

cop. 2

# KANSAS FARMER

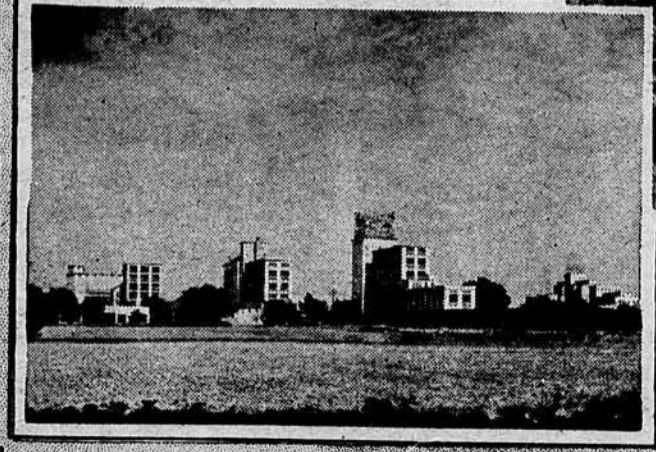
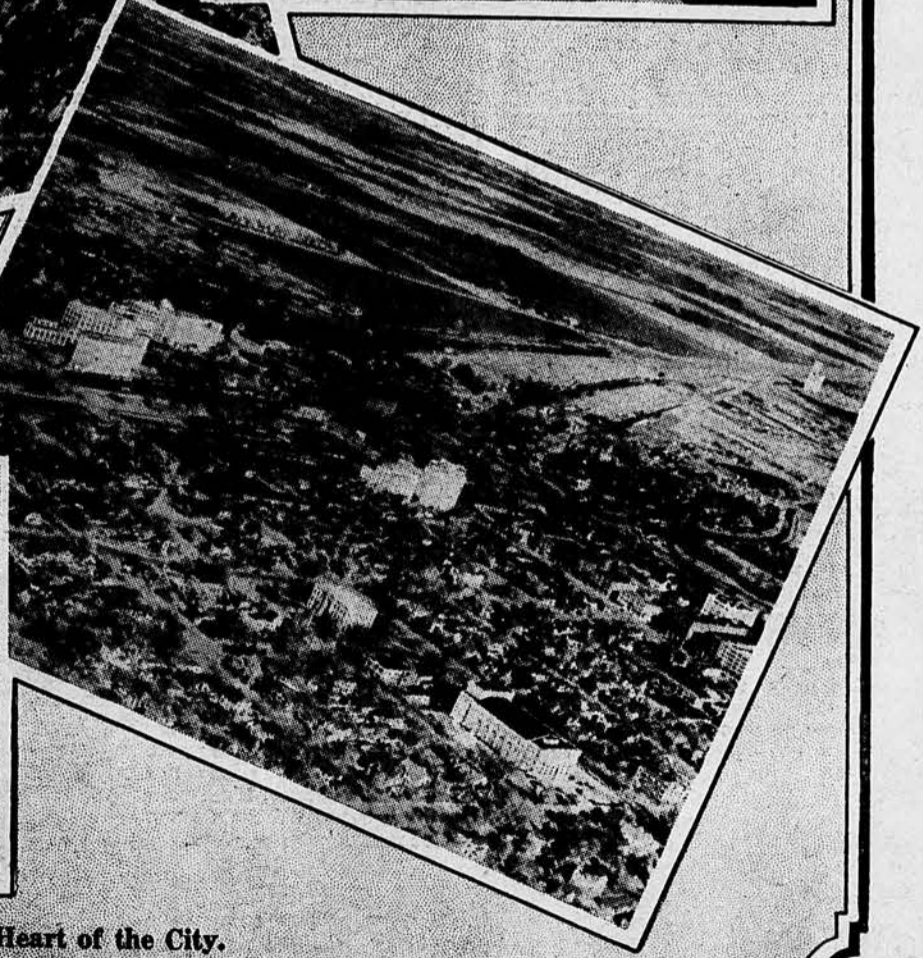
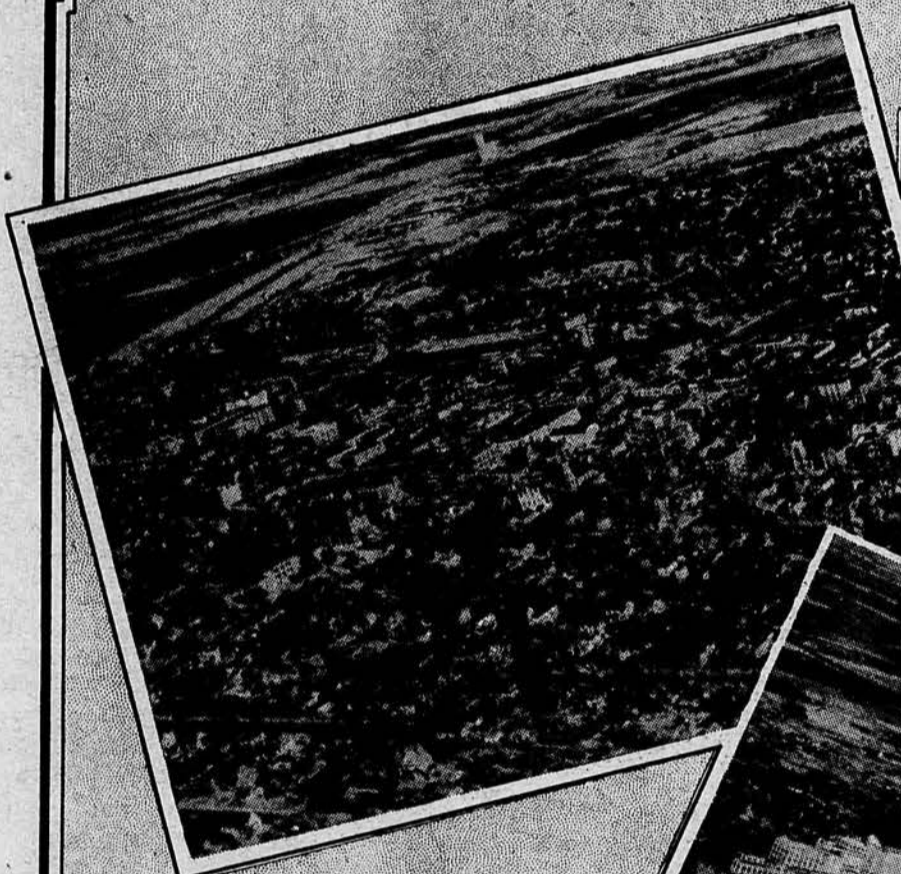
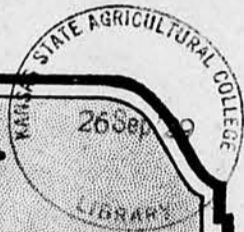
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

September 28, 1929

Number 39

## Salina—A Leading Milling Center



Upper Left—An Aerial View of the Heart of the City.  
Upper Right—Santa Fe Avenue, Looking North.  
Lower Left—Salina's Mills. Lower Right—The Industrial Section.

# Announcing

## a new development

# in HOG RAISING

*... a new specialized product for hogs that increases gain, combats worms, and cuts the cost of production*

FOR 36 YEARS Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has served farmers and stockmen as a conditioner for all farm animals, including hogs. The numerous practical tests made on our Research Farm, and the continued increase in the widespread consumption of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic have conclusively proved the value of the product in increasing hog profits. During the past two years the use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has more than doubled.

Regardless of how well any Dr. Hess product may be serving its purpose, we are always striving to make it better. During its life Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has been improved in many ways so that it has always been scientifically up to date. Today it is the best general livestock conditioner it is possible to make.

### A Research Farm Development

Can a product be made especially for hogs that will give better results than Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic? That question was given to our Research Department. After a number of tests which were repeated again and again—such a product has been evolved. It is called Dr. Hess Hog Special. This new product possesses all of the merits of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, but in addition has certain features of particular benefit to hogs only.



Interior view of hog barn at our Research Farm. Here Dr. Hess products are continually under observation. Each product must prove itself under actual practical feeding conditions. Here is where Dr. Hess Hog Special was developed.

### Common Sense Worm Control

Worms are the present-day scourge in hogs. Fully 75%, some authorities say 90%, of all hogs are worm infested.

One of the outstanding features of Dr. Hess Hog Special is the simple, efficient method by which it combats worms. Simply to drive out the worms is not sufficient. Hogs are quickly reinfested. From the fecal matter on the ground they take up the worm ova or eggs, which quickly hatch, and in a few weeks your hogs are infested again. If uncontrolled, this process goes on in continuing cycles during the hog's life.

Giving hogs a single dose treatment to expel the worms, with capsules or otherwise, can only temporarily relieve the trouble, for reinfestation is sure to follow. Moreover, the single dosage treatment in order to be effective is usually drastic in its effect upon the animal, which interferes with development.

### Not a Drastic Treatment

Dr. Hess Hog Special is given in the feed regularly. Hogs take into their systems twice a day vermicides and vermifuges that constantly combat worms, yet the effect of the treatment is not drastic. The hog suffers no ill effects. Furthermore, the tonics, laxatives, and diuretics help to overcome the bad effects of worm infestation.

### Increased Gains

Regardless of whether or not your hogs are worm infested, Dr. Hess Hog Special will enable you to get increased gains. This product promotes appetite, stimulates digestion and elimination, and thus promotes thrift. In actual feeding trials, Dr. Hess Hog Special has enabled pigs to reach market weight in 30 days less time, has increased gains on an average of 40 lbs. per pig, and has saved an average of 1c per pound in cost of production.

### A Fully Mineralized Product

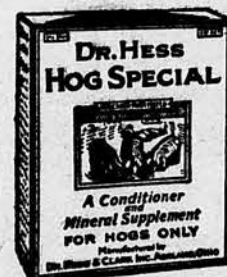
Dr. Hess Hog Special is a complete mineral supplement, since it contains all the necessary minerals a hog requires in all-sufficient quantities. It supplies the calcium and phosphorus without which pigs cannot grow. Its iodine content acts upon the ductless glands and helps to keep the body economy well balanced, increases the rate of gain in weight and materially reduces cost of pork production. It overcomes hairlessness in pigs, aids in bringing larger pig litters, and is a valuable conditioner for brood sows before and after farrowing.

### Little Cost to Feed It

Every hog raiser is urged to try this new specialized product for hogs only. For best results it should be used continuously from weaning time to market time. The cost is but 12½ cents per month for each 100-lb. shoat.

Dr. Hess Hog Special is put up in 100-lb. drums and in 25-lb. and 15-lb. cartons. See your local Dr. Hess dealer, who will supply you in accordance with the size of your herd.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC.  
Ashland, Ohio



# DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

*A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement  
for HOGS ONLY*

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

September 28, 1929

Number 39

## Youth Made Kansas State Fair Hum

*Largest 4-H Encampment and Record Attendance of Vocational Students Indicate Growing Power of the Hutchinson Show*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**D**IGGING post holes isn't a particularly amusing task for the average 17-year-old farm boy, but money earned at that very job helped Clarence Hedstrom, Marion county, fit and show the grand champion steer over all at this year's Kansas State Fair. Time was when that couldn't have happened. Back in the old days youngsters weren't denied the pleasure of exercising on the auger handles—in fact they were urged to it; but so far as taking top ribbons in open classes at livestock shows was concerned, such a thing just didn't happen.

Clarence made old-timers fall in behind his purebred Angus steer. Other boys and girls have earned similar honors before and many more will in years to come, all of which establishes the fact that the younger generation is taking a sincere interest in agriculture and making farming more interesting from home life to state and national shows.

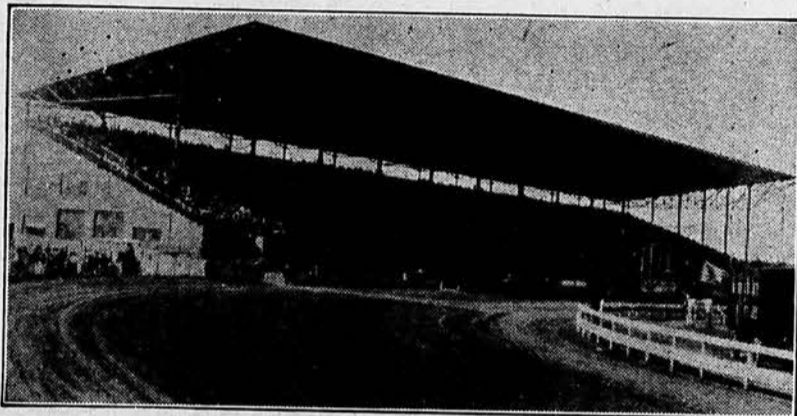
The big annual show at Hutchinson brought together some of the best herds in the country, so winners didn't get their ribbons thru lack of competition. They had to have quality and know how to exhibit it, so all the more credit to Clarence, and to the organizations that are so industriously sponsoring educational work for farm boys and girls. In every department at the fair, quality exhibits were the rule. Even with a short corn crop, there was a huge layout of uniform ears, and C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, who did the judging, had enough of a job selecting the tops. The small grains, sorghums, hay, legumes, vegetables, fruits, livestock and poultry set a pace that will keep future State Fair entries hustling to keep up.

### Angus Took Top Honors

But before we go further, you should know more about Clarence Hedstrom and the grand champion Angus. He attended and entered the fair as a 4-H Club boy, a member of a family which has been identified with Club work for a number of years. In 4-H classes his Angus took the grand champion baby beef ribbon. Encouraged by this, he did an excellent job of showing in competition with older breeders and again won.

"There were a good many times when I wanted to go swimming or do other things that I didn't get to do," Clarence said, "but now I am sure it was worth denying myself some pleasures. Instead of swimming I dug post holes and earned enough money to pay for a creep for my calves. I started creep feeding a year ago July 4. At weaning this champion calf and 31 others were eating 10 pounds of corn a day. They were put in the lot and full-fed from October 1 to December 11, when all except the three lightest went to the Kansas City market, selling at 16 cents straight and making the top for the day. My champion was one of the three lightest. On January 1, it weighed 662 pounds and was eating 16 pounds of corn, 3 pounds of silage and 2 pounds of oilmeal or alfalfa hay. About May 1, I tied the three lightweights up and bedded them down. They were blanketed and turned out only at night so as to avoid the flies, and were taken in and fed each morning before sun-up all summer. A few weeks before show time I washed the calves and tried to keep them in condition for showing."

If the younger generation can take that much interest in a farm project,



Here is a Glimpse of the New Concrete and Steel Grandstand at the State Fair, Packed with Folks Watching the Big Afternoon Circus. It Was Built with the Idea That It Would Provide Plenty of Seating Room for Some Time, But This Year a Lot of Visitors Had to Take Standing Room Only, After the 12,600 Seats Were Filled

we don't need to worry much about the future. Dad Hedstrom was just as much pleased as his son. He bred the calf and has a good herd of purebred Angus on his farm—80 head in all. Some years ago he got in the money at some livestock shows. Three other children besides Clarence, have won the top ribbons on hogs and calves, trips to various livestock shows, and always have stood high in educational and project work. So it is only natural for Clarence to add new honors after the family name. He has been in club work eight years and in the "money" more than once, but this is the first grand championship to his credit.

Kansas State Fair time always finds plenty of eager, ambitious 4-H Club boys and girls at Hutchinson in the annual encampment. This year 350 members gathered there to make the largest and most interesting camp so far. One cannot help drawing inspiration from such a group. They are responsible in no small measure for the steady growth of the state fair. Their camp always is orderly and well-managed. Gaylord Munson, Geary county, was elected mayor of the camp and he handled his job well. He held the same position at Topeka the week before the State Fair, and at that time won the Charles M. Sheldon leadership medal. He will go to the Kansas State Agricultural College the second semester this year.

Marie Antrim, Kingman county, the original National Health Champion,



This Year's Club Encampment at the Kansas State Fair Was the Largest Ever Held in the State Outside of the Annual Round-up at Manhattan. Here We Have Some of the Officials. Left to Right, Margaret Harper, K. S. A. C., in Charge of the Encampment; Marie Antrim, Kingman County, the Original National Health Champion, Who Was Camp Clerk; Gaylord Munson, Geary County, Mayor, and M. H. Coe, Manhattan, State 4-H Club Leader

baby beef animals, 96 swine, 38 lambs, and a wide variety of poultry. The building set aside for club exhibits for everything outside of livestock was crammed to the doors. Other years, the Agricultural college exhibit has had a good share of the room in this building, but K. S. A. C. now has plenty of room in the grandstand, and the clubs can have the space they deserve. Their 36 booths and table after table of crops, sewing and canning, were as good as any that could be found in the senior departments.

The Kansas State Fair is a grand host to the boys and girls. E. E. Frizell, Larned, president of the board of state fair managers, made several trips to the club buildings, and on one occasion said, "I would like to impress 4-H Club members with the fact that we wish to give them better sleeping quarters, but we don't have the money for a new building at present. I wish you would tell your parents not to vote for anyone who wouldn't sanction a new home for you here." There are 14,000 4-H Club members in Kansas, and more of them are attending the big fair each year. No wonder the Hutchinson show continues to expand, with such potential growing power as that in the state.

### Chase State Health Champions

The state health contest always is of greatest interest. Since Marie Antrim went up to the very top in this, other boys and girls have decided it can be done. Ten boys and girls were chosen at the annual round-up at the college, to enter this state contest at Hutchinson, the winners to represent Kansas in the national contest at Chicago. Jeanette Parsons, Sherman county, was named the healthiest girl, and Herbert Clutter, Pawnee county, will represent the boys. Jeanette and Herbert will go to the International Livestock Show at Chicago this year, with all expenses paid by Senator Arthur Capper, to enter the national health contest. Another health event was held, sponsored by the state fair for 4-H folks, and in which any member could enter. Opal Schlickau, Reno county, a daughter of the original Kansas Wheat Champion, won this for the girls, while Lee Brewer, Lyon county, took the lead among the boys.

Other winners earned their ribbons and money against stiff competition. George Birkenbaugh, Kingman county, had the junior champion 4-H Club steer, a purebred Shorthorn obtained from his father's herd. Chase county had the grand champion mixed group of baby beeves. Four of the calves were Herefords and one was a Shorthorn, and they were owned by Woodrow Rufener and Elmore Stout, Cottonwood Falls; Claris and Lorraine Burns, Clements, and Bert Broughton, Matfield Green. These calves likely will be shown again at Wichita and the American Royal. Walter Robinson, Kingman, showed the grand champion dairy heifer, an Ayrshire, and the Allen county group of Jerseys that took the grand championship award at Topeka repeated the feat at the state fair.

