweet clover. F. J. Vyzou-



The Grand Champion Group of 4-H Calves Shown by Allen County Club Members, Had Enough Type and Quality to Make Dairy-Minded Folks Ask a Lot of Questions. Roy E. Gwin, Allen County Agent, and the 4-H Members Who Fitted These Calves Deserve a Great Deal of Credit

rec, Rawlins county, says, "My 13 years of summer fallowing have convinced me that the only real profit I make on wheat is from fallow land." Sanitation and real management made Roy Reitzel's pigs, grown in Washington county, gain 100 pounds for each 5½ bushels of corn, plus 23 pounds of tankage. Henry Lumb, Clay county, fed 11 bushels of grain and produced 110 pounds of extra beef to the calf by creep feeding; the calves sold \$1 a hundred higher than non-creep-fed animals, and net returns at weaning time were \$9.88 greater than for calves that didn't have the creep.

Keeping farm accounts made C. H. Jones, Washington county, sell his boarder cows and buy some real producers, thus increasing his returns from \$34.99 a cow to \$122.13. Tom Weirman, Ness county, raised 93 per cent of his chicks because he followed the clean chick, clean house, clean ground, clean feed program. Roland Christie, Cloud county, gathers eggs twice a day, markets twice a week and sells on the

three-way grade for a profit of 3 to 10 cents a dozen. On and on the college book of knowledge continued, sketching briefly the important points of things agricultural, sufficient for half a day's reading and years of pondering.

And don't think the favored few who happened to be mentioned were alone in their enjoyment of present agricultural progress. One had only to step over to Agricultural Hall to view results that can be obtained on the average Kansas farm. Some 200 entries of corn testified to the ability of our Kansas farms and farmers to grow this valuable crop. Maybe this year's yield will be short, but big crops have been harvested and many, many others are ahead. L. E. Willoughby, superintendent of the corn show, wasn't at all disappointed in the quality either.

O. J. Olson, of Brown county, made the grade this year as grand champion grower in the 10-ear class, after an absence of one year in this placing. This makes about six times he has won the big prize. Grand champion in the sin-

gle ear class went to Henry Madorin, Valley Falls, who is a comparatively new comer. Fred Laptad, Lawrence; Harry Madorin, Valley Falls; J. F. Stadt, Ottawa; Henry Bunc, Everest; Sullivan Tracey, White Cloud, and Harold Stadt, Ottawa, were the other outstanding winners in the corn show.

Small grain, hay, legume, vegetable and fruit sections seemed as brim-full as ever and of unquestionable quality. Displays from other states could boast nothing better. It was final evidence that Kansas-grown products are unsurpassed. Legume entries came mostly from eastern counties. Red clover from the northeastern section, alfalfa and Sweet clover from Central Kansas, soybeans from the territory south of the Kansas river and east of the Blue Stem Grazing Area where soys and dairying are mentioned in the same breath. E. B. Wells, superintendent of the legume show, said that the Kansas Crop Improvement Association has inspected nearly 2,000 acres of alfalfa for certified seed, that ranges from 2 to 10 bushels of seed to the acre, and that this seed is worth \$18 a bushel or more than twice the value to the acre of the land on which it is grown. Pawnee, Meade and Rawlins are the leading counties in such acreages inspected. The association can help every Kansas farmer purchase the best type of seed.

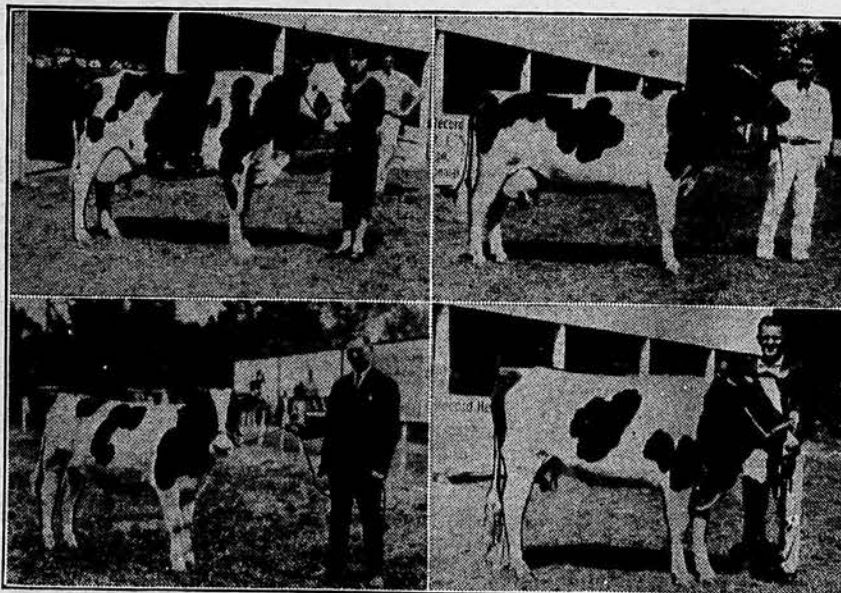
Available Weekly Pay Checks

Fred Laptad, Lawrence, had the best hard winter wheat and R. M. Woodruff, Pratt, led in soft wheat honors. Emma Curtis, Larned, took first for barley; Henry Bunc, Everest, first on Kanota and Red Texas oats; Vernon Shideler, Silver Lake, first on Irish cobbler; S. Q. Page, Nortonville, first on Early Ohio; John Reamer, jr., Topeka, first on Little Stem Jersey sweet potatoes and the same on big stems, while Charles Speaker, Kansas City, won ahead of all others on Nancy Hall sweet potatoes. Fred Oberle, Carbondale, took all first honors with alfalfa hay; C. R. Milliken, Tecumseh, had the best timothy, and W. A. Herschel, Tecumseh, had the best single bale and three-bale exhibits of prairie hay. So better crops rightfully belonged in this great drama of things that can be developed on the present average Kansas farm.

Three different sets of booths added their convincing evidence that quality and variety both are available in any county and even on any single farm. These exhibits were made up by individuals, by counties and by county agricultural agents. Six farms were represented in the individual class, and each one must be a near relative to the "horn of plenty." It made one calculate that many weekly pay checks are available on these farms represented, and that similar programs can be worked out on 165,000 Kansas farms.

T. C. Dodd, Washington county, was the individual winner, scoring 88 points out of a possible 100. And the displays were judged according to utility value of product, variety, freshness, freedom from disease and arrangement of exhibit. By actual count Mr. Dodd had 200 individual specimens—if we counted all of them—everything from honey to hedgeballs. What's that? Hedgeballs? No good. That's right. But one never can tell what science will do to things. And we must remember that Sweet clover, "once upon a time," was considered a weed pest and anyone who grew it a fit subject for solitary confinement in an institution for those having mental weaknesses.

(Continued on Page 22)



Three of These Animals Were in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association Demonstration at the Free Fair. Left at Top, Mrs. Leslie Roenigk, Clay County, is Holding "Canary," a Purebred Holstein That Produced 584 Pounds of Butterfat; Right, Mr. Roenigk is Holding "Maid," Another Purebred with a 544-Pound Record. Lower Left, Right, Clifford Harding, Clay-Geary County Cow Tester, is Telling Folks That "Diana" Has a Beautiful Name But is Dumb in Production. Lower Right, H. A. Dressler, Lebo, with an Outstanding Bull He Showed. This Youngster's Dam Will Likely Produce 1,000 Pounds of Butterfat in the Year

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 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE last legislature enacted a law creating a tax code commission, for the purpose of clarifying, revising and codifying the taxation laws of Kansas. The commission is composed of five members, one of whom is a member of the state senate and two of whom are members of the house of representatives. All five are selected by the governor. The law enacted by the legislature makes it the duty of this commission to make a study of the laws and constitutional provisions of Kansas and of other states and present a report to the governor containing recommendations as to constitutional amendments and changes in the statutes of the state which will provide a more nearly uniform system of taxation therein, together with forms of indirect taxation, or other means of producing revenue which will tend to relieve the present burden of taxation from real estate and personal property. Such a report shall contain in full such constitutional amendments and statutory changes as in the opinion of such commission will produce such results.

When the constitution of the state was adopted there was comparatively speaking, very little taxable property in the state. Such property as there was at that time was made up mostly of real estate and visible personal property. Systems of indirect taxation and taxation of intangibles as differing from direct taxation were hardly considered. The first section in the article on taxation provided that the legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, but that all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family shall be exempted from taxation.

Possibly at first reading of this original provision it might seem that the duty of the legislature was plain, but the truth is that the supreme court of the state has been called on nearly 100 times to declare how it shall be construed, and the matter is not entirely clear even yet. Perhaps a second or third reading of that constitutional provision will make it clear why it has caused so much controversy and litigation. The words "literary, educational and charitable" cover a wide range, and as the natural desire of most individuals and organizations seems to be to avoid taxation whenever possible, it is not remarkable that there were frequent efforts to get by tax free under one or the other of these alleged purposes.

Then the question of what constituted a uniform and equal rate of taxation was not so easily answered as might be supposed; so individuals, institutions and corporations filled the courts with litigation to test these questions.

The second thing which seemed to be of importance to these constitution makers in the matter of taxation was to make the banks pay their proper share. Section 2 of the article on finance and taxation provided that "the legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys lent, and other property, effects, or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals."

This provision of the constitution also has resulted in considerable litigation and a vast amount of oratory; those not interested in banks, except perhaps as borrowers, insisting that the banks do not bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals, and the bankers contending that they pay too much.

The constitution originally provided in Section 3 of Article II that the legislature shall provide each year for raising revenue sufficient to defray the current expenses of the state. At first the legislature met annually. Afterward the biennial plan was adopted, which necessitated an amendment to the constitution providing that the legislature shall provide at each regular session for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the state for two years.

Section 4 of Article II of the constitution provides that no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which object only such tax shall be applied.

Section 5 and 6 of Article II provided that the state could not contract debts aggregating more

than 1 million dollars unless the law creating such debt shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the electors of the state at some general election and ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such election. A proposition to issue bonds to the extent of 25 million dollars to pay a bonus to soldiers of the World War was ratified by a vote of the people at the general election in 1924.

In 1926 the electors of the state voted to amend Section 1 of Article II of the constitution to read as follows: "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidence of debts may be classified and taxed uniformly as a class as the legislature shall provide." This amendment permitted the passage of the intangible tax law.

At the general election of 1928 the electors adopted two amendments to the constitution, one giving the legislature authority to create a state highway system and the other giving the right to levy a special tax on motor vehicles and motor fuel for road building purposes and forbidding the state to issue bonds for such purpose.

Built upon these constitutional provisions has grown up a somewhat cumbersome system of taxation which places an unfair burden on real estate and such personal property as cannot be concealed. As an illustration of this injustice, a landowner

reasonable person expects to see, at least for some time to come, a perfect system of taxation.

The inequalities and injustices of our taxation system are incident to the tremendous changes and development of a great state. They are, so to speak, the growing pains of a young and vigorous commonwealth. When the state was founded and the constitution adopted there was, comparatively speaking, very little property to tax. The people were generally poor, but hopeful and ambitious. In 1862, almost two years after the admission of Kansas to the Union, the total valuation of all the property in the state, as determined by the state board of equalization, was only \$19,285,740, of which total the single county of Leavenworth furnished very nearly one-sixth. From this insignificant total the taxable wealth of the state has grown to the tremendous figure of more than 3,700 million dollars. In other words, within a period of 67 years it has been multiplied nearly 200 times. At that early period the expenses of both state and local governments were small; the governor, the highest paid officer in the state, received a salary of \$2,000 a year; the chief justice of the supreme court was paid \$1,800 and the associate justices \$1,500, while the attorney general received the magnificent salary of \$1,000. The total expense of running the state government and such institutions as they had at that time was less than \$100,000 a year, and the total expenses of the local governments hardly reached \$125,000. Less than \$20,000 per annum were spent on the public schools, and the state officials, except the governor, deemed themselves fortunate to draw salaries of \$100 a month for their services. I suppose that if anyone had at that time made the prediction that within the lifetime of thousands of the people then living in the new state the assessed wealth of the state would be nearly 200 times what it was then and that the taxes collected every year for state and local government expenses and support of schools would be almost five times as much as the entire assessed wealth of the state at that time, he would have been considered a fit subject for the lunatic asylum; the name had not been softened into hospitals for the insane.

Of the total taxes collected, only a little more than 10 per cent goes to the state for the support of the state government and the various institutions, educational, charitable and penal, maintained by the state. A little more than 80 per cent of the nearly 90 million dollars of taxes collected goes to support the high and grade schools, and many county, city and township expenses. A chart prepared by the budget director for 1927 shows that out of each dollar of tax collected in the state, 40 cents goes to the support of local schools, 19 1/4 cents to the counties, 14 1/4 cents to the cities, 7 1/4 cents to the townships and 7 1/4 cents to pay for special levies made by the local governments.

In the same year, of each dollar collected by the state to pay state expenses, 32 cents came from a direct tax, and the other 68 cents was made up of motor vehicle licenses and gasoline taxes and fees collected by various boards and institutions, corporation taxes, taxes paid by insurance companies and inheritance taxes. Of these sources of revenue, aside from the direct tax, the gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax supplied more than half. This year this source of revenue will be largely increased.

The state has now adopted the policy of building and maintaining the highways, almost entirely from the motor vehicle license fees and gasoline tax. Presumably this will be continued, and the work of the commission will be confined to other taxes, and the best method of collection and distribution.

I am personally of the opinion that a well-considered income tax is one of the fairest ways of raising revenue, and also that all other taxes necessary to support the state government and the state institutions should if possible be raised from indirect taxes. The state already secures more than two-thirds of its revenues including taxes for road building, this way, and should raise the remainder without levying a tax on personal property or real estate. I know that the commission is giving the matter of taxes on luxuries and other forms of indirect taxation the most earnest consideration.

As state governments generally go, I think our own probably is as economically and honestly ad-



may have a mortgage on his land for half of its value, but instead of being taxed on his equity, which is all the property right he has in the land, he is taxed on the entire value of the real estate. There also is a great disparity in the assessment of real estate, some of it being assessed at much less than its actual value, some at its full value and some at more than its full value. There is no unified or scientific system of determining the value of real estate in Kansas.

The heaviest tax in Kansas is the school tax of various kinds. Our school system seems to be in an almost hopeless tangle, resulting often in double taxation and also failing to fulfill the primary purpose of a public school system, which is to give every child in the state equal opportunity to obtain at least a primary education. Some districts, fortunately situated, have so much property that it is only necessary to levy a very small tax in order to have abundant funds to maintain a first class school during the entire school year, while other districts have such a small amount of taxable property that it is necessary to levy the limit of taxation in order to maintain a school at all.

This brief review of the constitutional provisions in regard to taxation and the laws that have been enacted since Kansas became a state will give an idea of the problem that confronts the tax code commission. First to rectify, if possible, the manifest inequalities and injustices of our present system, second to suggest more businesslike and economical methods of administering our governments, state and local, and third to devise new methods or sources of taxation which will tend to shift the necessary burdens of taxation so that they will cause the minimum of hardship. This is a difficult, tho I think not impossible task. No

ministered as any of them, but I also am of the opinion that our whole system, state and local, might be simplified and made more economical and effective.

If we had one legislative body of not more than 30 members it could effect changes that would result in decided economies.

We have decided that it is fair to make those who use the roads pay for them and the cost of maintaining them. If that is just why is it not also just to operate our higher educational institutions on the same plan? At present we are appropriating something over 3½ million dollars per annum in maintaining these higher educational institutions to accommodate an aggregate of some 10,000 students. In other words, it is costing the people of the state about \$350 per annum to educate these 10,000 young men and women, most of them to become members of professions. While theoretically these institutions are open to every boy and girl in Kansas, practically a good many are barred by reason of the expense. In my opinion it would be wise for the state to establish a revolving loan fund, from which any ambitious and worthwhile boy or girl might borrow enough to pay the necessary tuition and enable them also to pay their other necessary expenses during the college course. Those eligible to receive this loan would not have to furnish any security except their own personal notes, but they would have to show a high school record for industry, integrity and scholarship. No boozers or idlers would be permitted to make loans or even permitted to enter the higher institutions. The loans would be amortized for a long enough time to enable the borrowers to pay them in easy annual payments. The cost of maintaining the higher educational institutions would be paid by those who use them, and at the same time would be open to every boy and girl of industry, ability and high character no matter how poor. That would reduce the cost of state government by 40 per cent.

Our whole common and high school system should be overhauled and simplified at a very material saving, and at the same time give the children of the state better school facilities. Our system of government, state and local, is too cumbersome, and therefore less effective than it ought to be. There is too much opportunity to pass the buck; too much useless machinery.

Dairy Co-operation Is Growing

IN ENCOURAGING co-operative marketing, the Federal Farm Board has found the dairy interest further along than other branches of the farm industry, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa leading in the control over their marketing.

This is not surprising, since co-operative creameries are a natural development. But creameries, whether co-operative or not, also co-operate among themselves. The butter industry is well organized outside of co-operatives, but dairy farmers sell less cream to industrial creamery organizations than to their co-operatives. Last January there were 2,470 dairy associations with a membership of 600,000.

In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa 60 per cent of creamery butter is manufactured co-operatively, and these states are said to produce 41 per cent of both cream and butter manufactured in the United States.

Since 1916 the aggregate business of dairy associations has increased five-fold, and in 1928 came to 640 million dollars. They handle approximately one-third of the creamery butter and cheese of the country and two fifths of the fluid milk purchased by urban consumers.

In the three states named there are now some 1,200 co-operative creameries, but a recent venture of these associations is federated selling of butter. It has been found that a group of creameries by co-operative marketing get better results than if each creamery concern operates independently. Some of the benefits of co-operative marketing by creamery associations are the employment of chemists and bacteriologists for the whole group, reduced selling costs in large eastern and foreign markets, advertising of the trade name of the product when pooled, graded and packed according to the standards and grades of a central organization.

This practice of independent co-operatives combining for marketing purposes began as recently as in 1920, when 300 creameries combined in an



association in the Northwest known as the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc. Its primary purpose was improvement of the quality of butter manufactured by local units and assembling of the product for carlot shipments. The area served was 6,000 square miles, divided into 15 districts, with a field man in every district, seeking market outlets. The association advised on trade conditions and obtained carlot shipping rates.

A further development occurred in 1924 when the central organization assumed full charge of marketing for the member creameries, which by then numbered 465, all co-operatives. Since that time it has marketed butter in all parts of the United States, and in London, Glasgow, Shanghai and elsewhere, and has sales offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Land o' Lakes Creameries with its 465 creamery members averaging 200 dairymen each, a total of 92,000 individual members, shipped last year over 86 million pounds of

butter, 566 cars of sweet cream shipped to Eastern markets, over 5 million pounds of milk powder, 2 million pounds of cheese, 38 million eggs and 2 million pounds of poultry.

Next to the Land o' Lakes Creameries in importance is the Challenge Cream & Butter Association in Los Angeles, whose aggregate business, however, is less than a third as large.

What Does the Lease Say?

1—Does the royalty right still exist after 20 years are past giving the company a mineral title to your land? The oil men say it lasts only 20 years. 2—If one sold half of his royalty rights could he give a clear title to a buyer if he wished to sell that land during the 20 years?
H. L. S.

1—Royalty rights are, of course, incident to the lease, and the length of time for which they are in operation depends on the terms of the lease itself. As the lease is a term contract, it does not carry with it any unlimited rights.

2—If one should sell a half interest in his royalty and should afterward sell the title to the land, the deed should make an exception concerning the royalty. Otherwise if it was a warrantee deed the maker of the deed would be obligated to make good to the purchaser the royalty rights that he would have had if there were no contract to dispose of a part of such royalties.

Can Sell the Land

A and B were husband and wife. They had several children. A died, leaving an estate of several acres of land, all in Kansas, also a few hundred dollars. B has sued the children for her part of the estate. Do those children who are in favor of the division of the estate have to help pay the attorney fees and other expenses of the one who wishes to fight the division? Will the money on hand at A's death belong to B, or will it be in the division? Will the land have to be sold, or can it be divided among B and the children?
H.

In this case no mention is made of any property left by the deceased except this land and a few hundred dollars. And as no mention is made of a will, I take it that no will was made. If such was the case, the estate, of course, would be divided under the Kansas law. If this estate was a homestead and there were minor children, the widow and the minor children would be permitted to occupy the homestead until all of these children became of age. Or if there were no minor children, then the estate would be divided, one-half of all the property going to the widow and the other half to the children. She would also be allowed to occupy the homestead. In addition to her half, the widow is allowed under our statute, where there is none of the usual exempt personal property, such as farm implements, household furniture, two cows, 10 hogs, and 20 sheep, \$250 in cash. So that out of this cash that A had at his death, the widow, if there were no minor children, would be entitled to her half, after deducting for her own personal use the \$250 allowed by statute.

I cannot understand why she should have to bring an action against the children to obtain the property which belongs to her by statutory right. But if this property is held wrongfully by one of the heirs, who refuses to permit his mother, or stepmother, as the case may be, from enjoying her statutory right to one-half of the property in addition to her \$250, and the other children are entirely willing that she should have her statutory rights, the cost of such proceeding would fall upon the party sued, provided that judgment was obtained against him.

If the land can be divided without injury to the interests of the heirs, it should be divided. If not, if there is an administrator the administrator may be directed by the probate court to sell the land.

The Tariff Revolt Grows

THE wrath of the Agricultural West and of the Agricultural South is rising. With ample reason, I think.

An indication of this resentment is the adoption of the Simmons resolution in the Senate by 21 Republican Senators voting with 30 Democratic Senators, my own vote being included.

The Simmons resolution, offered by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, provides for consulting the income tax returns of manufacturers, importers and others, and their listed profits, to determine whether they should have an increase or decrease in tariff ratings.

This is just and sensible. The information will not be misused. But it signifies the revolt that is rising against the sham farm-tariff bill which lays it on the farmer harder than ever instead of helping him.

In explaining my vote on the Simmons resolution, I said:

When corporations and other manufacturers demand increased tariffs, which usually means higher prices for the consumer, I think we are entitled to have all available reliable information about the profits of the companies before we grant them more tariff favors. I have reason to believe that many big concerns who will benefit by the increased schedules in the bill now before us have been on a highly profitable basis for years. Income tax returns offer the most convincing evidence obtainable on that point, and Congress is entitled to have it.

