

KANSAS FARMER

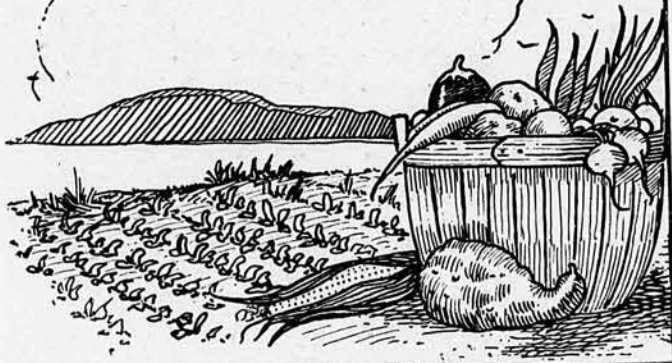
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

July 7, 1928

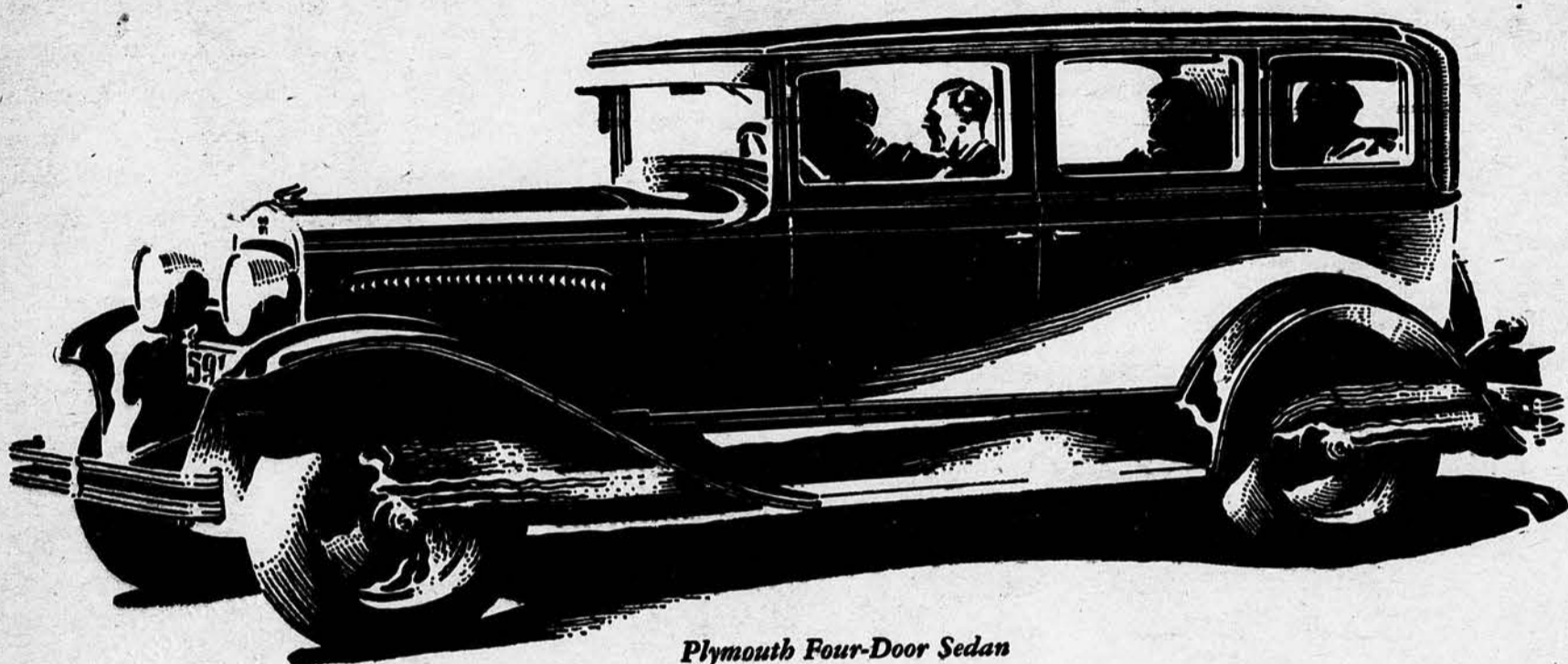
Number 27

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

July 7, 1928

Number 27

Let's Demand a Fair Price for Wheat

Selling on Quality and Grade Basis Would Mean Larger Total Income

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WHAT are the full possibilities of marketing wheat on a quality and grade basis? What are the limiting factors? What per cent of the Kansas wheat growers could expect to profit by marketing individually, or collectively, on this basis? Does the number of acres in wheat, and handled by an individual, have anything to do with his possibilities?

Perhaps you have asked yourself those questions on numerous occasions. If you are a good wheat farmer you very likely discovered that you were being penalized for that fact. And if Kansas had any poor wheat farmers, they shut up like clams, thanking their lucky stars for existing marketing conditions.

Sell a load of wheat to your local elevator and then go to the terminal market and try to buy it back. Let us assume that this wheat you sell is clean, with a good protein content. Out at your home town it went for an "average" price. Because the elevator man wants to keep everyone happy he takes A's high grade wheat, B's medium grade and C's low grade wheat, dumps them all together and pays all three men the "average" or about what the medium grade of grain is worth. The elevator man has been on the job long enough to know what wheat from his territory under given conditions will average. Not that he is trying to gyp the farmers. But he must buy wheat low enough to make up for anything that might be discovered at the terminal market.

Just suppose this elevator man could put your high grade wheat in a carload of grain of exactly the same quality and send it to market, so it could be followed thru. Remember, it sold at your local elevator for the average price.

Took Big Jump in Value

Now go to the central market and ask to see the wheat you knew back on the farm. What a change! With its No. 1 grade suit of clothes and city ways, you scarcely recognize your prodigal load. You offer the price you received back home, plus the freight, but are turned down flat. "What do you mean, trying to buy No. 1 wheat at a No. 3 price?" some kind soul may inquire. And you try to explain, but all your auditor can do is smile and say he is sorry for you. And what is all this protein business you hear? Not a word said about it at the elevator near where you live.

Maybe you shake your head at the idea of trying to sell on a quality and grade basis, and give it up as a job that has too many obstacles to overcome. However, if it is to come the wheat growers must demand such action, just as surely as you who grow high-grade wheat are penalized when you sell your grain, and again pay your share of the penalty when you purchase the flour that is used in your home. The millers have been paying on a graded basis and on a quality basis for some time, but none of that premium money finds its way back to the producer. Someone gets it, of course, on every carload of wheat. And it is the man who handles that carload. There are big problems to solve before the wheat growers will get what their wheat actually is worth, but they should be solved.

Certain steps have been taken with encouraging results. Our agricultural college, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the State Board of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union and other agencies have focused their attention on these problems. The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association now pays for wheat on a protein and grade basis.

Last year the college called a general meeting of elevator men, county agents and farmers, representing several of the leading Wheat Belt counties. They talked the matter over and passed this resolution:

"In view of the fact that quality, rye-free, and smut-free wheat carries a better terminal market price than infested wheat, and furthermore, since rye and smut cause a tremendous

field loss, this conference wishes to go on record as favoring the buying of all wheat on a Federal grade basis....."

After this, meetings were held in various counties and cards were put in some elevators bearing the information: "We endorse the better wheat program; this elevator will pay for wheat on a quality and grade basis." That is effort in the right direction and response of the right kind. It indicates the possibility of wheat growers getting what their wheat is worth—of their getting some of the premiums the millers pay.

Grading wheat isn't a matter of a look and a guess. F. M. Fink, chief inspector of the Grain and Hay Inspection and Weighing Department, Kansas City, sees both ends of the grading business. "Practically all grain is merchandised on terms of grades," he says, "altho those grades may be expressed more or less in terms of test weights and general quality prior to its identification by carload lots." And test weight may easily penalize protein content. Mark what E. R. Downie, general manager of The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, has to say in this regard: "The association is the first agency that ever paid a Kansas farmer on the protein basis. Before the association started to operate, farmers not only were not paid a premium for high protein, but in a number of instances those selling high protein wheat were penalized—that is, they received a lower price for their wheat than other farmers having lower protein, because the high protein wheat happened to test 2 or 3 pounds less to the bushel. For example, a farmer having wheat testing 60 pounds a bushel and containing 11 per cent protein, received more money for his grain than the farmer having wheat testing 57 to 58 pounds to the bushel, and containing 17 per cent protein, altho in some instances the higher protein wheat was worth 25 to 30 cents a bushel more than the other wheat."

Following Mr. Fink we must come to the conclusion that there is room for improvement in grading the wheat at the point of contact with the farmers. What happens to a farmer's wheat in the way of price after it leaves his hands matters very little to him personally. That is all the wheat he has. He has received all the money he will for that particular crop. So it behooves those

A NUMBER of chemical laboratories are testing wheat for protein content, and herewith are listed those that can give the quickest service to Kansas farmers.

Most of these laboratories can make a return on the test the same day the samples of wheat are received. Some of them make reports within 2 hours after the sample is received, and others report in the afternoon if samples are received by 10 o'clock in the morning.

Samples should not be taken from one single spot in the field, as soil conditions cause protein content to vary. If samples are taken from bin or wagon they should be a fair average. One pound of wheat, will be sufficient for the laboratory.

Samples should be sealed in air-tight containers if possible. Failing this the samples should be wrapped so as to lose a minimum of moisture. Following are the laboratories near Kansas points, and the charges they make:

Kansas Grain and Hay Inspection and Weighing Department, 618-630 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo., 75c; Hutchinson, 75c; Wichita, 50c. Difference in price is due to a double-checking system at Kansas City and Hutchinson, not available at Wichita.

Salina Board of Trade, Salina, Kan., 75c. Missouri Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo., 75c. The Southwestern Laboratories, 1113 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., 75c. Omaha Grain Exchange Laboratory, Omaha, Neb., 75c. State Grain Inspection Department, Oklahoma City, Okla., 50c.

interested to work for things that will give the farmer what he deserves.

"It is almost impossible for the country grain elevator man to buy wheat strictly on the basis of grades, as he is in no position to properly assess the grade other than test weight and general appearance," Mr. Fink said. "After the grain has been loaded out of the elevator, it moves thru inspection points or to terminal markets that have grain inspectors, and then it is inspected and handled strictly in terms of grade. A certain per cent of the grain might be milled in its own locality, but it has been estimated that 70 per cent of all grain marketed moves to terminal markets.

"All grain thruout the United States, when graded, is handled by licensed grain inspectors under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, and their grades are assessed in conformance to the Grain Standards, which are uniform thruout the United States. Altho in the majority of cases the test weight to the bushel is the basic factor for the grade, there are many other factors that are used in assessing the grade.

"Inasmuch as the true interpretation and application of grading factors are not definitely applied to the grain until it reaches the larger markets, it is difficult to say exactly what benefits would be derived by the growers, as the country elevator man buys his grain more or less on the average grade. That is, he has a tendency to under-pay the grower for his best wheat, while the farmer receives overpay for his poorest wheat; which is caused by close competition and being unable to apply the grading factors as a grain inspector. The quality has much to do with grade and price. The marketing of grain by the farmer on a grade basis would be of great benefit to him if his wheat is of a high quality."

In addition to the protein basis being the fair way to pay farmers for their wheat, it is the dominating factor that will promote the production (Continued on Page 23)

Don't Blame Bins or Combine

DAMAGE that occurs to wheat held in bins for higher prices—and figures indicate that it does pay to hold it—should not be charged up as the fault of the bins, nor should the combine be blamed. In regard to metal and wooden bins, there are certain advantages in each case. The metal bins are more readily assembled. Because of the high temperature that develops in them, they will aid in drying surface moisture, such as dew, if good ventilation is provided. Some claims have been made that this high temperature keeps down weevil infection, but the agricultural college finds weevil infection equally great in metal and wooden bins.

It has been said for the wooden bin that it will absorb a certain amount of moisture, but the college says this is a minor factor. The main advantage is that inside temperatures do not get so high, and therefore, in the case of immature or partially green wheat, fermentation and heating are not so easily stimulated.

Ordinarily wheat stored in farm bins with more than 14 to 14½ per cent moisture is likely to heat. Instances have occurred, however, where wheat with 15 per cent moisture has been stored in barn bins protected overhead by a loft of hay without heating taking place.

Green or immature wheat is a frequent cause of heating in our Western and Southwestern counties. Usually combining should not start until three to five days after it is safe to begin with the header. Starting the combine too early in the morning also causes trouble. Ordinarily the humidity of the air in our western counties, according to good authorities, is about twice as great before 8 o'clock in the morning as it is at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Starting the combine too soon after a rain also causes trouble. If wheat threshes tough there is likely to be enough moisture in the wheat to cause heating. Damp wheat, if trapped in the middle of the bin between layers of dry wheat, may cause some heating. It is the improper use of combines and bins that has caused the damage.

Marketing moist grain direct from the combine lowers its grade and the price it brings the owner. Storing it on the farm in a well-ventilated bin—metal or wood—likely will enable the farmer to get a better grade, and most of the time a higher price for holding the wheat out of a flooded market.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HEAR very often this statement: "The prohibitory law is persistently and widely violated. This continuous violation breeds contempt of law generally, therefore it would be better to repeal the law."

I do not agree that because a law is persistently violated it should therefore be repealed. I am of the opinion that the law should stand for what is right, even tho the officers whose duty it is to enforce it may fail to do their duty and as a result the law is trampled under foot. I have known a time and place when and where the law against murder scarcely was regarded at all. Killings went on, and if the killers were arrested it was very difficult to convict them, especially if they happened to "stand in" with the crowd in control.

It might have been argued that as the law was generally and flagrantly disregarded, it would be better to repeal it or modify it to make it accord with public sentiment, perhaps restrict the murders to certain hours of the day and forbid indiscriminate killings after a certain hour of the night; say 12 o'clock. There were still, however, quite a number of old-fashioned people who held to the notion that murder was wrong and ought to be condemned by law, even if they were not able to elect officers who would make an effort to apprehend and convict the murderers.

Prohibition is either right in principle or it is wrong. If it is right, then the law ought to so declare; if it is wrong, then of course the law ought to be repealed. The mere fact, however, that the machinery designed to put the law into effect does not work may be a good reason for changing the machinery but not for changing the law.

I am not greatly impressed, either, with the oft repeated statement that all laws ought to be enforced. I do not believe that. Laws are the rules established by people thru their legally constituted representatives for the regulation of public affairs and private conduct.

As times and conditions change the rules necessary for the regulation of conduct change with them. It would be foolish to say that the same traffic rules should apply when the only vehicles are horse-drawn that would apply to the traffic when practically all the vehicles are automobiles or trucks.

Laws become obsolete as conditions change, and no one seriously contends that they should be enforced, even tho the legislature neglects to repeal them.

Laws are rules of conduct to be applied to the entire people of the country, or they may be applicable merely to localities. Under our form of government the majority is supposed to rule, altho it does not always do so. The minority cannot pick out the particular laws that seem to them wrong and refuse to obey them, even tho the minority may be right and the majority wrong. For example, prior to the coming of prohibition the keepers of saloons were protected with certain restrictions, and they had the right to demand that their legal rights be enforced. There was even then a large minority made up of people who believed that the whole saloon business was wrong, but they had no right to interfere with the saloon-keeper so long as he kept within his legal rights—which, by the way, he very seldom did. What I mean to say is, that a law is not entitled to respect simply because it is a law. It must and should finally rest upon its own merits. That is as true of the prohibitory law as any other.

Would Solve the Farm Problem?

I FULLY believe that the incorporated farm is the coming solution of the farm problem. I believe that under efficient scientific management acre production could easily be more than doubled, vastly better products could be obtained, much better marketing arrangements could be made, and the tremendous waste which now occurs on the average farm could be almost eliminated. The gap which now separates the farm producer and the consumer could be closed to the point where it would not be more than half as great as it is now.

Senator Borah in his great speech at Kansas City made the statement that the ultimate consumers of farm products paid some 22 billion dollars while the farmers received only some 7½ billion dollars for what they produced. If these figures are correct and if this great gap could be reduced until it would be only half as wide as at present it is easy to see that the farming industry

would be the most profitable in this country. I do not believe any such reduction is possible under our present system, but I do believe that it is entirely possible under such a system as I have suggested.

I also believe that farm marketing and production will not be materially aided by any legislation that does not have the incorporation idea as its objective. I believe, too, that the marvelous constructive brain of Herbert Hoover will work out a plan, but I am not so certain that Congress will have the good sense to adopt it.

The story is told that a Southwest Kansas farmer, seeing a tornado heading his way, began to pray earnestly that his crop and home might be spared. The tornado for some reason was diverted; the farmer's crop was spared, but a neighbor was "cleaned up" good and plenty. The farmer is said to believe that the change in the course of the tornado was in direct answer to his prayer; if it had come on in the direction it was headed he and his crop would have been directly in its



Out of the Sunflower Patch

path—but his neighbor would have been spared. It is not stated, however, just why God changed His mind and decided suddenly to ruin the neighbor. Possibly the story is not true, but certainly I have heard stories that were true and conclusions drawn just as unreasonable.

Our law still recognizes and is based on the same belief held by this farmer. Where property is destroyed by a storm or flood no one can be held responsible because the law says that it was an "act of God." The great and disastrous hailstorms which, within the last week or two, have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of wheat in Southwest Kansas and Oklahoma would be regarded by the courts, if the matter were brought before them, as the "act of God." It might puzzle the court to explain why a just and merciful God should decide to bring ruin on a certain neighborhood made up of peaceable, industrious and kindly people, but that is the law.

We Need Law Enforcement

WRITING from Eldorado, R. G. McCully expresses himself as follows: "In regard to the question asked: 'Is there more liquor being used in the United States since the beginning of national prohibition than there was before?' I will say that I for one do not think there is nearly as much used as there was before, but there is entirely too much used today. There is entirely too much being sold by bootleggers who are known by our high salaried officers to be selling, while the officers who have taken their oaths to enforce the law are keeping mum and telling the bootleggers to go ahead but to be sure not to forget them, the officials.

"Was not the big man who was residing at the state capital and drawing a large salary which is paid by the hard working taxpayers of our state, who took his oath of office to defend the cause of prohibition, recently convicted on the charge of quietly drawing his salary and keeping mum, knowing that the bootleggers were selling large quantities of booze and poison? Was he, not also taking hush money from the bootleggers?"

"Again, was not the police force of Wichita, from the chief on down, recently convicted of keeping mum and permitting the bootleggers to sell their wares? If these are not facts then the newspapers all over the country have made false statements. We taxpayers are demanding facts instead of fiction in regard to these cases. Furthermore, we believe that the taxpayers are going to secure real justice in some way or other, and if, as is being proved day by day, justice cannot be secured thru our extremely expensive courts and officers of the law, we shall endeavor soon to secure the same by some other method. As for me, personally, I believe that the time is near when the old system, which, by the way, always brought the desired results, will be restored; that is, the shotgun and rope method. I do not suppose there is a sane person living who does not know that crime is increasing, and yet today we have more officers, all drawing higher salaries than at any previous time in my recollection.

"The stealing of automobiles has become almost an hourly occurrence all over the United States, and just recently some airplanes have been stolen. The lives and property of citizens are not safe either by day or night. But if a man were proved guilty of stealing an automobile and were hanged to the side of some building in the central part of some city, or from a telephone pole, the country would be rid of that individual at least; it would stop the breeding of others like him and would cause a good many thieves all over the country to hesitate before trying to get away with an automobile, an airship, rob a bank or hold up some citizen who is paying out hard cash every year for self-protection and the protection of his property.

"The costly courts and the army of nicely uniformed officers are not securing for us Americans the justice we are paying for and to which we are entitled. We are drifting farther and farther away from real protection and justice, so let us try another remedy, which has been tried and proved effective and which would cost the taxpayers less money."

I fully agree with Mr. McCully that there is too much liquor being sold by bootleggers, too much crime generally and that this condition ought to be a matter of very serious concern. However, Mr. McCully is misinformed. No high official here at Topeka who had taken an oath of office to enforce the prohibitory law has been convicted on the charge either of keeping quiet, knowing that the law was being violated and by whom, or of taking bribes from the bootleggers. I do not know who gave him this misinformation. Neither has there ever been, so far as I know, a statement of that kind published in any newspaper.

True it is, that members of the Wichita police force and others, who were not members of the force, have been charged with making corrupt deals with the lawbreakers. These men have been indicted by the Federal grand jury, but have not yet been tried. Their cases are set, I believe, for the fall term of the Federal court. However, this would seem to be pretty conclusive evidence that law enforcement officers are trying to do their duty, rather than that they are standing in with the lawbreakers.

I might say, also, that the people generally are, at least to some extent, to blame for present conditions. It is a lamentable fact that juries selected from the people Mr. McCully talks about are more prone to acquit the lawbreakers than are the courts he so bitterly criticizes.

Now as to his proposed remedy: He would substitute mob law for the courts. Mob law has in a few cases operated rather effectually, but only where the regular courts had utterly broken down, as in the early days of California. Every man is and ought to be entitled to a fair trial. In the very nature of things a mob cannot give a fair trial. A mob is driven by passion, and its punishments do not take into account the enormity of the crime or fit the punishment in proportion to the offense. Mr. McCully's own statement is proof that this is true. He would proceed summar-

ily to hang the man who steals a Ford car, worth perhaps \$400. He would mete out the same punishment for this theft that he would for a most brutal murder. And in proposing that, he exposes the weakness of mob law. When a man writes this sort of foolishness it is rather difficult to speak of it in a temperate way.

Geese Were "Lit Up"

NOTICE that a questionnaire has been sent out to a number of colleges to get the opinion of students concerning prohibition. The question was asked these students whether drinking had increased among students since national prohibition had been adopted. It seems that a majority of the students answered that it had.

As national prohibition, including the war-time prohibition, followed by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, has been in force now for 11 years, and the average age of these students at present is perhaps 20, all the personal knowledge of the habits of students prior to national prohibition is what they gained before they had reached the average age of 9. In other words, they necessarily have no personal knowledge of the habits of students prior to national prohibition; at that time they were small children in the grade schools.

