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KANSAS FARMER

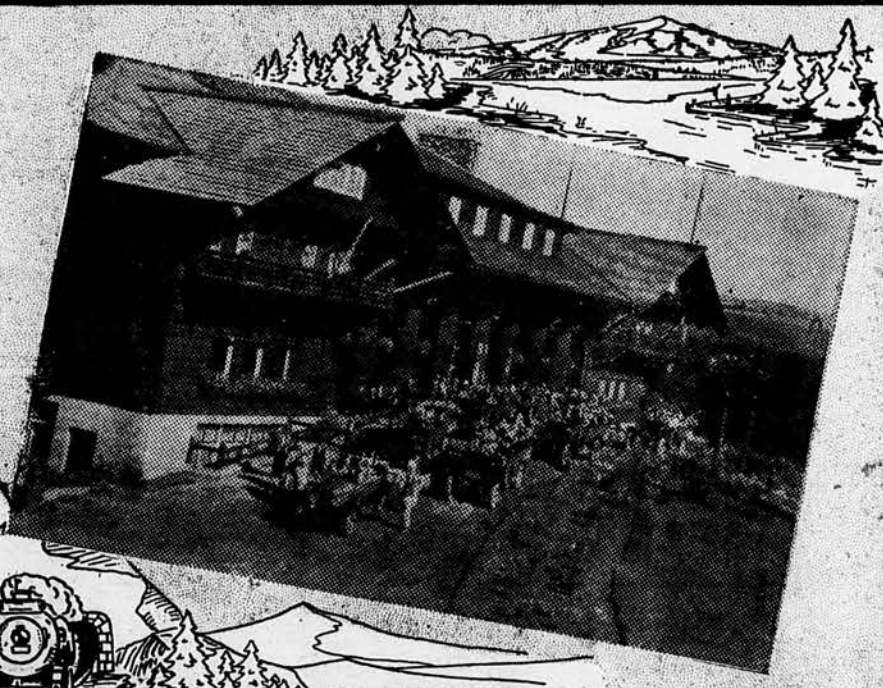
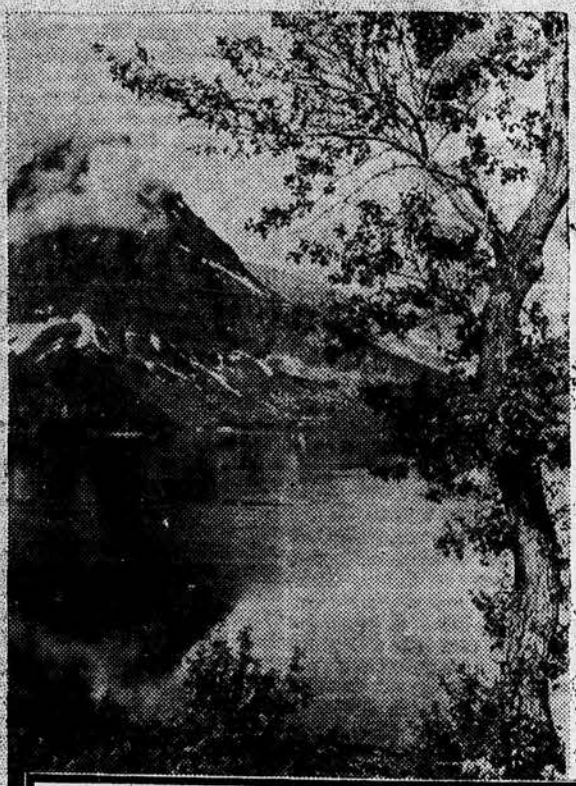
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

July 20, 1929

Number 29

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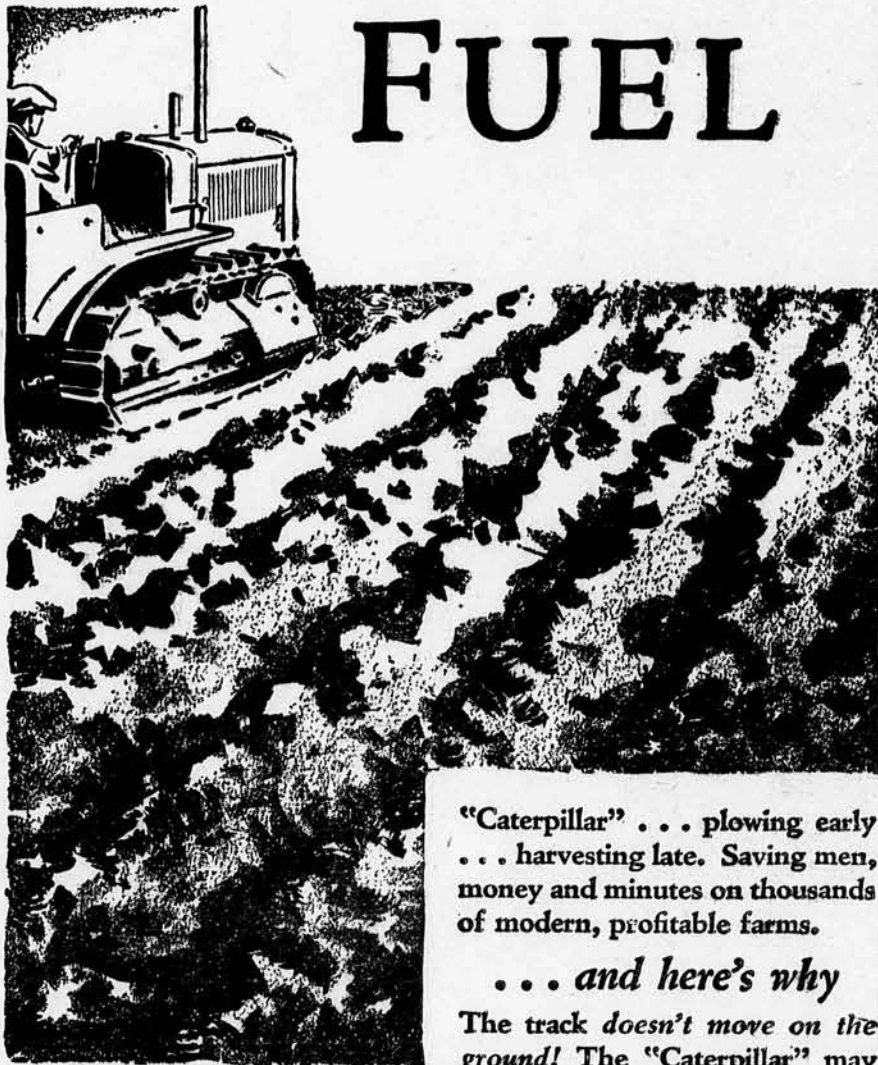
Scenery along the Jayhawker Tour: Upper left, a beautiful lake in Jasper National Park; upper right, the Canadian National Railroad station at Jasper National Park; middle, an arm of the Bay showing Grouse Mountain in the distance, at Vancouver, British Columbia; lower right, Columbia River Highway, Fortland; lower left, Parliament Building, Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver.



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T R A C T O R

A Fine Hay Crop This Season

And Pastures Also Contain Plenty of Grass,
Which May be Needed Later

BY HARLEY HATCH

HAVY showers have fallen in localities close by this farm in the last 24 hours, but none fell here. It has been just one week since a good rain fell on this farm, and the soil yet holds moisture in plenty. Jayhawk Farm corn is being laid by; the favorable weather of the last two weeks has pushed this crop right along, and it is now not much more than 10 days later than normal. The color of the growing corn never was better, and color counts more than anything else as an indication of the real condition of the crop. The time is here for the beginning of commercial haying, but I hear of no mowing machines being started; the tonnage will be heavy and the quality of the hay good, but it is yet very green. There are 85 acres of bluestem to cut for hay on this farm; we shall bale none of this; what the barns do not hold will be stacked for cattle feed. It is worth more for that than to sell in any other way. Pastures are as good as at any time in the last three seasons; there is a surplus of growing grass in virtually all bluestem pastures, which may be needed should August prove dry.

In the Oats Field

We spent the first half of the Glorious Fourth in the oats field; there were 8 acres which still were a little green, but which showed signs of going down with a little encouragement. The forecast was for thunder showers, so we cut this end of the field and then had dinner and went to Burlington to see a ball game. It proved to be not much of a game; Burlington folks thought they had a hard job ahead, so they filled in with the best they could get from neighboring towns, and this resulted in a nine altogether too good for the colored boys from Emporia. On the way in I noted that virtually all the Kanota oats were in the shock, and cutting had begun on the Texas Red. Oats are of all grain crops the hardest to estimate correctly, but if I were to guess I should say that the crop in this part of Coffey county is fully up to normal, if not a little better. Which will yield best, Kanota or Texas Red, soon will be told by the threshing machine. On this farm we have a 30-acre field sown to Texas Red, with the exception of about 1 acre which was sown with homegrown Kanota. Growing side by side, it is my guess that the Texas Red are the best, for this year at least. In some seasons the fact that Kanota ripen nearly a week earlier would be largely in their favor.

Combines Had Some Trouble

This part of Coffey county was visited by a heavy rain on the Monday before the Fourth. Wheat fields to be cut by binders were virtually all in the shock, but the combines had scarcely started, and they have done little since. Wheat was thin in places, and it did not ripen properly. There was too much rain, and the straw was white instead of the golden color it should have. Some growers say wheat here did not really ripen, it died. These conditions all worked against the combine. The heavy rain shot the weeds up, and these weeds seem just now to be causing the greatest trouble to combine operators. Wheat which is to be combined is scarcely half cut and that left standing is crinkling over. Where it is being cut, as much straw is harvested as if it were cut with binders. Last year the combine seemed successful here, but this year is different. One year with another I do not believe the combine is the machine for us; we do not have acreage enough, and all too often our harvests are wet, or else the growing wheat contains too many weeds. I hear little about yields, which leads me to believe them light, and with quality none too good.

A Base for the Bins

For a number of years we have had our metal grain bins setting on a frame mounted on runners so they could be moved from place to place. These wooden frames soon rot, and the

weight of the grain sinks them into the ground. We have just made concrete bases for them high enough so no water can run in. Imbedded in the concrete are four eye bolts so the bins can be securely anchored; a high wind plays havoc with these bins when they are empty and are not firmly fastened down. It has been our experience that grain keeps better in these metal bins than in tight wood bins under a granary roof and, being metal both bins and contents are virtually safe from fire and lightning. We carry no insurance upon such bins or their contents, but keep everything insured that is in the wood granary. To make a concrete base for a 500-bushel metal bin requires one truck load of rock, about half a truck load of sand and 4 sacks of cement. Such a base will not cost as much as if it were wood.

"Those Good Old Days"

Our Grain View farmer from Pawnee county mentioned in his column a short time ago the difference in the help required between combine harvesting and the old way of heading, stacking and then threshing the grain. Worse than that were the old days of the 10 and 12 horsepower thresher which threshed but little more in a long day than does the modern machine in an hour. And that little coffee mill of a machine took all the help in the neighborhood; it took three men with the machine, two band cutters, three or four pitchers, two grain measurers, and four on the straw stack. The boys got the hard end of these jobs; they always sent them to the straw stack, and usually two boys cut bands. Many is the time I have had my hat knocked clear down to my chin by a heavy bundle aimed at the grain table but which hit the band cutter, and matters were made worse when the butt of the bundle was filled with sandburrs! Stacking the straw was a nightmare, especially if the wheat was smutty, as it usually was in that spring wheat district. In such a case the blackest dorky in the country was not so black as the boys on the straw stack and, after swallowing the smut all day, no laxative ever was required! There is truth in the saying that there were no days like the old days!

Abortion is a Pest

Shipment of grassfat cattle from the farms of this part of Kansas has started in a small way. Dry cows comprised part of this early market test; there are more of these dry cows than stockmen like to see, and some of them are cows of the best of breeding. Of all the misfortunes which have befallen the man who raises his own stock, none are to be compared with that of contagious abortion. The loss from this cause has been kept somewhat under cover, but it is much larger than is generally believed. From what I consider the best of sources I am informed that the loss from this source in Coffey county is larger this season than ever before. These cows which have lost their calves form the larger part of the early shipment of grassfat dry cows. Whether it is best to sell such cows is a debatable question; it seems to be the experience of many men that such cows, if kept, will after one or two losses become resistant to this trouble, but to keep non-producing cows for one to two years is an expense that many farmers cannot meet. There is up to this time no medicine, or inoculation of any value in combating this disease, so in most instances the cows are sold. If any cattleman is so fortunate as to have his herd free from this trouble he should try to keep it so by not admitting to the farm any cow or heifer from outside.

A cow, it is estimated, moves her jaws 41,000 times each day. It might be added that the cow has something to show for it at the end of the day.

Scientists have found a way to attach a loud-speaker to almost everything except the still small voice.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

July 20, 1929

Number 29

Let Dollar Wheat Take You Northwest

Second "Jayhawker Tour" Offers the Most Vacation for the Money

By Roy R. Moore

NOW that the wheat is harvested, and in most sections of the state has been threshed, let's take a breathing spell and give the thought of taking a wonderful two weeks' vacation careful and prayerful consideration. I'm referring, of course, to the second Jayhawker Tour, which begins at Kansas City, August 11 and winds up at Kansas City, August 25. There's no questioning the fact that there never was an opportunity offered for a regular vacation at so small an outlay.

The trip will cost about \$200 on a sort of sliding scale basis, depending on whether you order

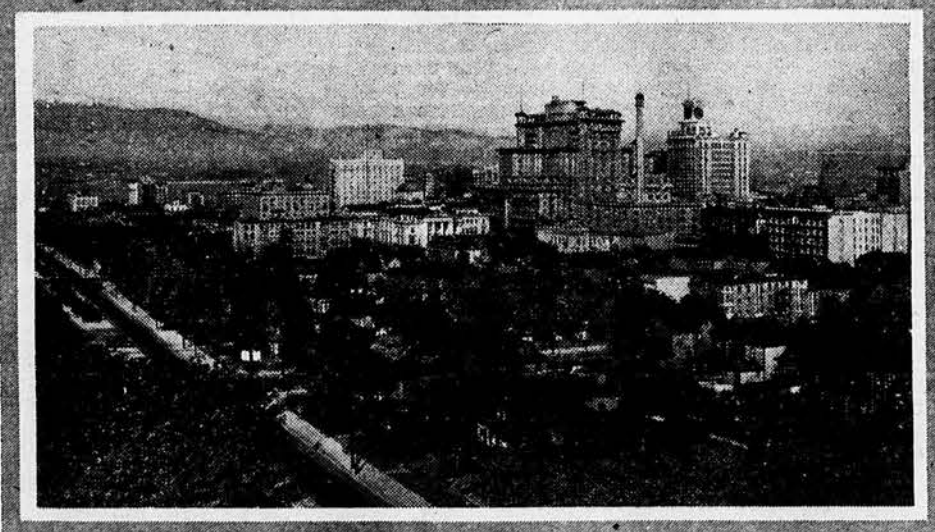
clude that huge pile of glaciers, mountain ranges of solid ice, that his expedition took several hours to fly the 80 miles from Butte to Helena—via Glacier National Park—and in the meantime the world wondered what had become of its hero. He didn't care. He was flying over the backbone of North America, the crux of a continent.

"Here are, huddled close together, tiny streams of water flowing from the feet of age-old glaciers

again. We will be tired, but our home is right there with us, and we can loaf in the observation and parlor car or go straight to bed in our berths or staterooms to be ready for another big day.

The next morning we will arrive in Spokane, Wash., about 7 o'clock. We will spend 3 hours in making a sightseeing trip about the city and out to Cannon Hill and Manitou Parks. A little after 10 o'clock we will board our special train again and go across the Inland Empire, along the Columbia River to Wenatchee. There is one of the famous apple countries of the Northwest, and we stop here for an hour, to get a chance to visit some of the beautiful apple orchards.

All this is only the first four days of our two weeks' trip, and it grows more and more interesting as we get farther and farther away from what we have been used to all our lives. There are still the beautiful cities of Portland and Seattle, the Columbia River Highway Drive, the all-day boat ride from Seattle to Vancouver, British Columbia, the trip up thru the Canadian Rockies northeast of Vancouver, our visits in the heart of these same Canadian Rockies, and then our return and visits in Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg, and eventual-



Above (Left) is a View of Seattle, Wash., and Above (Right) is Vancouver, British Columbia, Two Cities to be Visited by the Jayhawkers

an upper berth, a lower, or get a little fastidious and reserve a state room. And it doesn't make much difference which of the three you order—everything is first class from the front end to the observation car at the rear.

That reminds me that when we were discussing the train equipment, some railroad executive made the guess that perhaps a few tourist Pullmans might be appreciated. As you doubtless know, a tourist car gives you plenty of sleeping facilities and is nice and clean in every respect, and, furthermore, can be ridden at a greatly reduced rate over the standard Pullmans. I am sure I was right when I assured the railroad man that our Kansans would insist on the best, so that put a stop to the talk about "Tourist Cars."

In Glacier National Park

There is nothing to pay for—not a cent—after once getting on the train at Kansas City, despite the fact that we will eat, for two whole weeks, either on the diners or in the best hotels in the cities and parks which we visit. All of these wonderful meals are taken care of in the original payment. We will sleep right in our Pullman night after night without having to bother about making reservations and changing cars and catching trains. And the Pullman berths are all paid for. At all of the places where we stop there will be comfortable automobiles or busses waiting for us to take us on long trips thru the cities or parks that we visit—and they are all paid for, too.

On our first day out of Kansas City, we visit in the famous Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. After a full day of sightseeing there we board our train about 11 o'clock in the evening and arrive in Grand Forks, N. D., the next morning about 7:30. There we will leave the train, and for 2½ hours will be shown around the city and surrounding country in automobiles. We leave Grand Forks at 10 o'clock in the morning and spend the rest of the day riding across North Dakota, skirting the shores of Devil's Lake and following the valley of the upper Missouri clear over into Montana.

The next morning we arrive at Glacier Park, Mont. Most folks will want to see this great sight, I guess. Colonel Lindbergh himself flew a long way off his route to include it in his tour of the United States in 1927.

"I've always wanted to fly over Glacier Park," Lindbergh said at the beginning of his tour. "Don't forget—when we reach Montana, we'll bend the course a little."

And he bent his course so much, in order to in-

which eventually become mighty rivers dumping into the Gulf of Mexico to the south, the Pacific ocean on the west, or Hudson's Bay to the north. This is the Top o' America. Here peak after peak, named and unnamed, rears its saw-tooth edge to the clouds; threescore glaciers are slowly and silently grinding away at the epochal task; 300 lakes in valley and mountain pocket give back to the sky its blue, gray or green; half a thousand waterfalls cascade from everlasting snow in misty torrents or milk white traceries; rainbows flicker and vanish in the everlasting play of waters, while the clear Montana sun does tricks of light and shade on pine and rock." Thus has that land of glaciers been described.

Our train stops at Glacier Park Hotel, which is fashioned out of huge fir trees and immense cedars, many of them monarchs of the forests, requiring from 500 to 800 years to grow. We will have luncheon in the great hotel after prowling about among the rocks and glaciers and seeing what we can of the rugged beauty of this famous playground of the mountains. Then we will get into our big busses and will drive out to Two Medicine Lake, several miles away.

We will have 2 hours for a launch ride upon that beautiful lake perched there in the heart of the Rockies. On the way, going and coming, we stop to see Trick Falls, which on account of the unusual nature of its construction was held in great awe by the Indians. They believed it to be a favored haunt of the sprites they knew as the "Under Water People."

We return to Glacier Park Hotel in time for dinner in the evening. This is one of those most luxurious hotels, where meals and accommodations are very expensive—for those who have to pay. Ours is all paid for. You'll be surprised. You'll be hungry, too, in that bracing atmosphere and will be ready to do the wonderful meal full justice.

That evening about 7:30 we board our train

ly our arrival in Kansas City, Missouri, August 25.

And these Canadian Rockies! The greatest mountain range in all of North America; loftier, more rugged and massive than our own Colorado and Wyoming mountains. Can you think of anything more pleasant than snow covered peaks and fields of ice in August?

After the boat ride and our stay in Vancouver, we will resume rail travel; this time over the Canadian National Railways. During the night our big train will begin the climb up the Fraser River Canyon into the mountains and with the very early morning light of the far north we'll find ourselves surrounded by the greatest mountains of the North American continent.

To a Height of 13,069 Feet

Then we'll travel thru Mount Robson Park, a rugged, sky-piercing kingdom which has been barely explored. Mount Robson itself is the grandest peak in all the Canadian Rockies. Its giant white-mantled form rises to a height of 13,069 feet.

The Yellowhead Pass is our next crossing place thru the great piles of mountains, thru which we enter Jasper Park, another mountain vastness of 4,400 square miles of the most beautiful virgin scenery in the world. This land has been reserved by the Dominion Government as a sanctuary for wild life and a national playground for man.

On the shore of Lac Beauvert, 3 miles from the station, stands Jasper Park Lodge, a mountain chalet built for the accommodation of visitors to the park. It is on a winding mountain trail, shadowed by pines, on one side towering peaks and on the other wide stretches of river valley.

We'll find the lodge a great log palace with wide verandas, high vaulted ceilings above hardwood floors. Thick carpets and rich furniture complete the picture. We can sit before the fire crackling in the long lobby fireplace. It will be most wel-

(Continued on Page 13)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A WEEK or two ago I stated that while I had no objections to stating my views on religious questions, I do not want to discuss the subject editorially for the reason that it stirs up controversy without, in my opinion, doing any good. However, a subscriber, who evidently is worrying over spiritual questions, has taken the trouble to write me, and inclosed a stamp for reply. I have answered his letter, but will not promise to answer letters of other subscribers who may have similar worries. Work out your own religious problems; you know as much about the question as I do, and in my humble judgment, you know as much about it as the men who preach about it. So please do not bring your spiritual worries to me! I have other matters to attend to.

You remember that when Senator Capper was demanding lower freight rates for wheat to the seaboard, some time ago, to move the surplus, the price of wheat happened to slump at that particular time, and the board of trade speculators immediately accused Senator Capper of being responsible for the slump. It happens that the price of wheat has taken an upward turn, but I presume the Senator will not be given any credit for that. Of course, he does not claim any credit, but he is just as much responsible for the rise as he was for the decline.

It seems that the Canadians eat nearly 3 bushels of wheat more per capita during the year than the people of the United States. Why do they? Search me! Maybe because we happen to have a greater variety of things to eat. If the people of the United States ate as much wheat per capita as the Canadians there would be no surplus, and with a tariff of 42 cents a bushel, the price of domestic wheat would automatically rise. But I know of no way of making citizens of this great and glorious republic eat more wheat if they don't want to.

King George is back on his job, and the people of England are giving him the glad hand. Judging from his pictures, George doesn't make much of a showing. He seems to be a little sawed-off runt of a man about a half foot shorter than his wife. A man whose wife is half a foot taller than he is always shows to a disadvantage. In his pictures the king appears meek and subdued, as if his wife bossed him. However, he must be quite a man. The English are rather partial to big he-men, like George, so there must be a good deal more to him than his pictures indicate. Here is hoping that the little King of Great Britain and Emperor of India will enjoy good health for a long time to come.

No doubt all of the readers of the Kansas Farmer have seen the photograph of John D. Rockefeller as he appeared on his 90th birthday. Well, I will leave it to you. Do you really want to live to be 90 years old if you have to look like that? Artemus Ward used to tell of a man of his acquaintance who was so homely that he had to get up in the middle of the night to rest his face. John D. must be related to that man.

In a recent biographical sketch of the oil magnate there is a picture of his father, who is described as a fake doctor and race horse gambler, and who managed to keep within the law to the extent that at least he never got into jail. However, he was a good looking old bird, who no more resembled his illustrious son than a bird of paradise resembles a buzzard. John D. strongly resembles his mother.

It was the boast of old Doc Rockefeller, according to this story, that he always cheated his boys in a trade if he could; his excuse being that he wanted to make them smart and able to take care of themselves. Whether that had anything to do with it, John D. at least seemed to be amply able to take care of himself.

One story of a dead old Doc made with John was when he offered to sell John his time between 20 and 21 for \$40. John had some money he had managed to save, and paid his father the \$40. Then Doc charged him \$4 a week for his board. John was disposed to kick, but his father reminded him that he had bought his time and therefore was to be treated just like anybody else. Old Doc didn't care for the board money, but it tickled him to think that he had gotten the best of his son.

Old Doc Rockefeller lived to a great old age, in fact, the general public has not been notified just when or where he died, but it is said that he lived to be nearly 100. It is one of the ambitions of John D. to live to be at least 100 years old. His picture appears as if all his juices had dried up so there is nothing for disease to work on.

Let it be said, however, that John D. Rockefeller is perhaps the most remarkable man of his generation. He originated and made successful a new and original economic system, and also it may be said that whatever may be his faults, he has put into operation the most practical and worldwide system of charity ever known. The Rockefeller Foundation is world-wide in scope, and it is practical in operation.

I see that there is talk of running John D. Rockefeller, jr., for mayor of New York against Jimmie Walker, the present mayor. I am an admirer of John D., jr., but my opinion is that he would lack about half a million votes of election.



Seems Like April 1

The crowd that runs New York doesn't want a good man; they want a man who will do what they want him to do and look pleasant about it. That does not mean that he must be personally corrupt, but he must not be inclined to throw any monkey-wrenches into the machinery. John D., jr., has a lot of constructive ideas. A mayor who has constructive ideas will not suit Tammany.

A reader wants to know if I think it is a good time to hold on to his wheat. My dear reader, your guess probably is as good as mine. All the expert sharps have been at fault so far. They underestimated the world market; they overestimated the supply. Canada, according to present estimates, will fall 150 million bushels below last year's crop, and the crop here in the United States will be less than the crop prognosticators said; so it seems like a good time to hold on.

Hard luck just naturally seems to be after some persons. Take the case of the Kansas motorist who had a puncture. He took his spare tire off to replace the punctured one; it slipped out of his hands, rolled down the street and picked up a nail. Now that would not happen once in a million times, but he happened to hit the millionth time.

That brings up the story of the New York East Side teacher who asked her fourth graders to form a sentence with the word despair in it. One of them labored over his tablet a good while, and finally submitted the following: "When youse has a punctured tire, put on de spare."

Are people growing more reckless or just dumber? More than 100 more deaths occurred in automobile accidents last month than in the corresponding month last year. Naturally, one would suppose that drivers would grow more careful, but

they don't seem to. Maybe the trouble is that more persons labor under the delusion that they know how to drive than did a year ago. A Topeka policeman hailed a woman who was driving without any regard to traffic regulations: "Say, do you know anything about driving an automobile?" "Certainly," she answered calmly, "what is it you want to know?"

Then Came a Chipmunk

A FRIEND of mine used to insist that the reason a good many men did not succeed was because they were like his dog. He said the dog had plenty of energy and meant well, but lacked continuity of purpose. For example, he said the dog would start out tracking a coon, but if there happened to be a rabbit track crossing the coon trail, he was likely to leave the coon trail and follow off after the rabbit. While he was hot on the trail of the rabbit, some bird tracks might attract his attention, and he was liable to forget both the rabbit and the coon and go off after the birds. Maybe when he was getting somewhere near the birds, the fresh track of a chipmunk would catch his eye, and immediately he would forsake the trail of the birds and pursue the chipmunk with energy and enthusiasm. Probably the chipmunk's track would be lost in a hollow log the dog couldn't get into, and then he would strike the track of a wood rat and follow that a while, and finally wind up by digging at a gopher hole that had been abandoned several months before. That dog meant well, but he lacked continuity of purpose and judgment. A good many men are the same way, he said. They never stick to any one thing long enough to know whether it will succeed, or not. Of course, there are other men who never know when it is time to let go. They will spend the best part of their lives following cold trails that lead to nowhere.

I do not pretend to know how much blame may be attached to the officers who have killed or wounded men while in the pursuit of their official duties. However, I will say that I have no recollection just now of a man who was shot when he was attending strictly to his own business in a perfectly lawful way. I do not say that there have been no cases of that kind; I simply say I do not just at present call any such case to mind.

There are a great many persons who would be just as honest and trustworthy as they are now if there were no laws against murder, theft or other crimes, but unfortunately, there are quite a good many who do not seem to be built that way. The penal laws apply just the same to the law abiding citizen as to the other kind. There are a great many prohibitions on our statute books, but I have lived a good while now and have never felt that my personal liberty or just rights were interfered with by these restrictions.

Can Demand a Division?

A and B were husband and wife with mature children, and they owned real estate jointly. B died, and A continued to hold both real and personal property, B having made no will. Can the heirs force him to a division or settlement? If he should make a will unequally dividing the property among the heirs at his death, can the will be broken if no division has been made? If he should marry again, can he legally will all the property to his second wife for her lifetime, then reverting to heirs at her death? Is it necessary to appoint an administrator for an undivided estate upon the death of one party with no will, all the children being of age? Is there any time limit for the filing of claims against such an estate? It is understood that A could hold his half and one-half of B's interest in the estate, but the point of greatest interest is, can he will all the estate and not have the will broken upon his death, and if it were, would his property be equally divided among the children, or in case of a second wife, half to her? J. P.

In this case B, the wife, being a joint owner of the real estate, at her death without will, one-half of her half of the estate would go to her husband and the other half would descend to her children. If these children are all of age they can demand a division of this estate, that is, their mother's half. A, the father, has the right to will his share of this estate as he pleases. That is, he might disinherit all of his children. The mere fact that he wills his estate unequally, giving some heirs more than others, would not of itself be a ground for attacking the will. The will might be attacked if it could be shown that the maker of it at the time it was made was not mentally competent to make a will, or if it could be shown that the will was

made thru undue influence. But assuming that the testator is in full or reasonable possession of his mental faculties and that he has not been unduly influenced, he has a right to will his property as he sees fit.

While the appointment of an administrator to an estate is not absolutely necessary, in the case of real estate it is better that there should be an administration in order to settle any question of titles in the future. Claims against an estate are supposed to be filed within one year after the appointment of the administrator. The old law permitted claims to be filed at any time within two years, but the legislature of 1925 amended the old law following the old classifications in regard to the character and precedence of claims against the estate, and then amending the old section so that the law now declares that all demands not thus exhibited within one year shall be forever barred except as to infants, persons of unsound mind or persons imprisoned or absent from the United States one year after the removal of their disabilities. That is to say, a minor would have one year after arriving at the age of majority to present his claims against the estate. The same thing would be true of one who had been in a state institution and thereby rendered incapable of presenting his claim. Or if he had been out of the United States at the time of the settlement of this estate.

What the Law Says

A and B own a farm in Kansas which had no improvements on it, and rented it to C, whom they told to go ahead and put on improvements, as he can rent it as long as he wants to. A, the husband died, leaving everything to B, the wife, who several years later, turned everything over to D, the daughter, and now D says C will have to get off the farm and that she is going to have all the improvements. Can D take these improvements if C can show that he has paid the taxes on them since he moved on, or can C sell them before August 1, the time he has to vacate? L. H.