For generations the wealth-creating regions of the nation in the West and South have contributed

heavy tariff-benefits to Eastern industrial centers. This tribute is even now being paid.

Following 10 years of extreme depression for American agriculture, during which our imports of foreign farm products increased to 2 billions of dollars yearly, the President of the United States called Congress in extra session to revise the agricultural tariff upward.

The general tariff schedules were to remain virtually where they were. The purpose was to better the farmer's economic position by increasing his buying power; to make a fair exchange of his commodities, for goods he must buy, possible to him; to help put our 30-million farm people on a live-and-let-live business equality with the industrial United States.

What happened was that the present tariff was made still more unequal.

The House made 916 increases in the present law, mostly on the industrial side. The percentage of protection on manufactured goods was increased from 42 to 47 per cent; on farm products from 26 to 30 per cent. Increases that would have really benefited the farmer were denied him.

The Senate committee did better by agriculture, but farmers much prefer no revision to either of the pending bills.

As the matter stands, the purpose for which the President called the special session is defeated so far as the tariff is concerned, for instead of correcting the tariff law's inequalities it has increased these inequalities.

The House last spring voted to rescind the pro-

vision of the tariff by which Canadian wheat may be "milled in bond" in this country duty free, if exported as flour, as proposed by Congressman Strong. But the Senate tariff committee killed this amendment. I have introduced two similar amendments in the Senate and believe the Senate committee will approve them.

Four of the largest farmers' marketing organizations in the country, numbering more than 125,000 up-to-date farmers of the Northwest, including the famous Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., demand that Congress enact a tariff law that fulfills the promise made to agriculture in both last year's party platforms.

The managers and directors of these organizations are practical business men. They are carrying on immense operations. They know what their industry needs. They and every other practical, well-informed farmer in the country—and their number is large—are wroth when representatives sent to Washington by industrial centers assume to decide what is good for the farm industry and what isn't.

So the tariff revolt grows, and is even fairly general thruout the United States. And that is good. The more force it gathers the better.

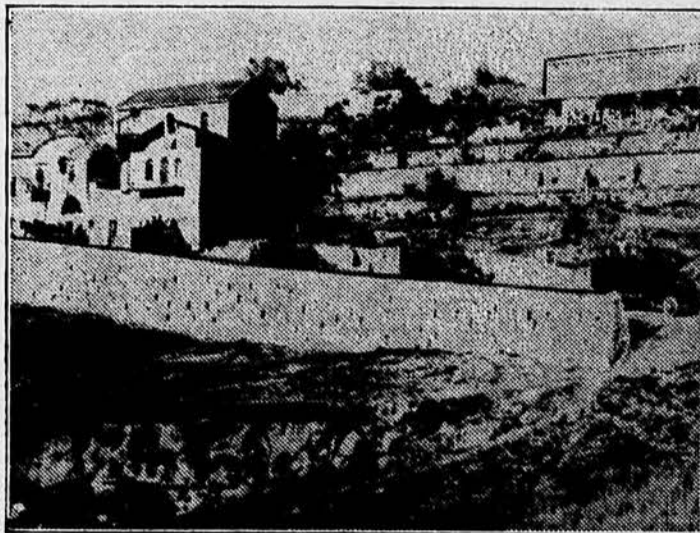
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



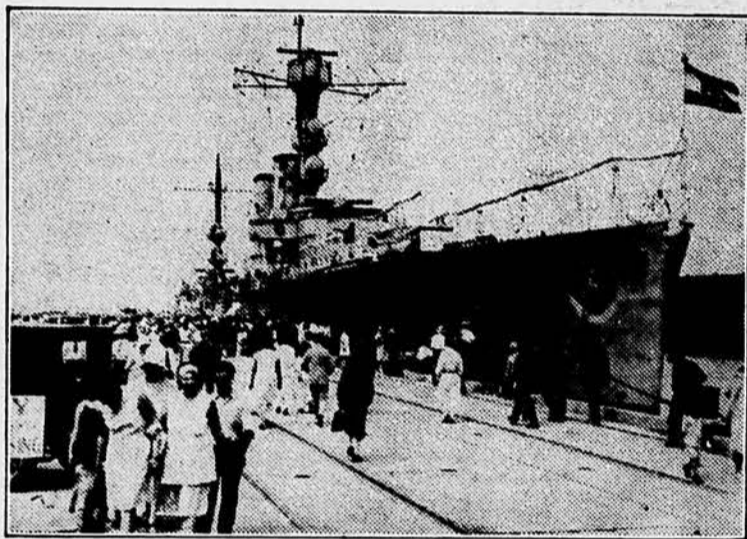
Advance Fall Fashion Styles: a Neglige of Indestructible Voile Charming Fashioned, Which Is Being Offered This Year by Eastern Stores



Martial Law Is in Force in Jerusalem: the Photograph Shows a British R. A. F. Armored Car Patrol Near the Brook Kedron on the Outskirts of the Holy City. The Military Force Has Been Increased Greatly by Additional Troops From Egypt, and Apparently the Army Has the Situation Well in Hand



A Smart Dinner Gown of Rayon Satin, Which Is so Popular This Season. This Gown Achieves Length by Means of a Back Drapery



The German Cruiser Emden, the First Warship of That Nation to Visit the Pacific Coast for Many Years: the Picture Was Taken on Its Arrival at San Diego. It Is in a Training Cruise Around the World, Carrying With Her More Than 400 Officers and Men and Naval Cadets



This is the Way the New Capper Building at Topeka, the Home of the Kansas Farmer, Will Appear by Spring, After the New Construction Is Completed. Rapidly Increasing Business Has Forced Extensive Additions to the Building and Equipment, Which Will Cost More Than \$650,000



King Alfonso of Spain, in an Informal Picture, Made at Santander, Spain, Just as He Was About to Board His Yacht During the International Regatta There



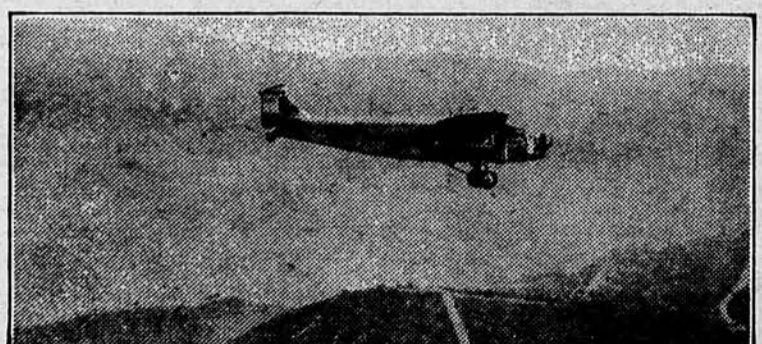
Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander of the Graf Zeppelin, at Cleveland, Ohio, Where He Attended the National Air Races: 'Tis a Soft Drink



This Is the Goat, William Hamilton Bones, Late of the Philippines, a Special Friend of Secretary of State Stimson, Who Apparently Learned Bad Habits in His Former Home



Three New Ideas in Gloves for the Fall. When Dresses Without Coats Are Worn on the Street, the Gloves Will Be Long. Left, Black, Trimmed With White. Center, White Gloves; and Right, White Gloves Trimmed With Black



Here Is the City of San Francisco, Owned by the Transcontinental Air Transport Lines, Which Crashed on the Side of a Mountain, and Killed Eight Persons—All of the Passengers and Crew. It Was One of the Greatest Air Disasters That Has Occurred in the History of the Development of the Airplane in America

'Tis an Example of Farm Self-Help

The Canadian Pool Is the World's Largest Grain Marketing Agency

THE Canadian Wheat Pool is not only the world's largest grain marketing agency, but also is the owner of the most extensive integrated grain elevator system to be found in any country. The three affiliated provincial pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba jointly control over a thousand country elevators and 11 terminal elevators on the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, representing an investment of some 20 million dollars, all of which has been financed without the aid of any governmental loans or without any public borrowing. The whole pool structure indeed has been organized, financed and managed by the prairie farmers themselves. It is a purely co-operative achievement.

The story of how the Canadian Wheat Pool came into being, of how it works, and of what it has accomplished, is an inspiring record of agricultural self-help, and is specially deserving of attention at this time when farm relief policies and programs are being so widely and so variously discussed.

In a double sense the Canadian Wheat Pool movement arose out of conditions induced by the World War. On the one hand it represented the organized effort of more or less desperate grain growers to substitute collective for individual marketing as a means of countering the drastic post-war decline in wheat prices, which fell from a monthly average of \$2.78½ for September, 1920, to 97.7 cents for October, 1923, on the Winnipeg cash market. On the other hand, it represented an attempt to reproduce on a voluntary basis the system of centralized pooling associated with the operations of the Government Wheat Board, which had handled the entire 1919 wheat crop of the dominion.

But With Democratic Control

In contrast with the contemporary United States Grain Corporation, which had been established as a Government-financed agency, to make effective by its participation in the open market whenever necessary, the minimum price of \$2.26 guaranteed by Congress, the Canadian Wheat Board had operated as the exclusive and compulsory selling agency of all wheat producers in the dominion. Under the latter system every grower had received on delivery a scheduled cash payment, together with a participation certificate which, when finally redeemed, had yielded an average return of \$2.63 a bushel (basis, No. 1 Northern, lakehead position.)

When the demobilization of the Wheat Board at the end of the 1919-20 crop year was followed by the abrupt decline in wheat prices, which set in with the advent of the 1920 crop, and with the discontinuance of governmental buying abroad, the western grain growers initiated an agitation, continued thru four successive years, for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board as an emergency measure. The circumstances which prevented the grain growers' demand from being realized, despite the enactment of enabling legislation, were too involved to be discussed here. Suffice it to say that when the impossibility of obtaining relief thru a compulsory governmental marketing agency was finally recognized, the western farmers' provincial associations determined to create a pool selling agency of their own on a voluntary contract basis.

The organization of the Canadian Wheat Pool presents a unique combination of centralized operation and democratic control. Farmers sign contracts as members of one of the three provincial pools, within which they are grouped into locals or sub-districts, each of which elects by postal ballot its delegate to the annual meetings. Here questions of policy are determined and the directors chosen, one from each of the directorial districts into which each province is divided.

The Prince is a Member

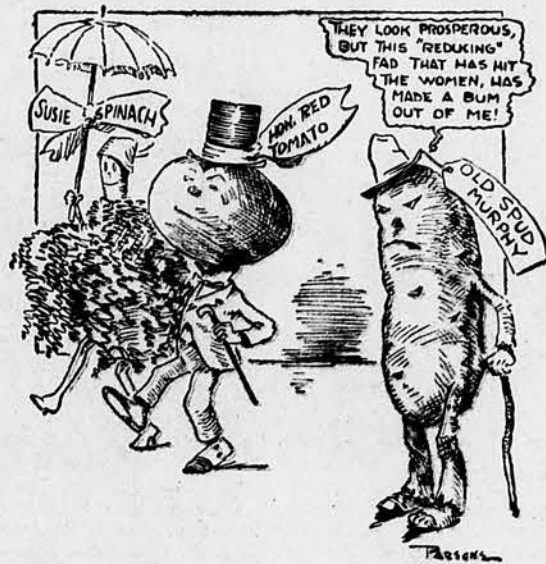
While the provincial pools attend to the securing and execution of growers' contracts within their boundaries, and finance and operate their own elevator systems, none of them does any selling of grain. With a view to concentrating market supply and reducing marketing costs, they have from the first delegated this important function to the Central Selling Agency, on whose directorate each of the provinces is equally represented, although Saskatchewan contributes more wheat than Alberta and Manitoba combined. Thus the 140,000 members of the three provincial pools market their combined crops thru a single agency which they themselves control, as was not the case under the war-time Wheat Board.

Amongst the 40,000 members of the Alberta Wheat Pool (which got under way a year ahead of the others) is the heir to the British throne. One of the last acts of the Prince of Wales before leaving his Fonthill ranch last year was to instruct his manager to sign up all the wheat grown on the E. F. Ranch to the Alberta Pool. The contract signature, "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, per W. L. Carlyle," is one of the treasured exhibits of the Calgary office.

In what ways does the system of grain pool marketing which has won such favor amongst Canadian farmers differ from the regular methods of the trade? And in what respect does it offer advantages to its members? These questions can best be answered by noting in turn the plan followed in relation to: (a) delivery, (b) selling, (c) distribution, and (d) elevator acquisition.

At the present time almost two-thirds of the wheat acreage of the prairie provinces is signed up to the respective pools. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where subsidiary coarse grains pools (for oats, barley, rye and flax) are also operated, about 43 per cent of the acreage devoted to these crops is also under pool contract. A grower may make delivery of his grain to his pool in one of three ways. He may load a car directly from his wagons over a loading platform and consign it to the order of the pool office at Winnipeg or Calgary (according to whether it is to be shipped east or west.) He may deliver it to one of the thousand or more country elevators now owned and operated by the provincial pools.

Or, where there is no pool elevator, he may deliver it to one belonging to the regular line companies, practically all of whom have signed handling contracts with the pools. In all three cases the grower receives an initial payment, in ac-



cordance with a schedule which for the last four years has been on a basis of \$1 or 85 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern, Ft. William or Vancouver. As under the Canadian Wheat Board, he also received a "participation certificate" entitling him to a pro rata share in whatever may be realized from the sale of the indicated grade of grain thru the Central Selling Agency.

Under the pool system he may make delivery at his convenience, without having to worry about whether it is the best time to sell. His initial payment basis remains the same whenever or wherever he makes delivery, and he is assured of participation in the average price realized for the season.

As the grower makes delivery to his provincial pool, the latter forwards the grain to the terminals, where it is turned over to the Central Selling Agency. Altho this body has its seats on the Winnipeg and Vancouver Grain Exchanges, where it makes sales in the same manner as other members, its policy has been to sell as much of its holdings as possible directly to Eastern millers and foreign millers. To this end agency connections have been established with wheat importing houses in 21 countries in four continents. An overseas office for supervising its European business has been recently established at London, where the pool has acquired membership in the London Corn Trade Association.

During the last three years the proportion of direct sales has been about 75 per cent. Its policy is to make sales on the Winnipeg Exchange only when prices there are at least as high as it might realize by selling directly in final markets. The pool does not have to buy on the exchange, and by selling on it only the smaller part of its holdings, and then only when the market is favorable, it tends to keep prices there both more stable and closer to world values. In so doing it benefits, of course, non-pool farmers as well as its own members.

Controlling, as it does, more than half the wheat reaching Canadian primary markets, the pool is in a position to realize appreciable savings in its unit marketing costs. For at least two years the overhead expenses of the central selling agency have averaged only a fifth of a cent a bushel handled. The volume of its direct shipments, moreover, permits it to charter shipping tonnage on somewhat more advantageous terms than smaller exporters can obtain. For the purpose of chartering space and supervising load-

ing and insuring of cargoes, the pool maintains offices at the head of the lakes and at Vancouver, Montreal and New York. In the marketing of the 1927 crop it made shipments thru 58 ports to 21 countries.

Since the Canadian pool cannot exercise any control over the volume of wheat production, and since it must sell whatever supply is delivered by its members in competition with the surplus wheat crops of the world, it is not in a position to determine the ultimate price. What it can do, however, is to adjust its day-to-day sales to demand conditions, based on the fullest attainable market information, and to secure for its members an average participation in the actual prices obtainable in final markets. Possessing an assured supply, without having to purchase it outright or hedge its deliveries, it is in a position to hold off the market when prices are temporarily weak and to sell freely when demand is stronger. That the pool selling agency has exercised an appreciable stabilizing influence and that it has shown sound judgment in distributing its sales, in regard both to time and place, has been admitted by the grain trade itself. Thus the London grain, seed and oil reporter commented last year: "The wonder is that prices have been maintained as well as they have. The fact is that the power of the pools to hold up wheat is hardly realized as yet, but undoubtedly they have managed to keep the price firmer than the statistical position seems to warrant."

Second Payment Before Seeding

The third contrast between pool marketing and the regular system lies in the method by which the farmer's returns are distributed. As already noted, a scheduled initial payment is made at the time of delivery and a participation certificate issued to the grower. As the central agency gradually disposes of its holdings it is able to repay its bank borrowings and to accumulate balances for further payments to members. With a view to meeting the farmer's needs for ready cash, the policy has been followed of making a second payment just before seeding time. The third distribution is released in July, when the approach of harvest calls for further working funds. Toward the end of October, by which time the central agency has disposed of most of its previous crop holdings, a final settlement is made, based on the returns actually realized from the sale of each grade. Every provincial pool receives from the central its pro-rata share of the sales receipts and redistributes them to its members, after deducting the ascertained operating costs and the amounts to be retained as elevator and commercial reserves.

The pool method of payment is proving of special advantage to smaller producers who have found it necessary to give crop liens in favor of creditors and are compelled immediately after threshing to sell "on street" at prices which may show spreads of from 5 to 15 cents below the "track" prices which carload shippers may demand. Forced selling at seasonally depressed local prices, subject to creditors' claims, generally leaves such scanty returns in the hands of the grower that by spring he finds himself under the necessity of seeking new credit against the speculative security of his next crop.

85 Instead of 60 Cents

As an illustration of how the new system of distribution, despite reducing the farmer's immediate cash receipts, may improve his financial position, the case may be cited of a Manitoba member who had threshed some very low-grade wheat, and who telephoned the pool office that he would have to break his contract, as the initial net pool payment of 40 cents a bushel on such grade was all needed for immediate expenses. At the same time he had a payment to make to a mortgage company, which he could meet by selling his wheat to the local elevator, which would give him 60 cents cash. Thru the pool office an arrangement was made with the mortgage company whereby the latter agreed to take over the farmer's participation receipts and credit future payments thereon against his accounts.

The result was that the grower received thru the pool payments aggregating 85 cents a bushel, whereas if he had sold for cash in the fall he would have realized only 60 cents.

Farmers' creditors are showing an increasing disposition to accept assignments of growers' certificates instead of pressing for threshing-time liquidation. It is being realized that such arrangement involves no impairment of security, while at the same time it means that the debt-paying and purchasing power of the grower is generally increased. The seeding and harvest time distributions also are serving to reduce appreciably the volume of farmers' bank borrowings. Instead of borrowing against the coming crop he is coming to finance on the deferred proceeds of the previous crop. The effect of this change on

(Continued on Page 28)

Big Annual Club Rally Ended Happily

Members and Their Friends Came as Invited Guests of Senator Capper

ABOUT 200 Capper Club members and their friends accepted the invitation of Senator Capper to spend Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the Kansas Free Fair Week as his guests. From the time they began registering at the Capper Publications building Monday morning 'til the grandstand fireworks died away Wednesday night, there was something doing every minute. The high point of the rally was reached Tuesday evening when all of the guests met in the Woman's Club dining hall for the annual club banquet. There was a noticeable absence of any

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs



Senator Capper's Telegram

J. M. Parks, Manager Capper Clubs,
Topeka, Kansas.

Regret I am unable to attend annual club rally. Please extend my most cordial greetings to those present. The work with boys' and girls' clubs is one of the most pleasant activities I have. With best wishes to each and every member for the coming year, cordially yours.

Arthur Capper.

attempt to carry out a formal program, for the members of the Kansas Farmer Old-time Orchestra, dressed in their quaint costumes, caused such outbursts of merriment that no one could have acted according to form, if he had desired ever so much to do so. Then, too, the speaker of the evening, T. A. McNeal, Editor of Kansas Farmer, delivered one of his famous humorous speeches which kept the entire crowd uncertain whether its next move would be to hold its sides to keep them from splitting with laughter or to reach for its handkerchief to brush away a tear.

At the close of the banquet judges were appointed to decide on the winning club banner. First place was given to the "Trego Ramblers," second to the "Blanchville Progressives" of Marshall county and third to "The Wabaunsee Bouncers." Other teams having banners on display were the "Shawnee Barnyard Boosters," the "Marshall In-to-win 4-H and Capper Club," the "Allen Speeders," the "Roaring Lyons," the "Wichita Hoppers," the "Rooks In-to-win," the "Root for Reno," the "Finney Stickers," "The Douglas Oggers," "The Burden Capper Club," and "Dickinson County." Special mention was given to the "Root for Reno" banner. In fact, nearly all of them deserved special mention.

Club folks will be interested to learn that the first member to register Monday morning was Kenneth Gardner of Wichita county, who traveled 441 miles to attend the rally. Doesn't that show some real pep and loyalty? Not far behind Kenneth for distance traveled were the "Finney Stickers," Mrs. L. D. Zirkle and Ruth, who drove 300 miles. Then came the "Trego Ramblers," Elva, Horace, Chelsea, Orphus and Arthur Ruppe, Mrs.

and Mrs. Shively. They chalked up 234 miles. Merle Crispin of Jewell county had 200 miles to his credit. The Marshall county members, including Mrs. Frank Williams, Dorothea Neilson, J. M. Neilson, Mrs. Hammett, Frances Hammett, Eldres Barney, Ruby Howell and father, came 120 miles. Other counties represented by club members and friends were Anderson, Allen, Dickinson, Douglas, Doniphan, Jefferson, Jackson, Lyon, Osage, Shawnee and Wabaunsee. In size of delegation, Shawnee stood first with 40 present.

Senator Capper was unable to be with the club folks, due to the fact that Congress is now in the midst of a special session, but he sent a telegram expressing his regrets and telling of the pleasure he gets from having a part in club activities. Altho many club folks had hoped to see and talk with Senator Capper, they did the next best thing, which was to enter into the spirit of the rally and enjoy the many events he had arranged for them. As usual, he was much pleased to learn of the large number of guests in attendance and of the good times they had. They were an appreciative group, and did not fail to express their thanks many, many times.

Monday was spent in visiting the Capper Publications Plant, the State House, the Memorial building and the State Printing Plant. In the evening we went in a group to a theater party at The Grand. The show was pronounced very good, especially the sound reproduction. Tuesday morning

we witnessed stock judging on the fair grounds, and in the afternoon we watched the horse races. Then Tuesday evening came the banquet. Wednesday morning all guests who reported at the Capper Publications building on the fair grounds were taken on an automobile tour of Topeka. There were 12 carloads of us, averaging about seven to the car. First we went thru the Seymour packing house, and after that, the Wolff packing house, the flour mills and the Beatrice Creamery. That tour was followed by a drive to Gage Park, where group pictures were made, a return swing thru Westboro, Topeka's newest and most beautiful addition, and finally across the Washburn college campus to the starting point.