Now I cannot say that I know much about the habits of college students at the present time; I come in contact with few of them, and then not in a way that makes me familiar with their personal habits. However, I know at least as much about their personal habits as the present college students know about the personal habits of the students of 10 or 12 years ago.

In my young manhood I attended, at different times, three colleges. The one I attended for the longest time was a little college at Iberia, Ohio. It never had much more than a hundred students at any one time. It was a denominational school of a very religious type, where the student body was supposed to be under the immediate supervision of the faculty.

That student body was about equally divided between boys and girls. Of the 50 boys, only a few had any more money to spend than was absolutely necessary to pay their board, room rent and tuition. Even the few exceptions did not have as much money to spend as the poorest of our college students have today. Iberia was a strictly temperance village. In fact, away back before the Civil War tradition had it that a raid was organized among the temperance women of the little village and, armed with axes, hatchets, clubs, mauls and other implements, they went to the only saloon there was in the village and proceeded to clean it out. They rolled the casks of liquor out on the street, knocked in the heads and let the liquor run down the hill into the little creek that ran thru the town. The story was that a flock of geese that usually waddled about the town, not understanding the nature of the flood that ran down the gutter, sampled it liberally and got well "lit up" as a consequence.

That, it may be said, was the last saloon to run openly, at any rate, in the village of Iberia. Six miles north of Iberia was the town of Gallion, with 5,000 inhabitants, which had a number of saloons. To this town on Saturdays such male students of Iberia College as happened to have a few extra dollars to spend were wont to go, and a ma-

jority of them patronized the saloons. If this was true of students of this little college, practically all of them reared in pious, church-going families, all strictly opposed to drink, it probably was true of other colleges all over the country. The fact is that students always have been inclined to be somewhat "devilish." The tendency of youth always has been and perhaps always will be to chafe under restraint, to do things that are just a bit lawless. The average boy just budding into manhood is likely to think it rather "smart" to do forbidden things. Ask the middle aged or elderly man who attended some small college if he ever



All Heroines Do Not "Hop" the Atlantic

was engaged in any unlawful prank, such as stealing a few chickens for a "chicken fry," and he probably will confess that he was.

There really was no evil intent on the part of these boys. Most of them turned out to be staid, sober, law-abiding citizens.

I am not defending the unlawful acts of these boys, nor their drinking; I am simply stating a fact. Times have changed greatly. College boys now, as a rule, have much more money to spend than their fathers had when they attended college. There may or may not be more drinking among college students now than in the old days. I do not think there is, but I am quite certain that if the opportunities for drinking now were as plentiful as then there would be vastly more drinking and drunkenness than there is.

What the Law Says

We live 2 1/4 miles from our district school by the nearest route. This road is an abandoned mail route thru hills, and is seldom used. By going along the main

traveled highway we are 3 1/4 miles from school, but the road is all "clayed." Are we or are we not entitled to transportation? One member of the school board is all I have seen. He says we are not entitled to transportation, as we are only 2 1/4 miles away, going the untraveled road. This drifts in bad weather and is impassable when it snows. The other highway is always worked and kept open. M. A. W.

I think the language of the statute settles this question: "The district board of any school district may provide comfortable transportation in safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances, properly heated, for pupils of said school district who live 2 or more miles on the usually traveled road from the school attended; and said district board shall provide such transportation for pupils who live 3 or more miles from the usually traveled road from the school attended; or in lieu thereof said board shall allow as compensation for the conveyance of pupils to and from school to the parent or guardian of any pupil living 3 miles or more from the school attended, a sum of not less than 15 cents a day."

In this case, according to the statement of the inquirer, the usually traveled road is one that has been improved and is generally used. The other road seems to be an abandoned highway and therefore cannot be said to be a usually traveled road. This inquirer lives 3 1/4 miles by the improved road, which is the usually traveled road, from the school house, and therefore is entitled either to have his children transported to and from the school or to pay for transporting such children.

Didn't Pay for the Car

A had a car and traded it to a dealer for another car. B went on A's note, and neither A nor B were of age. A and B left the state with the car and the car was not quite paid for. In case A and B wanted to go back to the state without the car what could they do? How long would it be before B could go back? C. H. C.

This question seems to be decidedly indefinite. A minor has a right to purchase property, and in most states he has a right to repudiate the contract, provided he returns the property to the person from whom he purchased it and repudiates the contract before he reaches the age of majority or within a year afterward. Second, there would be nothing unlawful about another minor signing a note as security for the first minor, provided no deception was used by either. If the minors obtained this car thru deception, claiming, for example, that they were of age, they might be arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Third, if there was no deception used—that is, if the man who sold the car knew that these boys were minors and made them an outright sale—then he simply was taking his chances on getting the money out of the maker of the note and his surety, and no crime was committed. Furthermore, in such case if he did not have a mortgage on the car to secure himself or if he did not retain the title to the car until it was paid for, then these boys had a right to take the car out of the state, and there would be no reason why either of them should be afraid to go back to the state. Again, if the first boy, A, bought this car, and B simply went on his note as surety and had no interest in the car, and merely rode out of the state with A, he has committed no crime, and there is no reason why he should not go back. But, as I have said, this question is so indefinite that I am not able to tell what the facts are.

The Farmer's Battle Is Won

THE two most important questions at both national conventions this year were farm-relief and prohibition. As a class farmers also are prohibitionists.

Reduced to a sentence, the Republican farm plank declares agriculture must be placed on an equality with other business and that the American protective system must be made as effective for agriculture as it is for manufacturing.

That is putting it straight and strong. The farm plank adopted by the Houston convention speaks in no more convincing language.

The outlook for agriculture's future as an industry was never so hopeful as now, for it has never before been so fully recognized as a national interest entitled to national attention. There is no perfunctory sound this year to the farm planks of either party.

The long fight for farm relief virtually is won. Agriculture won a notable victory in the Republican national convention. Now the convention is over this is being realized and conceded. I am not alone in this opinion. In the words of Senator McNary, co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, "The agricultural plank in the Republican platform commits the party to the enactment of legislation that will place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with industry."

He adds, "The party must keep this pledge, and I have confidence it will."

Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, one of the voluntary farmer delegates to the convention, and a fighter, says: "I am convinced the (Republican) party this time means to attack the problem earnestly and I hope effectively. The leaders have recognized fully there is an agricultural problem, that it is a national problem and that it must be solved."

The question of how this may best be accom-

plished now gives way to the assurance that something effective will be done and that a long step will be taken toward meeting the economic needs of agriculture. Such legislation will now be promptly enacted, and further strengthened and perfected as experience gained under the operation of the law may indicate. This is the history of all important legislation.

For prompt and effective action I had rather the carrying out of these farm-relief plans be left to the party and the leaders who have since 1920 enacted 24 pieces of constructive legislation covering nearly every phase of the farm problem. These measures in the long run will prove to be "the most important program of farm rehabilitation ever presented to any nation at any time."

A strong contingent of well-informed farmers was sent to the Kansas City convention by western farm organizations. Nearly 400 appeared before the resolutions committee. Their leaders made such able addresses and were so obviously in earnest that the committee was visibly impressed.

One of the most telling speeches on the floor of the convention was made by F. W. Murphy, a farmer delegate from Minnesota. It shook any smug disbelief remaining in the minds of the Eastern delegates that a real farm problem existed. It gave the resolutions committee further pause and doubtless contributed to the adoption of a strong farm plank by almost unanimous vote of the convention.

For more than five years I have fought and thought and worked for farm-relief legislation. I am still convinced the McNary-Haugen bill is workable and would greatly aid agriculture. I voted for it three times in the Senate and again to put it into the Republican national platform. I would rather be right and be defeated than be wrong and win.

Farm relief was the chief topic of the Republican national convention. It was also the first subject taken up by Hoover and Curtis at their recent conference in Washington and the country learns Hoover believes he has a concrete plan that will satisfy both the McNary-Haugenites and their opponents. It has already won Senator McNary.

The country will hear more about the farm-relief issue during the campaign than about any other question unless it should be prohibition, which circumstances may perhaps make the premier issue.

As a delegate at large to the Republican national convention I set to work early to obtain a strong pronouncement in the platform for both these issues. The results, it seems to me, are more than fairly satisfactory, the Republican prohibition plank especially. Not only does it declare for vigorous enforcement of the law, but it also pledges the party and pledges the nominees personally to its observance.

As noted by the Chicago News, a staunch and forceful upholder of the farmer's side of the argument, the G. O. P. farm-relief plank as it stands does not actually bar the way to the adoption of an equalization fee, if no other effective way is devised for the fulfillment of the pledge of equality for agriculture.

The convention could not consistently repudiate the President's two vetoes, but it could and it did leave the door open to further adjustments and the battle for farm relief has been won as I think subsequent events will prove.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



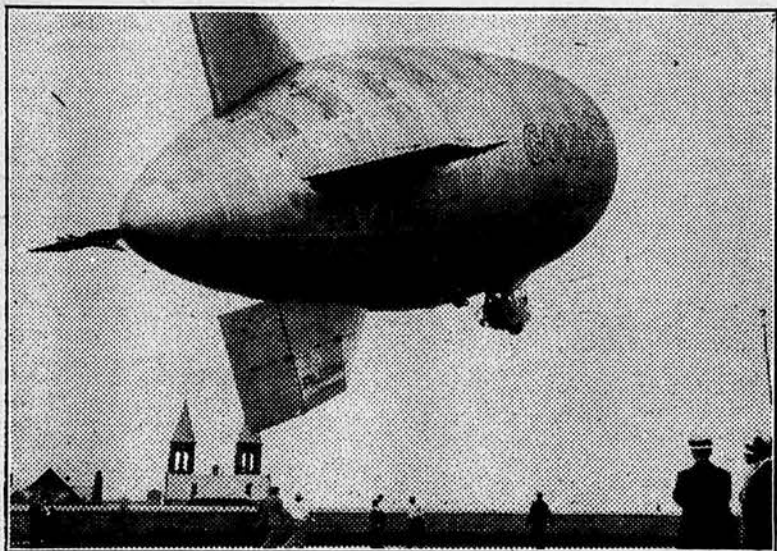
Lieut. Guilbaud, French Flyer, Left, and Roald Amundsen, Noted Arctic Explorer, Who Flew from Norway to Aid General Nobile and His Stranded Crew, and Were Lost



Dick Loynes, Long Beach, Calif., Among His Souvenirs Won as a Champion Motorboat Racer. He is Holding the Base of "Flying Mercury," the International Rudder Trophy, Won Last Year in the East, and the One He Will Defend During This Year's Pacific Southwest Exposition Speedboat Events



Unusual Close-up of Commander R. E. Byrd, with the New Drinking Cup for Explorers and Aviators. It Condenses Moisture from the Breath and Converts it Into Drinking Water



The Baby Blimp "Pilgrim," One of the World's Smallest Dirigibles, Taking off from the Roof of a Department Store at Akron, O., Proving the Feasibility of Using City Buildings as Airports. The Blimp Landed, Picked up a Passenger and Took off Again. The Roof is a Block Long and About as Wide

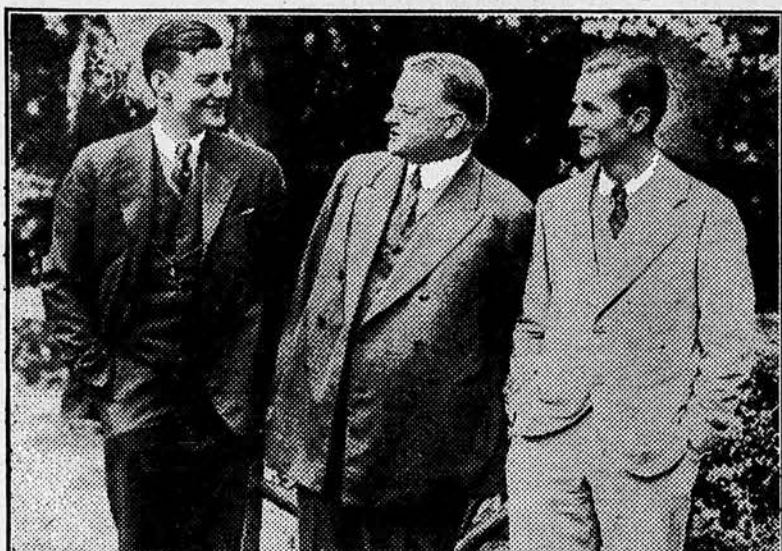


Photo Shows the Newly Nominated Republican Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and His Two Sons, in a Happy Mood. Left to Right, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Allan Hoover



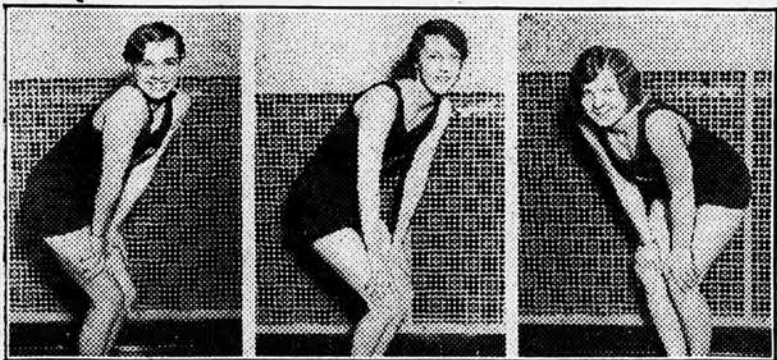
Left, Premier Baron Tanaka, Who Despite the Recent Japanese-Chinese Outbreak, Gave to U. S. Ambassador Charles MacVeagh, Right, a Favorable Reply to Secretary of State Kellogg's Anti-War Proposals



Adelaide Lorraine, Blonde New York Stage Beauty, Showing the New Curling Iron for Eyelashes. However, This Device is Not Heated Like Other Curlers



Left to Right, Ben Zebora, Mechanic; Mrs. A. U. Stillman, Society Woman and New Backer of Thea Rasche, German Aviatix, and the Flying Fraulein Herself, Standing by the "North Star," to be Used in the Attempted Flight to Germany



Left to Right, Eleanor Holm, Ethel McGray and Lisa Lindstrom. In the Backstroke of 300 Meters Miss Holm Set a New World's Record of 4:58%, and in the 200-Meter Swim She Set a New World's Record of 3:13%. Miss McGray Broke a National Record of 10 Years' Standing by Swimming the 1,500-Yard Free Style in 21:57%



The Big Coliseum, Houston, Tex., Where Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, Was Nominated as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the First Ballot. This Temporary Hall Was Built Especially for the National Democratic Convention, at a Cost of \$200,000, and Would Seat 20,000 Persons

We Saw Ships From the Seven Seas

Men From the Far Ends of the Earth Meet Along Those Mysterious Wharves and Quays of Far-Away Seattle

By F. L. Hockenhull and J. M. Rankin

SLANT-EYED Japanese boys were the "red-caps" who scurried for our bags and suitcases when we got off the train at Spokane, Wash. They were among the first of the many signs we saw, showing we were getting near the gateway to strange lands on the other side of the Pacific—Japan, China, and the other mysterious countries of the Far East.

Dozens of little almond-eyed men and women, Chinese and Japanese, were in the Spokane streets near the railway station. Some of the women carried plump little yellow-skinned babies that looked for all the world like dolls.

Shop signs in some streets were painted in Chinese characters as well as in English letters. The names in English seemed strange to our Kansas eyes.

* * * * *

Sun Soon Huie and Company
Importers

* * * * *

Hung Far Low Company
Chinese Goods

* * * * *

Those were two of the firm-names we saw, and there were many others equally strange and curious in Spokane, Seattle, Portland and other cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Falls Are Brilliantly Lighted

Spokane is the business center of Eastern Washington, and a large section of Idaho, Montana and Oregon as well. The great falls of the Spokane river are in the heart of the city; they are harnessed in such a way that they provide millions of horsepower in electric current. The bridges over the river at nearly any time of day are lined with people gazing at the beauty of the falls. At night the falls are brilliantly lighted.

Close to Spokane are lakes and mountains. Hayden Lake and Lake Couer d'Alene, just across the line in Idaho, are favorite holiday resorts for the city people.

We two traveling Jayhawkers left Spokane on a morning train because we knew there was a treat in store for us in crossing by daylight the mile after mile of lava beds which stretch between Spokane and the smiling, irrigated Wenatchee Valley, home of the famous Wenatchee apples.

The lava beds were formed thousands of years ago of volcanic ash spewed forth as fire and brimstone by

volcanoes long since dead and forgotten. They begin after the train has traveled an hour or so out of Spokane.

The country for miles is covered with sage brush. Occasional flat-topped buttes are reared against the sky. Sometimes the train roars thru sudden canyons, and then into gaping tunnels, the sides of which are illuminated with flashes of light from the windows of the cars.

Outside once more, the traveler sees miniature cities, frowning fortresses, and pinnacled cathedrals, all counter-felted in the jagged rocks of hills and canyon walls.

Then for the first time appears the Columbia river, green and wave-capped, rolling swiftly between treeless banks. The color and swiftness show the river's origin in the snow and ice of the mountains which tower up to meet the sky miles across the stretches of the lava beds.

When the train rolled into Wenatchee, Wash., we were in the heart of one of the most famous apple and fruit regions of the world. The vol-

canoes long since dead and forgotten. Failures of the fruit crop are almost unknown, Wenatchee people say.

The district and city are ringed about with distant, snow-clad mountains, and long, straight rows of green fruit trees divide the beautiful landscape like the squares of a checker-board for miles and miles.

Back of the fruit district, on the hills, are patches of golden yellow. They are the wheat fields that reminded us two Jayhawkers of the golden grain at home, back in Kansas.

After leaving Wenatchee, we soon came to the towering, jagged peaks of the mighty Cascade mountains—peaks which reared themselves almost perpendicularly into the sky—peaks soaring to dizzy heights, wreathed in clouds, capped with eternal, never-melting snows.

Our train, the Oriental Limited, crawled over trestles, rushed thru tunnels, and clung to mountain walls, where, far below, green rivers roared and tumbled.

On the mountain sides, above and



Here Is a Fine View of the Olympia Mountain Range, as Seen From Normandy Park in Seattle

canic lava ash, which forms the soil, is given plenty of water from the Wenatchee and Columbia rivers, and under the favorable climatic conditions of the country, it yields fruit that is known in the four corners of the earth.

King George of England, himself, and the royal family eat Wenatchee apples, we were told. So does Queen Marie of Rumania, who visited the Wenatchee district a few years ago.

Much other fruit is grown, in addition to the apples. We picked and ate cherries almost as big as plums—big black cherries, and rosy, almost-white Royal Anns. Wenatchee is famous, too, for apricots and peaches.

A 10-acre fruit ranch is considered

below, fir and pine trees grew straight as a die upward for hundreds of feet. Dead trees that had fallen in storms or snow-slides lay on the ground.

The bark of the dead and rotting trees was torn and stripped by the wild black bears of the mountains that find and eat the grub worms living under the bark.

We saw under construction the largest railway tunnel in the United States and the third largest in the world. It is a tunnel almost 8 miles long that the Great Northern Railway is building to cut the running time of its trains between the East and the Pacific Northwest. We went thru a tunnel almost 3 miles long—a tunnel,

black as the inside of your hat, that will be abandoned when the new one is finished.

And then, still surrounded by snow-capped mountains, we came into a green valley, brilliant with red and yellow and blue flowers, and almost before we knew it, we had reached the salt waters of the Pacific Ocean itself—Puget Sound. We skirted the coast of the Sound, mountains on one side and great ships steaming thru deep green water on the other. The red sun sank behind rugged islands and bold headlands. Then to the south, on the hills against the sky, we saw the buildings of a great city. We zipped thru another tunnel, and in another 5 minutes we were in Seattle, gateway to Alaska and the Orient.

Ships from the seven seas were in port along the docks and wharves and quays of Seattle. Seafaring men in the uniforms of a dozen foreign navies, or in the motley garb of tramp-steamer crews and merchantmen, walked with the rolling steps of deep-sea sailors thru the streets. We saw the costumes of 20 or more curious peoples, all in the space of a few short hours.

Bronzed and bearded miners, just landed from the diggings in Alaska and the Yukon, rubbed elbows with hairy Norwegian sailors from half way around the earth. Brisk Japanese from the imperial navy hobnobbed with Koreans and slant-eyed Chinese traders.

The air along the waterfront reeked with the smell of salmon and the tang of the salt water.

A Demand for Water Sites

Seattle will be one of the world's great cities within a few years, its people say. Trade with Asia is developing fast, and Seattle is nearer Japan than are the California ports. Real estate investments are talked of on all sides. Financing plans have been worked out, making the purchase of property possible on easy terms. Water front sites are in great demand.

We left Seattle for another great city, Portland, Ore., where ocean steamers lie at anchor in the deep waters of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Oregon right now is much interested in flax raising, and it is believed the western part of the state, centering about Portland, soon will rival Ireland and the flax-growing countries of Europe.

Portland is another rapidly-growing city, and in addition to being a commercial center is one of the most beautiful cities in America. We had glimpses of the white cone of Mount Hood rising above homes almost hidden with flowers, of bright green lawns that looked as if they had been

(Continued on Page 19)

Magnitude of the Kansas Wheat Crop

By H. L. Collins

THE United States ranks first among the nations of the earth in the production of wheat, and this reputation has come largely thru the enormous acreage and heavy production of wheat in Kansas. It is doubtful if Kansas people generally, who live in the very midst of it, fully appreciate the magnitude of the Kansas wheat growing industry. With 800 million bushels as its yearly average, the United States produces approximately double the amount of wheat produced by any other country, and Kansas produces one-fifth of all that vast amount, leaving four-fifths as the product of the 47 other states. In other words, Kansas produces one-fourth the total amount of wheat grown in the other 47 states, and Kansas' average crop is 25 million bushels more than the average of the whole continent of Australia; 50 million bushels more than the whole of Africa; more than one-half of that of the whole of South America and one-third that of the whole of Asia.

In addition to the size of the crop, Kansas has the distinction of growing more hard winter wheat than any other political unit in the world. Kansas produces half of all the hard winter wheat grown in the United States, and far exceeds any other state or nation in this type of wheat.