Ordinarily buildings erected upon land by a tenant, unless there is some agreement with the landlord that he shall be permitted to remove said buildings, become part of the realty. The legislature of 1925 passed an act relating to landlords and tenants, which is found on page 276 of the Session Laws of 1925, that was intended to modify this old principle and protect tenants on lands like the Scully farms. This law reads as follows: "Any person in the possession of real property with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will unless the contrary is shown, except as herein otherwise provided. Where a landlord is renting farms in large numbers and a total acreage in excess of 5,000 acres, and has tenants in excess of 10 or more, and by the lease requires such tenants to erect or own and maintain substantially all of the buildings and improvements on the farm, such lease shall contain just and fair provisions for the free sale and transfer of such buildings and improvements, or the purchase thereof by the landlord, without requiring the tenant to remove the same from the land."

Section 2: "Where the tenant in possession of farm lands under lease, with the owner as provided in section 1, owns substantially all the improvements on the land, he may transfer his term and improvements without the consent of the landlord, and any provision in the lease prohibiting such transfer or requiring the tenant or his assignee to remove such buildings or improvements that does not require the landlord or the new tenant to pay the owner thereof the fair value of the improve-

ments to the land, at the time of the expiration of the lease, shall be void."

As will be seen, this simply refers to a limited class of landlords and tenants. It should have been made general in order to protect all tenants who, at their own expense, erect improvements on rented lands. Such tenant should either be permitted to remove such improvements, or should require the landlord, if he does not desire them to be removed, to pay the tenant the value of the improvements, but this statute does not seem to go that far.

Too Many Tin Cans

1—A is a mortgage company which sells B a quarter section of land, but as this land is not far from a good oil field A holds out a 16th of the oil, to which B agrees by written agreement for a period of 10 years. After the expiration of the 10 years B will become legal



owner of all royalties on said place. In event B sells the lease for \$1 an acre to some oil producing company, what share of that money belongs to A? Also what share of the rental of said oil lease does A receive, the custom being \$1 an acre a year? Can A compel B to lease this land for oil to hasten production or add value to the royalty he holds before the price for the lease is fair to B? A and B have had no quarrels. 2—Seemingly out of spite or revenge some unknown person has persistently dumped old tin cans and other rubbish on the public right of way along my place, and the water from heavy rains washes it on my meadow, where I must gather it up before I can harvest the hay. Must I always be the goat or can I compel the township to remove this rubbish? R.

1—The mortgage company in this case sells this land with a certain reservation. That reservation, which I understand from the question, is a 16th of the oil which may be produced on this land during the 10 years. In other words, what the mortgage company has done has been to reserve a 16th royalty for that period. Where one gives to an oil company an option to lease the land, which is a

very common practice, and the person taking the option pays \$1 an acre or some other sum, this is not considered a royalty. This is merely an option to drill for oil or gas on that land during a certain period. The right to give that option belongs to the person who holds the title, which in this case is B. I would say, therefore, that the mortgage company has no right to any part of this \$1 an acre. Unless there was some provision in the contract itself which required B to lease this land within a given time, then the mortgage company cannot compel him to do so.

2—It is the business of the road overseer acting under the authority either of the county commissioners or of the township highway commissioners to keep this road free and clear from obstructions, and if this person dumps these cans on to the road, it is the business of the road overseer to see that they are removed, and it also would be his business to see that the person who put them there was prosecuted. You should complain both to the township officers and to the county engineer.

Thru Any National Bank

Where is the best place to buy a Government bond? For how many years is the money paid out for the bond tied up? What interest do these bonds draw? How much taxes for \$500 for each year? If the money was needed before the time to draw the full amount, how would one go about it to collect the money? A. E.

You can buy Government bonds thru any national bank. The Government bonds run from 3 to 20 years, but there never is any difficulty about cashing Government bonds at their market value, which is par in most cases, and in some cases a little more than par. The rate of interest on Government bonds varies from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Bonds that are most dealt in on the market bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. A Government bond is tax free. If you should need the money on your bonds, as I said before, you can sell them readily for as much as you pay for them or at the market price, which varies little, and at the present time is par or a little above par.

Needn't Sign the Deed

Does a wife have to sign a deed in Kansas? If the husband deeded his property away and the wife signed the deed when she was not in her right mind, will the deed stand in law? H.

A wife in Kansas cannot be compelled to sign a deed against her own will. And if when she was mentally incompetent she did sign a deed, and that fact can be proved, the conveyance might be set aside.

A Is Responsible

A hired B with a tractor to plow some ground. The tractor was already on A's farm. B could not start plowing when A desired, so A hired C to plow with B's tractor without B's consent or knowledge. Can A be held responsible for any damage done to the tractor? A. B.

Yes.

Can Marry at 18

Does a girl become of legal age when she is 18 or not until she is 21? Can she get married at 18 without her parents' consent? D. W. K.

For ordinary business purposes, a girl does not become of age in Kansas until she is 21, but she is permitted to marry without her parents' consent at the age of 18.

Uncle Sam Closes the Big Door

THE average American citizen, I believe, wishes to be a good neighbor. Next to that, he wants to live in a good neighborhood. And when new people move into his neighborhood, he hopes they will prove to be the right kind of folks. Then there is the question of room. Several families, for instance, cannot live comfortably on a city lot.

That is our immigration question in a nutshell. In 1890, 71 per cent of our immigrants were from the Northern countries of Europe. These were the people and the races who have made this country what it is. In other words, they are like us, and soon become as good American citizens as we are.

After 1890, the kind of immigrants coming to America began to change. Of the more than 1¼ million who came here in 1907, almost three-quarters of them came from Eastern and Southern Europe.

There were exceptions, of course, but most of the new arrivals were the lawless, hapless elements of the countries from which they originated, the dregs of Europe. For the most part, they went to the big cities, where, with their lower standards of living and wages, they made a bad situation much worse. The Chicago gunmen are of this class of immigrants.

Uncle Sam did not like to put up the bars, but he had to, simply because he couldn't assimilate so many newcomers all at once and turn them into citizens. In 1924, after multitudes of such immigrants had been coming to our shores for more than 20 years, this country passed a law to definitely restrict immigration. This law provided we would admit to the United States 2 per cent of the number of natives that each European country had in America as shown by the census of 1890.

Since then, on that 2 per cent basis, we have admitted 164,667 immigrants each year. Just a certain number from each country, and no more.

Even now, we are admitting these newcomers faster than we can turn them into citizens. If we should let down the bars farther than we have, we would soon be in for serious trouble, as the records of our big cities already show us. Nor can we make many distinctions without offending our international neighbors for whom we have a genuine good will and friendship.

It is not that we feel we are better than the Japanese or the Chinese, that we exclude them entirely. It is that they do not fit into our kind of a civilization, racially, politically or economically.

But with those races and nations whose blood already is intermingled with ours, it is merely a question of numbers—the Germans, the Scandinavians, the peoples from the British Isles. They are flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. In regard to them we are like a hospitable uncle with a large and growing family, whose house has only so many rooms. We can accommodate only a certain number of guests at one time. But as many as we can take care of are welcome.

If we look upon our immigration law in this light, we see how necessary it is for us to apply restrictions—as necessary to the other half of the world which would like to live with us, as it is to us who are already here.

In 1924, when the restrictive immigration law was passed, Congress adopted an expedient. Congress decided the 2 per cent quotas allowed to enter the United States from each country should be based on the census of 1890 until July 1, 1927, to give the Census Bureau time to ascertain and prepare a national-origins basis fixing the quota of each country according to the percentage of its

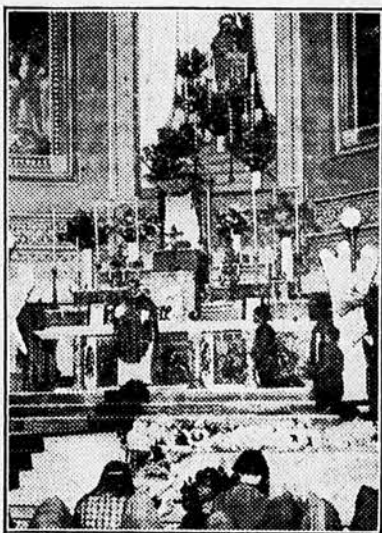
people who were here in 1790. This new national-origins law proclaimed by the President in April automatically went into effect July 1.

Along with our rapid growth in population, we have been admitting nearly 165,000 immigrants yearly. That is equivalent to nearly 3,500 for each state every year, and it has become more and more difficult to establish them so they could be self-supporting. The new national-origins law now in effect, reduces this yearly total to 155,000—about 10,000 less than the former law and is that much better for all concerned.

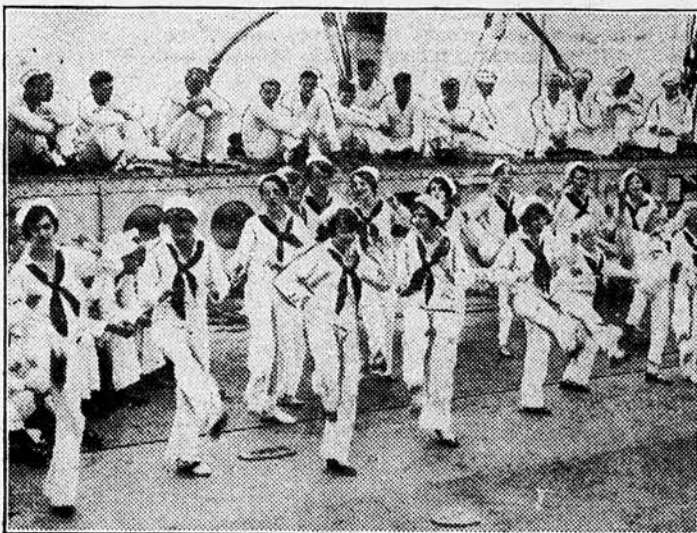
Whatever the number of admissions may be, that part of the law cannot be made to satisfy everybody. Our immigration laws are severely criticised at home and abroad. And yet we must stick to a selective, restrictive immigration policy as the best all-around plan to avoid creating serious problems on both sides of the water. That is the only way we can treat everybody with exact equality—and that means treating ourselves with exact equality. With the law, as finally adjusted, we shall be showing favors to no one, not even to ourselves. That wipes out any discrimination between native and foreign born, between the naturalized citizen or the unnaturalized resident, between the American or the alien. It does give us a chance to give the newcomer the right kind of a welcome, the right kind of an opportunity to make his home with us and be one of us. To attempt to do more than this would be to undo what we have done in the United States to raise world standards of living and of happiness.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



The First Mass Celebrated in Mexico in Three Years, Taking Place Immediately After the Federal Government Had Returned the Catholic Churches to the Priests



Ho, for the Life of a Sailor! At Least Aboard the U. S. S. Richmond Which Landed at Hampton Roads and Was Boarded by Elinor Fry and a Group of Richmond Debutantes, Who Staged a Number of Very Interesting Dances for the Gobs of the Wild, Wild Waves. The Girls Are Seen Trying a New Step



A New Chair That Solves the Problem of Fatigue and Wrong Posture. It is so Constructed That no Matter in What Position a Person Sits, His Spinal Column Always Will be Straight



Examining the New Small-Size Currency, at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in Washington. Each Denomination of Bills Will Have a Distinctive Portrait. If You Will Learn the Portraits You Will Avoid Mistakes in Making Change



Anne McDonnell, Daughter of Edward O. McDonnell, Christening the Gyosy Moth Plane Belonging to the Long Island Aviation Country Club, on the Day of the Club's Inauguration



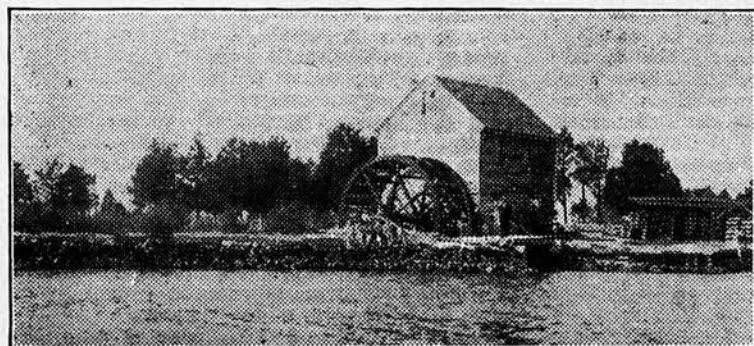
Tamanishiki, Champion Wrestler of Japan and Extraordinarily Large of Frame for a Japanese, with His Tiny Bride, Photographed After Marriage



Martha C. Sears of the Liberty National Bank, New York, who is Conducting a Banking Slogan Contest for Women. She is Studying the Economic Value of Women

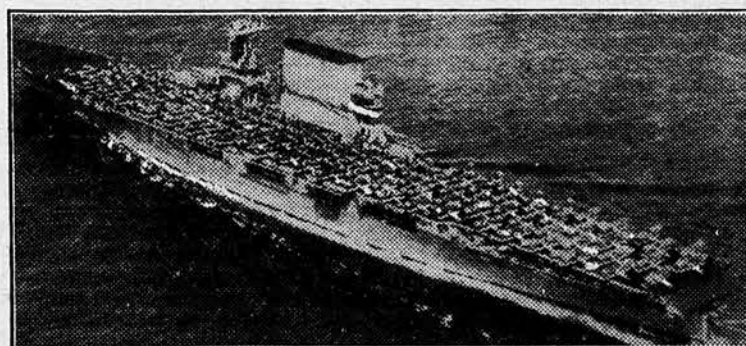


Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics F. Trubee Davison, Making the Dedication Address Thru the "Voice of the Sky," at the Opening of the Long Island Aviation Country Club, Hicksville, L. I. Mr. Davison Flew from Washington in His New Plane



This Ancient Tide Mill in Mathews County, Virginia, Still is in Operation. Its Slow Labor is Nothing Less Than Monotony as Compared to That of the Giant Machines That Have Taken Over Work This Mill Once Did, Accomplishing More in Minutes Than This Old Timer Could in Months

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



An Unusual View of the Giant Aircraft Carrier U. S. S. Saratoga, Going Forth to "Battle," Just Like It Would During War. On the Deck Are 80 Fighting and Bombing Planes. The Saratoga is Speeding Into the Wind at 20 Knots an Hour so the Planes Can Take off in a Short Run

The Puzzle--Find a Profitable Market

A Better Understanding of Every-Day Economics Is Needed

By Charles W. Hauck

TOM MARSHALL, a former vice-president of the United States, once said, "What this country needs is a good 5-cent cigar." Two decades later Thomas A. Edison remarked that what this country needs is a better understanding of every-day economics on the part of the general public. I think we are in a fair way of seeing Edison's wish realized. I'm not so sure about Marshall's.

The term "economics" is a broadly inclusive one, embracing all the factors that have to do with man's efforts to supply his physical needs. Even when we restrict it to agricultural or rural economics it includes such things as land values and rentals, costs of farm supplies and equipment, labor and capital, volume of production, demand for farm products, transportation and distribution. It is hopeless to attempt to discuss all these factors within the limits of one article. I shall not undertake it. Let me call your attention rather to the one phase of the subject in which all farmers are directly interested, or should be, and which has so much to do with the prosperity or adversity of us all, viz., the marketing of the things grown on the farm.

Whether we live in the city or in the country, whether we make our living by growing corn and hogs or by operating a subway train in New York City, whether we eat our meals at home or in restaurants, we are all affected to a marked degree by the profits or losses accruing to the grower from the sale of what he has produced.

It has been only within recent years that marketing of farm products has received much scientific attention. For many years the principal efforts of our experiment stations, agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture were devoted to problems of production—varieties, fertilization, cultivation and feeding. All of the educational and extension work done by these agencies was directed to the end of teaching the farmer how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, without paying much attention to what was to be done with the second blade, nor to the effect it might have on the price of the first.

Must Be a Merchant, Too

But now considerable effort is being expended in the opposite direction. We are learning rapidly. Marketing is now being stressed as one of the essential factors in the farm business, and farmers are learning that without a knowledge of the principles of marketing they have no better chance of success than in any other industry. Business-like selling of its output is no more essential to the success of the General Motors Corporation than it is to the success of the smallest farming venture. The difference is one of degree and size only.

The farmer is discovering that he must be a merchant as well as a producer, and those who have recognized this fact and have adjusted their operations to conform with changing economic conditions are prospering. A good many farmers in the United States have not yet succeeded in making a complete readjustment to the newer state of affairs that has existed since the war, yet great progress is being made, progress that is directly traceable to a better understanding of all these economic factors on the part of the farmer. Again I say, I think we are likely to see the realization of Mr. Edison's wish.

In recent years we have seen unprofitable markets for many farm products. Farm prices have been for the most part at the bottom of the class, lower than those of other commodities. We are not so interested here in reviewing this rather distasteful past history as in contemplating the present and future, in considering what may be done to correct a bad situation, and if possible to prevent its recurrence.

We are always hoping, of course, that the future will be better than the past. I believe that such an outlook is justifiable at the present time. I believe that farming is going to be more profitable in the future than it has been in the immediate past. An optimistic viewpoint is almost always a desirable one, and in this case I think it is amply warranted.

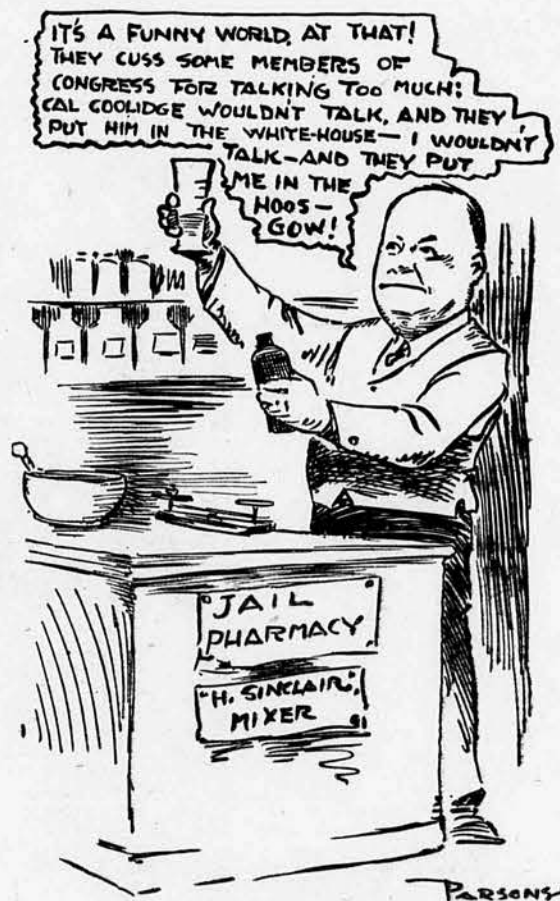
Always a Critical Attitude

Marketing is a subject on which it is easy for each individual to develop strong prejudices and points-of-view based more upon his own experiences and specific grievances than upon actual facts and information. The attitude of farmers and consumers toward the middleman has always been a critical one, mainly because of general misinformation about the services rendered by these middlemen. No better indication of this general misunderstanding of the functions of marketing is to be found than the popular recognition and approval which greeted the appearance in a farm journal a number of years ago of a cartoon entitled "What Happens In The Dark?"

Do you remember it? Here on one side was a shifty looking individual representing the produce dealer buying a bushel of potatoes from the farmer for \$1. On the opposite side was the poor down-trodden consumer paying the gluttonous retailer

\$3 for the same potatoes. In between was a dead black area indicating that something surreptitious had transpired out of sight of the public, and leaving the impression that thru some hidden sleight-of-hand the middleman was prospering disproportionately at the expense of both the farmer and the consumer.

What happens in the dark? Well, something happens, whether in the dark or not, and whatever it is must be paid for. I do not seek to crown the middleman with a halo of righteousness. In a good many cases he wouldn't deserve it. On the other hand he does deserve a greater realization of what causes the difference between the price at the farm and the price at the retail store or restaurant. Marketing requires the use of these middlemen, or at least of the services which they have long rendered. Everything sold



Jail-House Meditations

from the farm must be assembled, transported and distributed by some one. Some farm products require grading, packaging, processing and storing. Usually someone has to furnish credit for a time.

These functions all cost money, and must be paid from the spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer. Sometimes that spread is too much, sometimes not enough, but in the long run it usually figures out at a fairly reasonable charge. Competition keeps it so. Groups of producers and individual growers who have undertaken to displace these middlemen and to perform these necessary services themselves usually have discovered that they cannot perform them much more cheaply than was being done before. We know more about these things than we did when that cartoon was printed. We know it didn't tell all the story.

I have found considerable concern among growers caused by the recent expansion of chain store systems. Many producers have found it impossible to sell to chains, and where these groceries have occupied a large part of the retail field local farmers often have had their market correspondingly restricted. This has been the greatest development in retailing in the last 50 years. There are now 4,000 chain systems with 100,000 units in the United States, doing a combined business of 6 billion dollars a year, or 16 per cent of the total retail business of the country. There are 800 grocery chains with 60,000 unit stores, doing a business of 3 billion dollars a year. The largest is the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., which has 17,000 stores, twice the number it had five years ago.

The farmer is sometimes affected when the chains feature potatoes or other important agricultural product at cost or below as a leader, as they frequently do. I suspect that throwing a large quantity of potatoes on the market below market prices demoralizes for a time the wholesale and jobbing trade to such an extent that the price

is depressed for the whole country. The psychology of the market is affected when the wholesaler and jobber become too nervous to buy, not knowing what the chains will do to their price.

It is the opinion of Prof. James E. Boyle of Cornell University, a well-known student of this subject, that one of the leading chains this year helped to depress potato prices by putting on a "potato week," during which they featured potatoes at a very low price. He believes that this helped to demoralize further an already panicky market. On the other hand, it is quite possible that these selling campaigns may so stimulate the consumption of potatoes in the early part of the season as to decrease the supply available during the latter part of the season, thereby improving later prices.

There are not many individual farms with the quantity and quality of goods which would interest any chain store as a prospective direct purchaser. Therefore the contact between chain and farmer must come almost entirely thru dealers and co-operatives. It is the individual farmer, not affiliated with any co-operative, who is feeling most keenly the inroads of the chain stores into his market.

The chains have had little or no effect on the marketing practices of growers who are many miles distant from their markets. The inspection, grading and standardization of the products of the Pacific Coast co-operatives have not been changed, because these growers were already doing these things. They discovered long ago that careful sorting and packing were essential. High quality and dependable uniformity were the only things that would enable their products to carry the high freight charges to eastern cities. The local grower located within trucking distance of his market is about the only one left who still has that lesson to learn, and the chain stores are doing much to convert him. So long as he could sell ungraded produce to retailers or to consumers direct at about the same price as tho it were well graded, he found little incentive to grade closely or to package carefully. That time is passing, is already past in many cities.

Will Sell 50 Per Cent?

With the chain stores handling more and more lines of fresh fruits and vegetables, we may feel sure that in this field considerable improvement will be forced upon the growers. It seems a certainty that the chain store will force producers to offer better quality and better pack. More careful grading and packing will tend to increase consumption, and in general will bring greater profits to the producer.

The chains seem destined to occupy at least 50 per cent of the retail field for foodstuffs. As bargainers for the consumers they will force growers to change their whole mental attitude toward production; they will cause many shifts and adjustments among growers, principally among those located near their markets; they will use every effort to keep prices as low as possible, that is, to the point where the efficient farmer will get all his stuff is worth, but no more. There is no denying that one of the leading appeals of the chain store is a price appeal, and consequently their interest lies in buying always at as low a price as possible.

Their influence has always been exerted in a downward direction, whereas other types of wholesale buyers have been more interested in a stabilized price than in a low price. Some inefficient farmers and some who are unfortunately located may be driven to other business, but in the main I look for more satisfactory and more business-like conditions in the farming business than ever before. If this prediction should prove true, the chain stores ought to receive a part of the credit.

Hoover Drafts Big Men

PRESIDENT HOOVER is drafting business men of the highest ability and widest experience for service on the Federal Farm Board. He carefully surveys the field, picks the men whom he considers big enough and calls on them as "patriots" to make a sacrifice by serving their country. The salary of \$12,000 a year is paltry compared to what most of these men are making in their private businesses. But fortunately men of the type Hoover picks consider that they can afford to make the sacrifice for the sake of an opportunity to do great things for their country.

After praising the President for making such high class appointments and complimenting the appointees in accepting the positions at a great personal sacrifice, the Portland Oregonian editorially remarks:

"The work before the board is not only to relieve the depression of agriculture by enabling it to market surplus crops at higher prices and with larger profit. That would be to aid only the agricultural group of industries and to deal with effects. The work is so to direct and guide reconstruction of agriculture by the farmers themselves that it shall reach and maintain equal economic strength with other groups of industries."

Kansans Bid the U. S. Good-Bye

"Jayhawker Tour" Provides Foreign Travel as Part of the Regular Schedule

CAN you imagine the thrill of foreign travel? That's what you are going to experience in the Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest. Not counting the visits to our own wonderful cities, such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, and scores of other smaller towns, we actually spend several days in Canada—



James M. Rankin

not so far away, it is true, but yet foreign in most particulars.

And you have all the thrills of a sea voyage, too, in connection with this tour—not one that will likely render you seasick—for the voyage will only last most of a day, but there will not be a single thing missing from a nautical standpoint.

James Rankin, who had charge of last year's tour, describes the trip across Puget Sound to the Island of Vancouver and the city of Victoria, which is the capital of British Columbia, then across some more water to Vancouver, really the metropolis of that commonwealth.

Mr. Rankin probably had the same viewpoint as to salt water as the rest of us. After the party boarded the boat at Seattle, he takes up the description:

"We plowed salt water hour after hour thru Puget Sound. Gold mines and silent, smoky Indians, dog teams and fur-clad Eskimos, royal mounted police and the frozen land of the midnight sun were ahead of us, for we were steaming on the adventure trail for the west coast of Canada. Fish leaped from the water, disturbed by the passing of our steamer. Porpoises swam and splashed and ducked and tumbled like playful pups close to the big ship's sides. The deep-throated bay of the ship's whistle hailed the landings on wooded islands, but tho we saluted, we passed them up. We were a great ocean-going vessel and couldn't be bothered by dropping anchor in an obscure inlet to unload beads and tobacco and ships' biscuits and calico and rum in some half-hidden Indian village, picturesque tho it might be.

"The further we steamed thru the deep, green sea, the better we liked the life aboard. The sting of the salt air was deep in our nostrils, and our faces were fanned by the cool breezes blowing seaward from mile after mile of the island-studded Sound.

"Noon meal aboard ship is a meal that would cause a Kansan, or anyone else, thin or fat, big or little, to loosen up his surcingle and eat and eat, and then loosen up again and eat some more. Both the evening meal and breakfast are the same kind—they would make a dyspeptic forget he ever had a sick day in his life. The flag of the British Empire floated over our ship, and the menus were typically British, with their soups, fish and game, York hams, potpies and roasts, and all the vegetables, marmalades, relishes and sweets that go with them. Only a person with a will of iron could stay on a diet when tempted with so many good things. And anyone who doesn't want to pick his food can order the whole bill if he wishes. It will be served him with the finest politeness in the world, and he can eat it or leave it alone without fear of criticism or fault-finding.

"We sighted the imposing beauty of our first Canadian city, Victoria on the Island of Vancouver, shortly after noon. Gold fields caused the city to be built. Gold was discovered on the mainland in 1858—within a few weeks there were 20,000 people in Victoria outfitting for the big rush.

"Fiercely-flourishing little towns and cities dotted the coasts and islands on both the American and Canadian sides not many years ago. Rough bearded miners of all nations and colors crowded with straggling white and Indian and half-breed fur traders. We two Kansans were fast approaching the last great frontier of modern times, and were not far removed from the old Northwest frontier days, when these same streets we walked rang with the noise of laughter and music and dancing and swearing and fighting, when heaps of gold dust and piles of raw fur pelts, valuable enough for the running expenses of a kingdom, were swapped and bartered every day.

"The city of Victoria today is a typically English town, with walled gardens and hedges and

street after street of mansions and cottages almost hidden by a riot of red and blue and white and yellow flowers. Great residences framed with cool, dark evergreens, backed by the majestic Olympic mountains, face the Straits of Juan de Fuca and stretch along the waters of Victoria Arm. The city is the capital of British Columbia. The magnificent Parliament buildings are close to the landing docks. On top of the main dome is a statue of Capt. George Vancouver, the man who took over Vancouver Island from the Spaniards in 1792. In the natural parks of the city are many acres of yellow Scotch broom, the same flower that blooms on the Scottish Highlands. Beautiful driveways are lined with Garry oaks. In the quiet waters of Goodacre Lake, with the old English stone bridge, swim many species of oriental ducks and swans. Ornamental trees and willow bushes overshadow the water.