The final event of the rally was the Wednesday night show at the grandstand. After three busy

Like the Group Picture?

If you would like to have a picture of the club members and their friends who were guests of Senator Capper, send your order to the Club Manager. The photographer says the price of an unmounted picture will be 35 cents, or the picture on a card will be 50 cents. These pictures will be 5 by 7 inches—a little smaller than the one on this page, but much more clear. Pictures will be sent postpaid.

The final event of the rally was the Wednesday night show at the grandstand. After three busy

(Continued on Page 23)



This Picture of Senator Capper's Guests Was Made at the Capper Building on the Fair Grounds Tuesday Afternoon Just Before We Went to See the Horse Races. It is Easy to See That Even the Trying Ordeal of Posing for a Picture Did Not Erase All of Those Cheery Smiles So Evident Throught the Rally

Upward Trend With Cattle?

Feeders Should Make Money Next Winter if They Have Any Luck

BY R. M. GREEN

LATE fall, early winter, and late spring markets, insofar as one can see at present, are quite promising for the cattle feeders. Stockers and feeders can be bought cheaper this fall than a year ago. Losses on cattle last spring, bought on a high market a year ago, together with recent price declines for unfinished cattle, will cause many feeders to delay their buying this year.

This will delay the return of well finished cattle. A small corn crop and high corn prices will encourage increased short feeding. This will decrease the supply of well finished cattle for the early winter market. The tendency to hold back grass cattle and short feed, rather than sell as stockers or feeders at lower prices, reduces the supply of well finished cattle for the early winter market.

Small Supplies in June?

A good winter market, late stocking up of feed lots, and a tendency to short feed because of short corn supplies and high prices will all tend to load up the late winter and early spring market rather than the June market and later.

From about January, 1928, to February, 1929, fat cattle prices, barring usual seasonal fluctuations, drifted generally downward. This was a period of 13 months. Behind the decline was the fact that a large part of the 1927 corn crop was in the more strictly short feeding territory. This gave ample supplies of fed cattle in early 1928. An early 1928 corn crop and early stocking up of feedlots helped continue the decline during the latter part of 1928. More of the 1928 corn crop was in territory doing to a greater extent both long and short feeding. This and the early marketing in the fall and winter of 1928 helped clear the market of fat cattle supplies after February, 1929. Such a supply situation, with a good demand, has resulted in a general drift upward in cattle prices since February, 1929, or for about six months.

With a later maturing corn crop in 1929, a smaller crop, and a larger proportion of it in the eastern Corn Belt, and with purchases of stockers and feeders being delayed, there is little danger of the market being crowded with grain-fed cattle, except possibly for a short time after the first of the year. The small corn crop and its distribution over the more diversified feeding areas warrants belief in at least another six to 10 months of well maintained cattle prices, except for seasonal breaks in the different classes of cattle. In fact, in the last 20 years there never has been a period of generally advancing prices so short as six months, the time that has elapsed since a rise began in February, 1929. There seems to be nothing in the current situation to make an exception of this year. On the other hand, most conditions point in the direction of improved prices.

A Small Corn Crop

Delayed feeder demand and a less favorable feed situation in many range states promises seasonal declines for common to medium cattle during much of October and November, or until the feeder demand becomes interested. Total supplies of cattle are being maintained with less marketing of calves. It is not unlikely that January 1, 1930, will show another small increase in number of cattle on farms. At the same time several things have occurred to check demand for stocker cattle. A rising feeder market in the fall of 1927 and a \$3 to \$4 break in fat cattle prices in the spring of 1928 is no encouragement to winter feeding.

A smaller break in fat cattle prices in the spring of 1929, but much higher stocker and feeder prices in the early fall of 1928 is another discouragement to winter feeding. The small 1926 corn crop has been followed by two larger crops, but neither the 1927 nor the 1928 crops were very large. Now the 1929 crop promises to be smaller

than either the 1927 or the 1928 crop. There has not been a bumper corn crop since 1925. During the period from 1925 to 1929, price of choice light stockers at Kansas City has advanced about \$6, while the price of choice, light fat steers has advanced about half as much. It now seems as if it were the feeders' turn for a few months at least.

Good to choice fed cattle prices usually continue strong until late October or early November. There frequently is a break in prices in November, with some price recovery in December. Conditions this year are favorable to maintaining prices to November, with less seasonal decline and better recovery than usual. From January to May the usual trend of prices for better grades of cattle is downward. The decline this year should be less than average and of shorter duration.

The usual seasonal trend of prices for common cattle and stockers and feeders at this time of year is downward into November or December. Conditions this year favor such a decline. The recovery in price, however, may be sudden and rather sharp if feeders continue to hold off and bunch their buying all at the end of the season. The trend of prices for common cattle and stockers and feeders in the spring of the year is generally upward to June. Prospects for a good winter market, and favorable experiences the last two years with summer feeding, will support seasonal advances in stocker and feeder prices during the spring.

Recovery May Be Sudden

As indicated, the fat cattle supply situation now is favorable to well maintained prices for finished cattle. Total production of cattle is on the increase. This means a turn downward from highest prices reached under diminishing cattle supplies. If the period from November, 1927, to January, 1928, proves to be the turning point in price as far as production influence goes, then we are now in the first few years of the down trend in price, due to increasing production. It is characteristic of years in the first half of such eight-year down trend in price to have cattle prices hold up better in the fall and make more consistent gains in the spring, than is the case in years toward the end of a generally declining price period.

The present stage of increasing cattle production, therefore, does not favor severe fall declines in fed cattle prices, and, together with small corn supplies, favors good prices in the late spring or early summer.

Eat More Ice Cream

Both the total and per capita consumption of ice cream in the United States was greater last year than in any preceding year. Total consumption in 1928 is estimated at 348,048,000 gallons, as compared with 335,628,000 gallons in 1927. The estimate is based on reports from 2,258 ice cream factories. The increase in consumption last year was distributed thru all seasons, but was largest in the last six months. In the first quarter of 1928 the total consumption was 4.3 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1927, in the second quarter it was 1.3 per cent greater, in the third quarter it was 7.2 per cent greater, and in the fourth quarter it was 4.4 per cent greater than in that quarter the year before. The per capita consumption, it is estimated, was 2.90 gallons in 1928, as compared with 2.85 gallons in 1927 and 2.77 gallons in 1926. Per capita consumption 10 years ago, in 1919, was estimated at 2.49 gallons, and in 1910 at 1.04 gallons. On the basis of these estimates, per capita consumption has approximately trebled since 1910.

A medical writer refers to the increasing use of the motor car in every walk of life. This, according to the pedestrian, is what is spoiling every one of his walks.



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Oh, to Be a Member of the Farm Board!

Solving the Rural Problem is Just One of Its Troubles

By W. F. Schilling

Member, Federal Farm Board

WELL, it does beat all what a real honest-to-goodness Farm Relief Board can accomplish in a few weeks' time. Just a little while ago the terminal elevators were bulging out with last year's wheat crop and the prices were so low that a Chinch bug would have to stoop down to find them and the farmers were so discouraged that they were not sure whether they should purchase binder twine to harvest the crop that was looming up almost within their reach. But the Farm Board went into session on July 15 and on the very first day the price of wheat made the unprecedented jump of 8 cents a bushel while the board was getting its pictures taken and Bertillon experts were busy printing their fingers and the tailors were taking their measurements for "Tux" clothes to doll up for the first evening on parade.

The very first letter I received was from one farmer Dunlap congratulating me upon my appointment to this board and it was coupled with the admonition that I would get nowhere with the farmers of the country if I did not at once see that they got \$1.50 a bushel for their wheat, 15 cents a pound for their steers, and 12 cents a pound for their hogs. Now I was very busy trying to find a place to park my carcass and did not get a chance to answer my friend for a week and then I gave him just what he asked for and there was no grumbling on his part about the price we had gotten him for the commodities, but, farmer-like, he was still looking for more cream and he came back with a request that we immediately order a good shower of rain for his Ohio farm so that he could get a bumper crop of corn!

Plenty of Alleged Experts

I don't know who told the world that the Farm Board was to need just about 10,000 employes in the first month of its operation. But somehow it got circulated about and over 9,000 persons actually registered to help the Farm Board save the farmers. There were experts in the banking game who wanted to help count out the 500 million dollars and distribute the same to themselves and others, as the chain banks had driven them out of business and they were able to help us stabilizers count the funds and see that they did not go haywire.

Then there was a bunch of fellows who wanted to go into the field where they could be at home nights and tell the farmers to hurry up and cooperate and get into a mood to be saved. But the job that scores actually wanted was, to be secretary to the board members. I received no less than 50 very appealing, beseeching not to say bewildering applications from folks in every walk in life who knew just how to be secretary to a Farm Board member. I asked a few how much farm experience they had had and, if they ever had officiated as secretary to a farmer before. Most of them just adored the farm and were crazy about the Farm Board and were from parents or grandparents who had farmed. These were sympathetic to the cause at least to the tune of \$300 or \$400 a month.

One lady wrote me that she was very attractive and knew just how to deal with people in the absence of the board member at milking time, and before I got around to answer her letter she blew in from a thousand miles away all dolled up to the thirty-second degree and said that she thought a personal interview would be just the "bologney" and so she hopped on the first train and got into the thick of the fray. I asked her what background she had for a secretarial job for a pumpkin husker, and she told me that she had been a voice culturist in a warbling school and that her contact and diplomacy were sufficiently cultivated to deal with those who needed relief of the farm or any other kind.

It Covered One Knee

I tried to tell her it was praying and not singing that we needed for the first few months, but she only tugged the harder at her abbreviated skirt to get it to cover one knee while she waved her hands and a pretty pair of expressive eyes up and down and got me almost convinced that she knew what kind of secretary a farmer needed. I told her that she possessed one great handicap and that was she was too attractive. She had never been told that very many times before and asked me to explain myself. So I had to tell her that if I had her smiles and dimples to ornament my office that most of the time the other members would be there in consultation or to use my 'phone and if it was not that then my better half would come down to the office and bring her lunch and tating and stick around like a mother-in-law out of coal.

Then there were about as many stenographers as there are in the world, and all of them wanted a job working with the Farm Board. This was really nice, for it takes a lot of stenographers to write a lot of letters to the thousands of others that you didn't need and do it in a way that

would leave no bad taste in their mouths and still keep them on the reservation.

The first stabilization corporation that will be set up will be to stabilize the employment situation of the country, and when this is well done then the board will get down to actual relieving. Here in Washington they have what is known as Government hours and they are very similar to farm hours, and this will not be very hard for the Farm Board members to become accustomed to. Back home on the farm our hours are from 4:30 in the morning to 9 at night, and here they have it just reversed. It is from 9 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. When the farmers get as wise as the Government employes and adopt their hours for work, then the farm problem will be solved and the Farm Board can dissolve itself and go back to the sticks. And 4:30 in the afternoon doesn't mean maybe either, for when the clock and wristwatches get to hovering around this time of day this bevy of your Uncle Samuel's aides get as restless as if they were waiting to be vaccinated by a bumble bee.

You can live in Washington just the way you like and the city will adapt itself to the size of your pocketbook and make you feel at home. You can pay a dollar for your dinner or you can pay more. When you pay more you usually find that one of your table mates wants to match you to see who pays the bill. So far they have made me pay, and I am of the opinion that they have a stand-in with the mint and have had some coins struck off that have no tails.

I own a straw hat that cost me \$2.98 back in God's country, and I have paid out just \$4.20 in 20 days to a young lady with fever-stained lips and a sweet smile to guard the same while I was busy trying to satisfy the cravings of the inner man. You can get a room to park your anatomy in for \$4 a night or you can get one for \$10. But I am sure that the more you pay for a sleep the less sleep you get.

Living in apartments seems to be all the go down here. This style was taken from the cliff dwellers of earlier times and is modernized to

THE members of the Federal Farm Board have had many strange adventures, some of which are mentioned by Mr. Schilling in this article. He is from Minnesota and represents the dairy interests on the board. The story appeared first in The Farmer, the standard farm paper of Minnesota. In years past Mr. Schilling made a distinguished record in dairy co-operation in that state.

suit the radio-gas-electric-airplane age. Folks just live several hundred in a big apartment house, and no one seems to care a darn unless the occupants in the floor below have steak and onions for dinner and the aroma arises from their window and blows into yours when you are hungry and don't have any Missus to cook a duplicate for you. An apartment usually consists of a living room, bathroom, bedroom and garbage can. Then there is an abbreviated kitchen appended to the living room that is furnished with a few dishes and a can opener so one can play house if the desire overtakes him. These apartments can be rented at so much a month or they can be purchased outright by the month and handed back to those who pay taxes on them when you are tired living that way and want to go back to the open country where you can milk a cow and get your feet on the ground.

The other day I received a letter from a real estate agent trying to rent me an apartment on the second floor of a very fashionable apartment house at \$15,000 a year, unfurnished, or \$20,000 a year all furnished. This apartment has six master bedrooms, but in looking over the floor plans that accompanied the offer, and without extra charge, I found there were no bedrooms for the Missus, and so I think that will be out of the question. A letter accompanying this offer said that the fifth floor was occupied by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and I feel sure that Andy would not stay in the flat long if he knew that a farmer who snores was sleeping on the second floor. So I guess I will have to choose other company where the neighbors would be more congenial and I can keep a few chickens and a pig if I see fit. The price was reasonable considering the fact that there were six master baths and also a place to get dry cleaned when the rent was due.

Now the world knows that there is a Federal Farm Board and, more than that, this board is expected to do the things that others have failed at. One Congressman has already written in asking why it is that such and such things cannot be attended to at once, and our splendid Scotch chair-

man, who has a vein of humor running down the right side of his spinal column and good co-operative horse-sense down the other side, answered him by saying: "You fellows have been wrestling with 'farm relief' for eight years and have gotten no place and yet you expect this board to solve everything that went over your heads in eight days." He never even came back for his hat.

But the Congressman was only one among 120 million people and each and every one of these has a remedy, and these respective remedies are being forwarded to the Farm Board members to digest and try on the unsuspecting farmer in allopathic doses whether he wants them or not, so that Congressmen, Senators and Cabinet Members can sleep nights. One fellow has sent in the method that Pharaoh used to take care of the "lean and fat" years. He maintains that the board should tell the farmers of the country to produce for a period of years and when we had a sufficiency garnered in our barns to last for a given period then to give the farmers a chance to go to Europe, or to Coney Island or to Hollywood and let the populace eat up the fat of the land and the farm laborers could build roads and the farms could have a much needed rest. He wants the Government to put a profitable price on this production so that the farmer could take a vacation and not have to carry his lunch in a shoe box or a red bandanna. He is hitting on all six cylinders, this guy is, and I hope he will be buried in one of the Washington parks and have wreaths of flowers placed daily upon his bier, tho he may smell them not.

Away With English Sparrows

The next fellow to show up was an individual who wanted the members of the board to get busy and try to exterminate all the farmers' dogs and cats and all the English sparrows so that the song birds might multiply and make this old world worth living in once more. As there is no stabilization committee for the purpose of taking care of the canine and feline species it was decided to lay the matter before Congress, and possibly a committee could be appointed to start a violin factory to take care of the cats, and the dogs might go into summer sausage.

Then we have books, especially written and autographed for the members of the board, telling us how to do the trick of bringing the farmer out of the picture that he is in. We have pamphlets and letters by the thousands all written with the very best intent, and there are members of the board who are beginning to feel that Congress has attempted to create a body composed of super-humans, men who can order on or off at will the locusts, grasshoppers, Florida fruit-fly, Chinch bugs, corn borer; men who can squirt oxygen into or give blood transfusion to a dying co-operative and resuscitate it while you wait. There are people who have an idea that the Federal Farm Board can cure corns and bunions, varicose veins, hair lips and club-feet and then there are others, who are of the opinion that the board cannot do very much. Between the various kinds the board is going right on and doing what it was intended that it should do, and that was to analyze the problems of the farmer from the standpoint of co-operative marketing and give such advice and assistance as it deems wise and for the best interests of all. And in the final analysis to help farmers to help themselves.

'Tis an Increasing Business

FROM 6 to 90 per cent of the farm products of the United States are marketed thru co-operative associations. Estimates indicate that about 6 per cent of the annual wool clip is handled by farmers' business associations, and more than 90 per cent of the California lemon crop. The percentages of other farm products marketed co-operatively fall between these two extremes. Eighty-two per cent of the California walnut crop for 1928 was sold by farmer-controlled associations, also more than 60 per cent of the almond crop.

About 8 per cent of the 1928 cotton crop was marketed by 15 farmer-owned and controlled associations. In 1921 less than 5 per cent of the total crop was marketed co-operatively, but in 1923 and again in 1925 more than 9 per cent was sold thru the associations.

Nearly one-third of the annual output of dairy products is handled by the co-operative agencies created and controlled by dairy producers. In 1928, 33 per cent of the creamery butter was made by co-operative enterprises, also 28 per cent of the cheese. A large part of the fluid milk used in the larger cities is supplied by co-operatives.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange sends to market from 60 to 76 per cent of the citrus fruit produced in California. Co-operative sales agencies on terminal livestock markets handle from 14 to 18 per cent of the animals sold.

In these days of thin clothes the apparel proclaims the woman better than the man.

Those Years of Man on Earth

Apparently the Psalms Were Right With Their Three Score and Ten Limit

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

The days of our years are three score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." Psalm XC.

OF LATE the propagandists of various schemes for rejuvenation and for prolonging human existence on our planet have begun to sneer at the ancient prognostication of the psalmist. Whether they promote the transplantation of glands, the injection of extracts, starvation diets, or periodical physical examinations as the figurative elixir that will add years to our lives, they postulate invariably the possibility that the time will soon come when the majority of human beings will survive to 100 years of age. With these soothsayers the pathologists disagree.

The erudite scientists, basing their opinions on long study of the human tissues and on their knowledge of the natural history of the cells that form the structure of the body, assert that the tissues undergo certain definite stages of evolution, maturity and involution, and that there is, therefore, a fixed limit to human life. The con-

THE secret of eternal youth is as far beyond the reach of the most advanced modern science, Doctor Fishbein shows, as it was beyond the search of Ponce de Leon. As editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, he speaks from comprehensive knowledge. His article appeared originally in The Outlook; it well deserves the careful study of everyone interested in this subject.

trast between the two views is the invariable contrast between two types of human thinking: the Pollyanna attitude which says a thing is so because the thinker wants it to be so, and the cold, implacable observation and reasoning of the scientist which takes things as they are and waits to see what the future will develop. Until the last few months the optimists who embarrassed the scientists by the promulgation of their notions seemed to have figures at their command to sustain their beliefs. Now statistics begin to appear that will give pause to the Pollyannas.

Thru Three Stages

Between 1825 and 1925 the life expectancy of a child born in the United States increased from 33 years at birth to about 58 years. A century ago the man who reached 50 years of age had a life expectancy of 21.2 years, whereas the life expectancy of the man reaching 50 years today is 21.5 years. Thus only three-tenths of a year additional life expectancy has been gained for the man who has passed middle age. The figures cited sustain the view of the pathologist.

Barring accident and infectious disease, and the latter is an accident in the scientific sense of the term, the human cell tends to pass thru three stages in its development and death. A period of growth occupies its progress from birth to 25 years in the female and 28 years in the male. It passes thru maturity from 25 to 55 for the woman, and from 28 to 65 for the man. Thereafter it undergoes involution, and if able to survive the vicissitudes of human existence, reaches natural senile death between 80 and 90.

The optimists try to answer this accurate observation by pointing to the fact that a turtle lives 200 years, but the tissues of the turtles are not the cells of man and its life is spent in water and mud. The argument, far from offering analogy, merely confirms the views of the pathologists.

It is no doubt true that a human being who lived entirely with a view to permitting each cell of his body to secure a maximum existence might live a few years longer, but life eternal his cells would never have. After all, what is life worth with "gradually flagging desire, and failing powers,"

with disillusionment, fading pleasures and inevitable death?

An eminent biometrician is convinced by his figures that the length of our lives is governed by the constitutions conferred on us by our ancestry. With these constitutions we have an inherent vitality. The rate at which we use up our inherent vitality is associated with the term of our existence. The great gains that have been made in life expectancy have been achieved by overcoming infant mortality and the infectious diseases of childhood. These are, in the scientific definition of the term, accidents that have been controlled thru scientific prevention of disease, just as a wooden guard keeps the

machine operator from getting his fingers under the drill or the knife.

Of recent years there has been an actual decrease in life expectancy after 40 years of age almost sufficient to offset the gains made in earlier years. The expectation from age 45 to 50 years on is, according to one accurate statistician, the lowest now of any that has ever been on record. The figures just announced by the health director for Illinois show that the person of that state who reaches 40 years of age now has an expectancy of only 29 years, whereas a decade ago the figure was 30. The director feels that errors in personal hygiene and in diet are largely responsible. The drift of the population to the cities, the changing conditions of human life, and the new hazards associated with modern civilization are causes for the decrease assigned by other authorities.

According to the statistician for one of our largest life insurance companies, the chief causes of death after middle age are the degenerative diseases. Such conditions as high blood pressure and chronic kidney and heart disease can

be somewhat controlled if detected in their incipency. For such detection the periodical physical examination is offered. The same statistician has pointed out, however, that the application of all that we now know to the control of these diseases can increase life expectancy only from five to seven and one-half years.

A Strong Inherent Vitality

It must be remembered that these are years of illness, not years of maximum production. An increase of even 10 years certainly does not mean life eternal. It means merely the control of accidents coming on during the period of maturity, whereas the control heretofore has been the control of the accidents of the period of evolution. When the period of maturity has passed, disease or no disease, the cell begins to undergo involution. At the end of involution is death.