The average consumption of wheat in the United States is 5 bushels per capita, and a Kansas crop of 150 million bushels would supply the bread-stuff for 30 million people, or more than one-fourth of the entire population of this country for a whole year.

If Kansas should harvest a wheat crop of 158 million bushels this year, as now seems probable, and the entire crop were shipped by railroad, there would be required 14,630 trains of 80 cars each, or a total of 1,170,370 cars, each containing 1,350 bushels, to move the crop.

In addition to its production of the

largest volume of wheat in the world, Kansas has a much higher distinction in producing the best wheat in the world. If Kansas produced only a small quantity of wheat this fact would not be specially significant, but when the enormous volume is considered, it becomes one of the most significant facts in the commercial world. The fact that Kansas produces the best wheat was recognized about 40 years ago by the millers of the North and East who bought it for tempering what they could get elsewhere in order to make a more acceptable bread.

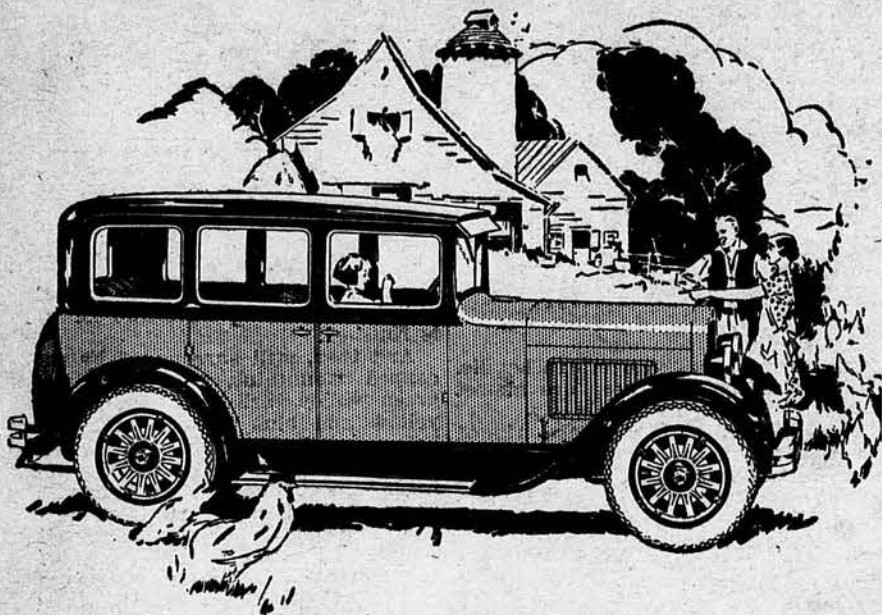
The premier quality of Kansas hard winter wheat was definitely confirmed by eight years of testing of all kinds of wheat by the scientists of the Government, by which they proved that the Kansas type of wheat stood highest in yield of flour, best in texture and color of bread and lowest in yields of shorts—and shorts is a waste prod-

uct so far as bread making is concerned.

Kansas climate and soil conditions make of it a natural grass country and of all grasses suited for human food, wheat is the most widely disseminated over the earth, but the known area for the perfect growth of hard winter wheat is limited, and Kansas has the larger share of it. Nature has richly endowed Kansas with soil and climate, and from them we derive the world's best wheat, but intelligent co-operation of the farmer is required to maintain the state's wheat-growing industry on the most profitable basis.

During the last 10 years in Kansas there was sown more than 18 million acres of this unrivalled wheat that was never harvested, and, while this is less in percentage than that of some other states, it represents an annual loss that looms large as an economic waste. The reduction of this loss becomes a dominant reason for some sort of a wheat improvement program, as

(Continued on Page 19)



A BETTER CAR FOR LESS MONEY

Here is a car that in staunchness and dependability upholds the famous Dodge Brothers policy—speedy, economical transportation for the American farmer—at a low price.

In addition, the Standard Six possesses many other outstanding qualities such as flexibility, quick pick-up and ease of handling. It is also the fastest performer under \$1000.

Your family will take pride in its beauty, too. They will like its roominess and comfort. Its smooth riding qualities will make the last mile of a trip as enjoyable as the first.

You can pay more, but you cannot buy more of the features that the careful buyer looks for *first* in the purchase of a car.

Phone your Dodge Brothers Dealer for a demonstration, and pick your own road. A fifteen minute test will convince you—and you'll enjoy every minute of it.

\$875
COUPE F.O.B. DETROIT

4-DOOR SEDAN . . . \$895

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f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS
STANDARD SIX

ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$995 TO \$1295 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1495 TO \$1770

The Millers Can Co-operate

A Huge Merger Has Been Made of the Red Star and Washburn-Crosby Interests

THE importance of Kansas as a wheat-growing state and the value of co-operation may be seen in the recent consolidation of the Red Star Milling Company of Wichita with Washburn-Crosby and other milling interests. Red Star is and has been for years one of the most successful mills in the Southwest. It was large enough to withstand successfully the vicissitudes faced by every industry. But the tendency toward consolidation; toward large-scale business enterprises, which has marked the past decade, has brought more than one large unit into co-operative relationship with kindred units for the common good of all. Instead of 15 separate milling units for example, with 15 wheat buyers, a consolidation means one buyer for the group; a buyer backed by greater capital and a buyer with greatly enhanced bargaining power. Less than a dozen men are buying all the wheat that consumers of the British Isles use every year. The tendency is toward even a smaller number. With milling interests consolidating, how are millers to deal with farmers, unorganized—as farmers are, scattered hither and yon in separate units? It cannot be done successfully until farmers federate the millions of competitive units and put their business on the same plane with millers and others. Still, in the face of such developments, a few farmers maintain they can market their stuff individually, despite the fact that they have little knowledge of world conditions and have nothing to say as to grade or price.

A Bath Tub Campaign

An individual at Rockford, Ill., who does not say what organization he represents, contributes toward the "solution" of the farm problem by suggesting wide-spread use of the slogan: "Own Your Own Farm." It reminds one of the attempt a few years ago by Boston women to put a bath tub in every farm home of the Middle West. These folks mean well, of course, but they are getting the cart before the horse. Ownership of farms by farmers will increase when economic conditions warrant. Farm income since the World War has contributed more toward an increase in tenancy than it has toward an increase in the number of owner-operated farms. Bath tubs, too, will follow better rural conditions. A Hindu myth had the earth resting on an elephant's back and the elephant standing on the back of a tortoise, but provided no footing for the tortoise. Many ideas for the solution of the farm problem are as well grounded.

Hill Apples Are Known!

Growers who have a strong organization of their own thru which they can seek out new markets, improve the quality of the product handled and stimulate demand by well-planned advertising campaigns are not likely to see that product suffer a decline in consumption. Several years ago there was a problem in Alberta in disposing of low grade varieties of wheat, commonly classified as "feed." When the wheat pools of Canada began operation, an experimental shipment of "feed" wheat was made to the Orient. Now, as a result, the pools have a market for that class of grain. Six years ago Jim Hill apples were unknown. Today that brand is familiar to every consumer in the Northwest. A strong grower-organization and advertising brought the change. No one but the farmer is seriously interested in extending markets, increasing consumption and improving quality.

Pools Gain in Australia

Australia has made great progress in the last few years in co-operative marketing on a voluntary basis, but as soon as the Canadian pool started to operate Australian growers realized they were at a disadvantage, as compared with Canada, and that the Canadian plan of a contract between the member and the association was much better. Accordingly they have taken

this proposition up, and news from Australia indicates that within a year or two the Australian pools will control as large a part of the wheat in Australia as the Canadian pool controls in Canada. This will mean that two of the three important factors in the world's wheat market will be in a position to control their wheat and work together for the good of the producer. The one other member of this group which as yet is mostly unorganized is the United States. If the wheat in the United States could be gotten under control by that time to the extent that it will be in Canada and Australia, these three countries would be in a position to control the wheat market of the world in the interest of producers and consumers alike. Furthermore, Canadian and Australian farmers realize they need the co-operation of wheat producers of the United States and are more than anxious to work with pools here.

Some Huge Price Swings

Market gluts and spoilage combined with price swings of 1,000 per cent in a single season prompted growers of fruit and vegetables in British Columbia to ask for a statute compelling members of co-operatives and independent growers to co-operate for the good of the whole industry. The law has been in effect a little more than a year and has resulted in stabilizing the fruit and vegetable business. A committee of direction, consisting of one man named by the government to serve as chairman and two men by the growers, says where, when and in what quantities fruit and vegetables must be marketed and at what price. Gluts and wide swings in prices are unknown there now. In setting prices on such products the committee takes unusual care that quotations are within reason. Too high a price would cause consumers to buy fruit and vegetables shipped in from the states immediately south of the province or to greatly curtail their buying. Besides, owing to the highly perishable nature of such products, the committee could not ask prices high enough to greatly retard the movement or great spoilage would result. Altho the committee has great power it also has many restrictions on it which cannot be ignored with impunity. Members of co-operative marketing associations, altho greatly outnumbering the independents, did not have a majority large enough to keep promiscuous dumping by independents from ruining the markets for all. The law came as a result of that condition.

Co-operatives Are on Trial

Under the plan of pooling products and dividing the proceeds of the sales thereof, there are no stockholders to take losses and the chance of loss by creditors is very remote. But in contrast with private enterprises every failure of a co-operative is remembered many years thereafter and wherever an effort is made to foster or promote a co-operative marketing enterprise under a plan which involves the handling of any considerable volume of the product, the failures of the past efforts of farmers to successfully market their products will be spread as poison propaganda to deter and prevent, if possible, the organization of other co-operatives, and you can depend upon it that the stories which will be spread of the terrible consequences of other co-operative failures will not be restricted to the truth in regard to them. Co-operatives today are on trial. They are on trial not merely in the sense that they are being tested as to their capacity to handle successfully the products of the farm, but they are on trial in the other sense that there are vast numbers of people and of businesses who place no bounds to their efforts to discredit and destroy the co-operative marketing movement.

Machinery, it is predicted, will fight the wars of the future. And what will the cooties do then, poor things?

A much larger acreage of soybeans, plus a soybean mill, is needed in South-eastern Kansas.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Better to be safe than sorry when halitosis is involved.



Halitosis makes you unpopular

It is inexcusable can be instantly remedied.

NO matter how charming you may be or how fond of you your friends are, you cannot expect them to put up with halitosis (unpleasant breath) forever. They may be nice to you—but it is an effort.

Don't fool yourself that you never have halitosis—as do so many self-assured people who constantly offend this way.

Read the facts in the panel below and you will see that your chance of escape is slight. Nor should you count on being able to detect this ailment in yourself. Halitosis doesn't announce itself. You are seldom aware you have it.

Recognizing these truths, nice people end any chance of offending by systematically rinsing the mouth with Listerine.

READ THE FACTS *1/3 had halitosis*

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

Every morning. Every night. And between times when necessary, especially before meeting others.

Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly. Being antiseptic, it strikes at its commonest cause—fermentation in the oral cavity. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

If you have any doubt of Listerine's powerful deodorant properties, make this test: Rub a slice of onion on your hand. Then apply Listerine clear. Immediately every trace of onion odor is gone. Even the strong odor of fish yields to it.

Lambert Pharmacal Company,
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

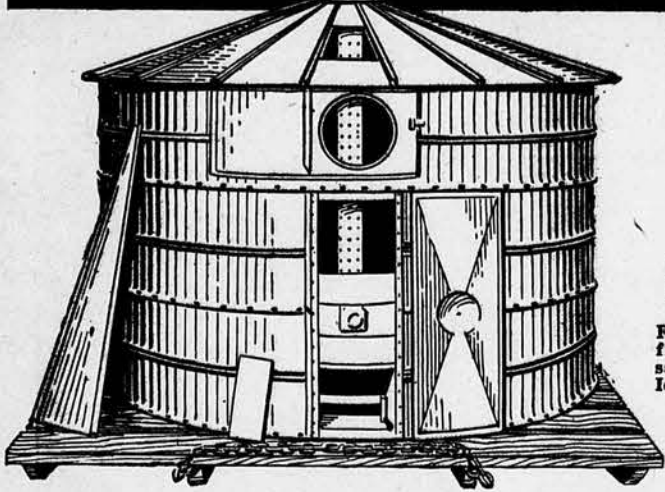
The safe antiseptic



HAVE YOU TRIED THE
NEW LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

RED TOP GRAIN BINS



Stores Combine or
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500 BUSHELS

\$82.00

1000 BUSHELS

\$120.00

Freight prepaid to any
freight station in Kan-
sas, Missouri, Oklahoma,
Iowa and Nebraska.

Colorado and Texas
prices \$89.00 and
\$130.00.

It's not too late to get yours

One Hour Shipping Service Insures That Late Buyers Will Get
Their Bins in Time for Harvest

Your crop represents much labor and considerable capital. Why not realize the fullest returns from it? You can by making a moderate investment in one or more of these modern grain storing facilities—an investment which divided by its many years of service amounts to but a few dollars a year and places you practically independent of market conditions.

Weather-Tight, Rat-Proof, Fire-Safe

Built to last a life time. Scientific construction, galvanized steel throughout with all the latest conveniences for filling and discharging, ample ventilation, preserves the grain in fine shape regardless of moisture content. Special ventilation for corn and kafir. Adaptable for seeds, all grains and miscellaneous storage—a year-round utility on the farm. Wheat stored in Red Top Bins is your borrowing asset at your bank.

Hundreds of Dealers

For weeks we have been shipping bins to hundreds of hardware, implement and lumber dealers so they may be able to supply you on quick notice. Our machinery is running at full capacity producing a tremendous daily output to satisfy this year's enormous demand for bins. Order early if possible, but you do not need to worry if you order late.

Don't take a chance on bins of lesser quality when you can get Columbian Red Top Bins at these most reasonable quality-production prices.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY

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Kansas City, Missouri



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is
Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

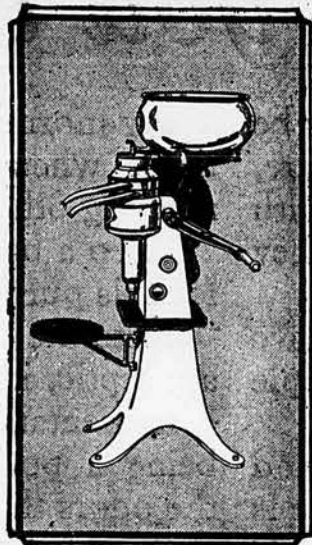
K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richmond, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

SEE, TRY and TRADE



DE LAVAL Golden Series Separator

SEE the new De Laval 50th Anniversary Golden Series Separator. It is not only the most beautiful separator but the best separator, in every respect, that has ever been made. It has many improvements and refinements which must prove a source of satisfaction to every owner.

Then go a step further and try one of these new De Laval side-by-side with any other machine. Not one person in a hundred who does that fails to choose the De Laval, for it skims cleaner, is easier to turn and operate, and is easier to assemble, handle and wash than any other.

The new De Laval can be bought on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. Trade allowance made on old separators of any age or make as partial payment. See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
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Get your horses in condition with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



A horse free from blemishes and going sound is more valuable and works better. Absorbine has been used successfully since 1892 for reducing lameness and swellings without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be worked at the same time.

A user writes: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness—though for a time couldn't take a step. Great stuff!"

Absorbine \$2.50 at your druggist's or postpaid. Booklet free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

The Pup Likes Blackberries

But We Don't Make Much Profit on the Part of
the Crop That He Picks

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE ARE safely harvesting one crop regardless of the weather.

The blackberry crop is one of the best we ever picked, and it gives all hands and the cook a 2-hours' job these wet mornings. The average picking is from 40 to 50 quarts. This fruit comes in good time, for it is the only successful fruit crop we have this year. Many of the cans which ordinarily are filled with strawberries and cherries will this year be filled with blackberries. Blackberry pie is one of the best of the noted pie family, but a mixture of cherry and blackberry is better yet; I don't mean mixing the fruit together, but I do mean cherry pie one day and blackberry the next. We find a ready sale for all we cannot use at \$4.50 a 24-quart crate. One of our blackberry pickers gets the berries off all right, but there is not much profit for us in his work. We have a pup to whom the boys fed a few berries when the crop first started to ripen; he took to them at once, and now he goes out to the patch and picks his own and he has a pretty good capacity, too. This is the first dog we ever had that would eat fruit, but I don't see why an animal should not relish it; back in Vermont the bears greatly enjoy raspberries, clawing them off the bushes and eating them, leaves and all.

Good Season for Weeds

It began raining heavily in this locality on the first day of June, and since that date a week has not passed without bringing us at least two heavy rains, and some weeks produced three or four. June is just about gone, and the country still is sodden with moisture; the weekly forecast says that still more rain is to come "with no important change in temperature." There are more weeds growing on this farm than in any year since 1916, and all we can do is to sit still and see them grow, for in the last three weeks there have been just two half days in which we could plow corn. Other parts of Coffey county are not quite so wet, and some are worse. Wheat is ripe and should be cut at once, but the fields are so sodden that a binder gets bogged down in the low places. If we could have two fair days I think we could run the binder; the tractor which pulls it is equipped with extension lugs, and it can go wherever the binder can get a footing.

Pastures Are Doing Well

Which is the worst, an extremely wet time like this or an equally dry one? To the man making cattle the main crop the dry time would bring the most loss, for all this moisture is making a wonderful crop of native hay, and bluestem pastures never were better. In virtually all the prairie pastures in this locality, pastures which have not had the bluestem sod killed by over-pasturing, a good crop of hay could be cut, but we will have no use for this hay with the prairie meadows growing more than can be fed. The second crop of alfalfa gives promise of being heavy, so we feel well assured of cattle feed for next winter, and there already is grass enough growing in the pastures to carry the stock until next fall. Even should it turn dry at once prairie pastures would be green and growthy until August, at least. So to the man who grows both stock and crops, this wet month has brought some good along with the bad. The old saying that "a wet May and a dry June" assures good crops has much of truth in it, but this season matters have been reversed for us; we had a dry May and a wet June. If we could have the next two weeks dry, however, a great improvement could result.

For the Alfalfa Hay

The tile for the new barn is laid up to the 8-foot square all around, and the steel headers are in place on one side and are ready to put in on the other. This leaves the gables to lay up, which will take more time to the square foot than the plain walls, but

there will be no corners to take care of. The tile walls are 8 inches thick, and the end rafters will be laid one on each side of the wall and bolted together and the space between filled with tile and cement. This ought to make a solid start for a roof. The carpenters made a start yesterday, and as their work, aside from making the doors, is all framing, it will not take them long. The end rafters have to go up before the gables can be laid. All the timber used in the barn is either 2 by 6 or 2 by 8; there is no 2 by 4 in it. As I have said, we will use metal for the roof, and that, I think, we can lay ourselves. Our main endeavor now is to get the roof on before the second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. If we can get it in the new barn we will not have to handle it again until it is fed to the stock next winter.

Keen Demand for Farms

I have a letter from a reader living at York, Neb., who formerly lived down in this part of the country. He writes that he liked it down here and wants to move back and wishes to know if there are any good improved farms which can be rented here. It is possible that he might find one, but I know of none. Each season there seem more farmers wanting to rent farms than there are farms for them. This is one thing that seems strange to me; farming is supposed to be not profitable, and I can see many ways in which it is not on a parity with other industries, but, despite that, there seem to be plenty of folks willing to take a chance at it. As the work does not offer the wages that other lines of labor pay, I can only assume that it is the surety of farming that attracts. Many laborers in the cities who are drawing good wages have scarcely more than 30 days living ahead, and some are more than that much behind. No matter what the apparent wage of the farmer may be, he always is assured of a roof over his head, plenty to eat, and much fewer of the numerous daily calls upon his purse that the city laborer is called on to meet.

Farming is Not So Bad

While I am upon this subject of industrial wages as compared with what is earned by the average farmer, I just want to go a little further along that line. A person can sit down and with a lead pencil figure the farmer—even the best of them—as carrying on a losing proposition. I do not say there is no truth in their figures, for there is in many cases. But when we compare the average farmer with the average city worker, the farmer and his family are not so badly off, after all. The farmer, if he uses ordinary industry and management, raises nearly all his living, his bread, his meat, milk, cream, butter, fruit and vegetables. If he is a renter he gets a good 80-acre farm with a good house and barn for less than the city man pays for a small house in town. His clothes, while comfortable—a pair of \$1.25 overalls are more comfortable and give as much wear as a \$7 pair of city trousers—cost very much less than is paid by the city family, his fuel and light bill is very small and there is no bill for water. In short, the farmer, in counting up his year's receipts sets no value at all on the very things that take virtually every cent the city worker can scrape together. The worst thing the farm has to contend with is the storms which sometimes wipe out a year's labor. This is a hazard the city man does not have to contend with.

Satirical Lady

"So you want a divorce, Rastus?"
"Yes, suh, jedge, yo' honah—Ah sho'ly does."
"What's the trouble?"
"'Count ob ma wife makin' an ironical remark."
"An ironical remark?"
"Yes, suh—she says if you don't go to work, I'll hit you in the face wid dis flatiron."

A good cook
puts up fruit *a little*
at a time . . . Hills
Bros follow the same
principle in roast-
ing coffee



☞ *You can taste the difference in flavor and strength*

THE fruit keeps its shape when cooked in the hot syrup *a few slices at a time*. And the rare flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is assured because Hills Bros. roast their coffee *a few pounds at a time* by their patented, continuous process.

Hills Bros. originated this exact method of roasting coffee and it is their process exclusively. They also originated the vacuum pack for coffee which seals in the delicious aroma and flavor created by roasting *a few pounds at a time*.

Drink Hills Bros. Coffee—it is sold everywhere.

Ask for it by name and look for the Arab on the can. Send the coupon for your free copy of the delightful booklet on coffee—"The Art of Entertaining."

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Gentlemen:

Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.

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Street _____

City _____ State _____



*Fresh from the original
vacuum pack. Easily
opened with a key.*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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HILLS BROS COFFEE

Short Cuts for Summer Days

OF COURSE the routine of housework must go on, whether the thermometer stands at 60 or 90, but by careful management, much of the discomfort of over-heated kitchens can be avoided. Here are the plans which some of our readers use.

Have You Tried Baking Eggs?