Judging contests among the 4-H boys and girls always generate a great deal of interest. This year the dairy team from Neosho county, composed of Paul and Leo Fickel, and Richard Hablitzel, all of Erie, won. These boys will represent Kansas in the National Dairy Show at St. Louis. Linn county had the best livestock judges. They are Waldo Cox, Pleasanton; Henry Car-

(Continued on Page 7)

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 G. E. FERRIS.....Protective Service  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor  
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer  
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes  
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher**  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
 R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager  
 Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 FLORENCE G. WELLS...Farm Home Editor  
 NELLE G. CALLEMAN...Food/Teaching  
 LEONA E. STRALE...Young Folks' Pages  
 J. M. PARKS...Manager Capper Clubs  
 T. A. McNEAL...Legal Department  
 DR. C. H. LERRIGO...Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**T**HE corn crop in Kansas is a good deal of a disappointment. It seemed last June and thru the first part of July as if the corn crop might be a record breaker. The high record for a Kansas corn crop is 275 million bushels; the crop of 1889. This year's prospect has been shrinking ever since July. The last report is that there may be 95 million bushels, and that estimate probably is too high.

Thirty-five years ago such a shrinkage would have caused widespread depression and discouragement. Somehow or other the people of Kansas seem to have gotten over complaining about poor crops. I suppose a good many of them must be hard up, but they are not howling calamity. Are they better sports than the people of 35 or 40 years ago? Perhaps not, but they are not so dependent on crops as they used to be. In those early days there was almost no poultry and dairy business, but now these are among the most important agricultural industries in the state. Of course good crops help out, but the cows and poultry can get along even when both the corn and wheat fail.

### Good Cows Pay Best

**T**HERE has been a wonderful development in the dairy business in the last few years, but there is plenty of room for improvement yet. Probably the average yield of what are called pretty good milk cows in Kansas will not average much if any more than 25 pounds of milk a day. That is a little more than 3 gallons, and I doubt whether the average is that high. Now it has been demonstrated that a good cow will produce three times that much milk a day; in fact, the record production is more than five times that amount. It costs more to feed and care for one of these high producers that it does to care for scrubs, but the difference in cost of keep does not at all compare with the difference in production. It may cost 25 per cent more to feed and care for a really good cow that will yield 75 pounds of good milk a day than it will cost to care for the scrub cow that will produce possibly 25 pounds, but while the cost increases 25 per cent, the output increases 300 per cent.

This is the kind of a year when it pays a farmer to have a silo, especially if he is in the dairy business. If the corn had been cut and put in the silo before it began to dry up it would have made good feed, whereas a good deal of it will not be worth cutting for ordinary fodder. It is a good deal of work to fill a silo and considerable expense, but this is one year when it would have been a good investment.

A few weeks ago I made some comments on Alaska and its agricultural possibilities. I have received a good many letters since from readers who are interested and who want to know more about that country. If they will write to the Alaskan Railroad Commission at Sitka or at Fairbanks I think they can get the information. Now I have no doubt that there are agricultural possibilities in Alaska, but I again want to say that I am not advising any Kansas farmer to pull up stakes and start for that country. It seems to me to be too far north. The winters are necessarily very long, and the growing season short, altho owing to the influence of the Japan current the seasons along the west coast are much milder than might naturally be expected. If you think of going, get lands within the area affected by this current.

A reader says that he is interested in what I say about nation wide insurance of crops, and asks if I think it is possible to bring this about. Yes, it is possible, but not very probable. Farmers are still decided individualists; a good many of them who are fortunately situated with reference to markets, will never be enthusiastic about a general insurance plan. They will figure that on the whole they can do better going it alone than to be tied up with all the other farmers of the nation. And in this they may be right.

A reader tells me that he has known some mighty good men who drank liquor. Sure, so have I. Some mighty good men drink, and in a few cases that have come under my observation, men drink moderately and do not seem to be any the worse for it, or at any rate the drink does not disable them so that they cannot attend to their business. However, I will say this: I have never known a

man who was worse off because he did not drink. A man may not drink and yet be a mean man, but he would have been worse yet if he had been a drinker, in all probability.

There seems to be an impression in the minds of some folks that liquor makes a man brighter; I have seen hundreds of men under the influence of whisky, some very slightly, some considerably and some so far gone that they did not know what they were about. I have never yet seen a man under the influence of liquor who was mentally as alert as when he was sober. A good many men think they are brighter when they are "lit up," but that is a delusion. Ask any man who has at-

Jewish names, which seems rather remarkable, a very few American or English names and not one that is distinctively Scotch. That may be an evidence of Scotch thrift and carefulness in business matters; it also seems to me to be an evidence that no Scotchman is such a fool as to deposit a lot of money in a bank and then go away and forget about it.

The Rev. Birris Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo., has been visiting Russia and writing some very interesting letters about conditions over there. They seem to me to be as fair and unbiased as anything I have read about that country. Of course, no man can get a comprehensive and correct idea about Russia in a visit of a few weeks. He would need to live there several years, learn the language and travel extensively over that vast country in order to understand conditions, and probably even then he would get a good many erroneous impressions. But Jenkins evidently has secured a good deal of valuable information in the short time he has been there. I gather that he finds conditions a good deal better than the virulent critics of the Soviet government declare they are, and not so good as the extreme advocates of Bolshevism would like to have us believe. It is too early to form a correct judgment of Russia. My opinion is that it is coming up out of the depths, and that it is a much better government than the old government of the Czars. Russia has vast possibilities, and sometime will be one of the greatest countries in the world. I am glad that the Bolshevik experiment is being tried. All government, for that matter, is an experiment, and the world is bound to learn a good many important things from this experiment in Russia. I think the United States should enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet government; in my opinion we have nothing to lose from such diplomatic relations and considerable to gain.

### A Socialist's Conception

**O**NE of my Socialist subscribers, who has been previously mentioned, E. L. Bear of Niles, writes me again, giving me his idea of the functions of government. Unlike a good many socialists, Mr. Bear is not disposed to be unreasonable in his statements, and is therefore the more worth listening to. I have found that there is generally a tendency among folks who make any subject a hobby to become mentally lopsided. They see certain facts, or what they believe to be facts, and become mentally blinded to other equally obvious facts, which have a distinct bearing on reaching a correct conclusion.

That is true in religion, in politics, in business, in short in every walk in life. All of us are inclined to ride hobbies, and as a result our natural tendency is to be rather intolerant of the opinions of those who differ from us. Intolerance and ignorance have been the greatest hindrances to progress, and while any person who thinks at all must reach conclusions, he should still maintain an open mind and not be ashamed to change his conclusions if convinced by facts that they are wrong. Mr. Bear is evidently a thinker, and I hope is willing to change his mind if the evidence shows he is mistaken. But here is his letter:

"In Passing Comment of August 17, you stated in effect that the reason government has not brought universal justice or given the individual complete protection is because government is administered and the laws enacted by selfish and fallible men. Does not our Government do a very efficient job of handling our school system; our postoffice system; our taxation system? Are not those who are fortunate enough to be in some branch of the civil service very well protected? Those who are not fully protected are the ones who are on their own in their private ownership of property and individual enterprise in production schemes. It is a wonder to me that our law-making and law enforcement bodies are not more corrupt than they are, being mostly under the influence of selfish interests. If government were extended in business until private ownership of property and individual enterprise in production were abolished would not this eliminate the influence of selfish interests?"

"Many persons believe that the best government is the one that governs least. If this is true we had better call a halt, as our Government is continually extending itself in business. A recent extension of



tended a wet banquet, but who has remained sober, if he enjoyed it, and he will say no. The ones who enjoy such a banquet are those who are half drunk themselves and do not realize what fools they are.

If you had deposited several hundred or maybe several thousand dollars in a perfectly solvent bank, can you imagine yourself forgetting all about it, or going away and leaving no trace of your whereabouts for 15 years? That seems so unlikely as to be nearly impossible, but in the New York Times of Saturday, September 14, one bank, The Bank of the United States, publishes a list of 163 unclaimed deposits ranging from \$50 to more than \$11,000 which have been in the bank unclaimed for periods of from eight to 15 years. The names of the depositors are published and the last known address. The names indicate that most of the original depositors were either of foreign birth or at least of foreign ancestry. There, for example, is Joe Garfinkel, who on July 6, 1913, deposited a sum which now amounts to \$552.02. What can have become of Joe? Maybe he went away to war and never came back. If he is still alive there is this neat sum of money awaiting his identification and check, or if he is dead, his nearest relatives might claim it as part of his estate. There may be the material there for a mighty good story.

On February 13, 1913, Chiam Kupersmitt made a deposit and then apparently forgot about it; at any rate it has been in the bank for 11 years and seven months and now amounts to \$1,101.74. Maybe 13 was an unlucky number for Chiam Kupersmitt.

But a more astonishing thing is the notification in this advertisement that on September 7, 1921, a little more than eight years ago, Catherine J. Flynn deposited what to a good many folks would be considered a small fortune, and then disappeared. There is due her now the comfortable sum of \$11,008.23. Can you think of an Irish lass by the name of Catherine J. Flynn doing a thing like that?

In this list of 163 folks there are a number of

the Federal Farm Board. What are individual private rights? Do they include the right to compete; the right to bargain; the right to match wits with and take advantage of one's fellow men in getting the necessities of life? I say getting, because many do not produce; they simply get thru rent, interest or successful speculation. In my opinion the right of the individual should be equality of opportunity in producing the necessities. How can any government guarantee that the individual will have equal opportunity in producing the necessities of life without controlling the instruments of production?

"The purpose of government should be to promote the welfare of the individual. The welfare of the individual depends largely on the production and distribution of the necessities of life. Government then has not fulfilled its mission until it has provided for this contingency."

My original statement, that the reason government has not given the individual complete protection in his private rights is because government is administered and the laws enacted by selfish and fallible men, might be shortened into the statement that the faults of government are the result of the selfishness, ignorance and general fallibility of the men who organize the government and enact and administer the laws. That is so evidently true that it hardly needs explanation or argument.

If all the men who organize governments and enact and administer the laws were perfect, of course the governments would be perfect, the laws would be perfect laws and they would be perfectly administered. That is almost tantamount to saying that if all men were perfect there would be no need for government. Unfortunately they are very far from being perfect.

I agree with one statement made by Mr. Bear. In view of the fallibility of the men who make and administer the laws, I wonder that there is not more corruption and injustice than there is. Mr. Bear, however, illogically, as it seems to me, argues that altho the law making and law enforcement bodies are mostly under the influence of selfish interests the postal, school and road laws and taxation systems are very efficiently handled. Comparatively speaking, perhaps, they are, but there is little doubt that they are very far from perfect. There is a vast and constantly increasing deficit in the handling of our mail. Under private management it would in all probability pay its way and even yield a profit. Our schools certainly cost a good deal more than they should cost, considering the service rendered, and also fail to fill the purpose for which they are intended, which is equal educational opportunities for all the children of the republic. Our taxation system is so manifestly inadequate and unfair in its operation that most of the states are trying to devise new schemes that will be more equitable and effective.

Mr. Bear says that, in his opinion, the rights of the individual as applied to economic should be equality of opportunity in producing life's necessities. I largely agree with that opinion, altho experience has demonstrated that equality of opportunity is not enough to make men equal. When Oklahoma was opened for settlement the Government undertook to guarantee equality of opportunity. So far as that was possible the Government kept everybody out of the territory to be occupied until a certain day and a certain hour. Then a signal was given and every man and woman who was a citizen of the United States and who had attained the age of majority had an equal opportunity to enter and settle on the land. Mr. Bear may say that the opportunity was not equal because some of the men and women trying to enter were not as well equipped with means of transportation

as others. That is true, but the general result would have been the same if the Government had directed that each prospective settler must go in afoot. Some would have secured good land, others would have secured inferior land and others would have secured no land at all, just as was the case under the rules that were in force.

Suppose the Government controlled all the instruments of production, as Mr. Bear advocates. Would that secure equality of opportunity? Perhaps, but not equality of result, unless the Government also controlled not only the labor of each individual but also made an equal distribution of the products. There would be no incentive in that



Out of the Wreck to You

case for the skilled to do any more or better work than the unskilled, for if he produced more he would simply see the fruit of his endeavor go equally to the one who produced little or nothing. Now that apparent injustice is corrected in the penitentiary or in the well organized army. Each prisoner is set to do a certain task. The poorer workman has to work harder or longer to complete his task than the efficient workman, but the task in each case is supposed to be the same. Experience and progressive prison officials who really have the reformation of the criminal at heart have discovered that this system has a deadening effect on the prisoner. It kills his ambition and makes him a hopeless worker. So a system of rewards has been worked out in various prisons.

In our own penitentiary the prisoners who work

in the coal mine are given a certain task, that is, they are required to produce a certain number of pounds of coal a day, but after they have completed that task they are permitted to mine more coal and are given credit for this extra amount at the price or somewhere near the price paid free workmen who mine coal. As a result some of the experienced miners have earned quite a large sum, which the state holds to their credit and turns over to them when they finish their term. That gives them an incentive and a hope, and of itself tends to make them better prisoners. Experience has proved that the desire to accumulate private property is one of the most powerful incentives to action and accomplishment. To destroy private property, which is communism, would be to take away this incentive. It would be a deadly blight to industry. I am not one of those who say that socialism or communism is a beautiful ideal but not practical. It is neither a beautiful ideal nor is it practical. It is contrary to human nature. It has failed wherever tried and will in my opinion always fail because it ought to fail.

### Marry at 21 Years

At what age can a boy marry in Kansas without his parents' consent? Also give the names of the other states in which he can marry without his parents' consent if he is supporting himself. X. Y. Z.

In Kansas a boy is not permitted to marry without his parents' consent until he is 21 years old. Of course, the rights of majority may be conferred upon a minor by a court action. In that case if the rights of majority have been conferred on him he would have the rights of any other person who has reached the age of majority to make such contracts as he saw fit to make, including the marriage contract.

In Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, males may marry without their parents' consent at the age of 18 years. In all the other states they are required to be 21 years.

### Have the Same Rights

A young friend of mine signed up for a correspondence course. She was 17 at the time, but she was told to put it down. She has been unable to make the payments on account of sickness, and is out of work. The company is trying to bring suit. Could it do so? Mrs. V. M. C.

In Kansas girls have exactly the same minority rights that boys have. About the only difference there is in their minority rights is that a girl may marry at 18 without her parents' consent, but so far as her other civil contracts are concerned she has exactly the same right to repudiate them before she becomes of age, or within one year thereafter, that a boy would have.

If this girl made this contract when she was 17, or even if she was 18, being a minor and being under the jurisdiction of her parents or guardian, she has a right to repudiate this contract at any time before she becomes of age or within one year thereafter. She would be required to return to this company any books or anything of that kind she may have received. The company can bring suit but it cannot win if the facts are as stated.

### Notary Not Needed

Would a royalty contract with an oil company be good unless signed before a notary public? B. M.

Yes. It would not be necessary that it should be signed before a notary public or any other officer with a seal.

## While We Hesitate Taxes Climb

STATE and local taxes again are higher this year almost everywhere in the United States. I see no reason not to expect they will continue to increase.

Under Twentieth Century conditions the country is everywhere expanding, government also is expanding, and education and public improvements and welfare projects call for more and more revenue.

Our ancient system of taxation was never intended to bear these strains, it was devised for simpler times and is showing serious signs of breakdown. For years we have patched it up with duplicate taxation to make it deliver enough revenue, but every year our local governments have piled fresh burdens upon the general property tax. And when these burdens have been too grievous, slacker communities have passed a good part of the share of their load on to other communities, by means of our unscientific and inept system of assessment and valuation, which makes this common form of tax-dodging easy. We have no uniform system of assessment and appraisal.

It is becoming plain that we must rebuild our state and local taxation machine and give it a first-class equalizer, with a sure-shot method of assessing and valuing real estate for taxation—or tax at least half our population out of business or out of their homes. In most localities it has long been cheaper to rent a home than to own one. In the cities this has added one more economic reason for the trend toward apartment houses and the abandonment of the detached or family home.

Taxpayers in the United States are now paying out more than 10,783 million dollars a year in taxes, federal, state and local. This is about the division as it stands now:

All federal taxes.....	\$3,781,335,953
All state taxes.....	1,485,242,240
All local taxes.....	5,517,392,934
Total .....	\$10,783,971,127

More than half of this 10 billions of revenue is raised by local taxes. State and local taxes together come to more than \$7,002,635,174 a year.

And nearly 4 billion dollars of this 7 billions of state and local taxes are raised by taxes on farm land, on city lots and unplatted tracts, and on lots in villages.

The entire income tax of the United States—federal and state—comes to less than 2 billions. Land pays nearly twice as much. In Kansas, where state taxes are less this year, it pays 67.26 per cent of all state taxes.

Putting it another way: Out of every \$100 raised in the United States for state and local taxes, real estate contributes more than \$50. But out of all taxes raised in the country—federal, state and local—the tax on incomes pays only \$17.26 of each \$100 raised.

Doubtless this explains why more and more states are levying an income tax, and seeking other sources of revenue. The effort is to so distribute the increasing burden of taxation that it will not bear with too much weight on any one class of taxpayers—a vital and necessary reform. It is inter-

esting to note that Pennsylvania, North Carolina and California have ceased levying taxes on general property for state purposes.

High and inequitable local taxes not only afflict the farmer and the town and city lot owner; they also make it hard for the manufacturer. If the factory owner is so unfortunate as to be near a big city, he finds it difficult to compete with a manufacturer somewhere else whose taxes are substantially less. For the same reason a manufacturing corporation, having plants in different parts of the country, may be forced to close several of these plants because unequal taxation is making its production cost too high in these plants. This has been known to occur. When it does that means less employment for these communities and this means fewer taxpayers.