There are then two conceptions of old age. The scientist has it that old age is the natural end of man; the promoters of panaceas for longevity (Continued on Page 21)

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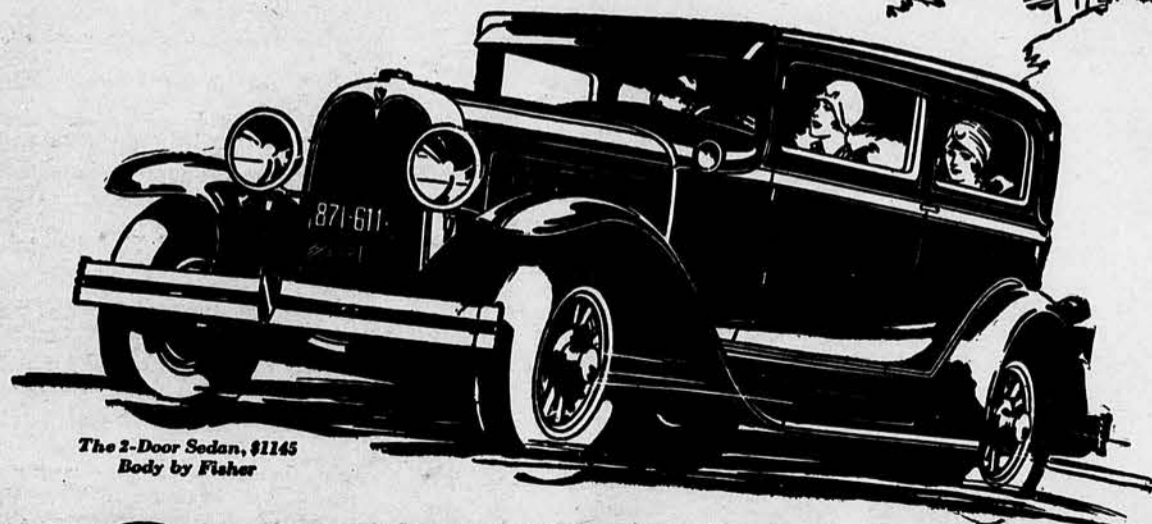
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Farming Has Made Progress

The Conservation of Water Is a Real Problem in the Hawaiian Islands

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAD seen so many examples of backward, and even primitive agriculture during my year of wandering around the world, that I had begun to long for a sight of some real, modern farming such as we see every day back home. The sight of black women and boys hacking down patches of jungle in Africa and harvesting what they could before the soil fertility leached away, was interesting enough—but a discouraging spectacle after all. The cheerless battle of the desert folk wringing from a bleached oasis the grudging gifts of the Sahara was not a pleasant prospect to observe for long. The poverty laden millions of India, hoping and slaving against the drouth and famine which they all knew would come sooner or later as a scourge to reduce their pitiful overpopulation, was not our own idea of modern agriculture.

What about the Hawaiian Islands, that Paradise of the Pacific over which the flag of the United States has flown for 30 years?

Like a Brisk Note

I had noticed a trig, business-like compound of neat, one-story buildings, sitting back among some big trees beside the road that leads from Honolulu proper out to the beach at Waikiki. The lawn was neatly trimmed, and a fresh white sign painted on the official green front of the first building, like a brisk note from an American typewriter, proclaimed that these were the offices of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry. There, I knew, I could find out about the agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands.

So that I would not be courteously dismissed by the U. S. D. A. representatives who might otherwise think me simply an idle and lazy tourist who had no place else to loaf, I dug up out of my suitcase a letter from Chris L. Christensen, at that time head of the division of co-operative marketing, U. S. D. A., and now secretary of Mr. Hoover's Federal Farm Board. Chris is a Middle Western farm boy himself, and we had gone to school together. He had written me a letter of introduction which, I knew, would be an open sesame to all American agriculturists, I gave the letter to T. C. Zschokke of the forest service, who has since my visit in Hawaii been made extension forester.

Mr. Zschokke's feet and his wits are both as active as his alert brown eyes, and during the next few days I frequently found myself trailing far behind him, floundering alike thru technical discussions of Hawaiian agriculture, and masses of Hawaiian underbrush. He not only knew the present agricultural and forestry situation in the islands, but he knew its past, and

he has several good guesses as to its future.

We would stand upon a windy mountain peak, the steady gale threatening to whisk us off into a forested valley 2,000 feet below, and from that vantage point like an eagle soaring in the wind, we could see the island of Oahu spread out like a map below us. And for me there was not only the island lying at my feet, but beside me was the island's Boswell, Mr. Zschokke.

Literally, as well as figuratively, Mr. Zschokke led me to the tops of these mountain sentry posts that overlook the entire island, and there translated for me the story told by every windblown scar upon the landscape—and the plantings his department had made to correct them—every type of tree or shrub, every geological formation, every detail of the exotic flora of that gorgeous island.

He explained the island to me from these vantage points the same as if one were floating on a magic rug high above the center of the United States and the wise geni on the other end of the rug were pointing out the cotton fields of the South, the mills and industry in the East, the Corn Belt, the wheat fields, the fruits of Florida and California, the cattle lands, the mountains and the plains, the rainy belts and the dry. It was in just this fashion that I got my bird's eye view of Honolulu's island of Oahu, and the sharp delineations of the various agricultural regions could be seen as plainly as on a map.

Many Different Regions

The island, small as it is, is divided into strictly different regions, one part of the island having an agriculture and a general appearance entirely foreign to another section only a few miles away. And each of these isolated areas is thoroly exclusive. Here in the Middle West we see corn, wheat, more corn, alfalfa, oats, creek pasture, wild hay, and upland pasture land all mixed together with beef and dairy herds, hogs, chickens, and cities completing the picture of a versatile climate and diversified possibilities. On Oahu, altho the tiny island can be driven around in a day, there is no overlapping. Each section is definitely prescribed by boundaries established by elevation, soil differences, and, even on such a small island as it is, by radical differences in climate and rainfall.

Forests of algaroba border the coast along the south and west sides of the islands. Farther up, away from the beaches, lie the vast plantings of sugar cane, and still higher are the miles and miles of pineapple fields, filling the heart of the island except for areas of grass and brush land that reach in here and there to garnish these fields of cane and pines. On the

Opportunity awaits you here



Western Kansas Eastern Colorado

THESE sections have shown more convincingly this year than ever that they offer wonderful opportunities. The wheat harvests have been unusually bountiful. Many a farmer has more than cleared the cost of his land from one crop.

Here are the really big "open spaces" one reads about. In Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado

they do things on a big scale. They go in for big acreages, big yields and big profits. There is golden sunshine, there are enormous fields of golden grain, there are countless golden opportunities for men of vision, energy and ability.

The Missouri Pacific Lines are seeking men of this calibre to help further the development of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Not mere settlers, but producers are needed in order that these vast areas may be developed

No Land for Sale But Free Aid for All Our Farmers

The Missouri Pacific Lines have no farm lands for sale. We are, however, vitally interested in the development and prosperity of sections we serve. To that end the assistance of the Agricultural Development Department is available for every farmer living on or near the Missouri Pacific Lines.

L.W. BALDWIN, President

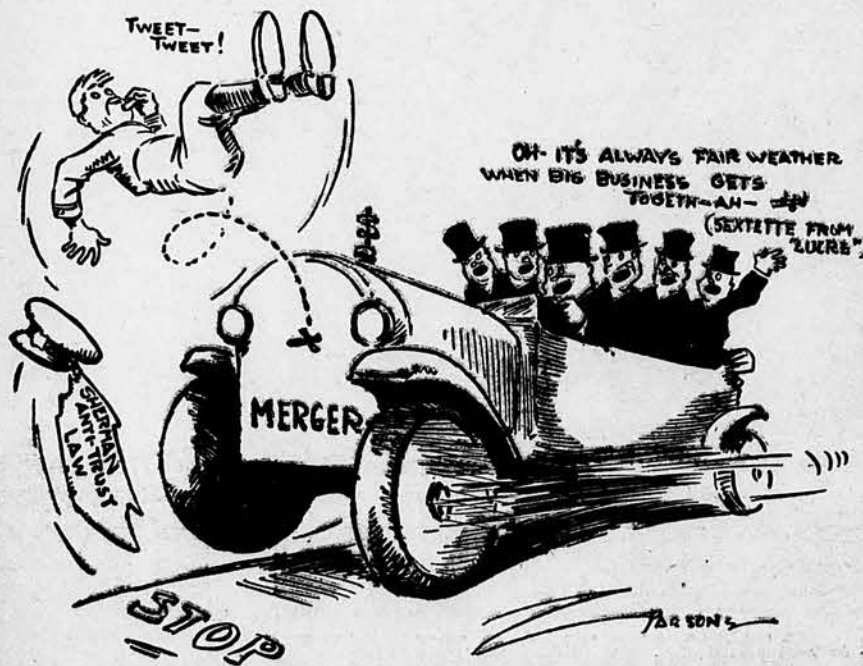
to the full extent of their possibilities.

To aid and assist them in every way possible the Missouri Pacific maintains an Agricultural Development Department, staffed with practical, experienced and competent farm specialists. Through the efforts of these men scores of farmers in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are enjoying prosperity and success.

Great as the development has been in recent years, there are thousands of acres of fertile, virgin soil, awaiting the plow. Here are some of the greatest farm land bargains to be found in the world. Dairying, live stock production and general farming all go hand in hand.

A postcard or a note will bring you a booklet telling of this wonder section. Correspondence is invited from all those interested in our efforts to help real farmers find real farms and real opportunities. Address

JOHN T. STINSON, Director
Agriculture Development Department
1724 Missouri Pacific Lines Building
ST. LOUIS, MO.



That's No Way to Treat a Respectable Traffic Cop

east side are open forests and waste brush land next to the coast and wet forests farther up. That is the island of Oahu, on which the city of Honolulu is situated. That is the way it appears today.

"What about these various regions in the early days," I asked Mr. Zschokke, "before the age of pineapples and sugar cane?"

"The early Hawaiians always were great cultivators of the soil," he told me. "Every bit of marshy ground or land that could be irrigated was devoted to raising taro from which they manufactured their 'poi,' their staple food. You have eaten poi, haven't you?"

I had eaten that celebrated food of the Hawaiians, a sour, fermented dough made from the roots of the taro and eaten in the paste stage. It is a very starchy food, but healthful, and, after one is accustomed to it, not at all untasty.

"Well, they prepared this wetter soil with wooden tools, which they sharpened in fire, raised their taro and made their poi. Very little food was secured from the forest, altho the broad, tough leaves of 'ti' were used as wrappers for fish and for other food that was cooked in heated pits. They ate the seeds of screw-pine, but the coconut and breadfruit were the only other fruit trees and these were very common. Fibers for ropes and nets were made from various shrubs, and the inner bark of others was used for making tapa, the Polynesian substitute for cloth. Mats were made from the leaves of the screw-pine.

"And so the early Hawaiians needed all of these different kinds of land to complete their living requirements. They developed, accordingly, a well-established system of land ownership, whereby one chief or member of the royal family would have all the land between two ridges, from the seacoast to the top of the main mountain range beyond. Another chief would have the land between the next two ridges, and so on around. The theory was that each landowner should have enough seashore for getting his fish and sea foods, enough valley land for raising taro for his poi, and enough mountain land for forest products for his cloth and ti leaves, and fibers and mats and wood. This made a complete unit, and if sold, was always sold in one piece.

The Goats Caused Trouble

"A hundred years or so ago there was a very profitable trade for a time in sandalwood, but when the revenue from this forest source finally began to wane, the chiefs looked about for some other forest income and turned to livestock. And that is where the trouble began.

"Cattle and goats wandered at will thru the forests that were never intended by nature for such purposes. The animals destroyed the shrubs and grass and ground cover of the forests, and in other ways disturbed the balance of nature so that the trees disappeared entirely from many slopes, leaving only a few trunks for evidence that forests once flourished there.

"And even that wouldn't have been so bad if the disappearance of forests had not changed water conditions until, in many localities, springs dried up and taro fields were abandoned. The water supply of the farming land below is directly dependent on the existence of forests on the highlands. I'll explain that to you some other time.

"Another effect of forest destruction was the erosion that followed. The tops of many ridges where there could be no water erosion at all have been deeply gullied by the strong trade winds which blow so steadily and with such force that any little break in the soil cover, such as a cattle trail, for instance, is soon enlarged into an earth-scar covering several acres. And during a period of years the whole countryside was blown out in scars and carved into gullies and otherwise butchered because the trees and brush had gone.

"These steady trade winds, blowing hour after hour, year after year, can do a lot of damage, especially when they are so strong. And these winds are strong enough to blow away post-holes, believe it or not."

Thru his field glasses I saw below us a fence which, for 100 yards or so, was dangling its posts in the air, the soil that had been around them having been blown away in three years, Mr. Zschokke said. This excessive wind

erosion had caused much damage even in the lowlands miles away from where it had taken place, by slitting up valuable fish ponds along the coast, and destroying farm lands.

"Well, what are you doing about it?" I asked him. "We can't allow this Paradise of the Pacific to dry up and blow away just because a lot of goats and cattle ate up all its forests on the highland. I don't see why it is such an influence on your water supply anyway. Do the forests make more rain? Just what is the connection anyway?"

To Increase the Percolation

"We are practicing forestry on this island mainly to have a bigger and more nearly steady supply of water," he said. "There isn't enough now. We are entirely dependent on rain for our water supply. We can't increase the rain, and so we try to increase the percolation, decrease the runoff, so that the water, instead of wasting into the streams and thence to the ocean, will be held back and thus made available in the dry seasons and to keep up the springs and artesian wells. We

must keep the surface run-off as slow as possible, and the efficiency of our land cover, the trees and shrubs, to hold back and delay the excessive runoff is the best way to increase our permanent water supply.

"The water supply of this little island comes from a very small watershed area, and we must make the most of it. The original forests did that until the livestock ruined the forests. Now we have got to reforest the island. It is a big job, but, you see all that forest down there—and there—and there? All those trees are planted trees. Whole forests on this island have been planted and cared for until they can keep themselves going."

"And what about the pigs and the goats and cattle that ruined the forests in the first place? Are they still doing damage?"

"Goats and wild pigs are a real menace on this island," said Mr. Zschokke. "The forest service is doing all it can to get rid of them. They are hunted and shot just as mountain lion or man-eating tiger are killed in other countries. They are a pest, just as gophers

and prairie dogs and mice and rats have to be fought and killed at home."

"I would like to go on a wild goat hunt with a forest ranger, and a wild pig hunt, too," I suggested, and Mr. Zschokke took me up. That makes another chapter.

Modern Poultry Equipment

Poultry Houses and Fixtures, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,554-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Another American Royal

The 31st American Royal Livestock Show will be held November 16 to 23 at Kansas City.

The new armored tank with a speed ranging from 50 to 115 miles an hour ought to sell well in Detroit and International Falls.

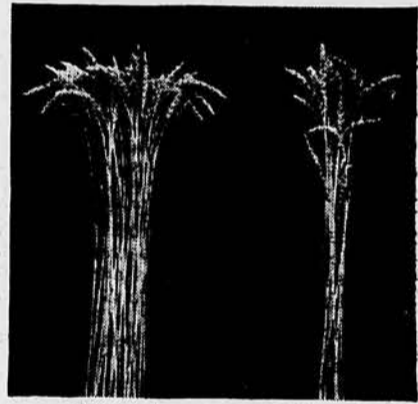
Hoover Urges Military Cost Be Pared Down.—Head-line. Along with preparedness, a little paredness.

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...Treat Your Seed NOW
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In a severe test, Ceresan seed treatment kept this wheat free from smut.

**This New Dust Treatment
Prevents Smut and Yield
Losses....**



68% Clean 32% Smutty
This wheat, grown in the same test from untreated seed, was 32% smutty.

YOUR wheat profit depends not only on your yield per acre, but on the amount of your yield that actually is salable at top market prices.

Smutty wheat means a lower price—from 2 to 20 cents less per bushel—according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But losses caused by stinking smut do not stop with price dockage! Your yield is also reduced! In the August, 1929 issue of *Successful Farming*, Professor P. H. Stewart of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "It has been found that when 10% of the heads of a wheat field are smutty the yield of wheat is reduced 10%, or in other words the yield is ordinarily reduced in proportion to the percentage of heads that are smutty."

If you save your wheat from smut, you can turn this double loss into profit. Now you can control smut before sowing, by taking just one inexpensive precaution. Treat your seed wheat

with Du Bay Ceresan, the effective new dust disinfectant.

Gives Better Smut Control

Leap's Prolific winter wheat, when treated with 2 ounces of Ceresan per bushel, showed less than one half of 1% of smut, while 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 for treatment.

Many growers have found that Ceresan treatment also controls seed-borne flag smut, and seedling blight of wheat caused by seed-borne scab. Ceresan does not slow up the rate of drop or result in any injury to the seed drill.

Ceresan Increases Oats Yields

Because Ceresan dust treatment of seed oats controls both loose and covered smuts without seed injury, it is vastly superior to the risky old-fashioned liquid method

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

An Easy, Economical Treatment

Just dust Ceresan on your seed. No soaking or drying. Only 2 ounces required per bushel of seed wheat or rye; 3 ounces per bushel of seed oats or barley. You can treat your seed grains now or just before you sow. When seed is Ceresan-treated, there is no danger of reinfection by any disease spores from contaminated sacks, bins or drills. Ask your dealer for our free Ceresan pamphlet, or mail the coupon.

Use Du Bay Semesan for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs



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Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains

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What the Folks Are Saying

IN OSAGE county, near Reading, in the Marais des Cygnes Valley, C. W. Crawford installed a centrifugal pump seven years ago for pumping out of the river. In 1926 he irrigated 20 acres of corn early in August. The yield was checked by County Agent E. L. McIntosh. The return was 85 bushels an acre, as compared to 30 bushels for unirrigated corn in the same field. To do this job of irrigation took four days' work for Crawford and his tractor, and returned him an extra 1,100 bushels of corn.

John S. Glass.
Manhattan, Kan.

Good Seed: High Yields

A bushel of good seed wheat, properly sown, will go as far and will give better results than 6 pecks of ordinary seed. A well-prepared seedbed requires less seed than one poorly prepared. Early sowing requires less seed than late sowing. Sections of limited rainfall require less seed than humid sections. To insure a good stand and a crop of high quality, all seed should be cleaned and graded, and, above everything else, it should be free of rye, weed seed and smut.

Climatic conditions have much to do in governing the amount of seed needed. For example, Eastern Kansas requires twice as much seed an acre as the western part of the state. This is due to more favorable moisture conditions, which will support a thicker stand, also to the fact that Eastern Kansas wheat stools less. For reasonably early sowing, Eastern Kansas requires from 5 to 6 pecks of seed an acre, and for late sowing, 1 to 2 pecks more seed is needed. For Central Kansas, 4 to 5 pecks of seed an acre is required. And for the western part of the state, 2 to 3 pecks is enough, especially for reasonably early sowing on well-prepared ground.

More mistakes are made by sowing wheat too shallow rather than too deep. For Eastern Kansas, when there is plenty of moisture, there is no advantage in sowing deeper than 1½ to 2 inches, but if the top soil is dry, an inch deeper will give better results. For Western Kansas, it is advisable to cover the seed from 3 to 3½ inches, even when sown in moist soil, because of the danger of drying out before it germinates. When sown at this depth in a dry soil, light showers will not cause the seed to sprout, and when sufficient moisture comes to soak down to it, there will be enough to start its growth and keep it growing. For Western Kansas, the furrow drill has the advantage of being able to sow the seed deeply, reaching the moisture, if there is any. The furrows also protect the crop in its early growth and help hold the snow.

H. M. Bainer.
Kansas City, Mo.

Apples of Real Quality

There is no better apple growing land in the world than that along the Missouri River, embracing the corners of the three states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and no better apples are produced anywhere than in that region. These facts have long since been known, but it is only within comparatively recent years that the industry has been developed along commercial lines. Since apple growing has become a business of specialists, the average production a tree has been greatly increased, and the quality of the fruit improved.

The natural resources of soil and climate that favor production also yield an apple so deliciously flavored as to be in a class by itself, and under proper marketing methods should bring a decided premium in price. Apple growing is a science; selling is a fine art. In the selling end there is big opportunity to enhance profits thru organization that will standardize the product on a quality basis, and market it under a distinct brand that will become known in trade centers as a badge of merit. This will require federal inspection, perhaps carried on jointly by the state and Government, as is now done with the Kaw Valley potatoes, to determine classifications and grades. The apple industry of Kansas would then be on a par in this respect with competitive districts of other regions, and would enable producers to build up and maintain a reputation for Kansas apples by selling under Government standards known and accepted thruout the mar-

kets of the United States. Such a reputation would prove to be one of the greatest assets to the industry, and would become more and more valuable with the passing of the years. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of character in the state's apple crop.

Unquestionably a systematic advertising campaign to acquaint consumers with the outstanding excellence of the Kansas apple would be one of the best investments the industry could make. Increased demand would find reflection in the expansion of apple growing. As we further utilize our natural advantages for apple production we shall be reaping enhanced profits and building better communities, and at the same time more adequately contributing to the needs of humanity and to the joys of living.

J. C. Mohler.
Topeka, Kan.

Quality, and High Prices

Producing milk and cream is a specialized agricultural enterprise on some farms, and on others it is simply a side line. Little thought or consideration is given by the consumer of dairy products to the trials encountered and endured by producers. The consumer enjoys the flavor of good cream and butter and seldom makes any comment except when the cream curdles in his coffee or the butter happens to be rancid, and he then in no uncertain terms gives expression to his displeasure.

There is a reason why milk sours and butter tastes old and rancid. Many times the fault lies in the home where these products are consumed. Forgetting to post the ice card in time to

have the ice man fill the family refrigerator, storing the dairy products in open vessels where they absorb odors from fruit and vegetables, neglect to place them in the ice box after meals and neglect to care for the milk when left at the door by the dairyman will result in having sour milk and cream or butter with an unpleasant taste. Milk and cream will keep sweet, however, for long periods if produced under proper sanitary conditions, delivered and stored under proper refrigeration, and given the care in the home that a highly perishable food product deserves.

While it is true that consumers of dairy foods give little thought to the care and trouble the producer and dispenser have expended in placing at his plate fresh milk and butter, it also is just as true that some dairymen and dairy products dispensers quite often show little regard for the rights of the person who is going to eat the dairy foods they offer for sale. On specialized dairy farms, where the latest improved equipment for handling milk and cream is used, there is no excuse for insanitary conditions to exist, but many times the dairyman who has the best equipment will become lax in his methods, depending on equipment alone to assure a clean product that will substantiate his claim for high quality, and this proves a bad mistake, since the equipment cannot clean itself. The dairyman who adds to his equipment the latest in milk handling devices must not forget that all of those improved fixtures must be kept clean, he cannot expect to turn out a high quality product with his equipment left in an insanitary condition.