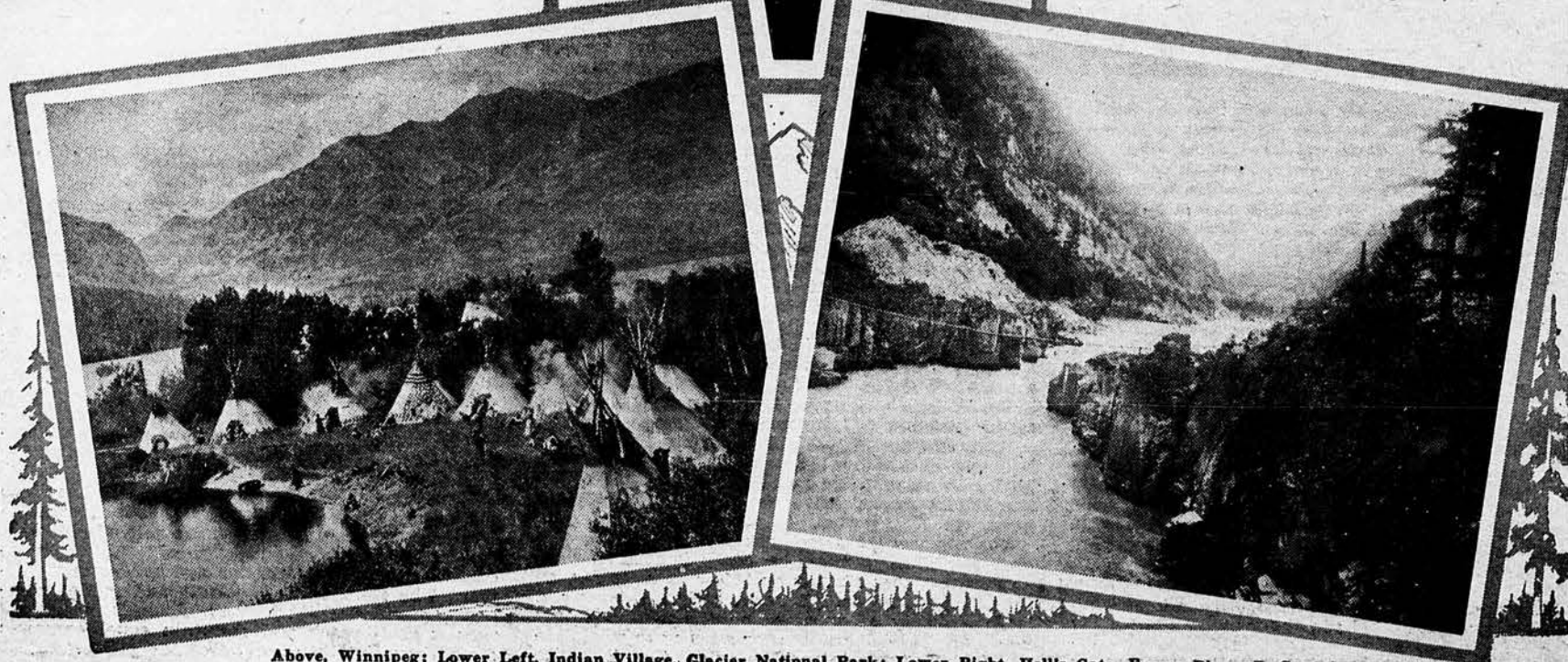
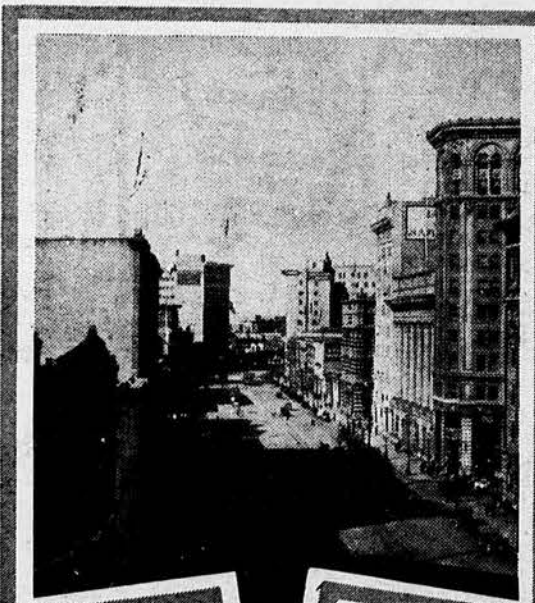
A Thousand Dollars a Day

"In Victoria, we felt quite in it. We went back aboard our steamer, the 'Princess Kathleen,' seriously considering staking out a claim in the Arctic North. In the old days the honest miner raked in from a hundred to a thousand dollars a day in raw gold from his claim. We, too, were nothing if not honest, and gold had just been discovered again up on Squaw creek! It was a matter worth thinking about. We crossed the Strait of Georgia while the tide was running. Green water rolled and swirled into eddying whirlpools about our bows. Wooded islands were almost lost on the horizon, and in places the sky was streaked with the smoke of distant steamers, some from Alaska with cargoes of furs and fish and gold, others from the far-off Orient—China, Japan and the Spice Islands of the East. We sighted a Royal Mail steamer loaded with passengers from Australia and New Zealand, those distant countries on the very bottom of the earth, almost within the shadow of the South Pole. The Australian passengers had left their homes in their winter month of May and had steamed across the equator to find summer up in Canada.

"My Kansas watch, left to itself on the theory that it was a good, honest timepiece and to change it might throw it out of gear, had gone crazy by the time I reached the Pacific Coast. It was 8 o'clock at night, according to it, when we sighted the smoky haze above the city of Vancouver, yet the sun was still high in the heavens. My watch, of course, really wasn't to blame—there is a difference of 2 hours between Pacific time and Kansas time, making 8 o'clock in Kansas only 6 o'clock in Vancouver. Then, too, so far north the summer days are very long. By correct Vancouver time, it is not dark until almost 10:30 o'clock at night, and daylight begins about 3 o'clock in the morning. Baseball games are played after supper instead of in the afternoon as with us. Pity the man who works from sun to sun in Canada in the summertime!

"Vancouver lay ahead of us in the distance, low in the lonely sea. Back of the city were high mountains, splashed and splashed with shining snow. We approached the jutting peninsula of Boundary Bay, then swung to the west and steamed past it, skirting the coast and passing many a steep and rugged headland holding aloft a white lighthouse. We fringed the shore an hour or so and finally coasted thru a narrow inlet into land-locked Vancouver Harbor. We docked within a stone's throw of the heart of Vancouver, the third largest city in the Dominion of Canada.

(Continued on Page 13)



Above, Winnipeg; Lower Left, Indian Village, Glacier National Park; Lower Right, Hell's Gate, Fraser River, B. C.



Does your tractor deliver full earning power?

Farmers who keep their tractors where they belong — out in the field and out of the shop — know that earning power depends on proper lubrication.

And engineers say that, if proper lubrication is to be obtained, tractor oil must have four essential features:

1. IDEAL BODY AT ALL OPERATING TEMPERATURES
2. LOW POUR POINT
3. LOW CARBON CONTENT
4. NON-FOULING CARBON

Thousands of farmers have found that one oil — Shell Tractor Oil — meets these requirements in every way.

They have discovered that Shell has ideal body to provide complete protection from tractor heat and friction. Forty, even sixty, hours of service find Shell fit for work ahead.

With its rich protective body, Shell Tractor Oil combines a low pour point. It flows quickly at low temperatures

and lubricates every part of the motor as soon as you start.

Shell Tractor Oil forms very little carbon — 20 to 33 per cent less than many otherwise good lubricants. The little carbon which forms in a Shell-lubricated engine is soft, soot-like and completely non-fouling in character — so fluffy that it blows away with the exhaust gases.

Shell Tractor Oil is made from tested crude and refined by the exclusive Shell-developed low-temperature process. It is never scorched, never weakened by the high temperatures of ordinary refinery practice. And before it is sealed for shipment to you, it is tested 259 times.

You can save money by having Shell Tractor Oil delivered to you in either the 30-gallon or the 55-gallon drums with the handy faucets. You can order from the Shell dealer, or from the nearest Shell bulk station . . . The complete Shell Lubrication Chart will tell you what grade of Shell Tractor Oil to use.

Shell Petroleum Corporation
Shell Building St. Louis, Mo.

Shell Kerosene ~ for every farm use

Delivers an abundance of power in tractors and stationary engines; burns clean and smokeless in incubators, brooders, lamps and stoves. Refined in only one grade — clear, water-white, power-packed — Shell is the only kerosene you need for every use of the farm and farm home. Costs no more than ordinary coal oil.



has the **4** essentials of
complete and
proper lubrication

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GASOLINE . . . MOTOR OIL . . . KEROSENE . . . TRACTOR OIL . . . GREASES

What the Folks Are Saying

Farm Practices May Determine the Amount of Protein in Wheat

CLIMATE, variety and soil are the three major factors which influence the protein content of wheat grown in Kansas. Climate is perhaps the most important; so important in fact, that in many places it is impossible with our present knowledge, to grow high protein wheat. It explains, in part, the fact that certain areas, for example, south of Gove and Trego counties, are known as high protein areas. Eastern Kansas, on the other hand, grows a low protein wheat. In a general way, high rainfall tends to produce a low protein wheat, and low rainfall a high protein wheat.

There are three principal varieties of wheat grown in the main Wheat Belt of Kansas. They are Kanred, Turkey and Blackhull. When these three varieties are grown on the same soil and under the same climatic conditions, very little difference is found in their protein content. In the four years, 1923 to 1926, Kanred, Blackhull and Turkey were grown on the same field in 167 different locations in the state and their protein content determined. As an average for all tests, the protein content of Blackhull was 12.2 per cent, Turkey 12.1 per cent, and Kanred 12.2 per cent. Evidently the varieties which now seem best adapted to the Wheat Belt of Kansas do not differ greatly in this respect.

The type of soil has long been recognized as influencing the protein content of wheat. A sandy soil usually produces a "yellow berry" wheat, which always is low in protein as contrasted with dark, hard wheat produced in a clay loam or silt loam soil in the same region. The principal reason appears to be differences in the nitrogen content of the soil, since it is known that a soil high in nitrogen increases the protein content, whereas a soil low in nitrogen tends to produce a low protein wheat.

This at once suggests a way in which wheat growers may increase the protein content of wheat; keeping the soil well supplied with nitrogen. The best and cheapest way to add nitrogen to the soil in the eastern part of the Wheat Belt, east of Hays and Larned, is to grow legumes. In 1922, a plot of ground on the college farm at Manhattan was divided, and one-half put into alfalfa and the other half into wheat. At the end of two years, the alfalfa was plowed, and the plots were planted to wheat. The yield the following year was 49.7 bushels an acre, that analyzed 12.4 per cent protein, on the alfalfa plot, and 43.2 bushels, analyzing 10.7 per cent protein, on the wheat plot.

It is possible to increase the protein content of wheat from 1 to 2 per cent by good methods of seedbed preparation, as has been demonstrated by 15 years of experiments on the agronomy farm at Manhattan. In this test, one field was divided into plots, one of which was plowed about the middle of July and worked after plowing sufficiently to keep down the weeds. Another was plowed about the middle of September and worked after plowing sufficiently to put the ground in good condition for seeding. A third plot was not plowed, but weeds and volunteer grain were allowed to grow until seeding time, when the ground was thoroughly disked. As an average of nine years, 1912 to 1920, the July plowed plot produced 4.4 bushels more of wheat an acre and tested 1.9 per cent higher protein than the September plowed plot, and 10.5 bushels of grain and 2 per cent more protein than the plot disked at seeding time.

Wheat growers desiring to secure protein tests or moisture determinations, may utilize the services of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department. The organization has testing laboratories located at Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Colby and Hays. Field representatives are located at Smith Center, Meade, Pratt, Garden City, Dighton and Larned this summer.

Manhattan, Kan. A. L. Clapp.

Kansas Needs More Alfalfa

Kansas needs more alfalfa to supply feed for livestock and to aid in soil improvement. A common practice has been to leave the stands for 12 or 15

years, but now most farmers see the necessity for leaving the stands for only five or six years. The more land they plant to legumes, the better it will be for the following crops. Many farmers try to keep at least a fourth of their tillable land in alfalfa or Sweet clover.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Longer Life for Harness

Discriminative buying, prompt repair, and proper care of leather harness pay big dividends. When the usual life of a harness is doubled, the cost is cut in two. Some farmers get excellent service from their harness for 25 years or longer; unfortunately many others are unable to use theirs longer than from two to five years. The life of a harness depends to a great extent on its quality and workmanship, and the care that it receives.

Harness too heavy for the work is more economical than harness that is too light. Especially should lines, breeching, holdback straps, tugs or traces, belly bands and yoke straps be sufficiently heavy and strong for the

Clean the harness with tepid water and neutral soap, such as castile or white toilet soap, using a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Scrape off cakes of hardened grease or foreign matter with a dull knife. Rinse in clean, tepid water, and hang the harness in a warm room until it is no longer wet, but is still damp. Then oil the harness and leave it in a warm place for 24 hours before using it. Harness should be oiled or greased while still damp; otherwise it may absorb so much oil that it will pull out of shape or take up sand and grit, thereby injuring the leather as well as spoiling its appearance. Harness should never look or feel greasy.

Neat's-foot oil or castor oil, or a mixture of these with wool grease, is a good dressing for driving harness. For heavy harness, a mixture of tallow and cod oil, neat's-foot oil and tallow, or any or all of these with wool grease, in a paste of about the consistency of butter, is beneficial. Apply the grease lightly to driving harness and liberally to work harness. Rub the oil or grease, warm to the hand,

erally, but it is most comforting to know that the chairman is a man capable of handling the job.

Mr. Legge comes to the board from the presidency of the International Harvester Co. of America, the largest farm equipment manufacturing concern in the world. He has been in the farm equipment business for nearly 40 years, and is well qualified to guide the actions of the Farm Board because of his intimate knowledge of this particular business.

Modern farm machinery will be the greatest factor in working out a permanent form of farm relief. Industry in general modernized its methods of production long ago, and has experienced the resulting prosperity. It is now agriculture's turn to fit itself out with modern equipment in order to cut production costs to the bone.

Agriculture will doubtless always be at the mercy of the elements and the markets for its products, and since these cannot be so easily controlled, the only thing left is to whittle production costs to a point where there is a sufficient spread between the cost of production and the market price to leave a profit for farmers.

Mr. Legge started to work for the Omaha branch of the old McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. in 1892 as a collector. His rise was steady in the McCormick organization, and in 1902, when the International Harvester Co. was formed, Mr. Legge became assistant manager of domestic sales. His sterling worth brought him promotion to better positions, and in 1922, he succeeded Harold F. McCormick as president.

His unselfish attitude, and his keen desire to be of service to the greatest of all industries—agriculture—is best reflected in the sacrifice he is making to take up his new duties as chairman of the Farm Board. He is giving up a job that paid him \$100,000 a year, to take up one that pays only \$12,000. Quite a sacrifice, but a career of service often carries such sacrifices with it.

Frank A. Meckel.

Kansas City, Mo.

Use All the Power

Power unused, in a sense, is power wasted. At least it can be said that when the farm power available is not utilized to the fullest extent, it is not being given an opportunity to produce the greatest possible returns.

No man would think of hitching four horses to a one-row cultivator when only two are needed to pull it, and when the same four head could handle a two-row without trouble and do twice the amount of work. Using a tractor to pull equipment which requires only one-half to two-thirds of its rated power, by the same line of reasoning, is just as uneconomical.

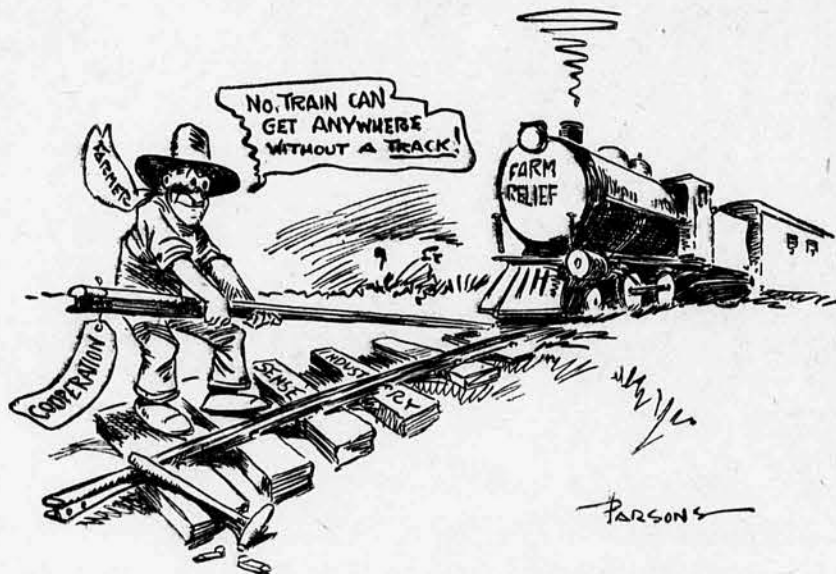
The man who has a tractor capable of pulling a three-bottom plow, but who uses a plow of only two bottoms, is not taking full advantage of the power he has available. With a three-bottom plow, he could do 50 per cent more work in the same time and with no more labor. His cost of plowing 3 acres with the three-bottom outfit would be little more than for plowing 2 acres with two bottoms, because his investment in equipment would be only slightly greater and his fuel requirement not much more.

The same tractor, with power enough to pull a tandem disk and harrow, or a pulverizer, single disk and drag, is not doing the work it should when used to pull only a single disk. This same thought might be applied to other types of field equipment as well as to belt power equipment, such as feed grinders. Exception must be made, of course, when some piece of equipment is used for only a small amount of work—too small an amount to justify the purchase of larger equipment to utilize the maximum power of the tractor.

Ample farm power yields greatest returns when efficiently used. One way to promote efficiency is to maintain a proper and logical proportion or ratio between the equipment to be operated and the belt and drawbar power available.

Chicago, Ill.

Bert S. Gittins.



work required. Weak tugs and weak straps will not stand heavy work, nor can a runaway team be stopped with weak lines.

The leather should be examined carefully to see that it has no cuts, holes, brands, thin places, or other physical imperfections that impair its strength. New harness leather that shows cracks on the grain side when it is sharply bent is practically worthless, and the presence of cracks in old harness shows that it is deteriorating. Harness leather should be pliable, not stiff. It should not feel harsh and dry. It should contain from 20 to 25 per cent grease, for protection, preservation and strength. More than 25 per cent grease is not necessary. The grease should be incorporated thoroughly into the leather; it should not be simply on the surface. Because "strong" acids, or mineral acids, rot leather in time, a guaranty by the maker that they have not been used is advisable.

Since harness, as a rule, is made up of many different pieces and parts, the quality of the workmanship should receive consideration. The sewing should be consistent with the weight and type of the harness. It should be done with sufficiently heavy thread and sufficient rows of stitches to stand the strain. The needle holes especially should not be so close together that the thread will readily cut thru the leather. The riveting and fastening of buckles, rings, snaps and other metal parts should be secure, so that they will remain solidly in place.

Neglect of harness is costly. Breaks and rips should be promptly and properly repaired. Makeshift jobs are but temporary, and go from bad to worse. Harness should be kept clean, especially the leather parts, which should be washed and oiled from two to four times a year, depending on the conditions of use. The useful life of harness can be doubled and quadrupled by such treatment.

thoroughly into the leather while it is still damp from the washing. After the harness has hung in a warm place over night, remove, with a clean, dry cloth, any oil that the leather has not absorbed.

R. W. Fry.

Washington, D. C.

Tractors, and the Roads

The season has arrived when transportation of tractors will begin for the use in farm work, and I am requesting that you co-operate in calling the general attention of farmers to the following quoted Sections 3 and 5, from Senate Bill 413, which has been in effect since March 13 of this year:

Sec. 3. Motor vehicles, trailers and all other vehicles, contrivances or devices having metal tires, shall not be operated over any of the improved highways of the state, if such vehicle has on the periphery of any of the road wheels, any lug, flange, cleat, ridge, bolt, or any projection of metal or wood which projects radially beyond the tread or traffic surface of the tire, unless the highway is protected by putting down solid planks or other suitable material, or by attachments to the wheels so as to prevent such vehicles from damaging the highway; except that this prohibition shall not apply to the tractors or traction engines equipped with what is known as caterpillar treads, when such caterpillar does not contain any projection of any kind likely to injure the surface of the road.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall willfully or negligently damage a highway shall be liable for the amount of such damage, and the State Highway Commission may prosecute claims or suits for the amount of such damage.

I believe that a great many folks are unaware of these provisions for the protection of the state highways, and if they were acquainted with the facts, they would do their utmost to protect our roads.

Topeka, Kan. Thomas E. Burton.

'Tis a Fortunate Selection

The appointment of Alexander Legge as chairman of the Farm Board will be received with considerable approval by farmers of the United States, for not only is it thought that this Farm Board, as a whole will render a tremendous service to agriculture gen-



THIS FLAG LEADS TO LOWER COSTS OF PRODUCING CROPS

THE flag of Oliver flies to mark a different day in the design and building of farm equipment. . . . For Oliver is an organization, keenly manned, vastly resourced, for the purpose of designing, building and servicing farm equipment that will reduce the costly man-hours now necessary in raising farm crops, that will cut farm costs through performing farm operations more efficiently, that will lower farm overhead because each machine will last longer, need less service, and far fewer repairs, or that will increase production per acre by making possible better plowing, seeding and tillage. . . . Oliver was formed by the combination of four of the oldest and best known manufacturers of farm equipment in the world—Hart-Parr, Nichols & Shepard, Oliver Chilled Plow, and American Seeding. All of these companies were highly successful as independent units; their union makes possible operating economies, manufacturing possibilities, engineering skill, and world-wide service which will provide the farmers of the world with farm machinery as efficient as any industry has or will know. . . . Farmers everywhere are invited to examine these cost-cutting implements now displayed on the floors of over 10,000 dealers throughout the world.



OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

J. D. OLIVER, Chairman of the Board M. W. ELLIS, President L. J. BROWN, Executive Vice-President

TRACTORS • THRESHERS • COMBINES • SEEDERS • DRILLS • PULVERIZERS • PICKER-HUSKERS
 PLOWS • HARROWS • CULTIVATORS • FALLOVATORS • PLANTERS • LISTERS • SPREADERS

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Vacation Time Is Here Again

Farmers Are Entitled to Trips Just as Much as the City Folks

VACATION time is here again, says Charles Martensen, an Iowa farmer, writing in Wallace's Farmer, and farm families of a vacation turn of mind are eagerly looking forward to the week, or two, or more of time that they have set aside for a brief respite from their labors. It isn't so long ago that vacation trips were considered as something to be indulged in only by those of wealth and leisure. Since wealth and leisure are two of the things a farmer is most commonly supposed to be short on, he was somewhat out of luck so far as a vacation was concerned.

He might decide to take off two or three days, "hitch up Old Dobbin to the shay," and drive over into the next county to visit some relatives, but to take a trip of any length—no, it simply wasn't done. Very few farmers could afford such a splurge.

But times have changed. I don't know that a farmer has any more leisure than he had before, or any more surplus money, either, for that matter (it seems that increased expenses have more than kept up with any increase in income). But he does have a better opportunity to make use of any spare time or spare money he may have. The greatly increased travel facilities and reduced rates offered by the railroads, and the advent of the automobile have brought this about, and it now is possible for a family to see, in a week or two, or at most a month, places they never dreamed of visiting; and at a cost low enough to permit the average farm family at least an occasional vacation.

In a New Era

People who work must have recreation, and the average farmer works hard. Why shouldn't he have an occasional vacation, the same as other folks? A trip to some place away from home is most enjoyable, and I think there can be no doubt as to its benefits. Aside from the daily routine of everyday life and everyday scenes, such a trip is most certainly educational. It shows how other people live, how they work, and how they play. It gives you something different to think about, to talk about.

Magazine and newspaper articles, when they tell of some place you have seen, or someone you may perhaps have met, will hold a new interest. Vacation trips stimulate the reading of good books and magazines, with the result that we should be better posted and able to see things with a broader vision. Uncle Sam and many large concerns in this country recognize the value of vacations by giving their employees a yearly vacation with pay. Why should the farmer deny himself and his family these pleasures and benefits, if it is at all possible for him to obtain them? Like many other farmer-vacationists, I think that it is possible.

There is a belief common among farmers that, because of the nature of their work, it is harder for them to get away than it is for city people. There are good grounds for this belief, but I think it is largely a state of mind. My wife has lived on a farm all her life. I was born on a farm, and have lived

on a farm continuously since I was 4 years old. We have been farming for ourselves for 13 years, and expect to remain on the farm for the rest of our days. We have managed a few vacations, and hope to have some more, and we believe that the average farmer can get away as easily as the average city man.

City folks, who get a yearly vacation with pay, can generally get away easier than the farmer, but how about the business men, doctors and others? It is just as important for the merchant to leave his place of business in capable hands as it is for the farmer his farm; a physician's income stops as soon as he leaves, and his loss in this way may amount to many times the cost of a vacation, but a farmer's income goes on just the same. Hens lay, cows give milk, and crops grow, even tho he isn't home.

Few farmers can get away on a vacation every year, but we can get away occasionally, if we only will.

Two years ago, my family and I were away all summer on a vacation. The length of time and the time of year made suitable arrangements a real problem. We had been two years in planning the trip, and were not going to give up easily. A man was secured to stay on the place, tend the chickens, milk the cows, and look after things generally. Satisfactory arrangements were made in regard to the crop land, and everything settled. The day of our departure came at last. When we returned 101 days later, the farm was still here, the dogs still recognized us, no one had run off with the barn, and the crops were as good as if we had been home all summer to care for them. And we had a most enjoyable and unforgettable trip.

A vacation need not be long, however, to be enjoyable. Nor must it be expensive. Long trips are likely to prove tiring to most, except the seasoned traveler or the most ardent vacation enthusiast. Most people will derive more pleasure from a vacation of one or two weeks' duration than from a longer one.

To the National Parks

There are many places where a farm family can spend a most enjoyable vacation. State parks, national parks, state fairs, summer resorts and large cities offer an unlimited variety from which to choose. Or one could make his vacation a visit to some friends or relatives in an adjoining state or in a distant part of his own state. It does not matter so much where we go, just so we go once in a while.

It has been our good fortune to visit most of our national parks in the West. They comprise the best there is in the way of scenery, natural wonders and phenomena.

More Meadow Fescue

Production of meadow fescue seed in the United States is expected to show a slight increase over the small 1928 crop. Weather conditions were mostly unfavorable in the main producing district of Eastern Kansas, because of too much rain. Last year the crop was reduced largely because of thin stands caused by early spring dry weather in that district. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates a production in Kansas and Missouri of 1,400,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 1,300,000 in 1928, 2,500,000 in 1927, 1,300,000 in 1926, 1,750,000 in 1925, 2,100,000 in 1924, 2,700,000 in 1923, and 1,500,000 pounds in 1922. The production in Indiana was expected to be larger than the crop which was grown last year.

The acreage and yield in Kansas were expected to be slightly larger than last year. Considerable variation was reported in yield an acre, especially between new fields and the old ones which could not be plowed up on account of the wet condition of the soil last spring. Growers in Kansas expected yields to average approximately 6 bushels an acre, or about the same as a year ago, compared with 8½ two years ago and 8½ bushels three years ago.



Where Are You Going Fishing This Summer?

WHERE are you going to spend that two or three weeks' vacation to get the greatest amount of pleasure possible in that length of time?

Might we suggest a trip either by train or motor to Minnesota's Great North Woods among the 10,000 lakes of that state?

You will surely find good fun up there where the Muskellunge, Pike, and Bass abound and where they have comfortable resorts that suit any taste or purse.

On your way you will stop at The Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, which is within one day's drive to many famous watering places.

Curtis Hotel



Minneapolis, Minn.

RATES

At this big modern Hotel you will find accommodations at prices surprisingly moderate. There are many rooms with Private Bath at \$2 for one person and \$3 for two. There are other rooms at \$2.50 and \$3 per day for one, and \$3 and \$4 for two persons. If you wish a large corner room, with twin beds and bath; that can be had at \$5 or \$6 per day, or a completely equipped Kitchenette apartment by the day or for a longer stay.

Welcome Jayhawkers



The Eaton Store at Winnipeg Invites You!

A unit of the great Eaton Store system (largest retail organization in the British Empire) this Winnipeg store presents remarkably interesting displays of Canadian and British merchandise. It is noted for its low prices. Feel free and welcome to make full use of its many services and conveniences.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Olympic

SEATTLE'S LEADING HOTEL
ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST



1000
ROOMS

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F. W. Hull, Manager

Welcome to Portland and the



1929
Jayhawker
Tour
Headquarters

Multnomah Hotel

Kansans Bid U. S. Good-Bye

(Continued from Page 8)

"There we planned again to join the gold rush to the Yukon. As in Seattle, ships from the far corners of the earth rode at anchor in Vancouver harbor. We saw foreign flags of many nations, and over most of the buildings of the city floated the Union Jack of the far-flung British Empire. The broad accents of the English, Scotch and Irish were heard on every hand. Sea-faring men rolled thru the streets.

"Tall, bearded, dark-faced men wearing turbans on their heads were there, too. So were almond-eyed Chinese and Japanese. One of the interesting things about Vancouver is its Asiatic settlement. About 700 Hindus from India live in or near the city, employed for



Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba, Who Has Been a Leading Figure in the Development of Canadian Agriculture

the most part by the lumber mills. Many Japanese live in Vancouver, too, and the Chinese have a quarter all their own where, especially at night, when the streets are thronged by shuffling, slippered, slant-eyed Celestials, the stranger almost might think he was in a city in China, itself.

"The Chinese are hard workers, according even to those white people who like the Chinese the least. The white man often complains of lack of work, but a Chinaman always finds something to do. Many Chinese on the coast are in big business, too, and important Chinese firms are listed in the city directories. The old-time, traditional employment for Chinese, laundry work, still flourishes, but John Chinaman now engages in many lines of other business as well.

"About 11 o'clock at night in Vancouver, Chinatown can be seen in all its glory. Stores, chop suey establishments, restaurants and joss houses are brightly lighted, and the streets are packed with Chinamen, many wearing queer flat hats and slippers. They walk about and stand in groups gossiping in high-pitched, strange-sounding tones and grunts. The music companies feature Chinese phonograph records, and phonographs with loud speakers fitted above shop doors run at full blast, grinding out shrieks and screeches sounding like a dozen or so tomcats fighting all at the same time. Chinese singers wail at the tops of their voices.

"Chinese delicacies imported directly from Hongkong and Shanghai and Tientsin fill the windows of the grocery stores. We saw window after

window displaying such good things to eat as birds' nests and dried sharks' fins for soup, candied ginger root in little crockery jars, dried mushrooms, fish and shrimp, roots of all kinds, twisted and gnarled, and watermelon seeds, which the Chinese eat like peanuts. In the windows of the butcher shops of Chong Fat and Quong Wah Yuen were roast ducks, cooked with the heads on, the roasted eyes staring reproachfully at the onlooker, and the heads and long necks sagging in a way suggesting that the poor ducks were quite discouraged and sad over being roasted and displayed in such a public fashion. The windows of Wing Fat and Hip Sing Low, also purveyors of meats, displayed many kinds of sausages of all sizes and descriptions. We sight-seers cautiously refrained from eating any of the oriental 'hot dogs,' as we had the suspicion that each link of the sausage likely contained the dead body of a mouse or cockroach. Both mice and cockroaches, as well as rats and other such creatures, are said to be considered good to eat by the Chinese.

"We roamed about Vancouver, rubbing elbows with trappers and traders and miners and sailors on shore leave. We visited the great stores and shops and priced enough fur coats and heavy homespun Irish and Scotch tweeds and woolens to have fitted us for a visit to the North Pole. We felt like buying them all, too, they were so low in price, for Canada pays no duty on such things imported from Great Britain. We even fell into the Canadian custom of drinking tea for breakfast.

"Then one night we stepped aboard a train on the biggest railway system in America, the Canadian National Railways, and headed still further North. The Yukon gold rush would have to wait a while, if it wanted us to join. We were going to Jasper National Park, nearer than ever to the Arctic Circle, to play hide and seek with grizzly bears, and bighorn sheep and mountain lions. We were going to the land of Hudson Bay Company's posts and mounted police—the valley of the great Athabaska river, the historic stream which rolls for league after league thru trackless wilderness and icy waste, to empty its waters finally into the frozen Arctic sea.

Lincoln Foretold Tractors

Seventy years ago at the Milwaukee State Fair, Abraham Lincoln predicted the coming of a mechanically drawn plow. In an address on September 30, 1859, he said: "I have thought a good deal, in an abstract way, about a steam plow. That one which shall be contrived as to apply the larger portion of its power to the cutting and turning of the soil, and the smallest to moving itself over the field, will be the best one."

It is probable that few of Mr. Lincoln's hearers considered his idea of a "steam plow" a practical one. Even Lincoln the dreamer could hardly have envisioned the developments which led to the present day tractor, making it capable of exerting a dead pull at the drawbar equal to nearly 100 per cent its weight.