A CONVENIENT method of cooking eggs is baking. This method requires practically no watching and the eggs can be baked and served in individual custard cups, thus saving extra dishes. Cowley County. Mrs. Walter A. Hunt.

To Heat Cold Biscuits or Cakes

SMALL cakes or cold biscuits may be warmed nicely in the top section of the double boiler, with the water below boiling, of course. Phillips County. Alice W. Willis.

New Pot Lid Handles

I HAVE found that when the wooden handles on pot lids wear out, they can be replaced by home-made handles that are even better than the old. Place a small screw thru the little hole under the cover. Then place a cork on the screw on the top side of the lid. Tighten the cork into the screw. These handles will not get hot when the lid is being used. When they are worn out new corks can be put on. Mrs. John Peters. Thomas County.

Thimble Hunting Over

FIND a cork that your thimble will just fit on. Then take a wire hairpin, fasten it thru some part of your sewing basket and then stick the cork onto the end of the hairpin. Your thimble will always be ready to use without a search. Brown County. Mrs. Floyd Miller.

Meals for Hot Weather

OUR men folks are just as hungry in July as they are in January. They are working harder, and they need good substantial food. We are fortunate in having a good garden, and in planting vegetables that follow one another, that is, we keep planting corn, beans, spinach, beets, lettuce, and peas as fast as they break the ground

MARY ANN SAYS: Do you ever find yourself getting cross with your families? I have, and one of the reasons for this condition is—overwork! Nerves stand but so much, and if we pile on them more than they can consistently carry, somebody pays. Life is short, and we have just so many golden hours to spend with our loved ones, so that we had better ease up on the things that might bring unhappiness to any one. Better a contented family than a spotless house, better have simpler meals and more harmony. Better have cobwebs in our houses than in heads and hearts. Eliminate all unnecessary steps and tasks. This can be

done by careful study. Get away from home once in a while. While we strive to improve our minds and our good looks and our tastes in general, let's not forget that dispositions need overhauling once in a while, too.



until we feel it is too late for them to mature; therefore we have fresh vegetables longer than those who plant but once.

I gather all vegetables and fruits as soon as the morning dishes are washed, take them out to my comfortable seat under a big elm tree, and wash, scrape, peel, or shell them there. I have a lovely view, every time I raise my eyes, over miles of valley beauty, and it helps me to do my work. It is cool out there, and when I am thru there is little muss to clean up.

I bake cake and pie, early in the morning, keeping a good selection of seasonings, and flavors of all kinds on hand, so that it is an easy matter to bake a shell and fill with different creams, or custard. After baking is done, dinner dishes washed, the house is cleaned, window shades drawn, and cool rooms are the rule. After dinner, unless there is fruit to can, the women folks rest, until 3 o'clock, then up and at it again.

By Our Readers

This rest keeps us from that run down feeling so many complain of. We stay up later, and do some of our work in the cool of the evenings, and rise early and have it done before town folks are out of bed.

Farm women need not be drudges, if they will plan ahead. We have a large cistern with a trap door opening into it, where we keep our butter, cream and all perishable food, hung down in its cool depths, by means of pails, and strong cords which pass thru staples driven into the framework of the opening. It has a handle to open it by, and a short length of chain fastened to the inside of the door, and to the framework, keeps it from falling back. There is a pump to the cistern, but this door is worth its weight in gold, to save steps. It is so much nearer the cistern on the back porch, than it is to go to the cellar. Douglas County. Mrs. F. A. Richardson.

A Dish Washing Help

JUST before putting the milk in the kettle to boil, put cold water in it and let stand for about 2 minutes. Empty the water out and put milk in the kettle. Set on the stove and then your milk will not stick to the kettle. Pratt County. Mrs. Mary Schoonover.

Bill Ventures Into Society

Another Phase of Bringing up the Youngest Child

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

THE first day after Mary Jane came to stay with me while her mother recovers from a breakdown, she and Bill went to school together. But that afternoon Bill came to me when I was alone and asked if Mary Jane couldn't walk to school with one of the girls the next morning.

"It isn't that I don't like her," he said, "and it was all right the first day because she was new and was my cousin, but boys don't walk to school with girls much without being called sissy, so I thought maybe you could fix it up."

I told Bill that I was sure I could and telephoned to two neighbor girls to ask if they wouldn't come over and play with my niece. Of course they soon arrived and as the weather wasn't very good for playing outside, I settled them around the dining-room table to play such games as Authors and Flinch. Bill hung around, wanting to join them but feeling diffident.

I realized that this was my opportunity to make it easy for Bill to associate with girls naturally, so I said to him, "Don't you want to telephone to Dave and Ed to come over, too, and then you can all play?"

Bill looked a little uncertain, for this was quite new to him, but pretty soon he telephoned and the boys came over. Before they arrived I got out a plate of apples and nuts and had Bill and the girls busy wiping the apples and cracking the nuts. You can't feel terribly shy when you come into a strange house if you immediately begin eating rosy apples and nut meats. Then there was some discussion about which game to play, so that they forgot about the new situation.

After about an hour, or more, when I saw that they were getting a little restless, I said I would have to set the table and probably it was getting near their supper hours too, so they all went home. But not before the girls had asked Mary Jane to walk to school with them the next morning.

Since then these children and others have been in several times. As they got more used to each other I found there were one or two things I had to look out for. The boys were likely to get rough and needed to be set straight now and then, while the girls at times got a little foolish and it was necessary to distract their attention by introducing something new. But for the most part I let them alone. And I believe it is the very best kind of social training for boys and girls to play interesting games together when an older person, alert and watchful but not too interfering, is present also.

For the Gayest of Summer Hours

No. 3399 for the little boy will give him a freedom of movement that will insure a playtime without worry of clothes binding or slipping. After



3399

3387

sonny has been playing out in the sand pile, you won't need to have fear of how you will launder the suit because it is made so simply that there will be no danger of ripping seams or having extra ties. The suit is trimmed with large pearl buttons—six on the trousers and two on the waist. It is trimmed with contrasting color. A suit of blue and tan striped chambray trimmed with either plain blue or tan collar and cuffs would become any little boy. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 3387 makes a companion dress for little sister and may be worn in play too. The little dress has raglan sleeves and is very pretty with either short or full length sleeves. The collar is rather high and is finished off with a little black velvet ribbon for a tie. It is very simple and easy to make—having two tucks on either side of front and back to make the shoulders fit better. This dress might also be pretty made of white chambray with blue figures and trimmed with plain color collar and cuffs. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

These two little play suits might be used quite nicely as suggestions for twins, carrying out the same color plan and material.

Order all patterns from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents.

Build Community Hall to Serve

WITH the laying of the cornerstone for the community hall at Tecumseh, June 21, the women of the Social Service Club set a record for achievement. Last February the community's dream of a hall resolved itself into a plan for raising money, and by early fall the building will be ready for dedication.

The building which is now well above the foundation is of hollow tile and will be one story high with a basement. The tile being used is double faced so that the building can be used without being plastered. The basement will be equipped for a kitchen and dining room and the main floor will be arranged to accommodate both seated crowds and parties. The hall when complete will cost \$10,000.

Much of the work is being done by people of the community and surrounding territory and the building site which commands a lovely view of the Kaw river was donated by James F. Murphey. By giving plays, club dances and suppers, together with individual contributions and the help of other organizations of the neighborhood, enough money has been raised to complete the roof and the women hope to have the building free of debt by the time it is completed. A committee composed of the officers of the club and three men to be elected every three years will have charge of the hall after it is completed.

"A community building must be designed to serve all classes and types of people," said Mrs. G. H. Fleming, president of the Social Service Club in speaking of the occasions for which the hall will be opened. "Of course, we will have club meetings there but the grange, the school, the churches and every other community organization will be welcome there. It even will be open to club dances, but there will be no public dances there and the hall will not be available for rent to outside interests."

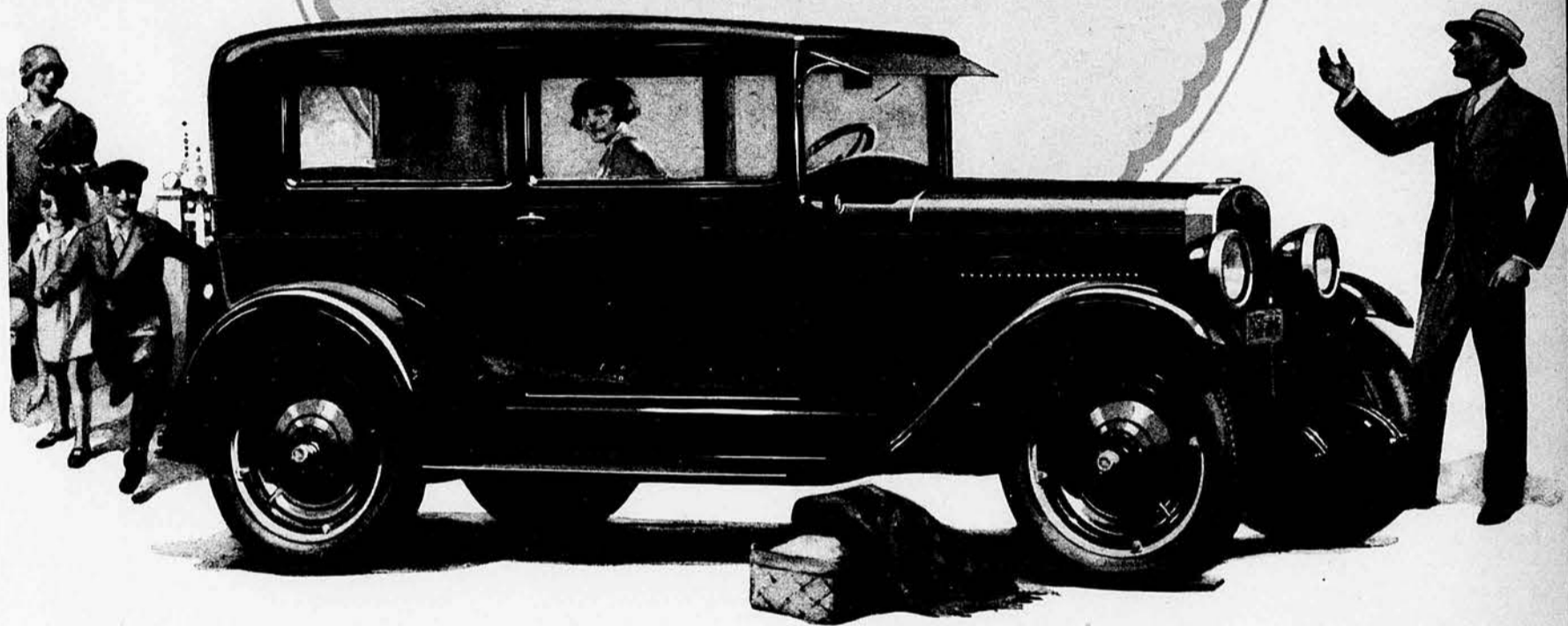
The laying of the cornerstone was an event in which the entire country-side participated, Raoul Naylor, one of the early settlers of this historic town was master of ceremonies and Senator Arthur Capper wielded the trowel and put the cornerstone in place. A box containing a Bible carried by a Tecumseh boy during the Civil War, the names of boys of the neighborhood killed in the World War, a history of the Social Service Club and last year's yearbook of the club were placed in the stone.

"Credit for what has been accomplished cannot be given to any one person, or to our club alone," again quoting Mrs. Fleming. "The whole community has co-operated with us and we feel no small measure of gratitude to the business men of Topeka who have given us space for food sales and made our entertainments profitable by donating food."

for Economical Transportation



The World's
BIGGEST
Automobile at
such low prices



THE tremendous popularity of the Bigger and Better Chevrolet in the rural districts of America is partly due to its exceptional size—the *biggest automobile ever offered at such low prices!*

Here is not only ample room for driver and passengers—but plenty of room for baskets, for pails, for merchandise—and the dozens of other things that a farmer must carry in his automobile.

And combined with this extra size is a ruggedness of construc-

tion that assures day-after-day dependability under every condition of usage. The Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood and steel—the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builders' craft. And the entire chassis is designed with an extra margin of strength and safety in every unit that fits the car for the rough-

est usage. Its stamina and dependability have been proved by millions of miles of testing on the roads of the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and make your own inspection of this sensational automobile value.

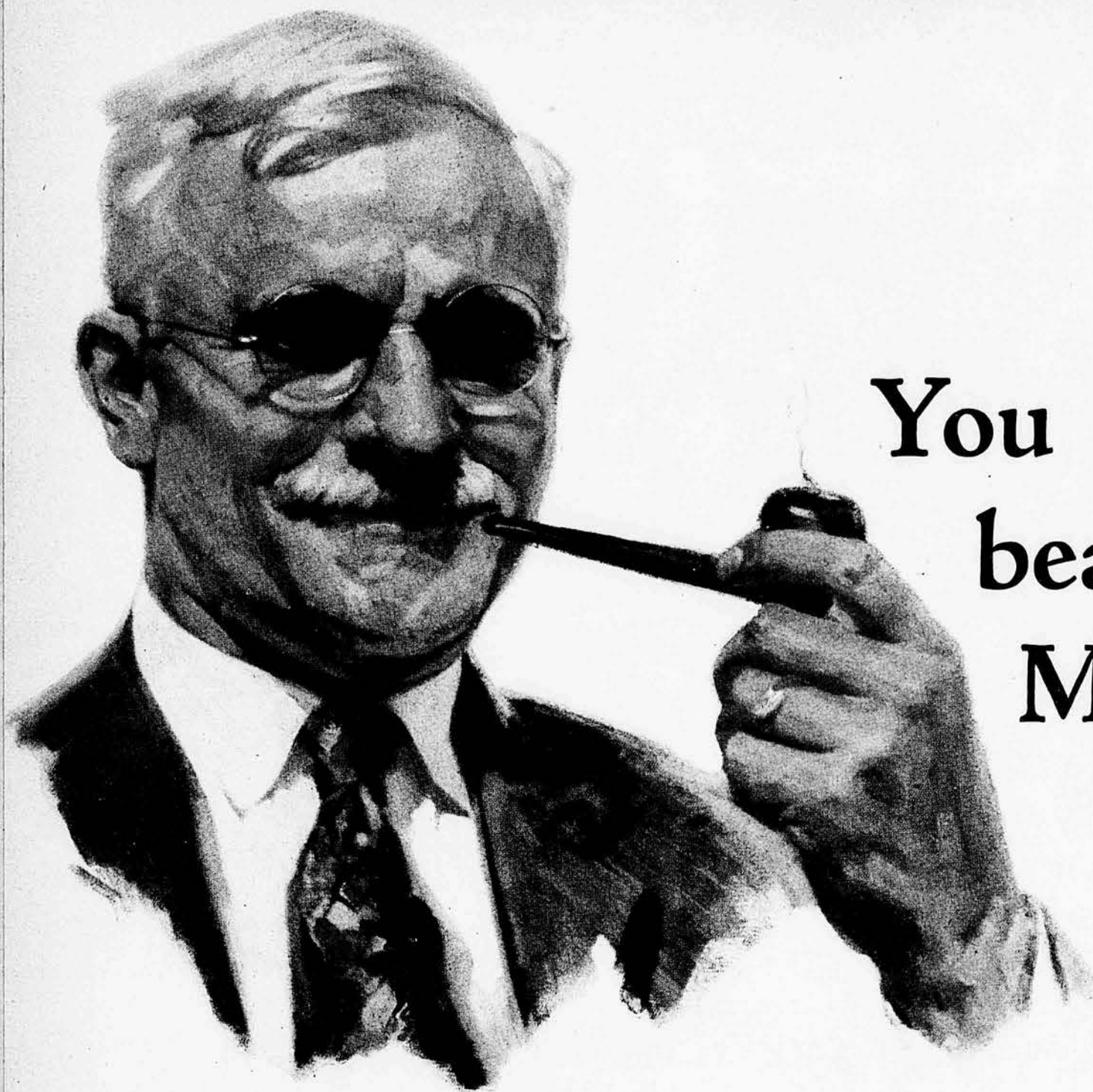
It will take you less than thirty minutes to learn why farmers everywhere are turning to Chevrolet daily in constantly increasing numbers.

The
COACH **\$585** f. o. b. Flint,
Michigan

The Roadster, \$495; The Touring, \$495; The Coupe, \$595; The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695; The Imperial Landau, \$715; The Light Delivery Truck, (Chassis Only) \$375; The Utility Truck, (Chassis Only) \$495. Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



You can't
beat it,
Men!

P.A. AND a pipe . . . what a combination in restraint of gloom *that is!* Why, Prince Albert starts broadcasting its happiness-program the instant you fling back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin. What an aroma! Fresh. Inviting. A fragrant hint of a glorious taste to come.

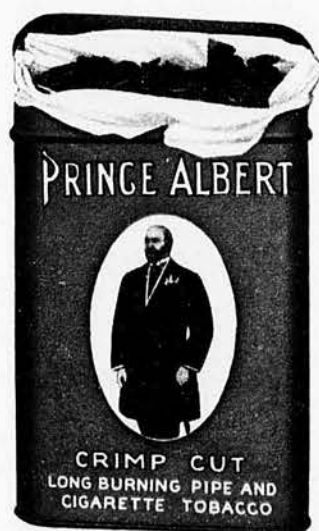
Then you put a load into the muzzle of your pipe and light up. Now you're getting it. Cool as a reminder of a mortgage. Sweet

as a clear title. Mild and mellow and long-burning, right to the bottom of the bowl. Mild, yet with a rich, deeply satisfying body.

Beat it? Why, you can't even "tie" it. Prince Albert has led them all in sales for years and years. There's only one reason for that, so far as I can make out. P.A. is giving more pipe-joy to the cubic inch, and the smokers of America have found it out. Go get some P.A. and prove it.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



Here you are, Men—**TWO**
full ounces of grand
smokings.



G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



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

Protective Service Member Shared in Reward for Telephoning Sheriff Promptly

DO YOU believe the saying that you cannot even trust your friend? C. E. Halfhide of Beattie does. And because he did not let the supposed friendship interfere with notifying his sheriff promptly he has been paid \$10 of one of the \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service rewards. Sheriff Ace Van Nortwick of Marshall county received the remainder of the reward for capturing the thieves who stole from the premises of a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member. Mr. Halfhide gave Sheriff Van Nortwick all the available clues and information he had regarding the theft.

On the morning of January 4 when he went out to do his chores Mr. Halfhide noticed shoe tracks in the snow leading to and from the shed where he had some coyote, opossum and

called Cox out of high school and accused him of stealing the five coyote hides.

Cox denied stealing the hides. However, when the sheriff told him about his tracks in the snow he confessed. Sheriff Van Nortwick suspected that Cox had had an accomplice in this theft. He told Cox after he had confessed to go and return with the young man who had stolen the skins with him. Cox returned with Luther Mile without having told him of what he was being accused. The sheriff had instructed Cox to tell nothing. Mile

denied any part in the theft, but when the sheriff questioned Cox further he got him to implicate Mile in it.

J. O. Halfhide, who owned the stolen coyote hides with C. E. Halfhide, swore out the complaint for Cox and Mile, charging them with grand larceny and later changing his charges to petty larceny. Punishment for grand larceny in Kansas may be confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, while punishment for petty larceny may be imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$100, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

When Cox and Mile were arraigned before Justice of the Peace J. B. Robinson they pled guilty and were each sentenced to 30 days in jail. Mile served his sentence, but after Cox had served six days of his sentence he returned to high school and finished his sentence when school was out.

The coyote skins were returned to Halfhide, as the young thieves had hidden them in a plum thicket west of Frankfort. A part of the \$50 Protective Service reward was paid to Halfhide because he telephoned his sheriff promptly after discovering the theft.

When You Have a Theft

Telephone your sheriff promptly whenever you discover that anything has been stolen from your farm premises. Give him all available clues and information regarding the property

stolen. Also tell him how you can identify the stolen property. Then work with your sheriff and do everything you can to help him apprehend the thief. Catching thieves is one of the most important duties of your sheriff. From experience and from his contact with other law officers he has learned what the most effective first moves are in catching thieves and where to look for stolen property.

After notifying your sheriff and if he does not catch the thief the same day, Protective Service members should write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Remember to give a complete description of the property stolen. Only when you give enough of a description to make it possible to identify the stolen property will it do any good to list it in the thefts reported column of the Protective Service department. When listed in this column farmers all over the state can be on the lookout for the described stolen property.

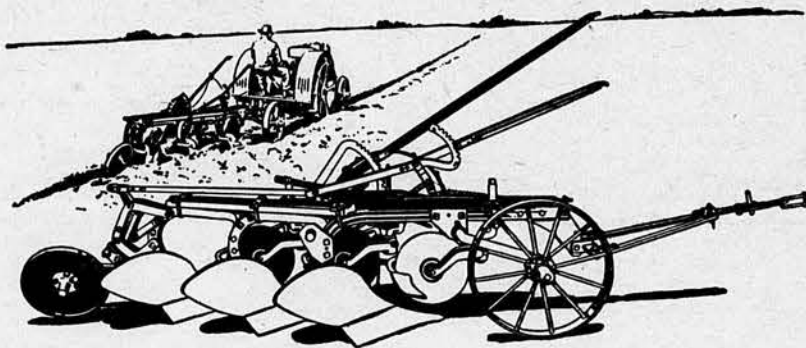
If you do not give a complete description of the property stolen it will be useless to list it in the thefts reported column for identification. Each week several thefts are reported with no description of the property stolen. Give descriptions such as: 100 Rhode Island Red hens, left wing clipped. Three Duroc Jersey sows weighing 150 pounds each. One set heavy work harness, four links on end of each trace, brass mountings and buckles and red tassel spreader.



C. E. Halfhide, Who Insists That It Pays to Have a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign Posted Near the Entrance to His Farm

skunk hides. He discovered when he went to the shed that five of his coyote skins had been taken. Upon closer examination he learned that the shoe prints in the snow were made by square pointed shoes like his friend wore the previous Sunday when he was shown the coyote and other skins.