Milk of high quality can be produced on farms that are poorly equipped if the dairyman employs methods that offset the lack of equipment. Good milk cannot be produced from cows

that are not properly fed and kept. Milk producing rations together with a clean water supply must be fed to the cows, and all dairymen know the principal prerequisite to good milk production is "healthy cows well kept."

Summer care of milk and cream differs very little from winter care except that as the temperature rises the bacterial growth in milk increases, and also summer production is always beset with the dangerous and tormenting fly pest. Aside from these there is little difference in the care the dairyman must exercise in order to produce and deliver a good product.

Along with supplying the cow with good feed and water, she must have clean quarters in which to rest and be milked. The cow that drags around in a muddy barnyard and lies on a manure pile where her udder becomes caked with corruption will not produce milk of high quality and flavor. She must be provided with a clean place to rest, and she must be brushed and have her udder washed before milking. The milk must not be allowed to stand in open pails in the barn subjected to flies, dust and barn odors, but must be taken to the milk house and cooled immediately, or separated while warm, if cream production is the sole purpose of the dairy.

In any event, whether marketing whole milk or cream, the milk house should be located where it will not be subjected to the barnyard contamination. It should stand on a well-drained piece of ground, near the well, and should have a cooling tank arranged to hold the milk and cream cans in such a manner as to hold the contents at well water temperature.

Care must be exercised by the dairyman, when delivering his product. Bottled milk should be iced at time of delivery during the summer months where the dairyman has a large pat-



"-a post that didn't pull out"

Colorado Wire Products
are better because—

1. Strong, durable, long-lived.
2. Made of finest rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized.
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.

"I have been in the poultry business for nearly fourteen years and largely attribute my success to up-to-date equipment. I have the latest incubators, holding 6,000 eggs at a setting; the sunlight poultry houses, automatically ventilated, and am quite proud of my layout.

"Last fall I had to replace a lot of fence posts that had rotted out. Mr. Shafer had been talking to me about COLORADO SILVER-TIP POSTS and I bought a few. They proved to be a post that didn't bend or pull out easily and added so much to the appearance of my place that I bought a lot more, and intend fencing my whole tract with COLORADO SILVER-TIPS. They don't get rusty like other steel posts.

"You see, I am located on the main highway and have a nice appearing place. Next fall I intend raising hogs along with my chickens and am going to buy SILVER-TIPS for my hog fences. If the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company 8-foot posts hold poultry wire so well, their shorter posts should make a dandy hog fence."

Signed *W. H. Scott*
Scott Poultry Farm,
R. F. D. 6, Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
"A Western Industry"
DENVER COLORADO

Sold by WESTERN DEALERS

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"Defies Time and Wear!"

ronage to supply, and those dispensers who process the milk by pasteurization, and hold it for later delivery must store it under sanitary conditions and at low temperature. All milk thus processed and held should be capped with dated bottle caps showing the date it was produced and bottled. The practice by some dairymen and dispensers of dating their bottle caps the day of delivery regardless of when it was produced is not only misleading to the consumer but also is a fraudulent practice which deserves the penalties provided in the city ordinances governing such practice as well as the condemnation by the consumers.

Cream producers, who sell their product on the open market for manufacturing purposes, should consider the rights of the purchasers and consumers to the extent of giving the cream the very best care they possibly can in order to deliver cream that will make a high quality butter. Cream producers should exercise as much care in their milk production as is required of market milk dairymen. They also should give particular attention to the washing and sunning of the separator, milk utensils and cream cans.

Cream should be kept in a cooling tank at the milk house or near the well and not in the kitchen or cellar, as cream will readily absorb kitchen and cellar odors.

Cream should be delivered to the creamery or buying stations as often as every three or four days, and in hot weather the cream can should be protected by being covered while in transit with a wet blanket or sack. Cream producers should never mix the fresh warm cream as it comes from the separator with the cold cream from a former milking period. It should be first cooled then mixed by vigorously stirring. This practice will insure a more even quality of cream for the cream buyer to sample accurately, which will assist materially in obtaining a correct test.

Farmers should not hold their cream for it to sour, with the erroneous idea that it will test higher, because the souring of the cream does not increase the butterfat test, as some cream buyers have at times told farmers it would do. Sweet cream will test just as high as it will ever test regardless of how sour it might become by holding, and sweet cream will make much better butter than cream that is allowed to stand in the can at the farm for days and in some cases for a week or two before being delivered to the cream station. Fresh, sweet cream will return as much money to the producer as will sour cream, and it makes butter that demands a better price which will react in a higher price being offered for the butterfat. O. J. Gould. Topeka, Kan.

'Tis Rich in Minerals

Producing animals, pregnant animals and growing animals need large amounts of minerals. A cow puts 14 pounds of mineral in every ton of milk, 56 pounds in a normal production year. A large amount of minerals is needed for repair within the body. A growing calf needs 40 to 60 grams of mineral matter a day.

Alfalfa hay contains the two minerals needed the most in animal nutrition, calcium lime and phosphorus. These minerals are available and in such abundance in alfalfa hay that there can be no deficiency when fed at the rate of 1 pound of hay for every 100 pounds live weight in a properly balanced ration. One pound of alfalfa hay contains more calcium than 100 pounds of corn. One ton of alfalfa contains 163 pounds of minerals. Manhattan, Kan. J. C. Nisbet.

And Without a Molt

October 1 to 15 is the most desirable time of the year to have pullets come into laying. If they are properly fed such pullets may be expected to go thru the winter without a molt. They are especially likely to be in production at that time of the year when eggs are the highest. Pullets that lay earlier are likely to be in this condition in the fall and usually molt.

Breeding for high production has made the matter of holding pullets out of production more difficult. It is difficult to hold pullets out of production until they have attained good body weight, size and scale. It is very easy to have Leghorns and pullets of some

of the other more common heavy breeds laying at 4 to 4½ months old, but these pullets are certain to lay many extremely small eggs and are very likely to molt. A pullet that does not come in production until she is 6 months old is in much better condition for the duties ahead of her. G. T. Klein. Manhattan, Kan.

High Yields and Protein

This year the fields that were summer fallowed in 1928 and sown to wheat showed exceptionally good return in both yields and protein content, during the summer's harvest this year in Lane county.

The association of high yields and low protein content, however, is a common way of judging the protein content of wheat, which in some respects is true.

From all the fields that were summer fallowed and samples submitted to the department for protein determination, we have an average of almost 13 per cent protein, and the fields from which these samples were taken made an average of better than 36.33 bushels an acre.

Fields that were not summer fallowed have been running about 12.68 protein, with remarkably high yields where good farming was done. Reports from farmers over the county show that this year's wheat crop was

grown on the moisture that was stored before seeding last fall.

This year there is not a large supply of reserve moisture as yet, in fields that were in wheat this year, and have been worked for fall seeding. However, moisture determinations from summer fallowed fields show a good supply of available moisture for the coming crop. Over a period of years in checking over results, there are many things that point favorably to some summer fallowing each year. Wheat in Lane county made an average of about 15 bushels an acre, many of the fields going as high as 25 to 45 bushels an acre. Harvey E. Hoch. Dighton, Kan.

Combine Used in Alfalfa

D. E. Bradstreet of Lane county, harvested an alfalfa seed crop this season with a combine harvester. The seed crop was cut with a mower, and a pickup attachment on the combine, that is used in swathed wheat, was used to pick up the alfalfa from the mower swath.

A No. 10 screen was used in the combine in place of the regular wheat screen, and this was all the preparation required. All hand work was eliminated, and there was very little shattering.

Mr. Bradstreet sold the crop after recleaning it for \$13 a bushel. Part of the seed was from an alfalfa stand 40

years old. Kansas alfalfa seed from long established fields is very much in demand by growers, and always commands a top price.

The seed yield was light this season, according to Mr. Bradstreet, making only about 4 bushels an acre. He estimated that he gained nearly a bushel an acre by this method of harvesting, which eliminated most of the shattering.

He has harvested as much as 10 bushels an acre in past years. Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

Two Litters a Year

It is bad practice to keep brood sows for 12 months and raise only one litter of pigs during that time. If pigs are farrowed before October 1, they will get a good start before cold weather comes, and they can be fattened for market during the winter. The market price for fat hogs usually is good in the spring, because there are fewer pigs being marketed at that time than during the winter months. Conditions in Kansas are more favorable for raising two litters a year than they are farther north. F. W. Bell. Manhattan, Kan.

Aviation has played havoc with the language. Planes land on the water where there is no land in sight and Zeppelins hop off without any hop at all.



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As Women Saw the Free Fair

Wide Variety of Booths Suggest Many Home Improvements

ANOTHER great Kansas pageant has passed across the stage. The Kansas Free Fair came and departed in a blaze of glory, leaving the people who visited it well satisfied and content with their week's experience. The fair was well attended by both town and farm people from over the state, who came not only for amusement but also for instruction, and they were generously rewarded with both.

The whole fair was well balanced—no one thing was over-emphasized, and hardly any subject left untouched. For the men, of course, there was the endless wonder, handsome cattle, horses and other livestock, coupled with shining motor cars and farm machinery; and for the women, the numerous phases of housekeeping were taken up. The children, of course, had their Cho-Cho, who almost made them delirious with joy at the very sight of him. But there were their many play things, merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and cotton candy.

The attendance in the women's department and the displays offered were most gratifying to those in charge, and all day long, women thronged about the beautiful quilts, Better Homes, and the many other booths on homemaking, drinking in new ideas which they would carry back with them to their own homes.

Three Rooms Featured

There were three rooms presented for Better homes. The outstanding one was the breakfast room, which was furnished entirely of old walnut furniture that had been refinished. This work was done by Marie Witwer, and the total cost was \$51.15. One of the unique things about this breakfast room was the lighting system, which the designer created by putting a green electric bulb in an old-fashioned crystal bowl, and the cozy light that it gave forth was lovely. The living room, done by Mary Green Sanders, was in a modernistic tone, and the feature of this room was its inexpensiveness, a total of \$127 being required to furnish it. This room took the first prize. Virginia Ash planned an orchid and green bedroom which



MARY ANN SAYS:

Once in a while I make a decision, which if everyone accepted it, no doubt would revolutionize the world. The latest is this: Every mother, young ones especially (since I'm in that class) needs a day off now and then. A day when she can get so far away from her job of three meals and three baths and bottles and odd jobs, so far away that she'll forget they belong to her at all. On this day she can sit down and look at her job in an impersonal way. Perhaps she will decide that she rather than Johnny and Mary needs making over. I've found that the children are more difficult to manage when I'm extremely busy—and on a "day off" I decided that this was because I was more easily irritated, so I tried to divide the work up and let some if go rather than have the difficult days. It's a fine thing, no matter what your task may be, to get away from it, and look back on it, once in a while. It's better for the job and you, too.

would be lovely for guests. This room was built by means of second hand furniture to which paint and lacquer had been artistically applied.

The 4-H Club Exhibits

What is the younger generation coming to? We don't know, but we are very sure that 4-H Club girls are on their way to careers as successful and efficient homemakers. Judging from their booths, one does not gain an impression of over-exercised frivolity and gaiety, but that these girls are paying attention to essentially important things. Their

By Marianne Kittell

booths on health, canning and dressmaking were not only interesting but also truly instructive, and older persons as well as youngsters could learn much from studying them. Prize booths were: Room improvement project, Lyon county, champion; supper exhibit, Lyon county, champion, and corn exhibit, Bourbon county.

Many Phases of Beauty

The art department was one of the outstanding exhibits at the fair. Not only were the displays of purely classical subjects, but there also was a prac-

Do Parties Worry You?

THE entertainment committee groaned when it heard that plans for another party were on foot. But it wouldn't have, had it known about the leaflet on games and special parties which Kansas Farmer is offering to its readers.

Every conceivable kind of party is suggested in this leaflet and there are some that you never heard of. Not only that, the leaflet contains the peppiest games and contests you can imagine. Parties for every occasion worth celebrating, such as Halloween, April Fool's, St. Patrick's Day, as well as bridal showers, spinster, and outdoor parties and many others have been carefully worked out.

If you wish the aid of this leaflet simply send your name and address with 5 cents to the Women's Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

tical note to them. The large displays from the University of Kansas and the Wichita High School were especially good. The young people in these schools are learning to create designs for linoleums, wall paper and textiles, as well as to make charcoal drawings of clenched fists, and even for the uninstructed in art these exhibits were quite illuminating.

For Better Families

One of the pleasantest places to spend one's time at the fair proved to be at the Baby Bunting Bungalow, for who could resist the cooing baby's smiles and the clutching of his tiny fists? The mothers who brought their children tho, did not come so much in the spirit of competition as to have their babies judged and to discover weak points in their care, and a healthy lot of children they were.

Thomas Walter Rigdon, 1-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Rigdon of Effingham was awarded the title and reward for grand champion baby of Kansas. There were 110 babies registered this year, but it would be a fine thing if more babies would coax their parents to bring them to the Baby Bunting Bungalow for examination next year.

Judges were Dr. Elvenor Ernest, Dr. Paul Belknap, and Dr. R. J. Miller.

The Fitter Families house was of especial interest because it gave parents a chance to know why their children have the defects, if any, that they do have, because a thoro examination was given each member of the family registered, as to physical, mental and hereditary status. A rating is given the individual for each of these points and an average of the family's ratings taken, making a score for that family. Doctor Sherbon of Lawrence, who was in charge, reported the examination of more than 100 persons, or about 35 families. The families averaged larger this year.

In the Handicrafts Department

The quilt section was a popular place. There was a constant procession passing before these masterpieces of workmanship and art. I asked one elderly woman where she was going first at the fair. She promptly replied, "To the quilt section, of course. Nowadays women can make so much prettier quilts than in my day when there weren't so many colors to choose from." Every conceivable kind of quilt, patchwork, applique, and embroidered, were there, and every quilt would have brightened any room, however dull. It is when one sees quilts like these that she realizes more than ever that a Kansas farm woman is an artist demanding and enjoying credit to an extent. There were 100 quilts entered this year, which is three times as many as ever before. There were 24 first and 24 second prizes. Many beautiful pieces of embroidery and hooked rugs also were featured in this department.

Antiques Arouse Envy

Coverlets and patchwork pillows that would make the proverbial eye of the collector dance,

were on display among the heirlooms. These old coverlets, which have seen more years than we have seen or probably shall see, proudly stood the test of many a measuring eye. The colors were excellent and their designs unique, and many a bystander was heard to remark that she would love to have one. There were dolls over 100 years old on display, which were friendly enough looking for a Twentieth Century child to cuddle and love, and there were old pieces of toy furniture and needle-point pillows. Any of the articles on display would have found a ready market if only their fortunate owners had given the signal that they were willing to dispose of them.

Cakes and Candles Win Favor

The culinary department, as usual, was excellent. Kansas women seem to be better cooks every year. The products which were offered were, of course, tasty and numerous, and the judges had difficulty in deciding. The canned fruit never fails to attract the observer. Here, again, Kansas women demonstrate their own art. A variety of fruits, vegetables and meats were temptingly placed for inspection. Cakes wearing adornments of flowers and fruits in gay colors attracted every eye. The candles also brought an expression of desire from all.

In the People's Pavilion one afternoon, a representative of the Kansas State Agricultural College gave an instructive lecture for housewives on meats. The lecturer brought out the point that every cut of meat should be thin so that it could be thoroly cooked.

Varieties of Flowers

And for the flower lovers many kinds of flowers, and their numerous varieties, were represented both by clubs and individuals. There was a junior department also. Cockscomb in red, pink and yellow won high honors, and a display of gladiolas in 50 shades was shown in one group, all grown by the same person.

And so with the blare of the bands and the calling of the concession men deadening their ears, the Kansas people have gone to their homes, but they have taken more with them than the trinkets that they bought, for the fair has meant something higher to them. They have obtained inspiration and help, we hope, for the coming year.

New Undies Give Slim Effect

1336—What could the smart young miss prefer in the way of underwear to these tailored shorts? They are extremely comfortable to wear but the best part of them is the flat effect they give. There are no gathers or bunches to destroy the hip line. A bit of shirring on the bandeau in front insures sufficient fullness. Designed in sizes, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

1340—To go to bed early would be no punishment for a girl if she could wear these clever pajamas. They are most effective in a combination of figured and plain material. Black trousers, with a belt, collar and cuffs of black combined with a gay figured blouse would be especially charming. Pastel shades are equally attractive. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



Ferns Bring Generous Profit

BY ELIZABETH KEENUM

SEVERAL years ago I was left almost destitute, by the death of my husband, and among other things I decided to try was raising ferns for sale.

In October I bought and planted my seed. These cost \$4 a thousand. I bought 2,000 each of two kinds and planted them in shallow boxes, using a mixture of equal parts leaf mold and well rotted cow manure, with enough coarse sand mixed in to make the soil light.

I next began fixing a pit. Four 10-inch logs were laid around the place chosen for the pit, and I dug it myself a little at a time, making it 8 by 10 feet and 3 feet deep. I threw the dirt on the outside of the logs, making an embankment around and making this higher on the north side. A carpenter put on some hinged doors so they would open back to let the sunshine and air in. To make the doors air tight when closed, I covered them with roofing, and several shelves were made inside. Plants will grow as well in these pits as they do in a greenhouse if the doors are kept open on sunny days.

It seemed that every one of my fern seeds came up, but I let too much sunlight on them and a few died.

I picked up small tomato cans from time to time and filled them with the same kind of soil the seeds were planted in. When the little plants were about an inch high they were transplanted into these tomato cans, and there were 1,800 of them.

By April they were lovely, so I took a few for samples and solicited orders among the town ladies. Nearly everyone bought from one to a dozen plants. I sold them for 10 cents each, altho they were as nice as one could buy from many greenhouses for 25 cents, but I sold them quickly at this price, so did not have to spend so much time making sales. All the ladies who gave me orders told their friends about them and when the plants were delivered, they were shown to others, and pretty soon they were coming out to my home

Outdoors Today

I walked beside a winding road,
I saw a crimsoned tree;
A squirrel chattered from the fence,
A blue jay screamed at me.
My feet were light with joyous step,
My heart with laughter gay;
I laughed aloud, for autumn fair
Has come outdoors today.

after plants, many buying six of each variety so they could put six plants in each pot and have a pretty pot quickly.

Even at this low price the plants brought \$80, and I thought this good money. I paid out \$10 on the pit and \$8 for the seeds, so I had a profit of \$62 and the pit left to use several years without additional cost.

These seeds can be planted any time of the year and will do well planted any month in the year. However, one can usually sell the plants easier in the spring than at any other season.

Old Books

BOOKS that are worn and yet are not to be thrown away, can be lacquered and made to look like new. Even tho the back needs to be repaired with cloth they can be gone over with lacquer and detection will not be possible.

A School Lunch Note

BY MRS. LETA WILLIAMS

IF BUTTER is too hard to spread or cream easily, fill a bowl with boiling water, let stand a few minutes, empty it and turn upside down over the butter. Heat from the bowl will soften the butter without melting it.

We All Respect Tin

MALAY miners respect tin so profoundly that the opening of a tin mine is a matter of grave ceremony and many incantations by the local pawang, or wizard. His intention is to placate the spirit of the mine so that

the god will supply the desired tin, and not harm the miners. The Malay miners believe that the tin's soul has the form of a buffalo, that the metal is alive and can reproduce itself. American housewives respect tin to the extent of buying about 9 billion cans of food in it every year.

Homemade Fudge Sundaes

ICE cream is a favorite dessert with my family in the summer time. We like it best when we have a "dip" to use over it. Chocolate is our favorite. I make mine as I do fudge, except that I add a tablespoon of flour to every cup of sugar used, and I don't cook it as long as for fudge.

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.

Cleaning the Coffeepot

How can I clean my coffeepot? It is stained with coffee and egg. Mrs. G. E. N.

Rub salt on the inside of your coffeepot to remove the coffee and egg. Rinse quickly and thoroly.

Newest Capes for Fall

I like the dresses with capes, but am not sure that they are going to be in good style this fall. Could you tell me the latest style note on this? Grace.

The capes are to be worn again this fall, but the smartest ones are to be on one side only. These are lined with a fancy material which may also be used as a trimming on the coat.

Tinting Grey Hair

Is there a way I can tint my grey hair to blend with its natural color? Mrs. Golder.

There is a commercial hair stain which will tint your grey hair to blend with its original color, but it will not restore the color of your hair. You may have the name of this hair stain by writing me, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and be sure to inclose a 2-cent stamp.

Crimped Fish for Dinner

I am interested in knowing how to "crimp" fish. Do you have a good recipe for it? Jean Anne.

Crimped fish makes a delicious dish to be served with buttered peas. Here is the recipe for it. Cut uncooked fish into long strips, roll them around the finger, and fasten each roll with a wooden toothpick. Put into boiling salted water with 2 tablespoons vinegar, and boil 15 minutes. Drain, arrange on a platter, and serve hot with oyster or lobster sauce poured into cavities.

Ginger Candy Is Unusual

I would like to have a recipe for an unusual kind of candy. What can you suggest? Georgia.

Here is a good recipe for ginger candy which is both unusual and delicious. Boil over a quick fire 1 pound of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of spring water. When dissolved mix a spoonful of finely powdered Chinese ginger with 2 or 3 ounces of the sirup and stir it into the whole. Boil to the blow and at this stage stir in the rind of a large lemon, grated, and continue to stir until a spoonful dropped on a cold plate remains stiff without falling. Remove at once and drop from a pan having a lip or spout, on buttered tins, in pieces the size of macaroons.

Removing Whiteheads

I am bothered with whiteheads in my arms and chin. I should like very much to know of a way to rid myself of this trouble. Can you help me? Gretchen.

Whiteheads should be removed at night. I have a form on Removing Whiteheads which contains directions for ridding yourself of this trouble, but it is too long to print here. I will send you one if you will write again, giving me your full name and address. Address your letters to Jane Carey, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Please inclose a 2-cent stamp with your letter.