Let Dollar Wheat Take You

(Continued from Page 3)

come in the crisp, cool highland breeze. And this will be in August when the folks back home will be suffering the hot August winds of Kansas.

If you want any more information about this great Jayhawker Tour simply clip the coupon and send to us. We'll be glad to send you some literature describing it just as soon as we hear from you. We want to take along everybody for whom we can possibly find room.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas

I am interested in your low cost and one cost tour to the Pacific Northwest and Western Canada, known as the "Jayhawker Tour." Please send me, without obligation on my part, descriptive literature and other information about it.

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Address.....

To Improve Your Farming Opportunities
Investigate the Province of

ALBERTA Canada

Cheap Agricultural Lands
Good Markets

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Low Taxes

Alberta farmers in International competition have grown and shown the World's Champion Wheat three times and the World's Champion Oats six times.

Alberta soil and climate are ideal for grain growing, dairying, irrigation farming and stock raising.

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For further information write,

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture

D. A. McCANNEL,
Publicity Commissioner

Edmonton, Alberta Canada

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.



Welcome Jayhawkers!

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Hudson's Bay Company's Store

Home of the Famous Hudson's Bay
POINT BLANKETS

Winnipeg

Canada

The "Jayhawker Tour" Day by Day

Where You'll Be and What You'll See on the Big Trip

IF YOU have ever planned a vacation trip and been able to follow the schedule you laid out at the start you are either a less ambitious planner than most other folks or you exceeded the speed limit. Usually, when we get home we find we've seen only half what we hoped to see and left out some of the points of greatest interest because no one told us when we were near them.

That's one of the best things about the "Jayhawker Tour" conducted by Kansas Farmer to the Pacific Northwest. You not only know in advance exactly what the trip will cost, but you are also assured of seeing everything on the route because you will be personally conducted by experienced travelers who know the region thoroly.

So that you may know day by day where you'll be and what you'll see we are printing the detailed itinerary:

Sunday, August 11

The Jayhawkers will board their Special Train in the Union Station and leave Kansas City at 6:30 p. m. over the Chicago Great Western Railroad. During the night the route will be north across Missouri and Iowa to the capital city of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Monday, August 12

Autobusses will be waiting at the St. Paul Union Depot to take the party on a sight-seeing tour of the Twin Cities. The Ford plant and other industries will be visited and the route will include Summit Avenue and the River Boulevard in St. Paul and Lakes Calhoun, Harriet and Lake of the

name which the Blackfeet Indians have given the Glacier Park Hotel. During the afternoon the party will journey to Two Medicine Lake by auto. The famous Trick Falls will be visited on this tour and a circuit of Two Medicine Lake by launch will be made, giving the members of the tour party a splendid opportunity to obtain close-up views of the scenery in this beautiful section of Glacier Park. The Special Train will leave Glacier Park Station at 7:30 p. m. The 60-mile train ride from Glacier Park to Belton will be along the southern boundary of Glacier Park. As the train climbs the east slope of the Rockies to the crest of the Continental Divide at Marias Pass, the lowest crossing of the Rockies in the United States, and descends thru the valley of the swift-flowing Flathead River it passes thru one of the most scenic regions on the continent.

Thursday, August 15

Arrival in Spokane will be at 7:15 a. m. During the 3-hour stop in Spokane the party will make a sight-seeing tour of the business district and out to Cannon Hill and Manito Parks, the latter famous for its zoo and sunken gardens. The train will leave Spokane at 10:15 a. m., following a route across the Inland Empire and the famous grain areas of the Big Bend Country, along the majestic Columbia River into Wenatchee, which city will be reached at 2:45 p. m. The party will view some of the famous apple orchards of the Wenatchee Valley as guests of the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce. Soon after leaving Wenatchee,

at 3:45 p. m., the Jayhawker train, now under electric motivepower, will ascend to the east portal of the longest railway tunnel on the western hemisphere over the Great Northern Railway's new line up the scenic Chumstick Valley. The 8-mile Cascade Tunnel and incidental improvements of the Great Northern Crossing of the Cascade Range constituted the most important engineering project undertaken in America since the World War.

Puget Sound into Seattle, arriving at 9:15 p. m.

On Friday, August 16, we will start at 8:00 a. m. from the Frye Hotel and the party will make a most interesting land and water tour of Seattle and its environs. This trip includes a ride by automobile thru the city's best residential districts, along Lake Washington, past the University of Washington and thru Leschi, Madrona and Woodland Parks. The boat trip takes in Seattle's magnificent harbor, a ride thru the locks to Union and Washington Lakes and a water view of the University Campus. Four hours and 15 minutes will be consumed on this tour. The Special Train will leave Seattle King Street Station at 12:30 p. m. The route will be south thru Tacoma, past Mt. Rainier to Kelso and to Longview in the Columbia River Valley, which will be reached at 4:30 p. m. While in Longview, the newest Pacific Northwest city, the party will be conducted thru the Long-Bell Lumber Mill, one of the largest and most modern plants of its kind in the world. The train will leave Longview at 6:30 p. m. for a 2-hour ride down and across the Columbia to Portland, Oregon, arriving in Portland at 8:45 p. m.

Saturday, August 17

Members of the party will be taken for a sight-seeing tour of the east and west side residential districts of Portland, including Washington Park and many other beauty spots. Afterward the party will be driven over the well-known Columbia River Highway to Multnomah and Horsetail Falls, some 30 miles from the city. Departure from Portland will be at 8:45 p. m. During the night the train will retrace its way north to Seattle.

Sunday, August 18

The train will arrive at Seattle at 5:00 a. m. Breakfast will be served members of the party at the Frye Hotel. For the journey from Seattle members of the party will have a choice of two routes to Vancouver, B. C. One of these is by boat on Puget Sound, thru the San Juan Island group and Victoria. The other is via the picturesque Coast Line route of the Great Northern, past the prosperous coastal cities of Washington and with the island-dotted waters of the Sound almost always in view. Those who go by the water route will leave Seattle at 9:00 a. m. by C. P. R. steamer. The boat will dock at Victoria at 12:45 p. m. The party will have an hour's stop at Victoria to view the city's harbor and business sections. Leaving Victoria at 1:45 p. m., the steamer will arrive at Vancouver at 5:45 p. m.

Members of the party traveling to Vancouver by rail will leave Seattle at 8:00 a. m., arrive Vancouver at 2:30 p. m.

Monday, August 19

On this day the party will make an automobile tour of the city of Vancouver, taking in Stanley Park, the Harding Memorial, English Beach, Marine Drive, Shaughnessy Heights and many other points of scenic and historic interest. At 5:00 p. m. the Jayhawkers' Special Train will leave Vancouver via the Canadian National Line. During the early evening hours the train will

Isles in Minneapolis. Luncheon will be served the party at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis and after lunch the motor tour will be continued to the Land O'Lakes Creamery. After inspection of this plant the party will be returned to the Nicollet Hotel for dinner. Members will have the evening hours to themselves for visits in the downtown district of Minneapolis. The train will be boarded for departure from Minneapolis at 11:00 p. m. at the Great Northern Station. The route will be into the Northwest and the early morning hours will find the party speeding thru the Red River Valley to Grand Forks.

Tuesday, August 13

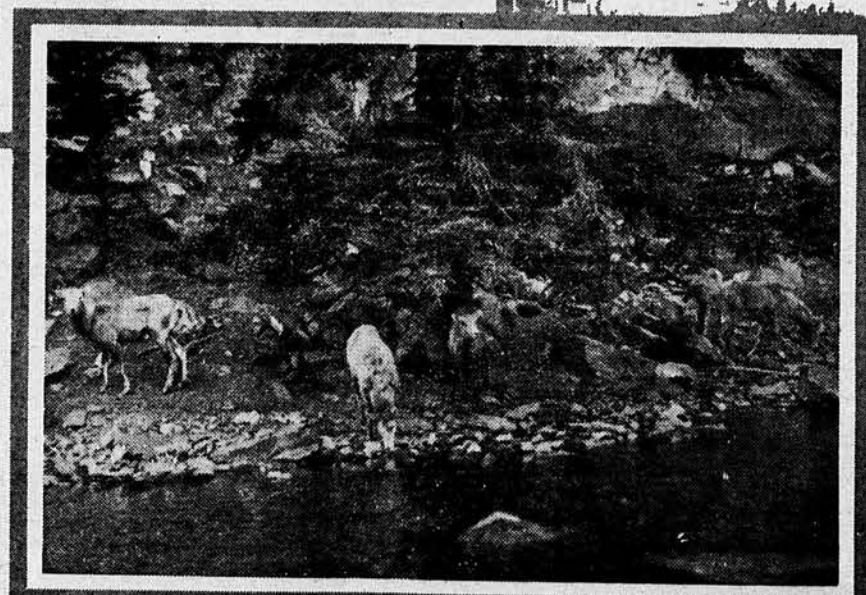
The Jayhawker Special will arrive at Grand Forks at 7:30 a. m. Two and one-half hours will be spent in Grand Forks, where the party will be guests of the Grand Forks Commercial Club. The Club has planned an automobile tour of the city and the adjacent country for the Jayhawkers. Departure from Grand Forks will be at 10:00 a. m. The route west is thru many of North Dakota's prosperous farming communities, skirting the shores of Devils Lake, crossing the rich valley of the Mouse River and following the Upper Missouri for many miles in Northern Montana on the way to Glacier National Park. Early in the evening the site of old Fort Union, which stood near the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and was so important an outpost of civilization in the days of the fur trade will be passed.

Wednesday, August 14

The train will arrive at Glacier Park Station at 10:00 a. m. Luncheon and dinner will be served the Jayhawkers at the "Big Trees Lodge," the apt

Some of the Animal Life That Will be Seen by the Jayhawkers Amid Gorgeous Surroundings in Jasper National Park, Canada

The project was completed early this year at a cost of 25 million dollars. Emerging from the tunnel the train will proceed thru forests of giant fir trees, little sawmill villages, rich garden and farm lands and along the shores of



be speeding along the banks of the Fraser River, and the following morning will find the party traversing the Cariboo Range of the Rockies.

Tuesday, August 20

Arrival at Mt. Robson, B. C., will be at 11:30 a. m. A 10-minute stop will be made to give the Jayhawkers an opportunity to stretch their legs and to view and photograph Mt. Robson, the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies, which rises 12,972 feet above sea level, and to view the many towering peaks grouped at this point. Between Mt. Robson and Jasper, the train follows the Fraser River, crosses the Continental Divide and enters the Province of Alberta. It then follows down the Miette River to its junction with the Athabasca at Jasper. Busses will be awaiting the arrival of the Special Train at Jasper at 1:40 p. m. to take members of the party direct from the train to Mount Edith Cavell, a distance of 18 miles, and back to Jasper Park Lodge, where dinner will be served. After dinner, the party will remain at the Lodge until time to leave for Jasper Station. Leaving Jasper Station at 10:10 p. m., the route of the train during the night will be eastward out of the mountains, thru the foothills, to Edmonton, on the wide plains of Alberta.

Wednesday, August 21

The arrival at Edmonton will be at 7:00 a. m. The party will be served breakfast immediately after arrival at the Hotel MacDonald. After breakfast will come a drive around Edmonton. The Special Train will leave Edmonton at 9:40 a. m. Out of Edmonton the train crosses the plains of eastern Alberta and western Saskatchewan to Battleford. Arrival at Battleford will be at 7:20 p. m. and the departure at 9:30 p. m., giving the party two hours in which to view the sights of this progressive Canadian city, which was a strategic point during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

Thursday, August 22

Regina, Saskatchewan, will be reached at 6:45 a. m. and the entire day will be spent in and about Regina. Here the Jayhawker party will be

guests of the Regina Board of Trade and the Wheat Pool. Departure from Regina will be at 8:00 p. m. During the night, the ride will be eastward across the plains of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Friday, August 23

At 7:30 a. m. the Jayhawker Special will pull into Winnipeg. Breakfast and luncheon will be served members of the party at the Fort Garry Hotel, and between the breakfast and lunch hours the party will make a sight-seeing tour of the city, taking in the Parliament Buildings, Fort Garry Gateway and other points of interest. The train will depart from Winnipeg at 2:30 p. m. over the Great Northern Railway. The route south to St. Paul, Minn., is thru the Red River Valley and the Lake Park region of Minnesota.

Saturday, August 24

Arrival at St. Paul will be at 4:30 a. m. At St. Paul the Jayhawker Special will be turned over to the Chicago Great Western Railroad for the final stage of the tour. Leaving St. Paul at 5:00 a. m., the train will traverse during the day, Southern Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, to Kansas City. Arrival at Kansas City is scheduled for 8:30 p. m.

Tells of Cattle Grubs

Cattle grubs cause a loss of from 50 to 100 million dollars a year in the United States, of which Kansas pays a share that is too large. To aid in the fight against this pest the Government has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,596-F, Cattle Grubs or Heel Flies, With Suggestions for Their Control. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Do You Grow Roses?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 232-F, Rose Diseases, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Boston Transcript says Hoover's will not be a one-man Government. Not if Borah can help it.

Here's the Passenger List

PRACTICALLY every section of Kansas will be represented in this year's Jayhawker Tour. Most of the party, of course, will be made up of farmers, but occasionally there will be a few from the towns and villages. There will be a doctor or two, possibly some lawyers and other professional men, and last but not least by any means, will be our own Capper representatives who will take personal charge of the train, in addition to several railroad men who will go along to make everyone comfortable.

This year's Jayhawker Tour will be under the personal direction of Floyd Hockenbush, who made the trip last year to the Pacific Northwest, and knows all about the intricate details of travel. In his private life, here at the Capper institution, Mr. Hockenbush is Director of Circulation, which is some job, when you figure that we have 11 publications in all, and the number of subscribers is around 4 million.

Here are several Kansans who are going to make the trip: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Chronister, Abilene; W. E. Kline, Agricola; William Hay, Belleville; M. Childers, Beloit; Miss Hattie E. Jones, Bird City; George W. Stewart, Bluff City; A. J. Longmire, Brownell; F. J. Habiger, Bush-ton; Otis Warrenburg, Centralia; John Keen, Newt and Grace L. Glace, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rundle and son, and Miss Anna Wasmer, all of Clay Center; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Arensman and daughter, Copeland; L. W. Cliff, Corbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Durst, Delphos; Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Reddick, Downs; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Schraben, Dresden.

W. T. Lake, Formoso; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nelson, Garden City; Miss Lulu E. Moyer, and George Risdale, Glen Elder; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mall, Green; Harry Tegethoff, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron E. Young, Greenleaf; Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Stockwell, Greensburg; C. Stecher, Haven; Mrs. A. B. McCrerey, Hiawatha; Miss Clara Ruff, Hoyt; Paul Klein, Iola; W. Lieberknecht, Jennings; E. M. Force, Kinsley; J. L. Cuttingham, LeRoy; W. G. Shively, Liberal; H. H. Burton, Liberty; Misses Ethyle and Doris Hundertmark, Lincoln; Oscar P. Anderson and Edward H. Johnson, Lindsay; Mary Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Abram Troup, Logan; Mr. and Mrs. J. William Baker, Louisburg.

D. R. Maltby, McPherson; Mrs. Russell Thackrey, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fowler, Manhattan; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Huse, Maple Hill; R. H. Hawkins, Marysville; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schweitzer and son, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Schweitzer, Milford; William McGuire, Morland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hnyck, Morrowville; Miss Helen S. Taggart, Olathe; Elias Blankenbaker, Ottawa; R. E. Richter, Ozawie; N. Rathjen, Princeton; Mrs. Sarah E. Shull, Rexford; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hathaway and family, Robinson; A. L. Ruff, Rossville; H. F. Hansen, Savonburg; Mrs. L. M. Currie, Sawyer; G. B. Strobbridge, Selkirk; Arthur E. Johnson, Sharon Springs; Mrs. A. H. Hawkins and Miss Lola L. Hawkins, Tampa; John C. Doege, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. DeHoff, Tonganoxie.

Miss Mary J. Free, Miss Ethelyn Cole, Miss Stewart, Miss Lulu May Dobbins, Miss Edith Guild, Miss Estella Lloyd, Miss Dorothy Bolton, Miss Marguerite Young, Miss Louise Hutchison, Miss Hulda E. Thoes, Miss Lillie M. Chilcott, Elmer W. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. William Bauman, and Miss Olive McNowen, Topeka; Israel Moore, Ulysses; Earl S. Cowles, Vinland; W. N. Grimsley, Viola; Mrs. Emily Dodson, Wakefield; William S. Myers, Westmoreland; R. J. Hesholl, White City; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Downie, Wichita; Albert Gieseman, Williamstown; all of Kansas—and F. A. Wilson, Ponca City, Okla.; and Mrs. Grace E. Hill of Kansas City, Mo.

Come to Canada

See for Yourself

Wide awake American farmers can combine business with pleasure this holiday season by paying a visit to Western Canada. Pleasure is assured in abundance; the magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies, the beauty of the interior valleys of British Columbia, the majestic sweep of prairie and parkland in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. These natural attractions, combined with excellent railway service, good motor roads, and all facilities for the traveling public make of Western Canada a Mecca for tourists during the summer season.

But it is not merely as a tourist the American farmer visits Canada. He finds it an educational experience of the first value. Here he meets old neighbors and friends who have settled in Canada and who can give him their personal experience of the country.

He has an opportunity to compare soils, crops, and land values.

He can personally investigate the system of taxation in Western Canada under which the farmer is relieved of all taxation on the farm improvements, buildings, livestock, implements, etc.

He can study at first hand the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the other co-operative marketing organizations.

Canada is Forging Ahead

Most Rapidly Growing Country

Even among such well-informed neighbors as the United States the rate at which Canada is forging ahead is not generally understood. Consider these facts:

In 1901 the wheat crop of all Canada was, in round figures, fifty-five million bushels. Last year it was five hundred and thirty-three million bushels. In 1901 the exportable wheat surplus of all Canada was only about nine million bushels. Already in this crop year ninety-one million bushels of wheat have been shipped from the single port of Vancouver, without any apparent effect upon the vast quantities flowing eastward via the Great Lakes. Canada has arisen in a few years to a position where she is the greatest factor in the export wheat market of the world, and what has been done in wheat is being duplicated in other lines of farm production. Yet the cost of land remains moderate—good land can still be bought convenient to railways at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25 an acre, with long terms of payment if desired. Free government homesteads are still available but are now located for the most part some distance from railways. This trip will enable you to see at first hand the advantages and profit of mixed farming in Western Canada.

Canada---The New Homeland

Canada is a real new homeland, where homes can be established at reasonable cost and with every prospect of prosperity. Canada affords to the man with a family the best means of starting his sons out for themselves. Wives and mothers find the move to Canada as convenient and easy as settling in another part of their own State. The hardships of the pioneer are no longer encountered. Railroads have preceded settlement and well developed communities await the arrival of the new settler. There are well established telephone systems, excellent radio reception, rural mail delivery, good roads, churches, schools, universities, hospitals, theaters.

By train or motor car, take a trip to Western Canada this summer and see for yourself. Free booklets and all information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to

Canadian Government Information Bureau

M. K. Johnstone, Agent

2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

For Dinners Served on Shady Lawns

Out Door Meals Bring Variety to Summer Days

ROUND-and-round the dining table is not a game. It is a tragedy when it happens three times a day thruout the glorious summer season. The best of dining rooms becomes monotonous when we gaze at it morning, noon and night for 52 weeks.

The remedy, fortunately, is very simple and is provided by Mother Nature herself. Then let's go to the terrace or the screened porch, or just the green back yard to eat. Any place where the air is fresh and the sky blue is a first class outdoor dining room.

We can eat at least one meal out-of-doors every clear day if we plan right. To sum it briefly, we need either a permanent garden set, porch set or

My Ma

WE CALL it Ma's muffin pan magic. She waves her hand over it and the most surprising things emerge! She melts a bit of butter in the muffin cups, drops an egg in each one, bakes them in a moderate oven, and serves the cunningest egg cups for breakfast! Sometimes maple sugar is melted in the pans, and perfect wee cakes are turned out. Ma bakes individual meat pies in the muffin pan. Sometimes she molds gelatin in them. When it has hardened she puts a platter over the pan, flops it over, and out come the little round mounds. Muffins, with the tops carefully cut off and a bit of the center scooped out, filled with creamed chicken, make one of Ma's most delectable dishes. Apple turnovers for the school lunch buckets are made in muffin tins. Clover rolls can be baked in them. They serve as corn-starch pudding molds, also. Oh, the ways of a muffin pan are many and varied!

Jane Carey Plummer.

folding table, and benches or campstools. We need a tray, hamper or tea caddy to transport the meal with a scant number of trips, and we need to keep outdoor eating equipment conveniently assembled in the kitchen.

Children love to eat outdoors and will gladly set up the table and benches, if need be, and scamper merrily back and forth with silver, dishes, food and drink. They can set the table too, and help with serving and clearing away.

One of our boys, who is just 7, is so eager to be outdoors every waking minute, that on days when the rest of the family happens to be eating inside, he will pack his own serving into his school lunch box, pour his milk into a cream bottle and cap it, and sally forth all alone to dine under the big maple.

Following are a few simple but satisfying summer meals which we have found easy to carry out of doors. You will notice that we strive to combine two or more foods and to have one cooling beverage and one appetizing food each time. The salad is not served on separate plates, but carried in a bowl.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Tuna fish jellied with asparagus and cucumbers | Creamed Potatoes | Hot Rolls |
| Coffee | Pears | Filled Cookies |
| Hot meat pie with vegetables | Radishes | Whole wheat bread |
| Iced Tea | Banana Split | Milk |
| Peanut Butter | Macaroni Salad | Ham Sandwiches |
| Sandwiches | Lemonade | Charlotte Russe |
| Cold Meat | Escaloped Potatoes and Peas | Muffins |
| Cocoa | Celery | Mint Ice |
| Baked Beans | Brown Bread | Slaw |
| Iced Tea | Apricot Show | Milk |

Filled Cookies

Boil until thick, 1 cup each chopped figs, dates and sugar with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water. Stir frequently. Let cool. Make sugar cookies by standard recipe. Spread each cookie with a tablespoon of the mixture. Top it with another cookie and pinch the edges together. Bake in a quick oven about 10 minutes.

Tuna Fish Jelly

1 8-ounce can tuna fish 2 cups boiling water
1 pint asparagus tips $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons gelatin
3 medium sized cucumbers $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon

Pour the lemon juice over the tuna fish. Dissolve the gelatin in 2 tablespoons cold water. Pare and slice the cucumbers. Pour boiling water over the gelatin. Scatter the tuna fish in large flakes over the bottom of a wet ring mold. Pour half the

By Floris Culver Thompson

gelatin mixture over it, then arrange a layer of asparagus tips. Season. Let stand until jelly starts to stiffen. Add the sliced cucumbers and pour the remainder of the gelatin over all. Chill. Turn onto a large round plate lined with lettuce leaves. Serves six.

Banana Split

Arrange sections of banana, split in half, in dessert dishes. Cover them with generous amount of chocolate ice cream and pour over them either maple sirup or a spoonful of raspberry jam.

Macaroni Salad

Rinse about 2 cups boiled macaroni in cold water and shake well to separate the pieces. To $\frac{1}{2}$ cup French dressing add 1 tablespoon chili sauce, 1 onion, minced, 1 cup celery and 6 radishes sliced thin. Combine the macaroni with the other ingredients and toss about with two forks until well mixed but not broken. Let marinate one hour in a cold place. Serve on lettuce and parsley and sprinkle with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated cheese.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Homemade Cake Pan

A GOOD substitute for a regular angel food cake pan is a round aluminum pan about 10 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. Wash pan with cold soda water, then dry. Cut a round piece of waxed paper and place in the bottom of the pan.

Staging "A Family Af-Fair"

By Dorothy Wright

A FAMILY Af-Fair" is a jolly money-making fair with booths in honor of all the members of the family. This novel idea offers an ample opportunity to adopt practically any kind of wares to be sold.

"Grandfather's Booth" may have books, new or second hand, and subscriptions for magazines may be taken.

"Grandmother's Booth" may have a variety of aprons—and is always one of the interesting tables for the women.

"Father's Booth" may be arranged like a small grocery store selling fruits, vegetables, and canned goods. Or "Father's Booth" may be an outdoor sports booth selling fishing tackle, canvas jackets and so forth.

"Mother's Booth" may be a bakery booth, or it may be a booth for white goods—towels, sheets, pillow cases and handkerchiefs.

"Big Sister" has the handicraft and art-embroidery table, and "Little Sister" is in her glory at the toy booth.

"Little Brother" is the proud keeper of the sand-box "grab" for no fair is complete without a grab. The packages are buried in a deep sand box with the sides covered with decorated crepe paper showing children playing at the beach.

"Uncle" has a gift table for men, and "Auntie" has a gift table for women, while the "Cousins" have the popular candy and popcorn tables.

Then a round, heavy bottle about 4 inches high, placed in the center of the pan, will complete the homemade pan.

Woodson County.

Lumpy Confectionery Sugar

MANY housewives have trouble with confectionery sugar getting full of dry, hard lumps and it is almost impossible to get them softened up enough to use. Immediately after the sugar is bought, if it is put in a glass jar and a rubber put on the jar, with the lid screwed down tight, the sugar will keep moist and free from lumps indefinitely.

Labette County.

The Job of Cleaning Fish

WHEN baking fish, fit a heavy brown paper over the bottom and sides of the baking pan and grease thoroly. Lay the fish upon the paper, and when done, remove the paper and slide the fish on to a platter with the cake turner. The pan will be clean and free from odor.

Brown County.

Mrs. Ione Miller.

Keep Chickens From Picking One Another

DIP the chickens' toes into fine tar and put some tar on their bodies where they have been picked, and they will leave one another alone. It also is very healing.

Phillips County.

Susie Portenier.

Sauce for Codfish

I HAVE discovered in making a cream sauce for codfish that a tablespoon finely grated rich cheese greatly improves the flavor.

Lincoln County.

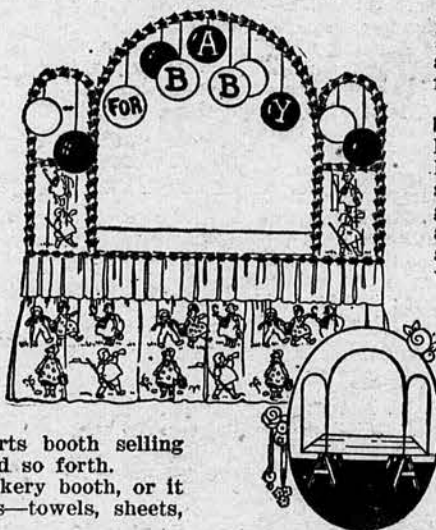
Louise Hall.

Replace Knob on Pan

IF A knob comes off a saucepan cover, or other cover, put a screw thru from the under side of the cover and screw a cork on from the top. The cork lasts indefinitely, and it is a better non-conductor of heat than the original knob.

Chase County.

Anna Ilnck.



Last but not least is "Baby's Booth," where are displayed all kinds of dainty accessories for Baby.

Decorated crepe paper may be successfully utilized for nearly every booth. A brick design helps make Grandpa's bookstore front. A gay old-fashioned garden design is charming around Grandma's apron table, and so on. Plain crepe paper in various colors and twisted festoons are effective too.

In building booths, rough, light wood is satisfactory, altho tables may be used with the addition of two or more upright pieces to give an interesting frame effect over the top. Lattice work is always effective in building booths, and this effect may be satisfactorily obtained by weaving strips of

folded crepe paper back and forth.

For baby's booth three wire arches are fastened to the table with double-headed tacks and tied together securely with fine wires where they separate. The wires are wrapped with strips of crepe paper 4 inches wide and slashed at one edge with fine fringe. After the paper is in place, rough it up with the hands. Cover circles of cardboard with bright colors and suspend them as shown in the illustration, lettering them as required.

Grandmother's booth may have for a background a fireplace made of crepe paper over a rough wood frame with electric light bulbs under orange paper to give the effect of fire. Grandmother in cap and apron may sit knitting in front of the fire while a similarly dressed old lady sells aprons. The simple coverall aprons of standard pattern finished in bias tape are usually popular.

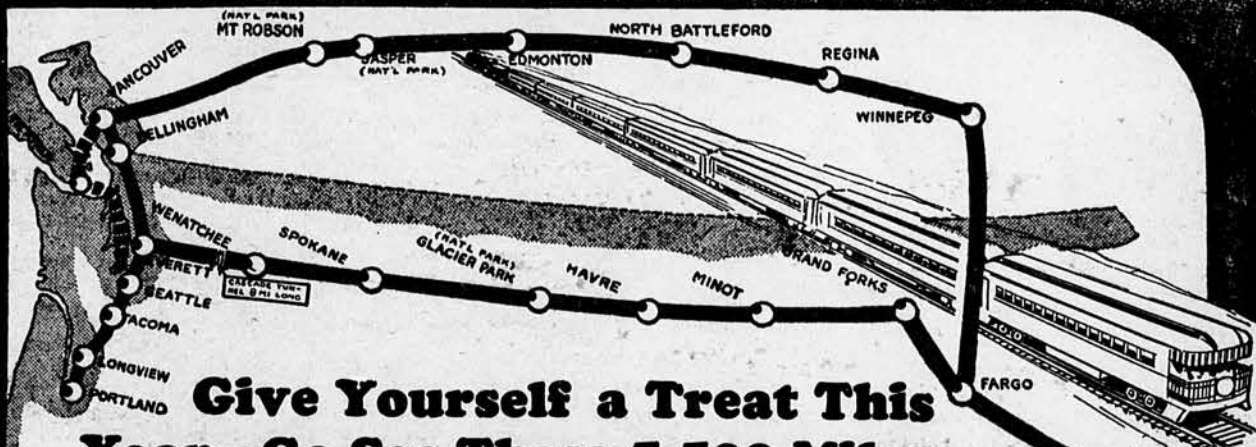
Our booklet "Decorating Halls and Booths" offers a variety of other suggestions on preparing for the fair. There are two other booklets that will offer good suggestions for things to make for Big Sister's Handicraft booth. They are, Sealing Wax Craft and Weaving with Paper Rope. Price of booklets is 10 cents each. Send orders to Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



SEE at Low Cost

ITINERARY

| | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| Via Chicago Great Western R. R. | | |
| Lv. Kansas City | 8:30 PM | Aug. 11 |
| Ar. St. Paul | 9:30 AM | Aug. 12 |
| Via Great Northern Ry. | | |
| Lv. Minneapolis | 11:00 PM | Aug. 12 |
| Ar. Grand Forks | 7:30 AM | Aug. 13 |
| Lv. Grand Forks | 10:00 PM | Aug. 13 |
| Ar. Glacier Park | 10:00 AM | Aug. 14 |
| Lv. Glacier Park | 7:30 PM | Aug. 14 |
| Ar. Spokane | 7:15 AM | Aug. 15 |
| Lv. Spokane | 10:15 AM | Aug. 15 |
| Ar. Wenatchee | 2:45 PM | Aug. 15 |
| Lv. Wenatchee | 3:45 PM | Aug. 15 |
| Ar. Seattle | 9:15 PM | Aug. 15 |
| Lv. Seattle | 12:30 PM | Aug. 16 |
| Ar. Longview | 4:30 PM | Aug. 16 |
| Lv. Longview | 6:30 PM | Aug. 16 |
| Ar. Portland | 8:45 PM | Aug. 16 |
| Lv. Portland | 8:45 PM | Aug. 16 |
| Ar. Seattle | 6:00 AM | Aug. 17 |
| Via Great Northern Ry. | | |
| Lv. Seattle | 8:00 AM | Aug. 18 |
| Ar. Vancouver | 2:30 PM | Aug. 18 |
| OR, if you choose, Via Can. Pac. SS Co. | | |
| Lv. Vancouver | 9:00 AM | Aug. 18 |
| Ar. Victoria | 12:45 PM | Aug. 18 |
| Lv. Victoria | 1:45 PM | Aug. 18 |
| Ar. Vancouver | 5:45 PM | Aug. 18 |
| Via Canadian National Line Ry. | | |
| Lv. Vancouver | 5:00 PM | Aug. 19 |
| Ar. Mt. Robson, B.C. | 11:30 AM | Aug. 20 |
| Lv. Mt. Robson, B.C. | 11:40 AM | Aug. 20 |
| Ar. Jasper | 1:40 PM | Aug. 20 |
| Lv. Jasper | 10:10 PM | Aug. 20 |
| Ar. Edmonton | 7:00 AM | Aug. 21 |
| Lv. Edmonton | 9:40 AM | Aug. 21 |
| Ar. Battleford | 7:30 PM | Aug. 21 |
| Lv. Battleford | 9:30 PM | Aug. 21 |
| Ar. Regina, Sask. | 6:45 AM | Aug. 22 |
| Lv. Regina | 8:00 PM | Aug. 22 |
| Ar. Winnipeg | 7:30 AM | Aug. 23 |
| Via Great Northern Ry. | | |
| Lv. Winnipeg | 2:30 PM | Aug. 23 |
| Ar. St. Paul | 4:30 AM | Aug. 24 |
| Via Chicago Great Western R. R. | | |
| Lv. St. Paul | 5:00 AM | Aug. 24 |
| Ar. Kansas City | 8:20 PM | Aug. 24 |



Give Yourself a Treat This Year—Go See These 5,500 Miles of Scenic Beauty and Wonders

THE pleasure trip of a lifetime awaits you and your family this summer. Plan now to go on the second annual Jayhawker Tour through the wondrous Pacific Northwest. This is a special tour for Middle Western farmers. It is arranged by the Kansas Farmer with three of America's greatest railroads. Nothing like it has ever been conducted at so low a price! You travel in an escorted party on an all-Pullman train. Everything is furnished you at the one low rate—meals, sight-seeing motor tours, hotel accommodations. Only one ticket to buy; no tips to pay; no worries about baggage.