Mr. Halfhide telephoned Sheriff Van Nortwick immediately. He told him about the theft and also that the tracks in the snow were made with shoes like had been worn by Leo Cox of Frankfort when he visited at Halfhide's. The sheriff and Halfhide went immediately to Frankfort, where they



Now Stronger Than Ever

When you see the new John Deere No. 5 you will say it is the strongest three-bottom tractor plow ever built. Extra strength where strength means most—strength that keeps it going, "good as new," year after year, in spite of hard plowing conditions—that's what you will see in the

John Deere No. 5

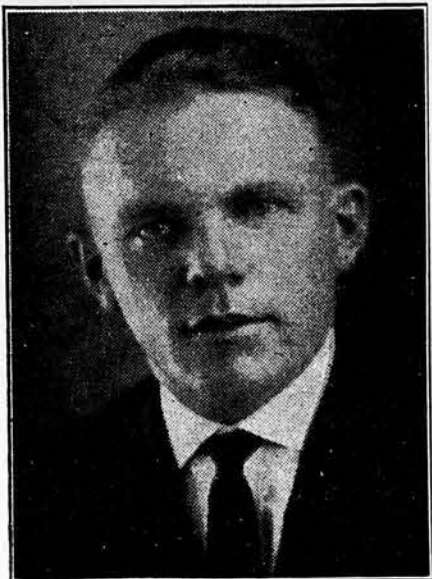
A heavy steel cross brace, securely clamped on, reinforces the regular bracing—holds those strong steel beams rigidly together.

Don't fail to see this new bracing that makes a good, strong plow better and stronger than ever before.

Remember, plow strength is especially important in this age of heavy-duty farm power, when you drive a powerful tractor down the furrow, through hard conditions, eager to get big plowing acreage every day.

Extra strength is only one of many valuable features you get in the John Deere No. 5.

FREE BOOKLET tells them all. Write today to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, for your copy. Ask for Booklet FC-211.



O. K. Flood, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Marshall County. C. E. Halfhide Subscribed for Kansas Farmer from Mr. Flood in Order to Get His Protective Service Sign

These Features Make It a Real John Deere

Genuine John Deere bottoms, the world's standard for scouring, good work, and long wear.

Quick-detachable shares. Loosen one nut to remove a share; tighten the same nut and share is on tight. In no other way can you draw a share so rigidly tight as with the simple, strong John Deere quick-detachable device.

Beams guaranteed not to bend or break.

New style power lift of heavy-duty type. Always positive in its action. It's the long-lived power lift.

Land wheel is set back, just as on sulky and gang plows—the No. 5 does good work in uneven land.

Hitch has wide range of adjustment—you can use the No. 5 with any tractor.

Built in three-bottom and two-bottom sizes; 12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch bottoms.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Kathryn Likes to Sew

I live on a farm $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mt. Hope, Kan. I go to the Mt. Hope schools. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I have three good friends—Virginia McDonough, Elizabeth Congdon and Mildred Johnson. We have very good times together. I have a white cat for a pet. I call it Molly. I have a little celluloid doll. I like to make clothes for it. I have two broth-

ers. Their names are Donald and John Ellis. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Kathryn Louise Adams.
Colwich, Kan.

Goes to Stony Point School

I am 8 years old and will be in the fourth grade next year. My teacher will be Miss Anderson. I go to Stony Point school. My school closed April 24. I have four brothers and four sisters. For pets we have four big cats and three little kittens and a dog named Shep. He is 8 years old. My birthday is August 25. Does anyone have the same birthday? Will some of the boys and girls write to me?

Muscotah, Kan. Helen Hasford.

My Dog's Name is Rover

This is my first letter to the Kansas Farmer. My father has been a reader of the Kansas Farmer for many years. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Rock Valley school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Alburn. I live $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from school. I have a brother named Weldon. He is in the fifth grade. I live on a 97-acre farm. For pets we have two cats and four little kittens, a dog named Rover, a calf named Butterfly and 37 little ducks. I like to read the children's page.

Tresea Irene Houghton.
Madison, Kan.

Barbara Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Lee. I like him very well. For pets I have a pony named Jiggs. Jiggs can

You Are All Invited

Don't forget, boys and girls, that July 14 is Senator Capper's birthday and you are all invited to his party at Garfield Park, Topeka. Everybody come.

Marcelyn and Betty. I like the farm very well and would rather live on the farm for I have lived in both city and country. I like to work the puzzles and read the letters. I wish that some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Barbara Petz.
Pretty Prairie, Kan.



Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. To sleep on; 3. A number; 4. Lair; 5. A consonant.
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 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

I was 12 years old May 31 and am in the seventh grade. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall. I have light brown hair, blue eyes and light complexion. My teacher's name is Mr. Bagley. I like him very much. For pets I have a dog named Shep, a pony named Pynsey, a cat named Spot and three little kittens. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Everett and my sister's name is Ella. I study arithmetic, history, grammar, reading,

civics, geography, hygiene and spelling. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Ruth I. Shively.
Vernon, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

Why are feet like olden tales? Because they are leg-ends (legends). Part of a foot with judgment trans- pose.

And the answer you'll find just under your nose, Inch—chin.

How is the best way to get fat? Go to the butcher shop.

When is a woman dressed like an Indian war chief in all his feathers? When she is dressed to kill.

If a thin man were to dress himself in a tall, fat man's clothes, what two cities in France would he resemble? Toulon, Toulouse (too long, too loose).

What sea would a man like to be in on a wet day? Adriatic (a dry attic).

When do you become a country of South America? When you are Chili.

What river in Austria answers the question, "Who is there?" "I-ser."

Why is a gardener like a detective story writer? Because he works up his plot.

What's the difference between a gardener and a billiard marker? One minds his peas, the other his cues.

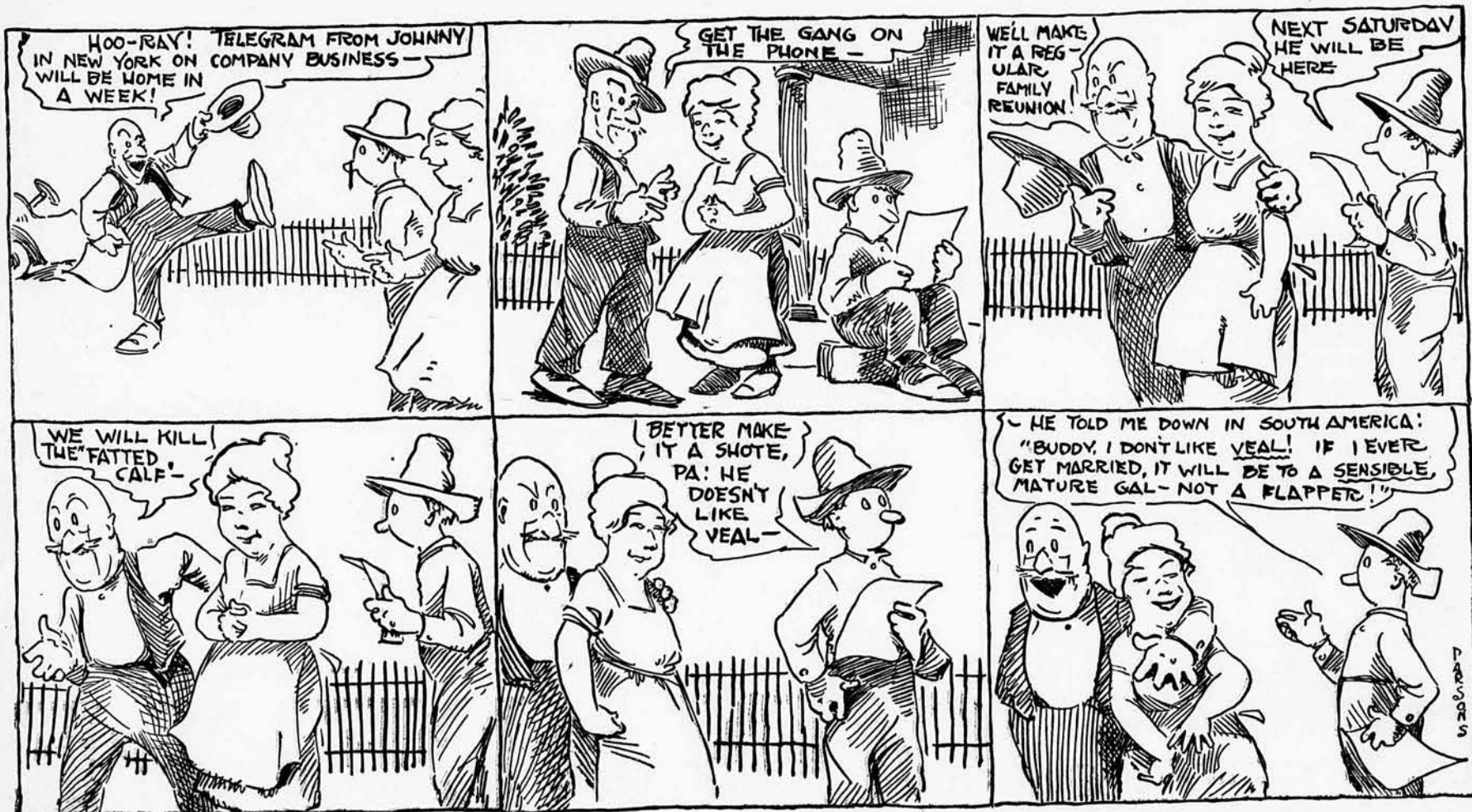
If a man shot at two frogs and killed one, what would the other one do? Croak.

When is a bank note like iron? When it is forged.

What is the difference between a butcher and a flirt? One kills to dress, and the other dresses to kill.



"Oh Mother! The monkey looks like Grandpa."
"Shh! You shouldn't say such a thing!"
"Aw! The monkey can't understand me."



The Hoovers—Pa Meant the "Parable" Calf



Do you know that a swarm of flies around the barns will cost you a tremendous amount of money this summer? • Accurate statistics show that the production of dairy cows will drop from five to twenty per cent with the coming of fly time; this, right at the season when production should be most abundant. There is no need for having great swarms of flies. Take care to remove their breeding places and kill all those that appear with a powerful, but harmless, fly spray dope. At our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores you can get sprayers just suited for this purpose, and, of course, we have tested and proven brands of fly dope.

Keep them out of your house, for they are not only troublesome but they carry disease and make your place unsightly. Good window screens are essential. Be sure that yours are all fly-tight. Let us help you increase your profits and your comfort, by helping you get rid of the flies.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.

Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES



The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

My Playthings

A PACKAGE came to our house this morning that was a nice surprise for me. My Auntie who lives in the big city sent me a pretty string of wooden beads. Mother washed these in soapsuds, rinsed them and then gave them to me to play with. The reason she washed my beads was because she knew I would put them in my mouth and she said someone might have handled them with dirty hands while they were in the store.



Mrs. Page

This Auntie surely knows what a baby may play with because these beads are on a strong string so that I can't get them off. They are many pretty colors too, but the paint will not come off.

I used to play with a pretty rattle, but the other day I got tired of that and when I wouldn't pay any more attention to it mother gave me two shiny spoons. I had a great time with these

To Each of Us

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

To every man God gives a horizon—
A sky, an earth and sea.
And then he waits with folded hands
To see.

To see what you and I will do;
Where we will want to stay or go,
What we will till, what we will reap—
And sow.....

for awhile. They clink together and make a noise and are nice and hard to bite on if my gums hurt.

Now I have a box of playthings on the kitchen cabinet. This box contains a rattle, some empty spoons and my new beads. Mother just gives me one plaything at a time and when I am tired of that she takes it and gives me something else.

Some things I cannot have altho I often try to ask for them are knives or articles with sharp edges and small objects such as paper clips, pins and seeds. Mother has had to teach my little brother not to give me any of his marbles or buttons or anything of that sort that may hurt me or cause me to choke.

A little neighbor girl was very ill with a digestive disorder from biting on wood that was painted white. The doctor said it was a poisoned condition from the white lead in the paint.

I have much to learn before I will know about the things that can and cannot hurt me.

Baby Mary Louise.

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.

Novelties for Parties

I am having a birthday party for my small daughter and would like to have some novelty for a favor. I have heard of making animals out of gum drops, and wonder if you could give me some suggestions as to how to make them.

Dona.

We have a leaflet, "Funny Food Favors" which gives some of these suggestions and I feel sure they will be just what you are looking for. Some of the animals are made of dried fruit also. You may have this leaflet by writing to Florence G. Wells, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

A Good Daytime Bleach

I would be interested in getting the name of a good bleach which will also serve as a powder base. My skin is very dry and I need something moist as a base for my powder.

Judith.

There is a face cream which when applied leaves a thin white film as a powder base and is especially good for dry skins. You may have the name of this cream by writing to me personally and inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address me Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The life of a pearl is roughly a thousand years. After several centuries the outer skin begins to wrinkle like the skin on the hand of an elderly person, and the pearl has to be peeled to uncover the new skin beneath.

Becoming Styles for Summer



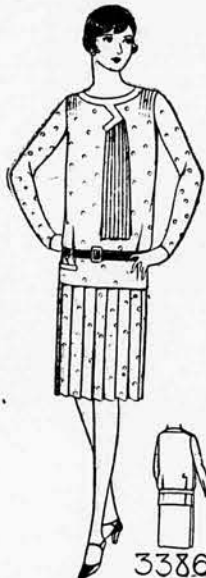
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3333



157



3386

No. 3346—The jacket ensemble is very good now. Consists of double-breasted jacket, blouse with small round collar and skirt with plaits in the front, back plain. Skirt and blouse are lovely made of a soft silk crepe and the jacket of a jersey cloth. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 3333—Here is an ensemble of all of the latest style tendencies. Features the double tiered skirt, uneven hem line and self-material sash with fancy buckle. It is also made on a one-sided effect, being fastened to the waistline. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 157—Smart play dress for the junior miss. Skirt is inset with plaits on either side of contrasting material and a kick plait in the center front. This extends from the neckline, forming a kick plait from the waistline down. Small round collar and turn back cuffs finish the style. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 3386—Two-piece model with plaited skirt and dainty blouse featuring the specially shaped neck band and draped jabot. Has small inserted pocket. A series of tucks on the shoulder gives a snug fitness. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



Protection for throat and lungs

CLEANING out hen houses and treating poultry for lice are always disagreeable tasks. Unless you protect yourself, you can't help breathing in dust and germs that irritate your throat and lungs.

Why submit to this needless discomfort? Why risk your health? Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Mask gives you complete protection. Allows free breathing. Wear it when you're doing any dusty work—or when you work with poisonous sprays! Priced at \$2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C.O.D. Address Willson Goggles, Inc., 213 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

DR. WILLSON'S DUST AND SPRAY MASK

Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Masks are recommended by Du Pont in using large quantities of their Semesan Seed Disinfectant Dusts.



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That is why so many farmers use Concrete tanks and troughs.

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Free Instructions Tell How!

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Concrete for Permanence

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

AND the witnesses laid down their garments at the feet of a young man whose name was Saul." Saul did not know, that day, how much influence young Stephen would have on him. But somehow, when it was all over, and the days had passed, the picture of that dying young man, forgiving his enemies at the last, could not be obliterated from his mind. No doubt that was one reason why he so furiously persecuted the Christians. He had to be doing something every minute, and the more violent the better, to ease a guilty mind. Perhaps an accusing finger pointed at him every quiet moment, that shook him to the center. Macbeth cried, as Banquo's ghost appeared, "Thou canst not say I did it! Never shake thy gory locks at me!"

The unconscious influence of one faithful soul on another is greater than we imagine. The most talked-of general in China at present is General Feng. Feng was a rough youth who took part in the Boxer Uprising in 1900. He did his part in setting fire to mission compounds, perhaps in killing missionaries. It was the steady, quiet, fearless attitude of some women missionaries, about to meet death, that struck young Feng to the heart. These women had something that he did not have. He sought it and found it, entered the army, and when he became a general began to develop his soldiers as Christian soldiers. Every man was invited to become a Christian, and hundreds did. Whole regiments daily devoted themselves, at certain hours, to the study of the Bible.

When a man or a woman is doing a piece of work faithfully no one knows what influence that life has. It is not the pointed, direct word that always has the most influence on us. It is rather the unconscious word, the indirect influence, that penetrates most deeply. Henry Martyn, a brilliant student in Cambridge University, England, read the diary of David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians in Massachusetts, and resolved that he, too, would devote his life to missionary work. He kept his resolve, even unto death.

Said Henry Drummond: "Men are all mosaics of other men. There was a savor of David about Jonathan, and a savor of Jonathan about David. Jean Valjean, in Hugo's masterpiece, is Bishop Bienvenu risen from the dead. Metempsychosis is a fact. George Eliot's message to the world was that men and women make men and women."

What was it that impelled these men to stone to death a sincere youth? They had heard his defense, and it was an able and eloquent defense. He knew the law and the history of his people, no doubt better than many of them did. They had no criticism to offer, so long as he continued the recital of the history of the nation, and the deeds of its brave fathers. The moment he departed from the familiar, and especially when he accused his listeners of resisting the voice of God, they were infuriated. They were so conservative that they were fanatical. Religion, to them, was to do exactly as they did, and those who varied in the slightest degree from that were in the outer darkness. "This generation, which knoweth not the law, is accursed."

This intensity of the belief that my church is the only right one, or at least by far the best, with the purest doctrine, et cetera, has produced a dreary crop in these dear old United States of ours. Everywhere, everywhere, little churches at the corners of the streets, and the corners in the country, that were built where they were not needed, many of them, because the fathers believed that their particular church was much better than any other. Today the folly of all this is apparent. There is not, and never was, any "best" church. The best church is the one with the most sincere and loving members, who have the spirit of their great Leader. And these little churches all over the land are being closed. Some have been closed for years, and have been used to store hay or tools in, or have been transformed into township halls. The fathers believed that one should argue for his church, fight for it, if need be. This is not surprising, for they lived in times when feeling ran high, and people took their religion seriously.

But it is not necessary to hate other churches, or to shun other church members, in order to take one's religion seriously. Among the last words Christ spoke, before his death, were these: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." That is religion with the unmistakable mark of genuineness on it. The best church, the best denomination, is the one that loves the most.

When John Wesley, one of the greatest of the world's leaders in religion, was confronted by persons who disliked him intensely because they did not agree with him, he wrote these words: "Thou we cannot think alike, need it prevent our union in affection? Thou we cannot think alike, may we not love alike? May we not be of one heart, tho we may not be of one opinion? Without doubt we may. Herein all the children of God may unite, notwithstanding smaller differences." Saul got just that spirit, later in life.

Lesson for July 8—Stephen's Influence on Saul. Acts 7:54 to 8:3.
Golden Text—Rev. 2:10.

Radio in Politics

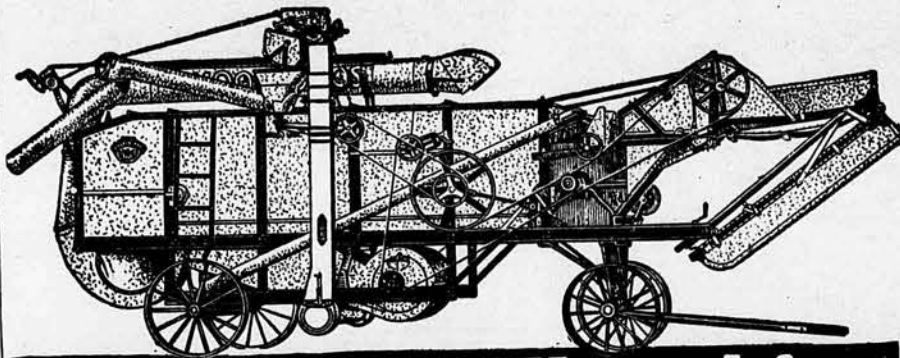
Moving pictures as well as radio, it is reported, will be extensively used in the Presidential campaign. Four years ago for the first time the radio was availed of, altho not in a more than tentative and experimental way. On the last night of the campaign a good many people enjoyed hearing the Presidential candidates speak, but neither address was very partisan, both candidates taking the opportunity to say farewell to the campaign, and advise the people to vote, no matter how they voted.

With broadcasting, candidates will be relieved of the fatigue of making "swings around the circle." They can be heard, if not seen, and with television a little later will be seen as well as heard. The campaign speeches will be brought to the people in their homes instead of drawing the people out to public meetings. Broadcasting is, in fact, the one modern invention that magnifies the home, where others have reduced it to "a place to sleep and eat," and not much of that.

With radio introduced into political campaigns, the Chicago News remarks that "a new political psychology is foreshadowed, bringing into play more sincerity and less rhetorical piffle, more solid argument and less bombast, than in old forms of vote-seeking." But while this may be doubtful, the psychology of campaigning certainly will be affected in another way, and that is by elimination of what is termed the "psychology of the mob."

Wise politicians in taking note of this difference may put the brakes on too much reliance on the radio. They need emotional appeal, by large meetings, group enthusiasm, banners, properly timed patriotic music and all the sophisticated paraphernalia of suggestion that belongs to the public meeting. Catching people alone at home over the radio in effect perhaps does require "more sincerity and less rhetoric," as the Chicago paper suggests, and appeal rather to reason than feeling. If so, it is a great gain in political campaigning. But by the same token campaign managers may not find it suited to their purposes. Nevertheless two or three candidates for President announced that if nominated they would use the radio systematically, as well as the movies.

With the prospect of wider use of broadcasting in politics the Federal Radio Commission has publicly warned broadcasters that the law demands of them explicitly an impartial use of their facilities. All sides, not excepting the Socialists, must receive fair treatment and full opportunity, if they ask for it, to get their arguments before the public. This is real 100 per cent Americanism, and not the spurious kind that would deny even Socialism a full hearing. Among respectable people Socialism is held to be un-American, but whether or not it is, denial to Socialists of a hearing certainly is. The Federal commission is on the job to see that broadcasting gives everybody an equal opportunity in political campaigning, and this is as it ought to be.



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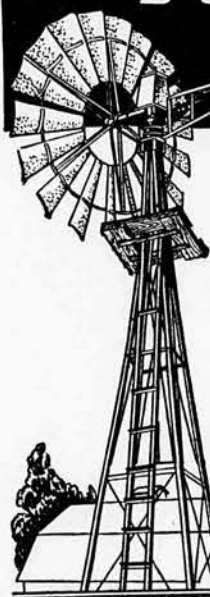
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Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

As the Baby Grows Older He Becomes Bolder, and Puts His Health to Severe Tests

THE child in his second year enters upon new experiences, many of which are not without danger. Some hazards come from the little one's increasing activity. He is not so easily controlled. He crawls into forbidden places and mixes up with forbidden things. He picks up raw material from the floor and proceeds to give it a turn at his digestive machinery, often with dire results. He gets into cold places in winter and hot places in summer. His ingenuity in putting his health to the most severe tests is quite remarkable. But with a little care from the mother he will win thru.

This child should continue to get 1 quart daily of good fresh milk, but at one or two of his daily meals should also be given a reasonable portion of well cooked cereal. It is important that it should be thoroly cooked, and the most reliable way is to cook slowly in a double cooker.

It is a good thing for the gums and jaws to be getting some exercise after the first year, and to this end the little one should be encouraged to chew on hard crusts and dry toast. These may be spread with fruit jelly, butter or honey. Such meat as is given at this age should be finely shredded, for few children in their second year can be depended on to properly masticate their food. Chicken, fish, bacon and scraped beef may be allowed sparingly, and so may vegetable soups; especially if prepared with milk. The vitamins found in green vegetables are very important in the diet of the young child. Sometimes children need encouragement to get them to drink a sufficient amount of water. Two ounces of water for every pound of body weight should be taken in the 24 hours.

It is very important to see that the feeding periods are maintained at regular intervals. Children in the second year are brought to the table at regular mealtimes quite generally. This is not always a wise thing to do, but quite often it seems necessary. The important point is that the child should not be fed both at the table and away from it, and he should not be given forbidden articles at the table.

Try to Avoid Colds

I am gradually becoming deaf. Am 50 years old and have a slight touch of catarrh. Does climate affect the hearing? Can anything be done to prevent increasing deafness?
R. F. G.

I suspect your catarrh is more than a slight touch, and probably has extended into the Eustachian tubes and middle ear. I know of nothing that will cure such deafness, but you may retard its further progress by keeping your skin in good condition and thus avoiding colds. A dry climate would help a little, but I do not advise a change. A cool bath every morning followed by a brisk rub to increase the activity of the skin is always helpful.

That War on Diphtheria

I have relatives in New York state who say that their Board of Health is making it impossible for their children to get diphtheria. I think that is fine, and I wonder if the Kansas Board of Health is doing anything that way.
J. B. S.

The Kansas State Board of Health is doing the same thing as New York, tho on a smaller scale. It is encouraging the administration of toxin-anti-toxin to all school children under 10 years old. So far as funds permit it is providing for this work to be done free or at actual cost of materials. In some Kansas counties every child in school has had this opportunity. This is just the time to have this immunizing done.

Needs a Radical Treatment

Will you please tell me about a goiter? Some folks told me that there was one coming on my little girl's neck. I know her neck doesn't look like the others. She is past 13 years old and her health is perfect. Is there anything I could do to prevent it?
T. R. W.

Many health officials recommend the use of iodized salt as a preventive of

goiter in districts where the natural iodine content of the drinking water is deficient. Since this goiter is already noticeable it may need something more radical than preventive treatment. Iodine can be supplied in tablet form, so that it is easy to take, but the drug is not one that is safe to prescribe without having a doctor look the child over and say how much and how often it should be taken.

Ships From the Seven Seas

(Continued from Page 7)

swept and brushed every day and their grass trimmed by the barber.

North from Portland, we came to the model city of Longview, Wash., a town which in the short space of five years has sprung from an unsettled forest site to a population of about 15,000. The town is a model of cleanliness,

grace and taste in adorning and beautifying. Down by the river front, the great lumber mills showed us two Kansans such machinery that we wondered where the marvels of mechanical invention ever will end.

Then back in Seattle again, we boarded a three-funneled steamer and sailed for the coast of Canada. Instead of the Stars and Stripes, there floated at the steamer's stern a foreign flag—the Union Jack. We lounged in the shade of the covered decks, and read and spun yarns and watched for whales and sharks and other monsters of the deep.

And we dreamed of the land of the Arctic Circle—the frozen North. We thought, too, of reindeer and polar bears, and Royal Canadian mounted police. We even planned to go to the interior and stake out a mining claim along the banks of some turbulent Arctic creek. The news of a big gold strike had just come down from the Yukon.

We stopped at Vancouver to think it over.

Magnitude of Wheat Crop

(Continued from Page 7)

much of it was due to factors that may, to a decided degree, be controlled.

It was largely on account of this annual loss, as well as to maintain the quality of Kansas wheat, that the Kan-

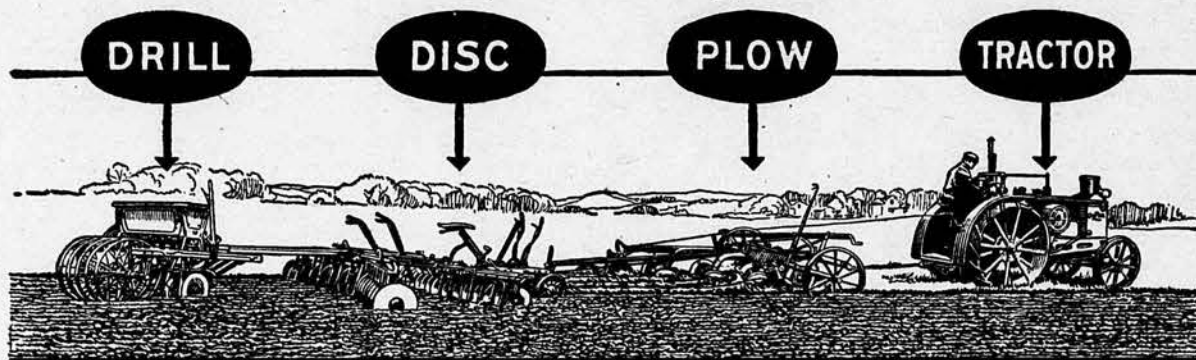
sas Wheat Belt campaign, with its practical program that clearly points the way toward reducing losses, enhancing the quality of the product and maintaining the reputation of the state, was put in operation.

The wheat growers of Kansas can serve themselves best by applying to their business the methods that experience and experiments have demonstrated as most efficacious, and as are being expounded by the authorities who conduct the Kansas Wheat Belt campaign.

Kansas is well advanced in a knowledge of methods of wheat growing and in the application of modern invention to economic production, but the time is now ripe for the more general use of science in the selection of seed, the fertilization of the soil, the time and method of preparing the seedbed and the defeat of insect enemies and plant diseases, in order that the quality of the Kansas wheat crop may be fully kept up, or improved.

Kansas probably will always produce large quantities of wheat, but it is vital that the general average in quality be maintained for the state as a whole and improved where possible, and to this end the interest and co-operation of all wheat farmers in the state are essential. There are two ways of making money from the wheat crop. One is by raising more bushels and the other is by increasing the quality, and farmers have both at their command.

Over the field once... with a powerful tractor and the crop is in!



Putting in the crop need no longer be a costly series of several laborious operations. With a powerful, speedy OilPull, hitched to a three-bottom plow, a harrow and a drill, as pictured above, *one man* can break the ground, pulverize it and plant—all in *one operation*. You end much of the drudgery. You effect a vast saving in time and labor.

At harvest time you again eliminate waste motions. No more reaping, hauling, threshing and then more hauling. Instead, you hitch a powerful OilPull to your "Combine" . . . and out comes the grain ready for storage or market. *Once over the field* and the job is done. No more waiting your turn. No costly hiring or trading of labor. Days take the place of weeks.

But don't expect these economies from an underpowered tractor. A more powerful OilPull will *double* your production and profits, with only a very slight increase in your tractor investment.

Kansas City, Mo.

The new OilPulls have 30 per cent more power at the draw bar or belt per gallon of fuel or oil; 20 per cent more traction speed; and are the *lightest weight* OilPulls for their power ever built. A sensitive clutch, a new ball-bearing, three-speed transmission, and a perfected steering gear, make them as easy to handle as an automobile.

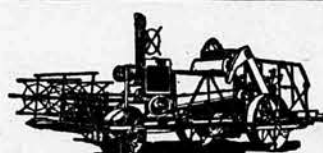
Improved fuel combustion, practical elimination of crankcase dilution, vacuum ventilation of crankcase, freedom from overheating and freezing troubles, simplified design, increased accessibility, new oil cooling, dual oiling system—these and other desirable features make today's OilPull more than ever a truly remarkable value.

Write for complete literature. Also for information desired on other Rumely products.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Will 1928 be a Profitable Season in Kansas for the Corn Crop, Too?

CORN has been making a fine growth over Kansas, despite the wet weather, and gives every indication of making a good "jump-off" into the hot weather, despite the fact that some fields are weedy. Wet weather delayed harvest somewhat, but it has been in "full-blast" this week. Pastures and meadows are in splendid condition, and livestock is doing unusually well. Barley yields will be large.

This evidently is going to be a prosperous year in Kansas. The season is far enough now so it is evident that 1928 will be a year above the average. The money obtained from the huge wheat crop presently will have a very helpful effect so far as credit conditions are concerned. Even the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is getting optimistic; in the July issue of The Monthly Review it says:

"Conditions for agriculture and livestock in the Tenth Federal Reserve District have made further substantial improvement, and the more favorable outlook for these industries reflects a betterment of the situation with respect to general business and banking. Productive activity in other industries has expanded seasonally, and on the whole is at a higher level than at this time last year. Demand for credit at banks for commercial and agricultural requirements has continued at a higher level than at this season last year, and there is a broader use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City."

"Production of all farm crops, as indicated by the estimates of the Department of Agriculture on the basis of the June 1 condition, was more promising than one month earlier. The winter wheat crop in this District was estimated at 287,350,000 bushels, 23,250,000 bushels more than forecast one month earlier and 54,644,000 bushels more than the crop harvested in 1927. There was further improvement in the condition of the winter wheat crop during the first half of June as a result of heavy rains over the entire western wheat belt. Damage to the crop by excessive rains occurred in some sections, and by hail in others. Warm weather and sunshine are needed to bring the wheat crop to maturity, and for growth and cultivation of cotton, corn and other growing crops."

"The production of flour at mills in this district was the largest for any May of record. Slaughter of meat animals of all classes was larger in May than in the preceding month. Not so many cattle and calves were driven to the killing beds at packing plants as in May, 1927, but there were sizable increases over a year ago in the number of sheep and lambs killed and dressed and hogs slaughtered."

"The production of soft coal declined seasonally in May but was larger than a year ago. There was a small increase in the production of zinc ore, and May shipments, for the first time this year, exceeded those for the corresponding month in the preceding year. Lead ore shipments increased slightly, but were not up to the tonnages shipped a year ago."

"Gross production of crude oil during the 31 days of May showed a small increase over that for the 30 days in April, but was smaller than in May of last year. Refineries on June 1 were running more crude oil to their stills than a month earlier or a year earlier."

"The output of Portland cement in May was larger than in either the preceding month or the same month last year. Manufacture of face brick increased, but the out-

put was not quite as large as a year ago. There was some curtailment of the lumber output as compared with earlier months of the year."

"Building and general construction work continued during the month at high levels. The aggregate value of permits issued in 19 leading cities was the highest for any month since September, 1925. Twelve cities reported increases and seven decreases as compared with May 1927. Construction contracts awarded in the district in May called for a smaller investment than in the earlier months of the year, or in May of last year, but for the first five months the value of awards exceeded that for the like period in 1927 by \$12,997,726, or 14.8 per cent."

"With large public improvements under way, and the harvest season just started, employment conditions were reported as more satisfactory than for several months."

"The general improved conditions in this district stimulated trade activity. May reports of wholesale firms reflected larger distribution than in April and, in most lines, larger than in May of last year. Retail trade reports indicated recovery from the somewhat depressed condition in April. Department store trade, in the dollar volume of sales, was 4.7 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 5.7 per cent higher than in May of the preceding year. Sales of clothing, however, were still adversely affected by damp and cool weather, and were not up to those of a year ago."

"Banks in this district were busy during May with preparations for financing the heavy marketward movements of the new wheat crop, which is now underway in southern sections of the wheat belt, and current condition statements indicate the banks are supplied with ample funds with which to meet all requirements. Demand for loans for commercial and agricultural purposes continued heavy. Demand deposits declined slightly but were larger than a year ago. Time deposits in member banks, and also savings deposits in a list of reporting banks, showed gains over the preceding month and the corresponding month last year."

High Grade Alfalfa in Demand

A much larger quantity of high grade alfalfa could be profitably marketed in the United States if producers would study market demands and then make their production and loading practices conform to the market requirements, according to Edward C. Parker, hay marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Great numbers of dairymen who do not now utilize much alfalfa but depend largely on mill feeds for protein, he says, would become buyers of alfalfa if supplies of high grade alfalfa were available at all times. Many Kansas farmers are intermittent sellers of low-grade, surplus hay, but comparatively few specialize in the production of high-grade, market alfalfa.

Purity, a high percentage of leaves, clinging foliage, green color, and pliable stems are the essential characters of high-grade alfalfa. The experience of federal hay inspectors is that the most common causes of low-grade alfalfa are meadows with thin stands, foreign material in the form of partly decayed rakings, weather damage, over-ripeness at time of cutting, over-drying, baling undercurd hay, stacking distinctly undercurd hay, and baling during very hot, dry or windy weather.

In most instances, Mr. Parker says, alfalfa intended for market should be cut when one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom, or when new growth starts from the crowns irrespective of the bloom. There will be little, if any, increase of tonnage gained by allowing the crop to stand longer. At this stage of maturity the leaves usually constitute anywhere from 45 per cent to 55 per

Sick Wheat--What Is It?

THERE was a big stir on the terminal markets last year about sick wheat. It cost someone some money because the grade was lowered when the wheat was sick. But what is sick wheat and what causes it? That is what E. G. Boerner of the Division of Federal Grain Supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, is trying to determine. So far he says he doesn't exactly know, but that he has found that the moisture content of the wheat at harvest time has a lot to do with it. Mr. Boerner has two field crews in Oklahoma who are taking samples of wheat as the wheat is harvested. His men will soon move to Kansas to do similar work.

Kansas wheat growers will be interested to know what has been learned in Oklahoma and in North Dakota where similar tests were conducted. Some of the causes of sick wheat were found to be:

1. Cutting immature fields.
2. Cutting spotted fields with green patches.
3. Cutting too early in the morning.
4. Cutting too soon after a rain or fog.

Records on 39 cars going into a terminal market in Oklahoma this year showed 22 cars lowered in grade because of excessive moisture. These carloads were discounted from 7 to 11 cents a bushel because of moisture.

How to prevent the market loss and the cause of sick wheat is the problem. Here are some of Mr. Boerner's suggestions:

1. Wait until wheat is mature before starting the combines.
2. Cut around green patches in the field.
3. Wait to start cutting wheat an hour longer than usual in the morning, particularly after a heavy dew or fog.
4. Don't cut too soon after a rain.

For farm storage the results of Prof. R. M. Green's work have been confirmed by Mr. Boerner. That is, that the danger line on combine wheat for farm storage is 14.5 per cent. However, for wheat that goes to the terminal market and to export, the danger line is somewhat lower. Mr. Boerner states that all records collected by the United States Department of Agriculture in the last 22 years show that 13.5 per cent is the limit for safety. It is wheat above 13.5 per cent of moisture that gets into trouble and develops the "sick condition" when placed in adverse conditions for aeration such as prevail on the terminal market and on export vessels.

Mills and elevators in several districts have offered to test wheat for moisture to determine the moisture content.



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cent of the total weight of the plants, and the stems have not become objectionably hard and woody. The grade of U. S. No. 1 alfalfa can be attained in practically all alfalfa districts of Kansas when crops are cut at this stage of maturity, providing the hay is properly cured and baled and not subjected to much damage from the elements.

Essential points in preserving leafiness and color and preventing over-drying are (1) to facilitate rapid evaporation of a large part of the moisture in the newly mown hay by exposing it to the sun and wind in the swath, where the rate of evaporation is faster than in the windrow, bunch or cock, and (2) to perform the operations of raking and windrowing while the hay is tough and the leaves are not easily shattered.

The side delivery rake, Mr. Parker says, is specially adapted to making windrows of wilted and tough alfalfa that will aerate and cure uniformly with the minimum loss of leaves and color. Average crops of alfalfa hay wilted in the swath will cure almost as quickly in side-delivery rake windrows as if fully cured in the swath, and the grade of the hay is much superior. The side-delivery rake, he declares, is an essential machine in the production of high grade alfalfa.

Baling direct from the windrow is practiced in many areas, but the chief difficulty encountered in producing high grade alfalfa by this method is that of getting the hay to the baler in the ideal condition for baling. The condition of the hay at time of baling may be controlled in part by regulating the quantity of hay cut down and windrowed according to the capacity of the press and by drawing in the hay methodically from the field according to the extent of the curing in the swath and windrow. Some of the highest grade alfalfa comes from districts where the hay is put up in large stacks with sleds and a derrick and then allowed to sweat prior to baling.

A detailed account of hay-making, curing and baling practices in the United States, together with recommendations as to the best methods of performing these operations has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in a mimeograph pamphlet written by Mr. Parker, and entitled "High Grade Alfalfa, Methods of Production, Baling and Loading for Market." Copies may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Timothy Hay Acreage Too Large

Declaring the hay acreage of the United States is over-expanded at the present time, Mr. Parker told the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Farm Seed Association of North America, at Chicago, June 26, that timothy and timothy-mixed hay acreage may be expected to decrease during the next decade. The least needed and least productive meadows in our over-expanded acreage, he said, are the old timothy meadows in the East, North Central and North Atlantic states, and the prairie meadows in the North Central and South Central states. Some of these old timothy meadows, he predicted, will be abandoned or converted into permanent pastures because the demand for timothy in the cities and southern markets is insufficient to absorb all the surplus hay possible of production on these lands.

"Looking further," Mr. Parker declared, "to that time when the present downward trend of livestock population ceases and an upward trend begins, we have no logical facts on which to base a forecast that the timothy acreage will increase and return to its former extent. The hay habits and requirements of the country have changed materially in the last 20 years, and when the need for a greater hay acreage does arise, we may expect that the increase will be largely of alfalfa, clover, soybeans and other annual legumes."

It should be remembered, however, the speaker pointed out, that there are extensive areas in that part of the United States between the Atlantic Seaboard and the Missouri River and north of latitude 36 that are naturally adapted to the growth of timothy, and in which the soil areas suitable for alfalfa, clover and other legumes are limited, so that the present timothy acreage will not be supplanted wholly by other hay crops. A material substitution of timothy-and-clover-mixed acreage for pure timothy acreage is highly probable in the years to come, and a substitution of alfalfa acreage for timothy acreage may be anticipated in this area.

"In all areas where soil or climate, or both, are unfavorable to legume hay crops but are favorable for timothy," Mr. Parker concluded, "timothy will persist as an important forage for farm horses and in a somewhat restricted degree, as compared with former times, for cattle. A new use for timothy as a soil binder and green manure crop may develop also in the southern states that will augment the demand for timothy seed."

Mr. Parker furnished statistics showing that altho timothy hay acreage has decreased in the last few years, the decrease has not been equal to the decreased demand for timothy. Motorization of industries in cities has reduced the demand, and increased production of annual legumes and Johnson grass in the South has curtailed the demand for northern-grown timothy.

Results of Seed Inspection

BY F. M. AIMAN
State Board of Agriculture

The result of state seed inspection is a question which may be answered today. But still tomorrow, next week and next year also will be adding their testimony as to what the result of yesterday's inspection has been.

Results of inspection work cannot be measured immediately after the inspection is made. Especially is this true of seed inspection. For example, if a sample of a car of oats which the inspector sends in is found to be very low in germination, and the farmers are informed of this fact in time so that they do not use this oats for seed, who can say just what the results of a case like this would be? Let me give you the other side of this case, and these are facts. A sample of a car of oats was obtained after most of the oats had been planted, and the germination was found to be less than 14 per cent, and of course the farmers did not get a stand. What were the results? Who can tell? We know that this car of oats from Texas cost the dealer who sold them to his farmer friends more than \$1,000. Then what did it cost the farmers in their work and loss of time? Some of the results in that community where these oats were planted are that more seed will be tested before being planted, more careful buying will be done, and better contracts made.

We have found non saccharine grain sor-

ghums labeled and sold as saccharine cane. Some of the farmers who planted this seed to raise a cane to put into their silos did not put this crop into their silos, therefore it was a loss to them. The result of this inspection has caused more careful thought and investigation on cane and grain sorghums, which is of great benefit to the farmer.

The finding of Johnson grass seed, Dodder seed, Bindweed seed and other noxious weed seeds in different kinds of seeds sold for seeding purposes has caused this office to stop the sale on such seed, and this has brought to the attention of the farmer the advantage of having the seed he is going to sow sent in to be tested, whether he raised the seed himself or has bought the seed. The results of having the farmer plant only seed free from weed seeds and of good germination cannot be measured.

In the inspection of alfalfa seed, we find we have a deep problem and the results, we hope, will be very beneficial to the alfalfa grower, to those who sell alfalfa seed, and to those who buy it for sowing. We have had many complaints from farmers who have bought alfalfa seed labeled Kansas Grown, planted their fields in the fall, and would have a good stand and a good fall growth, but when spring came they found they had a very poor stand, if any at all, while their neighbor who sowed his field at the same time had a good stand in the spring.

Having found that there has been a lot of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas alfalfa seed handled by seedsmen, and having found Johnson grass and other seeds of weeds not grown in Kansas but found in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas in samples which we have taken from sacks marked Kansas Grown, we are led to believe that some southern alfalfa seed has been sold to Kansas farmers as Kansas grown seed. The alfalfa grown from this southern seed not being able to stand our cold winters may account for some of the trouble in not keeping a good stand of alfalfa. We hope that if this has been the case what we have learned in our inspection will result in Kansas alfalfa seed being sold true to label, and that the Kansas farmers will be sure where the seed they sow was grown.

There is another situation which our inspection has brought to light, and many farmers have been fooled by it. A farmer or it may be a retired farmer who raises a little alfalfa seed, or maybe no alfalfa seed, but will advertise alfalfa seed for sale at a price very low for good seed. This attracts the attention of farmers who want good seed but want to pick up a bargain, and thinking they are getting home grown alfalfa seed which this farmer agent has raised buy this kind of seed. Some of the samples which we have taken of this kind of alfalfa seed have been very low in germination; some as low as 24 per cent and several below 50 per cent. We believe that some of this kind of alfalfa seed should be sold as screenings, and not seed. Read the labels on the sacks of seed you buy and, if possible, save a label and a representative sample until the crop has matured.

What we need, to obtain more and better results in our seed inspection, is to have the earnest support of the farmers in our seed work. If the farmer, after threshing, will have his seed tested so that he will know just what the germination and purity is, he can show the prospective buyer the true value of his seed, and should receive a better price for having had it tested, and he also will be doing a great service, not only to himself, but also to his neighbor. All seeds may be sent to the State Seed Laboratory at Manhattan, where they will be tested free of charge. If we can bring before the farmers the benefits to be derived from planting only seed free from noxious weed seeds, and high in germination and purity; and get them to buy such seed, who can tell the results of state seed inspection?

Cloud—Heavy rainfall has delayed harvesting somewhat. There is a good deal of talk about how combines can be used in harvesting this year's wheat crop. Pastures are in extra good condition and livestock is doing unusually well.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Farmers have been busy with the harvest. Recent rains have washed corn fields badly in places, but the crop is generally in good condition. Wild gooseberries are plentiful and in demand; there were practically no cherries produced here, and fruit is generally high in price.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Dickinson—We have been having too much rain, so far as the wheat is concerned. Some of the crop has lodged, and is difficult to harvest. Corn is doing well. Everything sells well at public sales. A considerable lot of land is changing hands at about \$100 an acre.—J. G. Engle.

Edwards—Dry weather is needed for the wheat harvest. The first crop of alfalfa has been damaged badly. Corn is doing fairly well. Old wheat, \$1.26; corn, 85c; cream, 38c; hens, 16c; eggs, 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

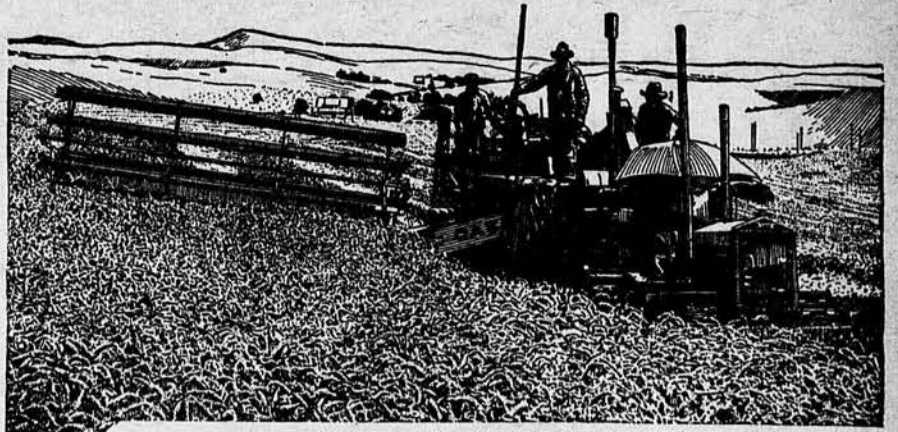
Ellis—We have been having too much wet weather for harvest. Hail has done considerable damage recently. Row crops are making but slow progress. Quite a few public sales have been held recently, with everything selling at good prices. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 83c; kafir, 75c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—Wet and cloudy weather continues. Wheat and other small grains are ripening slowly. A few folks have started binding wheat. Some fields of wheat are down quite badly. Corn is being cultivated, as the weeds are growing rapidly. Feed crops have a good stand in most fields. Grass is in excellent condition. Alfalfa is doing well; there was rain on most of the first crop, however.—John Zurbuchen.

Harvey—We have been having entirely too much rain. It has delayed harvesting and corn cultivation greatly. Some of the oats have been cut; many cats and wheat fields have been injured greatly by hail. The second crop of alfalfa will soon be ready to harvest. Some potatoes are rotting in the ground. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. Wheat, \$1.28; oats, 50c; new potatoes, 40c a peck; eggs, 23c; butter, 45c; broilers, 26c; heavy hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We had very wet weather during June. Wheat harvest was delayed, and more dry weather is needed for the cultivation of corn. On the whole crops are in good condition. Some fields of potatoes probably will yield as much as 300 bushels an acre. Considerable road work is being done. Labor is plentiful. Corn, 85c; bran, \$1.80; eggs, 26c; broilers, 23c; corn chop, \$2.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have been having almost too much rain, so far as wheat harvest is concerned! Binders were started last week. Corn has been growing slowly; the fields have been wet, and the crop has not been



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worked a great deal. Barley will produce excellent yields this year, and the acreage is large. Pastures are in the best condition that I have seen at this season in 40 years.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lyon—The wet weather recently did some damage to harvest, and also injured the alfalfa. Corn fields are rather weedy, and need considerable work. There is plenty of grass in the pastures and livestock is doing well. There is an ample supply of harvest labor.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Harvesting is the big job these days. The potato crop is made. The second crop of alfalfa will soon be ready to cut. Blading twine, 10c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, 80c; cream, 41c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Excessive rains delayed harvest somewhat. Corn and kafir are making a good growth, altho the fields are badly in need of cultivation. The laying of the concrete slab on Road No. 16 is being delayed on account of the unfavorable weather. Dirt roads are in bad condition. Considerable numbers of young chicks have been lost in the floods. Livestock is doing unusually well. Corn, \$1; chop, \$24.95; bran, \$1.75; hens, 18c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 39c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The heavy rains delayed farm work a great deal. Several hail storms over the county did considerable damage. Harvest is underway; many binders were in use last week.—James McHill.

Osborne—We have been having considerable wet weather, and it also has been cool. Hail has done some damage here. Several carloads of fat steers were shipped out of the county a few days ago.—Albert Robinson.

Phillips—Harvest time is here. Corn is growing fine. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to the feed crops. There is a very good potato crop. A good many combines have been purchased this year. There is plenty of farm labor.—Martha Ashley.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat has filled quite well, and we ought to harvest a good crop. Some harvesting was done with binders last week, but the combines did not get a big start until this week. Considerable amounts of grain are "down" in the low places, and this will slow up harvesting somewhat. Grass is in excellent condition. Corn, kafir and other spring crops have a good start, and there is ample moisture in the soil to carry them along for quite a while. Livestock is making good gains.—Art McNaney.

Republic—Wet weather recently did considerable damage to crops, and delayed farm work greatly. Some losses also were caused by wind and hail. Corn probably will come along all right, but the plants have been injured somewhat, and the fields are rather weedy. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 40c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had a surplus of moisture—and many farmers have brought out the binders to aid in the wheat harvest. Some wheat is down, but most of it is in good condition. Very little outside labor has arrived; work has been rather scarce. Many demonstrations for the control of bindweed have been held.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Rooks—We have been having plenty of rain. Corn and the feed crops have been making a rather slow growth. Wheat is filling nicely. A few wheat fields are showing some effects of Black rust. Oats and barley are making a fine growth.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—This section has received so much moisture recently that all field work was delayed greatly. Wheat, especially, has been injured considerably by the excessive moisture. Most other crops are doing well; considerable replanting has been necessary with the sorghums.—William Crotinger.

Russell—This county has received a great deal of rain recently. We have produced an excellent wheat crop. A great many combines have been purchased here this year. Old wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1.05; kafir, 80c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Smith—This county has been getting plenty of rain. Harvest has been in "full blast." Nearly every dealer has sold from 12 to 25 combines, and practically all the wheat will be cut with these machines. Pastures are in good condition and cattle is doing well. Hogs are scarce and high in price. Quite a bit of old corn is being moved to market. Cream, 41c; eggs, 23c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—We have received a great deal of moisture recently, and this has delayed harvest considerably. Some farmers started cutting wheat with binders in the mud, but it was an "uphill" job. Combines have been active this week. Corn, kafir, other spring crops and pastures are in excellent condition.—Wheat, \$1.31; oats, 55c; corn, \$1; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 39c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabaunsee—Wheat and oats are ready to harvest; the oats yield is light, but the outlook for wheat is excellent. This county has been receiving an oversupply of rain. Farmers are late in cultivating their corn. Pastures and the second crop of alfalfa are in fine condition. Cattle are doing well. No. 1 yellow corn, 55c; eggs, 21c; fries, 24c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—Anyone who has the idea that Western Kansas is dry should change his mind! Fields are almost muddy. Hail has done some damage here. Corn and the feed crops are far behind with their growth. Barley will produce a fine crop. Cream checks are unusually large these days, and livestock in general is doing unusually well. Cream, 38c; eggs, 22c; shorts, 42.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—We have received heavy rains recently. Wheat is ripening fast, and dry weather is needed for harvest. Oats have improved since the rains, and will make a big crop. Corn, pastures and alfalfa are growing rapidly. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 21c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Come Fill the Bowl

"So you really want me to visit you?"

"Yes, you must look in. I've been terribly lonesome since my goldfish died."

Pretty Dears

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG MEN'S TOP COATS—\$14.25.—Ad in a Tamaqua (Pa.) paper.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The ground dried sufficiently after last Sunday's big wind storm and 3-inch rain so we could get in the corn field by the middle of the week, and we got in two days' work before the next rain came. It kept us out for the balance of the week. So far we have had 9 inches of rain this month, over half of which fell in the three rains of last week. The ground is so full of moisture now that when rain comes it nearly all runs off, and takes with it a lot of good soil, thereby doing more damage than good. One big damage that has been done to the growing crops is to the corn, the rain coming at a time when it is too late to replant and expect the crop to mature. Where we have to replant we expect to use an early 90-day white variety, which is a good yielder. Even tho the season is short and it should fail to mature properly it will make good silage.

This weather is fine on the pastures and alfalfa fields. The second crop of alfalfa coming on now finds enough moisture in the soil to make a good crop for the second cutting of hay, and the extra moisture is giving it a chance to get a better rooting system than it has had for quite a while.

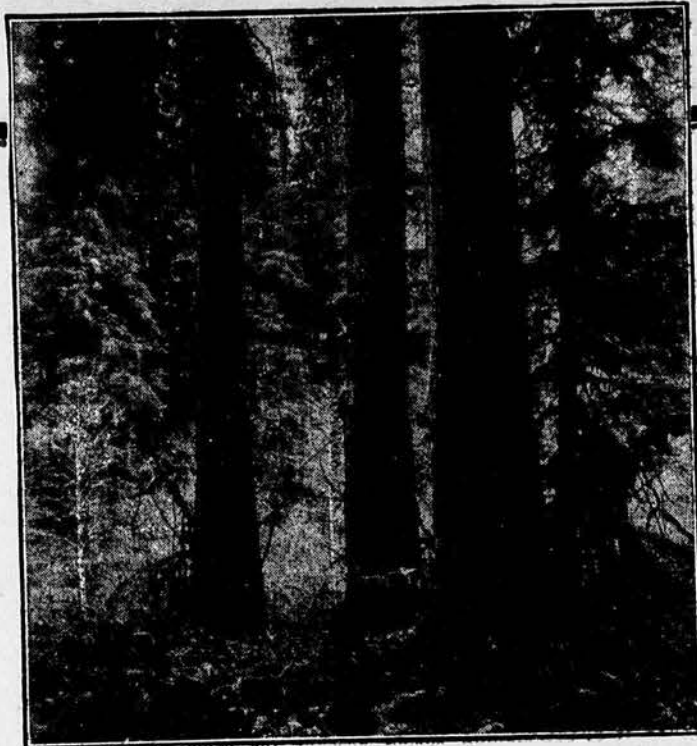
Since we have had to spend considerable time inside a pair of rubber boots lately we have been overhauling the binder and some other machinery to be used later in the season, and rebuilding our hay rack. The wind seems to have a grudge at our hay rack here recently, overturning it at times until it is in such a bad state of repair that we have to rebuild it, using new lumber almost entirely. This time we are using wide barn boards as flooring instead of shiplap, as heretofore. The wider boards are stronger and leave fewer cracks between them and have fewer edges to cup up and warp after being used a while.

Since the increased activity in roads construction and improvement of late one can notice a marked difference in their condition. When the roads are properly graded and ditched along the sides, as many of them are now, the water soon drains off after a rain instead of soaking in so much, and soon they are dry enough for use again. Tuesday forenoon last, about 48 hours after Sunday's big 3-inch rain, a neighbor was seen on the road north of this farm with his small tractor and 4-hole corn sheller, and he was making pretty good time, a thing he could not have done had this road not been graded last spring.

One can notice the saving of time by watching the rural mail carriers. While the roads are dry our carrier gets along here about 10:30 on his return trip, and since Sunday's rain has been delayed but little, getting by here along about 11 to 11:20. Ten years ago when we got a considerable less rain than last Sunday the carriers drove their teams and buggies and put in the best part of the day in making their rounds, but they all use motor power now entirely, which speaks well for the efficient condition in which the roads are kept of late years. It takes quite a sum of money to put the roads in this condition and keep them that way, but at the same time it is worth quite a bit to have them, so one can get out and go when one needs to travel.

Out in this section the soil is of such a nature that we don't need hard surfaced roads as they do in Eastern Kansas and Missouri and some other places where the soil is heavy and they have more rains. There are but few days during the year when the roads here are impassable on account of rains. I saw trucks go by here last Tuesday hauling shelled corn just two days after we had a big 3-inch rain, and we often see them on the highway just east of this farm hauling big loads that soon, after it rains.

Some of the neighboring towns paved their streets with brick of late years, and the cost is pretty heavy, according to reports. Our city officials considered the proposition here, too, but thought the cost greater than they could afford, so last fall they tried out the experiment of using gravel. They shipped in 12 carloads and paved Main Street for 1/4 mile, and the cost was much less than if they had used brick. It didn't take long for the gravel to pack, and now one can travel over it in any kind of weather without using chains.



Join the Jayhawker Tour

for a wonderful trip thru the Northwest Canadian Rockies, Pacific Coast Ports and National Parks

2 weeks—personally escorted—carefree
Special Pullman Train
Leaves Kansas City 7:00 p. m., August 5th
\$199.45 covers all expenses

Follow the trail blazed by Hockenhull and Rankin whose stories of the great Northwest are now appearing in Kansas Farmer.

See Rochester, the Twin Cities, Glacier Park, Washington, Oregon, Puget Sound, and the Canadian Northwest—and see it better and at less cost than if traveling alone.

Entertainment all along the way. Stopovers for sight seeing. Automobile tours, boat trips, rest and recreation.

This is an All-Expense Tour

The initial cost covers all necessary expenses—railroad fare, Pullman berths, meals, automobile side trips, etc. All you need to do is buy your ticket and then sit back and have

your fun and enjoyment. Escort looks after all travel details.

Cost of Complete Tour

1 person in lower berth	\$199.45
2 persons in lower berth, each	191.95
1 person in upper berth	189.45
2 persons in drawing room, each	209.45
3 persons in drawing room, each	201.95

Special Train of Pullman Standard sleeping cars, dining cars, and compartment observation cars will leave Kansas City via Great Western at 7:00 p. m., August 5th and return to Kansas City at 7:30 p. m., August 18th.

Space is too small here to tell you all the details of this wonderful trip—read Hockenhull and Rankin's stories in the Kansas Farmer every week and write the undersigned for free descriptive folder of the Jayhawker Tour.

Address GEORGE BRISTOW, Asst. General Passenger Agent
Chicago Great Western Railroad, 715 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago Great Western Great Northern-Canadian National Rys.

Getting the most out of your land . . . and out of your dollars

There's a farmer in South Carolina who is paid a premium of five cents a pound for his cotton by the manufacturers who buy it.

There's a farmer in Ohio who averages very close to a hundred bushels of corn from an acre, while his neighbors are getting sixty.

And there are farm men and women who are getting a full hundred cents' worth of value and satisfaction from each dollar they spend, while others get less.

All operate along the same lines. The cotton grower has selected his seed and used the most up-to-date methods in raising his crops. So has the corn grower. Neither has trusted to luck. Neither has guessed about anything.

And the people who are getting a hundred cents' worth of value are not trusting to luck. They do not guess. They read the advertisements telling about the things they intend to buy. They compare and select and determine the best for their own wants—before they buy. They are guided by the expert word of the makers who know the absolute necessity of telling about their products truthfully—and who put their names on their products to show they stand back of every statement they make about them.

When these people spend their money they ask for what they want by name—and they get full value for their money. And that's what you can get, by studying the advertisements in this publication.

Club Met Despite Rain

BY PHILIP AOKERMAN

Rain came on the day set aside by Capper and 4-H Club members in Marshall county for their meeting. But they had rain and the meeting, too. Folks had to come between showers, in showers, and over muddy roads, but they came. They gathered at the home of Mrs. Frank Williams, who is in the flock division of the Capper Poultry Club. Clouds hung over all day but singing went on inside. The club has a bunch of jolly songs. Among them are "When We Get Together," and "It Isn't Any Trouble Just to S-M-I-L-E." Plans were made to have a formal presentation of the pep trophy cup won by this club for last year's work. The club will ask Senator Capper to present the cup in August.

"When you come to Marshall county, you must visit us. The boys have a tennis court and a croquet set," wrote Mrs. Luella Howell, member of the Capper farm flock club. Her boys are Archie and Raymond and both of them do club work. How would you like to play tennis and croquet with them?

Della Ziegler, Morris county baby chick club member, writes us this letter: "I have all 20 of my chicks and they weigh about 1 1/4 pounds apiece. I feed them clabber milk, flour from corn chop, kafir chop, bran and shorts. They also get limestone grit, fresh water and green stuff. I also have 30 little, white guineas. I shall teach school this year. I shall teach music in the upper grades and assist with the primary work."

How many of you club members have other pets besides your chickens and pigs? Do any of you have goats? Kenneth Sears, pig club member of Neosho county, writes us about his pets in this letter: "I live on a farm. For pets I have two cows, two goats and a pig. My pig and I have joined Capper clubs and will try to make a success of it. My cow gives much milk now. I have a little calf that we are feeding from a bucket. I fed my little goat with a bottle, and it would get down on its knees to drink. The little goat died."

Every club member likes to hear about trips that other club members take. So when Montgomery county club delegates returned from the 4-H Club Round-up held at Manhattan recently, they told their story to the members who did not go. Harry McGugin, Capper Poultry Club member of Montgomery county, wrote to tell us a special meeting was held to pass on the good times at the round-up. He writes of other plans: "We are hunting for a name for our club. Each member will suggest a name, and we will vote for the best. Snappy Specials is my suggestion. We have planned a big double meeting with a club picnic soon."

Let's Demand a Fair Price

(Continued from Page 3)

tion of better quality wheat. It is only logical to say that so long as a farmer can get as much for low protein as for high protein in his wheat, he isn't going to bother too much about raising high protein wheat. Man cannot govern protein content entirely, but he can do a lot in that direction and can produce clean wheat from pure seed.

Mr. Downie, of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, has noted some effort on the part of grain dealers, at the demand of farmers, to pay on a protein basis, since his association started to function. This was done by trying to arrive at the average protein content at a given station, and then paying all farmers who delivered to that station on the same basis. Without question that is unfair. The system would work well for the elevator men—it is the same as paying every man the "average" price on grades—but the producer may lose out because in some cases there is a great difference in the protein content in wheat delivered to any one station. Mr. Downie is sure the pool idea is the one that will work so that farmers can be paid on an exact protein basis. "It isn't possible to have a testing laboratory at every country elevator, and there are a number of other obstacles in the way of paying on a protein basis," he said, "when wheat is bought under the old system."

However, the man who produces a carload of wheat—or carloads, of course—may get some results on this protein business now. He may send

samples of wheat to laboratories that do this kind of testing, get his certificates of protein content, and then proceed to get bids on his carload on that basis.

"It is difficult to estimate the full possibilities of marketing wheat where the farmer receives the proper premium or discount that his wheat is entitled to," said W. E. Grimes, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, at the college. "If such a plan could be put into effect for the present year's crop, it probably would not change the total value of the crop. However, it would give a fair distribution of the return for the crop, because those who produced high quality wheat would get relatively more for it, while those producing low quality wheat would receive relatively less. If such a plan were in effect for a number of years it could be expected to increase the total income to Kansas wheat growers, since it would stimulate the production of wheat of high quality. A larger proportion of the Kansas crop that was of high quality would result in a larger total income for all Kansas wheat."

"The problem of selling wheat on a quality and graded basis in Kansas is by no means a simple one. Wheat is being sold on a graded basis. What we need is sale of wheat on the basis of quality factors other than those reflected when the government grades are used. The factors most important in limiting the development of such a program at present are the practical

difficulties involved in reflecting protein premiums back to the growers, and the usual opposition to changes in procedure in the marketing of wheat." Mr. Grimes also points out that the farmer who has a full carload of wheat to market at one time, usually can come nearer obtaining the proper premium for it than a farmer who has less than a carload.

E. A. Stokdyk, specialist in marketing at the college, has spent a great deal of time studying this particular problem, and what he has to say merits attention. "The full possibilities for the state in marketing wheat on a quality and grade basis, as I see them," he said, "would be to promote the production of a quality of grain which could not be equaled any place in the world. It would mean that eventually all of the Kansas wheat would be used for domestic mill consumption and none of it would be dependent upon an export market."

"One limiting factor is excessive competition. That is, grain buyers are so eager to get volume of business to cut down their overhead costs, that they will buy grain of an off-grade and not discount it properly. When they do this they, of course, fail to pay premium for good grain, and such a practice naturally discourages the production of high quality grain."