Simplifying, systematizing and operating state, city and local government intensively, as a big business is operated, is becoming more and more vitally essential, but these reforms must go hand in hand with an efficient, a scientific and an equitable system of taxation if taxes are to become less of a curse and more of a benefit to the country than they now are.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



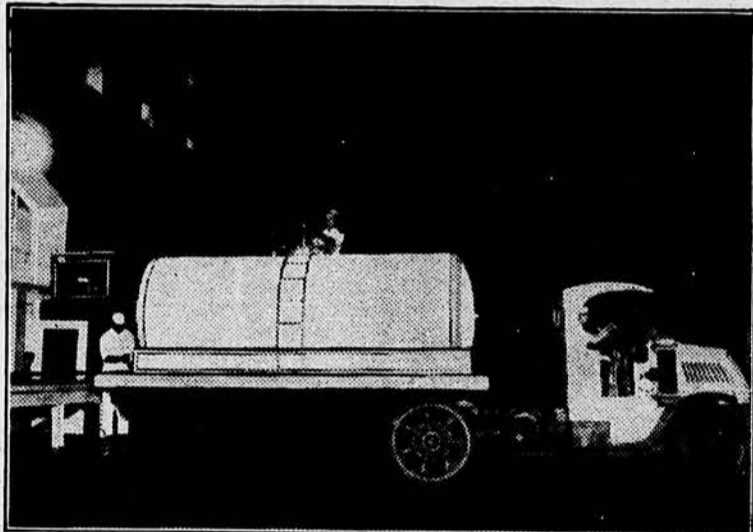
Premier Ramsay MacDonald Boarding the Train in London, on His Way to Geneva, Where He Urged Anglo-American Reduction of Armament



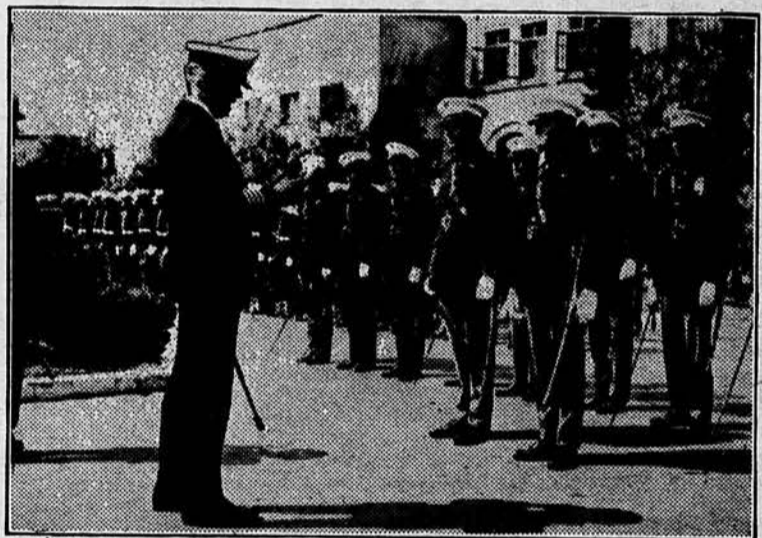
A Fleet of Swedish Submarines at Anchor in the Stockholm Navy Yard. Sweden Depends on Submarines to a Considerable Extent in the Development of Its Defensive Forces, and Has Been a Leader Among the Smaller Nations in Their Use



Coats of Brown Covert Cloth, With an Intermingling of Rayon, Worn With Small Felt Hats, Will be Popular This Fall



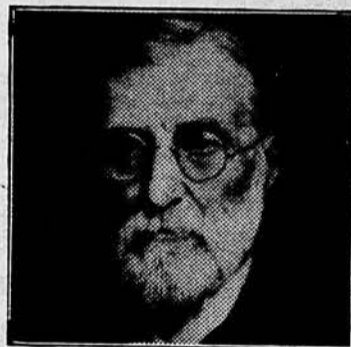
This New "Vacuum Bottle" Milk Truck is Unloading 8,000 Quarts of Milk at a Pasteurizing Plant in New York. This Job Takes But 10 Minutes and One Man Can Do it Alone. Bulk Shipments of Milk Are Increasing, on Both the Railroads and Motor Truck Lines, as They Reduce the Expense Greatly



At Home From the Wars: Left, Capt. Frank R. McCrary of the Naval Air Station at San Diego is Reading the Citations to Major Ross E. Rowell and Marine Gunner Mitchel Wobarczyk, Who Received the Distinguished Flying Cross for Extraordinary Heroism in Action Against the Rebels in Nicaragua



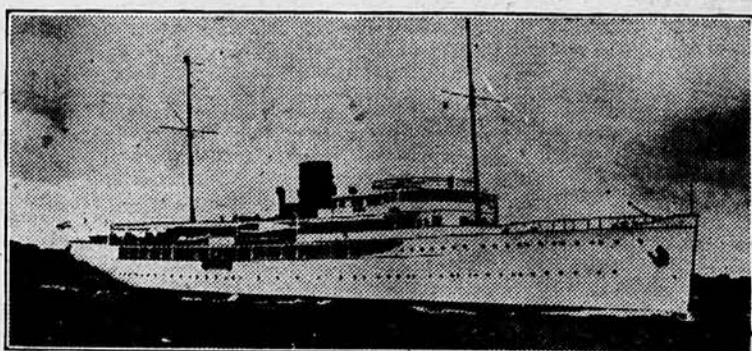
Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the New Governor of Porto Rico, and Mrs. Roosevelt, on Their Recent Arrival in San Francisco; the Colonel Was Returning From the Wilds of Indo-China



Herbert T. Ames, 85 Years Old, Mayor of Williamsport, Pa., is Believed to be the Oldest Mayor in the United States



Jack Dempsey, Left, and Jim Corbett Are Broadcasting Over Station WTMJ Their Memories of Some of Their Heavyweight Contests in Days That Are Forever Gone



This is the Largest Private Yacht in the World, the Orion; it Was Completed Recently in Krupp's Germania Shipyards at Kiel, Germany, for Julius Forstmann of New York, at a Cost of 2 Million Dollars. It Develops 3,600 Horsepower, and Can Make 16 Knots an Hour; a Crew of 50 Persons is Required to Operate It



Three Smart New Hats From Paris: Left, an Egg-Shell Felt Hat With an Attractive Up-Turned Brim; Center, an Egg-Shell Felt With a Brown Ribbon; and Right, an Egg-Shell Felt Turban, Trimmed With Ribbon

# Youth Made State Fair Hum

(Continued from Page 3)

bon, Mound City, and Kenneth Ungeheuer, Parker. Kansas will depend on them for adequate representation at the International. Jimmie Rexroad and James and Lawrence Cassidy, of Partidge, were the best poultry judges, so Reno county will have a 4-H team in the national contests. Allen Mayhew, Ray Cudney and J. Schmidt won grain judging honors.

For several years the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has provided several medals and trophies which have become, perhaps, the most coveted awards of the year in 4-H Club circles. The four silver trophies this year went to Sherman county for best club booth; Chase county for grand champion baby beef exhibit, Allen for best group of dairy calves, and to Sedgwick for the best clothing exhibit.

Medals given by the state board are presented in recognition of outstanding club achievement and leadership. The two achievement medals went to Andrew Olson, Geary county, and Constance Carlyle, Sedgwick. Gaylord Munson, Geary county, and Jeanette Gamble, Montgomery, now own the leadership medals.

## Future Farmers Initiate

An even 200 vocational agricultural students from over Kansas gathered at Hutchinson last week as guests of the Kansas State Fair, for a very busy day of education and entertainment. These students all are members of the

four degrees—Green Hands, Future Farmers, State Farmers and American Farmers. This is a new organization with only 15 chapters in the state at present, but Mr. Pollom feels sure there will be a total of 60 before the end of the school year. Last week's initiation for the "State Farmer" degree was the first of its kind to be held in Kansas, and the Winfield team had charge of the work.

Qualifications for becoming a "State Farmer" are quite strict, but judge for yourself: At least two years of systematic instruction in vocational agriculture with an outstanding supervised practice program in operation, are required. The candidate must pass some occupational test assigned by the state staff, earn and deposit in a bank, or productively invest at least \$200; be familiar with parliamentary procedure by having held office in the local chapter, or by having passed a satisfactory test in parliamentary procedure; be able to lead a group discussion for 40 minutes, make the school judging team, debating team or some other team representing the school; show marked attainment in scholarship in all school subjects, with grades of 85 or above; possess qualities of leadership as shown by having held responsible positions in connection with student and chapter activities.

And, of course, you will wish to know who the boys are and how they qualified. Robert Paige, Manhattan, has \$560 invested in a swine project and in the bank. He has five brood

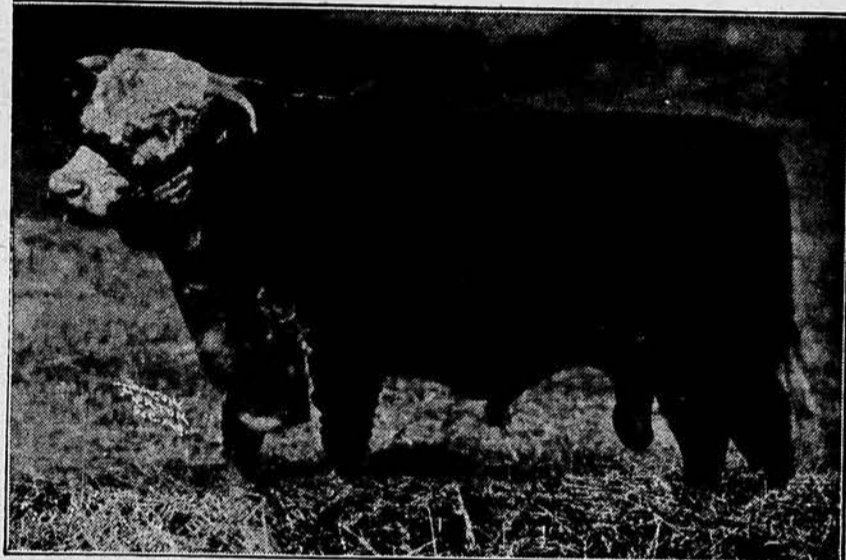
saved \$517 and his projects of a sow, nine pigs, two mules, and two-fifths interest in 33 acres of corn, keep him well employed, along with his school work and helping with regular farm work. Gilbert Finlay, Carbondale, is from a family of seven living on 80 acres. He has earned and has deposited in the bank or productively invested \$631, and his projects which he works himself include two sows, 14 shotes, 10 acres of corn, one cow and two heifers. Gilbert, Ivan Hansen and Lee Kaff, three Carbondale boys, make up the state vocational poultry judging team which will represent Kansas at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

Edward Cooper, Carbondale, is an excellent man on judging teams, has \$120 in the bank and \$265 productively invested in a sow, six pigs, 11 acres of corn and 1 acre of popcorn. Boyd Waite, Winfield, is president of the

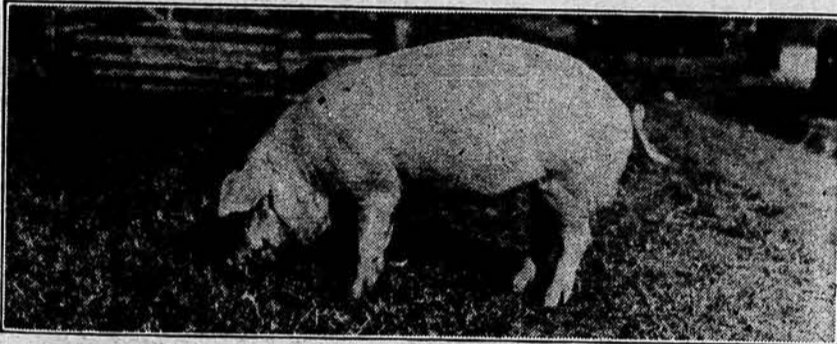
Out of this group of sturdy young farmers, all of whom were found well-qualified to be elected to the degree of "State Farmer," will come the candidates for the "American Farmer" degree, the highest in the order, which will be put on during the American Royal at Kansas City. Before the initiation meeting was over the visitors had the pleasure of hearing J. W. Gowans, superintendent of the Hutchinson schools, and Dr. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in very inspirational lectures. The state fair urges these vocational folks to come back next year, and the boys agree that they will.

## Booth Exhibits Excellent

There were four distinct sets of agricultural booths this year that apparently made their lessons stick, the way folks studied them. In the professional



Hazford Tone 34th Was Named Junior and Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the State Fair. He Comes from the Famous Hazlett Herd, Eldorado. The Week Before Last He Won Similar Honors at Topeka, and Previous to That in Missouri and Nebraska. He Has Been Junior Champion Wherever Shown so Far This Season



A Snapshot of the Senior and Grand Champion Chester White Boar, Shown at the State Fair by Petracek Brothers, Oberlin. These Western Kansas Farmers Have an Excellent Herd of 250 Head of Purebreds on Their Two Farms

"Future Farmers of Kansas," and it was their first meeting at the fair as an organized group. But from the spirit and enthusiasm exhibited it isn't going to be the last, and the big Hutchinson show is bound to grow each year thru the help of "tomorrow's" farmers.

L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, was in charge, taking the boys thru the big machinery exhibit for 2 solid hours of instruction. There the Future Farmers saw the latest in agricultural power and implements, and exhibitors were more than willing to put their machines thru their paces. The livestock and agricultural exhibits came in for just as thoro inspection, and good grandstand seats were made available for the boys for afternoon and evening shows.

In the official session of the Future Farmers some really important business was transacted. It consisted of initiating 11 outstanding students into the third degree of this order. Perhaps you know what the Future Farmers organization is, but those who don't should have the facts. There are

sows and 30 pigs. He earned the money himself, which is one of the requirements. He also was a member of the state high school judging team and is active in other leadership work.

Phillip Ljungdahl, Manhattan, a member of a family well-known over Kansas in livestock circles, has \$600 invested and saved which he earned. He has an outstanding beef project, owning an Angus bull, two steers of the same breed, and two heifer calves. Lee Kaff, Carbondale, is secretary of the Kansas Future Farmers, was fifth high man in the all-state vocational judging contest at Manhattan last spring, is the boy who was elected by his classmates to represent vocational agriculture students in a talk over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications; has \$760 invested and saved, and his projects include two sows, 10 shotes, an Angus calf and half interest in 30 acres of corn.

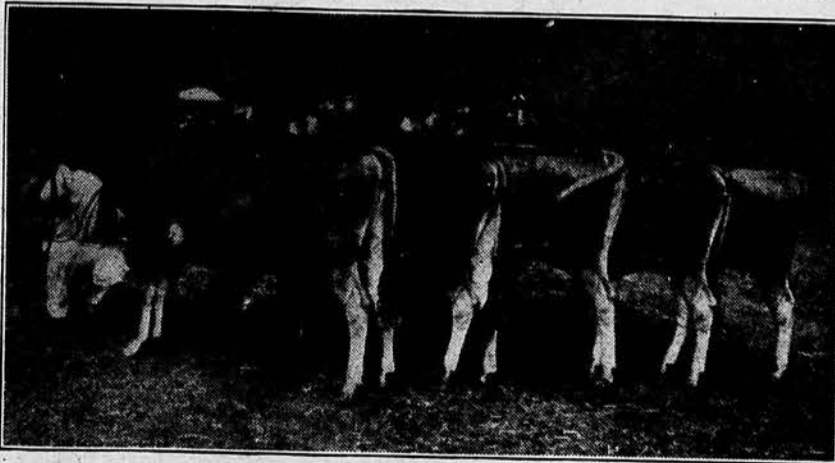
Ivan Hansen, Carbondale, is the boy who received the Capper trophy cup this year for the best pig club project. He has earned, invested and

Kansas Future Farmers, a member of the Farmers Union, and is on the state vocational dairy judging team which will do its level best for Kansas at the National Dairy Show. He has \$1,285 which he earned, either in the bank or invested productively in 50 acres of wheat, 15 acres of corn, six baby beeves and half an acre of potatoes.

Donald Curfman, Winfield, has \$700 saved and invested in an acre of potatoes, 10 acres of corn and two gilts and litters. He also is a member of the dairy team that will judge at St. Louis. Elwyn Rufener, Abilene, is vice-president of the Kansas Future Farmers, and president of his local chapter. He has earned and invested \$900 in four good projects. An interesting and profitable one is 150 turkeys. Calvin Dornberger, Abilene, is an honor student in his high school, he won a scholarship given by the Union Pa-

county collective group, Douglas won first, with Franklin second. County collectives in the amateur class were very good, with Pawnee taking first, Washington second, and Dickinson third. The Western Kansas County Collective prizes always bring out a good showing. This year Stafford, Barton, Comanche, Kiowa, Stevens, Edwards, Seward and Wichita counties contested for highest awards. Stafford won first by explaining graphically the advantage of graded wheat over ungraded; by using the right seed it has meant more bushels to the acre average.

County project booths were featured at the state fair for the first time a year ago. These are made up by the five county agents who outline the best plans for exhibits to the extension department of the college. The successful county agents this year were



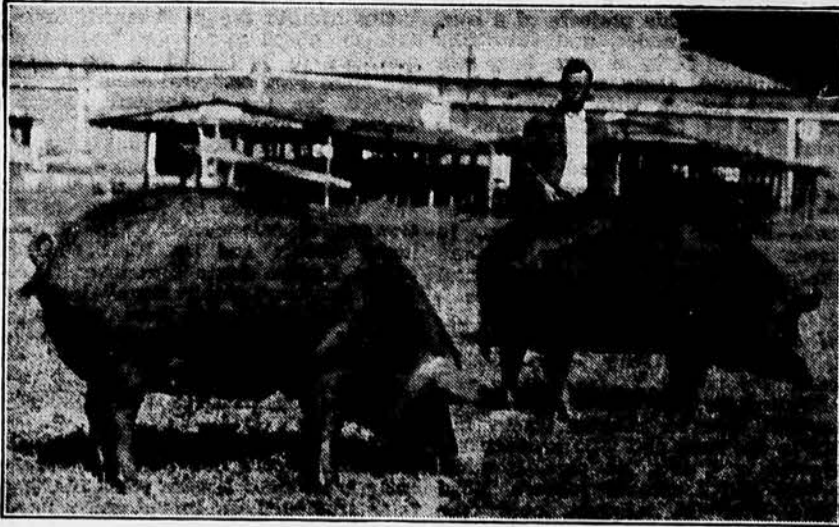
After Winning the Grand Champion Ribbon at the Fair in Topeka, The Allen County 4-H Boys Took Their County Group of Jerseys to the State Fair and Earned Another Top Ribbon. Here Are the Heifers Posed by County Agent Roy E. Gwin, and They Are a Very Fine Example of Type and Quality That the Average Kansas Farm Can Maintain



Clarence Hedstrom, Burdick, and His Angus Steer Which Won Grand Champion Honors in the Open Class as Well as Grand Champion Money in the 4-H Club Baby Beef Section. Clarence is 17, is a Good Student, Does Outstanding Club Work and Follows His Father, Two Brothers and a Sister in Being Able to Fit and Show Prize-Winning Live Stock

cific railroad and he has \$500 saved and invested. One of his big projects is 55 acres of corn. Everett Livingood, Abilene, has \$500 and a project, especially for his vocational work, of 100 acres of wheat. He is farming 160 acres. It would seem that the future of Kansas agriculture is very bright with quality farmers like that coming on to keep the big industry working more efficiently each year.

H. F. Tagge, Jackson; E. L. McIntosh, Osage; John V. Hepler, Washington; M. L. Robinson, McPherson, and Paul B. Gwin, Geary, and each agent had a booth well worth studying. H. Umberger, dean of extension at the college; H. W. Avery, Clay county farmer and a Kansas Master Farmer, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, were the judges.