From Kansas City you go to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana into Glacier National Park and the Indian Reservations. Then on through the Inland Empire to Seattle and Portland and on to Vancouver, B. C., either by rail or boat. Then to the famous resort regions of the Canadian Rockies and through the agricultural centers of Western Canada to Winnipeg.

2nd Annual Jayhawkers' Tour

This second annual "Journey of the Jayhawkers" is a completely arranged tour of the Northwest, the North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. Middle Western farmers and their friends still talk about last year's tour. This year you can take a far more interesting, diversified and comprehensive tour at lower cost.

You'll enjoy the alluring adventure land of the Northwest and Canada! You'll be with people you know on the trip—jolly, congenial folk just like yourself—from your own county and state. It's an opportunity to take that long-talked-about vacation you and your family deserve. And remember, it comes when you can best get away—Aug. 11 to 25.

Last Year's Tourists Praise Jayhawker Tour!

"Going from Puget Sound into Lake Washington, through the locks, I thought was a sight almost worth the entire cost of the trip."—R. W. Leib; Edna, Kan.

"I often think of the wonderful trip we had on the Jayhawker excursion—a trip never to be forgotten—and I still hardly see how we got in all we did in the time and for the money."—Chas. V. King; Burlingame, Kan.

"Everything was so well planned and so well managed that one could not but enjoy a trip like this where one did not have to worry about anything; only take in the sights and have a good time."—A. G. Anderson; Salina, Kan.

"We had a wonderful time on our trip last summer. Anyone thinking of taking such a trip should try to go this summer. No one will ever regret it."—H. Zwick; Sterling, Kan.

"The trip was educational as well as entertaining and personally I feel that it was worth twice the sum paid for it."—Leta M. Miller; Topeka, Kan.

"We are sure everyone had a most enjoyable trip. All was so jolly and we did not hear a single complaint during the whole trip."—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Montague; Wakefield, Kan.

"Last year's trip will live long in my memory, and I thank you sincerely for the enjoyment I derived."—James J. Costa; Anthony, Kan.

Send Coupon for More Facts!

Fill in and mail the coupon below for descriptive literature and the special low price. Right in your own neighborhood there'll be farm folks and others planning to make this trip. Go with them! We'll promptly send you full particulars.

Dept. of Tours,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me, at once, your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Second Annual Adventure Tour", and other details of the Kansas Farmer Travel Project.

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Address..... R. F. D..... State.....

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Two Guns
White Calf,
Glacier
National Park

Blvd. scene,
Seattle, with
Mt. Rainier
in back-
ground

Mt. Rockwell
and Two
Medicine
Lake,
Glacier
National
Park



Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 7 years old and will be in the third grade this fall. I have a little brother 5 years old. He will go to school this fall. For pets we have two Collie pups. Their names are Bruce and Brownie. We have six Bantam hens. Two of them are sitting. Our old cat has four little kittens. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page.

Ruth Frances Jones.
Ottawa, Kan.

Gray and Tricky Are Pets

I ride a pony 2 miles to school. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher last term was Miss Brayon. I am 11 years old. For pets I have a cat named Gray and a pony named Tricky. I have a sister named Evelyn and two brothers named Leonard and Elmer. I wish some of the girls or boys would write to me.

Francis Wade.
Springfield, Colo.

My Dolly

This is my dear little Clare;
The darlingest child I have,
Altho her arm is missing
And her head is minus her hair.



with my dear little Clare
Even tho she is battered and old.

Tomorrow I'll take her to nice Dr. Tell,
Who lives in the city up there,
And tell him how it all happened
And I know he'll soon make her well.

—Ila Dauley

Mildred Has Plenty of Pets

I am 10 years old and will be 11 September 9. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I go to Meadowbrook school. I have two sisters. Their names are Margaret and Elsie. For pets I have a dog named Don, two cats named Stockingfoot and Peggy

and a calf named Muggins. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Mildred Fiechter.
Robinson, Kan.



Little Herbie Might be Better Help in the Garden if He Didn't Hoe Out so Many Fish Worms.

Marcella Has Five Dogs

I am 9 years old and in the second grade. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I have five dogs. Their names are King, Queen, Spot, Ring and Jack. I have

two cats. Their names are Popsy and Tom. I wish some of you girls and boys would write to me.

Cunningham, Kan. Marcella Irsik.

A Test for Your Guesser

What beautiful buildings may be built without expense? Air castles.

What plant is fatal to mice? Cat-nip.

Why is an island like the letter T?

Because it is in the midst of water.

Why is Brooklyn bridge like merit?

Because it is very often passed over.

Why is a wise man like a lamp-post box?

Because he keeps posted.

If a man attempts to jump a ditch and falls, why is he likely to miss the beauties of summer?

Because the fall follows right after the spring, unless he makes a summer-set between them.

What is the best way to kill time in the winter? (Sleigh (slay) it.

How is it that summer goes so quickly? Because there is so often an evening mist.

Which of the four seasons is the most literary? Autumn, for then the leaves are turned, and they are red (read.)

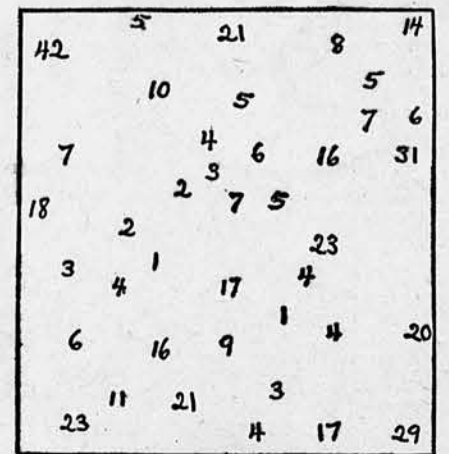
What are the most unsociable things in the world? Mile stones, for you never see two of them together.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

What is smaller than a mite's

mouth? That which goes into a mite's mouth.

What miss is that whose company no one wants? Mis-fortune.



Take your scissors and carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. 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.

Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. Outside; 3. To question; 4. To attempt; 5. A vowel. 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.

HOW THE CAT MET THE COW

The cat and her friends, the dog and the pig Had a picnic lunch, but alas! the pig Upset the cream; they all felt blue; Till the little cat said, "I know what to do!" He led his friends, in a very short time, To a high board fence, which they had to climb; Lo, there was a beast, who made a low bow; Said the cat to the dog, "Meet my friend, the cow!" The nice cow said, when she heard the news, "I've plenty of cream, just take all you choose." So, thanks to this kindly, new-found friend, The picnic went on to a happy end.



Seams for Summer Sewing

Featuring Three Interpretations of the Trim Straight Line

3459—Slim lines and charming trimness are characteristic of this dress, which may be made up in gingham or chambray for a house dress, or in tissues, voiles or a number of other finer materials for a town or club dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2860—A charming suit for sonny might be trimmed in scallops. Shallow scallops are not difficult to turn. The anchor design gives it an air

of the sea. Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years.

3488—The wrap-around style in house dress has many advantages, including ease of adjusting and laundering. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

214—Extremely youthful in line is this new two-piece dress with collarless neckline fitted in darts. Cluster plaits at the front give fullness to the skirt. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



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.

A Letter From a Friend

HERE is a letter recently received: "Dear Mrs. Page: You have a fine Baby's Corner. We mothers all enjoy and appreciate it. I have a fine little baby boy 5½ months old. He is strong and good natured, with a smile always. He is such a joy in our home and your column has been a help in keeping him well. Please send your leaflet on Feeding the Normal Baby from Six Months to One Year. Our baby is breast fed. He weighed 8 pounds at birth and now weighs 16 pounds.

"Urge the mothers who are nursing babies to keep sweet tempered and happy for baby's sake. A little worry can cause the flow of milk to decrease. A good rest each afternoon enables me to keep sweet and helps me to have plenty of milk. Also I could not have nursed my baby entirely, I know, had I not drunk plenty of milk each day. I was overworked at one time and did not have enough for my baby. I thought better to take the milk myself than to give it to baby unless necessary. Drinking lots of milk has helped me keep strong. Best wishes to you. A Friend."

We are glad for this friendly letter and wish to add that this mother's suggestions are excellent and we hope they will be helpful to others. A daily rest, abstinence from worry, and a well balanced diet including a daily quart of milk will help the nursing mother and the breast fed baby immeasurably.

In all normal cases baby is good and happy when fed and cared for properly. However, the breast fed baby cannot be fed properly unless the

mother can eat heartily of the foods she should have and be free enough from worry to sleep well. Neither can any mother give her baby proper care if she allows herself to be overworked with other chores.

To Another Inquirer

The child 2 to 6 may be gradually exposed to the sunshine and out of doors until he can play out in just his sun suit. Mothers and fathers can plan many attractive things to lure the little ones out. A swing and a sandpile with a few sand toys are attractions. Baby chickens may be watered or little lambs watched. The child past 4 may tend a little garden of his own if he has some kind, patient supervision.

Sunshine and fresh air help little ones to sleep well, eat heartily and assimilate their food properly. Babies of all ages must have both.

Mrs. Page.

Self Iced Cakes

THE icing of a cake may be simplified to the lowest degree by making cakes and cookies, icing attached. The work is reduced and the products are good. For a loaf cake that is iced while baking, use 1 cup sifted flour, ¼ cup butter. Mix well, add ½ cup sugar and stir well. Put this in the bottom of an oiled loaf pan. Mix your loaf cake and spread over this mixture. When the cake is done it has a tasty icing.

Upside down cake is easily made and very delicious.

1 cup brown sugar 4 tablespoons butter
Melt in a skillet but don't allow to burn. Add cherries, pineapple or pears preserved. Mix the cake and put on the fruit.

The cake:
2 egg yolks and 4 tablespoons hot water, whipped together
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour
Whites of 2 eggs

Bake for 45 minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

The cookie recipe, ready iced, is from an old recipe of my grandmother's.

Beat 1 egg in a bowl. Add 1 cup sugar and continue beating. Add 1 cup rich, thick, sour cream and sift ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder in 1 cup flour. Continue adding flour until consistency of soft dough, usually 2½ cups. Roll, sprinkle with brown sugar and chocolate grated, or just brown sugar. Cut with a square cutter and bake in quick oven.

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.

Remedy for Blackheads

Do you have a homemade remedy for ridding the skin of blackheads? I do not feel that I can afford to spend money for commercial remedies. Grace.

I do have an excellent homemade remedy, also names of commercial remedies, in case you would prefer them, in a leaflet which I shall be glad to send you if you will write to me. The address is Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Lightening Sewing Task

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

TO MANY of us, sewing is a light task to be done either when other work is not pressing, or when we are feeling tired out, and yet cannot spare the time to take a real vacation from work. This being the case, we surely deserve to have things as convenient and comfortable as possible, for the times when we sit down to finish Mary's dress, or start Sonny a pair of rompers. We cannot all have sewing rooms, it is true, but we can all have some corner in the house where our sewing supplies can be together.

A suitable table is one of the first requisites. Its chief requirements are absolute smoothness and correct height. You may think it would be awkward to cut out a garment while sitting down, but with a table the proper height it is not. An old kitchen table with the legs sawed off to the right length and fitted with casters serves admirably. If one side is marked off in inches, it will save a lot of bother with a tape measure. This table should be just high enough so that you can sit in a comfortable, easy chair, pull the table up before you, and cut and plan your garment. This method saves the eyes, lungs and back of the worker thru correct posture, and at the same time prevents stretching and musing of the work. Less pressing is necessary when this method is followed, too. If such a table is attractively enameled or lacquered, it will also serve very nicely for an occasional table in the living room.

If you do not have a sewing room, a chiffonier with drawers for work and supplies is a great convenience. An old fashioned kitchen cupboard is also fine. Tapes can be tacked across the inside of the doors to hold patterns, the drawers will accommodate threads, buttons and trimmings, and the piece goods may be piled on the shelves.

We often find it necessary to leave our work with a garment only partly finished. Hangers are inexpensive, and if the unfinished piece of apparel is slipped onto one, it will be much smoother and easier handled than if folded and put into a drawer.

I have a heavy, old, colored bedspread that is badly faded. It makes a fine spread to use under my work table when sewing. It keeps every bit of thread and ravelings off the rug, and as these are so hard to gather from a napped rug, it saves much work. A square of denim would answer the purpose nicely, and if rings were sewed to each corner, your sewing rug makes a sewing bag that can be hung away in a closet.

When doing handwork, a tiny cushion which may be pinned to the dress, is a convenience. My sewing machine has a little cushion attached to a loop of tape. This loop is placed over the spool spindle, before the spool of thread is put on, and my needles and pins are consequently right before me when needed.



SWIFTLY
Washday is robbed of its drudgery, its time-killing and energy-draining labor, when you have a Horton Perfect 36. Swift, positive action of water surging through clothes quickly loosens every particle of embedded dirt.

GENTLY
So kindly are the clothes dealt with in this swift washing process that there is not the slightest wear. Just positive action of the agitated water, swirling through and through the fabrics, cleansing every garment.

THOROUGHLY
Farm home makers especially appreciate the way the Perfect 36 does the whole washing, from work clothes to the daintiest garments, and gets them all thoroughly clean. The big semi-soft rollers of the Horton wring the clothes extraordinarily dry, without damage to buttons or fastenings; they also aid in the washing process.



The Perfect 36 may be had with a dependable four-cycle gasoline motor, as shown above, with electric motor, shown at right, or with power pulley. Send the coupon for interesting literature, and call your dealer for a free demonstration.

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Down in a Dehydrated Ditch

But at High Tide the Barges of Bangkok Always Float Once More

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

NO VISIT to Siam and especially to Bangkok, the capital city of that progressive monarchy in Southeastern Asia, would be complete without an inspection of the picturesque "wats," or Buddhist temples that so generously adorn that beautiful "Venice of the East." Bangkok itself is a city of more than 600,000 people, and is the capital of a country nearly as large as France.

The city is intersected by numerous canals, or klongs as the Siamese call them, and these klongs are full of floating shops, houses and gondola-like crafts of all kinds. During high tide big barges and these floating houses move all about the city, and when the tide goes out many of them are left propped up on the muddy bottoms of the canals to wait until the tide comes back in again. In the meantime these drained canals swelter in the sun, the black mud getting drier and drier, until in some places the boats are stranded on solid ground in the bottom of one of these dehydrated ditches, a cargo of rice or lumber half-unloaded and a job lot of yellow men sleeping about the decks waiting for the tide to come in and float them on again.

King's Place of Worship

Jim and I took a rickshaw ride along the street that borders one of these canals. We were going to the Chapel Royal, or the chapel of the Emerald Buddha. It is the king's own place of worship, and is far more elaborate than any of the other temples of the country. It was built about the time of our Revolutionary War, and has been kept in a good state of repair.

The ordinary monasteries, or "wats," which we often wrongly call pagodas, in Siam are partly a small town formed by the collection of buildings where the Buddhist monks live and partly the public buildings, the temple and assembly rooms where the ceremonies of worship take place. These temples are not representative of the seat of the Deity as are the temples of so many other religions; they are simply the place where the devout may come to venerate the memory of the Buddha and to listen on certain days to the exposition of his law.

In this great royal chapel which is a part of the Royal Palace unit, itself in reality a walled town covering a square mile of ground, there was, first to be seen, a towering, gilded spire that appeared like a solid mass of gold. We had seen it, from distant parts of the city, on several occasions, especially at sunset, when it caught the rays of the lowering sun and its golden surface shone and glittered like a second sun above the lesser spires and temple roofs clustered all about.

A Terrific Tropical Heat

It was hot in that great gilded courtyard. The paving slabs of white stone reflected the terrific tropical heat and the glaring light from the

countless grotesque and beautiful images and shrines, temples and gilded roofs, towers, steeples and shining walls.

A close examination of the method of decorating the walls and roofs of the smaller spires and buildings reveals that they are plastered with bits of broken glass and enamel, pottery and cheap china, but the coloring is so voluptuous and the embellishing so thick and profuse that it does not seem cheap or tawdry at all. It is like looking at a rouged actress heavily adorned with imitation jewels. If one stands at a sufficient distance the effect is dignity and beauty, if properly done—and the Siamese wats are properly done. The roofs are so high and the decorated windows set so deeply within the thick walls that one can, fortunately, get only this desirable distant view. The architectural effect, from this long distance, is beautiful indeed.

The central chapel holds the famous emerald Buddha, made of a beautiful solid green stone, or jasper. For more than 500 years this famous image of Buddha has adorned various wats in Siam and has been in Bangkok since 1779. At that time it was placed on a gorgeous golden throne 30 feet high, and is decorated three times a year with gold and precious stones.

In front of one of these ornate altars we saw a golden tree, several feet high, its branches hung with all manner of precious stones. The great platforms on which all these gifts to the god repose were heavily carpeted with gold leaf, and the entire ensemble was one of unlimited wealth and reckless opulence. Huge doors swung on plated hinges, the doors themselves big enough for a barn and inlaid throat with pearls and other precious stones, rich in color, mighty in wealth.

Then to the Palace

And this was only one of the dozens of chapels that lay within that one courtyard in the extensive Royal Palace grounds. And yet, ornate and bejeweled as they were, there was nothing of the garish or tawdry about it, because of its dignity, its venerable age, the rich repose of those ancient, sacred halls. No wonder the fat, jeweled Buddhas smiled down upon it all with such smug smiles of safe complacency, no wonder the yellow-robed monks squatted here and there upon that hallowed ground and were content to let the rest of the world go by, no wonder the pilgrim peasants within the sacred precincts dreamed on in settled satisfaction. No wonder Jim and I, ourselves, were hushed as we followed from one ancient and majestic shrine to another during that hot afternoon.

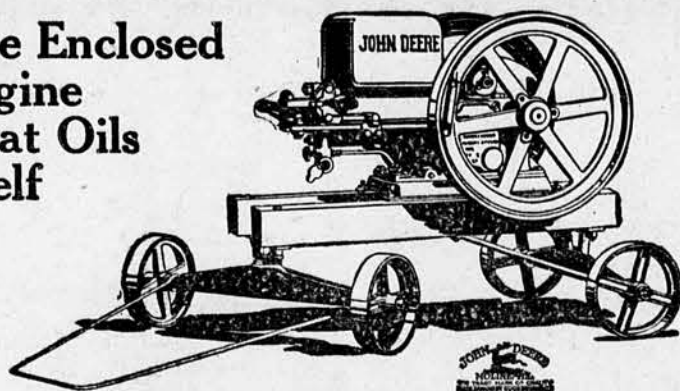
Then we visited the palace of the king. The American Consul had secured permission for us, and at the appointed time Jim and I presented ourselves. A detachment of guides in soldierly uniform, entirely without the snap and briskness of the palace guards of any European country, followed us thru those splendid halls. Our guide knew English and explained that we would not be permitted to profane the throne by sitting in it ourselves. He conducted us thru the public audience chamber of the king, but explained that we must have a very important mission before the king could be persuaded to give us audience, and even then we must wear exactly the proper clothes and do all things as they should be done.

Elephants Were Armored Tanks!

We visited the royal library with its beautiful frontons of carved wood, magnificent bookcases in lacquered teak-wood richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl, the best specimens of that kind of work that one can find in the world.

We visited the museum and saw ancient armaments of the days when elephants were armored tanks and fighting was mostly hand to hand. There were vicious, short-barreled cannons constructed so as to be carried

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But the John Deere Engine will do them and many other jobs in proportion on 5 cents worth of gasoline.

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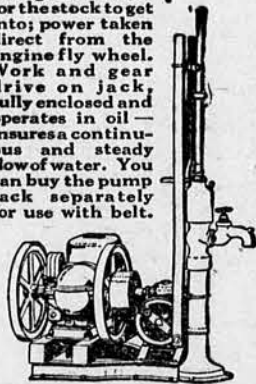
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The Government of Manitoba extends a hearty invitation to the Jayhawker Tourists to visit our Province and acquaint themselves with its resources and opportunities.

Hon. John Bracken,
Premier and
Provincial Treasurer

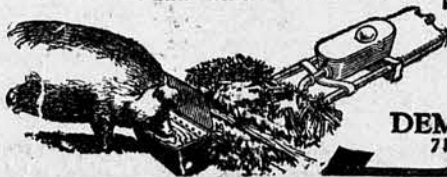
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Your hogs will gain more weight per hundred pounds of feed during hot summer—if given a constant supply of fresh, clean water. Lack of cool water in hot weather delays fattening—and more feed is required.

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and fired on the backs of elephants. There were huge rifles that weighed fully 50 pounds, meant to be fastened to an armored cab on an elephant's back. There were heavy swords which a modern soldier would not be able to wield at all, and there were great spears, like studded vaulting poles, that were employed from the lofty perch on an elephant's back.

There were models of the bristling warships of those early days when Siam was struggling to hold her independence from the political enemies who were threatening from every side. And down thru the ages the armaments were presented for our amusement—just as the modern airplane equipped with machine gun and observation instruments will amuse those who will visit the same museum a hundred years from now.

And then we visited pawn-shop row! I had wanted a teak-wood chest, a heavy, substantial trunk made of that most durable wood in the world, and our Siamese friend had taken us to this quarter of the town where everything in Bangkok eventually is sold. Hundreds of tiny shops there were, more like the stalls that choke the merchandising area on a fair grounds.

And Knives, Too

There were ancient brass kettles and bronze teapots that must have wandered down from China hundreds of years before. A few were polished to show the quality of intricate decoration etched or lacquered or engraved upon these graceful old pots and bowls. There were china pots, grotesque porcelain pitchers, and vases in every size and shape. There were candle sticks from an inch to several feet in height, iron, brass, teak, glass, steel, clay—candlesticks of every kind. There were ancient gongs and temple bells, such as we had heard by the million tinkling from every gable of all the pagodas in Siam.

There were knives, beautiful blades of bright, sharp steel, with handles of yellowed ivory, carved in designs as oriental as the rising sun and decorated with intricate silversmithing on the graceful scabbards which held them, knives from the size of a German bayonet to a graceful, slender blade that could slip between two ribs as easily and quietly as the corner butcher slices chops. These were second hand, of course, some of them hundreds of years old, no doubt, and getting older all the time, waiting until someone would come and buy.

There were carved teak benches and graceful, sturdy stands from which tea may have been served a hundred years ago. There were real "antiques." Wooden plaques and clumsy boxes protruded somewhere from every pile of merchandise in all these little shops.

There were beads and jeweled gewgaws representing every phase of all that glitters from the five-and-ten variety of modern glass and gilt down to dull jade gems which princes may have worn. There were beads and bracelets, awkward brooches and clumsy rings, ornaments for walls and women.

"There Was Everything"

There were tapestries and rugs from faded cotton blankets to rich oriental carpeting in the most intricate design. Embroidered work, laces and frills, there were gowns and robes that would have stocked a theatrical property man for years.

There was everything.

When hard times come, the rice crop fails and famine stalks thru the land, these properties are unloaded and thru the ages the accumulation has progressed. Yes, they are sold again. The shopkeepers seemed not to mind that we failed to buy, because their goods were moving, business was brisk. The full length of that half-mile row, in the shops on both sides of the narrow, crooked street, people were buying and selling of these interesting wares.

Some of it was new, of course. And much of it that may have been new when stocked was showing its second-hand appearance from the exposure it soon received in those messy little shops.

Jim and I were too short of money to buy anything, especially since we were planning on leaving within the next few days for Hong Kong and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese were threatening war at that time; the newspapers were full of it. We thought

we would take the first boat out of Bangkok for Hong Kong, and if there should be a war we would be in on the ground floor, right at the beginning. We were thru with Siam; we were headed for whatever might develop in China.

Dust Wallows a Help

BY L. F. PAYNE

Dust wallows are a source of much pleasure to the hens during the summer months. Spade up the fresh, moist earth in the shade, and the hens will do the rest. Dust baths are instrumental in keeping lice under control, and should be used outdoors instead of inside the laying house.

Women Seen as Breadwinners in Future Generations.—Head-line. Sounds as if bread might be put up as bridge prizes.

A happy marriage is one in which the husband makes an allowance for the wife, and the wife makes allowances for the husband.

Dairy Folks to Picnic

The Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association is getting ready for a big picnic that will be held August 1, starting at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Boys' Industrial School, which is located northwest from Topeka on the hard-surfaced road. Everybody interested in any breed of dairy cattle or in the dairy industry is urged to fill the family clothes basket with unnumbered varieties of foods and proceed to the location mentioned.

After a big basket dinner everybody will be served with all of the ice cream a person could desire, even in his most youthful days, this to be supplied free of charge by a Topeka creamery company. A free-for-all judging contest will be held, in which two classes of cows will be placed. Jack Nesbit of the Kansas State Agricultural College will make the final placings, and thus determine the winners of the \$25 in cash and other prizes in the form of merchandise. The Colantha bred calf that was to have been sold some time ago, but was not, due to rains that made

the sale impossible, will go to the highest bidder. This calf was given to the association by Vey Holston, Shawnee county, and the money will go to the association.

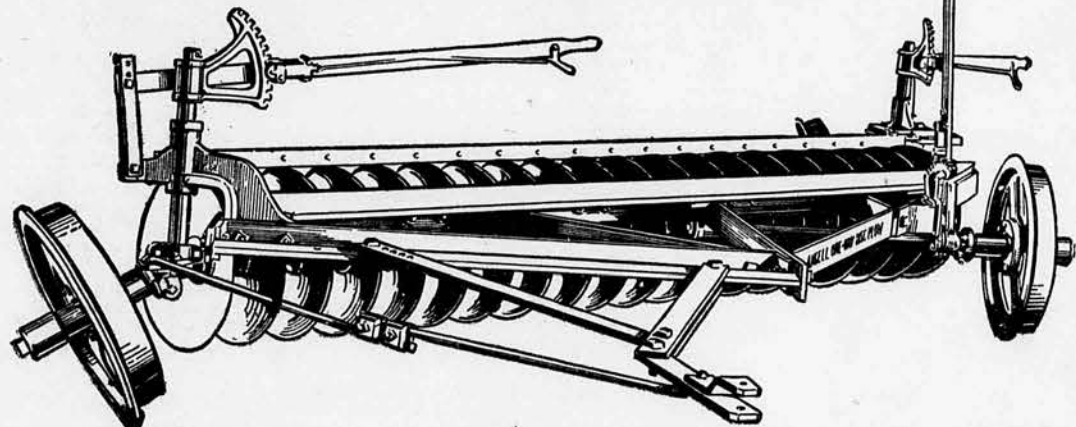
The feature speaker, Congressman J. G. Strong, Blue Rapids, will appear on the program at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Other speakers are Charles Dingman, Topeka, and Ralph Button, president of the Kansas State Holstein Association. R. E. Romig, president of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, will introduce the participants in the program.

More Efficient Now!

A recent estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that the average agricultural worker today is equal, in the amount of work he does, to 70 tillers of the soil at the beginning of the Christian era.

A girl and a car are much alike. A good paint job conceals the years, but the lines tell the story.

The New Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow



Five Improvements Cut Wheat Growing Costs

The original and only Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow, designed and built by a Kansas farmer to make wheat growing profitable, now has improvements.

1. The New Adjustable hitch permits increasing the down pressure on the discs without loading and enables you to vary width of swath to cut as narrow as six feet with a ten foot plow, if necessary.
2. A two foot removable section permits ten foot plow to be narrowed to eight feet and other sizes to correspond.
3. Heavy counterbalance springs on levers make lifting easy.
4. Change the wheel direction and the plow pulls endwise for easy moving and storing.
5. The new plows are made with discs either 6 5-8 inches or 8 1-4 inches apart.

Manufactured by

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Bellevue, Ohio

Authorized Distributors

RHODES IMPLEMENT CO.,
Kansas City,

T. G. NORTHWALL CO.,
Omaha, Neb.

TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO.,
Dallas, Texas



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.

All Right, Suckers, Here's Your Chance! But Better Investigate Before Investing

BARRED by press censorship from advertising get-rich-quick securities in newspapers and farm journals as an avenue to reach people with money to invest, and refused the official sanction of securities commissions to do business in a number of states, the promoters of such wares have developed an astonishingly effective means of their own, as exemplified by the following letter, to reach the public with their schemes purported to bring the investor fabulous returns on his investment. Any time you get such a letter or printed literature, the



Truth Crows

If some investments were as sound and as safe as represented to be by the agents selling them, nobody west of Wall Street would get a chance to buy them. Investigate before investing.

only safe thing to do is to throw it in the stove. Here is one.