There's FINE CHINA

in every package of these richly nourishing oats—the kind your family loves for its flavor

Now cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

HERE'S a vigor breakfast in-a-hurry. Ask your grocer for Quick Mother's Oats (China Brand). Cooks in half the time of coffee, faster than eggs, no longer than plain toast. Now start your family's day right with a steaming hot breakfast of uncom- pared deliciousness.

Same plump oats as Regular Mother's, the kind you've always known. Only prepared to cook faster. Same delicious rich tang—the full-flavored oats that make the old-style strengthening porridge, grownups and children alike love.

And in every package you get a fine piece of china—just like a gift! A beautiful piece of something you need, useful, attractive, and in good taste.

Valuable coupon in each box

Note, too, every package contains a coupon good for fine premiums. Send postcard for lovely illustrated catalog. There are hundreds of things—silver-ware, jewelry, books, toys, and utensils, that are yours for saving Mother's Oats coupons.

Start now to serve this wonder- ful breakfast to your family and bene- fit by the lovely china you get, and the valuable premium coupons every box contains. Write today for complete premium cata- log. Address Mother's Coupon Department, Room 1708, 80 East Jackson St., Chicago, Illinois.



Mother's Oats China Brand

Mother's Oats comes in 2 styles, the Regular and Quick Mother's that cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

Fair Holds Charm for Girls and Boys



year. Each time the Fair comes to town it gets better, so I know you'll want to take it all in, for it holds thrills for both young and old.
Nalda Gardner.

To Keep You Guessing

Why are people that jump to conclusions like ships? Because they are generally at sea.

Why do we buy shoes? Because we cannot get them for nothing.

'Tho I dance at a ball, yet am I nothing at all. A shadow.

If a postmaster went to a circus and a bear ate him, what time would it be? 8 P. M.

Why is a stupid fellow like G sharp? Because he is A flat.

Why is a blockhead deserving of promotion? Because he is equal to any post.

Of what trade is the sun in the month of May? Mason (May sun.)

What does a stone become in water? Wet.

What is the difference between a street car and a sidewalk. Five cents.

Why is a good story like a church bell? Because it is often tolled (told.)

Unable to think, unable to speak, yet tells the truth to all the world? A true balance, or pair of scales.

Why should secrets not be told in a vegetable garden? Because the potatoes have eyes, the corn has ears, and the beans stalk about there.

IF YOU were wanting a chance to see a variety of things which interest all little girls and boys, the Free Fair last week was just the place to go. Of course everything was interesting, and held untold charms for the little tots.

Of especial interest were the animals in the pet stock tent. The royal family of Persian cats of which there were 22, occupied a prominent place. Next to them was a mother Bull dog with her four pups. These two families seemed to be getting along famously, and for a while forgot that they were not in their own homes. In fact they rather enjoyed the attention they were receiving from their visitors. There were also prize pigeons, guinea pigs and rabbits in the tent.

Just for the Children

In the children's own end of the grounds was a slippery slide, and it was a slippery, rough ride, too. Then too, there were three merry-go-rounds, one for tiny tots which had to be pushed and two for the older children. Sometimes you had to wait your turn for a long time before you could get a ride, because there were so many other girls and boys to ride, but it was so thrilling when it finally came that it was well worth the wait.

Cho-Cho the Health Clown

The biggest event of the day came at 4 o'clock when Cho-Cho the health clown's bells were heard tinkling, and



Upper Left—The Goat Ride Proved the Most Thrilling to All. Upper Right—Down the Slippery Slide We Went. Then Up Again for Another Ride. Above—A Few of the Many Children Who Rode the Fast Moving Merry-Go-Rounds.

we turned to see him coming down the road. It seemed a long time before he finally got to the tent to begin his antics and entertaining lecture. The children clamored to hear every word he said and I'm sure most of the children visiting the Fair could be found in Cho-Cho's tent every day in the hope of catching something they had missed the day before.

Cho-Cho told his little friends some very interesting and helpful things about the way in which they should eat, and some of the things which were best for little girls and boys. He told them the best place for radishes and cucumbers was in the garbage can. Then too he told them that the best part of the doughnut was the hole and it was fit only for the garbage can. But all green vegetables, especially lettuce, were the best things to eat. Cho-

Cho showed his friends the way he ate honey, by spreading it on a lettuce leaf and chewing it well.

He said he was not surprised that all little boys ate oatmeal every morning because no day was started right without a bowl of oatmeal. "Milk is the healthiest food you can eat," he told them, "and you should drink at least a quart a day." He showed them how to drink it, instead of drinking it right down, to gargle it in the mouth, as an aid to digestion.

For little girls and boys who were in for a real thrill, there was the goat ride. Just think, two long rides around the track in a little, bright colored cart drawn by the cutest goat who was so good, and would go as fast or as slow as you wanted.

So Much to See

One couldn't possibly have seen everything in one day. There were so many, many different things, and you couldn't see them all at once, so some had to wait until another day. You wouldn't dream there could have been so many things to take rides on as there were in the Midway—Ferris wheel, merry-go-round, a jerking ride and a rocky ride. Oh, it was all thrilling all right! And oh, so much to eat!

Come Again Next Year

If you didn't come to the Fair this year you'll surely not want to leave it out of your plans for next

Animal Silhouette Puzzle

Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture of an animal. When you have found what animal this is 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.



The Hoovers—Buddy Writes Home to Ma



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

The New Modern Treatment for Varicose Veins Has Been Quite Successful

IN A MEDICAL practice that has brought intimate contact with hard working people, I have received constant complaints about varicose veins. They take the energy out of the patient as badly as anything, often causing an actual crippled condition. Having tried everything from bandaging to surgical operation I have been tremendously interested in watching what doctors have done with "injection treatment." I have reached the conclusion that it offers a safe and comparatively simple method of cure. Please do not misunderstand. The doctor who undertakes it must be a good doctor who has given the matter special study, and a man who is careful in all his work. Then I think it safe. I will quote a recent report of Dr. J. M. Hayes of Minneapolis, Minn.

"We began this treatment in the outpatient department of the University of Minnesota in December, 1922. We have now done over 6,000 injections with no bad results, except some slight ulcers which have readily cleared up.

"The solution causes a chemical irritation to the lining membrane of the vein, which results in closing the lumen or opening of the vein. The vein becomes obliterated, and usually disappears as completely as if removed surgically. The solution does not form a loose clot in the vein, as is frequently supposed, but this clot is intimately interwoven with the wall of the vessel, so it does not break loose and form emboli to go to the lung, as is frequently feared.

"Recent reports show that over 53,000 cases of varicose veins have been treated in this way with comparatively few bad results. In fact this method has given fewer bad results than any other method of treatment.

"The economic advantage to the patient, in that he loses practically no time from his work, has no hospital expense, and the comparative lessened expense otherwise, together with the simplicity of the procedure, makes this the method of choice for treating varicose veins."

Buy a Limited Policy?

I have been refused life insurance because of a leaky heart. I thought I was in good health. Is there any way I can get any insurance and what should I do for my heart?
G. E. F.

Go to a first class doctor and ask him to examine you, find out your exact condition and advise you just what work you may do and what you should leave alone. Follow this advice and you will live as long as if the leak did not exist. You may not be able to get a full term life policy, but if you are in good condition aside from the leak any good insurance company will sell you a limited policy that will see you thru the most important part of your life.

See a Good Doctor

My father has had a growth of some kind coming on his throat just below his swallow for three or four years. The growth is now about the size of a large duck egg. Is it goiter or not? Could it be inward goiter and show from the outside?
Mrs. J. C. M.

Since the growth is slow of development and situated around the larynx it is likely to be goiter. "Inward goiter" is just a name that is generally applied to exophthalmic goiter. As it develops it shows a tumor that needs an expert to classify. Your father's best chances for recovery demand competent examination and advice.

Sleepers Should Be Warm

A patient with tuberculosis who has been sleeping on an outdoor porch for almost a year feels the cold very much and wonders if it would not be as well to sleep indoors as severe weather comes on.
R. D.

I think not. But it is quite important to provide so that sleeping on the porch will be comfortable. Many outdoor sleepers forget to protect the bed sufficiently from below. The first thing to go on the springs should be a pad

of several thicknesses of wrapping paper, then a substantial mattress, and then blankets and comforters, so prepared that they form a sleeping bag. In severe weather the patient should wear a warm suit of underwear, woolen stockings, an Arctic suit with hood and also should have some artificial heat. With such provision for his comfort he will get along very well even in the coldest weather.

Send a Stamped Envelope

Please tell me some good home treatment for gums that are spongy, recede from the teeth a little and are inclined to bleed easily. Answer in next week's paper.
S. R. G.

This is not a simple trouble for it is quite indicative of pyorrhoea. I do not know just how far home treatment will carry you, but the first measure is to buy a new toothbrush and give a thoro brushing three times daily, increasing in vigor as the gums become hardened to it. This may seem like rough treatment for tender gums, but it works well. A toothpaste that has in it some compound of Ipecac will be helpful. I know of a very good preparation for this purpose, and shall be glad to give its name and the manufacturer's address if you care to send a stamped and addressed envelope.

A Power Take-off Helps

Since the advent of multiple row cultivators and larger units of equipment for other field work, the Corn Belt has felt more keenly a need for mechanical corn pickers. With up-to-date equipment, a man can handle at least twice as many acres up to harvest time as he can pick by hand—often more. In addition to being a hard and expensive job, hand husking inflicts on the corn grower a labor peak which is out of proportion to other phases of corn production.

Many Corn Belt farmers report that they can cut their picking costs in half with the present day mechanical picker. Even if it effected no saving whatever from the money standpoint, they consider the saving in labor and the advantage of getting their crops out early important enough to justify its use.

One of the greatest improvements in the modern corn picker over those of a few years ago is the adaptation of power from the tractor drive shaft to operate the picker mechanism. Much of the trouble with early day pickers could be traced to slipping or clogging of the bull wheel under unfavorable working conditions. Now that the picker is operated by power take-off from the tractor motor, it will work successfully whenever the field is dry enough for a team to pull out a loaded wagon. When the picker is drawn by horses, an auxiliary engine can be mounted on the outfit to operate the mechanism and prevent difficulties from the bull wheel.

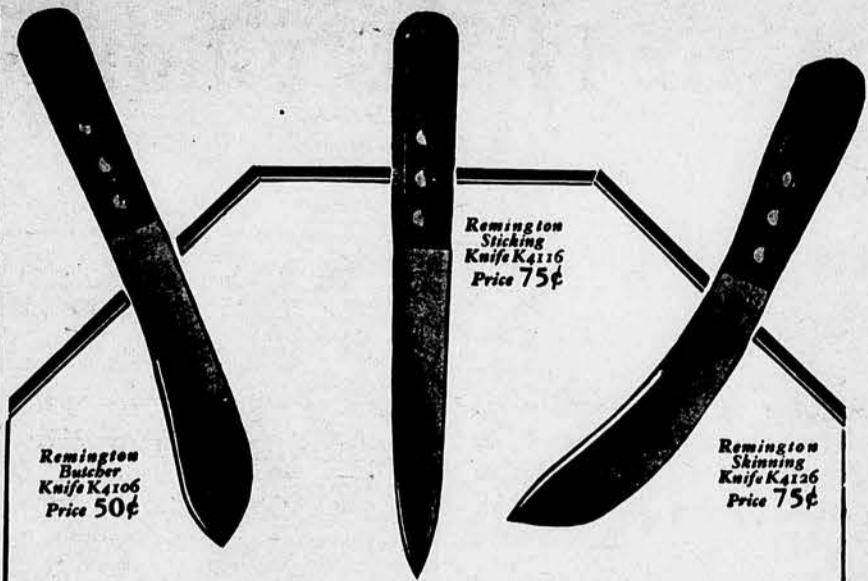
Elimination of bull wheel power also has enabled corn picker manufacturers to build their machines of lighter weight, since they do not need poundage for traction.

Castings and gears which were subject to breakage in the early pickers are being made of stronger, tougher material. In some of the older makes of pickers, changes in design during the last two or three years have been limited mainly to strengthening these vulnerable parts and to refinements in design.

Winter Care of Bees

Wintering Bees in Cellars, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,014, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

According to the Wickersham plan, prohibition is to be enforced by a simple division of labor. The National Government will keep liquor out of the states and the states will keep it out of the citizens.



For hog killing time and home butchering

THE three Remington Knives illustrated are manufactured especially for the men who do their own killing and dressing. In quality they are equal to the best made for the professional trade.

The blades are Remington special steel, forged, tempered, ground and tested to insure long life and satisfactory edge-holding service and are hand-honed at the factory.

The handles, attached to blades by three sturdy brass rivets, are walnut, in one solid piece without the usual long germ and dirt catching seam.

Each knife is a fine example of the cutler's art.

Look for the name REMINGTON on the blade. Your dealer can supply you, or if he hasn't them in stock send his name and the price and the knife will be forwarded promptly. Please order by number.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition
25 Broadway New York City

Remington

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8180

Less coal

More heat

Charter Oak's exclusive features

Here is a parlor furnace that has every feature you want—beauty, economy and capacity. Other furnaces may give you beautiful finishes, but they can't give you Charter Oak's patented features.

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

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



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



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

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

See the full line of sizes and prices of Charter Oaks before you buy. Get these wonderful features at no additional cost. Sold by dealers everywhere. Made by Charter Oak Stove & Range Co., St. Louis.



CHARTER OAK

Used by Four Generations in Millions of Homes

Farm service demands CHAMPION dependability

Trucks, tractors and stationary engines as well as your motor car must under all conditions be dependable units in the business routine of the farm. Farmers the world over know the absolute dependability of Champion Spark Plugs for every farm engine, and every operating condition.

The greatest single factor in spark plug efficiency is the insulator. For on it ultimately depends the maintenance of peak efficiency, irrespective of operating speeds, temperatures and pressures. If the insulator is of inferior quality, engine performance and economy are greatly impaired.

Champion sillimanite—nature's finest insulator—is a rare mineral used exclusively in Champion Spark Plugs.

Possessed of a natural high resistance to electric, heat and mechanical shock, it is ideally adapted to withstand the ravages of combustion, and the intense pressures and temperatures of modern engines.

Sillimanite is your guarantee of Champion's superior performance. Champion Spark Plugs in engine driven farm equipment insure maximum efficiency, economy and dependability.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO
WINDSOR, ONTARIO



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30-days' conviction of the thief.

Fountain Pen Bandits Are Worse Than Thugs. Read Contracts Carefully Before Signing

THE MAN who thrusts a fountain pen at you with the words, "Sign here, please" may be robbing you more effectively than if he stuck a revolver under your nose and said "hands up." Indeed, the money lost to recognized thugs is only a drop in the bucket compared to that lost to the more genteel fountain pen bandits in various forms of fake business transactions.

On the other hand, losses thru fraudulent contracts are small when compared with the vast amount of business transacted honestly and satisfactorily thru contracts. It is this very fact that makes people confident to the point of carelessness in signing contracts.

No person should sign a contract without first reading it—even the fine print—and understanding it thoroughly. If everyone did this, people would not complain to the Protective Service Department that the salesman told them "this and that" but that the company



Truth Crows

A dollar invested soundly returns nearly always with something earned.
A dollar put into a speculation has a chance—perhaps a good one, perhaps only a gambling chance—and may or may not return.
A dollar put into a fraudulent enterprise will not return once in a thousand times. Investigate BEFORE you invest.

refuses to make good on the salesman's representations because it "isn't in the contract."

Do not trust the verbal promise of an unknown salesman. Make him write it in the contract. If you do not understand everything about a contract, take time to go over it with someone you can trust.

Kansas Farmer readers are urged to refer investment problems to the Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer at Topeka, where there is obtainable, without charge, dependable investment information.

This department gets numerous letters from Kansas Farmer readers, relating how they have invested their money in some scheme or fake security. Always the letters go on to ask what can be done to help get back the poorly invested money. Everything within the power of this department is done to help recover the money, but in far too many instances, after the money is once gone, it is impossible to recover it.

So remember this, please, if you would be safe and not sorry. Investigate before you invest your hard-earned savings!

Tails and Tales

Our correspondents inform us, when we read between the lines, that many high-pressure salesmen are on the road these days. They are selling everything, and if you listen to them and do not think for yourself, eventually you will buy a left-handed monkey wrench or some other kind of fake. When you listen to an agent, remember that he has all the advantage, and if you follow his talk thru, he can prove almost anything to you. At the same time, remember that there are honest agents and honest products, and that the canvassers for honest products deserve courteous treatment.

The talk of a crooked agent is like the old proof that a cat has 10 tails.

No cat has nine tails; one cat has one more than no cat; therefore, one cat has 10 tails. And that sounds logical. So is the talk of a crooked agent; for he does not give you time to find the false step he takes in his argument.

The very wisest individuals buy something some time that they do not need or desire. The person who gets "stung" is not an exception; he is the rule. But despite the large number of frauds, established business is growing better, and the ethical rules that guide business men are becoming more and more favorable to the customer.

Yet when asked to listen to a strange salesman's tales, take time to think of the tail of the cat.

Dairy Co-operation Gains

Thirty-three per cent of the creamery butter produced in the United States in 1928 was made in farmer-owned or farmer-operated plants. In Wisconsin more than 75 per cent of the output of creamery butter came from co-operative plants. Sixty-seven per cent of the creamery butter made in Minnesota was produced by co-operative associations. The percentages of Vermont creamery butter produced by co-operatives in 1928 was approximately 50 per cent, and the percentages for some of the other states were: California, 44; Iowa, 43; Washington, 30; Michigan, 30 per cent.

Practically all the cheese made in Maine in 1928 was made in farmer-controlled plants, and 75 per cent of the cheese produced in Oregon was the product of co-operative enterprises. Some of the other states with a high percentage of co-operative activity in manufacturing cheese are: Minnesota, 60 per cent; Wisconsin, 34 per cent; Michigan, 22 per cent; and Illinois, 20 per cent.

The farmer-controlled cheese factories reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture for 1928 produced approximately 28 per cent of all the cheese made in the United States during that year.

Known Records Pay

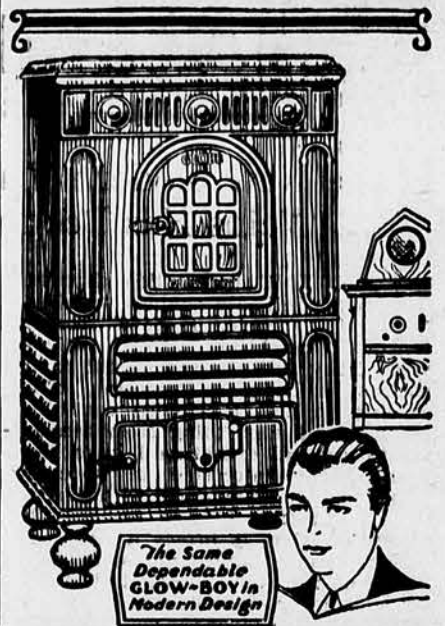
That Advanced Registry testing pays is indicated by the report of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on all available price lists of public sales of purebred Holsteins of both sexes and of all ages for the four-year period, 1925 to 1928.

A total of 17,291 head brought \$3,645,378.50, or an average of \$210.82. Of these, 2,094 cows with Advanced Registry records brought an average of \$358.50 compared to an average of \$183.57 for cows without Advanced Registry records and from dams lacking such records. The difference of \$176.93 nearly doubled the return from the cows with records.

Bulls showed a similar difference. The 1,543 sold from dams with Advanced Registry records brought \$324.10, while 1,016 bulls from untested dams averaged \$121.68, a difference of \$202.42.

Cows, totaling 2,982 head, from dams with Advanced Registry records returned \$39.43 more than the 5,800 cows from untested dams, indicating that the value of records holds over to the next generation. Heifers from record dams averaged \$212.11 for 1,224 head, compared to \$103.36 for 2,533 heifers from untested dams, a difference of \$108.75 in value.

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GLOBE GLOW-BOY The MODERN PARLOR FURNACE

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE last book in the Old Testament is one that is little read. If somebody cut Malachi out of your Bible, how long do you imagine it would be before you discovered the loss? A father once rebuked his son very sternly because the boy did not believe that the whale swallowed Jonah. The boy had a mischievous streak, and he skillfully cut the book of Jonah out of his father's Bible. The boy was away from home a year, and at the end of the year the father had not yet discovered what had happened to his Bible. The boy then told him, and remarked that it seemed to him that if the book of Jonah was as important as his father seemed to think, that he would read it oftener than once a year. Perhaps that was a bit of a mean trick of the boy, but there was some philosophy in it, after all. Malachi is something like Jonah, I suspect. Most of us do not read it very often. Malachi was living in a time of pessimism. People were saying that it did not pay to serve God. The things which the great prophets had prophesied had not come to pass. The Hebrews were under a conqueror, and were ruled by an alien hand. The hopes that were raised when the exiles came back from Babylon had not been fulfilled. There was much divorce. Worship was neglected. Drouth had laid the land waste, and famine had followed.

Said the people, "It is vain to serve God."

Just then comes along this man Malachi. The name means messenger. We do not know whether that was this man's real name, or whether it was an assumed name. People often wrote in those days under assumed names. They did not seem to hunger and thirst for advertising, as they do now. Malachi comes and tells them that God loves them. That is his first message.

Now, it did not look as tho God loved them. Everything pointed the other way. At best it seemed as if God did not care much what happened, so long as He was not bothered. But the prophet is very emphatic on this point. There is no doubt of the divine love. Now, what made Malachi think this? But before we answer that, let us see what Malachi had to say about the people.

He says they have disregarded God's law. They have not worshiped God in sincerity, and they have polluted the sacred altar of worship. They try to deceive the Almighty, by promising to sacrifice a valuable animal, and then offering an inferior one. They are not sincere in their worship. Is there any way in which such words can be applied in our day? Is our worship genuine? Do we mean it? Do we worship at all?

Take it as to money. No one can sincerely worship God who does not have something to do with supporting the work of the church, and the carrying of the good news to other parts of the world. The use of money is fundamental in worship. It represents us. But look at the pitifully small amounts that many church folds contribute. Look at the zero amounts that millions of non-church folk give. A man will give perhaps a dollar a week to his church, and think he is doing something big, while he goes by in a new car that cost more than he has contributed to the work of God in his entire life. Or, take the matter of time. Much of the religious work of the world is carried on by voluntary workers. Yet how many people never volunteer for anything? No wonder Malachi said, "If I then be a father, where is mine honor? and if I be a Master, where is my fear? saith the Lord."

The prophet declares that judgment is coming. Those old prophets, how they did like to thunder out the fact of certain judgment! And were they not right? Had not the day of doom fallen on the people, more than once? They had been carried away as slaves, twice, until the nation was left, broken and bleeding. They had been weakened by social disease, until it seemed as if the nation could not survive, along with the oppression of the poor and the injustice that went hand in hand with it. These were all judgments.

Look at some of the judgments of

these later days. A few years ago the gospel was freely preached, and practiced, that the way to have peace was to prepare for war. The nations therefore prepared for war—and got it, turning the world into a vast hades. That was judgment. Many are still loudly proclaiming the same gospel, tho happily others are heard in the land, who are preaching in a different way. We have made money our national god. Everything is judged by money. It is a million dollar fire, or an old Bible that sells for \$50,000, or he is a \$20,000 man. The dollar mark is the yardstick. And judgment is fast coming upon us. This generation is saying, "If money is such good stuff, give us some more of it," and the result is that we have more stealing and more robbery than any other nation on earth. Property is less safe, life is less safe than it is in countries that we pretend to look down on.

And yet Malachi said there was a way out. Goodness, sincerity, the humble worship of God, would bring things around. "And they that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it." That is always the teaching of the Christian religion. There is a way back.

Lesson for Sept. 22—Preparing the Way of the Lord. Mal. 1:1 to 4:6
Golden Text, Mal. 3:1.

Years of Man on Earth

(Continued from Page 11)

urge that old age is a disease and that the only thing necessary to conquer old age is to discover for it, as we have discovered for typhoid fever and diphtheria, means of prevention and cure. The fact that George H. Putnam, Clemenceau, Chief Justice Holmes, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Edison, George F. Baker and Elihu Root have minds still active and contribute thought for the good of mankind while well beyond 80 years of age does not prove that all men may do likewise. Here again is the proof of the biologic conception of old age. These men began life with an inherent vitality beyond that of most of us; they find themselves near the end of life with the means to give their cells every possible opportunity for continued existence.

The vast majority of men are dependent after reaching 60 years of age. With an increase of life expectancy to 60 years of age, large numbers of persons are going to live to 80 years and beyond, but the number of centenarians is still very, very few. The best available records show only 30 actual centenarians among 3 million scientifically recorded deaths, and 20 were women of the leisure class. The laws of science, and of biology, which is the science of life, are not to be gainsaid by argument nor modified by dreams.

'Rah for the Carrots

Bunched carrots, turnips and beets, formerly humble vegetables of the home garden, have become of large commercial importance in recent years. The carrot, for example, regarded heretofore largely as a tid-bit for city horses and as a soup ingredient, has jumped in production from 3,184,000 bushels in 1923 to 6,628,000 bushels in 1928.

The rapid increase in carlot shipments and consumption of bunched vegetables during the last 10 years is ascribed to improved production and marketing methods involving standardization, modern refrigeration, and fast transportation from producing areas to city markets. These fresh products, as in the case of all vegetables, are now in the markets the year around. Consumption has been stimulated also by the better appreciation of vegetables in the diet.

Interested in Livestock?

A Handbook for Better Feeding of Livestock. Miscellaneous Circular No. 12-M; Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,437-F, Swine Production; and Farmers' Bulletin No. 840-F, Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Regeneration of Incomes

(Continued from Page 3)

Six counties including Pawnee, Shawnee, Franklin, Douglas, Edwards and Kiowa, selected some of the best specimens within their boundaries for their exhibits—other relatives of the horn of plenty, these counties, brothers no doubt. And Kansas, of course, is the daddy of 'em all. Indian Creek Grange in Shawnee county took first honors in this group, but it must have been by a close margin—we didn't ask the judge—because all of the displays were so good.

County project booths were brand new to the Free Fair. They were made up by county farm agents and represented the major project being conducted in the county in the Farm Bureau program. Osage, Geary and Jackson counties were represented in this, and the very fact that they were, reflects considerable credit to the three county agents, and here is the reason. County agents of Kansas were invited to send plans for Free Fair exhibits to

"Feed, Weed, Breed," dairy story. Dairy Herd Improvement Association members in his county pay strict attention to that program and as a result netted for their herds an average of \$176.81 a head, while the average for the county as a whole was only \$35 over feed costs.

While we have our mental stage all set with dairy scenery, let's run in the act put on by Jim Linn of the agricultural college, on behalf of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association of the state. Jim wont take any credit for it, because he says all of that belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Roenigk of Clay county, who brought some good individuals from their Holstein herd to Topeka for folks to see. Records were shown for three of the Roenigk herd and for another animal that was "just cow," from the same county. That was "Diana," a beautiful name, but my, oh, my, how dumb she is in production. She produced 144.6 pounds of butterfat in a year and a profit over feed costs of \$47.67. It would take 28 1/2 cows like her to equal eight cows in the Roenigk herd, and 32 like her to make as much



The Group of Ayrshires Brought to the Free Fair by 4-H Members of Kingman County, a Distance of 240 Miles. These Fine-Looking Animals Show That Kingman Boys and Girls Know How to Handle Dairy Stock. This Was the First Time the County Ever Exhibited Such a Group at Topeka

the Extension Division of the agricultural college, with the understanding that the best three would be selected to appear at the fair. That was done. Therefore the honor in being present.

Osage county won with the exhibit worked out by County Agent E. L. McIntosh. In his display "Mack" told the story of lime and legumes, naming this combination the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, the hope of modern agriculture. Six plots of growing alfalfa told the value of lime and manure, lime and phosphate, manure alone, lime alone, phosphate and no treatment, and in that order they have proved their value with a lime and manure application showing the best results. This combination more than doubled the no-treatment. Every operation in connection with liming was shown.

H. F. Tagge, Jackson county agent, gave visitors six lessons in beef production thru his booth, emphasizing the value of the purebred sire, wintering cheaply, early calves, creep feeding, marketing and farm organization. Paul B. Gwin, Geary county agent, told the

profit. Mr. Roenigk milked three times a day, and in the year that counted up to 6,480 milkings. A lot of work one might think, but to get the same production from 28 1/2 Dianas it would have required 17,955 milkings. "Canary," one of the Roenigk purebred Holsteins in the demonstration, produced 584 pounds of butterfat and made a profit over feed costs of \$230.66 in a year, and "Maid," another purebred manufactured 544 pounds of butterfat and earned a profit over feed costs of \$205.14. "Pansy," a grade, fed properly, produced 522 pounds of butterfat and a profit of \$199.87 over feed. It all depends on the breeding and feeding.

And now the curtain rises, ladies and gentlemen, on one of the greatest feature scenes of all ages, the Free Fair Livestock Show. It is the result of years of careful, thoughtful effort; there have been discouraging times and failures, but ultimately well-earned success. In point of numbers the Holstein show led every other class of livestock exhibited, and men who have

(Continued on Page 27)



Hazford Tone 34th., Junior and Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the Kansas Free Fair, Owned by R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan. This is a Remarkable Individual, Having Piled up Grand Champion Honors in Missouri and Nebraska, and Junior Championships Every Place He Has Been Shown. At the Free Fair He Even Won Over the Bull That Beat Him at Des Moines for the Big Prize

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'Tis Example of Self-Help

(Continued from Page 7)

the farmer's morale is incalculable, and it has done much to commend the pool system to Canadian business men in general.

One of the most spectacular achievements of the Canadian wheat pools has been their building up of the world's largest unified elevator system within the space of less than three years. At the outset the pools were entirely dependent on handling contracts with the co-operative and private line elevator companies. Experience early demonstrated, however, the desirability of acquiring their own country as well as terminal elevators. One of the impelling considerations was the advantage of having permanent representatives at local shipping points in the form of pool elevator operators who could deal directly with members and look after both their personal interests and those of the pool headquarters in a way that the agents of contracting, and at the same time competing companies, could not be expected to do.

It was also felt that a system of pool elevators would permit a better controlled flow of pool grain to terminals and increase growers' net returns by reducing handling costs. Meanwhile the pools have been extending their system, until at the end of 1928 they had more than a thousand country elevators in operation in three provinces. Some 200 more are now in process of being added. At the head of the lakes, at Buffalo, and on the Pacific Coast, the pools now control 11 terminal elevators, having a combined storage capacity of 32 1/2 million bushels.

The financing of this immense program of elevator acquisition, involving an investment of 20 million dollars has been accomplished without any government loans or bond issues. It has been financed entirely by the unique method of deducting a maximum of 2 cents a bushel on elevator reserve account from each member's final annual payment. The cumulative magnitude of these seemingly minute deductions has been a revelation in co-operative finance. While the system reduces the member's direct cash returns from his crop, it constitutes a form of contractual investment, since he is allowed 6 per cent interest on the amount of his elevator reserve deductions, payable out of elevator revenue. Thus the grower's investment interest rises automatically and proportionally to the amount of his pool deliveries. Not only is all the interest paid on account of capital invested in pool elevators thus distributed to farmers, but the net earnings of these elevators also accrue to members on a patronage dividend basis.

The Canadian Wheat Pool may safely be said to have passed the experimental stage. The initial difficulties and problems of organization, selection of personnel, financing and accounting, have been surmounted, without any complete precedent to follow, and yet with remarkable freedom from miscalculation and errors of judgment.

Three out of five prairie grain growers, however, are satisfied that while the pool cannot of itself create prosperity, it does insure that its members can count on receiving all that consumers will pay for their product, less the actual cost of getting it to them.

They also experience a wholesome pride in having built up, entirely by their own efforts and resources, a grain marketing organization and equipment which has attained a dominant position in probably the most highly competitive trade in the world. The prairie farmer is achieving the consciousness of being a business man and an investor, and not merely a toiler of the fields, dependent on the local middleman. He may still stoop over his plow, but when he hauls his grain to his pool elevator his head is carried a little higher than in pre-pool days.

Big Annual Club Rally

(Continued from Page 8)

days of varied entertainment, we were tired enough to welcome those hard seats where we sat among the thousands of people to enjoy the music,

dancing, acrobatic stunts and last of all, to be thrilled by the awe inspiring fire displays in the destruction of Pompeii.

And remember, folks, this will be repeated next year. We signed Mr. McNeal up for another 25 years of speech making, so that part of it is settled now. Perhaps there will be some new events by next year, too, for Senator Capper always is on the lookout for improvements in his methods of entertaining and instructing his young guests. Just make note in your little book right now that you are to attend the 1930 Capper Clubs rally and help give Senator Capper a pleasant surprise by making it far ahead of all former parties in attendance.

One very pleasant feature of the big meet was the "get-acquainted" chats held here and there. A club member from away out west would say to another from down south, "Why, I know you. I've seen your picture in Kansas Farmer." Then they were acquainted and ready to talk things over as friends. Many new friends were made and letters will be exchanged in the coming months.

It is impossible just now to get a complete list of winnings by Capper Club folks at the Kansas Free Fair. We'll give some this week and announce the others later. There are many Capper Club members who are also 4-H Club members. These competed for honors at the 4-H demonstration buildings. One winner of whom we are all very proud is Marjorie Williams of Marshall county, who is following in the footsteps of her mother by exhibiting Ancona chickens. Marjorie won first and fifth on pens, first and second on pullets, first and fourth on cockerel and sweepstakes on pen over all other breeds. She, therefore, gets the gold medal.

Other winners from Marshall were Dortha Neilson, who placed third in high school and college division of the state spelling contest, first on cockerel, first and second on pullets and first on pen of Buff Rocks. Ruby Howell got third on senior calf, eighth on junior yearling and second in open class on Hereford steer.

Erma Schmidler, Shawnee, got third on pullet, fifth on cockerel, White Wyandotte.

Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson, first on pen, second on cockerel, and first and second on pullets, Buff Orpington. James Kitcherside, fourth on pen, third on cockerel and fifth on pullet—same breed and same county.

Osage had several good winnings, but part of them are not available just now. The Carbondale Club won first on group of five Shorthorn calves. Lee Kaff, leader, won third on Angus calf and Irvin Hansen placed first and second on Duroc Jersey market pigs.

Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall county was the only club member in the Mother's Department to exhibit, so far as we have learned. Her Anconas placed first and second on pen, second and fourth on cockerel, fourth on hen, third and fourth on cock in production class, first and second hen, first and second cock, first and second cockerel, and first on Ancona eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White of Shawnee, who formerly were Capper Club members, and have missed only one club banquet in the history of the clubs, placed first on cock, first on cockerel, first on hen, first on pullet, and sweepstakes on English breeds. They also placed second on eggs.

More nearly complete list of winners will be given later.

To Reduce Stock Losses

Precautions to take in shipping livestock are contained in Leaflet 38-L, Maintaining the Health of Livestock in Transit, just issued. It may be obtained by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tells of Equipment

The Rural Water Supply, Separate No. 1,040, 1928 Yearbook of Agriculture, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Away With the Sparrows

The English Sparrow as a Pest, Farmers' Bulletin No. 493-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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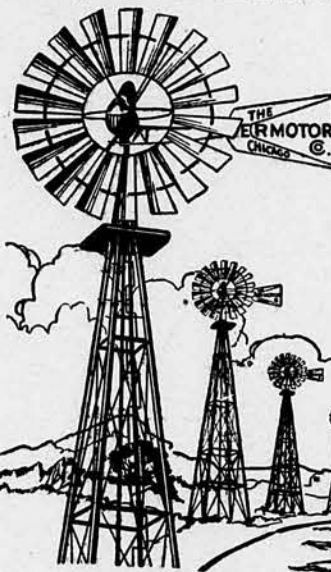
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Farm Crops and Markets

Will the Wheat Acreage be Increased Somewhat This Year in Kansas?

COOLER weather and more moisture have been welcomed by the folks generally, and perhaps most of all by the men who were preparing to plant wheat. In general the seedbeds are in fairly good condition, taking the state as a whole, and it seems likely that the acreage will be increased 1 or 2 per cent. Grain sorghums have been helped considerably by the moisture that has fallen recently. Cattle are moving to market in a very orderly manner this year, which is helping to maintain the price.

The activity of manufacturing and trade has remained high during the past month, and such slackness as has been disclosed is no greater than normally occurs at this season. Most of the key industries are free from any serious accumulation of inventories and in a sound position. In certain lines where production has run ahead of shipments, as in the case of automobile tires, prompt steps are being taken to control output. In other lines where signs of overproduction are showing, the situation has been corrected. Through the summer now drawing to a close employment of labor has been maintained at the highest level for several years back, and payrolls are estimated to have been 10 per cent larger than last year. Favorable conditions mark the arrival of the autumn season, and confidence in a large wholesale and retail trade is increasing.

Tightness of the money market has apparently not yet had any harmful effect on general business, save in certain classes of building construction. Such barometers as electric power consumption indicate that manufacturing activity in the major industries is still running ahead of a year ago, even though there has been some decline from the peak of last spring. Railroad freight car loadings are higher than in any previous year. Steel mills are operating at better than 90 per cent of capacity, and ingot production points to a new high record of 58 million gross tons for the full year, compared with 49,853,000 tons in 1928. Coal production was well maintained during the summer, and has begun its seasonal expansion earlier than usual this year. Machine tool sales are in better than normal volume, according to a recent survey by The American Machinist, which notes a large demand for standard production machinery and an indication that September will bring improved conditions in the small tool field. Railway equipment buying has enjoyed a marked recovery this year, the orders placed for freight cars being 162 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1928, and orders for locomotives 228 per cent larger. Orders of cement, on the other hand, have just been reduced 20 to 30 per cent, reflecting overproduction and foreign competition.

That the nation's program of building construction has not been halted by tight money is apparent, but there is occurring a marked shifting round of the different classes of construction. Contracts awarded in July increased sharply above the same figures, and the month's total of \$652,400,000, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, were the highest ever recorded with the exception of May, 1928. Preliminary figures for August indicate awards of approximately 490 million dollars, which would bring the total for this year up to September 1 amounting to 4,174 million dollars, compared with 4,545 million dollars in the corresponding period of 1928. As this represents a decrease of only 8.2 per cent from the record year, the showing is regarded as favorable, and the volume of contemplated work not yet contracted for is also holding up very well.

Public utility construction has resulted in excellent demand for electrical equipment and various copper products. Copper buying by fabricators is once more coming to the fore after the general lull in the market that followed the price flurry last spring. Production curtailment plans of producers have had their effect in keeping stocks of the metal within reasonable bounds, world production of blister in July amounting to 174,547 tons, and inventories of refined copper at the end of the month being slightly under 100,000 tons, these figures representing no consequential change from the previous month.

Outlook For Winter Wheat

Producers of winter wheat should not plan their 1930 production with the expectation that wheat crops in foreign countries will be so short as to provide a market for their wheat equal to that of the present season. Should farmers carry out their expressed intentions this fall to seed a wheat acreage 1.2 per cent greater than they seeded last fall, with average abandonment and average yields, production would continue to be well above domestic requirements, and the marketed wheat crop would have to be marketed upon an export basis. With normal or average yields in Canada, Argentina and Australia, producers must count upon keen competition in world markets.

With average abandonment and average yields the 43,271,000 acres of winter wheat which farmers report intentions to sow this fall would produce a crop of about 567 million bushels. In the last six years the acreage actually sown has averaged about 4 1/2 per cent below reported intentions. A continuation thru September of the unusual drought now prevailing over a large part of the winter wheat belt might reduce actual plantings by more than the usual amount, especially in the central and eastern parts of the belt, while with favorable weather fall sowings may equal or exceed the intended acreage.

The world market for wheat of the 1930 crop probably will be better and may not be so good as that for the present season. Yields of spring wheat in the United States and Canada this year have been very low, and prospects now are that yields in Argentina and Australia also will be lower than usual. Farmers should not depend on similarly reduced yields next year, looking down the world wheat crop. The world's carryover into July, 1930, is expected to be considerably smaller than the carryover into the present marketing season. The greatest reduction will be made in the carryover in the United States. The reduced carryover will help to offset the increase in world production which would result if yields in 1930 should be average. The reduction in carryover, however, is not likely to be sufficient to offset the increase in crop from average yields, and consequently the average world

market prices for the 1930-31 marketing season probably will not equal the average of prices realized for the 1929 crop. Looking further ahead, United States farmers must expect to meet continued keen competition in export markets from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Furthermore, there is a possibility that Russia may again be a factor in the world market in a few years. In view of the general tendency for expansion of acreage in the principal exporting countries, it seems very doubtful if prices of wheat in world markets during the next few years will average much above the levels of the past six years, unless unfavorable conditions should result in a series of unusually low yields.

The production of hard red winter wheat is on a level far above domestic requirements. With planting equal to intentions, average abandonment and average yields would result in a crop of about 328 million bushels, whereas the normal requirements for seed, feed and flour for domestic consumption is about 200 million bushels. The bulk of the hard red winter wheat crop is produced in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The area sown in these states increased steadily from 12,500 acres for the crop of 1924 to 22,459,000 acres for that of 1928. The sowings for the 1929 crop showed a reduction to 21,466,000 acres, and farmers in August reported intentions to sow about the same acreage this fall.

The production of soft red winter wheat is now on a level slightly above normal domestic requirements, and if there should be average abandonment and yields, a soft winter wheat crop of about 176 million bushels would result, while normal domestic requirements are about 160 million bushels. The production of wheat in the soft winter wheat areas has shown a marked downward tendency in recent years, and if this tendency is continued the United States will soon be producing less wheat of this class than has been its normal requirement in past years. While low protein hard winter wheat can be substituted for soft winter wheat readily enough that requirements are not rigidly fixed, a continuance of the present downward tendency of acreage in the eastern part of the winter wheat belt probably would result within a few years in soft red winter wheat ordinarily selling at prices above those of hard red winter.

Less Hessian Fly Damage

As a result of the discovery, thru scientific research, of practical means of controlling the Hessian Fly, insect enemy of wheat growers, and the application by farmers of the control measures developed by the research, there has been no general outbreak of the Hessian fly for 10 years, says Dr. W. H. Larrimer, entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. Only too often, says Doctor Larrimer, entomologists are forced to relate a dolorous tale of heavy losses caused by some pest of plants or animals, but in the Hessian fly control by man, there is a story of a different kind, a story of losses prevented by the efforts of crop growers.

Before 1919 the Hessian fly caused losses running into hundreds of millions of dollars, and entomologists had come to expect severe outbreaks at from five to seven year intervals, says Doctor Larrimer. "Now I am happy to be able to report, over a large part of the winter wheat belt the pest is comparatively scarce. The decline in the number of the pest came from two causes—the discovery thru research of an effective method of control and the application on wheat growers of the results of this research."

Control of the Hessian fly is based on the planting of the wheat late enough in the season so that the Hessian flies will emerge before the wheat is in a stage to invite attack. The fly lives only a day or two, and without young wheat on which to lay its eggs it dies without multiplying its kind. Control of the Hessian fly required no new or expensive method. Farmers needed only to appropriately time their operations.

"I do not mean to say that there has

been no damage from the Hessian fly since 1919. There has, in some localities damage has been severe. There are two reasons for local outbreaks, in some instances abnormal conditions, usually climatic, are favorable to the fly and hinder control. In others a single farmer or a group of farmers may forget past damage or decide that the Hessian fly has disappeared forever, and plant too early. Such a lapse is what the fly is waiting for, and it is likely to multiply until it does severe damage thru the whole locality. It is always wiser to be on guard and not relax vigilance.

"Critical areas where the Hessian fly menaces early-sown wheat are: Southern Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Kentucky, Southern Tennessee, all of Missouri, Southeastern Nebraska, Central and Northeastern Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma. In these sections early planting is particularly hazardous, and there is urgent need for control work."

Can Eat More Meat

A detailed statement of the effects of the all-meat diet followed for more than a year in New York City by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, and his fellow explorer Karsten Andersen, recently was made public at Boston by Dr. E. F. DuBois of New York, Medical Director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, in an address before the 13th International Congress of Physiology.

The effects of the all-meat diet on Stefansson and Andersen as outlined by Dr. DuBois were as follows:

1. The general health of the subjects was excellent.
2. Neither of the men on the meat diet gave any evidence of decrease in mental or muscular efficiency.
3. Careful tests failed to reveal any damage to the kidneys.
4. The blood pressure was not affected.
5. There was little change in weight.