Here is P. A. Wempe, Seneca, with Two of His Grand Champion Female Tamworths. The One at Right Took Senior and Grand Champion Honors at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and the One at Left Took Highest Money at Topeka

The decision of these judges gave Osage county first place, and you likely will remember that County Agent McIntosh won the championship at Topeka the week before last. This booth 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 the various treatments that are used.

Washington county placed second, and County Agent Hepler is to be congratulated on the milk house sanitation story he gave thousands of fair visitors. He had a cross-section of a milk house arranged to indicate how to handle milk for best results. "Quality cream, or graded cream," the booth told, "pays Washington county farmers \$20,000 a year for their extra care; and things essential to best results are clean, healthy attendants; clean, healthy cows; clean, sterile utensils; prompt, efficient cooling." The milk house contained these essentials and they were operating. The clean attendant was a milking machine, plus good washing and sterilizing facilities. Separator, cooling tank and everything that is essential to the clean handling of milk were included. A placard in this booth told that "an increase in price of 2 cents a pound for butter was received by Washington county farmers, due to better cream; 260,000 pounds of butter were made from May 15, 1929 to July 29, and at 2 cents a pound extra, that means \$5,200 more in farmers' bank accounts. An estimate of a million pounds will be made this year, and at 2 cents a pound extra net profit, it will mean \$20,000 more to the producers."

The Jackson county booth placed third, and it also was in the money at Topeka. Mr. Tagge gave six lessons in beef production, emphasizing the value of the purebred sire, wintering cheaply, early calves, creep feeding, marketing and having the farm organized. Paul B. Gwin, Geary county, retold the "Feed, Weed, Breed" story that his booth revealed at the Topeka fair. 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. One purebred cow was in the exhibit to tell folks that she knew her ancestry, and that her income, above feed costs, was \$247.35. A scrub, also present, represented the 10 low cows in the Geary-Clay association, with a profit over feed costs of \$30.70. That is the type of cows associations send for train rides to market. County Agent M. L. Robinson, McPherson, told of the value of alfalfa in his exhibit. A treasure chest of this legume apparently had just been dug up, and placards noted that alfalfa is good for all livestock, but particularly so for dairy cows. And that "One acre of alfalfa will produce five times as much protein as an acre of oats." Firm seedbed, right time and date of seeding, fertilization, inoculation and adapted seed were pointed out as the right "tools" for success.

The special display put on by the United States Department of Agriculture for the Kansas State Fair attracted general attention. Of course, the department is looked upon as the final authority on agricultural things,

and little was left unmentioned by these Washington folks. The value of good roads, safeguards to life and property, clean milk, swine sanitation, poultry and livestock were stressed, and a wide variety of government bulletins were available. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture booth took up these things from the Kansas angle. A showcase filled with everything from pens to clocks, made from skim milk, was an object of considerable wonder. Other exhibits were at hand from Florida, Colorado, Texas and Canada, and



The Senior and Grand Champion Duroc Jersey Boar, Exhibited at Hutchinson by McCulley & Rule, Pomona. This Winning Was Made in One of the Strongest Shows from the Standpoint of Quality, Ever Held at the Fair

they were good. But frankly, these advertisements of other states had nothing more to offer than Kansas has.

### A Big Machinery Show

No department of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year did a better job than the machinery show in living up to the "bigger and better" advance advertising. The large crowds that milled around the farm implement exhibits during the week of September 16 displayed intense interest in the latest machinery models.

Representatives of the many companies exhibiting at the fair this year were well pleased with the size of the crowds and the intelligent interest shown by the onlookers. Altho some of the exhibits were not completely arranged until the second or third days, all were well housed and attractively displayed.

The list of exhibitors included the J. I. Case Co., Rock Island Implement Co., Massey-Harris, Caterpillar Tractor Co., International Harvester Co., Oliver Farm Equipment Co., John Deere Plow Co., Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Advance Rumely, B. F. Avery & Sons, Wood Brothers Co.

Cleveland Tractor Co., Lauson Tractor Co., Avery Power Machinery Co., Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Rhodes Implement Co., displaying the Ohio Cultivator line, Road Supply and Metal Co., showing Armo products, the Enderes Co., Challenge Windmill Co., Baker Mfg. Co., Shaw Mfg. Co., Badger Equipment Co., Universal Equipment Co., Hebeo Windmill Co., Birdsall Mfg. Co., Black, Sivalls & Bryson.

Westinghouse Electric Co., Jay-bee Co., Buller Coupler Co., Myers Pump Co., Hinman Milking Machine Co., and Ford Milker. The list above gives an indication of the ranking of the displays as to size. The Kansas Committee on Rural Electrification, composed of various farm organizations, colleges and power companies, also had a large

display among the machinery exhibits. A large number of electrically powered farm implements were shown in operation.

Kansas farmers found a great deal of educational value in the machinery show and their visit to the fair will, no doubt, result in future purchases of at least one new implement by a large share of them.

### From Cotton to Rice

One of the most visited exhibits at the state fair was that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This was in a choice location under a big house-form tent, and indicated that this big company thinks a good deal of Kansas. The exhibit was arranged to show all of the agricultural products that are produced along the Missouri Pacific in the United States. Some place all year thru, this railroad touches territory that is growing fresh vegetables—Kansas in the summer, South when our days grow colder. P. H. Wheeler, colonization agent, and Glenn F. Wallace, farm marketing agent, of the agricultural development department, were in charge of the exhibit, and one day L. W. Baldwin, president of the road, and John T. Stinson, director of agriculture, thought the Kansas State Fair important enough to visit and were there. "The future of the Southwest is measured by agricultural development," President Baldwin said.

There is a tremendous amount of agriculture in the Missouri Pacific territory. The road carries 973 carloads of peaches from one orchard in Arkansas,

ment director of the Santa Fe system, and J. M. Connell, general passenger agent of the big railroad, were greatly impressed, as were most fair visitors by the boys' and girls' exhibits, and by the wealth of products in agricultural hall.

The state fair has many years of expansion ahead and needs more room. One of the biggest needs is a new building to house the 4-H Club members and vocational students. Present quarters are makeshift and inadequate. The new concrete and steel grandstand was completed and ready for the huge crowds that packed it afternoon and evening. It was estimated that its seating capacity would be big enough for some time to come, but the 12,000 available human parking places were filled twice a day, and scads of folks had to take their shows standing. Entertainment before the grandstand was circus, Fourth-of-July and speed events combined. It was a big show for the price of admission.

### Kansas Flocks Placed High

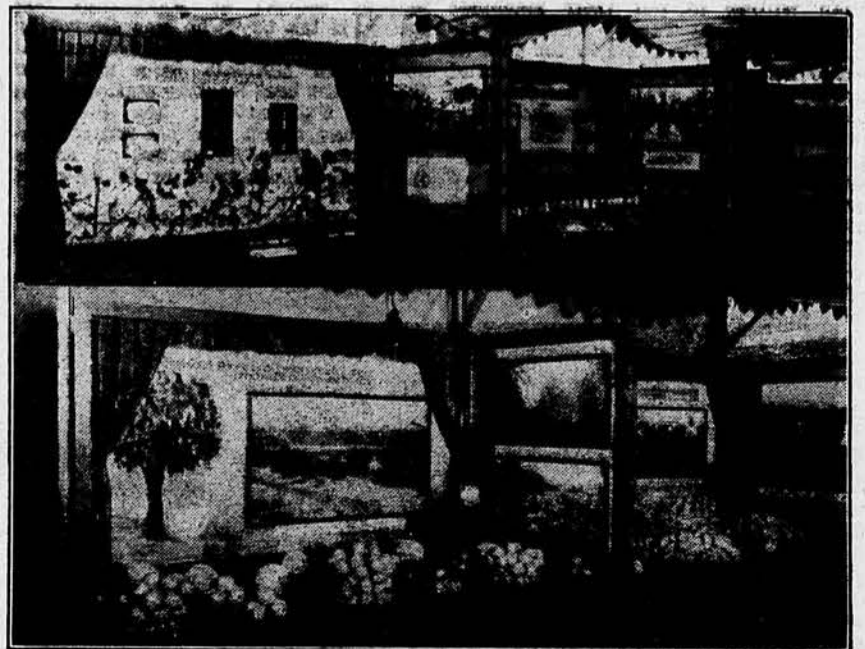
More than 1,500 birds made up the Kansas State Fair poultry show at Hutchinson this year, an increase of 200 over a year ago. These entries came from Kansas, Texas, Michigan, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa, and we are proud to say that Kansas exhibitors won a very fine share of the ribbons and money. Back in the old days—and not so long ago, either—Kansas was pioneering in better poultry. We looked to the Eastern states then for quality stock. But that now is a thing of the past. In the Sunflower state we are producing poultry that can hold a place in the front rank. Poultry enthusiasts at the Hutchinson fair, who have been well over the United States, declared that the quality in last week's show was as good as can be found any place.

Claude E. Heaton, Partridge, won first on the best White Leghorn display, and he had the best birds he has shown in a dozen years. S. H. Baker, Wichita, took the lion's share of Buff Orpington prizes, including five firsts. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, pinned most of the prize ribbons for White Minorcas to his coops. That is pretty much the way things went all thru, a good showing for poultrymen of Kansas. Howard Beuoy, Cedar Vale, won three out of six firsts in Barred Rock classes, and he had an excellent exhibit of the best birds ever shown at the fair, which is saying a good deal. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, took six firsts on Bronze turkeys. And here is a name that is pretty widely known over the state—Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville. Mrs. Williams is known for her poultry writings and for her ability to produce prize-winning S. C. Anconas. At Hutchinson she took about all of the prizes for Anconas, with birds out of about the best flock in the state. H. M. Palmer, Florence, and Nelson S. Gardner, Kingman, were leaders in White Rock classes.

Cantrell Farms, Yates Center had a

it serves the greatest cotton section in the world, offers its services to the wheat country, the "Bread Basket of America," found in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Canning, milling and manufacturing centers border this road, and here's something you probably hadn't thought about—this railroad ships a lot of United States grown rice from East Central Arkansas, Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas. California also produces this breakfast food. Yes sir, the United States grows the famous Japanese dish.

J. F. Jarrell, editor of the Santa Fe Magazine, and agricultural develop-



The Missouri Pacific Railroad Had an Outstanding Exhibit at the Kansas State Fair. Showing the Wide Variety of Agricultural Products Grown in the Territory It Serves. In the Two Photos Shown Together Here Are Samples of Everything from Tobacco and Cotton to Rice. Fresh Vegetables Are Growing Some Place Along This Railroad All Year Long



fine string of White Wyandottes. Mrs. J. A. Womble, Texas, won five firsts on S. C. R. I. Reds, and R. W. Russell, Missouri, added another to his list. It is unfortunate that Kansas flocks did not take the high ribbons in this breed, but maybe this will urge Red fanciers to make a stronger race next year. Not that Kansas R. I. Reds were inferior this year—they were not. The out-state flocks just had us outclassed. Better success next time. H. M. Palmer, Florence, had a very fine exhibit of White and Black Langshans.

H. B. Patton, Hutchinson, superintendent of the poultry show, had everything so well organized that judging went off with clock-like precision. And he has the happy faculty of being able to remember who the winners are. That came in handy, too, because he must have answered a million questions for the thousands of folks who visited the State Fair "egg factory."

### Kansas Grows Good Crops

Agricultural hall told a fine story to visitors at the Kansas State Fair. Everything from peas to pumpkins was outstanding in quality. An exhibit of 4,800 new ears made up a fine corn show. There were 15 entries of yellow and eight of white in the 100-ear classes, 54 entries of all varieties in the 10-ear classes and 16 entries of popcorn and sweet corn. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, had the best 100 ears of white. Mr. Staadt is the son of one of the Master Farmers of Kansas, and is well known himself as an outstanding breeder of corn. He also took high honors in the 10-ear white class. F. P. Freidline, Caney, had the best 100 ears of yellow, and he is another regular winner. Even if he is located out of what we call the corn belt of the state, he knows how to grow prize-winning ears. H. C. Olsen, Hlawatha, won first on 10 ears of yellow. J. W. Cook, Hutchinson, received the high money for 10 ears of any other variety than white or yellow. Sweet corn honors went to H. A. Harrison, St. John, and Herman Johnson, McPherson, had the best exhibit of the popping variety.

Twenty-five 1-bushel entries in the hard winter wheat section, plus 6 bushels of soft wheat made a good exhibit and upheld the famous bread-grain slogan of Kansas. B. H. Smith, Plains, took championship honors for hard wheat, with R. M. Woodruff, Pratt, leading in soft wheat. Other grain winners included: Hugh Campbell, Ottawa, first on Kanota oats; Henry Bunck, Everest, first on Red Texas oats; S. W. Todd, Nickerson, first on any other variety of oats. There were 1,400 heads of sorghums to judge. Arthur Case, Nickerson, won first on 10 heads of Blackhull kafir; Abe Quiring, Buhler, first on Pink kafir; Walter Price, Jr., Darlow, first on any other variety. A. B. Dirks, Buhler, had the best 20 heads of Blackhull kafir; and Arthur Case on any other variety, and his was Pink. Mr. Case also won first on Dwarf Yellow milo; Herman Johnson, McPherson, first on feterita; J. F. Wildin, Hutchinson, first on alfalfa hay; Byron Eastman, Hutchinson, first on prairie. Out of nine entries of alfalfa seed, the Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, took first, and the same plant won Sweet clover seed honors. A. W. Ling, Neosho Falls, had the best Soybean seed; J. W. McKinley, Mullinville, first on cowpeas; E. F. Miller, La Crosse, best tub of butter, and C. R. Speas, Sterling, had the best display of pound-print butter.

It requires some imagination for the uninitiated to picture how many bees would be required to produce a ton of honey, but at any rate the honey was on display at the state fair. J. A. Ninninger, Hutchinson, as usual, had the best general apiary display, and he also took first on comb honey. Charles Shelhammer, Horton, placed ahead of all others for extracted honey.

Last year the apple show set a new record for number of exhibits, but the 1929 collection outclassed its distant relative by a big margin. A new section for bushel baskets of the fruit alone had 74 entries. First prize on the best collection of apples in trays went to W. D. Steinhauer, Hutchinson; E. Schaeffer, Atchison, made up the best table of commercial apples. In the group of 5-bushel baskets, first went to W. M. Boeh, Atchison. In the single bushel layout Riverbanks Plantation, Hutchinson, took first on Ar-

kansas Black Twig, Gano, Jonathan, Stamen Winesap and York Imperial. W. D. Steinhauer, Hutchinson, piled up first for Ben Davis, King David, Missouri Pippin and Wealthy; S. E. Stout, Hutchinson, had the best Grimes Golden.

R. I. Throckmorton, of the Agricultural college, and assistant director of the agricultural exhibits, pointed out improvements in all of the exhibits. "There is better variety in the fruits, vegetables and crops," he said. "The corn show is especially good, considering the kind of year we have had. One thing of great interest to me is the fact that a great many new people are showing this year. This indicates the growing ability of the state fair, and perhaps, too, that Kansas farmers are getting more faith in their ability to produce better crops. There are entries this year from all sections of Kansas, making this a state-wide show."

"All county booths are good and well shown, but it seems to me they are crowded a little too much with entries. Perhaps fewer items displayed to better advantage would be an im-

provement; there would be more educational value in them." Dean L. E. Call, director of extension at the college, remarked about the orderly arrangement of the agricultural exhibits. The hall is clean, well-lighted and ventilated. Exhibits are set off in very definite sections and well labeled so that folks know exactly what they are seeing. Instead of jamming this big hall with drink stands and cheap trinket barkers, it is held for the exclusive use of Kansas farmers who wish to exhibit their products to the best advantage. We congratulate the State Fair Board on that, and on the fair as a whole. The grounds are laid off so a person knows whether he has seen everything, courtesy is a watchword, Tent City is available to folks who wish to camp, and excellent entertainment is provided thruout. If you visit the fair to study the best results of Kansas agriculture, you can sit comfortably in the livestock pavilion and watch the judges work, or you can browse in agricultural hall as long as you wish, undisturbed by anything except thousands of other visitors.

### Quality in Stock Show

Nothing was lacking in quality in the State Fair livestock show, and Kansas herds stood well up in the money. R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, and Foster Farms, Rexford, had the Kansas Herefords, and Hazlett carried off both grand championships along with a hand-full of other prize ribbons. J. B. Hollinger, Chapman; A. J. Schuler, Chapman; Ljungdahl Bros., Manhattan and E. A. Latzke, Junction City, had some of the best Angus ever shown at Hutchinson. Hollinger had the grand champion female. Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, took all of the Polled Shorthorn awards, having no competition, but they would not hesitate to show against all comers. There were no Kansas Shorthorn herds at the Fair. Le Franze Coyne, Viola, and the beef breeders already mentioned, represented Kansas in the fat steer class.

Fairfield Farm, Topeka; Clark Shwalter, Darlow and W. S. Robinson, Nashville, exhibited the Kansas Ayr- (Continued on Page 22)



Stinking smut, shown above, reduces yields and profits by replacing sound grains with disease spores. Ceresan controls smut.

**F**ARMERS in winter wheat areas where the Hessian fly is a menace to good yields, know the chances they take by delaying planting until danger from the fly is past. Although late planting is effective in avoiding fly injury, the cool, moist conditions of late fall favor rapid development of stinking smut on untreated seed wheat.

Dust treatment of seed wheat with Du Bay Ceresan makes late planting safe. It kills seed-borne disease organisms on the seed, and prevents and controls stinking smut in wheat sown after the fly-free date.

#### Ceresan Controls Stinking Smut

Stinking smut causes losses in both yield and profit. In 1928 alone it

ruined 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and resulted in millions of dollars price dockage at market. Many tests have proved how effectively Ceresan prevents severe smut losses.

Leap's Prolific winter wheat, when treated with two 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 three ounces per bushel of high-grade copper carbonate was employed, over 1.5% of smut occurred, while more than 4.5% of smut was present where low-grade copper carbonate was used.

Other tests have shown that Ceresan also controls seed-borne flag smut and seedling blight of wheat caused by seed-borne scab. Ceresan is harmless to seed wheat, and does not injure the drill or slow up the rate of drop in planting.

#### Treat Seed Oats with Ceresan

Because easy dust treatment of oats with Ceresan controls both loose and covered smuts without danger of seed injury, it is vastly superior to old-fashioned and often harmful liquid treatment with

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

#### Low-Cost Disease Protection

Whether you sow your wheat early, or delay planting to avoid Hessian fly damage, Ceresan will improve your crop. For about a third of a cent per bushel of harvested grain, you can escape heavy disease losses and often increase your salable yield.

All you do is dust Ceresan on your seed. No soaking or drying, and no loss of seed. Ceresan-treatment is so economical that every grower can afford it. Only two ounces required per bushel of seed wheat or rye; three ounces per ushel of oats or barley.

Treat seed grains now or just before sowing. Ceresan-treated seed is not in danger of reinfection by disease spores from contaminated sacks, bins or drills. Ask your dealer today for our free Ceresan pamphlet; or mail the coupon.

Use Du Bay Semesan for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs



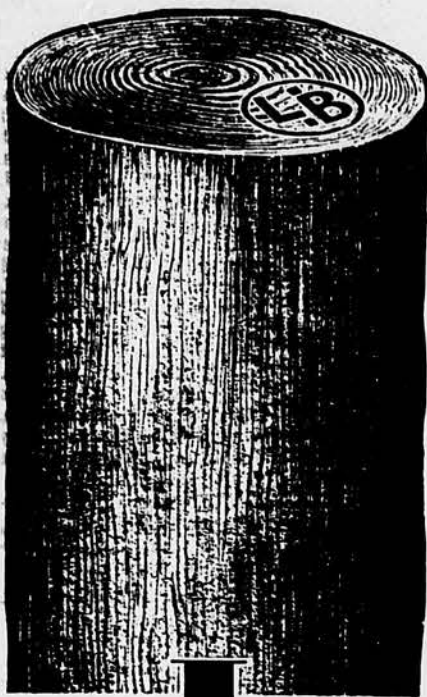
**DUBAY**  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
**CERESAN**

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains

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

Please send FREE Ceresan pamphlet.

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



**If your farmstead was on a boulevard the attractiveness of Long-Bell posts would be more important to you—yet their long life and durability make them even more valuable on the farm.**

Ask Your Lumberman about **The Long-Bell Post Everlasting**

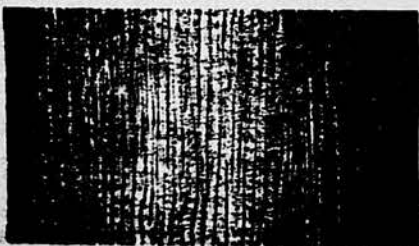
**Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure**

and **NEVER-CREEP FENCE ANCHORS**

Make Sturdy Fences That Stay Put — write for **FREE Literature**

**The Long-Bell Lumber Company**

Established 1875  
200 R. A. Long Building Kansas City, Mo.



# We Started Out to Hunt Hogs

## But at Last Goats Were Substituted as Game; They Also Are Serious Pests

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOR

**I**N THESE days of scientific pork production, when the principles of hog lot sanitation, balanced feeding, vaccination, correct housing and careful breeding are preached and practiced so meticulously, it seems like an agricultural anomaly to find our own United States Department of Agriculture actively engaged in the destruction of hogs in one of our possessions, the territory of Hawaii.

A hog is a hog the world over—but he is a pest on the Hawaiian Islands, and is hunted down with dogs, and bounties are paid on their snouts. These are not diseased porkers afflicted with tuberculosis or some other dangerous malady that they should be thus condemned. Neither are they possessed of devils that they should be driven down the cliffs and cast into the sea. Nor gamey, ferocious wild boars such as make their hunting a thrilling sport on the plains of India. They are not killed because of any taint of uncleanness sometimes attached to the genus porker because of the fact that he cleaveth the hoof but cheweth not the cud.

### More Harm Than Good

No. Like the celebrated skunk at the lawn party, the Hawaiian pig is simply not wanted. He does more harm than good.

The hog is not indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands, and his intrusive snout has so upset the balance of nature that had already been established during the centuries before his importation that he can't fit into things. He doesn't belong. His natural personal habits are barbaric in that classic isle. There is no place for a pig in the Paradise of the Pacific.

Wild pigs, descendants of once-domesticated swine, now range the forests in the uplands of Oahu, the island on which the city of Honolulu is located. The wind and water erosion that takes place on the island is very rapid and widespread wherever there is not a dense foliage to hold the soil. Originally great forests and thick underbrush heavily clothed all these mountain slopes, but when cattle, and goats and pigs were introduced and allowed to roam in these forests that were never meant for livestock the forests rapidly disappeared.

With the passing of the forests the soil erosion changed the contour of the land, and great "blowouts" and land scars developed in that tropical isle where the steady trade winds blew so violently. And, what was worse, with the passing of the vegetation the important water supply was so materially decreased as to cause actual alarm on the island. As explained last week, the only water supply for the island is rain. And if the surface of the ground is bare of vegetation and eroded into deep gullies the rainwater simply rushes away into the sea after each torrential rain. The purpose of the forestry department, then, is to clothe the mountains with forest so that the rainwater will percolate down into the soil, run off more slowly, and be stored so as to come up below in springs and artesian wells.

### 'Tis a Hard Job

That is the problem of the forester—and the pig's eternal problem there as everywhere, is to root about and do incalculable damage by eating out the fern cover and tearing up the soil. They are responsible for many slides at and near the summit of the range and for the muddy water which flows in the streams.

These wild pigs are very numerous in some sections, such as in the Koolau Mountains. They stay well back in the valleys, and are most active in the heads of the valleys. They clear out the undergrowth and thus encourage the growth of the pernicious Hilo grass, staghorn fern and other weeds.

The forest service recognizes that the pigs must go, and it is generally held that the only effective method to get rid of them is to hunt them down with dogs. It makes a good sport, but men hunting pigs for sport will never com-

pletely exterminate them. It is really too strenuous work for a sportsman to indulge in steadily, on account of the inaccessibility of the hogs' habitat. Starting at daylight it is difficult to do much hunting and return before sundown. Only young and energetic men well supplied with trained dogs can accomplish much, and they frequently have to stay out overnight. To encourage pig hunting, some estates have offered a bounty of \$1 each.

Well, I wanted to hunt pigs. I had no dogs and no gun except a heavy .45 six shooter I had picked up in Africa. If it was good for defense against hostile Africans it should be equally effective against black pigs, but it wouldn't be much on the offensive.

### Landgraf Was Pessimistic

The department of forestry came to the rescue with a very formidable "Permit to Kill Injurious Livestock," and detailed me with two of their crack rangers to go forth and fight for the forests and water supply of the island of Oahu.

Landgraf, the chief of the detail, was loath to take me. He was afraid I couldn't stand the pace, that the long hours of fighting thru that terrific bush and up the rocky little streams was too much for a skinny-necked tourist like myself. At the last minute we failed to get the dogs, and decided to go on a two-day goat hunt first.

Goats are just as much of a menace to the forests of the Hawaiian Islands as are hogs, and in many places are much more numerous. Trailing the steep and rocky mountain paths after goats was still more difficult, and the ranger took me on a goat hunt only because we couldn't possibly go after pigs without dogs.

To hunt goats one almost has to be a goat himself. They abound and abutt high on the rocky mountain ranges, and whenever they know they are being hunted they are fleet and wary indeed. We drove to the southern end of the island and then up thru a great plantation as far into the mountains as Landgraf's jitney could possibly climb. We pulled into a thicket at the end of the trail, pitched our pup tent beside a dashing little stream, cooked our supper over an open fire and then as the evening chill crept into our camp and only the stars lighted the mountain top before us Landgraf warned me again that we might not get our goat.

### Off Over the Cliff

"You can nearly always shoot 'em," he explained, "if you are a plumb good hiker on mountain trails, but actually getting them is another thing. They usually jump off a cliff somewhere and you can never find 'em again."

"Why not go down the cliff after them?" I asked.

"A fellow tried that just last week," said Landgraf. "And it took a long time to find his body. Don't you try it. It's the week-end now and I don't want to spend the next few days looking around for you."

Early the next morning before we were up—and we were up early—we could hear the goats blating away in the fog on the mountain just above us. We ate breakfast, packed up a little lunch and a quart canteen of water and started on our hike.

Surely it was a paradise for a goat, for such a trail was never meant for a man. It was steep. Some places we had to relay our guns and climb up on hands and toes. It was rocky. Some times only piles of great rough boulders ridged up like windrows in a field. In other places it was a tangled underbrush, the bush and creepers filling the path like a jungle closing in on an unwelcome visitor. And all about us the incessant "ba-a-a ba-a-a" of goats that seemed always the same distance away and always out of sight.

Finally Landgraf, who was ahead—a hiker like himself would always be ahead—flopped down behind a rocky ledge and motioned me to sneak up to him and keep below the top. We peered



**Farm Women Deserve this Washing Help**

**C**LEAN clothes for farm families need no longer mean time-killing, back-breaking drudging at the tubs. For here is a machine that really does the wash-day work. It washes so thoroughly that work clothes are freed of every particle of embedded dirt... yet so gently that the daintiest garment is unharmed.

Call the Horton dealer and ask him to prove the superiority of the new Perfect 36. He will arrange to do your next washing, free and without obligation. The new Horton may be had with copper or porcelain tub, in any of several beautiful color combinations.

Send coupon now for further information and illustrations in the actual colors.

Exclusive Kansas Distributors  
**A. J. HARWI HARDWARE CO.**  
Atchison, Kansas

**HORTON**  
Perfect "36"

A GOOD NAME FOR 25 YEARS

**HORTON MANUFACTURING CO.**  
2927 Fry St., Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen: Please tell me why the Horton Perfect 36 is superior, and send literature showing the washers in their actual colors.

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



Pictured at the top is the gasoline-powered Perfect 36... and immediately above is the electric model. A power pulley type is also available.

over the ledge, our rifles poked ahead like two snipers over the top of a trench—and there stood our goat.

A ragged black he was, head up, looking for trouble, balanced like an equestrian statue on a pedestal of stone. We fired, both of us at once. The goat leaped into the air, like a trick goat in vaudeville, lit again upon his feet—and then disappeared over the side of his ledge.

We hurried over to view the remains. There was fresh blood upon the rocks, and an ocean of green trees and tangled bush a thousand feet below. Somewhere down there lay our goat—and still lies there I suppose.

All day we patrolled the ridges and peaks of those Hawaiian mountains. Landgraf was determined to wear me out, but I had had a year in the jungles and deserts of Africa and Siam myself, and kept right on his heels. The result was we were both dog-tired when we finally got back to our car that night. We had one goat, and plenty of exercise.

The following Sunday we went out after pigs. Long before daylight I got up and left our room on lazy Waikiki Beach and started out in a car loaded with dogs and lunch for the foot of a valley where wild pigs were known to live. Two sportsmen from the town were my hosts that day, and they had promised me fresh pork for supper.

At daylight we were crashing down from the automobile road thru a veritable jungle as dense as any I had seen in West Africa, descending into a valley thru which a creek splashed among the rocks. Then up this creek we worked our way, clambering about from one side of it to the other whenever its jungle walls hedged us in the least. Sometimes we had to stay right in the creek itself, climbing over the wet rocks and tangled logs and often wading in the water when all other avenues were blocked.

**Better Than Ham?**

Came time for lunch, and all morning we had done only this splashing about in the bed of the creek, this laboring thru forest and bush and rocks and logs. Our dogs had taken up a few dead trails and then came panting back for rest. It was like hunting coon over a particularly sporting course.

Finally, as we were all spread out in an area of bush inside a bend in the creek our dogs raised "pig." Grunting and snorting like a battling mother sow a black streak charged thru the bush almost at my feet. I hadn't even time to swing my club, and it probably was well that I didn't, for when enraged these wild boars are often dangerous enough, and will attack and slash a man.

Hot after him we went, dogs and all, until the cornered pig turned at bay in the creek itself. Sitting in the water, backed against a sleek, wet rock, he settled into his fight for life. The dogs and big knife of my host made quick work of the 250-pound long-legged porker, and then the butchering began.

We each lashed a quarter on our back, gave the extra quarter to the dogs, and started our long hike back down the same creek trail we had gone the morning before. We earned that hog and all his meat.

That night at dinner in Waikiki Tavern, where we had the roast, my wife and our guests complained that the meat was gamey and strong and even tough. But to me, who had brought home the bacon, it was a delicate dish indeed. I had been in the bush again, had seen things wild once more, and the flavor of that primeval pork was better than sugar-cured ham.

**Grain View Farm Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

The 2 1/2 inch rain of last week made work in the fields impossible for a few days, but I think almost everyone enjoyed the delay. As soon as it was dry enough to get into the fields farmers began "to buzz like a hive of bees." Trucks and wagons were going in all directions, gathering up drills and seed wheat, and by Wednesday drilling was in full swing. The last two years have been dry during seeding, and folks are anxious this time to get the wheat planted while there is an abundance of moisture.

If this coming week is favorable for field work, practically all the wheat in this part of the country will be

seeded. Drilling with a tractor and one to three drills is a pretty fast operation. We have had a man drilling our every other row corn for several days. It is a very good plan to get the corn stalks planted as early as possible. Corn ground wheat does not tiller as much as the wheat on open ground, so it needs to be sown early and thicker. We have about a day's harrowing, and then wheat drilling will be the main task on this farm for several days. It may be necessary, tho, to delay the drilling until the remainder of the potato crop is dug. We notice some of the potatoes are showing sprouts since the rain and cooler weather came.

Sunday was a very windy day here. Most of the day the wind was strong from the south. About the middle of the afternoon the wind shifted square to the north, and blew about as hard from that direction as it had been blowing from the south. Kansas winds are a thing difficult to understand. People who try to explain wind and its cause usually say areas of low pressure cause the air to move rapidly in the direction of the low pressure. Judging from the speed of the wind sometimes one would naturally expect that somewhere there must be a pretty large area with nothing there but a vacuum. If low atmosphere causes wind, how can the low pressure change in 5 minutes from one direction to an opposite direction?

We have noticed a number of farmers over the state who are using the wind to furnish energy for a home electric light system. One farmer we know made a complete system other than the light batteries. He made the propeller from a 4 by 4 inch timber and geared up an old car generator and mounted this on top of an old windmill tower. The equipment gives his home light and also keeps his radio battery charged. As much wind as Kansas has, it seems as if a greater utilization could be made of the energy.

The wheat market begins to show some signs of a rise. The local market the last week has been as high as \$1.15. Feed prices are out of all reason, it seems. Corn chop is \$2, shorts \$2 and bran \$1.70. At these prices if a farmer has some low grade wheat he better grind the whole grain if he has to buy any mill feed. The future corn price appears very attractive since the last government crop report came out. The probable yield likely will be reduced still further before general husking begins. There will be considerable good quality corn thru this part of the state, but some of it is going to be rather light and chaffy.

With the present probable high prices for kafir and milo it is a question whether it will pay to put a lot of the grain into a silo. One of our neighbors is going to top his kafir and fill the silo with the dry forage. This scheme is

all right if enough water is added. Some men estimate that an equal weight of water to that of the dry silage should be added. Most farms are not equipped to put that amount of water on as the silo is filled. Another neighbor who owns his own silage cutter is planning on topping as he fills and putting the crop in green. His cutter is easily reversed, and he plans to start a bundle into the cutter and let it go until the heads are reached, then reverse the cutter and throw out the heads by hand from the feeder. If a bundle has only a little seed on it he can just let it go on thru.

**Essay Buys the Winners**

Howard Phillips, who attends high school at Chapman in Dickinson county, received the \$50 cash award as first place winner in the 1928 Capper Essay Contest. With his \$50 he bought a litter of Chester White hogs. This litter on Labor day was entered in the Chapman Community Livestock Show. In a class of five Chester White group entries the entry bought with the Capper Essay Contest prize money placed third. Phillips won second on his barrow and fourth on his gilt entry.

A research specialist has weighed what a woman wears, and it comes to a little over 3 pounds. Must have been the shoes and earrings and wrist watch.

**"Easy to Adjust"**

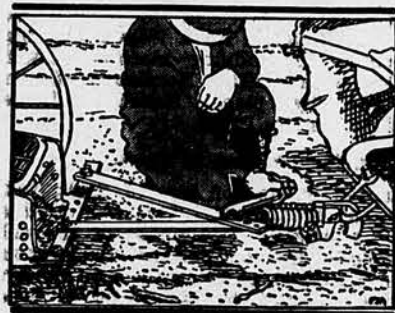
*Leading Farmers Everywhere give this as one of the Reasons why they like McCormick-Deering Tractor and Horse Plows*

**EAST—WEST—NORTH—SOUTH**—everywhere you go farmers say "We like McCormick-Deering Plows because they are easier to adjust." The owners of the McCormick-Deering Little Genius, the Little Wonder, and the Tractor Disk Plows for all conditions—all of them are strong for this feature of McCormick-Deering Plows.

Farmers using horse plows such as the Diamond High-Lift Sulky, The Success (sulky and gang), the Two-Way Sulky, the No. 9 Sulky, McCormick-Deering Disk Plows, and



*It means a lot to be able to get into the fields and do a fast job of plowing with a plow that's made right from the start. AT LEFT—A few simple adjustments and your McCormick-Deering Plow is ready for good work and plenty of it.*



one of these good plows in action—see for yourself how easy it is to keep it in the ground—to make it free of sway and side-draft—to plow straight, deep furrows—to make it turn and scour. Find out how easy it is to do a good job with a McCormick-Deering Plow.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
of AMERICA  
(Incorporated)  
606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Walking Plows—they, too, point out the ease of adjustment and the time saved as one of the big reasons for their choice.

Ask the McCormick-Deering Dealer near you to arrange for you to see

**MCCORMICK-DEERING**

**PLOWS**

**for TRACTORS and HORSES**

# New Inspiration for Old Tasks at Fair

## Clubs Help Farm Women to Easier Methods and New Goals

By Marianne Kittell

IT WAS an inspirational event. That would sum up the whole week spent at Hutchinson at the Kansas State Fair. Every year people go to fairs and see much the same sort of exhibits, varied, of course, in manner of presentation, but still on the same subjects, those related to home-making and farming. It would seem now that it is not so much the subject matter as the new ideas and new improvements offered to fair-goers which really count.

In club work especially did one feel that inspiration, not only for boys and girls but for their parents as well. One mother who does not belong to a club and whose children do not, was an interested watcher. She said her main reason for taking her children to the fair this year was so they might see what others are doing in club work, in the hope that they would become interested in it also. And her efforts will bear fruit, for her son and daughter of high school age seemed most receptive to the ideas presented in the various booths.

Just what makes club work for girls so inspirational? It is dealing with basic things that the housewife uses every day. And when this work can take on proportions that make the hum-drum interesting and fascinating, then the work becomes inspirational. That is what club workers are striving for and attaining.