"A second factor which limits the adoption of the program is the fact that there are some grain buyers who really do not know grain. They merely are weigh-masters and ticket-writ-

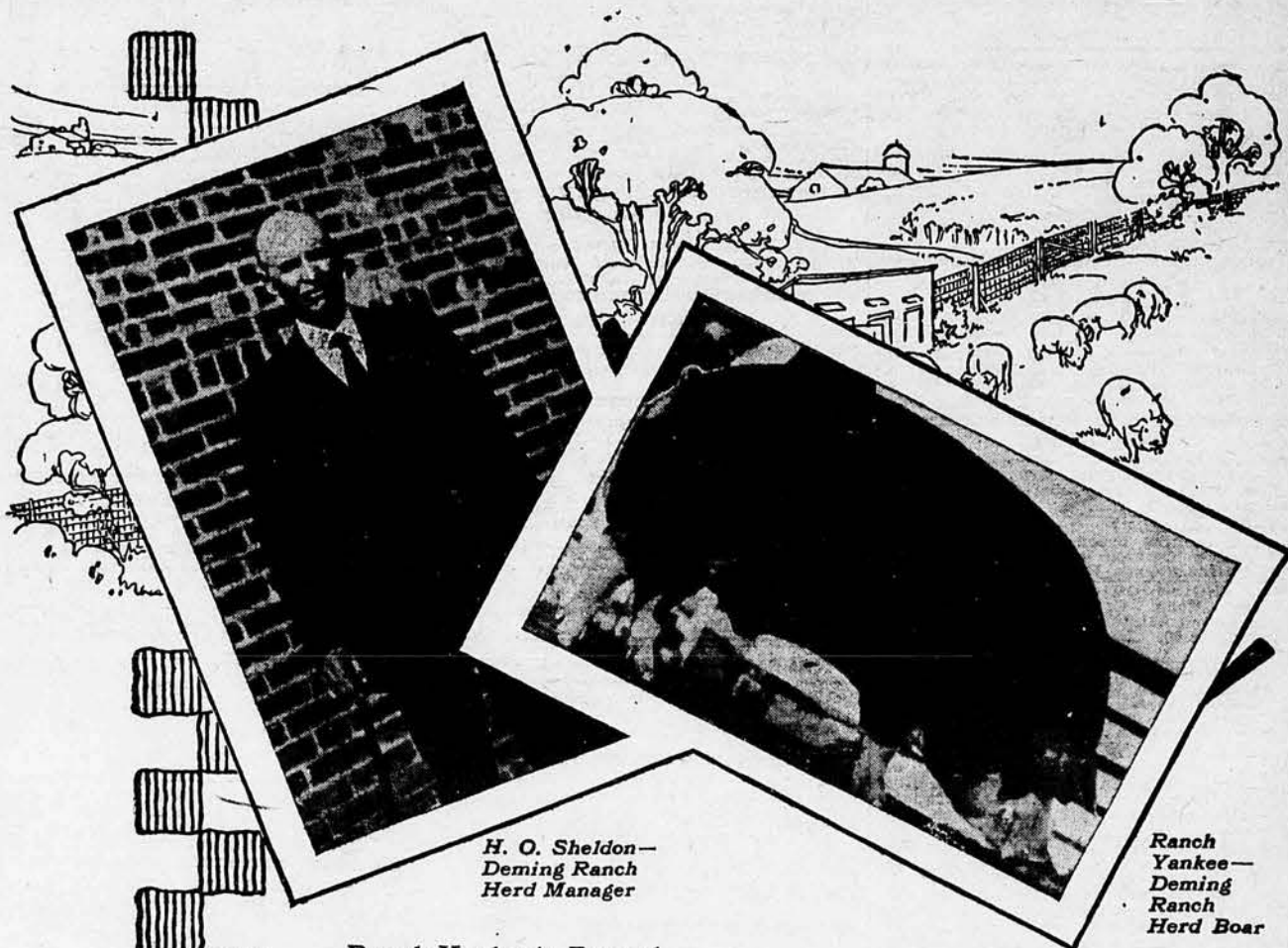
ers. Furthermore, some of them buy on commission for a line-house and this leads them to purchase grain at a price which is out of line with the price of good quality grain."

The object of any campaign to bring about the buying of wheat on a grade and quality basis certainly is two-fold. It is bound to raise the quality of wheat, and the man who produces the good wheat will not be penalized for doing so. Mr. Stokdyk emphasizes the quality point. "This must be kept in mind," he said. "The object is to grow better wheat, and is not to fix a standard set of premiums and discounts to guide grain buyers. Competition is too severe at country elevator stations to permit it, and it would be undesirable and no doubt illegal to do so."

We must see that the possibilities are unlimited. Marketing wheat on a quality and grade basis would mean better wheat, a larger total income from that grain, the good man would not be penalized and Kansas wheat would not be dependent on an export market. Every wheat grower in the state could benefit from such a practice.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.



H. O. Sheldon—
Deming Ranch
Herd Manager

Ranch
Yankee—
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Ranch
Herd Boar

Ranch Yankee's Record:

Two times grand champion at Kansas state fair. Grand champion at Arkansas, Louisiana, Colorado and Oklahoma state fairs. He has travelled more miles on show circuit than any other living boar. He has taken more state grand championships than any other Poland boar.

H. O. Sheldon's Record:

He has been herd manager at Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., for fourteen years.

Purina Pig Chow's Record at Deming Ranch:

It has been the developing and conditioning ration there for three whole years. Sheldon says Purina Pig Chow is the very best supplementary feed obtainable.

That's evidence—real evidence—when a herd manager of Mr. Sheldon's experience feels that way about Pig Chow!

Order Purina Pig Chow from the store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a Purina Hog Booklet—free





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

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12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

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

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REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, 37; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

PRICES CUT—BRED TO LAY CHICKS From State Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.00; Light Assorted, \$6.50. 100% alive. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.

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Baby Chicks, July prices, \$3.00-100; \$42.50 500, Rose Comb, Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, delivered prepaid. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.00-100, Trapped, \$10.00 100. Last hatch off July 16th. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2116 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

\$5,047 EGGS IN 1 YEAR

Sold by Mr. Dillman from 1140 Booth pullets. Our summer chicks make winter layers. Prompt shipment. White or Brown Leghorns: 50, \$3.90; 100, \$6.90; 500, \$33.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas: 50, \$4.40; 100, \$7.90; 500, \$38.00. Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Wyandottes: 50, \$4.90; 100, \$8.90; 500, \$43.00. Assorted Heavies: 100, \$7.50. State Accredited. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Missouri.

ANCONAS

YOUNG COCKERELS, 50c EACH. SHEP-ard strain. Anna Hansen, Brewster, Kan.

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STATE ACCREDITED. BUFF ORPINGTON. Owen Farm, March hatch cockerels, \$1.50, some good cocks. Ray Farmer, Parsons, Ka.

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GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 20c each delivered. Hunts Turkey Ranch, Lake City, Kan.

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SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copas," Topeka, Kan.

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

BROILERS WANTED: ALSO ALL OTHER kind of poultry and eggs. Write for shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAY-ments; permanent work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Winkle & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

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MEN QUALIFY FOR RAILWAY POSTAL clerk, internal revenue, mail carrier and outdoor positions; steady work; particulars free. Write, Mokane Inst., Dept. B-10, Denver, Colo.

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MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueller-629 U. S. National, Denver, Colo.

FARM HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN AT ONCE ON FARM ranch. Wm. Flanders, Route 2, Quinter, Kan.

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

TOBACCO

FREE: SEND 5 NAMES TOBACCO CHEW-ers or pipe smokers for sample tobacco. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: AGED; SMOKING, 10 POUNDS, \$1.35; chewing, \$1.75; cigars, 50, \$1.65; twist, 24, \$2.40. Kentucky Farmers, Pryors-burg, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smok-ing, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

SUMMER SPECIAL: GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Tobacco Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

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ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSSTONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Se-dalia, Mo.

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TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Su-perior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Water-loo, Iowa.

CLEAR, SHARP, GLOSSY PRINTS ON Velox paper last a lifetime; send trial roll and get 6 prints, any size, 25c. Munner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

IMPROVED BURBANK SEED WHEAT, clear of Rye, certified, 6 to 8 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Paw-nee Rock Nursery, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7, SWEET CLOVER \$3.90, TIM-othy \$2.50, all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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SABLE MALE COLLIES, CHOICE SIX dollars. L. Barrington, Moline, Kan.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, SPITZ, Fox Terriers. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskennels, HC63, Herrick, Illinois.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BEED FOR RAT-ers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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AULTMAN TAYLOR TRACTOR, 30-60, nearly good as new; 36-60 separator; will sell very cheap. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

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

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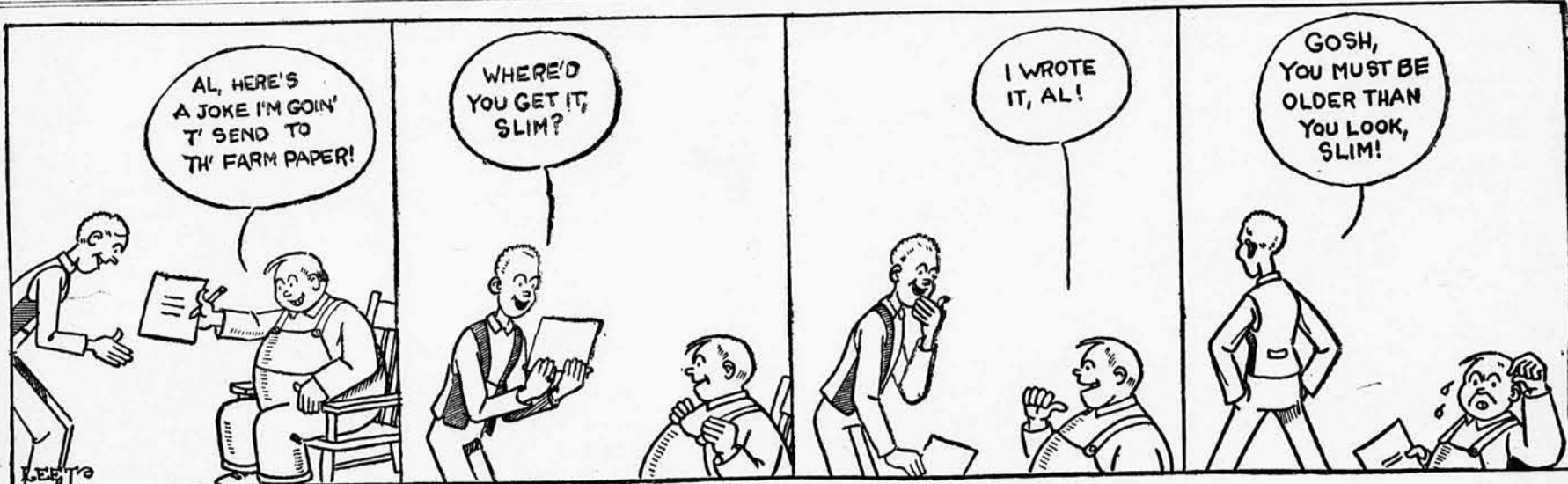
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LIVESTOCK

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FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis. BRED GUERNSEY HEIFERS, GRADES OR pure breeds. J. W. Sinclear, Hawatha, Kan.

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FOR SALE—PURE BRED AYRSHIRE bull calves. Prices reasonable. F. A. Gunn, Attica, Kan. Route 2.

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BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

EXCLUSIVE SALE 60 quarters, choice Western wheat land. "Up against big Irrigation Area." Easy terms. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

NEMAHA CO.—160 A., good house, cave, cistern, well, windmill, fine orchard, barn, 6x40, crib, granary and sheds. 35 A. alfalfa, 60 A. pasture. Balance corn, two miles from Centralia. Price \$11,000. Ryans Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 160 acres, 7-r. house, electricity, basement, furnace, fireplace, bath, toilet; barn; granary; poultry house, garage. Nice shade. Fruit. 40 meadow; 30 pasture; remainder other crops. 2-mi. town. Possession, if wanted. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES, 6 roomed house, good barn, plenty of water. 80 acres in cultivation. Balance meadow and pasture all tillable. Fine location. 1/2 mile to school and hard roads soon. Sacrifice for \$45 per acre, liberal terms. Send for information. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

THREE GOOD FARMS FOR SALE
I have 354 acres 2 miles south of Jewell, on Highway No. 14, 40 A. pasture. Over 300 A. fine level land, ideal tractor and combine land. Big ponds in pasture. 2 good wells, with windmills, fair improvements. 200 A. was in alfalfa, now producing wonderful wheat. Price \$60 per acre.

160 acres 3 1/2 mi. of Jewell, good house, barn, other fair improvements, good wells at house and barn, 20 A. pasture Bal. farm land. Fine level farm. Price \$55 per acre.

160 acres 3 mi. of Jewell, good house, cistern, splendid well with windmill, 20 A. pasture, bal. farm land. Large ponds in pasture. Slightly rolling. Price \$50.

Possession of any farm as soon as wheat cut and marketed. Terms, half cash, bal. 6%. Good title and abstract to date furnished. I have owned these farms for years. They have made me good money and are still doing it. No man can go wrong buying at the price I am offering them, which is about assessed valuation. All close to market. In Jewell Rural High School District and excellent farms. Jewell is a good county, look at agricultural reports for series of years.

I have arrived at age where I want to quit farming. E. D. Fisher, Owner, Jewell, Kan.

Grain and Stock Farm

431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa. Soil never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts. 1 mi. west of Jewell; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. 6 mi. to paved road; 27 mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

Their Activities Varied

It has always been credited to missionaries that besides their immediate efforts to advance Christianity they do a good deal of valuable work in introducing improvements in the lives of backward peoples. In recent years their labors of this kind have been greatly amplified. Medical missions probably have done more than the Rockefeller Foundation in combating incantations and magic with Western medical practice, but missionaries introduce a good many Western ideas.

This is illustrated just now by the visit of Dr. C. Collyer Kelly to his home country to awaken interest in his Tunisian League, or what is known

in northern Africa as La Ligne Tunisienne de Baseball. The Tunisian League, Dr. Kelly claims, already has two Babe Ruths. While the French have teams the Arabs excel in base running. It ought to be no surprise that Arabs in fact are artful base stealers. The pennant this year lies between the Lariot, who are Arabs, and the Jeunesse Sportive, comprised of French, Hebrew and Indian youths. But the Tunisian League has the Blye Sox, the Flan Sportif and the Gil Azuri, among others, the last named being Italian. There are 16 teams.

Some years ago the Chicago White Sox and some other team that we do not recall toured the world, giving exhibition games, but thanks to mission-

ary efforts the winners of the Tunisian League may soon be touring this country. Dr. Kelly is an old ball player himself and has for years been promoting the game in North Africa along with his other missionary labors. The missionaries of the present day are as often as not ardent sports, as well as good medical practitioners.

A waitress has stated that tips in a New York coffee-shop reach \$5 to \$8 a day. The mood for confession has not struck a night-club waiter as yet.

In the earnest scientific research to find profitable commercial uses for the cornstalk we hope they won't happen to think about bath towels.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 9—A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Assn., Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Aug. 1—Southeast Kansas Breeders Sale, Columbus, Kan.
Oct. 31—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Northeast Kansas Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Sept. 4—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Lester Lowe, Council Grove, is another Kansas livestock auctioneer that is thoroly in touch with the livestock business because he has his own money invested in farming and livestock.

W. H. Mott, Herington, the live wire sale manager, has already claimed four fall sales for Holstein breeders over the state and is looking ahead to a demand for all kinds of cattle such as we have not had in a long time. There is sure to be a world of feed and cattle of all the dairy breeds and the beef breeds as well, are scarce and hard to find.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, has about 90 Duroc spring pigs that are mighty choice, and will follow his usual plan of selling the boars this fall at private sale and his bred sow sale will be Feb. 14. Mr. Norman has a fine crop of wheat which he is now harvesting and about 125 acres in corn that looks fine. His son, Ernest, has a fine litter he will show this fall. He is a member of the Geary county 4-H club.

The Dickinson County Shorthorn breeders association held a meeting recently and among other things talked over the plans for an association sale at Abilene this fall and selected Oct. 30 for the date. C. W. Taylor of Abilene and Ben Stewart of Talmage and another breeder whose name I don't recall are the sale committee. The dates of the Dickinson county fair and stock show are Sept. 25 and 26 and lots of interest is being taken this time in this event.

Kansas fair managers are expecting to be swamped with exhibits this fall and are looking for record breaking crowds at the fairs. The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville will start the ball rolling Aug. 27 and the Topeka fair is the week of Sept. 10 and the Kansas State Fair the following week. There are a number of other Kansas counties that are putting on good fairs this fall among them Clay County, Saline, Dickinson, Norton, Jefferson, Marshall, and others.

I have been over most of the western and central part of the state during the last two weeks and with the exception of where hail has struck, the wheat crop is not damaged very much. Corn is looking fine and there is a big acreage and farming conditions from every viewpoint are excellent. It is going to be a good year for breeders of purebred livestock of all kinds as prices are sure to be high. Every community has buyers right now for breeding stock of all kinds.

Last week I had a fine visit with W. H. Mott at Herington and went to his farm with him to see his cattle. There are over 100 head in the Maplewood farm herd of registered Holsteins and I doubt very much if there is a stronger herd in breeding and individual merit in the state. The herd sire now in use is a son of Canary Butter Boy King, the great sire that was at the head of Mr. Mott's herd a number of years ago and there are a number of daughters of this great sire in the herd still and quite a number of granddaughters. There are two young bulls, yearlings and grandsons of him there and they are for sale and they are splendid individuals. About 30 cows are being milked now and the whole milk is sold at the farm which is not far from Herington. Mr. Mott is going to hold a sale Oct. 31 and will sell about half of his herd.

At the National Holstein-Friesian association meeting held at Milwaukee the fore part of June, Frank O. Lowden was re-elected president. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., was re-elected a member of the board for the Southwest territory. The Kansas delegation was W. H. Mott, Herington, C. A. Branch, Marion, who was made a member of the nominating committee, Ira Romig, Topeka, and George Appleman, Mulvane. There were 3,000 Holsteins sold and transferred in Kansas in 1927. The membership of the national association now is over

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Aug. 27-28-29-30-31, 1928

Entries close Aug. 14th.

Write for list

W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS
Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas



POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and twos. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

PRIZE WINNING Sires AND DAMS

Very choice spring boars weighing from 85 to 100 lbs. Immunized, and priced at \$20 ea. Also pairs and trios not related. See our show herd at Nebraska and Kansas fairs.
Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan. R. F. D. 8

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring pigs, either sex, trios not related. Best of blood lines. Immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Coin, Monogram, Early Dreams and Greater Harvester breeding. Few spring boars.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

29,000 and the gain in 1927 was greater than any year since 1920. Kansas has 600 members of the national association and ranks ninth among other Holstein states in membership. In the national sale following the meeting, 70 cattle averaged \$564. Two outstanding bulls in this sale came to Kansas, one to the state school at Winfield and the other to the Hon. James Strong's herd at Blue Rapids. The state school bull was an Ormsby bred bull and the bull purchased by Congressman Strong was a Car-nation bred bull.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

I have just received a letter from E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Meade, in which he announces a sale to be held September 4. He states that he will sell a very attractive offering on the above date and that he will sell much of his best breeding stock owing to the fact that he hardly has time to give the breeding business the attention it deserves. The offering will include a great lot of fall gilts bred. Mr. Innis says the big hail storm that hit Meade county recently damaged something like one hundred thousand acres of wheat, about half of which was a total loss.

J. F. Bell of Newton is one of the veteran Poland China breeders of Kansas. He has bred registered Polands for thirty years. Mr. Bell bred the first 1,000 pound Poland ever produced in Harvey county and the first one to sell for \$1,000. He was also one of the first 19 breeders in America to produce a thousand pound hog. The 60 spring pigs were sired by a son of Golden Rainbow and out of Liberator and Latchnite bred sows. Mr. Bell is a student on matters pertaining to farming and stock raising and is a member of the Rotary Club of his city.

For twenty years D. J. Shuler & Son of Hutchinson have been building up a herd of Milking Shorthorns. In recent years they have sold stock at public and private sale and have most likely put out more bulls capable of increasing milk production than have any other Shorthorn breeders in the state. Many of their best females were sired by their former big bull, Otis Chieftain, bred by May & Oils of Ohio. Their best cow, Road Duchess, weighs 1,600 pounds and has given over 10,000 pounds of milk since December 23 last. The present herd bull, Bell Boy, came from the Callaway herd at Fairbury, Neb.

An Amazing Record

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is one of the largest units of one of the most important industries of the country—an industry that offers a remarkable record.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in the last ten years the price of gasoline has advanced less than that of any other commodity in general use, although the demand for it has increased far more than the demand for any of the others.

The supply of gasoline has been furnished when and where it was needed so faithfully that the fact is taken for granted.

This record of stability has been made by an industry in which costs of production have risen rapidly, in which the investment required and the risks incurred have been extraordinarily great.

Within the past dozen years more than \$750,000,000 was expended in the U. S. in drilling dry holes and \$500,000,000 more was put into wells that produced so little oil as to turn the investment into a heavy deficit. These statistics emphasize the achievement of the oil industry in furnishing a complete and continuous supply of petroleum products at comparatively stable prices.

The average cost of drilling a well in 1913 was \$4,765. The average cost of a well last year was \$18,725—or nearly 300 per cent more. Against this background of rapidly rising costs, consider the stability of the price of gasoline which over the first seven months of 1927 was only 12 per cent more than before the war!

This achievement of the oil industry has been made possible by increasing efficiency of operation. Science has been employed to improve methods, reduce waste and eliminate loss.

The cost of exploration has been reduced by means of the torsion balance, the seismograph and the magnetometer. Methods have been devised for increasing the recovery of gasoline from the crude oil and from natural gas.

The oil industry has made such progress in standardizing the equipment used in the production of oil that according to a government bureau it has advanced more in two years than any other industry in twenty years.

Back of the steady stream of gasoline that gives life to millions of motor vehicles is an amazing record of difficulties surmounted, of risks undertaken, of tremendous resources at work.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is proud to be one of the largest units in the oil industry—proud of the part it has played in the great task of supplying the nation with petroleum products.

Through the years it has carried on its work steadily and efficiently with benefit to all concerned—employees, stockholders and motorists of the Middle West. By faithful service, this Company has earned the confidence and friendly esteem which it enjoys today.



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