"I am writing you this letter in the midst of feverish activity. Every member of the organization is working at top speed. The rush is on—far surpassing any activity that I have ever witnessed before. I cannot begin to tell you the thrill that is in the air down here in Texas—as well after well comes in—as new field after new field is opened up—AS FORTUNE AFTER FORTUNE IS MADE.

"To you who know me, it is not necessary even to mention what I have done in the past. I want you who are NOT acquainted with me to know that I am the same—who, with my associates and investors, brought in the gigantic discovery well in the northwest extension of the Burk Burnett Pool, and paid each of them \$3,333.33 for every \$100 invested with me. You no doubt know the profits that I made for my associates in the Buyers Farm Oil Company. I want to tell you right now that I honestly believe that I am offering all of you an opportunity that should far surpass anything that I have done before. You know that my former offers have resulted in profits for you. I do not come to my friends with offers of failure, but instead, with a record of success, second, I believe, to no other individual operator.

"My greatest regret is that I am not able to see each of you personally and tell you face to face the wonderful opportunities that lie before you. You who read the newspapers know that fabulous wealth is being produced daily by the oil fields of Texas. Land that a short time since was not even fit for cultivation, is now the scene of the greatest activity, and giant wells are now pouring forth their golden streams day after day, week after week, month after month, making MILLIONAIRES of people who a short time before had only the bare necessities of life. These are facts, my friend, not fancies. In the lobbies of our hotels you may see people who a few days ago were barely existing, but now have access to what is to them practically unbounded wealth. No other one thing produces wealth so quickly; in truth, it is said, 'There is nothing like it in the world.'

"If you would share with me in this

prodigal wealth, I want you to read carefully the enclosed circular. I have tried to present to you, as THOROUGHLY as I know how, the boundless possibilities that are within your grasp. I have the acreage, PROVEN ACREAGE, but money is necessary to develop it. When I asked my friends for money to assist in the development of the leasing syndicate, the response was almost unanimous. The ENORMOUS profits they received is now a matter of oil history. Their first check repaid them more than TWENTY times their original investment! What will our profits be when our bit strikes the sand? If we release the hidden wealth that we believe lies beneath our property—if a mighty gusher is our reward—if the liquid gold comes pouring out with an almost irresistible force, will you then, my friend, be fortunate enough to share with me when my success comes?

"REMEMBER—every interest shares in the well on our 2,000-acre block and in our other lease in Brown County, ALREADY PRODUCING OIL. DON'T FORGET—three more wells to the PRODUCING SANDS BY MAY THE FIRST! Were you ever offered such a chance for profit? Remember our lease in Brown County is producing NOW. Three more WELLS TO BE DRILLED BY MAY 1st. This fact alone should be SUFFICIENT ASSURANCE of our possibilities for profit, and if, WHEN THE GUSHER DEPTH IS REACHED on our TWO-THOUSAND ACRE BLOCK, a new pool is our reward, picture if you can the UNTOLD PROFITS. I firmly believe that it will be one of the greatest pay-offs in the history of the Southwest.

"Can you hesitate with the facts before you? I do not believe you can; especially when you KNOW THAT WHAT I PROMISE I WILL DO! Remember, three more wells on our ABSOLUTELY PROVEN LEASE IN BROWN COUNTY, AND A WELL ON OUR GIGANTIC BLOCK ALMOST 2 MILES SQUARE, TO BE DRILLED WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH.

"I have told you a small part of what I have done in the past. My life has been an open book, my friends and former investors are the best proof of my ability and integrity and we all know that the best horse to bet on is ONE WHICH HAS PROVEN HIMSELF A WINNER.

"Experience has proven that delay is dangerous, and that he who hesitates is lost. Don't wait until the mighty drill has told the story, when you know what RICHES ARE OUR REWARD WHEN WE WIN. I have placed the price of interests at \$10 so that all my friends may share in this that I believe to be my greatest enterprise. If you cannot pay all cash for the number of interests you desire, send one third with your application, balance within 30 and 60 days. Don't forget THESE INTERESTS ARE GOING FAST. Will you delay when action is vital? Will you say, 'I wish I had?' Clip the application blank and mail it immediately, NOW, before the books are closed on you, BEFORE IT IS FOREVER TOO LATE."

Our forebears built to endure. Take, for example, the pyramids and the Roman aqueducts. And just the other day Major-General Bullard received a letter mailed to him 44 years ago, and the stamp still stuck!

The great open spaces now consist largely of a strip of concrete between two walls of billboards.

cut the COST to grow winter wheat

ACCORDING to recent figures from the United States Department of Agriculture, the cost of growing winter wheat is in direct relation to the yield per acre. With average yields of ten bushels the cost per acre was \$14.68 and the cost per bushel \$1.47—while with yields that averaged twenty-eight bushels, the cost per acre was \$20.81, but the cost per bushel was only 74c.

The essential difference between an unprofitable and a profitable winter wheat crop are well prepared land, good seed, a good fertilizer and the proper date for sowing.

Armour's BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizer is the last word in commercial plant food for winter wheat. It carries the stamp of approval of successful farmers and many of the leading soil and wheat experts of the country. Liberal application of Armour's BIG CROP is a most essential factor in growing a wheat crop that will make you money at present prices.

Armour dealers are prepared to help you in the selection of the most suitable BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizers for winter wheat on your particular soil. Please feel free to consult your local Armour dealer.



Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, U. S. A.

Welcome to Skookumland

Eleven hundred fruit growers organized as the Skookum Packers Association and their exclusive sales agents, the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, greet the members of the Jayhawker Special and invite them to become personally acquainted with the two organizations while in Wenatchee. In Wenatchee, you Kansas men will see the apple capital of the world—the center of one of the most remarkable achievements in history. Through private enterprise and intelligently handled irrigation, an agricultural and horticultural miracle has been carved out of desert land, and a world wide market established for its products.

We are glad to have been one of the pioneering factors in this development and one of the successful users of modern merchandising and advertising to create a world acceptance for Skookum apples.



The World's Best Known Apple Trademark

LIQUID El Vampire

An effective non-poisonous spray. Will not stain or blister. Kills Flies, Mosquitoes, and Other Insects.

El Vampire is a killer but at the same time it acts as a repellent. Millions of people have proved it to be the best all type of insecticide for any type of non-poisonous, will not stain and is absolutely harmless to man or animal. It may be had in powder or liquid form; keep a handy bottle of El Vampire in your home or office.

El Vampire in bottle of Liquid. El Vampire in the home at all times. Insist upon El Vampire. The certified insecticide. Do not accept a substitute.



Allaire, Woodard & Co. Peoria, Illinois. Manufacturers of Insecticide since 1873.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. NO Blowing in Blowing Down. Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO. R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile. GET DIRECT PRICES NOW ON NATIONAL METAL GRAIN BINS

CAUSTIC BALSAM

A standard veterinary and human liniment or blister. Sold only in black and white package—a strictly American made product. Make sure you ask for and get Caustic Balsam—all druggists or direct \$2.00. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO. Established 50 Years CLEVELAND, OHIO



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Do You Know How to Promote Artificial Respiration in Cases of Drowning?

TODAY my newspaper tells of a 2-year old farm child drowned in a stock tank, which again reminds me of the many hazards to young children. Within the last few weeks I have read of a child drowned by falling head first into a milk crock, of another one drowned in a collection of water around the barn yard, and of still another drowned in a wash tub. No doubt there are more such hazards to the little tots who scramble around the farm than to city children. I am sure that every mother feels keenly her responsibility in protecting her children, and I am not writing this piece so much with the feeling that it is necessary to impress that point, but because I wish to offer a few words about possibilities of resuscitation of a drowned child. I have no way of knowing what, if anything, was done to attempt to restore any of these little victims, but I know well enough that few people are really informed as to what may be done.

In case of drowning, no matter whether a young child or an older person, the one important thing is to try to keep the lungs going by artificial respiration. The first action is to up-end the patient so that any water that may be in the stomach or respiratory passages may drain out. Then at once begin artificial respiration, which simply means that you will make pressure upon the patient's chest so that the body is forced to go thru the motions of breathing. The usual plan is to turn the patient on his abdomen. Cushion the face on one arm so as to leave the mouth and nose clear for breathing. Place your outstretched hands upon the patient's back and make slow but strong pressure downward and forward. This compresses the flexible bony cage that encases the patient's lungs so as to force a contraction. At the removal of this pressure this flexible cage (the thorax) springs back by its own elasticity and thus causes the patient to inhale. This performance repeated about 15 times to the minute makes artificial respiration.

Unless the case has been submerged for at least 30 minutes, I advise trying this method in all cases of drowning, keeping up the process for 2 hours, or still longer if any sign of resuscitation is shown.

I appreciate the fact that this sketchy description does not give all that one should know about artificial respiration, but it will have served its purpose if it prompts some of you to study the subject further. It is easily mastered, and is something that every adult person should know.

Glasses Are Needed

Is there any need of anxiety if a child 5 years old, especially when looking at close objects, looks cross-eyed out of one eye? Would wearing glasses correct the trouble so he could discard them later? R. J. B.

While this is hardly a cause for anxiety, the child's eyes should certainly be given attention. At this age corrective glasses may do all that is necessary to straighten the beginning squint. Whether he would be able to discard them later is a thing that only events can tell.

Blood Pressure is Too High

I am a man 50 years old, with a blood pressure of 210. My doctors say that is too high. What can I take? S. J. C.

You are quite right in thinking that your blood pressure is too high. It is so much too high that I think you should be under very careful and constant treatment. But I cannot tell you what to take any more than I could tell you what to take for a rapid pulse without any explanation of why it was rapid. High blood pressure is a symptom of disease, but it is only a symptom. I do not have very much patience with doctors who tell their patients that they have high blood pressure but

do not find out why it is high. It is the doctor's business to use all of his resources to find why the high pressure occurs and do everything possible to relieve the organ that is at fault. A medicine that might relieve high blood pressure from one ailment would have no effect on another. The doctor must find where the seat of the trouble is, and you must be patient and give him every assistance while he does so.

To Supplement Pastures

BY C. L. BLACKMAN

Pasture grass is the natural feed for the cow, and it doubtless is the best feed which the cow receives during the year, but too many dairymen expect too much of pasture grass. They reason that pasture, being the natural feed for the cow, is therefore sufficient

without other feed. There is one weak spot in this reasoning. If dairymen turned out on good pasture a herd of cows such as might develop under "natural conditions and selection," the pasture would be abundantly satisfactory used alone. However, the modern, up-to-date dairyman does not turn that kind of a herd to pasture. His cattle are the result of artificial management and are capable of giving several times as much milk as unimproved cattle. It takes a large amount of nutrients to make a large flow of milk, and the cow's digestive organs are not of sufficient capacity to handle the grass necessary to furnish all the nutrients for body maintenance and heavy milk production.

To produce economically, a cow must make a large flow of milk. So the cows we want and need are those very ones that cannot get along satisfactorily on grass alone, for any length of time.

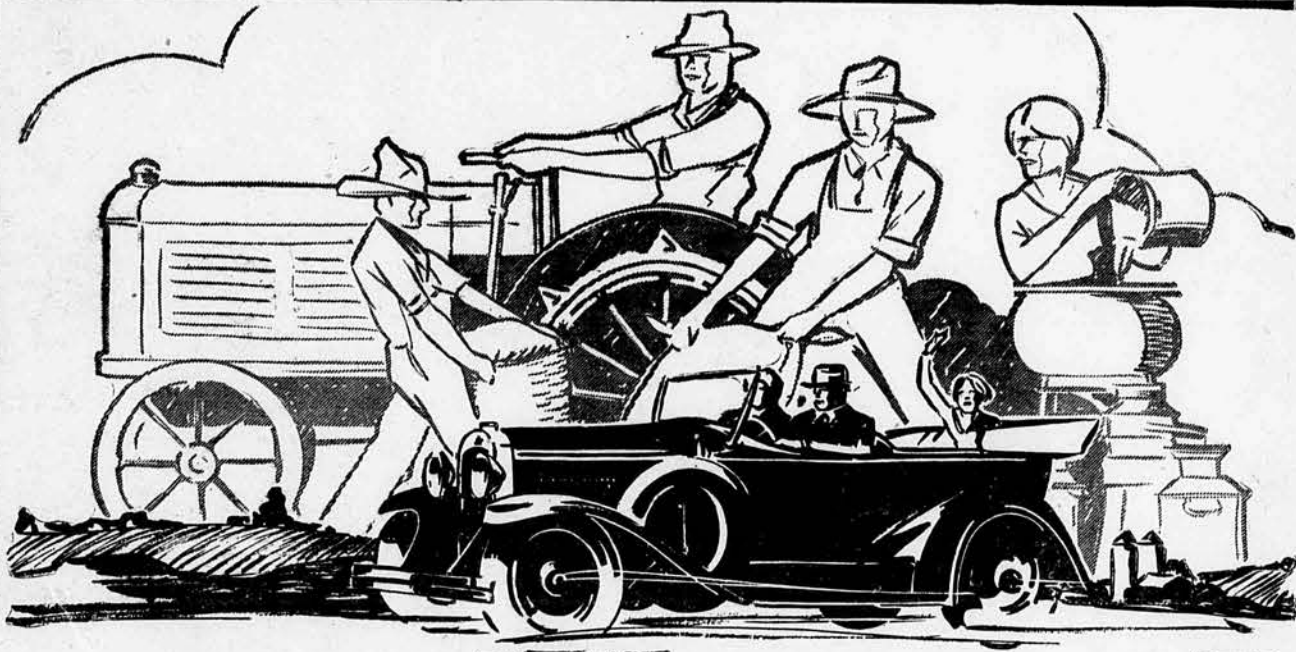
Grass seems to have a stimulating effect on dairy cattle, and it is a matter of common knowledge that cows turned on good pasture increase in production. They often will do this even tho no grain is fed. However, this does not continue long. Cows will usually lose weight under such management, even tho they continue to milk heavily for a short time. After a certain amount of weight is lost, the cattle usually begin to take care of themselves and there is a shrinkage in milk flow.

There usually are a few instances in each herd where cattle getting toward the end of the lactation period can do very well on grass alone. This little rest from heavy grain feeding is doubtless desirable in those cases. However, on the whole, the dairy farmer cannot afford not to feed grain while cattle are on pasture. If the grass is good and plentiful, he may feed less grain than when the cattle are in the barn, in fact, this is often desirable.

Grain rations adapted to pasture are relatively low in cost, because they need to carry only a small amount of protein, grass being quite high in this important nutrient. A satisfactory grain ration for feeding on pasture is one carrying about the same amount of protein as is used when alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage. A ration containing 14 to 16 per cent of crude protein usually will be sufficient.

Such a ration can be made up largely from home grown grains such as corn, oats and barley. In addition to the home grown feeds, it is well to use some bran, and such other high protein feeds as cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten feed and meal. Cottonseed meal especially is adapted to pasture feeding, because it is likely to be constipating, and thus offsets the very laxative character of pasture grass.

Secretary Wilbur thinks civilization is built on oil, but maybe it just seems that way because he has noticed some evidence of skidding.



When day is done

WITH the day's labors left behind and with the country-side bathed in the glow of the setting sun, a brisk drive in the cooling evening air brings the keenest joys of motoring.

Just as it has helped to a fuller, more productive day's work about the farm, En-ar-co Motor Oil assures you of a smoother running, cooler, more velvety motor in your car.

In spite of the intense heat and terrific pressure of the hardest working motor En-ar-co holds its body unimpaired, protecting pistons, cylinders and bearings and forming the perfect seal needed for motor efficiency.

Buy it by the drum from your dealer.

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Producer, Refiner and Marketer of Quality En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century
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Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slate

Ask Your Dealer For
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MOTOR OIL

Light — Medium — Heavy
— Extra Heavy

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| 55 Gal. Steel Drums | \$0.80 |
| 30 Gal. Half Drums | 0.85 |
| 5 Gal. Drums | 1.00 |
| 6-1 Gal. Cans | 1.15 |
| 1 Gal. Can | 1.20 |

How Many Children Have You?—Send for EN-AR-CO Auto-GAME FREE!



THE NATIONAL REFINING CO., National Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

My Name is _____ St. or R. F. D. No. _____

Post Office _____ County _____ State _____

My Dealer's Name is _____ Address _____

Take a Peep at One Day's Mail

There's Something Interesting in Every Envelope Received From Club Folks

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs



Mrs. D. C. Freer, Member Mothers' Department of the Capper Clubs, Shawnee County, Raised a Very High Percentage of the 1,000 White Rocks She Started With Last Spring

COME sit with me at my desk and let us look over the day's mail. It's Wednesday, July 10. I've already opened the envelopes and clipped them behind the letters and reports. Now we'll see what the club members have to say. Aren't you eager to visit with them for a while? I am—always.

There's a pretty good sized stack of letters, and we may not get to all of them, but we'll begin at the top and take them as they come. We can't say much about each, or we'll write pages and pages. Just a word, and then we'll pass on.

Here goes: Number 1. "Grunts and Cackles" from Trego County Capper Club. Editor and publisher, Mrs. J. J. Wheeler. Our name, Trego Ramblers. Our motto, "Climb, tho the rocks be rugged." It's brim full of interesting club news.

Number 2 contains feed reports from Mrs. E. Hesler, James Hesler, Henry Hesler and Clara Hesler, of Rooks county. James shows an average of 26 1/4 eggs for each of his 12 hens during June.

Next come reports from Nellie and Charles Collins, Rush county. Each has 24 chicks at present.

Marjorie and John Butler, Rooks county, report profits of \$2.40 and \$3.10, respectively.

Edgar Rose, Scott county. Sow and litter doing fine.

Francis Hardman, Marshall county. Bad luck—lost seven chicks in June.

Carl Weber, Marshall county. Forty-five chicks, no loss, no profit.

Mary and Charles Tenbrink, Wabunsee county. Only one chick lost—others doing fine. Would like club pins. (Yes, Mary and Charles, new club pins will be mailed out tomorrow)

Robert Guth, Wabunsee, 25 chicks doing fine.

Glen Thompson, Coffey. Sow and litter doing fine.

Leslie Thompson, Coffey; \$3.46 profit with 39 chicks still on hand.

Gleason Parsons, Cowley. Sow and litter making good progress.

James Pierce, Cowley, has had his 23 baby chicks 13 weeks. No loss to date. He says, "I hope I may get thru with all of them, but I don't suppose I could have that good luck." P. S. "Good, better, best; never let it rest till the good is better, and the better, best."—"Hurrah for the Capper Clubs."

Monnica Raymond, Marshall. Thirty chicks, no loss, beating mother.

Elva, Horace, Orphus, Chelsea, Arthur, and Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego, cap off their report with,

Rah! Rah! for Trego
The "Ramblers" must win.
Fight to the finish
Never give in.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
You do your best, boys,
The girls do the rest, boys.
Let's fight on to "Victory."
Rah! Rah! Rah!

Jane and Dorothy Gold, Atchison. No loss, no gain on baby chicks.

Byron and Mrs. Oscar Brown, Allen. Thirty-eight baby chicks and farm flock doing well.

Lee Kaff, Osage, says his Angus calf weighs 920 pounds—is gaining only 1 1/4 pounds a day, but was fat to begin with.

Alice Nelson, Marshall, has lost none of her 60 chicks.

Florence, Wilma, Irene, Bernice, and Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton, send good

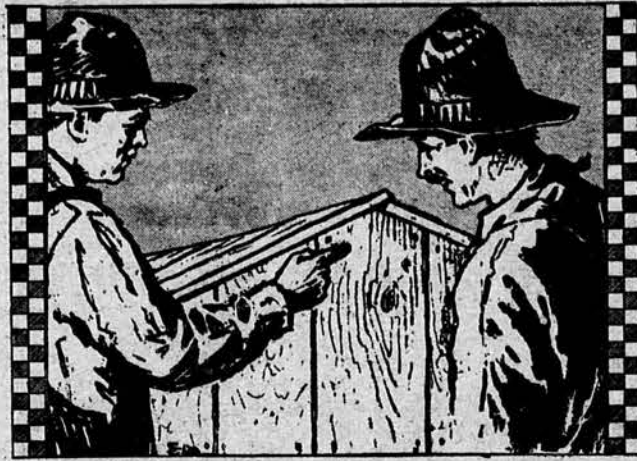
reports and bulletin reviews as usual.

Hazel Marston, Doniphan, reports baby chicks doing well.

Allen and Florence Dixon, McPherson, send a joke and report on baby chicks.

But, just as we expected, from now on we'll have to mention names only, tho each sends an interesting message.

(Continued on Page 26)



BILL—Take a look at the roof of that hog house, Frank. I've learned the hog market goes up and then down again just like that roof. The peak comes around the middle of September . . . that's when mine will be ready. That's why I'm feeding Hog Chow along with pasture . . . Hog Chow will have them ready before the market is crowded.

FRANK—I reckon you've figured it out right. Jim Lee's also feeding Hog Chow to push his bunch. You fellows are surely strong for Purina. The results you've been getting certainly back you up, too.

PURINA MILLS
829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

Pig Chow
is for sows
and grow-
ing pigs.



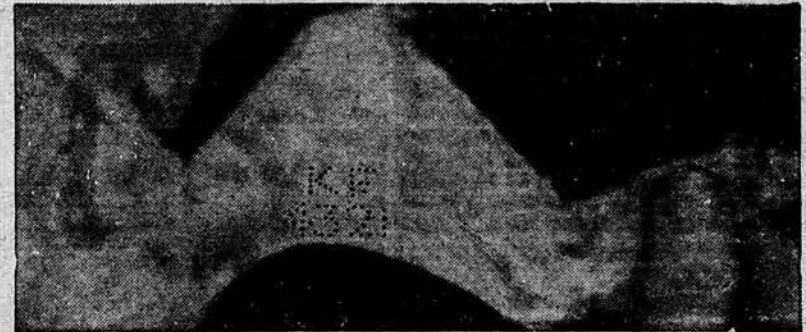
Hog Chow
is for fatten-
ing hogs.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

I am a Protective Service member. Inclosed is \$2.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker. (Each marker has individual number registered with owner's name in every Kansas sheriff's office. With marker enough marker ink for 100 markings is supplied. Extra marker ink sent postpaid at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings.)

Name

Town.....R. F. D.....Sold in Kansas Only
7-20-29



Send for Amazing
Facts About the

Break Sales Records

Positively
self-feeding, can-
not clog, wet leaves
won't wind up on lower
roller. Improved fan blade ar-
rangement, gears running in oil, ball bearings, near-
ness of rollers to blades make the GEHL the world's
lightest running and cleanest cutting cutter, capable of
Cutting and Throwing Green Corn
45 feet high at only 500 R.P.M.

Others require higher speed. Wisconsin dairymen ap-
preciate the safety, big capacity, durability and low
power costs of the GEHL, hence 40% of all cutters
sold in that state are GEHLs. Write for catalog.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
434 S. Water St.
West Bend, Wis.



8-29

MID - WEST CORRUGATED ALL STEEL GRAIN BINS

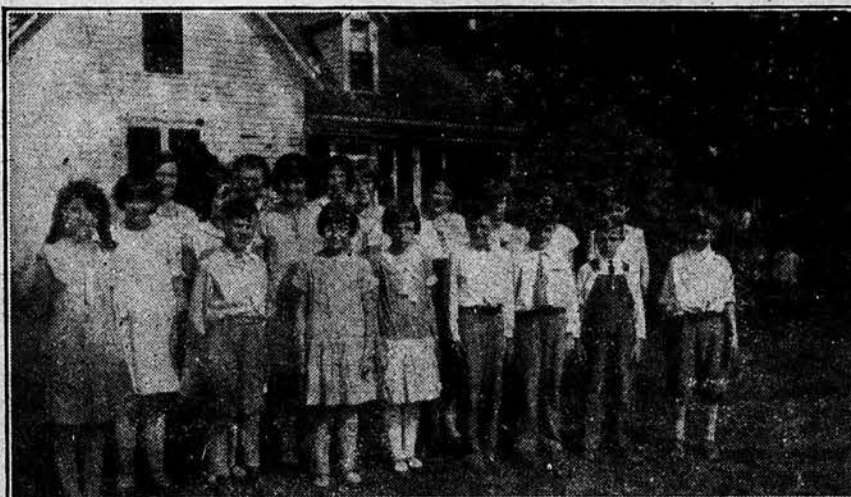
Made of 2 1/2 in. Corrugated Steel
estimated 22 times as strong as
flat steel. Cost no more than ordi-
nary bins. Easily set up or moved.
Non-sag patented roof. Biggest
value. Low price. Freight prepaid.
FREE—Write for folder and prices
Agents Wanted
Midwest Steel Products Co.
503 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GIZZARD CAPSULES

TRADE MARK AND PATENTS PENDING
For Worms in Poultry

This improved method of worming
poultry with medicine in an insoluble
capsule, carries the correct undiluted
dose to the gizzard where it is ground
up like a grain of corn and the medi-
cine emptied directly into the intestines
upon the worms. Does away with all
danger from absorption in crop, gullet
and stomach. Rapid in use—400 per
hour. Many millions used last year.
Sold by dealers. Adult size \$1.75 per 100.
Chick size \$1.00 per 100. Less in quan-
tity. Samples, full details and new
Poultry Book free on request.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 561 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



It's Difficult to Get All the 29 Capper Club Members in Wabunsee County Together, But Here Are 19 of Them: Left to Right, Back Row—Mrs. Leo Michaelis, Mrs. C. P. Muckenthaler, Mrs. Henry Guth. Second Row—Catherine Pauly, Geraldine Guth, Genevieve Gletzbach, Florence Mock, Geraldine Reding, Rosemary Muckenthaler, Mercedes Zoller, Elizabeth Mock, Lella Jane Muckenthaler. Third Row—Robert Guth, Vivian Guth, Thelma Zeller, Herbert Gletzbach, Walter Guth, Alvin Michaelis and Charles Muckenthaler

Farm Crops and Markets

Will Corn Grow Rapidly Enough so it Will Mature Before Frost Comes?

CORN is making a fine growth in most communities, urged on by warm weather and plenty of moisture. Most of the harvest is finished; grain movements have been very heavy. Most of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut, except in Northern Kansas. Farmers in the Kaw Valley are busy harvesting potatoes, at prices materially above the low levels of a year ago. Considerable progress is being made in the preparation of the wheat seedbeds for the crop of 1930.

Atchison—This section had ideal harvest weather. Yields of both wheat and oats were below normal. Some of the corn is in good condition, but much of it is late and uneven. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 27c; cream, 42c; corn, 78c; wheat, 95c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Harvest is coming along very well, altho some of the wheat is down badly. Some of the wheat was destroyed by fire. Pastures are in good condition. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; cream, 40c; eggs, 18c to 23c.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—Harvest is finished; in general the wheat heads were filled fairly well, and yields were quite satisfactory. Corn is growing rapidly. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is making fine gains. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—We have been having too much rain for the good of folks who have wheat to harvest. All the elevators are full of wheat. Corn and the other row crops are making a fine growth, especially on fields that have been cultivated recently. Wheat is making from 6 to 25 bushels an acre; the average for the county probably will be about 12 bushels. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; barley, 50c; cream, 40c; hens, 16c to 21c; eggs, 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The rains still continue; they have delayed harvesting considerably. Wheat is making from 7 to 20 bushels an acre. Some corn is tasseling and some is being cultivated the first time! The second crop of alfalfa is ready to harvest. Help is scarce.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We had a big rain last week, which was of great benefit to the corn and food crops. Wheat is averaging about 18 bushels an acre, and the grain is of good quality. More combines are in use here than ever before. Wheat, \$1; corn, 70c; cream, 41c; eggs, 22c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—Both the yields and the quality of wheat were rather low. We have had a considerable amount of rain recently. Flies are numerous in the fields, especially the greenheads, which cause much annoyance to horses—house flies, however, are not so abundant as they have been in some past seasons. Cattle are not making very rapid gains, on account of the flies and the excessive rainfall. Farm help is scarce. Roads are in very good condition. Many new cars are being purchased by farmers. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 40c; wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; oats 40c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Harvest is nearly finished; this work was delayed somewhat, from time to time, on account of showers, which kept the combines out of the fields for brief periods. There has been plenty of harvest help, at from \$4 to \$5 a day. Wheat is making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. We need a good rain for the row crops. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; cream, 42c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Threshing and combining have been in "full swing," wheat yields have been running from 8 to 12 bushels an acre. The grain is mostly of poor quality, and there has been a great bulk of straw to handle. Wheat, 87c; oats, 43c; corn, 80c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; new potatoes, 40c a peck; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn is making a fine growth. Wheat threshing is starting; yields are below normal. Combines here used here this season for the first time. Potato digging has started; prices should average above \$1 a bushel this year. The second cutting of alfalfa was quite satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.06.—J. J. Blevins.

Lyon—Farmers have been busy threshing; very few of the folks in this section stack their grain. Wheat yields are not quite so high as had been expected. There is a great deal of late-planted kafir in this county.—E. R. Griffith.

Mitchell—The weather has been favorable for harvesting. Wheat yields are lower than had been expected. Most of the harvesting has been done with combines. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut; it is not so large as the first one. Corn is making a rapid growth. Wheat, \$1; corn, 78c; eggs, 23c; cream, 45c.—Albert Robinson.

Ness—Wheat harvest is the main job these days; yields are quite satisfactory in most fields. A good rain here recently has been of considerable help to the corn, kafir and pastures.—James McHill.

Republic—Wheat is not yielding so well as had been expected; oats, however, has produced a fairly satisfactory crop. Corn is making a fine growth, and the plants have a good color; some of the fields are quite weedy, however. Rain would be welcome. Apples and early apples are ripe; gardens are in a satisfactory condition. There is plenty of farm help. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1; oats, 40c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 20c, 22c and 25c; hens, 15c and 18c; broilers, 26c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—We had a nice rain here a few days ago, which came slowly. Corn, alfalfa and the roughage crops are now making a better growth; the ground was rather dry before the rain came. Most of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut; the larger part of the corn is laid by. Threshing has started. Pastures are making a fine growth, and cattle are doing well. Hogs, \$10.60; wheat, 90c; corn, 78c; oats, 50c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—Wheat harvest is almost finished. Hot winds did considerable damage to the crop; the quality will not be so good as it was last year. A large proportion of the crop was cut with combines. Corn is in good condition, but it needs rain. Pastures contain plenty of grass. Wheat, \$1; eggs, 23c; cream, 45c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—There is a great difference in wheat yields on various fields this year; some are good, and others are very poor indeed. Corn and kafir are making a fine growth. Pastures are in excellent condition. Much of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—Wheat combining is the big job these days; the crop is making from 15 to 25 bushels an acre. The southeast part of the county received some rain a few days ago; the rest of the county is rather dry. A shortage of cars to move the grain has caused some delay in harvesting. Wheat, 91c; barley, 40c; eggs, 19c; cream, 42c.—R. L. Creamer.