Health and clothing were the two things emphasized in the club programs at the state fair this year. One new feature was the style show given by the 4-H club girls Wednesday afternoon. Twenty girls from as many counties were in the show. They appeared in frocks of their making, dresses for school, sports, housework, parties and every occasion. And these dresses would have done credit to a seasoned seamstress, so tastefully planned, neatly made, and well-fitting they were. Many booths presented by various clubs were devoted to dress also. The Cottonwood Club of Lyons county presented a display comparing the clothing of the girl of today and yesterday, bringing out in a telling manner the greater convenience, freedom, and positive health qualities of the Twentieth Century girl's clothing. The Kiddies' Style Show was well planned and displayed some clever garments for



Jeanette Gamble of Montgomery County Wearing the Sports Outfit Which Won for Her First Prize in Costume Planning Competition

the small brother and sister. There were numerous other displays. One from Douglas county showing the great number of articles of clothing to be made from the lowly flour sack was most interesting.

Miss Jeanette Gamble, of Montgomery county, was awarded first place for her outfit which was a street ensemble. In it she strove to bring out her best qualities, which she most effectively did. Shoes, hose and underwear to go with the suit also were displayed and a very charming outfit was the result. Jeanette is an active 4-H worker and a leader in her community.

But one must not think that club work has been entirely devoted to clothing. That is only one of

the projects club girls have been studying. There were a number of booths devoted to the subject of room improvement. The girls' units displayed a number of bedrooms which they had furnished by means of inexpensive materials, the utilization of humble orange crates, and other boxes into pretty dressing tables, footstools and the like. Pride in one's personal possessions in a young girl will lead to pride and desire for betterment in her home later. And these pretty rooms displayed such a pride, which is most gratifying.

### Club Booths Best in U. S.

In speaking of the 4-H club booths, W. H. Gilbertson of Washington, D. C., a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that the booths assembled at the Kansas State Fair were, by far, the best he had seen this year. There were 38 booths displaying projects on which the various clubs have worked the last year. The Flying 4-H Club of Sedgwick county won a silver cup on its clothing booth. In the miscellaneous class the Reno county club won first place with a ladder of health. The award for Home Economics went to the Bourbon county club, which had chosen the project of room improvement.

The booths presented by the Farm Bureau women's clubs were not so numerous as the girls' club booths and yet the ideas were fully as valuable and revealed as much thought and care in preparation. The originators of the first prize booth deserve much credit. These women, members of the Ford County Farm Bureau Club, presented the subject of color and line in a most intelligent and understandable way, starting with the three primary colors and building up to the complementary ones. The Riley county club depicted the "Milky Way to Health" and won second place. Contrasting a medicine cabinet with a shelf full of vegetables and milk as disease preventives earned third place for the club from Reno county.

The demonstration work held a particularly prominent place in the club building. Almost all day, every day, various teams from over the state presented their methods of baking, canning, canning chairs, and many other of the innumerable phases of housework. In the main the demonstration work was done by 4-H club girls but several of the women's clubs presented work also on a high scale. Judges of the contest remarked that the demonstrations were more nearly of a standard than last year. There were fewer exceedingly good or poor exhibits this year and that fact made judging more difficult.

### Judging Holds up Ideals

Another important part of the club work was the judging contests. When the judging teams started, the girls went about their work in an absolutely businesslike manner. They were "as sober as judges" in concentrating upon their work, picking flaws and seeking good points in the products they were inspecting. The value of the judging work is that it creates standards of excellence and all housewives need these ideals for their goal. The team from Saline county, consisting of Ruth Wilson, Arline Stahl and Mildred Wilson won first place in food judging. Ruth Wilson won high individual honors. In judging clothing, Lucille Piper, Belle Forney and Elina Nordmann of Sherman county won first place. Individual honors were awarded to Lucille Piper.

### Keen Competition in Foods

Fifteen hundred entries of jars of fruit, jelly, cakes, cookies and breadstuffs! This was the task which faced the judging department of the culinary section. While this was not the greatest number of entries on record at the state fair, the products submitted excelled by far those of other years. Georgianne Smurthwaite of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who did the judging, said that never before had it been her privilege to judge such delectable cookies.

There was a noticeable falling off in the number of bread entries and Mrs. N. R. Whitney, of Dodge City, in charge of this department, is asking breadmakers over the state to enter more of their breads next year. "We realize that women are not baking so much as they did," she said, "but there still are many excellent breadmakers in the state and we want their support." There is, accordingly, a greater chance of winning an award in this group and women should not overlook the opportunity.

### Light Fruit Cakes in Favor

The light fruit cakes received more attention this year than the dark ones. Heretofore greater interest has centered about the dark, but the tables were turned this summer. Owing to the fact that the number of awards for layer cakes was cut down, there was a slight decrease in cake entries. Next year Mrs. Whitney promises that this class will be replaced and several new ones added.

Any lack in breads and cakes was made up in the fruit contest. There seemed to be a greater interest in entering "collections of seven" varieties and these were of high class. Mrs. F. W. Coles, of Wichita, held the record for high number of prizes, winning 59 from 102 entries. Mrs. D. Flaherty, of Ottawa, ran a close second with 100 entries and 46 awards.

Canning is coming into favor with farm women as a means of storing at butchering time. This is shown in the great increase in the number of en-



Mrs. D. H. Brellinger and Mrs. D. Byler, of Harvey County, Who Demonstrated How They Canned the Seats of Six Precious Old Chairs

tries of canned meat and their improved quality. Cured ham, roast beef, tenderloin, chicken, sausages were all entered. These cans of ready-cooked meat will assure the housewife of always having good supplies on hand and not depending on killing a chicken at the last minute.

One drawback to the canning competition lay in the fact that several of the women entering jars did not follow directions as to the right size of receptacle. Poor sealing also hindered unbiased judging.

### Children's Interest Wins Judges

Roberta Stockham, of Hutchinson, carried off seven prizes on her cakes and cookies. This was the greatest number awarded to one child. Roberta has two older brothers than she, and one younger sister. The children's entries in the culinary department were of fine quality. The great interest shown by the young contestants won the hearts of the judges. The youthful exhibitors hung over the counters and asked many questions on texture, icing, why they did or did not win awards, in a way truly intelligent, and those in charge took real pleasure in helping them.

### Women Want Rugs and Quilts

One could spend hours and hours in poring over the fancywork displays. Here again the judges were enthusiastic in praise, especially of the children's work.

A proof that age is no hindrance to fine needle work was offered in the cases of Mrs. M. C. Gillette of Hutchinson, and Mrs. J. P. Culbertson of Sterling, who won first and second places on their hooked rugs. Both of these women are past 78 years old and are adept needlewomen. Mrs. Gillette has had practice in the art of rug making, having made hooked rugs when a girl.

The fancywork department is striving to build up interest in tapestry and crewel work. Samplers held places of prominence in the display. An old sampler, made in 1858, was surrounded by several made in 1929.

Asked as to the biggest improvement in her department, May Harsha, who is in charge, said that she noticed the products sent in this year were much more tasteful. "The Kansas women," she said, "are becoming more expert and adept in blending colors, in choosing their designs and creating beauty for their homes."

There was the endless wonder of quilts, and the number entered this year was greater than before, so great in fact, that the exhibiting space was not sufficient to do full justice to each quilt winning a prize. Hooked rugs and quilts seem to hold first place in the hearts of the Kansas needlewomen, if one is to judge by the exceedingly large number entered in each group. Accordingly the number of embroidered pieces has dwindled. Nevertheless, this did not affect the quality of the latter as all pieces entered were exquisite.

(Continued on Page 13)

# Decorated Bowls for Gifts

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

ANY sort of a plain glass bowl may be ornamented to make colorful and attractive gifts, or additions to your own home. A flower bowl for bulbs grown in water may be made from any size of plain glass mixing bowl. Paint the outside with gold paint. Then cut out floral or butterfly designs from crepe paper napkins, or magazines. Something in dark, rich coloring looks best. Be sure they are glued tightly, clear to the edges. When dry, give the whole exterior a coat of clear shellac, and you have as pretty a flower dish as one could wish. If you want to give a little more, include half a dozen paper white narcissus bulbs with the bowl, and inclose a card on which is penned the following verse:

These bulbs will bring you flowers of white,  
If put in water some cool night,  
May their bloom and fragrance too,  
Bring the joy I wish for you.

A low, squat fish bowl in a small size made one of the prettiest flower dishes I ever saw. I daubed bits of red and gilt paint about on the inside and when it had dried, painted all over the inside with black paint. The red, black and gilt showing thru, with the glass making a glazed surface over all, made a very charming combination.

Other interesting combinations for the above use would be orange, delft blue and black; blue, rose and aluminum; or gold and green. A pretty shaped covered candy jar in a small size would make an adorable powder box if finished in dainty shades to match or harmonize with the room for which it was intended.

## Let Sacks Stop Drafts

BY HELEN D. BOWMAN

THE muslin feed sacks, when washed and bleached, make splendid coverings for screen doors in winter. Measure your door and cut the material just that size. That will allow for a hem all the way around, if you wish to make one, or will allow a sufficient turn-back in tacking the cover on the door. About 5 feet from the bottom, cut and hem a "peep hole" any desired size (4 by 10 inches is convenient). You may insert a piece of isinglass and make it more weatherproof.

Common tacks may be used for fastening the cover securely to the door, but will be more satisfactory if each tack is placed thru a small piece of pasteboard 1/2 inch square. This keeps the tack from cutting the cloth when the inevitable winter winds blow hard against it. If your porch is screened, you can make similar coverings for it from sacks, with no expense, making your porch snug and cozy for the winter months.

## 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.

### If the Chimney Needs Cleaning

How shall I go about to clean my chimney as it is full of soot?  
Mrs. Ralph M. E.

Prepare a bed of hot coals in the stove, throw open the drafts and dampers, and throw on the coals some old pieces of zinc. This will clean out all the soot from the chimney.

### Southern Beaten Biscuits

Will you kindly print in the Kansas Farmer a tested recipe for making Southern beaten biscuits?  
Mrs. J. M. S.

This recipe for Maryland biscuits will be what you are looking for, I am sure.

1 quart flour	1 cup milk and
1 tablespoon shortening	water mixed
	1 teaspoon salt

Rub the shortening into the flour and add the salt; mix the milk and water, add them slowly to the flour, stirring all the while, until you have a hard, almost dry, dough. Put the dough on a floured board and knead continuously for 15 minutes until it is soft and elastic. Then beat it, constantly folding for 20 minutes longer. Roll out, cut in biscuits; prick the tops with a fork, stand in a pan so that

they will not touch each other, and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. The sides of these biscuits should be white but cooked, the tops and bottoms brown.

### Delicious Vanilla Wafers

Do you have a recipe for vanilla wafers which I might have?  
C. D. R.

Yes indeed, I do have a delicious recipe for vanilla wafers which I hope you will enjoy too. Here is the recipe:

1/2 cup butter	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup powdered sugar	1/2 cup milk
	1 1/2 cups flour

Cream the butter, add the sugar and then pour the milk in slowly. If the mixture starts to separate, beat. Add the flour and the flavoring. Spread thinly in the bottom of a cake tin which has been oiled, and crease in squares with a knife. Bake in a hot oven.

### Reducing Formula

Will you please print a formula of salts and soap for reducing? I saw this in Kansas Farmer several years ago but have misplaced that copy of the paper.  
Mrs. Joe E.

This was run some time ago in Kansas Farmer, but I am glad to print it for you again. Dissolve 1 cup white soap flakes in 2 cups lukewarm water. Dissolve 3 tablespoons Epsom salts in 1/2 cup lukewarm rain water. When the two are thoroly dissolved, pour the Epsom salts water into the soap water. Pour gradually and beat constantly with a silver fork until the whole is the consistency of whipped cream. It should look like whipped cream, too. Put in an earthen jar and cover with paraffin paper. Every night rub a small portion of the cream into the portion of the body which you wish to reduce.

### Inspiration for Old Tasks

(Continued from Page 12)

Because of the flower show, the whole Agricultural building had a lovely flower fragrance. There was a constant crowd about the display. The garden clubs of McPherson and Hutchinson brought displays, and the Hutchinson club was successful in winning the prize this year. Altho the greater part of the flowers were entered by people of Hutchinson, a number of farm women also brought in bouquets and they were all successful in winning prizes. Among them were Mrs. Pearl Gregg of Alden, Mrs. Victor Anderson, Mrs. Guy Keedy, Mrs. A. F. Warren and Mrs. I. Ijams, all of Reno county. The cockscomb and dahlia displays were especially lovely.

The weaving of a real Wilton rug attracted many of the visitors. The machine wove one of the narrowest sizes of carpet and was kept running all day. Attendants nearby explained the mechanics of it. For those who are interested in rug weaving, this was a real treat.

### Many Faces Recognized

There were many familiar faces about the fair grounds. Marie Antrim, of Kingman, who won first place in the health contest in 1927, was there, assisting with demonstrations and the style show. Marie is planning to attend K. S. A. C.

Mrs. O. M. Brewington, of Wichita, was one of the contributors to the fancywork display, having brought in 39 pieces and winning a gratifying number of prizes.

Mrs. Ora Todd, of Harper county, was a special guest at the fair. She is one of the outstanding club leaders of the state.

Mrs. F. E. Flodine, of Reno county, was wearing a pleased expression as she visited various exhibits. She won 39 premiums in the culinary department.

Mrs. A. W. Spickard, of Stafford, brought a wonderful collection of fancywork and was rewarded with a number of prizes. Mrs. Spickard always can be depended on to help the fancywork department with many pieces.

If T. R. were still upon earth, doubtless he would be urging all married people to be more hair-minded.

# When Ordinary Coffee Tastes "Thin" or "Flat"

## Try mountain coffees from Central America



IN the rich volcanic soil of high mountain districts on the West Coast of Central America there grows a coffee utterly unlike any that has ever come into your home before. How good it is we do not try to tell you, but experts agree that it has the rarest tang and the richest, mellow flavor of probably any coffee in the world today. Your first taste will probably change most of your previous ideas on coffee.

### Nature's Secret

Ordinarily when you change from one brand of coffee to another, you note little difference in taste. That is because 70% of all coffee sold in the United States today (regardless of brand names) is of one common type grown in the same general region. So-called "blending" and special roasting processes (in spite of advertising talk) can not change its flavor. For roast-

ing coffee merely brings out whatever flavor Nature has already put in.

It is a different type of coffee that makes Folger Flavor different—the rare mountain coffees of Central America.

You will notice it first in the rush of rich, fragrant aroma, when you break the seal of your first vacuum tin. In making the coffee you will find you don't have to "coax" the flavor out. It makes a clear amber cup that is always tangy, mellow and rich.

### Try This Test

Get a pound of Folger's Coffee from your grocer today. Drink it tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then decide which you like best. If, for any reason, you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. We will pay him. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order Folger's now for the test?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.  
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas



# FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED

© F. C. C., 1929

# Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

**W**HY does a hen cross the road?  
To get to the other side.

Why does a coat get larger when taken out of a carpet bag? Because you find it in-crases.

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce? Because when purchased instead of going to the buyer it goes to the cellar (seller.)

Why does more corn grow in crooked rows than in straight ones? There are more crooked rows.

When is a doctor most annoyed? When he is out of patients (patience.)

When is a door not a door? When it is a-jar.

How do locomotives hear? Thru their engineers.

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.

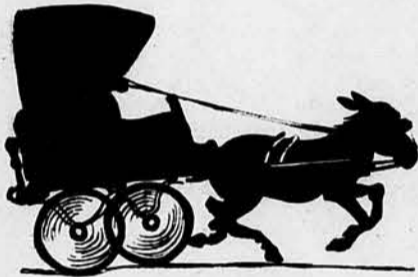
When is the worst weather for rats and mice? When it rains cats and dogs.

When is a rope like a child at school? When taut (taught.)

How can you always have what you please? If you will be pleased with what you have.

## Suppose You Take a Cab

1. What kind of a cab is on a train?
  2. What kind of a cab is a high-class Spanish cab?
  3. A cab in the garden.
  4. A cab in a ship.
  5. A government cab.
  6. A one horse carriage.
  7. A cab to hold dishes and glass.
- The answer to the first question is "caboose." Try to guess the others.




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.


## Marjorie Writes to Us


I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister. Her birthday is on Christmas day. My mother


1. Behead a  and leave a bird.

2. Behead a bird and leave an .

3. Behead a  and leave a grain.

4. Behead an animal and leave an .

5. Behead a  and leave part of the head.

6. Behead to twist, and leave a .

plays for the picture show so my sister and I take piano lessons from her. My daddy bought us a blue and white striped tent and we play in it all the time with our dolls. I would like to have someone write to me.

Marjorie Stevenson.  
Hamilton, Kan.

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade. I live on a farm. I have a pony but I don't like to ride very well. I have two brothers. Their names are Kenneth and Keith. I write to Marie Lear all the time. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Roberta Drake.  
Del Monte, Colo.

## Goes to Square Top School

I read all of the letters on the children's page and I enjoy them very much. My teacher's name is Miss Comstock of Redfield, Kansas. I go 1 mile to Square Top school. I am in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog, a cat, a little kitten and a horse. I milk one cow every night. I go after the cows on my horse. I like to help my daddy with the chores. I have three sisters but no brothers. One of my sisters teaches school and one works in a private home at Fort Scott. My other sister goes to school with me. I am 10 years old. My dog's name is Peggy, my cat's name is Puss and my horse's name is Prince. I will be 11 years old on November 28. I

would like to have some of the girls and boys my age write to me.

Gladys Stone.  
Uniontown, Kan.

## Golf Players Puzzle



What connection do the following things have with golf? The answer to the first question is "ball." I'm sure you can guess the others. 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.

1. A large social function.
2. Part of a chain.
3. Small cavities.
4. A definite and indefinite number.
5. A drink.
6. A coachman.

## Diamond Puzzle

1. Eighth letter of the alphabet;
  2. A large snake;
  3. A building;
  4. A beast of burden;
  5. East (abbreviated.)
- From the definitions given fill in

the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

## Amos and Andy Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is February 17. I weigh 62 pounds. I have two little kittens. I call them Amos and Andy. I have a little flower bed. It has several kinds of flowers in it. I would like to hear from some of the girls.

Mary Alice Schaller.  
Coyville, Kan.

## We Hear From Sylvia

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers. Their names are Charles and Alan. Charles had a birthday July 12. He is 12 years old. Alan is 4 years old. For pets I have a black cat and white goat. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Sylvia Bradford.  
Oberlin, Kan.