"In general," Doctor DuBois said, "we may conclude that white men, after they have become accustomed to the omission of other foods from their diet, may subsist on an exclusive meat diet in a temperate climate without damage to health or efficiency."

In discussing the practical significance of the experiment, Dr. DuBois stated in part: "The opinion among some physicians has been that only a small quantity of protein (especially meat protein) should be eaten by man because larger amounts may lead to disturbances of health of a more or less serious nature. The experience of the Eskimos and other meat eating races has been thought not to disprove the validity of this point of view because of the climate and living conditions which prevail where the all-meat diet is used. This experiment was carried out in the temperate climate of New York City, with two men of sedentary habits who were writing and doing other types of brain work along with only moderate amounts of exercise. They lived their usual lives while on the all-meat diet without any noticeable effect upon their health. Full physical and mental vigor were maintained."

Additional details concerning the experiment and its effect on the subjects were outlined as follows by Dr. DuBois:

"The experiment was undertaken as the direct result of a suggestion by Stefansson himself, who it will be recalled lived for several years during his Arctic travels on a diet composed principally or exclusively of meat."

"It is a well-known fact that many tribes of Eskimos subsist almost exclusively on a diet of meat and fish. The Arctic explorer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has made an extensive study of the Eskimo dietary, estimates that in the Coronation Gulf district less than 2 per cent of the calories are derived from vegetable foods. Stefansson himself has lived 11 years among these people and for seven of these years has eaten nothing but fish and meat."

"Doctor Stefansson and his physician, Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, believed that the diet could be followed in a city like New York. "For subjects of the experiment, we had Doctor Stefansson, 47 years old, and Karsten Andersen, 37, a former member of Stefansson's expedition, who had spent three years in the Arctic. Both of these men lived on an exclusive meat diet for one year, eating beef muscle, tongue, liver, kidney, brain, fat and bone marrow and also veal, lamb, pork and limited quantities of chicken on a few occasions. At times on journeys when meat could not be obtained, Stefansson ate some eggs and butter. In fluid taken were meat broths, black tea and water. No foods other than meat were eaten, except as stated."

"The diet used contained from 100 to 135 grams of protein a day. The large bulk of



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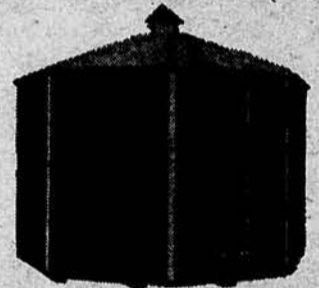
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Nearing the Age of Tradition

KANSAS is moving along toward the age of history—and tradition.

Frequently now a weekly newspaper will speak of the passing of a pioneer citizen, who "had lived here for more than 50 years."

Often a departed inhabitant is referred to as having come west right after the Civil War, when Kansas was a howling wilderness occupied only by the Indian and the buffalo. In those stirring days of 50 years ago there was little or no history in Kansas, and where history is lacking tradition also is a minus quantity. But Kansas is beginning to have both history and tradition. A few passing years now, and they will go by on the wings of the wind, a new generation will point to a monument in the cemetery and say, "He lived here a hundred years ago."

Of course, history and tradition scarcely have their eyes open at the first century mark, but they have started on the dreary grind of the ages. In Mesopotamia the passing of a hundred years is but the space from one full moon to another; in Egypt's famous Valley of the Kings that much time wouldn't suffice to allow enough dust to gather to cover the first step to the tomb of a departed Rameses. But history stopped in Mesopotamia and Egypt 2,000 or more years ago, and since that time those places that once teemed with life and commerce and warfare have been wrapped in the dreamless dust of the desert—unknown and unsung except by a few gentlemen of scientific bent of mind.

But out here in the wild and woolly West of Kansas a hundred years is a long time. We have not yet approached the period when the dust of the ages is beginning to bury us. Why, we haven't even started. Forty years ago Santa Fe railroad stock went begging on the market at \$25 a share. Recently it reached the unheard of price of \$205 a share, and it is paying 10 per cent in dividends. That's history of a different kind to those pioneers who wouldn't have the stock as a gift—before Kansas had begun to make history and develop tradition. Forty years ago in his Atchison Globe Ed Howe was declaring in all seriousness that wireless telegraphy was a hoax. Fifty years ago the black gold of a wealth undreamed of by any modern Midas was sleeping as securely beneath the soil of Kansas as ever a Pharaoh in his rock locked tomb in Egypt. Kansas might wiggle along for quite a spell longer without history or tradition, but it is a good thing to have around on a rainy day or a wintry night. It will serve as a wholesome change from tariff and freight rates and the recent drouth or hard winter.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Poultry and Eggs From the Best Kansas Flocks Were Shown at the Free Fair

THE poultry section at the Kansas Free Fair was crowded to capacity with the 1,000 fowls entered by 76 exhibitors from Kansas and surrounding states. It is the largest and best display of poultry exhibited in several years at the Free Fair, and indicates the need for a larger building in the near future.

An outstanding department of the show was the boys' and girls' club division. The 55 flocks entered by as many boys and girls were by far the best quality that ever have been exhibited in club poultry in Kansas. The birds were well-grown out and could have shown with honor in the open classes of the show. The high quality of the birds indicated that they are being hatched earlier and fed better.

An entirely new feature of the show was the division designated as "Production Classes." To qualify in this department the hens were required to have records of 200 eggs or more made in a trapnest, and the males exhibited were required to be pedigreed birds from hens with 200-egg records. The birds entered in these classes were winners at the famous Mountain Grove, Missouri, Egg Laying Contest; the Geary County Community Trapnest, at Junction City; the Stillwater, Oklahoma, Contest and other well-known contests. The birds exhibited were of such high standard quality that they could have competed equally well in the open classes.

The largest classes in the open show were of the S. C. R. I. Red breed. It was quite a thrill for Mrs. Ray Appeloff of Hiawatha, who is exhibiting her Reds for the first time this season, to be awarded Best Display in the American Class. She was not only the largest winner in the open classes but also carried off most of the honors in the production show. Mrs. Appeloff has a certified and Record of Performance flock.

The Anconas won best display in the Mediterranean class for the second consecutive year. This year the honor went to Mrs. Sadie Miller of Meriden. Mrs. Miller has been an exhibitor at the fair for many years. She has one of the outstanding accredited flocks in Kansas.

Mrs. Frank Williams of Marysville won many of the awards with Anconas in both the production and standard, and egg classes.

Roy Taylor of Manchester was the outstanding exhibitor in the White Leghorn classes. He displayed the finest quality in the show.

Mrs. A. H. Moon of Junction City was on hand to take her share of the prizes in the Red class.

Poultrymen near Burlingame who sell eggs to the local hatcheries there won many awards in the Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and White classes. J. R. Cowdrey of Topeka was on hand with his fine quality Reds.

Competition was keen in the egg classes. The quality was good and eggs were more uniform, indicating that the poultrymen have learned how to apply the score card used at the show. The Scheetz Leghorn Farm, Topeka, won sweepstakes whiteshelled eggs on a dozen, scoring 95. W. H. Gayhart of Topeka won sweepstakes brownshelled eggs on Bantam eggs, scoring 94½. The egg show is proving to be one of the interesting features. G. T. Klein, Manhattan, superintendent of the Poultry Show, was enthusiastic in giving this information and over the outlook for the Kansas poultry industry.

Experts Do the Hatching

My most successful method of starting chicks is first to have them hatched by someone who understands the business. I never take them from the boxes until they are 48 hours old; I prefer them a little older. I have everything warm. I place small mesh wire around the brooder about 18 inches from the edge of the hover, and cover the ground with alfalfa leaves or sand. The chicks are taken to the brooder house in the morning, counted or marked, and each back is dipped in sour or clabber milk. Of course, caring for chicks takes time,

but if you haven't time to start right, why start at all?

I put a little scratch feed on papers. Let them have a good mash before them all the time, also sour milk. I never let them have water if I can get milk. If the weather is real cold, I put papers in the wire around the brooder to stop any draft. When they are 10 days old I give more scratch and feed them three times a day. I have my eggs hatched by the best hatchery around Topeka. Edith L. Whitehead. Grantville, Kan.

We Sell on Grade Basis

In managing the farm flock for the most profit, it has not been advisable to hatch our eggs. Counting the cost of the roosters and the cost of feeding and housing them, it is more profitable to buy the hatching eggs or chicks when one can get the kind and type of stock wanted at a reasonable price. Besides the marketable eggs are of higher quality. I always have hatched my eggs until two years ago, when I began buying chicks of the hatcheries. I have had success raising baby chicks by both methods.

I keep the flock bred up by getting good stock in the first place and by frequent culling in the second place. I think it a better plan to cull all during the summer than to cull once or twice during the season. It is so easy to pick them out. One can tell a non-layer by her comb almost as far as you can see her, and by getting the heavier type Leghorns, they weigh more than 4 pounds and bring a better price.

There are many approved rations and methods of feeding baby chicks. I have a method that always has been successful for me, and I never have had a case of white diarrhea since using it. I always put sand under the hover, this lessens the fire hazard to some extent. I have heard of chicks becoming sanded but mine never did. Then I build a guard around the hover of mill feed sacks cut in two and nailed on to stakes, and keep them penned in for three days, until they have learned where the heat is. For the first five days, after they are at least 48 hours old, I feed one egg, shell and all, mixed with rolled oats. The oats are bought by the hundred pounds and the eggs are culls or incubator eggs. I begin mash feeding in seven days. I gradually decrease the egg and add cracked grains to the oats. By the time the oats are gone, they are eating cracked grains and mash, the same that I make for the hens. After the chicks get out, which is as soon as possible, I hopper-feed the grains, too. They have nothing to drink for the first three or four weeks but milk.

When the chicks get hurt or practice cannibalism, I use a little iodoform mixed with lard, applied with a toothpick on the wound and the other chicks never touch it.

I think a person is fortunately situated who can sell his eggs to a reliable firm on a grade basis. I have sold graded eggs for two years and feel that I have been well rewarded for the quality marketed. In the first place, we sell only infertile eggs, and that is one great factor in delivering a better product. We usually get from 3 to 5 cents more than the local market, and as much or more for the entire lot as I would for the firsts on the Kansas City market. Saturday, July 27, I received 31 cents for firsts and 26 cents for mediums. The lot averaged a little under 30 cents.

I noticed Kansas City firsts were 31 cents and our local market 26 cents. I had more mediums than usual. These are White Leghorn eggs. I use as many culls at home as I can, but the rest I send along and get about as much for them as I would case-run on the local market. Mrs. A. T. Bilderback. Nortonville, Kan.

The Youth's Companion has been sold out of Boston to Detroit, but no bids have yet been received for the Bunker Hill monument or Faneuil Hall.

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BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

After several fruitless attempts, the rain finally reached our community. Last Saturday night we got one of those slow, gentle rains that soak the ground without filling up the low places. Of course it came too late to do growing crops much good. If frost should not come until in October the rain will be of some benefit to the late row crops and feed. The spring sown alfalfa was badly in need of moisture. The grasshoppers had eaten off most of the leaves, but we noticed since the showers have begun to come that new leaves are coming out at nearly every joint, and if cold weather does not come too early the plants will make considerable growth yet this fall.

The rain is going to start wheat sowing early. Most of the wheat ground is ready, and with plenty of moisture in the ground it is quite a temptation to sow. It is most too late for fly infestation, since there was no volunteer in August for the fly to lay its eggs upon. About the only planting we plan to do for several weeks is in some of the "every other row" corn. It is a pretty good plan to get the stalk ground sown as early as possible. We hope to get the stalks all drilled before we start drilling the open ground. A few farmers are planning on treating their seed for smut. Treated seed does not drill out so fast as untreated seed. The drill should be opened up considerably to get the same amount of seed on the ground as when sowing untreated seed. The grain tends to cling together when it is treated.

The school election in this community last week created quite a bit of excitement. The election was held to decide whether a rural high school should be established. The plan of a rural high enlarges the taxable territory for high school purposes. It does not change the grades in any way. The contest was pretty warm, and a close vote resulted. After the smoke cleared the rural high had seven votes to the good. Since good roads have become common and practically every student that goes to high school has a car, 5 or 6 miles to school is not very far. Most folks would rather have their children in high school in the country than in town.

We helped a neighbor fill a pit silo last week. The silo was 24 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter. By putting two strips of hog wire around the top he was able to heap it up quite a bit above the top. A pit silo is a very economical way to store feed. The greatest difficulty is in getting the silage out. With a horse and a dump box enough can soon be hoisted to feed a day. Another neighbor had made a trench silo, and is planning on filling it soon. I have never seen a trench silo used, but it would appear that there would be quite a lot of spilage.

Western Kansas land continues to be on the boom. Prices are rising, and it seems as if they would continue to rise for some time. Considerable land is being sold on the crop payment plan, and for the man with limited capital this plan is the best. A small payment down is made, and then so many thousand of bushels of wheat is taken for the rest of the cost. Usually about two-thirds of the land must be farmed, and half of the two-thirds goes on the principal every year. There is no interest, and if nothing is raised nothing is paid on the farm. The purchaser has as long as he wishes to pay for the land, but there is no interest. It seems that if a man has his equipment he surely could pay for a piece of land before the equipment was worn out.

If he does not wish to raise wheat he can raise other crops and take the equivalent of wheat when he sells. A crop failure next year of course would put a stop to the big boom, but if there should be another good crop the rise will continue for some time yet. Crops are more nearly certain over the western part of the state than they were a few years ago. Better machinery is available to cultivate the land, and better adapted crops are grown. The western branches of the Kansas Experiment Station have been working for a long time to get reliable information on methods and crops for the drier farming areas of the state, and they have succeeded in accomplishing some wonderful results.

New sorghums have been developed and standardized which will seed with a very little rainfall. The same is true of some of the different varieties of corn. Rainfall has not changed in the last 60 years, according to the Dodge City government figures. The greater security in present day farming is due to better methods and different adapted crops.

Regeneration of Incomes

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been the rounds of other circuits say it was the largest Holstein show in the country so far this year. The Free Fair drew the best herds from all over the country, and Kansas happily claims some of them for her own.

R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, and Foster Farms, Rexford, added other honors for Kansas Herefords; J. B. Hollinger and A. J. Schuler, both of Chapman; M. Wilson, Effingham, and Ljungdahl Brothers, Manhattan, all kept Angus interest at a pretty high pitch for our state. Fairfield Farm Ayrshires, Topeka; Walter Robinson Ayrshires, Nashville; Barwood Farms Ayrshires, Farmington; Guernseys shown by P. R. Johnson, Independence; Ransom Farm, Homewood; N. L. Jones, Salina, and J. R. Brainard, Carlyle; H. D. Smith, M. F. Knedlik and Vernon Robertson, Washington; H. W. Myerhoff, Palmer; Jerseys owned by A. H. Knoepfel, Colony; the Washington County Show Herd, the Allen County Jersey Herd; and Holsteins owned by the Washington County Show Herd; H. J. Meierkord, Linn; James Strong, Blue Rapids; Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf; Fred Stigge, Washington; Percy Townsend, Washington; Berlin Rosenkranz, Washington; Romig & Sons, Topeka; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; I. V. Coleman, Valley Falls; C. E. Westhaven & Sons, Oskaloosa; Fred Zinn, Valley Falls; Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; Ira Chestnut, Denison; Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor; W. A. Marshall, Colony; Roy E. Gwin, Iola; A. D. Fry, Eureka; J. W. Sow-

er & Sons, Humboldt; G. H. Tippin, Geneva; C. F. Tickel, Chanute; H. Balzer, Iola; Merrill Baker, Carlyle; Harold Dozier, Bayard; Francis Gwin, Iola; Nannie Tippin, Geneva; Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, and H. A. Dressler, Lebo, made up the big dairy show.

All of these dairy herds have real quality. Just to pick out one that is coming on for an unusual record in production, we mention the H. A. Dressler herd of Lebo. Seven of these pure-bred Holsteins, similar to the type that can be maintained on the average Kansas farm, averaged more than 30 pounds of butter and 600 pounds of milk in seven days. This herd is making an all state record for Kansas. Mr. Dressler has one cow that very likely will go over the 1,000 butterfat mark in a year. At the end of 11 months and 10 days of official testing she had produced 970 pounds of butterfat.

Kansas also was well represented in the swine show with quality stuff shown by the following breeders: Hampshire—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort. Chester White—Clyde Coonse, Horton; Petracek Bros., Overland, and Lloyd Cole, Topeka. Poland—O. G. Smith, Colony; I. F. Tison, Olathe; E. H. Kemplay, Corning; J. M. Barnett, Denison, and H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena. Spotted Poland—J. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka; Raymond Steinbrink, Netawaka; Beveridge & Gallinger, Marysville; J. K. Long, Oskaloosa; G. H. Hall, Selma; Wayne Davis, Reynolds; and L. E. McCulley, Pomona. Duroc Jersey—Richard Kaff, Carbondale; Bert Fisher, Morganville; McCulley & Rule, Otawata; H. Shenk, Silver Lake; Rollin Freeland, Effingham; Angle & Son, Courtland; I. F. Tison, Olathe, and Milton Kohr, Dillon. Tamworth—T. A. Wempe, Seneca.

In point of numbers the dairy show made a very healthy gain over a year ago. This was due principally to the 222 head of Holsteins. Other gains were made in the swine and sheep departments. The 4-H Clubs had baby beef and dairy exhibits this year that

would be difficult to beat. There were 136 Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn baby beeves, and 71 Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire heifers. A group of Jersey calves brought to the Fair by the Allen county boys took the grand championship ribbon. And a group of Ayrshires brought by Kingman county 4-H Club boys, traveling a distance of 240 miles, comprised the first exhibit of its kind from this county and provided some keen competition.

The annual "Free Fair Review" was complete from individual exhibits to the Kansas State Agricultural Board display. Plenty of free entertainment was available at all times at WIBW's Crystal Broadcasting Studio and at People's Pavilion. Walt Lochman and Big Nick ought to be proud of the way the Free Fair visitors thronged around the glassed-in broadcasting station. And they will be glad to have you meet them on the air daily since you are home again. I. D. Graham kept things running smoothly as usual at People's Pavilion, where Dairy Congress, State Grange Day and Kansas Beef Congress sessions were held.

We looked on today's perfection in the agricultural world at the Free Fair with considerable pride. And well we should. But mark you, we dare not stop this march of progress, else we fall into decay and tomorrow in another mood of regeneration a world will point back to us and say "Once upon a time."

For the Dairymen

Purebred Dairy Sires, Leaflet No. 16, may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Princess Inorid of Sweden smoked a cigaret while waiting for the train. Evidently the official indorsers' association must have overlooked her.

Some of the flying squadron might investigate the habits of Mr. Lloyd George, who sees the sun of peace rising in the west.



Increases Crop Production 50% by Systematic Farming

Here's how W. O. Krider, of Columbia City, Ind., owner of one of Indiana's splendid farms, does it:

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Announcing An Improved Pan-a-ce-a with a *new name*

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A was introduced more than a third of a century ago. From that time it has grown steadily in favor until today the name "Pan-a-ce-a" is a household word among poultry raisers throughout the United States and Canada.

The purpose of Pan-a-ce-a was to help poultrymen to make extra profits from their flocks. How well it has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose is attested by the fact that Pan-a-ce-a now has a greater consumption than all other similar products combined.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of Pan-a-ce-a its makers have never believed in the policy of "let well enough alone." Relentlessly they have striven, through the aid of scientific research, to keep Pan-a-ce-a abreast of the most modern developments in poultry culture—to give Pan-a-ce-a users better and still better service.

By constant experimentation and exhaustive research on our Research Farm, a new and improved product has been evolved.

Mineral materials so necessary in poultry economy and often lacking in the feed have been increased. Calcium and Phosphorus are provided in quantities recommended by poultry authorities.

It does not contain any filler or diluent, thus making a product that is all drugs and minerals, each having a beneficial effect upon the fowl.

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The new product embraces all of the features of Pan-a-ce-a with additional valuable properties which modern scientific investigation has proven to be of special benefit to poultry.

So that you may know and identify this new and improved product after the publication of this announcement, it shall be known as

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min

HELPS MOULTERS MOULT. Pan-a-ce-a has helped millions of hens through the moult. Pan-a-ce-a hens have been quick moulters, promptly back on the egg job.

To the moulting hen the new PAN-A-MIN is of even

greater benefit. It has more tonics to promote appetite. It has more minerals to help grow the new plumage.

EGG PRODUCTION. Pan-a-ce-a kept hens in laying trim. Egg production has thus been increased for the Pan-a-ce-a user.

The new PAN-A-MIN goes even farther in helping to maintain a high level of poultry health—more song, scratch and cackle in the poultry house.

REDUCES CHICK MORTALITY. One of the greatest services of Pan-a-ce-a was that of saving the baby chicks.

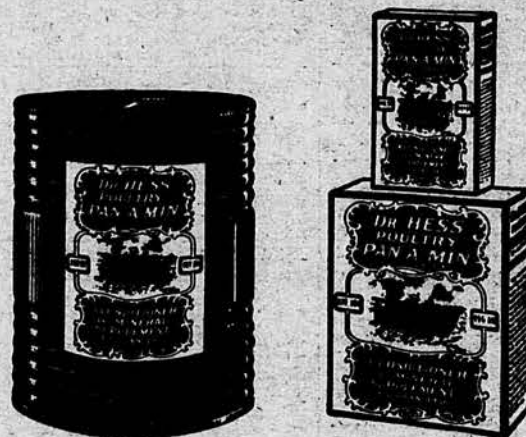
The new PAN-A-MIN maintains the same high level of chick health, and supplies more minerals for bone, feather and tissue development.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN is not a substitute for good feed and proper care. Yet feed and care will not take the place of PAN-A-MIN. They supplement each other.

PAN-A-MIN helps to utilize feed and thus gives you greater returns from every feed dollar.

PAN-A-MIN helps to make your efforts count for more profits.

Make Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN a part of your regular feeding program—add just 3 pounds of PAN-A-MIN to every 100 pounds of mash. The cost is less than a penny per hen per month.



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN means Pan-a-ce-a *plus*

PAN-A-MIN is put up in 100-lb. iron drums, 25-lb., 15-lb. and 7-lb. cartons. Your local Dr. Hess dealer will supply you according to the size of your flock.

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