Summer—Wheat yields are low; very few fields are making more than 5 or 6 bushels an acre. The oats crop is quite satisfactory. Row crops are in good condition. Wheat,

98c; corn, 85c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 25c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—We have plenty of moisture for the corn and feed crops. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat yields ran from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Wheat, 88c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Harvest has been the big job this week. Barley ripened too rapidly, and the grain is light as a result, altho the growth of straw is quite heavy. We have had scattered showers, and so far the corn is doing all right. The farm outlook in general is quite satisfactory.—Everett Hughes.

Kansas July Crop Report

Kansas wheat prospects declined from June 1 to harvest time. The July 1 outlook is for a crop of 138,396,000 bushels; a yield of about 12.3 bushels an acre on 11,268,000 acres left for harvest. This is an 8 per cent larger acreage than was harvested last year, which yielded an average of 17 bushels for a crop of 177,361,000 bushels. The average Kansas crop of winter wheat for the five years 1923-27 has been 116,443,000 bushels.

The decline in winter wheat is attributed partly to premature ripening following the heat wave in mid-June; partly to a wide spread infestation of straw or joint worm which was not generally apparent until ripening began; partly to wheat scab and rust which followed an excessively wet

spring in Eastern Kansas; partly to spotted damage from root-rot and Hessian fly; and partly to hail, rain and wind storm damage in local areas. The sum total cost Kansas farmers about 22-million bushels, or almost enough to seed two Kansas wheat crops.

The July 1 corn condition in Kansas is rated at 72 per cent of normal, about the same as on June 1. This compares with 80 per cent a year ago and 81 per cent as the 10-year July average. Corn acreage is estimated at 6,369,000 acres, or 4 per cent less than last year. This July condition justifies expectation of an average yield of about 18.7 bushels an acre for a crop of 119,228,000 bushels, if weather and other control conditions prove average from now till harvest. Last year's corn crop was 119,118,000 bushels, and the Kansas average for the five years 1923-27 has been 120,170,000 bushels. Corn is from one to five weeks late in various parts of the state; the stand is fair to good; the state of cultivation poor to excellent as one travels from east to west.

The oats acreage is estimated at 1,197,000 acres, or 3 per cent less than last year. July 1 condition was 78 per cent of normal, compared with 77 per cent a month ago, 80 per cent a year ago, and 70 per cent as the preceding 10-year average. A crop of 32,211,000 bushels is indicated this year, compared to 37,729,000 last year and 34,844,000 as the 1923-27 average. Barley acreage is placed at 107 per cent of last year, or 677,000 acres. A July 1 condition of 77 per



Cornell University—Veterinary Class, 1929



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Only Half Enough Veterinarians Graduated to Replace This Year's Losses

Pictured here are the veterinarians graduated in 1929 by seven leading universities. In all the country less than 150 new veterinarians received diplomas. Yet, nearly 300 left the profession due to death, retirement, etc.

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come when our trained veterinarians will be inadequate to handle serious outbreaks of animal diseases.

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cent compares with 84 per cent on June 1, 89 per cent a year ago, and 67 per cent as the preceding 10-year average for Kansas. A crop of 14,075,000 bushels is suggested this year; 17,661,000 bushels last year. Flax condition is estimated at 73 per cent on July 1 on 25,000 acres, the same as last year, for a probable crop of 166,000 bushels, compared with 172,000 bushels in 1928. Spring wheat acreage in Northwest Kansas is placed at 54,000 acres, compared with last year's 40,000. Condition of 66 per cent offers a forecast of 517,000 bushels this year. Last year's crop was 472,000 bushels. Grain sorghums have been reduced 14 per cent from last year to 1,104,000 acres. Condition is 73 per cent compared with 74 per cent a year ago and 75 per cent the average for 1924-27.

Alfalfa acreage has suffered another reduction of 12 per cent to 720,000 acres, compared with 818,000 acres last year. This is the smallest acreage of alfalfa Kansas has had since 1906, and is only a little more than half the peak acreage attained in 1915. Other tame hay is also lighter in acreage than last year. The acreage of all kinds of cultivated hay this year is estimated at 1,368,000 compared with 1,496,000 in 1928. Forecast is for 3,176,000 tons of all tame hay this year, compared with 3,539,000 tons last year. About 1,897,000 tons of alfalfa is suggested compared with 2,250,000 tons in 1928. This forecast is based on a July 1 condition of 85 per cent for alfalfa and 86 per cent for all tame hay. The first cut of alfalfa yielded nearly a quarter of a ton higher than last year on the average. Wild hay condition is 91 per cent compared with 89 per cent last July. The sorghum forage acreage is placed at 627,000, compared with 671,000 last year.

Potato acreage is estimated at 43,000 for the state, of which about 13,000 is Kaw Valley commercial. Last year showed 54,000 in the state, with 18,000 in the Kaw Valley. The yield suggested is 4,905,000 bushels in the state this year, of which 1,650,000 bushels should be Kaw Valley commercial. The indicated rail movement for the Kaw Valley is about 2,500, compared with a movement last year of 4,721 cars up to January 1.

Kansas apples are rated at 62 per cent of a full crop, forecasting a probable production of 1,489,000 bushels, of which about 327,000 barrels should be commercial apples from larger orchards. Last year's apple crop was estimated at 820,000 bushels, of which 180,000 barrels were commercial. Grapes on July 1 promised 23 per cent of a full crop. Expectation is for about 2,436 tons. Last year's crop was estimated at 2,465 tons.

A Baltimore scientist declares that the picture of a future world ruled by women with men sitting at home is ridiculous. Thus another masculine hope is dashed to earth.

Lunatics publish a paper at an asylum in Humberstone, England. There may be others.

Take a Peep at Day's Mail

(Continued from Page 24)

Mary McCoy, Jefferson county; Demares Goepfert, Jefferson; Marjorie, Merlin, and Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall; Reva, Leora, Ada May and Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Gove; John and LeRoy Ary, Edwards; Valmer, Millard, Virgil and Mrs. Orle Stigers, Butler; Florence and Elizabeth Mock, Wabaunsee; Dorothy Meek, Shawnee; Howard Lindsay, Jefferson; Ruth Redding, Finney; Herbert Glotzbach, Wabaunsee; Chester Heglar, Marshall; Mrs. Anna M. Kohler, Sherman; Loretta and Emma Teel, Norton; James Lemons, Shawnee; Heaston Pierce, Osage; Irvin H. Hansen, Osage; Ethel Blazer, Lincoln; Cecelia Hanke, Marshall; Elmer, Delmar, William C. Nielson, Marshall; Eldon Griswold, Marshall; Elsie Skupa, Washington; Clyde Passmore, Republic; Nora, Laura, Mae Cook, Finney; Lynns Morton, Woodson; Ellwood Schlessener, Dickinson; Ralph D. Hillbush and Mrs. Frank Singer, Lyon; Lyndell, Leland, Leslie and Mrs. George F. Thompson, Jefferson; and Henry Mackey, Cowley.

Tomorrow there'll be letters from a different group, but equally as good as these. Tire of it? Never! All this shows something is being accomplished, and that's what Capper Clubs stand for—results.

Many theories, all wrong, have been advanced as to the imprisonment of Al Capone. The truth is that Philadelphia is a strong believer in protecting home industries against foreign competition.

People had fewer "advantages" 50 years ago, but they had more time in which to enjoy and appreciate those they had.

Senator Smoot wants the Government to censor false and deceptive advertising. Except, of course, when it is promulgated for political purposes.

Farm Grain Driers Would Help

By W. M. Hurst

MUCH grain is damaged in Kansas annually because of excessive moisture when stored or when shipped to market. Practically all of the grain driers now in use are in large elevators or mills. Drying units suitable in capacity and price for farm use have not as yet been developed. However, there is considerable interest in the development of such equipment by manufacturers, and some experimental work has been done by the agricultural experimental stations.

Available information on artificial drying of grain is limited. Consequently, practically all of the experimental work has been for the purpose of determining fundamental principles involved in drying grain, rather than for the development of grain driers.

The moisture content of cereal grain under natural conditions varies with the temperature and relative humidity of the surrounding air. When the relative humidity is high, moisture may be absorbed; whereas if it is low, moisture may be evaporated from the grain. The rate at which this change takes place depends largely on the atmospheric conditions, the moisture content of the grain, and the extent to which the grain is exposed to the air. The drying process is necessarily slow, because the moisture is distributed thruout the kernels and must be brought to the surface of each kernel before it can be evaporated. With laboratory equipment and under the most favorable drying conditions secured by forced ventilation with heated air, from 20 to 45 minutes is required to reduce the moisture content of wheat from about 20 to 13½ per cent. With equipment suitable for commercial use, it takes about 1 hour to accomplish the same results. The exact time required to dry grain depends in part on the temperature, relative humidity and velocity of the drying air, and on the quantity of water to be evaporated.

Tests have shown that the grain must be in thin layers for uniform drying when heated air is used. When the air is forced thru 12 inches or more of damp grain, drying is not uniform thruout the mass. The heated air dries out the grain quickly at first, but as it moves thru the grain, moisture is absorbed and the temperature reduced to the point that it is no longer effective. Under certain conditions, moisture may be evaporated from the grain and again deposited before the air has reached the outer surface of the layer.

The weight a bushel (generally referred to as the test weight) of wheat increases, as it is dried, to a maximum test weight when the moisture content reaches about 12 per cent. The rate at which the grain is dried apparently does not affect the maximum test weight. Tests have shown that the weight a bushel of different samples of the same grain were approximately the same at about 12 per cent of moisture, whether dried artificially in about 40 minutes or dried under atmospheric conditions for several days.

Heating air for drying is the most expensive item in the artificial drying of grain. When exhaust steam can be used or when steam is available for use in steam coils for heating, the cost a bushel may be very low. Where a special boiler is maintained primarily for grain drying, the cost a bushel of grain dried may be very high. This is especially true if it is necessary to dry small quantities of grain intermittently, as so much heat is then lost in starting and stopping. The exact cost, under any set of conditions, depends on a variety of factors, such as the quantity of moisture to be evaporated, the quantity of grain to be dried, the kind of grain, the efficiency of the heating units, atmospheric conditions and depreciation of the equipment.

Driers which use direct heat from a furnace are being tried out. Such driers doubtless will require less fuel, as the heat may be utilized efficiently.

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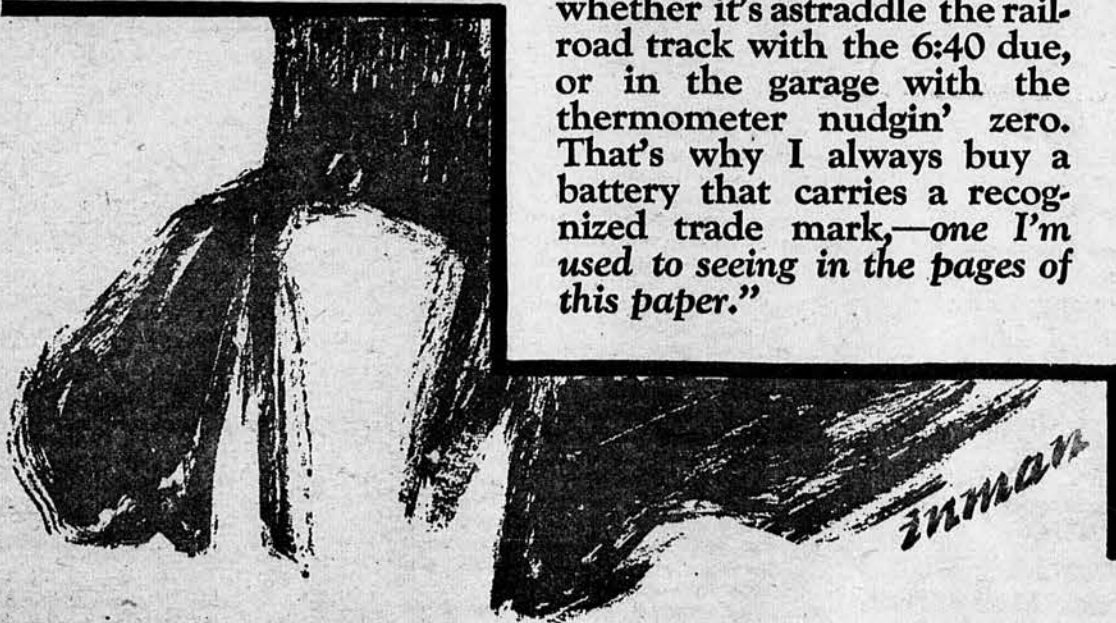
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

There Is Plenty of Net Profit in a Poultry Project That Is Handled Properly

HENS paid for an \$800 farm light plant for A. J. Hauptli, Saline county. More than that, they bought an electric washer and iron, and other equipment operated by this power. While they were doing these things, they fed the family, clothed them and paid every living expense. They will continue to do this, because Mr. Hauptli farms to poultry entirely and on a limited acreage.

A little more than five years ago, Mr. Hauptli didn't know poultry would do this for him. He had seen the thing work for others with all degrees of success, but would it pay for him? You know, it's one thing to say something will make a go of it when talking about others, but it comes a little nearer home when you are wondering whether success will crown your efforts. This man had faith in poultry, however. He came back from the big war somewhat broken in health, took poultry work at K. S. A. C., and stepped out to see what would happen.

He purchased 2,400 White Leghorn hatching eggs and had good luck getting the chicks out of them. Since then, eggs from the home flock have been incubated. Five hundred layers went thru the first winter, and the number has increased since until there were 1,500 last winter. That is enough for one man to handle, if we follow Hauptli's reasoning.

Today the investment on this poultry farm represents about \$3,000 in cash, plus a lot of labor, but the hens are paying out in fine condition. They paid a net of \$2,500 last year. Equipment of the right kind is a big factor in success, so this man assures. He has three laying houses, and he likes the one with the straw loft best. Out on clean ground a battery of brooder houses are located—chicks enjoy a start in life free from contamination. Feeding is done as recommended by the agricultural college and with excellent results. Mr. Hauptli emphasizes the fact that there is plenty of net profit in the poultry business, with good birds, proper feeding and management, modern housing, brooding and incubating facilities.

We Changed Our Ideas

We sometimes find it profitable as well as pleasurable to pause and look backward. When we first came to the Stewart Ranch 12 years ago, we found here about 60 or 70 white hens. We had no idea what breed they were, and were not sufficiently interested to inquire. They were very active and healthy and wonderful egg producers. That winter we fed a little grain to five cows, three weanling calves and four work horses. We had to buy the grain, not having raised any, and felt that we could not afford to waste it on chickens. Those white hens had to make their living scratching behind the stock and from the carcasses of the skunks and muskrats we trapped along the creek. And they did it, too. Eggs were high that winter and we sold enough to buy the grain for the horses and cattle and to pay for the groceries for the two of us, in addition to supplying us with what eggs we needed for the table.

We thought them pretty fair hens until spring came, and then we became disgusted because they continued to lay more and more eggs and would not sit. We had to have sitting hens to raise chickens, and the only way we could get them was to buy them, and pay a good price. We decided that we would get hens of a heavy breed that were recommended to us as good sitters—and they were. They would have paid us well if the demand for sitting hens had held up.

All the white hens went to market, and we were forced to buy several milk cows to produce sufficient income to pay for the groceries. We then were told that hens of a dual purpose breed were the ones that laid the golden eggs, and we switched over to that breed, keeping the heavy hens to do the incubating. We were forced to buy grain again that winter, but these hens did not seem to get the nourishment out of

scratching as did the white hens, so in addition we fed them \$1.10 corn. Our records show that production costs of eggs that winter ran as high as \$13.50 a dozen, while the selling basis was about 50 cents. We were beginning to get rather discouraged with the results we were having, and began to wish we had our old white hens back.

This wishing led us to wondering what breed they were, and investigation developed the fact that they were White Leghorns, a breed little known in this section at that time. They were from a famous flock and were beautiful birds. We probably have now as good or better hens, but I never think of those white hens without a flush of shame that we were so ignorant that we condemned them for a virtue that we thought a fault.

We then determined that we would get some White Leghorns. We wanted some good ones, and we went away beyond what the ordinary beginner would pay for them. But we made no mistake there. Birds of the flock from which we got our first baby chicks since have made many enviable records in contests. We raised these chicks under our broody hens, having very good success considering the fighting and trampling hens think necessary to the successful brooding of a flock of chicks. The pullets came into production early in the fall, and proved to be wonderful layers.

There never has been a day since we established this flock of Leghorns, that now numbers some 1,200 hens, that the eggs produced would not have paid a profit, altho they never have been forced for production but have been handled on a breeding flock basis.

Our experience has taught us that the profit in poultry is in egg production. Our records show that the daily income from eggs varies little, whether the flock is producing 20 per cent or 70 per cent. Believe it or not! Last spring when our flock was hitting 70 per cent eggs dropped as low as 15 cents. Our 1,250 hens produced about 72 dozen a day. We were marketing our eggs in the form of chicks, but had we been

selling the eggs at the local market price, they would have brought \$10.80. The middle of December, 1928, about the same number of hens in our flock were laying a little better than 20 per cent, producing about 22 dozen a day at 50 cents a dozen, totaling \$11. We stress these facts to illustrate the importance of all-the-year production. To get this production one must first have egg-bred stock and then "care" the eggs out of them.

We have found it unnecessary to provide expensive housing. Hen comfort is found as often within board and tar paper walls as within tile and stucco. We do not pamper our flock, but do endeavor to give them some degree of comfort.

That feeding comes next to breeding in importance is our experience. A heavy producing hen requires ample feed and drink. Not at any stated hours can you feed successfully. Your best hens may be on the nests when you serve the feed, and be compelled to retire for the night with empty crops. We provide feed for all hours, as well as water, the latter in heated fountains in the cold months. We have experimented quite extensively with feeds, and finally have adopted an all-mash ration similar to the Ohio formula. It is well balanced, contains corn, bran, shorts, meat and bone scrap, alfalfa leaf meal and salt. We mix it at a cost of about \$1.60 a hundred. It is palatable, keeps up the body weight and results in high quality eggs. For succulence our hens get a lunch of sprouted oats each day. If we were feeding for production alone, we might shift proportions in the mash somewhat. Feed being a big item in poultry production, one must watch the feed bin as well as the egg baskets. You can force production to an extent, but in more cases than not, such forcing results in loss instead of profit.

In the light of our experience, were we to start anew in poultry husbandry, it would be along these lines:

With S. C. White Leghorn chicks from a first class breeder flock, in units of 500, brooded in comfortable houses heated with modern oil-burning stoves, fed a suitable all-mash ration containing about the same ingredients in the ration mentioned, but with the addition of at least 5 per cent dried buttermilk, if raw milk in sufficient and regular quantity was not available. We would keep our chicks free from lice and mites, exposed to sunshine as much as possible, and feed codliver oil or substitute only when necessary; cockerels separated from pullets at the

earliest possible moment, cockerels forced by feeding and marketed at 1½ to 1½ pounds, pullets kept on full-balanced ration, but given opportunity to exercise freely and provided with shade. By this system we have had pullets come into production at 4 months old. At this age the pullets must be provided with plenty of room on the roosts and in the house. Eight inches of roosting space and 4 square feet of floor space is sufficient for Leghorns. A nest for every five birds will do if the hens are not trapped. Self-feeders, troughs and waterers must be kept filled and the house and equipment be kept reasonably clean.

If our capital was sufficient and we believed we were locating permanently we might pay some attention to architectural beauty, but otherwise the poultry house would be designed for comfort and convenience alone. Climatic conditions would govern the style. A house that is excellent in eastern Kansas may not be worth a whoop in western Kansas, and vice versa.

When the eggs from the pullets began to roll in, we would inspect and grade every egg; if dirty, clean it; if ill-shaped, rough, tinted or thin-shelled, it would go in the cull basket to be sold at the same price other eggs command in the ordinary market. We then would take the "specials" and find a market at a premium of several cents above prevailing quotations. It would be easy to find—we speak from experience.

The system we have outlined is the one we practice. We are not big poultry keepers, having an accredited flock of 1,200 birds. We never will crowd Morgan, Ford or Rockefeller in the upper brackets of the billion dollar class, but we always can make a comfortable living from our Leghorns handled as described. We know we can because we do. Mrs. E. H. Stewart.

Goodland, Kan.

Leghorns Pay Our Way

We have a flock of 200 White Leghorns which pay their way and ours also. We usually hatch from the middle of March until in April, then feed and keep our chicks growing well. When they reach broiler stage we sell all males and all slow-maturing pullets, and cull and sell at any time all those that don't seem to have the vitality they should. Before they come into production, we move them to their winter quarters, where we keep before them a laying mash, grit, oyster shell and plenty of fresh water at all times.

At noon every day we feed a moistened mash, made of the usual laying mash, giving all they will clean up in 15 minutes. Layers must be supplied with a green feed each day—sprouted oats or alfalfa. Some green feeds are most always to be found on most farms. The alfalfa is fine feed, where one doesn't have sprouted oats. Hens are kept busy and happy picking at it.

For grain we feed cracked yellow corn and other small grain we happen to have. We find whole grain corn fills too soon. It takes them longer to eat their fill of cracked corn, and it gives them more exercise. Keeping their quarters clean and dry pays. We use all home-grown feed possible.

Prescott, Kan. Florence Cosens.

Leghorns Keep Us

We keep the Single Comb White Leghorns, or rather, they keep us. We have two brooder units, each consisting of a 12 by 12 foot brooder house with 12 by 12 sun parlor, and one 1,000-chick size coal brooder with hover. We put from 300 to 500 chicks in each house until about April 1, removing cockerels as soon as sex can be determined. These are rushed as rapidly as possible to market, selling them when they weigh about 1½ pounds.

The pullets are kept on a growing ration on free range, and egg production is discouraged until their bodies are well developed. They begin laying a few eggs about September 1. If they can be put in their permanent laying house about August 1, they usually will escape the moult and continue laying thru the fall, but here is our problem. The two laying houses are being used by the layers, and we cannot move the pullets until about October 1. This always retards them and causes them sometimes to moult, so we usually lose out on the high egg prices from our pullet production during October and November. We really need another laying house, but one can al-

Kansas Needs More Alfalfa

A REAL effort is at last being made by Kansas farmers to increase the acreage of alfalfa, and it is about time! This state has produced as much as 60 million dollars' worth of this crop in a single year, but the production has declined every season since 1915, until it was worth but 22½ million dollars last year. The state once harvested 1,360,000 acres of this legume, but this year farmers cut but 720,000 acres. And yet alfalfa is the most profitable field crop in Kansas; we ought to be growing more than 2 million acres.

Prices are on very satisfactory levels, for both seed and hay. Last week's hay market showed that alfalfa was selling at Kansas City as high as \$22 a ton, which was, of course, for top quality, No. 1, extra leafy, but No. 2 leafy sold as high as \$18 a ton—and any alfalfa grower should be able to produce hay that good if he has any luck with the weather. And there also is a splendid opportunity to produce alfalfa seed; Kansas has grown as much as 300 earloads of seed in a year. But the production in 1928 was less than 50 cars. And yet Kansas Common alfalfa seed has a reputation second to none. Kansas deserves the credit for growing the best alfalfa seed in the world to an even greater extent than it does its well-earned reputation for quality wheat.

The decline in the acreage of alfalfa has been due largely to a variety of accidents. A large acreage was plowed up during the war, and planted to grain crops. During several falls in recent years, conditions have been very unfavorable at seeding time, especially so far as the moisture content of the soil is concerned. A heavy toll has been taken by insects and diseases, especially alfalfa wilt. But perhaps the worst item of all has been a feeling of indifference on the part of many farmers toward this legume. This is very difficult to understand, when we consider that it is the most profitable crop, and also that it is the greatest soil-improving crop. Alfalfa, being a legume, has the ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil, so it can be used by the following grain crops.

The worst pest with which the alfalfa growers will have to contend as they increase the acreage is alfalfa wilt. R. I. Throckmorton, of Manhattan, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College, has estimated that wilt destroyed 100,000 acres of alfalfa in Kansas last year; the outbreak was unusually severe. Professor Throckmorton probably knows more about alfalfa wilt than any other person in Kansas; growers who have this disease in their fields would do well to get in touch with him.

But despite trouble from wilt, and from insects, such as grasshoppers, the acreage of alfalfa can be increased readily if the growers will just plant the seed. This crop will add many million dollars a year to the income of Kansas agriculture if it is given the chance. And while it is doing all that, it will be working every day at its other big job, that of pumping nitrogen out of the air to boost the yields of the following corn and wheat crops.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each issue; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 10..... | \$1.00 | \$3.20 | 26..... | \$2.50 | \$8.20 |
| 11..... | 1.10 | 3.52 | 27..... | 2.70 | 8.64 |
| 12..... | 1.20 | 3.84 | 28..... | 2.80 | 8.96 |
| 13..... | 1.30 | 4.16 | 29..... | 2.90 | 9.28 |
| 14..... | 1.40 | 4.48 | 30..... | 3.00 | 9.60 |
| 15..... | 1.50 | 4.80 | 31..... | 3.10 | 9.92 |
| 16..... | 1.60 | 5.12 | 32..... | 3.20 | 10.24 |
| 17..... | 1.70 | 5.44 | 33..... | 3.30 | 10.56 |
| 18..... | 1.80 | 5.76 | 34..... | 3.40 | 10.88 |
| 19..... | 1.90 | 6.08 | 35..... | 3.50 | 11.20 |
| 20..... | 2.00 | 6.40 | 36..... | 3.60 | 11.52 |
| 21..... | 2.10 | 6.72 | 37..... | 3.70 | 11.84 |
| 22..... | 2.20 | 7.04 | 38..... | 3.80 | 12.16 |
| 23..... | 2.30 | 7.36 | 39..... | 3.90 | 12.48 |
| 24..... | 2.40 | 7.68 | 40..... | 4.00 | 12.80 |
| 25..... | 2.50 | 8.00 | 41..... | 4.10 | 13.12 |

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

| Inches | One time | Four times | Inches | One time | Four times |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1/4..... | \$4.90 | \$4.20 | 2 1/4..... | \$24.50 | \$21.00 |
| 1/2..... | 7.35 | 6.30 | 2 1/2..... | 26.95 | 23.10 |
| 3/4..... | 9.80 | 8.40 | 3..... | 29.40 | 25.20 |
| 1..... | 12.25 | 10.50 | 3 1/4..... | 31.85 | 27.80 |
| 1 1/4..... | 14.70 | 12.60 | 3 1/2..... | 34.30 | 29.40 |
| 1 1/2..... | 17.15 | 14.70 | 3 3/4..... | 36.75 | 31.50 |
| 1 3/4..... | 19.60 | 16.80 | 4..... | 39.20 | 33.60 |
| 2..... | 22.05 | 18.90 | | | |

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, HATCHED JUNE 5, 30 cents each. White Rocks, Wyandottes, White and Black Minorcas, Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

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

BRED TO LAY CHICKS: PER 100—LEG-horns, \$8; Barred Rocks, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 104, Chillicothe, Mo.

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$9.00. Langshans \$10.00. Leg-horns \$8.00. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, prepaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS—LEGHORNS \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$9; Brahmas, \$10; Assorted, \$6. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. HEAVY breeds 10c. Rose Comb Whites and Silver Laced Wyandottes 11c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas and heavy assorted 8c ship prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

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

CORNISH

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

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN BABY COCKERELS guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES—EGGS

HATCH BANKER'S EGG-LAYING GOLD Medal Mallards in July and August for February layers. Eggs only \$5.00 per 100 postpaid. F.H. our incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

EXTRA SELECT BLACK GIANT EARLY March cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each, immediate delivery. Millie Sellers, Mahaska, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

2000 MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINOR-ca early May pullets; unrelated cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

MORE VALUE—GREATER PROFITS IN our high quality chicks. Buff, White Minorcas, \$1.50, 100; heavies, \$9.00, 100; Assorted, \$8.00, 100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN WEEK OLD COCK-erels from R. O. P. inspected flock. Yearling cocks from 300 egg dams. Ethel Braz-olton, Troy, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

DOGS

STAG HOUND PUPS \$10 PER PAIR. FRED Osborn, Rt. 3, Madison, Kan.

HUNDRED HOUNDS. CHEAP. TRIAL. Catalogue. Hundredhound Kennels, C67, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RAT-teries. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS WHITE AND WHITE WITH marks on head. From registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, Kan.

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

WANTED—SPITZ PUPS 7 TO 9 WEEKS old. Whole litters. No objection to females. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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

RABBITS

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

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 883 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

CANARIES

RAISING CANARIES IS A PROFITABLE industry. We teach you how to do it successfully. A profitable hobby. Full particu-lars for stamp. E. M. Nelson, Route 19, The Noble, 108 Mill Street, Jackson, Miss.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—26 INCH GRAIN THRESHER, fully equipped. A bargain. G. T. Hadley, R. 1, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE—McCORMICK DEERING CORN picker; nearly new; has picked about 35 acres; priced at a bargain; all in good shape. Joe Boehm, Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, COMPLETE threshing machine in good condition, 30-40 Rumely Tractor and 36-58 Case Separator. Herman Fischer, Ellinwood, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE: AULTMAN & TAYLOR threshing machine complete with 24 foot extension feeder, 30-60 Tractor and 36 inch cylinder separator at 1/2 value if sold at once. M. W. Beaver, Rt. 1, Colby, Kan.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Inven-tion" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Regis-tered Patent Attorney, 150-V. Security Sav-ings & Commercial Bank Building, Wash-ington, D. C.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

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

DISTINCTIVE HARDY IRIS PLANT SOLD — must move — reason for half price. High quality. Prof. Seeliger, Seminole, Opera, Prospero, Sindjika, Red Riding Hood, Atter-glow, Mrs. Walter Brewster, Sweet Lav-ender, Mad Chobaut, Roseway, Lent Wil-kinson, dozen \$2.50. Dozen different col-ored tall iris, no common, old sorts, \$1.00. Three doz \$2.00. Labeled, postpaid. H. M. Hill, Sycamore, Kan.

AVIATION

AVIATION—SALARY \$18 TO \$35 A WEEK while under instruction for U. S. Govern-ment Aviation license in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, with-out obligation. Aero Corporation of Amer-ica, Department G1, 63 Second Street, Mil-waukee, Wisconsin.

LUMBER

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

CORN HARVESTERS

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

AUCTIONEERS

200 AUCTION SAYINGS \$1. AUCTIONEER Joker \$1. Enroll now for 24th August term. American Auction College, Kansas City.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room A4307, Winona, Minn.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 20c. Globe Studio, 737 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED. SIX GLOSSI-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Se-dalia, Missouri.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decan Studio, Denison, Texas.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST mellow juicy red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Ham-lin, Sharon, Tenn.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS, PARTLY CRACKED, \$5 per hundred. R. L. Flanagan, Gem, Kan.

MUSKRATS

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH GRADE GUERN-sey bulls, 14 months old. Raymond Lind-bury, Osage City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bulls, bred and open heifers and cows. May Rose and Langwater Breeding. Ran-som Farm, Homewood, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Ernest Sufter, Law-rence, Kan.