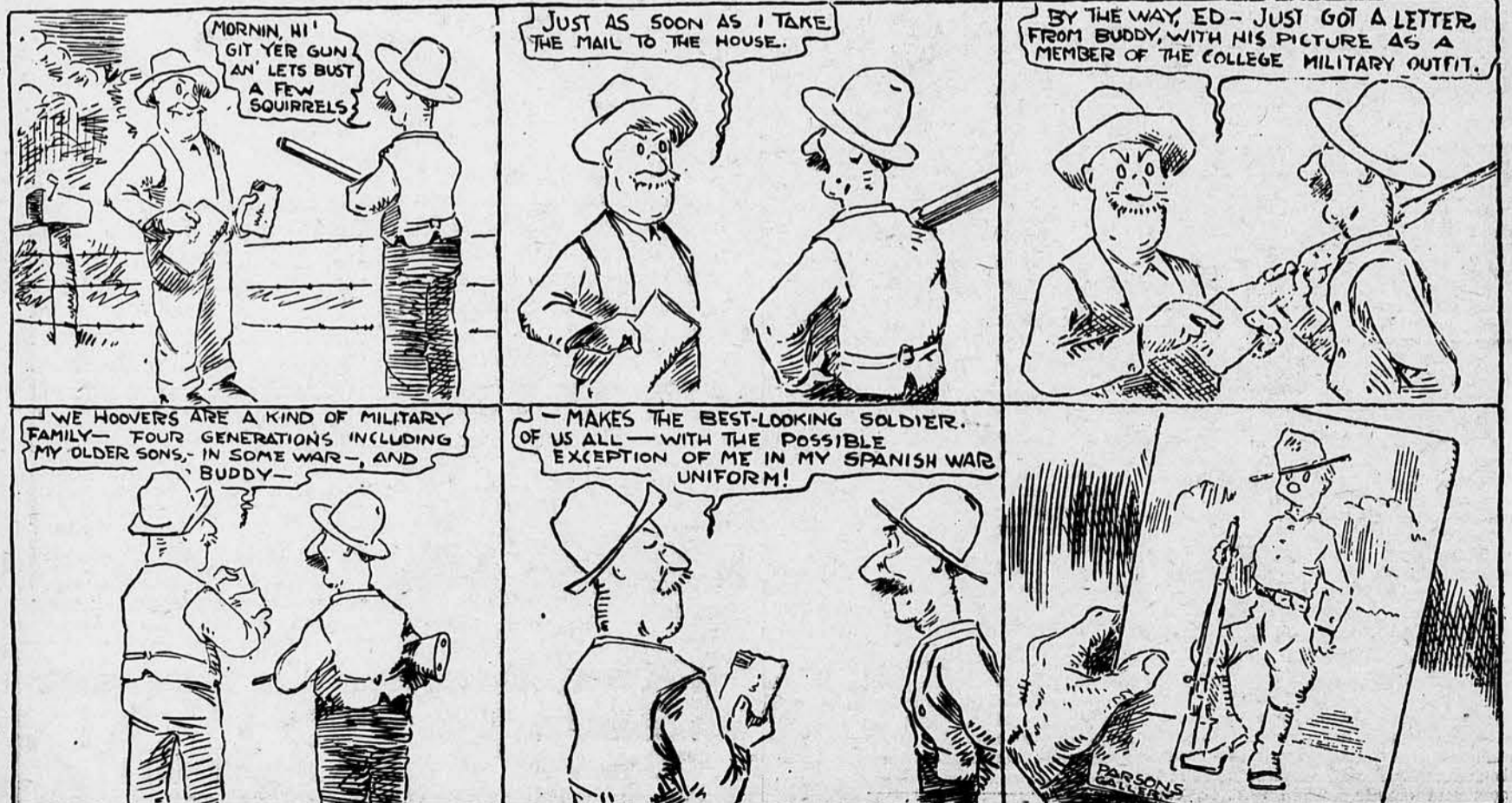
## There Are Six of Us

I am 13 years old and a freshman in high school. For pets I have two cats and two dogs. I have three brothers and two sisters. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Madelene Carleton.  
Coldwater, Kan.



Herbie Chooses an Opportune Time to Hit the Family for a New Air Rifle



The Hoovers—The Proud Parent



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Pneumonia is Always the Worst in the Fall and Winter in Kansas

**P**NEUMONIA is not confined to the season of cold weather. It may and does come at any time. But it is in the chill days of fall and winter that it is at its worst, and it is then that the case fatality is more marked. I think that we have much more pneumonia than necessary, and especially does this prevalence exist among farm people and those who have to do outdoor work no matter what the weather.

It is true enough that one way to stand severe weather is to get used to it and make friends with it. Not for a moment do I advocate coddling one's skin by overdressing. Children and grown-ups alike should continue to sleep in fresh air all thru the winter, protecting their bodies in extreme weather by using more bedding and perhaps the solace of a "stone pig" or hot water bottle. The child who goes to school wearing a sweater or heavy coat should be required to remove it when indoors. One of the most common invitations to "colds" is the habit of being too warmly dressed when in the warmth of house or school. One thing to remember is the importance of dry feet. With the feet warm and dry the body can stand a lot of cold. Neglected "colds" are the basis of much pneumonia, usually of the bronchial type.

Whenever a "cold" carries increase in temperature above 100 degrees the patient should be put to bed. This applies to child and adult alike. If this were faithfully observed the cases of pneumonia would be reduced by half. I make this recommendation knowing how often it will seem impossible to put it into effect. Yet I know that it usually can be done if its importance is realized. With a fully developed pneumonia the disease holds the patient bedfast without question; perhaps for weeks. How much better a day or two of voluntary rest in bed to keep pneumonia from getting its grip upon you.

Influenza is one of the diseases that lead to pneumonia. Here again complete rest in bed in the early stage is economy. It will save the patient both time and strength and will guard against evil results being visited upon the heart. One more word of warning about pneumonia. It is a contagious disease! When pneumonia is definitely diagnosed the patient should be just as fully isolated as for typhoid fever. This may keep the disease from spreading thru the family.

### Send a Stamped Envelope

"I shall await my next copy of the Kansas Farmer with great eagerness for your explanation of my case and directions," writes A Subscriber.

Had she enclosed a stamped, addressed envelope she would not have had to wait. Her questions are personal. They are not such as apply to the mass of our readers. A subscriber need think but a moment to see that such inquiries can only be served by personal correspondence.

### Caused by a Strain

Is cataract hereditary? Can a serum be used to arrest the growth? A. B.

Cataract is not hereditary, tho it does show a tendency to repeat in certain families. The medical profession knows of no preventive serum. At the first symptoms a good oculist should be consulted, for there may be strain and irritation that can be relieved and thus afford help.

### A Specialist is Needed

I am 25 years old and have been bothered with asthma all my life. Last summer I started having hay fever, and I have it again this year. Is there a cure for it? And if not what is best to take for relief? Mrs. B.

Asthma and hay fever have a close association, both being ailments that come because of some systemic irritation. It is not uncommon for one to supplant the other. Doctors call these troubles diseases of allergy. They are sometimes cured by change of climate,

but this cannot be relied on. If your family doctor cannot find and remove the cause ask him to refer you to a doctor who gives special attention to allergic diseases. There is one in Kansas City.

### Needs Some Real Attention

I am a woman 42 years old and have been sick all summer. I have lost 45 pounds in weight and I cannot eat. I cannot keep a thing on my stomach. I have a pain in my stomach and a severe headache. I have pains all over my body, first one place and then another, so bad that I can hardly get my breath. I would like to know what you think. C. F. C.

Any ailment that causes such a reduction in weight is of grave character. Ulcer of the stomach might do it; so might cancer. I cannot venture a diagnosis in such a serious case, but I am sure that you should have the personal attention of the very best doctors in your part of the country.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG,  
Smith County

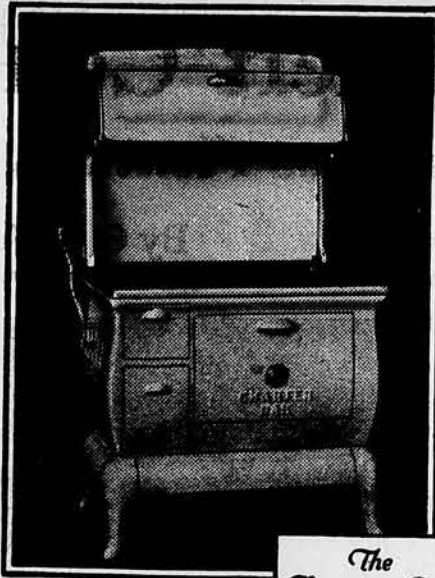
We were the recipient of two good rains last week that gave us 2 1/4 inches of moisture. These rains are a big help in putting the ground in condition for wheat sowing in this section, and farmers are busy drilling their fall crops. On account of so much corn being blown over during the heavy rain that fell August 25 in this part of the county many farmers have changed their plans about putting out wheat on cornstalk ground. So far everything seems to be favorable for wheat sowing, there being but few grasshoppers and Chinch bugs in sight and no fly.

While these rains will do a world of good, our corn crop would have been considerably larger had they come a month or even three weeks earlier. While the corn crop is light, yet from what I have been able to learn from others I believe this section will raise enough corn for the coming year.

There has been more interest taken in silo construction in this neighborhood than for some time past. One neighbor is digging a trench silo 70 feet long by 16 feet wide. Whether this will prove to be as satisfactory as a pit silo I don't know, but am afraid not. My opinion, like that of several others with whom I have talked about the matter, is that there will be considerably more silage wasted in a trench than in a pit, as it is harder to seal the top over in a trench than in a pit, for there is quite a bit more surface to seal over, and it is harder to cover it over air tight. Feed in a trench silo requires more tramping than that put in the other types of silos, on account of it being shallow.

During dry years a silo comes in mighty handy, as a person has to be more conservative on feed than in years of plenty. We find that feed when run thru the silo goes from a third to a half farther, is of better quality, the stock relish it better and there is less waste than when fed to them as dry fodder. We figure that the results obtained are enough better to more than pay for the extra time and bother in storing the feed away in that manner. We let our silo stand idle last winter for the first time, and we noticed a big difference in the amount of feed required to carry the stock thru the winter, and also in the amount of milk and cream we received from the cows.

There is some discussion as to what crop makes the best silage, corn, kafir or cane, or a mixture. Some men prefer cane on account of being able to get a larger tonnage of feed to the acre than from corn. For the most part we have used corn. We filled the silo with cane several years ago, and on account of the stalks being full of sap it fermented more than corn did, and the cattle didn't seem to relish it as well as corn. It seems to be the opinion of most farmers that corn stover when carrying a good percentage of grain makes the best silage of all. Kafir when well seeded makes a good silage.



The Charter Oak Stream Line Range

### 10 New Features!

1. All surfaces smooth and rounded, easy to wipe clean.
2. All enameled finish. Polished cooking top.
3. Oven—18 in. wide, 19 in. deep, 12 in. high—with rounded corners, asbestos top, corrugated bottom.
4. Automatic Oven Heat Control.
5. Large oven flues. Quick and uniform baking.
6. Large, heavy fire box. Reversible wood-coal grata.
7. Waist high shaker attached to range.
8. All ashes chute into ash pan.
9. Easy flue clean out.
10. No old style top overhang. Easy to stand near range.

**DEALERS** Valuable territory is still open in many localities. Write or wire for our proposition.

CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



## CHARTER OAK

Used by Four Generations in Millions of Homes

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT

# Same Price

25 ounces **KC Baking Powder** for 25 cents

# 101 over 38 years

PURE AND EFFICIENT

### Warm Water FOR Hogs in Winter

— FRESH IN SUMMER



COVER WITH MANURE

## No Upkeep Cost!

### DEMPSTER SELF-HEATING HOG WATERER

DON'T wait until winter to install it! It is just as necessary for hogs to have fresh cool water in the summer as warm water in the winter. Heated economically in winter with live manure. Dead manure keeps it cool in summer. Self-closing lid keeps water clean. Requires no attention. Will keep your hogs thriving, growing, fattening, both winter and summer. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.**  
719 South 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

## "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

# Farm Theft Convictions Total 156

## Were Any of These 103 Protective Service Rewards Paid in Your County?

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

**O**NE HUNDRED and fifty-six convictions, ranging from 12 to 21 years in the state penitentiary at Lansing to 30 days in jail, is the record achieved by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service to date in the payment of 103 rewards of \$50 each—a total of \$5,150.

Here is how two Protective Service members who have shared Protective Service rewards feel toward the Kansas Farmer Protective Service:

"We received the reward money the other day. Not only are we thankful that we are members of the Protective Service but we believe that Kansas Farmer will do the fair thing always and give reliable farming information to its readers." C. L. Miller, Kan.

"Received check for share in Protective Service reward. Thank you for the same. It will be a long time before these two thieves steal any more chickens. I think the Protective Service is a very fine thing for the farmer. It offers a mighty big incentive for the capture of thieves who steal from any of its members. Thanks if you will send me your booklet explaining all the free services of the Protective Service Department." C. J. Leavenworth, Kan.

M. W. Elmore and William Archer of Carlyle and Ed Melton of the Iola police force shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Lawrence Paul and Gordon Lucas. They, with Louis



M. W. Elmore, Who Shared in the \$50 Protective Service Reward, Apprehended the Three Young Thieves Who Stole Chickens From Him

Walker, who was paroled because of his age, went to the Elmore farm last July and asked permission to swim in the creek on the farm. When they inquired further of Mr. Elmore as to whether he was going to be at home that night, he became suspicious. After finishing his chores he drove away in his car to Carlyle.

But he still suspected the three young men. After he got to Carlyle he turned back home. He arrived just in time to see the two cars, in which the boys had come to his place, disappear on a road running north by his place. As soon as he reached home he missed 15 of his Rhode Island Red chickens. Suspecting the two cars carried his stolen chickens, he gave chase but was outdistanced.

Accordingly, he notified the officers of Anti Theft Association 214 at Carlyle, Undersheriff Ed J. Dunfee and Chief of Police Thomas Christie at Iola. The identity of the suspected young thieves was known. This resulted in their capture by the men sharing in the Protective Service reward, and after they were apprehended the three young stealers pled guilty.

If you thought someone was in your henhouse at night, what would you do? J. B. Goff, of near Lowemont, heard thieves in his henhouse one night last June. He went to the poultry house and captured one of them, John Drew, but the other fellow, R. A. Ackerman, escaped. Drew was held until Sheriff R. E. Gallivan and T. A. Hand, who



R. A. Ackerman, Left, and Drew Holt Are Serving Sentences in the State Penitentiary After Being Convicted on Five Counts for Chicken Stealing. Holt Was Caught "Red-Handed" by J. B. Goff in His Hen House

had been called by Goff, arrived and took the thief into custody. Thru a description of Ackerman and the automobile he was driving, obtained from Drew, the officers apprehended and arrested Ackerman.

In their preliminary trial both of these thieves pled not guilty. Tire tracks and footprints made in the mud—according to evidence provided by Protective Service Member Walter G. Seeber of near Lansing, whose chickens also had been stolen—fit the not-common tires on the accused thieves' car, and one of the men's feet. A Protective Service neighbor of Mr. Seeber's, Charles Jamieson, whose chickens also had been stolen, was able to identify Holt and Ackerman. This help from these two Protective Service members, coupled with the effective questioning by the Leavenworth county officers, resulted in the two thieves changing their plea from not guilty to guilty. They confessed also to stealing chickens from three other Protective Service members: Annie Lipp of near Piper, Reese Faulkner of near Leavenworth, and James Gwartney of near Lowemont.

Holt and Ackerman were convicted on five grand larceny counts and accordingly are serving concurrent sentences in the state penitentiary. Holt has a previous penitentiary record in Missouri, and Ackerman has one to his discredit in Montana. The \$50 Protective Service reward for their capture and conviction was divided between the five men who helped in bringing them to justice, the greatest share being paid to J. B. Goff, who actually caught one of the thieves.



E. G. Wales Was Paid a \$50 Protective Service Reward for the Apprehension of Three Thieves

E. G. Wales of Belton, Mo., was the recipient of the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Fred, Sam and Art Wiswell, who, after they were arrested by Wales, confessed to stealing pigs from Orvie Whitaker, a Protective Service member, living near Spring Hill. These three brothers had stolen on numerous occasions from farmers in Eastern Kansas and in Western Missouri. They



C. F. Markley Shared in the \$50 Protective Service Reward for the Capture and Conviction of Jack Hayden

are serving sentences of from two to 20 years in the Missouri Penitentiary.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of May 26, a negro named Jack Hayden, of Wellington, came to Protective Service Member C. F. Markley's home and awakened him. The colored man asked Mr. Markley to call a taxi for him from Wellington. After doing this, Mr. Markley returned to bed, thinking Hayden would wait for the taxi.

An hour later Mr. Markley's wife told him someone was stealing their automobile. He ran to the door and shot over the top of the car as it was being backed out of the yard. Hayden, becoming confused, backed into a post, and then jumped and ran. By the time Sheriff John Favours had arrived on the scene, after being called by Markley, Hayden could not be found. However, Mr. Markley swore out a complaint calling for the arrest of Hayden, charging the taking of the automobile with intent to deprive owner of its temporary use.

When arrested, Hayden denied ever being in the Markley neighborhood, and stood trial in Judge A. W. Lynn's court at Wellington. He was found guilty after Sheriff Favours and Chief of Police J. W. Harris presented two witnesses who had seen Hayden in the Markley neighborhood the night of the disturbance. Fifty dollars fine and costs—a total of \$77.20—was the judgment against the guilty colored man, who served a jail sentence in lieu of

his fine. Mr. Markley, Sheriff Favours and Chief Harris participated in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

"I received the \$50 Protective Service reward check, and thanks," is the letter the Protective Service Department has received from Frank Tholl of near Emmett. Mr. Tholl was primarily responsible for the capture and 30-day conviction of Louis Wells, who was sentenced to jail for stealing tires from the premises of the Tholl farm where there is posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign.

Last winter when Hugh Martin, who had been working for Grant Ewing, a Protective Service member living near Waterville, did not return with a Ford car taken without Mr. Ewing's permission, Mr. Ewing swore out a complaint calling for the arrest of Martin. Not until he had driven to Hiawatha, Seneca, Marysville and to other towns, did Martin return to Waterville. He was found one morning parked in front of the Central Garage, by R. W. Compton, owner of the garage. Two of the car's tires were flat, and one of the wheels had been run on the rim.

Mr. Compton, being one of the many who had been notified by Mr. Ewing to watch for Martin and the stolen Ford, telephoned to Mr. Ewing when Martin wanted to buy from him an automobile tube to be used on the Ford. Mr. Ewing requested the garage man to call Deputy Sheriff O. R. Salt of Waterville, who responded and arrested Martin. Before Justice of the Peace J. B. Robinson of Marysville, the young man, who was charged with depriving Mr. Ewing of the temporary use of his automobile, was sentenced to 30 days in jail. Because of the good work he did in notifying people to be on the lookout for Martin and the stolen car, the \$50 Protective Service reward was paid to Mr. Ewing.

### Good Males: More Eggs

BY E. C. JOHNSON

In the poultry world the male is perhaps 10 times as important as the female. In selecting males for next year's breeding flock, the first point to consider is individuality, and this includes constitutional vigor and vitality. Select the cockerel that matures rapidly and normally, one that is masculine and shows the sex characteristic to a marked degree so there is no guessing whether it is male or female. Finally the breeding male should conform to the standards of his breed and variety.

Ancestry and pedigree are also important, but sometimes individuality and vigor are sacrificed for a sensational pedigree, and this is bad. The trapnest record of a male's dam should show that she laid from 60 to 80 eggs from November to February inclusive, that she is a persistent summer and fall producer, a late moulter, and that she has laid consistently over a long period of time.

The progeny test, that of getting records on a sire's daughters, is by far the surest and most important thing to consider in selecting breeding males.



Grant Ewing Notified Folks to Be on the Lookout for His Stolen Ford Car. His Good Work Resulted in the Arrest of the Thief and in the Payment of a \$50 Protective Service Reward



# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

IN LOOKING back across the last three months, we may well do it from two points of view, that of personal religion, and that of collective religion. Of course, you cannot have collective religion without personal religion, any more than you can have a herd without individual cows. But I fear the reverse is not so widely accepted. There is much personal religion that does not get into action in collective religion.

1. Ezekiel teaches that the soul has individual responsibility. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Some joker said the other day that there have been three great passings. The passing of the Indian, the passing of the buffalo, and the passing of the buck. Well, there is no passing of the buck with the teachings of this earnest prophet Ezekiel. The old negro song which was sung in the army has it about right:

O, it aint de captain,  
And it aint de major,  
It's me, O Lord,  
Standin' in de need of prayer.

A man once was asked why he never attended church. Said he, "I had a very good mother. She had goodness enough for both of us." It is great to have a good mother. But her goodness is not sufficient to serve the needs of her children. The soul has individual accountability.

2. In the story of Daniel we have one of the most wholesome and heartening stories in the Bible. One thing Daniel would not do, he would not compromise. To him, white was white, red was red, black was black. In these days white and black are so often seen as gray that the real colors are lost. A young friend of mine worked for a mattress concern. He was told to tell buyers that the mattresses contained 24 pounds of cotton. "But," said the young man, who had been reared in a Christian home, "these mattresses contain only 19 pounds of cotton." "You are instructed to say 24 pounds," said the manager. The young man refused to lie, even for \$150 a month, lost his job and got a better one.

That was Daniel! That early training held him true. He was not one of those who say that they had to go to church so much in childhood that they will not go any more. They might as well say that they had to wash their ears in childhood so much that they have quit washing ears for the rest of their dirty lives. Steady training for right acting, in childhood—do we do it? If we do, I wonder why there is so much cheating in examinations in schools and colleges, and so little conscience about it.

Let us now turn to the collective side of religion, sometimes called social religion. When the people returned from the exile, a change for the better had taken place. Not nearly as many came back as went. Probably that was to be expected. We are all very human. Those soft berths into which many of the people had fallen were too restful to leave for the long journey and the uncertain prospects of Palestine. But many had been purified by suffering. They had had a lot of foolishness knocked out of them. It has been said that they went away a nation and came back a church.

3. Can suffering help? Do you go to the hospital very often? People in the wards do not act as if they were happy over their suffering. Many of them will be better for it. Others of course will be worse. They will be rebellious, bitter. It all depends on how suffering is taken. Suffering may be a very wonderful teacher. Some day I must tell you a story of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

These people were purified, as never before. One thing they had done, in the retirement of the exile. Their writers had been busy. They had gotten the great religious books into shape. Many of the books of the Old Testament were prepared, in whole or part, during the exile. Did you ever think of what prison literature has meant to the world? Pilgrim's Progress, for instance, and the epistles of Paul (some of them) and the book of Revelation! Such books have the smell of eternity on them. They have come out of deep waters.

4. With all the troubles they had, at

the time of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, on the whole it seems to me as if they had a pretty good time. It was a good instance of social religion. They all worked together in a common cause. It was a community enterprise, if anything was ever such. And the uniting power of it all was religion. Is there anything else that will hold people together, in the long run? Of course religion often divides people into sects, which is very unfortunate. But, on the other hand, it is a unifying power, too. These people worked together in a common cause, and the cause was religious. They were building the Holy City and the House of God.

The human element comes in, as it always does, so long as we work with humans, and it had its weak side. Ezra and Nehemiah were a bit narrow, and did some things that hindered and hurt rather than helped. They had still to grow. That is one of the best reasons for believing in immortality. It will give us a chance to grow.

Lesson for September 29—God's Providence in the Exile and the Restoration. Golden Text, Ps. 103:17.

## Let's Make 'em Fat

By C. INGRAM

Fattening poultry for market is one phase of the farm business often overlooked, and a phase that may be made profitable, if gains of 12 to 30 per cent in 10 days' time are registered. A pound of gain usually results from a consumption of 3½ pounds of concentrated feed.

The process of fattening poultry is simple, requires little equipment and the feed is easily procured and used. During fattening the water in the muscles is replaced largely by oil, the flesh is enmarbled with delicious fat, the tendons lose their stringiness and the birds become very plump and exceptionally well filled in breast and back.

Chickens may be fattened either in a crate or in the general pen, but experience has shown that birds gain much faster and more economically in crates. The battery crate used in commercial plants is too expensive for the farmer producer, but a home made stationary one is easily made. Scrap lumber and old wire will do to make the crates in units 10 feet long, 18 inches wide and 24 inches high, divided into four compartments. It is well to have the floor of the crate 30 inches above the ground and made of ordinary plaster lath running lengthwise. The front should be slatted vertically, allowing 2½ inches between them in order that birds may reach thru to eat from the v-shaped trough which hangs at the floor line on the front of the crate. The crate should be sheltered, shaded and well ventilated.

## Page Emily Post

Lady Driver—"Tell me, George, quick! Which is the right side of the road to keep on when you're running down a hill backward like this?"

## THEFTS REPORTED

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

Mrs. G. A. Farrington, Elkhardt. Two turkey hens tattooed on wing with KF 250. Nine young turkeys.

Lloyd A. Bishop, Roxbury. Between 50 and 60 White Leghorn chickens. John Hastings, Baselor. Ford touring, model T, engine number 14,860,828, license number 350-322.

Herman Sylvester, Riley. Load of wheat. E. L. Roy, Valley Center. Yearling bull calf, solid red color, weighs about 500 pounds, dehorned, large number of warts on head and neck.

Ralph W. May, Perry. Fifty White Leghorn fries, toe punched inside web of left foot and few on outside web of both feet. Fifteen White Leghorn hens, toe punched inside web of left foot.

Mrs. Charles Flory, Sawyer. Fifty White Wyandotte hens. R. C. W. Molzahn, Agra. Tire cover, tire and rim.

W. A. Day, Coffeyville. Jersey cow with dark colored neck and head. Mrs. Fred Becker, Brookville. Between 20 and 24 Bronze turkeys, branded on web of left foot.

W. D. Brewer, Mount Hope. Suitcase, clothing and other personal property. Thief 15 or 16 years old, light complexioned, about 4 feet 4 inches tall, wearing a straw hat, bib overalls and black shoes.

Fred A. McLain, Caldwell. Fifteen bushels of pears.



# You've wished for a waterproof or airtight covering at low cost here it is!

**SISALKRAFT**, a building paper that is "more than a building paper," is just what you need for hundreds of farm uses. Its double layer of asphalt stops air, moisture and vermin. The concealed sisal fibres reinforce it so strongly you can hardly tear it. The kraft paper on both surfaces is always clean—never messy or sticky.

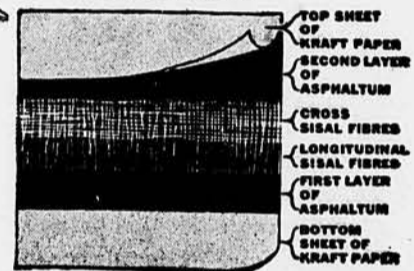
Sisalkraft insures the wind and waterproof protection that building paper is supposed to furnish but seldom does. It replaces canvas for many uses with a big saving in cost. It can be used over and over—withstands abuse and exposure to weather.

Sold by lumber dealers in rolls 3 to 7 feet wide. Try one and convince yourself of the many uses you have for this remarkable paper.

**THE SISALKRAFT COMPANY**  
205 Wacker Drive (Canal Station), Chicago



SISALKRAFT IS 6-PLY



# SISALKRAFT "more than a building paper"

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

KF 9-28

## MACHINE POWER COSTS LESS

Use machine power—save man power. In the Kewanee line there's an elevator just right for every farm. All have exclusive features which guarantee the greatest amount of trouble-proof service per dollar of cost.

**Kewanee**  
12 Models  
Bucket  
with such great features as: 1. Roller Bearings, non-chokeable boot etc.  
4 Models  
Portable  
Now all steel with principal shafts of elevator, horse power and lifting jack, journaled in roller bearings.

Use these free plans to build your crib or granary and you'll save enough to buy a Kewanee bucket elevator.

**FREE PLANS**

**Kewanee Implement Company**  
8130 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Ill.

## Fords Milker

**DON'T PAY MORE!**

Fords Milkers are used on prize herds. Thousands in satisfactory service. Not surpassed in quality or construction. Gas engine or electric. Many models.

Send for Catalogue No. 68  
**MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY**  
213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

## Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPERA-WICHITA

## 7% Continental Telephone Co.

PREFERRED STOCK WITH Common Stock Purchase Privileges

Dividends Quarterly  
Over \$300 in Assets Back of Each Share  
Earnings More Than  
**THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES**  
DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS

### Municipal Utility Investment Company

703-10 Pioneer Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Telephone Harrison 7822

115 West Sixth Street Topeka, Kan. Telephone 6714

Gentlemen: Please send me information on telephone securities.

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

## To Kill Poultry Lice - Just Paint it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.

**Does Away With Individual Handling**  
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

**Treat Whole Flock in a Few Minutes**  
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply stores. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.

**Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.**

# "Black Leaf 40"

Kills Poultry Lice



Now white lead is the *easiest* paint to use on the farm

Now it is easier to paint farm property—and increase its value—with pure white lead paint. The new Eagle Soft Paste is pure white lead with more pure linseed oil ground in—ready to thin as you paint. Consequently, Soft Paste saves a great deal of time and labor.

Write today for the free folder giving Soft Paste mixing formulae. It will come in handy when you paint. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

**EAGLE**  
Soft Paste  
PURE WHITE LEAD  
OLD DUTCH PROCESS



Save the money and use the best!

**\$5.00 FOR ANY RAT DIE-U-RAT won't kill**

**NOT A POISON!** Harmless to Human Beings, Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Live Stock. Nothing disagreeable. Easy to put out. Sold by leading druggists. If yours doesn't sell it, send his name and we will see that you are supplied.

**H. L. RICK DRUG CO.**  
Dept. C  
Gallion, Ohio

## Upward Trend With the Hay

Probably There Will be a Good Demand Next Winter for the Prairie Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had a week of good maturing weather, and cane and kafir are showing color in nearly all fields. These two crops will be nearly normal in Coffey county this season; corn, so the Government report tells us, will be 63 per cent of a crop, which probably is not far from the right figure. The wind has been blowing strongly from the south, but I note clouds rising in the north, which may mean a weather change. A killing frost is scarcely likely here for another two weeks; this will mean maturity for most of the late kafir, cane and corn, but some cannot mature. I have received a number of inquiries regarding our cheap hay; since haying ended and hay that is sold having to come out of storage the price is being held \$1 higher; the price has risen on the market, too. The time to have bought cheap hay was in August; late September means added cost. Most of the hay in storage is of good quality; the grass was green during the entire haying season, and virtually none was damaged by rain.

### We Used a Lime Crusher

We this week found a new use for the all-purpose tractor. It was used in pulling a lime crusher, which we found required a little more power than a 22-inch threshing machine. Ground limestone can be laid down here in Coffey county for \$1.50 a ton, and it is no doubt true that if one had to quarry the rocks and then crush them it would be cheaper to have the ground limestone shipped in. But where one has a lot of rock lying around, rock quarried by early settlers who had no other material to use in building sheds and corrals, it is best to grind up this rock rather than to have it lying around, especially in its usual tumbledown condition. On this farm is an old stone barn, a relic of 40 or more years ago. The rock in this barn was laid up loose, but a good job was done, and it has stood well until within the last year. Last winter part of one end went down; it was laid up again the best we could, but a short time ago down it came again. So we got the lime crusher, which belongs to the Farm Bureau of Coffey county, and ground up the fallen rock. I don't know how much we ground in a day; I am no judge of the weight of a conical pile of finely ground lime, but the pile is composed of a wall 20 feet long, 7 feet high and 2 feet thick.

### To Boost Sweet Clover

We intend to use this ground lime, or part of it at least, on 10 acres which we intend to sow to Sweet clover. We have had little success sowing this clover with oats or other grain, so will sow this 10 acres of Sweet clover alone. The ground was plowed some time ago, and we will work it down after wheat sowing and then sow the lime, which is ground almost as fine as cement, at the rate of 2 tons an acre. We have several acres of Sweet clover lying in the field; it was cut for seed, but it is so bushy that we can't get it thru our little grain separator. We are thinking of going into the field with a tight bottomed hay rack and knocking this seed out by hand; just a touch knocks it off the straw. This seed will be in the hull, and we are thinking of sowing it this fall, hoping that by next spring it will be in condition to come up. At any rate, that is the way nature sows the seed, and if we use plenty of the seed I believe we will get a stand. Another thing beside lime that helps Sweet clover in taking hold is a light coating of stable manure spread on the land; the seed is then sown on this without working. We got a good stand in this way one year ago.

### A Demand for Red Clover

A good farmer in this county raised considerable Red clover seed this season, and he finds that he has more prospective buyers than he has seed to supply them. We were fortunate enough to be one of the first to speak

and so got 3 bushels, which we will sow next spring. The big idea with us is to get a stand of clover, so we will sow it alone. These so-called "nurse" crops don't work very well here in a dry summer, and most summers are too dry to raise a crop of oats or wheat and a crop of clover on the same land. We have not been able to get a seedbed to suit us on which to sow alfalfa this fall so we will try to make out next spring by sowing a good acreage to both Sweet and Red clover. After seeing how well corn has produced this year on this farm on alfalfa and Sweet clover sod we are more than ever "sold" on the use of legumes. Both the Sweet clover and the alfalfa sod was plowed early last fall, and it was listed this spring to corn. We got rather more of a stand than was best but it has made good; there is corn enough on the alfalfa sod field at this time to more than half pay for the land.

### Average Gains on Bluestem

Perhaps some folks remember that a short time ago I spoke of a neighbor who had been weighing a lot of calves every month to see what actual gain in weight they were making on bluestem pasture. These calves were bought about January 1, at which time they weighed 479 pounds each. They were carried thru the winter on good roughness and ran one month on May pasture before they were weighed. On June 1 their weight was 626 pounds each, a gain since the first of the year of 147 pounds. They were weighed again on July 1, when they weighed 660 pounds, a gain for June of but 34 pounds. June was a very stormy, wet month here, and cattle on pasture did not gain well. On August 1 the cattle were weighed again, they averaging 710 pounds, or a July gain of just 50 pounds. On September 1 they weighed 762 pounds, a gain for August of 52 pounds. September will no doubt show another good gain. These figures are not given as showing any gain out of the ordinary but as showing what calves will do under ordinary conditions here on bluestem pasture. Older cattle going on pasture in medium condition often make a gain of 300 pounds each, which is a little more than usual in average years.

### Good Feeders in Demand

If an average lot of coming 2-year olds are put on bluestem pasture after being roughed thru the winter, a gain of from 250 to 300 pounds each may be expected under ordinary conditions. This gain will cost around \$9 in pasture charges. If the cattle are bought in the spring at \$10 a hundred and sold in the fall at the same price the owner will have from \$25 to \$30 for his gain in weight. Out of this must come \$8 or \$9 in pasture bills, together with interest, taxes, commission and shipping expenses, which does not leave much profit for the owner of the stock. There also is the risk of loss, especially from lightning, and if this is guarded against there will be a further charge for insurance. To insure a fair profit the owner of the cattle should receive \$12 a hundred in the fall for what he paid \$10 for in the spring. This was the way it worked out in 1927 and 1928, but it is not working so well this year. Good "two way" cattle which are good enough to go to killers and are not too heavy to go back to the country as feeders are not likely to lose their owners anything, but the low grade southern stuff is not repeating their 1928 performance. Sixty cent corn was necessary for that; \$1 corn calls for better grade stuff.

### Theme Song

"Your uncle seems rather hard of hearing?"  
"Hard of hearing! Why, once he conducted family prayers kneeling on the cat!"

England need not remain poor. Let every Englishman buy something he doesn't need and pay a shilling down.



## Valuable Book on FARM PLANNING

Successful farmers in fifteen states have contributed the material for this interesting, illustrated book on "Farm Planning." Describes actual, successful Farm Plans. Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. Proves that marketing crops, roughage and waste on the hoof is the most economical way to build up soil fertility. Tells how Farm Planning has resulted in a good living, extra net profits, needed improvements and more land. Ask your RED BRAND dealer for one of these Special Edition books, or write us.

### RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvanized"—Copper Bearing  
This better farm fence costs less per year because it lasts much longer. With it you can hog down; save shattered and down grain; clean out brush land and weeds with sheep; rotate crops; fertilize your farm by feeding what you raise.  
Copper in the steel, like old-time fence, and heavier "Galvanized" patented zinc coating on the outside resists rust better and longer than any method ever used before in making woven wire fence. Picket-like stays, wavy strands, can't slip knots, full gauge wires.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
2150 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

## PLAYFORD Concrete Stave Silos

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND ERECTION

Special prices on Billzard Ensilage Cutters

Write, Wire or Call  
**CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.**  
Salina, Kan.

**Buy Direct** and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

**THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.,**  
1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

TRY THIS ON **ONE PIG FREE**

Your veterinarian knows and recommends SANTONIN because it is harmless yet the most effective ingredient for ridding your hogs of worms.

## SANTONIN

World's Greatest Worm Destroyer

Use coupon below and send for a Free Capsule of SANTONIN to try on one pig with worms. Follow simple directions and note results—you'll be astonished!

**BOTH FREE**  
Send for Capsule and Booklet at once.

Make this test NOW

**225 Pound HOGS**

**AMTORG TRADING CORP.** Dept. 59  
261 Fifth Ave., New York  
Send Free Capsule of Santonin and Booklet, "225-lb Hogs in 5 Months."

Name.....  
Address.....  
Weight of pig.....











# FLAVOR

*at its best*

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
26 Sep '29  
LIBRARY



LARABEE'S *Best Flour* retains the finest flavor of the wheat and is the finest flour for all purposes.



"Look for the Little Dutch Girl on every sack"

FP-301

# LARABEE'S

*Best* FLOUR