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

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE: REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, 1 and 2 years old. Also a few Reg. Shrop-shire ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

ways add to the equipment and still not have enough.

As soon as the hens quit laying in the late summer and early fall to moult, we sell them, keeping the ones that moult after October 1, for breed-ers the following year. We do not use pullets for breeding.

We aim to keep about 450 hens and pullets. If we have too many pullets for one house, we cull closer on our hens and put the surplus pullets in the house with the hens, there being a partition in it.

We never let them run together, as the hens intimidate the pullets, and they do not do so well. Sometimes we sell pullets, as we do not crowd them.

We mix our mash, the grains used being either grown on our farm or close by, so we are not paying freight on grain feeds. We have a feed mill that grinds anything from wheat flour to corn fodder, so we have reduced our feed bill by feeding our mash.

The mash formula we use is one compiled by the Kansas State Agricul-tural College, and only the grain crops grown in this section are used. We get satisfactory results by feeding our home-grown feeds.

We ship our eggs by parcel post to a reliable house. It has instructed us how to sort and pack the eggs, and we are well pleased with our egg checks.

We keep our flock free from para-

sites, both internal and external. We have used different worm remedies put out by companies who advertise in reliable farm papers, and have met with good success by using them.

We disinfect the houses with coal tar disinfectant, which is very effi-cient in keeping the house free from vermin. We have been using sodium fluoride for body lice, but expect to try "Black Leaf 40" on the roosts. We have water fountains which can be heated, and factory made mash hop-pers which are non-clog and non-waste. We have fixed a straw loft in one house and expect to put one in the other house. We very much prefer cement floors in the house, but

as yet we do not have them. The dust seems to be bad for the chickens' res-piratory organs, so we lay a heavy pa-per over the floor and cover it with straw. The cost is very low, and we do away with the dust until the ce-ment floors can be put in.

Since we keep our flock free from worms and our houses free from dust and drafts, we seldom have a chicken with a cold. We have raised S. O. White Leghorns for four years and like them better every year. We es-pecially appreciated them last year, as we lost our grain crop by hail, and we depended on our chickens for "farm relief."

Fleming, Colo. Mrs. E. L. Lapp

Building With Sheet Metal

Time Is Saved and Old Frame Lumber Utilized With Galvanized Corrugated Material

BY G. E. FERRIS

SHEET metal has several advantages, to which may be attributed its increased farm use. These galvanized sheets for buildings on Kansas farms give satisfaction. The cost and permanency of sheet metal compare favorably with other building materials. Building time required is distinctly in favor of the metal sheets. One of the most popular uses of corrugated metal building material is the replacement of dilapidated farm build-

built; he used 1 1/4-inch corrugated sheet metal for the roof and sides, and brick-pressed galvanized sheets for the ends. Since trying the 1 1/4-inch and the 2-inch corrugated sheets, Mr. Weller says he likes the 1 1/4-inch material the best. The biggest reason is because it lays better. Two corrugated ribs are lapped at the edges when the sheets are laid, to prevent any leaking. A year before, the granary, which is supplemented with a 1,000 bushel metal bin, was constructed, a hog shed was built. The 2-inch, rust-resisting material was used. With the exception of the farm home and of the poultry house, which are of lumber, all the buildings on the Weller farm are of sheet metal.

Favor Your Friend

There may be in your neighborhood, a friend who does not read Kansas Farmer. He is doing without the protection of the Protective Service. After you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer, pass it on to him. If you have profited from reading it, he likewise will profit. The best farmers make the best neighbors, you know. When he subscribes, then, to Kansas Farmer, he doubtless will post his farm with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. With this sign of protection posted on nearly every farm in your community, thieves will know where not to steal.

ings, the frame lumber of which is made use of in the frame for the sheet metal construction.

For instance, nearly every building on the farm near Chapman bought by Howard Weller in 1923, needed rebuilding. The first building erected was a machine shed, the north end of which was used as a stable until two years later, when the barn was built. Sheet metal for the 20 by 40-foot shed was the only cost. This amounted to slightly more than \$100 for 2-inch corrugated material. Weller explains, "This cost is much less than would have been the cost of the same building the way I would have desired to build it with lumber. Less frame work is necessary, building time is saved, and using the sheet metal gave me an opportunity to use some long hedge posts I had on the farm, and some of the frame lumber from the buildings that had to be rebuilt."

When Mr. Weller built his barn, he had to choose between a shingle and a sheet metal roof. The metal roofing would cost about \$10 more than the shingles. On the other hand, two men could put it on in a day and a half, whereas the shingle roof would require five more days' work from two men. Since putting on the 2-inch corrugated galvanized roof, he believes he made a wise choice. Before he built his barn he had come to recognize some of the advantages of sheet metal.

In the fall of 1927 the granary was

Grain View Farm Notes

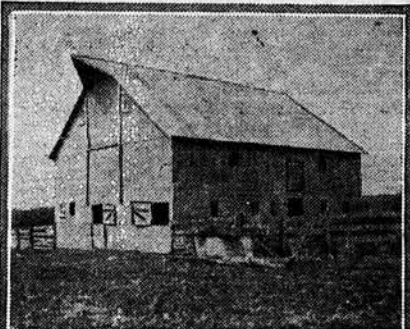
BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Harvest is progressing rather slowly, due to wet weather and damp mornings. About the time the wheat gets in good condition for the combine, a rain comes. But we have about half the 330 acres cut. The wheat yet uncut is going down quite badly, and has been damaged by bleaching. I doubt if there is a bushel of 60-pound wheat left in the county. The market is receiving a very heavy run of the new wheat. Our local elevator took in 150 loads one day last week. There was a long string of wagons and trucks waiting most all day. In the midst of the heavy run the elevator ran out of cars, and things were at a standstill until the train brought out a new supply. We filled up all the wagons and had to dump one load on the ground before the train arrived with more cars. Altho it seems considerable wheat is being sold from the combine, yet nearly everyone is filling all the available storage he has on the farm. Prospects at present are for much better prices in the future. The local price has gone up most every day in the face of heavy marketing. Some communities are reporting quite a lot of smut. We noticed only a few smut balls in our cutting.

The frequent rains and hot weather are fine on the corn and alfalfa. We have found several tassels in our first planting of corn. This corn was planted the second week in May. With the present amount of moisture it seems as if this corn could almost make a crop without any more rain. But even with plenty of moisture, sometimes hot winds will do considerable damage to the crop. Our spring sown alfalfa is from 4 to 8 inches high. There are a good many weeds, but with the heavy rains we have been having they have done little damage. Grasshoppers are doing some damage around the edges, and it seems as if we would have to do some poisoning.

Our potatoes are practically mature.

These Buildings Show That Howard Weller, Dickinson County, Is a Believer in the Use of Sheet Metal as a Building Material. He Is Well Satisfied With the Corrugated Roof on the Barn at the Right, and Likes It Better Than Shingles. At the Lower Left Is Pictured His Facilities for Storing Grain—Sheet Metal Bin and Granary; and Lower Right, the Machine Shed. The Frame for This Sheet Metal Building Is of Old Lumber and Hedge Posts



The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

KANSAS

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

WHEAT LANDS, very liberal terms, get a crop in this fall. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

1280 A. FARM-RANCH, Spring Stream. Some bottom, good grass. Rich when land. Old Imp. 800 till. Real place, \$22.50. Acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

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

ATTRACTIVE Poultry Farm and Hatchery. 14,000 egg capacity. Sales 100% local. 14 acres well improved close in. Pavement. Write for details. Reeves Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE: 232 acres Grouse Creek Bottom farm. 140 acres cultivation, good pasture. 2 sets good improvements. Family orchard. Water works, 3 wells, cistern. Granary, barn, 2 machine sheds. C. A. Bolack, Dexter, Kansas, Route 2.

REAL MONEY MAKING LAND 320 acres Coffey County wheat and corn land. Also 320 acre stock farm. Priced to sell. Any terms desired to right party. Ira W. Baker, National Reserve Building, Topeka, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acres, near Ottawa. 70 Bluegrass; remainder cultivation. Acetylene lights. Well, windmill. Rare bargain. \$60.00 acre. Owner ill. Give possession if wanted except land in cultivation. Landlord's share goes with farm. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

IDEAL 240 A. stock farm, 3 1/4 mi. N. W. Waverly on hwy. 508, 75. School across road; extra well imp.; everlasting water piped all parts farm; 80 a. broke, bal. pasture. Imp. worth price \$60 A. Also 163 a. across hwy. from above farm; smooth, fertile, black limestone soil; all tillable; 100 a. broke; 60 a. pasture; 25 a. alfalfa; well imp. Imps. insured, \$5,250. \$65 a.; terms; possession; come at once. No trade. Owner, V. L. Hestep, R. 2, Waverly, Kan.

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

ARKANSAS

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

COLORADO

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

MISSOURI

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

Altho they will not yield as much as they did last year, the price outlook is considerably better. The local stores are retailing potatoes at 50 cents a peck. The quality of our potatoes seems to be very good. The color is fine, and only a few are rough and knotty.

When it is too wet to cut wheat, we have been running the tractor lister and we have about one-fourth of the ground listed. By July 20, a large percentage of the ground in this country will be turned for fall wheat planting. Early seedbed preparation goes a long way toward a profitable wheat crop next year. We are listing deeper than is the usual custom. We are only pulling a two-row lister, and have it set to go as deep as it will go. This method throws up a very high ridge and allows considerable loose dirt to roll back into the furrow. To get the ridges down to the ordinary height, we expect to harrow them as often as possible. The harrowing will break the crust and keep some loose dirt knocked off in the furrows, which will help to keep the water from running off so rapidly. The ordinary depth of listing is from 3 to 5 inches. We took several measurements of our listing and found the depth was from 6 to 9 inches. Several farmers in the community have been running their tractors nights, to get the ground worked as soon as possible. It seems that every year more folks get interested in early seedbed preparation. Twenty-nine years ago this summer, my father moved from Indiana to Kansas, and about the middle of August he had done nothing toward getting the wheat ground ready. The old timers told him there was no hurry. Now the old

MINNESOTA

COME to Minnesota and prosper. Farms do better here—make more money—have more enjoyment. Fertile soil—good rainfall. Fine dairying opportunities in America's leading butter state. Creameries everywhere. Farms so reasonably priced as to make investments sound and farming profitable. Send for Free Book, Ten Thousand Lakes—Greater Minnesota Association, 1411 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FOR SALE: 24 A., well equipped for poultry and hogs. Near town. Good markets. Excellent churches and schools, including college. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.

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

LAND AUCTION: August 8th. Sherman Theater, Goodland, Kan. 1,943 acres in four farms, one well improved, the finest wheat land in Sherman county. Sells to highest bidder. Write for sale bill. Address National Auction Co., Creston, Iowa. Col. H. S. Duncan, Pres.; Wm. Lauer, Advertising Manager.

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

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

FOR RENT

320 A. FARM for rent in Lane Co., Kansas. Frank Jones, Codell, Kan.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa. WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale near school, who can give immediate possession. G. W. Randall, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

timers would not have a tenant more than one year who did not get something done to the ground in July, and the earlier in July the better. It is pretty hard to tell which has changed the most, the people or the country!

A great many wheat field fires have occurred this harvest. There has not been a day since the wheat was ripe but what we have seen one or more fires. Most of the fires start from sparks from the engine. When the straw is dry it does not take much of a spark to start a fire. We have been using several thicknesses of screen wire over the tractor exhaust. Several farmers have complained that the wire soon burns thru. We have used ours about two weeks, and it is not burned thru yet. Every day or two we have been dashing some tractor oil over the screen, and this seems to be keeping it from burning thru so quickly.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Herbert Ahlstedt, Roxbury. One hundred young chickens, weighing about 2 pounds. Mrs. J. H. Tasker, Tyro. Seventy White Wyandotte chickens.

John A. Wood, Pleasanton. Twelve gauge Remington, automatic shotgun, number 278-839; Colt revolver, 22 caliber, number 33,270; Elgin wrist watch, works number 31,432,826, case number 7,578,445; Sheaffer pen and pencil set.

Mrs. E. L. Temple, Longton. Forty laying hens, 25 young chickens. R. D. Hain, Argonia. A 1/2 inch chain, 20 feet long, with "B" branded on hooks. Mr. Hain, personally, offers an additional \$10 reward.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THIS is one of the great passages of the Old Testament. It has the power of great literature, and is freighted with a message that lasts out the years and the centuries. The river brings life, quickening, greenness, growth and beauty wherever it flows. "And everything shall live whithersoever the river cometh." There can be no doubt but that the famous idea of the River of Revelation is taken from this chapter of Ezekiel. "And he showed me a river of water of life, bright as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb, in the midst of the street thereof." The author of Revelation improves on the author of Ezekiel, and carries the idea further. We note that the river has its rise in the temple of God. From that source it flows out to bless the world and mankind. Is this true of the river of Christianity? Is it true of the church? Has the church blessed or blighted? Or has it been so neutral that it had neither effect? The other day I was reading what influence the church had in the early days of American history. It seems that Professor Van Tyne, head of the department of history of the University of Michigan, has made an exhaustive study of the Revolutionary period. He finds that three out of four of the Revolutionary patriots who left any biographical material behind them were either Congregationalists or Presbyterians. He finds also that many of the beliefs concerning liberty and freedom, which the political leaders voiced, were gotten from the pulpits of the day. To quote a few lines: "The sentiments and phrases that were embodied in the resolutions and speeches of the revolutionists were, he finds, taken directly from sermons. Where did Patrick Henry get his radical opinions and fiery language? Why, from his pastor. The outburst of anti-monarchical sentiment, the challenge of the divine right of kings, the assertion of the natural right of the people to govern themselves, the language and ideas that so astonished the ruling classes of England, were familiar folk-phrases to the Americans. The revolution consisted mostly in carrying into effect what had been taught from the pulpit."

To take another instance of the life-giving stream of the church: When the Separatists went from England to Holland, and then from Holland to America, in the little Mayflower, they brought a stream of life and power, the influence of which never can be estimated. What has the Puritan blood done for America? It has gone everywhere, into every state and into every form of useful work. It has been a potent influence in politics, literature, science, education, reform and religion. It has, one might almost say, been a life-giving stream. And it had its rise, like the river of Ezekiel, in the church. It came from the teachings of religion.

What happened as a result of the Wesleyan revival in England? An unprejudiced writer, the historian John Richard Green, says that as a result of the nation-wide revival, "A new philanthropy reformed our prisons, infused clemency and wisdom into our penal laws, abolished the slave trade, and gave the first impulse to popular education." That is pretty nearly enough for one religious effort to do. Ezekiel was not far wrong: "And everything shall live, whithersoever the river cometh."

Not long ago, a man who gave many millions to education in the Southern states, said, "In a great community like the Carolinas, you have got to have five kinds of leaders whose minds are trained. First, preachers; second, teachers; third, lawyers; fourth, chemists and engineers; and fifth, doctors." You observe that he names as the first two, preachers and teachers, the two who have been from the first the product of the church.

This vision of Ezekiel's is a vision of hope. The prophet may seem rather pessimistic at times. He has such keen insight and can see so much in society that the most of us do not see, that he may seem dour and sour, unsympathetic with frail humanity. But that is only because he wounds in order that he may heal. At heart the prophet

is the optimist. And he is the only honest-to-goodness optimist because he does not build on thin theories or parlor philosophy. His confidence is based on God, and with God all things are possible.

"He sees within the shadow, and there, unseen to the rank and file of men, he beholds the form of the Divine. He can say with confidence:

Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
But that scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own.

You will remember that immortal picture found in Second Kings, where the young man is terrified because during the night an army has come up and surrounded the city. But Elisha is calm, and prays, "Lord, open his eyes that he may see." And the young man's eyes are opened, and behold the mountain is full of the horses and chariots of the Lord, round about them."

Lesson for July 21—Ezekiel's Vision of Hope. Ezek. 47:1-12.
Golden Text—Isa. 9:7.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

The radio reported the weather forecasts for last week as "cloudy and probable local thunder showers." So far as this immediate locality was concerned, the showers failed to mature, but we had some cloudy and cool weather, which was appreciated by workers in the harvest fields and also by the horses and mules furnishing the major portion of the motive power. The cloudy weather also was a help in checking the ripening of the small grain. The hot wind of the previous week was ripening the grain a little too fast to produce the best quality.

By far the larger portion of the small grain raised in this section is being harvested with binders, on account of its uneven and slow ripening. There were but three combines sold at this town in the last year.

Since we finished putting up hay the fore part of last week we have been plowing corn, and have that task pretty well under way. The partial cloudy and cool weather of the last week was a big help to the teams, it enabling them to make better progress, and it also lessened the torture of the flies. So far they haven't been so very bad, but are due to go on the warpath most any time now. When we were finishing putting up hay one hot day last week we noticed that the ground in the alfalfa fields was all covered with black flies, and when we approached them they buzzed and flew around, making a noise like bees swarming. They didn't rise more than a foot above the ground, nor seem to care to bother the horses, as we expected they would.

The seeding time and harvesting seasons for wheat vary thruout the different parts of the earth, so that this work is being carried on continuously. The harvesting seasons are as follows: During January in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chile. During February in India. In March it continues in India and Upper Egypt. In April it carries on in Lower Egypt, Syria and Persia. In May we find it in Algeria, Texas and Florida. During June, farmers harvest in Greece, Italy, Spain, Southern France, the United States south of this, and also in Japan. During July it is carried on in France, Southern Russia and the Northern United States. In August in England, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Canada. In September we find them harvesting in Canada, Scotland, Sweden and Northern Russia. In October they cut grain in Finland and Northern Russia. In November in Peru and South Africa, and in December in Burma and Southern Australia.

With the approach of the busy harvest season, with its various tasks that demand immediate attention on the part of the men folks, comes the task of harvesting and caring for the fruit and vegetables, which makes a lot of extra work for the women folks. Mulberries have been ripe for several days, and mother has been filling the cans with a mixture of mulberries and pieplant, a combination that goes well

together. We have had a generous supply for table use, too. Since the gooseberries have ripened up she has canned a number of cans. After a few days' intermission will come the apricots. We have 20 bearing trees, most of which are pretty full. They are of a good quality and hard to beat. In fact, they are of a better flavor than those that are shipped in from elsewhere. These trees are seedlings, and the fruit is not quite so large as the budded variety, but is of a good flavor. Apricots do well in this section.

Helps for Farm Folks

Not all helpful bulletins are published by governmental or disinterested agencies. Firms advertising in Kansas Farmer have prepared at great expense many booklets and brochures which are filled with information that any farmer will find helpful. They may be obtained without charge on request. For your benefit we are listing many informational services announced in this issue. All are contained in advertisements on the pages indicated. Please send your requests for any of the following booklets or brochures directly to the companies at the addresses contained in the advertisements:

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| Farming Opportunities | 13 |
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LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

August 14 is the date of the Mulvane Holstein club picnic, which will be held as usual in W. R. Gensley's grove at the Gensley home near Mulvane. H. R. Lascelles, western representative of the national Holstein-Friesian Association of America, will be present, as will other prominent representatives of the breed. Everybody interested in Holsteins is invited.

The B. F. Cleaton Holstein dairy herd dispersed at Ponca City, Okla. July 9, was a good sale, considering the fact that the sale was only decided upon about 10 days before it was held. The purebred cows sold up to \$300, and a bull calf a week old brought \$117.50. The cattle all remained in Oklahoma. Fred Ball of El Reno, was the auctioneer, and W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., the sale manager.

The 1930 national Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association annual meeting and sale will be held in Denver the first week in June. Kansas Holstein breeders will play an important part in making the sale and meeting a success, and Dr. W. H. Mott, western member of the board of directors has been invited by the Colorado State Association to be present at their annual picnic at Colorado Springs August 3.

A letter from Petrcek Bros., Oberlin, who are proprietors of the White Star farm where the very best in Chester White hogs are bred, says wheat is fine in Decatur county, and harvest is in full blast. The hail ruined their wheat, but their corn is looking fine and pastures are good. They are busy with farm work and getting their show herd ready for the 1929 show season. They are good showmen and will be out again this fall with a real herd.

August 1 is the date of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association picnic, which will be held on the campus of the Boys' Industrial School in North Topeka. H. R. Lascelles, representative of the national association, will be present, and a number of other prominent Holstein breeders and authorities on dairying, etc., will be on hand. A judging contest will be held just before lunch, and other entertainment will be afforded.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Wilkie Blair, of Girard, has given more than a quarter of a century to the development and study of registered Red Polled cattle. His herd is well and favorably known in many states. He has put several cows in the A. R. Q. class, and bulls from his herd have strengthened polled herds in many sections. He desires to reduce the herd in size just now, and offers some rare bargains in open heifers, sired by his great bull that traces 24 times to Advanced registry ancestors. Mr. Blair exhibited and won many prizes at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

S. M. Knox, Shorthorn breeder, of Humboldt, is one of the largest Shorthorn producers in the entire state. His herd now numbers over 100 head, all but about four or five are straight Scotch. Mr. Knox is the president of the State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and secretary of the Allen County Association. He has given much of his time, and considerable effort in trying to bring back the old time interest in Registered Shorthorns, and the annual sales held in the county, as well as the annual Shorthorn tours, are the results of his efforts. The herds for the most part in the county are small. Mr. Knox is manager of the annual combination sale to be held at Humboldt on November 8.

W. H. Ling, Duroc breeder located at Topeka, says soy beans are one of the best crops to grow in his part of the state. Sometimes they are threshed and sold for seed at a good profit, but more often are ground for cow and pig feed. Mr. Ling has his usual good bunch of registered Duroc pigs numbering about 100, sired by Stiltz Leader and Model Orion Stiltz. He says the demand for breeding stock is getting better

right along. The 220 fall pigs fed out during last winter and spring went on the market at a profit and some shipments came within 5 cents of topping the market. Mr. Ling will hold a boar and gilt sale on his farm just west of Topeka, on October 19.

C. W. McClaskey, Shropshire specialist located at Girard, Kan., says sheep are the best paying kind of livestock in his section of the state, and he can't understand why more farmers don't own at least small flocks. Mr. McClaskey has given special attention to his registered flock, and says the demand for high class bucks is increasing all the time. His flock is now headed by a buck that won at the Kansas National as a lamb.

Valley View farm, located about 5 miles from Girard, has been the home of registered Shorthorns now for more than 30 years. The proprietor, Adam H. Andrew, possesses a great fund of information about Shorthorns and men who have bred them for the past quarter of a century. He remembers all their names and knows much about the history of the breed. It is the ambition of Mr. Andrew to own one of the best small herds in his part of the state. He started with the blood of Lord Mayor, Lavender King 4th, and other sires that have helped to make the breed famous. The herd has been kept small in numbers, but of good quality. The young bulls find ready sale, and such females as are not up to standard are not reserved for breeding purposes. His herd bull, Clipper Grandee, is out of a cow sired by Gainford Marshall.

It isn't the size of the farm in Eastern Kansas that determines the value of the product sold from it. William Meyer, Spotted Poland China specialist, on his 80-acre farm near Farlington, probably has a monthly income greater than that coming from the average quarter section. Mr. Meyer is not only an expert in production, but has given more attention to the marketing part of his business than most men in businesses larger than his. To produce and sell at a profit upwards of 100 registered Spotted Poland annually takes not only labor, but intelligent application, and many hours of study. To do the job well, one must be continually at it. Mr. Meyer and two of his neighbors were recently kidnapped and compelled to accompany some outlaws on a long drive. The neighbors say Meyer insisted on talking Spotted Poland to the desperadoes. This indicates the very great interest he has in his business.

Monday, July 22 is the date announced for the Allen County Shorthorn Breeders' Association annual tour. And S. M. Knox, the secretary, and Roy Gwin, county farm agent, are doing everything possible to arouse the old time interest and get out a big crowd. It is a busy season of the year, and the hoped for interest may not develop. The Allen County association was once the largest Shorthorn association in the entire state, and in 1919 Allen county won the cup given to the county furnishing the largest number of members to the state association. There still are more than 60 members in the association, but the extremely high prices that prevailed some years ago, followed by the low price depression, destroyed the morale of the small breeders and they are hardly to be blamed for the lack of interest shown at this time. Allen county has room for many more beef cattle, and it is to be hoped that the coming Shorthorn tour will stir up renewed interest. The demand for good beef bulls is better than it has been for a long time, but local sales are a trifle slow, owing to the increased interest in dairy cattle.

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L. R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE

Valley View Shorthorns
2 Red Scotch bulls for sale. 18 months old. Good individuals. Herd Federal accredited. Adam H. Andrew, R. F. D. 1, Girard, Kan.

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6 Reg. Red Polled Heifers
Some out of A. R. O. dams; others related. Sired by tracing 24 times to A. R. O. cows. Also few cows. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

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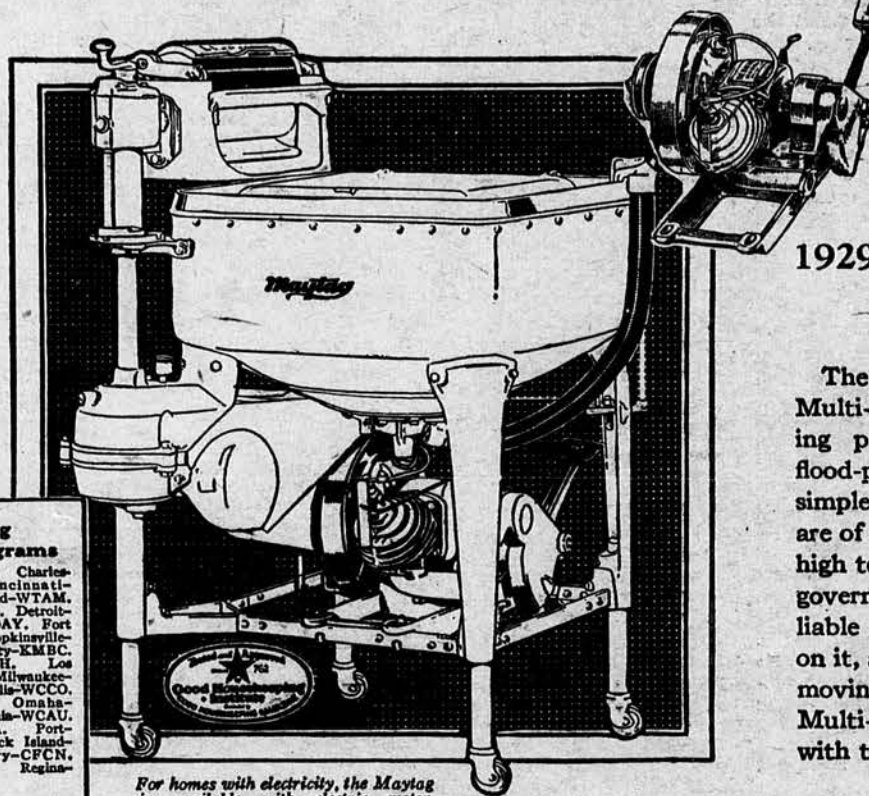
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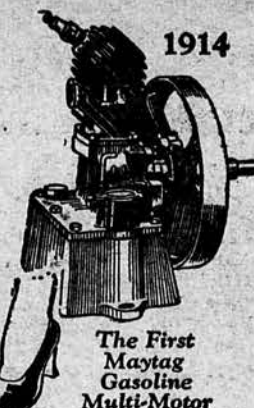
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Herington Reich Impl. Co.
Herkimer Miller Impl. Co.
Herndon Herndon Light & Power Co.

Hiawatha Cole Maytag Co.
Hill City Murray Hdwe. Co.
Hillsboro J. V. Freisen
Hoisington Fred Childs
Holton Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Home City Reinhardt Garage
Horton Carl Latenser Music Store
Hoxie Electric & Radio Store

Hugoton Porter Hdwe. Co.
Hutchinson Hutchinson Maytag Co.

Independence Walcott Maytag Co.
Iola Coblenz Electric Co.

Junction City Waters Hdwe. Co.

Kansas City Swenson Maytag Co.
Kingman O K Light & Power Co.
Kinsley Nevins Hdwe. Co.
Kiowa O K Light & Power Co.

La Crosse Humburg Lumber Co.
Larned A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.
Lawrence Linge Maytag Co.
Leavenworth Swenson Maytag Co.
Leonardville Chaffee Hdwe. Co.
Leon Thuma Merc. Co.
Leoti Western Hdwe. Co.
Liberal Farley Maytag Co.
Lindsborg Train Bros.
Lyons Taylor & Sons
Manhattan Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.
Mankato R. Hanna & Sons
Marion J. V. Freisen

Marysville Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.
McPherson Cray Hdwe. & Imp. Co.
Meade Farley Maytag Co.
Medicine Lodge
Minneapolis O K Light & Power Co.
Montezuma Osburn Elec. Co.
Mulberry Parks Merc. Co.
Mulberry Herman McPherron
McCracken Humburg Lumber Co.
Neodesha H. M. Murray
Ness City C. E. Reneau
Newton Rich Merc. Co.

Oberlin Herndon Lt. & Pt. Co.
Olathe Phebus Fur. Co.
Onaga Hochard Produce Co.
Osage City Fager Pibg. Co.
Osawatomie Barnett Elec. Co.
Osborne Woolley Impl. Co.
Oskaloosa D. C. Waugh Fur. Co.
Oswego Walcott Maytag Co.
Ottawa Kansas Maytag Co.
Overbrook R. E. Tatcher
Paola Buck-Schmitt Hdwe. Co.
Parsons Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Pendennis Aitken Lumber Co.
Phillipsburg Theo. Smith & Sons
Plainville Art Trexler
Pittsburg Penniman Maytag Co.
Pleasanton Reeves Maytag Co.
Pratt O K Light & Power Co.
Protection O K Light & Power Co.

Randolph Moline Hdwe. Co.
Richmond Kansas Maytag Co.
Riley Frits-Nannega Hdwe. Co.
Russell S. S. Miller & Sons

St. Francis Manson Elec. Co.
St. Marys St. Marys Produce Co.
St. Paul Dowd Hdwe. Co.
Sabetha Minger Music Store
Salina Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.
Satanta Jones Impl. Co.
Scammon Naylor Furniture Co.
Sedan S-H Maytag Co.
Seneca Waller Electric Co.
Smith Center Beatrice Creamery Co.
Sumnerfield Glick Produce Co.
Sylvan Grove W. W. Dehler

Timken Humburg Lumber Co.
Tonganoxie Tonganoxie Pibg. Co.
Topeka Linge Maytag Co.
Troy Jones Hdwe. Co.

Ulysses Gallaway Hdwe. Co.

Valley Falls Samson Lumber Co.

Wakeeney J. J. Keraus & Son
Wamego Hecker Fur. Co.
Washington Concordia Maytag Co.
Waterville Mrs. Reitzel
Wellington Rich Mercantile Co.
Wichita

Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.
Wilson Weber Hdwe. & Furniture Co.
Winfield Rich Mercantile Co.

Yates Center Coblenz Elec. Co.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT