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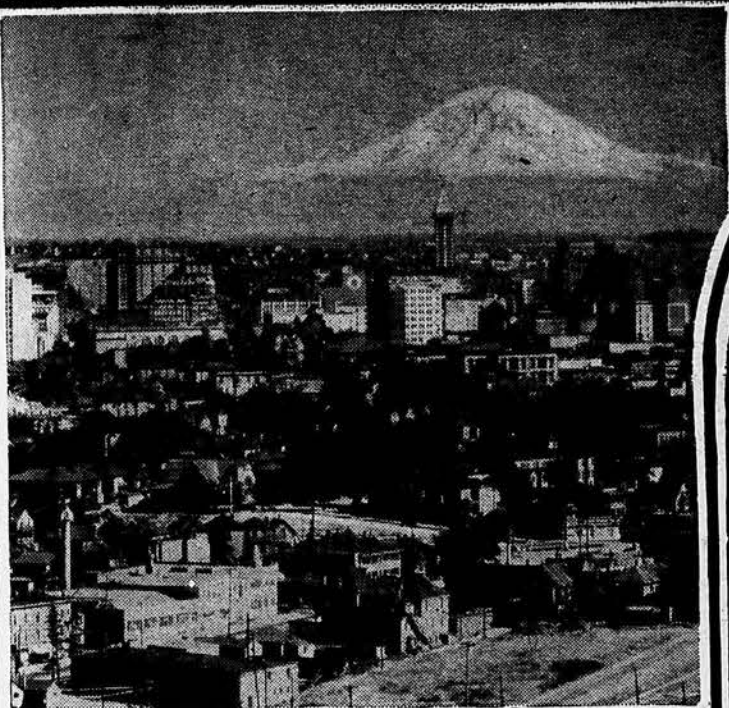
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

July 14, 1928

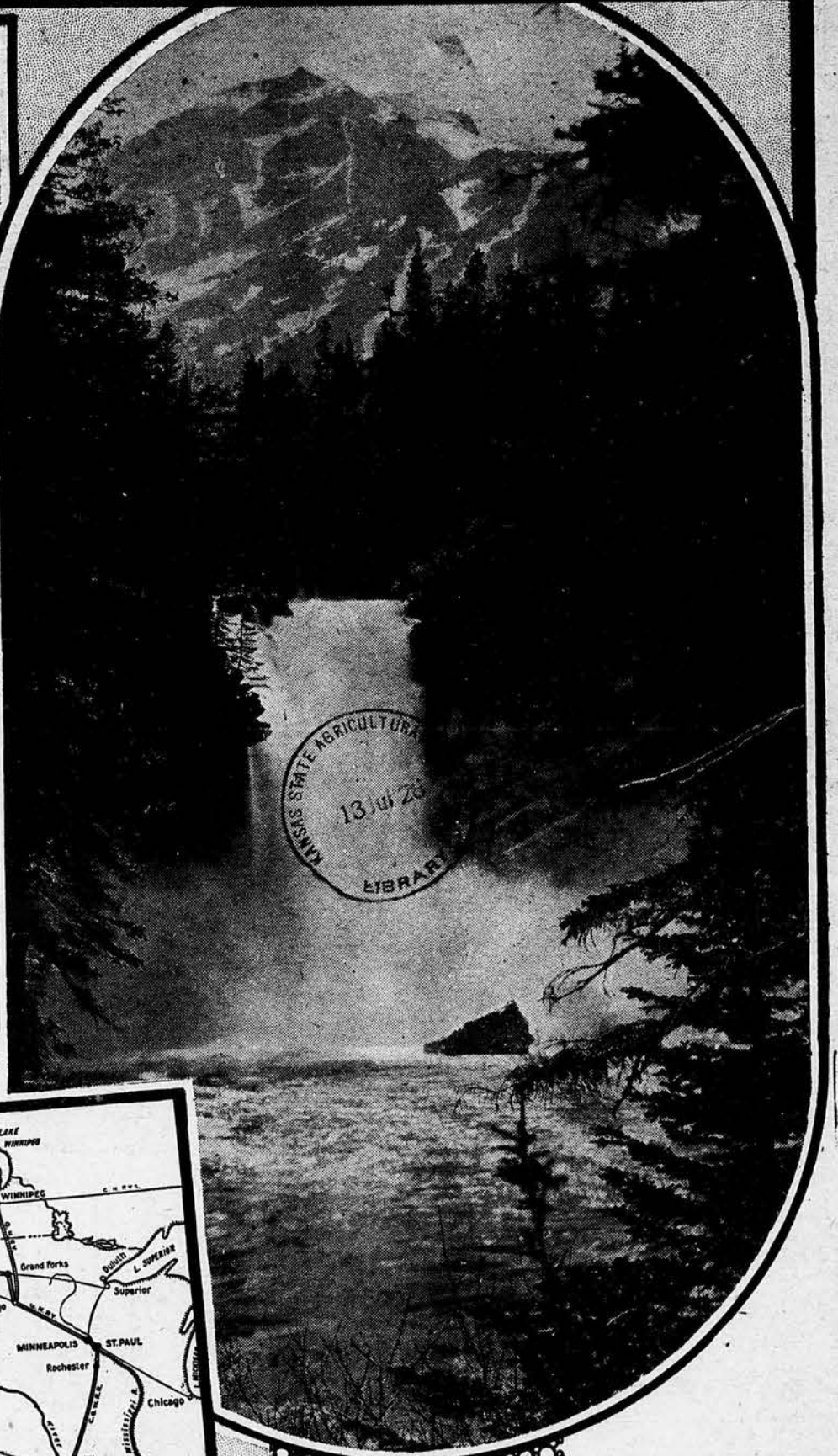
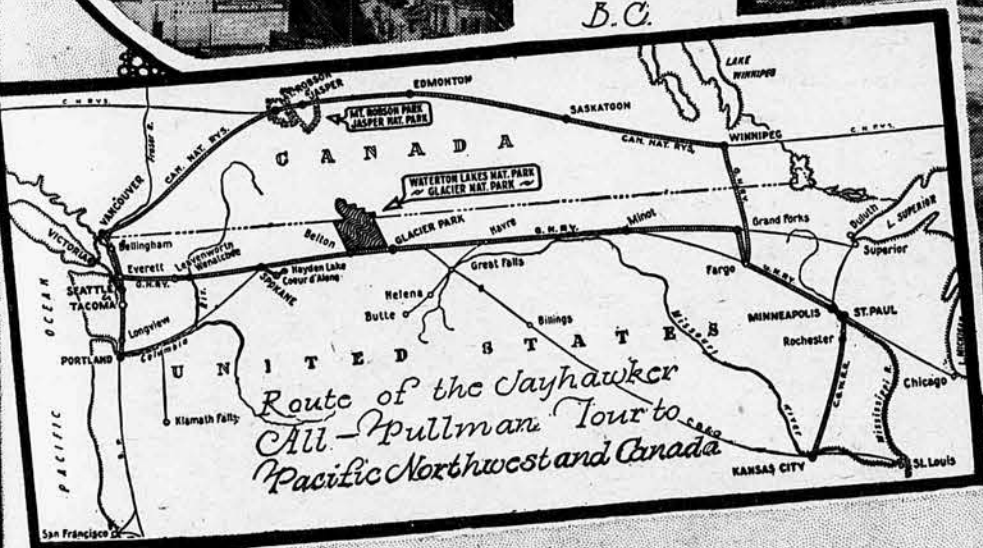
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## We Got the Grain Cut at Last

But, as the Yankees Would Say, We Had  
"Work Right Spry" to Do It

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE rainmaker, who was on the job virtually every day during June, took a short holiday during the last week and we took advantage of it to get the wheat and oats cut but, as the Yankees say, we had to "work right spry" to do it. Just as soon as the ground would carry the binder we were in the field with the tractor equipped with extension lugs. We got stuck twice at the start, but after that we went right along, cutting 36 acres of wheat in just 2 hours more than a day. This was done by cutting thru the noon hour and until sundown. The ground, while it carried the machines, was very heavy, and under those conditions the binder was more of a load than usual. It is here that a tractor gives its best work; a binder is just about the right load and the tractor goes right along, never getting too hot or being troubled by flies. To run a binder with two four-horse shifts, which has to be done if horse power is used, requires almost the entire services of one man to change and care for the teams.

### "Humility" in the Air

This is the ninth harvest our 8-foot binder has seen, and in all those years it never has had a horse hitched to it. Of late years one man has been operating both tractor and binder, riding on the binder and driving the tractor by means of lines. Before we equipped the tractor with a governor there had to be five lines to pull, but now three do the business. It seems strange to many folks to see a man riding on a binder and driving the tractor as one would drive a horse, but the boy who drives our outfit says that the tractor is much easier to guide than four horses, and that the work is much more pleasant, as he never has to feel a concern for the tractor as he would for horses in such weather as we had during harvest, when the hot sun made the soil fairly reek with moisture. On one of those days I was working around the new barn, and all hands agreed that it was about the hottest day they ever saw, but the mercury recorded only 80 degrees, which in an ordinary Kansas summer is comparatively cool. The discomfort and sensation of heat were caused by what the darky called "humility." The air was so saturated with moisture that one could almost drink it.

### Let's be Optimistic, Anyway

But if the fall of moisture was halted long enough for us to cut the wheat and oats, it did not give us time to get the corn plowed over. By getting in half a day every now and then we have managed to get 45 acres plowed, but there are 25 more acres which are very weedy and grassy, and in addition we have 15 acres of drilled cane which looks like the hind wheels of misery, as it has not yet received one plowing. This morning we had another big rain, which will keep us out of the field for three days. If this thing goes on much longer we will have to abandon some of this grassy land, and as soon as it dries plow it for wheat this fall. We need a little more wheat land anyway, as we sowed 40 acres to alfalfa and Sweet clover this spring. A fellow might as well pretend to like such conditions as not, especially as he has to like them anyway. Anyhow, there are three crops which are assured—if we can get them saved. They are wheat, the second cutting of alfalfa and the bluestem meadows and pastures. Already I hear talk that much of the meadow lands will not be cut this summer, as there is not stock enough to eat the hay and the price likely to be paid for baled hay will not pay for the labor.

### Calf Won't Wean Himself?

The new tile barn is slowly crawling toward the peak of the roof. This noon all the tile are in the wall except part of the south gable; it will take about 350 tile to finish this. Tile laying goes slowly when one gets up about 25 feet in the air and when one is laying

around doors and windows. Every stick of timber, whether in the pl frames or casings, is fastened to wall by 5-16 inch bolts imbedded in the wall. Iron ladder rungs are imbedded in both the north and south walls which lead up to the carrier track. All this takes time, we want the thing to stand. It is true saying that "the recollection quality remains long after the fact is forgotten." The building of this has been delayed more than we expected, but then who expected a when it rained almost every day? end of the expense is now in sight, strange to say, it is going to cost us but \$150 more than we expected, which, it seems to me, is doing pretty well. By the way, did you ever have and have the cost less than you expected? In the same way I might ask if you ever saw a calf wean itself?

### Would Come to Kansas

I am in receipt of a letter from reader living in Illinois who says he is about ready to sell out there and move to Kansas to get away from everlasting rain. If that is all he wants I suggest that he move to Nevada. Kansas just now is getting even more rain than Illinois. I hear debate as to which is the worst, extremely weather such as we are having present or extremely dry weather as we had in 1913. For my part I will take the wet weather, unpleasant as it often is. In seasons like this the are knee deep in the finest of tures, there is hay in abundance growing in the meadows for their feed, the streams and springs are running full and alfalfa is making a growth even if we don't get it in the barn without rain. The last two seasons have finished the chinch which alone is worth two or three weeks and the wheat now standing the shock on this farm is, I think, the best we ever raised. On the other of the picture are washed fields, roads. But there is no use debating this question; we have to take what sent us and hope that it is all for the best.

### 'Tis Too Much Bunc?

I took a few moments off last week to listen to the salient points of Democratic convention held at Houston. Having heard that of the party at Kansas City I am ready to swear off on conventions for a more years. I can stand a small amount of oratory, but the deluge of it at conventions made me as sick of it as of the string beans that formed part of my daily ration while in the hospital. I wonder that so much manufactured enthusiasm is allowed in conventions met for as serious a purpose as the choosing of a candidate for great office of President. All that clamor of noise and confusion is planned, and it will not do for friends of one candidate to allow other to make a moment's more noise. The best thing I heard from the Houston convention was Chairman Roosevelt getting after the bedlamites endeavor to make them take their seats. "If you can't find your seats," he shouted, "sit on the floor." Now I suppose we are in for the test and most closely contested election we have had since the great campaign carried on his "Cross of campaign."

### Ducking a Thunderbolt

"Who's that behind us, Fred?" asked the man at the wheel as a car lurched. "Only a flapper in a roadster," answered. The driver hurled his wheel and swerved the car off the road, crashing thru a fence, and turned turtle. "Thank heaven we escaped!" he muttered.

If hope did not spring eternal in human breast, Wall Street would be forced to close up.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 28

## 'Twas a Trip Thru the "Salt Sea Air" And at the End of the Journey Was Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia, the Typically English City That the Lure of Gold Made

By Floyd L. Hockenhull and James M. Rankin

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 two Kansans on the adventure trail were steaming for the west coast of Canada. Great fish—sharks or whales they might have been—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 wail 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 Kansas faces were fanned by the cool breezes blowing seaward from mile after mile of the land-studded Sound.

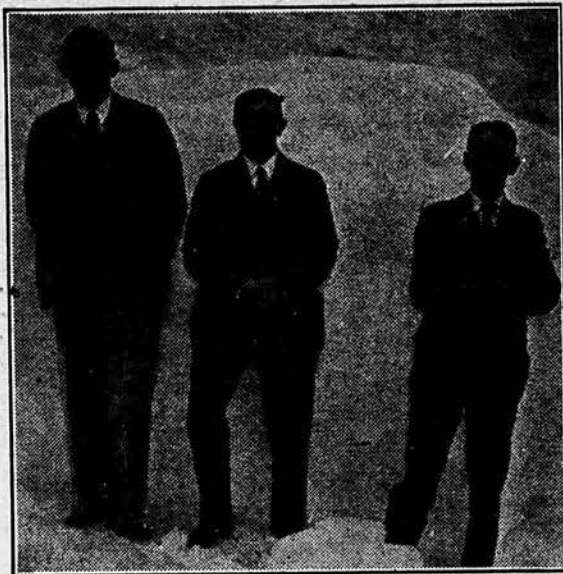
Noon meal aboard ship is a meal that would cause a Kansan or anyone else, thin or fat, big or little, to loosen up his surcingle and eat and eat, and then loosen up again and eat some more. Both the evening meal and breakfast are the same find—they would make a dyspeptic forget he ever had a sick day 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, pork 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 kick 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.

### Approached the Last Frontier

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 30,000 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 along 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



Hockenhull and Rankin With a Canadian National Railway Man (center) on a Glacier by an Ice Block as Big as a House

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.

In Victoria, we two Kansans heard the news of a big gold strike up in the Yukon. The news filled the air and snapped from lip to lip like magic. Placer gold, the kind any poor man can wash without the use of expensive machinery, had been found on Squaw creek up near the Klondike. Hundreds of men bought picks and shovels and beans and bacon and prepared to hit the trail for the new diggings. We two Kansans 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 two 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 pas-

sengers from Australia and New Zealand, these 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.

Our Kansas watches, left to themselves on the theory they were good, honest timepieces and to change them might throw them out of gear, had gone crazy by the time we reached the Pacific coast. It was 8 o'clock at night, according to them, when we sighted the smoky haze above the city of Vancouver, yet the sun still was high in the heavens. Our watches, of course, really weren'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 landlocked Vancouver Harbor. We docked within a stone's throw of the heart of Vancouver, the third largest city in the Dominion of Canada.

### Foreign Ships Rode at Anchor

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 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 tom-cats fighting all at the same time. Chinese singers wail at the tops of their voices.

Chinese delicacies imported di-

(Continued on Page 8)

## Let's Go on the Jayhawker Tour

IF YOU have wanted to start out on the great adventure trail yourself, the way now is open to you. On August 5, a special excursion of everyone, leaves Kansas for the cool Pacific Northwest and Canada. The excursion will be called the "Jayhawker Tour," because it is for Kansas people. The tour will last two weeks. The prices are low and the cost of the ticket includes meals, rail and steamer tickets, sleepers, sight-seeing trips, tips—in fact, when you buy your ticket, you have paid for every necessary expense. The Kansas party will be entertained at every point where stops are made. You will go on exactly the same route taken by Hockenhull and Rankin, and will see everything the two "traveling Jayhawkers" have described. Glacier National Park, Montana, and Jasper National Park, Canada, will be visited, as well as Minneapolis and St. Paul, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and many other large cities in the United States and Canada. The entire trip, meals and every other necessary expense included, is only \$189.45 for one in an upper berth, or \$10 more for a lower berth. Let's pack up and go for a glorious journey into the cool Northland, the romantic country of gleaming mountain peaks, mighty forests, and wind-swept plains, of roaring rivers, grizzly bears, gold mines, mounted police and all the magic lure of our "last frontier." Write Kansas Farmer or the Chicago, Great Western Railroad, 715 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., for full details.



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A GREAT political convention was held at Houston. There was a great deal of oratory; a great deal of ballyhooing, marching and yelling; most of it mechanical, worked up for the occasion, as is the case with all political national conventions; a large amount of vituperation, some of which was meant but most of which was mere talk for effect on the immediate audience. And now both the great political parties have their candidates in the field.

My opinion is that both parties have put out as strong tickets as it was possible to nominate.

Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee for President, has demonstrated that he is a man of marvelous constructive ability; no other man in the world has undertaken and successfully carried thru so many big jobs, and no other man has come thru with a cleaner record. For this reason the exceedingly vituperative speeches delivered at Houston will, I think, have very little effect. The sins of Fall, Dougherty or Sinclair can no more be charged up against Herbert Hoover and Charley Curtis than can the thefts of Boss Tweed be charged up against Al Smith.

There is not a stain on the personal integrity of either Herbert Hoover or Charles Curtis, and neither is there, so far as I know, any stain on the personal integrity of Al Smith. Neither will charges of corruption made against the Republican party come with good grace from a party under the leadership of Tammany, as corrupt a political organization as there is in the United States.

Corruption is, after all, an individual matter; it is not confined to any party, race or creed. If, unfortunately, a crook is elected or appointed to office, the party to which he belongs has to bear the odium of his acts, just as a church is disgraced by the misconduct of one of its ministers. However, the entire church cannot be held accountable for the acts of individual members or ministers of that denomination, and neither can an entire political party be held accountable for the misdeeds of certain members or office holders of that party.

During the World War the Democratic party happened to be in control. There was vast waste and a good deal of grafting on the part of individuals; that is always true in case of war. Selfish and unscrupulous individuals will take advantage of conditions to enrich themselves; but there never was a time when any considerable part of the people of the United States held President Wilson accountable for the graft of these individuals.

A few Republican orators undertook to make political capital out of the way money was being wasted in the building of ships and cantonments. They got nowhere, for the reason that the people generally felt that while such waste was to be deplored, the President and his advisers probably were doing the best they could under the circumstances. We were out to win the war, and could not stop to hunt for flaws here and there in the way the thing was being managed.

Of course such speeches as the one made by Claude Bowers roused great enthusiasm among the assembled delegates; they enjoyed the verbal castigation, at which he is an expert, but it will, in my opinion, have very little if any effect on the election result.

## Large Proportion of Bunc

IN ALL convention oratory there is a large proportion of bunc. Maybe the orators really make themselves believe that they mean all they say at the time they say it, but the fact is they do not. I might relate an incident that occurred a few months ago in the United States Senate. A bill providing for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries had been considered and discussed in both houses. Finally a measure was agreed upon that passed the Senate by a practically unanimous vote. In fact there was not a single vote in the Senate cast against it, although some few Senators were absent or not voting. After this vote was cast a sort of nonpartisan love feast was held, during the course of which numerous Senators made speeches. Judging from these speeches the Senators had the highest regard for one another; they were, in fact, rather emotional in their encomiums.

At other times, however, these same Senators were vituperative in their criticisms. A number of Democratic Senators had lambasted the Republican party with the most abusive language they

had at their command, and several of them are real artists when it comes to lambasting. Now it is entirely unreasonable to suppose that the Republicans had suddenly reformed; that they were very bad men, standing in with all sorts of graft and corruption one day and very fine men the next day.

The truth is that most of the Senators, regardless of their political affiliations, are fine men, with pronounced faults, no doubt, ready at times to excuse evils in their own party and exaggerate the mistakes and evils of the opposite party, but on the whole desirous of doing what seemed to them to be for the best interests of the country as a whole. When they abused their political opponents in vitriolic language they did not really mean much of what they said. Convention orators believe that unless they can say something that will stir up the prejudices of the crowd they are talking to they will not make much of an impression, and will not get much applause; that is the real reason for most of the convention oratorical fireworks.

## Governor Smith is Wet

I HAVE heard a good many folks compliment Governor Smith for his frankness in stating his position on the liquor question in his telegram to the chairman of the Houston convention. He is still wet, and wants everybody to understand his position on that question regardless of what the



When the Harvest Days Are Over

platform might say. A good many of these persons, while complimenting him for his frankness and courage, say that he showed poor political judgment. I do not agree with them. I think that telegram was good politics. It reassured the opponents of prohibition, and such dries as had made up their minds to support Smith before he sent that telegram will not be scared off by this declaration. They will support him because he is at the head of the ticket, despite his views on prohibition.

The only chance Governor Smith has to win this election is by getting the votes of the opponents of prohibition. If the question of wet and dry could be absolutely eliminated from the coming campaign Governor Smith would not have any more votes in the Electoral College than Governor Cox had in 1920, or John Davis had in 1924.

If he can make the prohibition question paramount he may and probably will receive the votes of thousands of persons who would otherwise vote the Republican ticket. In other words, Governor Smith can either win on the wet issue or he cannot win at all. That being the case, it was good politics to state his position emphatically. He has reassured such wets as might possibly have been deceived by the platform declaration, and he has not driven any dries away from him.

I may say, in passing, that while I am interested in the outcome of the campaign now begin-

ning, I refuse to become worried or excited about it. It seems to me that there ought to be no doubt about the choice of the American voters as between Governor Al Smith and Herbert Hoover. That Governor Smith is a remarkable man there is no doubt, but his viewpoint is necessarily limited. He has been raised to his present eminence by the support of Tammany. He is a Sachem of that organization, and without its backing could never have been elected to the governorship of New York. Instead of being a follower of Tammany he is now the recognized leader of that organization, and his viewpoint is still the Tammany viewpoint. In the grasp of national or world affairs there is simply no comparison between Governor Smith and Herbert Hoover, whom I consider the best qualified man for that high office of all the candidates who have been nominated by either party for at least a generation.

But I do not propose to spend time worrying about the outcome. If, contrary to my expectation, a majority of the voters of the United States support Governor Al Smith in November, I do not expect to see the Government go to smash, and neither do I expect, for that matter, to see prohibition taken out of the Constitution. His election would undoubtedly afford great encouragement to the opponents of prohibition, but the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed. Neither, in all probability, will business generally be greatly disturbed.

So far as the farmers are concerned, it is my opinion that they will be vastly more benefited by the election of Hoover than by the election of Smith, notwithstanding the ballyhooing that was done by a few hundred marchers at Kansas City.

The reader of history knows that this country has passed thru a number of unusual epochs in the past, any one of which was far more serious than any that confronts us now. I take great satisfaction in reading history; that is the reason I refuse to worry over the outcome of this campaign.

## 'Tis an Interesting Farm

I VISITED the headquarters of the Purina Mills at St. Louis last week and also the experimental farm being carried on by this company. I might say as a general introduction that this company has plants in Cuba, Davenport, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minn.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodstock, Canada; Fort Worth, Tex.; Nashville, Tenn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; and St. Louis, Mo.

It manufactures more different kinds of stock foods and has a larger aggregate quantity than any other concern in the world. It is the most extensive user of molasses of any concern in the world. The approximate annual consumption of molasses in the manufacture of stock foods by this company is 37½ million gallons.

The company was organized about 30 years ago with a very small capital, perhaps \$6,000. It has grown until its visible assets probably exceed 10 million dollars. In addition to the manufacture of a large number of stock foods, with such suggestive names as "Cow Chow," "Pig Chow" and "Calf Chow," it manufactures great quantities of food for human consumption.

In addition to its various manufacturing plants, the company operates an experimental farm about 40 miles from St. Louis, and this farm interested me fully as much as the big plant. Perhaps I was more interested in the farm than in the manufacturing plant, for the reason that I could understand better what was being done.

This is not a fancy farm; it is not stocked with pedigreed or even high grade stock. You could find better animals on many a privately owned farm in either Kansas or Missouri. The purpose of this farm is to test out the stock foods manufactured by the company on just such common stock as is found on the average farm.

For example, the company buys Holstein cows wherever they can be found; some of the cows are pretty good, some are scrub stock and some are just medium. These cows are kept in a well arranged but not expensive cow barn. A careful record is kept of the flow of milk from day to day. They are fed partly on ordinary roughness, supplemented by the foods manufactured by the company. A careful accounting is kept of every animal, so that at the end of the year it will be known whether each cow has paid for her keep and how much profit or loss she has been to the farm. The calves are put on scientific feeding almost as soon as they are born, and a careful



record is kept of the amount and cost of the feed they consume and the gain they make. The same thing is true of poultry and hogs.

There have been a good many fancy farms established in different parts of the United States, but they are mere show places. They prove nothing except that generally speaking, they show a deficit instead of a profit, but at that they are of very little benefit to the average farmer. He cannot run his farm that way, and would make a failure if he did.

The object of the Purina people is to prove to the average farmer that he can supplement his own home grown feed with these manufactured foods under such conditions as should be found on any farm, and make a profit and that it is necessary to feed their stock under ordinary conditions. Most of these tests are still under way, and the Purina Company is not ready to announce definitely the result. All that can be said at present is that the experiments promise well. I was impressed with the frankness of the men connected with the company. When a question was asked which they could not answer definitely they said so, but they are trying to find the answer. The theory of the Purina Company seems to be this—you may call it altruistic or selfish according to your point of view; perhaps it is a mixture of both. They assume that unless they can demonstrate to the stock feeder and poultry feeder that they will pay him to use their manufactured foods, they will certainly lose his business. But as much depends on the way animals are fed as on the kind of feed they eat. The only way to find the best way to feed animals or poultry is to experiment. Now the average farmer cannot afford to experiment very much. He knows that he can feed stock in a certain way and make money part of the time. There may be a better way; by changing his methods he might do much better than he is doing, but he cannot afford to take the chance. The Purina people are trying to relieve him from the necessity of taking this chance. They can afford to try out the experiment and give him the benefit of the result.

If they can demonstrate that by the use of their prepared foods in connection with the feed he raises on his farm he can reduce the cost of production, then they have done the farmer a real service, and in addition have greatly increased their own business. In fact, if they can demonstrate this essential fact, that certain kinds of animal rations fed in a certain way will increase the farmer's profits, there is simply no limit to the expansion of their business. But they realize that the farmer and stock feeder must be shown.

### A Hot Time

"HEAR a good deal of complainin'," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, "about the heat. Of course, people are bound to complain about something; I never saw a time in my life when everybody was satisfied about anything or when anybody was satisfied about everything. But when I hear some bird talkin' about this bein' the hottest weather he hev ever experienced I just laugh to myself and say that feller hasn't experienced much uv anything in the way uv hot weather. 'You hev heard, uv course, about Yuma; well, Yuma is tolerable hot at times, but there are spots out on the desert that make Yuma seem like a pleasant summer resort. And, James, I happened to be there when the Government weather reports showed that the temperature was worse, that is, higher, than it hed ever been since the Government started keepin' weather reports. As I now

recollect that season in that locality held the record over any other season by some 25 degrees. Two minutes after takin' a drink uv ice water the steam would begin to roll out uv your nose, and if you would put your ear to a feller's stomach you could hear the water bilin' in his interior.

"The Southern Pacific brought in some ice, but uv course it didn't last no time at all. It got to the p'int where fellers would call fur b'ilin' hot coffee to cool their mouths. It wuz positively dangerous to git out uv the shade, I saw a feller stoop over to pick up something in the road, and in doin' so he exposed his rear to the full rays uv the sun. The next minute that feller give a yell



Handicapped

and jumped perpendic'lar some 4 feet into the air; then I saw what wuz the matter; the sun hed set fire to the seat uv his pants.

"Men sweat till they couldn't raise no more perspiration, and at the end uv a week they looked as big as they did at the beginnin', but they only weighed about one-fifth as much. As fur chewin' tobacco, that wuz simply out uv the question; they couldn't furnish the saliva to moisten the quid.

"There wuz one uv these fellers livin' there who always imagined that there wuz something the matter with him. During the worst uv that hot, dry spell he come to the only doctor there wuz in that locality—who wuz slowly starvin' to death fur want uv patients—and said, 'Doc, I want you to examine me to onct; there is sure somethin' serious the matter with me.

"What seems to be the matter, Eph?" said Doc, slow and languid like.

"My heart is skippin' beats about three-quarters uv the time," said Eph, "and I know my case is mighty serious."

"Doc examined him pretty careful and then said, 'There isn't a durned thing the matter with your heart, Eph. The trouble is that you hev just naturally dried up till you hev'n't got more than

about a fourth as much blood as you had originally. Your heart can't pump blood when there isn't scarcely any to pump. As a matter uv fact, your heart is beatin' perfectly reg'lar, but it is only beatin' at the rate uv 20 to the minute instead uv 72, which is the rate under normal conditions. Your heart is just loafin' along, takin' a rest. If you ever leave this here cussed climate and go back to the states where the temperature hardly ever goes above a hundred, you will discover that your heart will be better than it ever wuz.'

"A feller started a store and put out at the edge uv the sidewalk a cast iron statue uv a noble Indian chief. He wuz sure a heroic lookin' savage. A lot uv travelers passin' thru admired that statue, and some uv them wrote poetry about it. Well, on the hottest day that season, 'long about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I noticed that this here Indian statue wuz lookin' worried. His cast iron legs begun to melt and bow out, so that he was the most bowlegged Indian I ever saw.

"Then I noticed that his features commenced to spread around over his countenance promiscuous like. His nose melted down and sagged over to one side. The feathers on his war bonnet, which were sure enough feathers, took fire and left him with no decorations at all. The temperature kep' a risin', and that cast iron savage kep' a lookin' more distressed and dilapidated, till finally he melted down entirely and run off down the gutter, just molten iron.

"These people who are grumblin' about this weather, James, make me weary."

### The Judge Would Decide

A and B are husband and wife. When A married B she had a farm. In case of a separation on account of A being a drunkard would he get any of her farm where there are no children?  
R.

The matter of the settlement of property would be up to the judge who tried the divorce proceeding. I assume, however, that no court would allow the husband any of the wife's property in a case of this kind.

### A "Barnstorming" Trip, Maybe?

Must a person have a license to put on a play going from one town to another? If so where is the license obtained, and how much does it cost?  
G. W.

This would not call for a state or county license, but the towns in which the play was put on, if they are incorporated, would have a right to charge a license fee. How much that would be would depend on the provision of the ordinance under which such license was collected. It would vary in different towns.

### Call the Fence Viewers

Stock owned by his neighbor comes across A's land. The neighbor had agreed that he would furnish the wire if A would build the fence and furnish the posts, and A did furnish the posts and got ready to nail on the wire, and then the neighbor refused to buy the wire, so that A had to do that, also. Can A legally make him pay for his part? He says he did not care to have it fenced.  
E. B. B.

This inquiry comes from Oklahoma. A would have a right to call in the fence viewers and have the division fence between him and his neighbor allotted very much as the same thing is done in Kansas. He should, of course, have done this before he built this fence, but I am of the opinion he still has a right to call in the fence viewers and get an award from them and require the neighbor to build his share.

# Time to Bar Big Campaign Funds

Letter From Senator Capper to Hubert Work, Chairman of the Republican National Committee

MY DEAR MR. WORK—A dispatch from Washington in today's papers states that the Republican campaign will be conducted on a much reduced budget, compared to recent national campaigns.

This interests, I believe, a great many party members and will be heartily approved by them and by the people. The gigantic size of campaign funds has led not only to extravagant and altogether unnecessary expenditures, but to scandals that are deplored by virtually the entire party membership. The campaign budget of more than 5 million dollars eight years ago was in itself scandalous and was entirely excessive, as the vote in November proved.

I do not know whether the report that you and other leaders in conference have determined to keep the campaign fund under 3 million dollars, and considerably under that figure, is correct, but in writing you to express the opinion that in this campaign the confidence of party members in the country in the moral cleanness of American political campaigns can be greatly strengthened if the Hoover and Curtis fund is solicited from the party membership in small individual contributions, rather than from great wealth or from corporate interests.

This is not altogether a novel suggestion. It was announced intention of the National Committee in 1920, and I believe at the beginning of the campaign of 1924. If before the close of that campaign the rule was departed from, it was not because too

little money was raised, but because too much was spent, and spent in ways that brought little return.

I know the original purpose to hold individual contributions within \$1,000 for pre-convention contests and to the same figure for the campaign following, was sincere. In his testimony before the Walsh committee, Secretary Mellon recently declared that his own contribution had been \$1,000 before the convention and \$1,000 following, and that it was his understanding that this was the maximum that would be accepted from an individual subscriber. This is testimony of highest value in confirming the sincerity of the announced limitation.

When the campaign of 1920 opened in Kansas I remember it was the express understanding that subscriptions from any source were to be limited to \$1,000. And more money was raised in my own state by this plan of popular small subscriptions "from 50 cents to \$1,000," than in any previous national canvass, when subscriptions without limit were solicited and received. Kansas raised the allotment assigned to it. The significant thing brought out was the widespread sympathetic response to this appeal to the party membership to finance the party campaign.

This plan, I hope, will be adopted this year and carried thru. Important considerations recommend it. It reduces the likelihood or even the appearance of campaign financing by large interests expecting political favors in return. And it interests more men and more women in their party respon-

sibilities and will bring them more actively into the campaign, if they become contributors to the party campaign fund.

So far as Kansas is concerned no big campaign fund is needed. I find sentiment for Hoover and Curtis crystallizing rapidly. I am for them personally and because of the very valid national and Western interest I represent. They will carry the state by an old-time Republican majority. There is no need of spending a lot of money in Kansas and we are not going to.

Laws regulating campaign contributions and expenditures are desirable but the assured and certain method of emancipating the party from dependence upon large givers, with a string attached or believed to be attached to their subscriptions, is to put up to the party membership directly the duty of financing campaigns by a great number of small popular subscriptions for which there can be no pretext for thinking they were made in return for services rendered, or to be rendered, to the contributors.

In my opinion the National Committee could do the party no greater service than to adopt this plan and strictly carry it out. Sincerely yours.

Arthur Capper

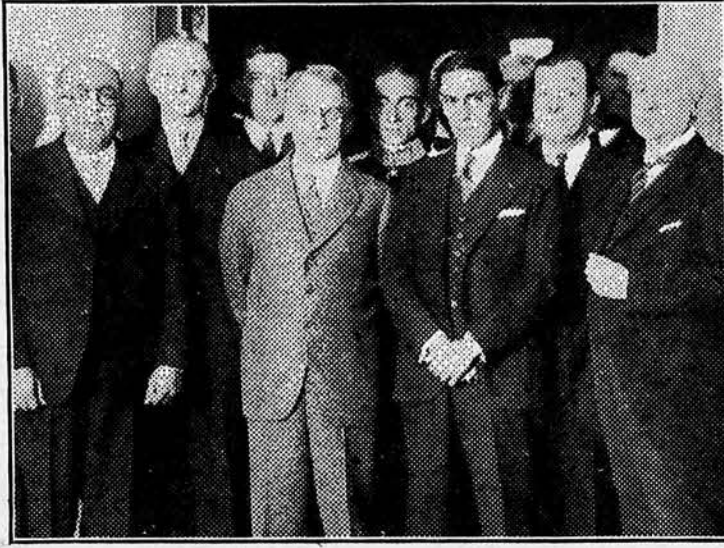
Topeka, Kansas, July 6, 1928.



# World Events in Pictures



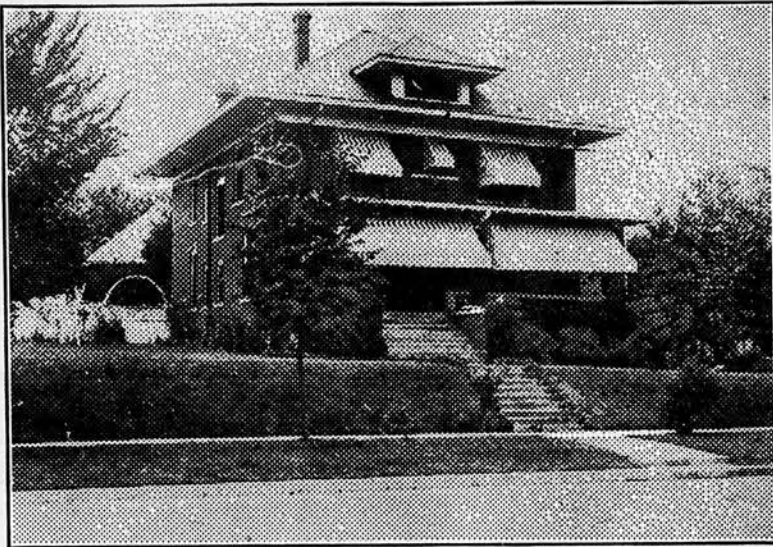
Removing Mary Pickford's World-Famous Curls Was Started in New York but the Publicity Man Failed to Get Pictures, so the Job Was Finished in Chicago. Now Our Mary Has Grown Up



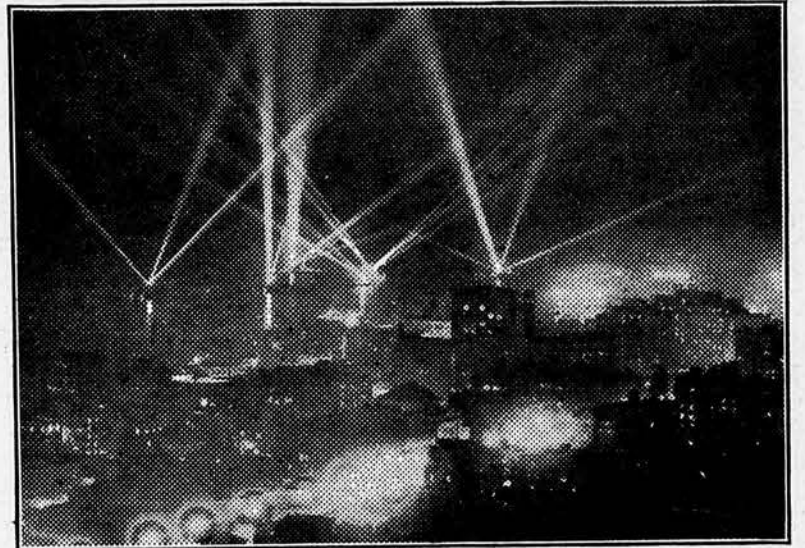
Left to Right, A. Elias, Mexican Consul General in New York; Clarence Chamberlin, Famous Flyer; U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, Dwight W. Morrow; Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican Good-Will Flyer; J. V. McKee, Representing Mayor Walker, and C. B. Williams, President of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, Who Attended a Luncheon in New York in Honor of Carranza



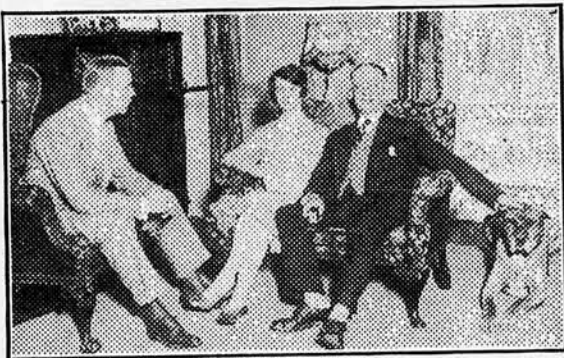
The Smart Tennis Outfit. Navy Blue Felt Hat with White Band, Navy Blue and White-Striped Cardigan of Chiffon Velvet with Large Pockets, and a White Sparrow-Chinese Damask Frock



The Home of Senator and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, One of the Finest in the Little Town of Lonoke, Ark., Which is About 20 Miles from Little Rock, the Capital of the State. Senator Robinson Was Nominated as the Vice Presidential Candidate at the Recent Democratic Convention in Texas



A Night Scene While the U. S. Battle Fleet Was in Seattle, Wash., Harbor Last Summer. The Kansans Who Visit Seattle on August 10, on the "All Kansas" Tour Conducted by Kansas Farmer, Will Get to See This Wonderful Night Display. And Visiting the Battleships is an Experience Never to be Forgotten



Left to Right, Major John A. Warner, Mrs. Warner, and Her Father, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York with His Favorite Dog, All Listening Over the Radio to the Progress of the Democratic National Convention at Houston



Portrait of President Coolidge Just Received from London. Only Picture Made by Speight, Photographer of British Royalty, While in the United States



Mrs. Oscar Holcombe, Left, Wife of Mayor Holcombe of Houston; and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Widow of Great Democratic President, Writing Her Name in Guest Book of Hospitality House, While Guest of Honor at Dedication of Convention Hall



President Paul von Hindenburg of Germany, Photographed in the Loge of the Union Club as He and a Party of Friends Witnessed the Horse Races at Moppe Garden, Berlin. The Grand Old Man of Germany is in His 81st Year



Yale Made a Clean Sweep of the Annual Regatta with Harvard, and the Varsity Administered the Worst Defeat That a Crimson Crew Has Suffered in Years, the Latter Trailing the Elis by Nearly 10 Lengths. Photo Shows the Yale Crew Crossing the Finish Line with the Harvard Crew Scarcely Visible at the Extreme Right



# 30 Men and a Beaucoup Grand Cord!

*With the Aid of the Loyal Blacks We Arrived at Maine Soroa in Time to Take a Bath Before We Ate Dinner*

By Francis A. Flood

IT LOOKS like a dry New Year's Eve for us tonight," grinned Jim, altho it was really no time for grinning. As far as we could see every direction stretched the burn-white sands of the Sahara, the latest desert in the world. We were on a dune 35 miles from Maine Soroa—and our water was almost gone. Hadn't seen a human being or a hole all day, and we didn't know any this side of Maine Soroa. Thirty-five miles isn't very far, but we'd ridden from early morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon to make 15 miles, so, somehow, it seemed farther. And now we were out of gas! One motorcycle was entirely empty, and there was hardly enough in the other to make town. The cattle, plodding behind with our extra supply, didn't catch up with us for two days, and we didn't have enough food to last that long.

Even a bootlegger would look good," said my partner. He was looking for a place to sit, there on that blissing dune, and was turning 'round 'round like a dog about to lie down. Those sand burrs make one sick. But I was too tired; I just let 'em stick.

Looks like 1927 didn't get us much anywhere," I groused, "and didn't give us much to start the new year."

A sand burr inside Jim's sock caught him back to serious meditation. "Let's see. Here we are. There's water, and," he critically surveyed the skies, "it doesn't look much like rain, either. So we better move on. We know there's nothing behind us—so we better go ahead. Can't ride; hafta walk."

If that last 25 miles or so into the Soroa is surfaced with hard sand as they told us, this sandy trail will end in about 10 miles," I reminded myself.

We can walk that far on what we've got—maybe," Jim said. "It might be a road camp there. And if it isn't, we'll have better walking the next 25 miles anyway."

## Much Like a Mirage

After fighting those roaring motorcycles and pushing 'em thru the sand for 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon we had a right to be tired, and we were just as hot as we were. Anybody else might have been downhearted. And tonight was New Year's Eve.

We started out on foot and floundered up the first sand dune like a pile of mice in a flour bin. I wanted to drink, and knew Jim did, too. But, see, Ten miles at 2 miles an hour—Hey! Jim! Look! What's that?" A mirage across the sands toward

Wonder if we're seeing things?" asked Jim. "A painted man upon a painted desert!"

The cavalier charged up with a flash, leaped off his horse before us, clicked himself to a full military salute. "Yes, we are," Jim insisted.

And then that mysterious piece of magic began slowly to unwind. The turban coiled upon his head. Yard by yard—and never a word. I checked myself—hard. Cows carrying cases. Dry dunes and dry canteens. What's this? A letter?

Devil or man, whatever he was, the cavalier finally produced a letter pinned to the last fold of his turban. He tore it loose and handed it to

"Messieurs Les Americains," it was addressed. I pinched myself and read in French:

Maine Soroa, 30 Decembre, 1927. We are anxiously expecting you for several days, since they wired from Goure. If you are in trouble need assistance of any sort please a letter by this messenger and command me. We hope to welcome you soon here.

"M. Le Commandant Cerle." I pinched Jim and then let him pinch me. The soldier had a canteen



Fortunately We Were Able to Find 30 Men to Help Us Move the Motorcycles on Down the Road When We Ran Out of Gas

of water, too, and he greeted us in French. The old boy seemed as tickled as we were that he'd found us—but I know he wasn't.

"How many kilometers to the good road?" I asked him in what I believed was French.

"La bas. Une minuit." He led me to a little mound of sand and pointed. There it was! Not a mile away. And a village and camp beside the road. There was a Santa Claus after all.

Jim and I drank a quart canteen of water each. We were then able to spit on a rock, so we could toss it into the air and see who'd stay and guard the motorcycle. Jim lost.

I mounted the horse, and the excited old soldier trotted along beside me toward the camp, as proud as if he had Mohammed himself in tow. A van gang of jabbering natives marking out the boundaries of the new road fell respectfully aside as we marched between their ropes. My conductor hardly deigned to see them. Hadn't he been sent out to rescue the great "Americans"—whatever they were—and hadn't he found 'em, and wasn't one of 'em riding his own horse right now?

Up thru the swarm of blacks farther down the road galloped the "chef de travail," which is French for "boss." A dashing young blade he was, a tobacco-colored Senegalese who had seen military service in France and spoke the language like the soldier that he was.

He, too, snapped himself into a sweeping French salute as if I were Napoleon, Battling Siki and Joan of Arc all rolled up in one pair of shorts. I could see at once that the whole show there was mine for the asking. Whoever had been doing our advance advertising had done it well.

"I want 30 men and beaucoup grand cord," I told the chef who was clicking like a mechanical soldier on parade. "Bring two motorcycles here." And then by way of explanation I added, "Essence finis," which is as good French as "Outta gas" is English.

The chef dismounted, and I did the same—with one black lackey holding my stirrup and another my bridle, just

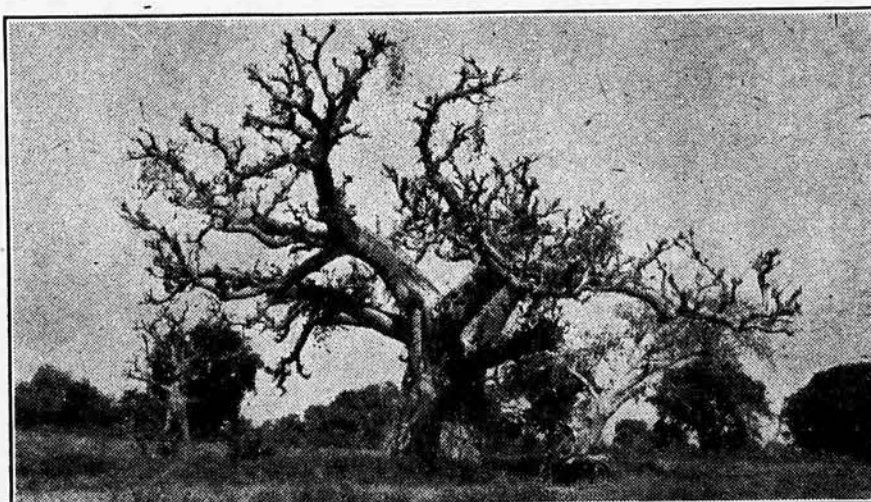
as they would have done for the Prince of Wales. I like to think they did this because of my eminence and not my horsemanship—and I suppose the prince does, too.

Then the chef led me to his grass house on a knoll overlooking the road, and bade me rest. He must have guessed I was tired. One of his wives spread a mat for me in the shade of his little grass porch, and he hurried away to muster in my gang. This was comfort. Another wife brought a huge calabash of goat's milk for me to drink. It would be easy to go to sleep.

Away off across the sands, long trains of donkeys and of men were trailing in from some far cuvette, bringing dirt for the new highway. Below me the gangs were stamping it on the sand. The tom toms of the paid "musicians," as necessary to every road gang as a foreman or a water boy, came faintly on that soft and sleepy breeze. I forgot that we were a long way from Maine Soroa, and not enough gasoline to get even one motorcycle there. I forgot that the chef had been gone nearly a half hour. Where was he anyway? Impatience and sleepiness were battling for possession, and I don't know which won out.

And then he came. He and Jim. Up the road they roared like a Ben Hur chariot race. Jim was a length ahead, standing on his pedals and cracking a rope over the bare backs of 15 leaping, rearing blacks that were hitched to his bike in front. "Come on there, Black Beauty, tighten that rope! All right, Dan Patches, heave your hoofs!" Crack! He never hit 'em with the rope. Everybody was too good-natured. Just cracked it around their ears and flected off a little wool here and there. But he kept their interest up.

Then a volley of some kind of African curses or cheers from the Senegalese chef—and his terrified team of 15 Stygian steeds plunged into the lead. They were scared, for the lash fell in his crowd where it would do the most good. He was out to win. He could handle the whip and he could handle men, but he couldn't steer a motorcycle, especially with one hand.



Here is the Baobab Tree, Which Appears to Have a Bad Case of Leprosy. With Its Fingers and Toes Removed

A sharp turn to the left, his chariot upset—and the race was over. Luckily it was my motorcycle, the one with the empty tank, and none of our precious gasoline was spilled.

"We don't need any gas, Pop, with an outfit like this," Jim yelled to me. "And you don't have to push, either." He had two long ropes on the motorcycle, and one on the side car, and five grinning, panting black men on each rope. "All you've got to do is keep 'em in good humor."

That gave him an idea. "Let's see how much gas we've got anyway." He screwed off the gas tank top. "A good half gallon. Enough for 30 miles, if the road's good."

"Combien kilometers to Maine Soroa?" I asked the excited chef.

He scratched a "60" in the sand with a nailless black toe. Translated into English that is about 36 miles.

Jim figured a second. "Pop," he said, "at the regular wage scale here we could rent this whole army for \$1.50 a day. Only 75 cents a day for each team of 15 men. They can make 6 miles an hour. That'll be 5 o'clock, and then"—big hearted—"we'll give 'em the rest of the day off. Nothin' small about us. This is New Year's Eve!"

"Then we'll tie your bike on behind mine—and we'll make Maine Soroa tonight after all. Old 1927 is weakening in his last few hours—and I believe we've got him licked!"

I might have pitied those barefooted ragged black men as they jogged along in the sun dragging our motorcycles up hill and down. But I didn't. They got as big a kick out of it as we. It wasn't any harder than hauling dirt all day, and they're probably talking about it yet. They pulled us 7 miles. Then we paid 'em a franc each (about a nickel) and they wished us enough Pagan godspeeds to have got us 7 miles farther.

## Bottom Was Still Wet

I wanted to have them pull us a few more miles so our gasoline would be sure to last us to town, but Jim laughed it off.

"No," he said. "Old 1927 put up such a hard, last-ditch fight back there in the sand we shouldn't take advantage of him now just because we've got cheap and willing labor. Let's give the old boy a sporting chance."

So we tied my motorcycle on behind and started out. The road was hard but hilly. Daylight gradually disappeared—the last daylight of the year—and so did our gasoline.

"There's the fort," yelled Jim. He screwed off the lid of the tank. "Bottom's still wet."

The villagers swarmed out to meet us. The big fort gates swung open. And just as Jim slowed up to turn in toward the gate, the last drop sputtered and the motor stopped. But there were a thousand black hands to push us thru the gate. We'd arrived. Old 1927 hid his face behind the horizon in the west.

"Good evening. Welcome to Maine Soroa!" There were the French commandant and the adjutant, a snappy pair of officers that we would have liked in any language and they both spoke English! Another score against 1927.

And there was a beautiful French madame—the adjutant's wife—inviting us to dinner! I'd be ready in an hour—and hot water for a bath was ready now. Another score.

But the old year gave me one last kick. Here we were, New Year's Eve—family dinner—madame, I thought of my own wife back home. Hadn't heard from her for three months on account of the impossibility of getting mail to us after we'd changed our plans and started inland from the west coast. Three months and no news of any kind. And now it was New Year's Eve. A tinge of homesickness nearly spoiled the day.

"By the way, I've a radio telegram for you," piped up the commandant. I grabbed it. A letter that afternoon, (Continued on Page 11)



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## ROCHESTER

-WORLD-FAMED CITY

Welcomes

Jayhawker Tourists To  
The Queen City of Southern Minnesota

Rochester is a friendly city, filled with people of friendly instincts. It is situated in the heart of one of the nation's garden spots. It is the county seat of Olmsted county, for years the most prosperous single county in the United States.

Diversified and dairy farming have created a contented and prosperous community on all sides and good roads have made Rochester the hub of a district of wide radius.

Bank deposits reach eight million dollars.

The Queen City is the real Gateway to Minnesota, the state of Ten Thousand Lakes. Entering the state through Rochester on state highways 7, 20 and 59, the tourist gets his first real glimpse of the splendors of the North Star State.

Rochester has a permanent population of 18,000. Annually, however, the city is visited by 300,000 transients, thus making it one of the best known in the United States.

The beauties of Southeastern Minnesota can not be magnified. Come to Rochester at any time and tarry a while with us. Enjoy the glorious natural surroundings along entrancing drives. Come and be better acquainted with the world-famed city—Rochester.

THE ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL CLUB

### Thru the "Salt Sea Air"

(Continued from Page 3)

rectly 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 irdbns 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-seeing Kansans cautiously refrained from eating any of the oriental "hot dogs," as we had the suspicion that each link of the sausages 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's Bay Company's posts and of 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.

The Kansas people who go on the Jayhawker Tour in August will be received at Edmonton, Canada, by J. W. Leedy, governor of Kansas in 1897 and 1898. Ex-Governor Leedy will head the reception committee. Mr. Leedy looks forward to meeting a number of old friends and acquaintances among the people on the tour, and says he expects to see the largest delegation that ever toured Canada. Mr. Leedy went to Alaska after serving as governor of Kansas, and spent seven years in Valdez, practicing law during the great gold rush. He now is a prominent citizen of Edmonton.

Wild deer, bears, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, moose, and elk are

seen almost every day as a matter of course in both Glacier and Jasper National Parks. We saw a herd of at least 50 bighorn sheep, many of the ewes with lambs at their sides. The sheep and goats skip around on precipices in a way that makes your hair stand on end for fear they will fall—but they always stick on some way. Even the lambs and kids can climb up mountain walls that are almost straight up and down.

One animal that gets a wide berth from all other animals is Mr. Grizzly Bear. We saw an old mother black bear and two cubs feeding at a dump in Glacier National Park. While they were eating, along came a big grizzly and the little black cubs were so busy they did not notice him. The old mother bear rushed over to her cubs, gave a heavy cuff on the ear to first one and then the other, and away they went. The two cubs climbed up a pine tree like streaks of greased lightning, and their mother came along right behind in just as big a hurry.

George S. Welling of Salina, one of the proprietors of the Mack-Welling chain of lumber yards in Central and Western Kansas, who with Mrs. Welling will be on the Jayhawker Tour, writes that the visit to the great lumber mills in Longview, Wash., will be worth half the cost of the trip. The lumber mills at Longview contain some of the most marvelous machinery of the age. The Kansas visitors will be given special escort thru the mills and will see every operation from the time the big logs, 10 and 12 feet in diameter, are floated down the river to the time the finishing-lumber and moulding come out wrapped in paper packages as neatly as crackers from a grocery store.

Many former Kansas people will meet the Kansas tourists and show them around the model city of Longview. Among them are C. C. Tibbets of Blue Rapids, W. P. Arnett of Baldwin, E. A. Convis of Burr Oak, T. H. Davis of Oskaloosa, Dr. J. W. Henderson of Pittsburg, Alex Hay of Frontenac, and Harvey B. Keim of Burr Oak and Esbon. Mr. Davis, formerly of Oskaloosa, is city engineer of Longview and president of the Kansas club.

Another wild mother we met with two children was a deer with twin fawns. Of course, one fawn may have been her own child and the other an adopted baby, but they looked alike and probably were twins. The little spotted fawns were only 2 or 3 days old, and were quite tame. We caught them both—and pitied the poor mother as she watched us, big-eyed, while we put her children in the car and took their pictures. Then we turned them loose. One played 'possum on us. He acted as if he were dead, and we put him down in a bed of pine needles. But the minute we stepped away, he jumped up and went bounding off like a jackrabbit to join his mother and brother.

No one on the Jayhawker Tour need worry for a minute about carrying baggage. Baggage is taken charge of as soon as you reach the railway station. (Continued on Page 10)



These American Beauties, Full-Blood Indian Maidens of the Pacific Northwest, Will Help Entertain the Kansas Tourists on the Jayhawker Special



# A wonderful opportunity for a low cost, personally conducted all-expense tour through the Northwest, Canadian Rockies and the National Parks—



## Plan to join the Jayhawker Tour

**2 weeks' trip, leaving Kansas City 7:00 p. m., August 5**  
**\$199.45 covers all expenses**

A special train party is being organized in co-operation with Kansas Farmer for a most interesting and diversified tour through the Great Northwest to the Pacific Coast.

The tour will follow the trail blazed by Hockenull and Rankin, whose stories of the many wonders of this region are now appearing regularly in the Kansas Farmer.

The tour includes a visit to Rochester, Minn., St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minnesota's 10,000 Lakes, Red River Valley, North Dakota, Glacier National Park, Spokane and Inland Empire, Wenatchee Valley, the Cascade Mountains, Seattle and Puget Sound, Longview, Portland and the famous Columbia River Highway.

Returning from Portland the route is back to Seattle whence members of

the party may travel either by steamer to Victoria and Vancouver or by rail along the Sound. From Vancouver Eastward the route lies through the picturesque Caribou Range of the Rockies, Mt. Robson Park, Jasper National Park, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, thence home via the Twin Cities.

Arrangements for your entertainment have been made all along the tour—stopovers at all the principal points of interest. Automobile tours, boat trips, rest and recreation.

### This is an All-Expense Tour

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

recreation. The escort will look after all travel details. The expense of traveling in this party is lower than if you traveled independently.

### Cost of Complete Tour

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

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

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

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

## Chicago Great Western Great Northern : Canadian National Rys.



## Thru the "Salt Sea Air"

(Continued from Page 8)

and is carried for you on the entire trip. You have it whenever you want it, but if it needs to be carried, the porters will do that for you. And there's no extra charge, either. When you buy your ticket, you pay for every necessary expense.

A mother wild duck with five or six downy babies was swimming on Lac Beauvert in Jasper Park one evening when we went out in a canoe. When they saw our canoe coming, all the little ducklings hopped on the old duck's back, and away they went lickety-split, the little ones getting a free ride on the back of the mother. That was a "personally conducted tour" right out of the book of nature.

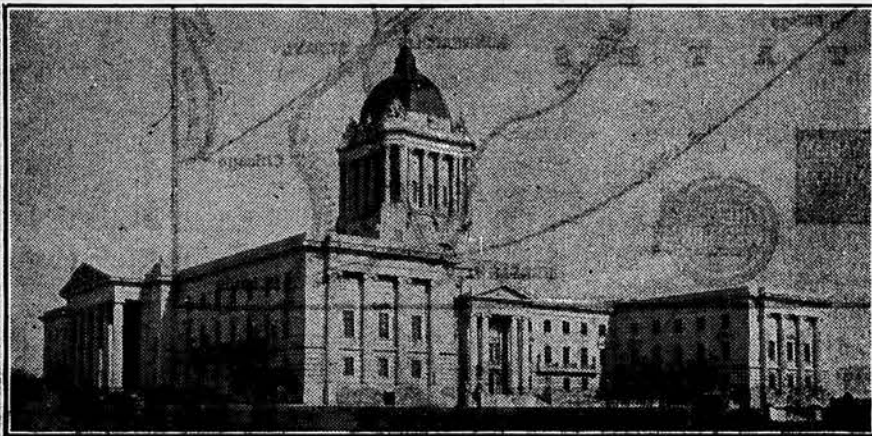
Over 6,000 former Kansans in the city of Seattle hope to meet the Kansas folks who go on the "Jayhawker Tour" in August. The Sunflower Club of Seattle is 6,000 strong, and is much interested in the Jayhawker Tour. Nearly every one from Kansas who goes on the tour can look forward to seeing some friend or relative in Seattle.

Wild ducks by the thousands spend their summers in Minnesota, North Dakota, and other Northwest states,

bor. The mighty lions are the guardians of the Port, and like Table Mountain at Cape Town, South Africa, are known all over the world.

There were two great ocean steamship movements in one day while we were in Vancouver. In the morning the gigantic liner, "Empress of Asia," sailed for Japan, China and the Orient. And in the evening, the big Australian liner, the "Aorangi," docked in Vancouver Harbor after being 20 days on the ocean between Sidney, Australia and Vancouver. Six hundred people, we two Kansans included, were at the pier an hour or more before the Aorangi was sighted. The first glimpse we had of her was of her red funnels, visible thru a gorge between two hills which hid the Inlet. Then she nosed around the jagged bluff and swept like a great sea bird into the harbor. More than 700 passengers from Australia were aboard. The Aorangi came in 24 hours ahead of schedule. Only two ports of call, Suva in the Fiji Islands and Honolulu, were made between Australia and Canada.

The Great Northern Railway runs from St. Paul, Minn., to the Northwest Pacific coast, crossing two great mountain ranges, the Rockies and Cascades. Yet the steepest grade on the entire line is not in the mountains at all, but is between the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the coun-



The Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Now Stand Where Once the Hudson's Bay Company's Men Bartered for Furs and Pelts With the Indians

as well as in the Canadian provinces. The Kansas tourists who go on the trip in August will see hundreds of wild ducks and geese that will be flying over Kansas when the first cold days come in October and November.

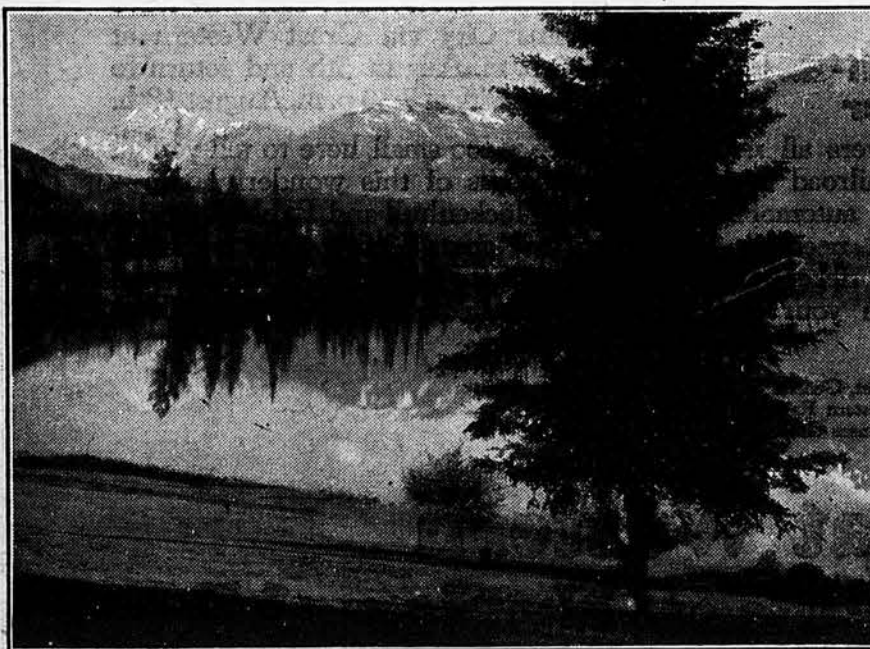
A small cannon in one of the Vancouver parks is fired off every evening at exactly 9 o'clock. The gun is fired by electricity controlled by a master clock. When the gun booms at 9 o'clock each evening, nearly every person on the street instinctively looks at his watch to make sure he has the right time. As a matter of fact, a minute or so is required after the gun is fired for the sound to reach the business district of the city.

A great mountain, surmounted by two high massive rocks, "The Lions," joins with other snow capped mountains in standing over Vancouver har-

try is nearly flat. This fact speaks well for the wonderful engineering feats performed in surveying the line thru the greatest mountains on the continent.

The W. E. Talbott family of Waterville, Kan., have been spending their vacation in Glacier National Park for 21 years, according to J. P. Lewis, proprietor of Lewis's Glacier Park hotel. They usually go in June and leave in September. The F. P. Thorn family has been going to Glacier National Park for 16 years, Mr. Lewis said.

The great Pacific battle fleet of the American navy will be at anchor in Seattle Harbor when the Kansas tourists visit Seattle, August 10 and 11. Two British warships from the Royal navy probably will be with the American fleet as guests. Arrangements have



Out of Cool Forests and Above Blue Mountain Lakes, Mount Edith Cavell Clad in Gleaming Snow Rises to Meet the Sky in the Canadian Rockies

## Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670



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Finest Store — Hudson's  
Bay Company's Store in  
**Winnipeg**

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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.



been made for the Kansans to go aboard the battleships under special escort.

The business manager of the Daily Sun, one of Vancouver's great daily newspapers, is S. Griffis, who was born at Onaga in Pottawatomie county, Kansas. Mr. Griffis's father, Silas Griffis, was marshal of Pottawatomie county in 1883.

The Kansans on the Jayhawker Tour will see three of the most beautiful mountains in the world at Seattle and Portland, Mt. Ranier, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Hood. Millions of years ago these mountains were volcanoes. They now stand, great cones, rising from the plains, their smooth shining sides covered with eternal snows.

One of America's crack trains, the "Red Bird," of the Chicago Great Western's lines, running between Rochester and Minneapolis, is painted a scarlet red from locomotive to tail light. The train makes no stops between Rochester and the Twin Cities.

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Another rain? Oh sure, a good half inch this time, and I recorded 9 inches during June, besides the rains that came early in the month when I was "under the weather," and was unable to keep tab on the rainfall. We had more moisture during June this year than during the same month since 1915, I believe.

The continued cloudy and cool weather held harvest back some by causing the grain to ripen slowly. But the clear and hot weather recently started the grain to ripening faster, and the farmers around here will have the most of their small grain cut and in the shock by the last of this week. Here is hoping that we can get by this harvest season without any hail like we had last year. July came in this year with a high warm south wind, and before evening we saw dust blowing from plowed ground in a neighbor's field.

There is a larger acreage of wheat in this section than last year, and it seems to be of a better quality. The excessive moisture we have had this season hasn't hurt the wheat any so far as I can see, but the cool wet weather has held harvest back to about the usual time for this part of the county which will be a big help in making the grain fill out better, therefore making a better quality of grain.

Combine harvesting is to be tried out here. A local dealer sold two 12-foot machines to be used with small sized tractors or six horses. The machine is equipped with an automobile engine that furnishes the power for its operation, the transportation power being supplied by the tractor or horses.

This is the beginning of combine harvesting in this immediate vicinity, and if next year is favorable for wheat there will be more machines sold and used. There is no doubt that combine harvesting is the coming method, and will be practiced on a larger scale in the future.

Tuesday afternoon of last week the county agent and Prof. H. H. Laude, an agronomist at the agricultural college, inspected the oats variety test we have out this year. They found it coming on in pretty good shape, and were well pleased with the outlook. The four varieties they sent us to try out with our Kanota oats were Red Texas, Kanota, Burt X 60-day and the Burt, and were planted along beside our oats under the same conditions, to determine which is the best variety to plant in this locality. As to which variety is the best I am unable to determine, but the Red Texas makes the poorest showing.

The local city golf club has a lease on our home pasture, and plays at the game quite often evenings and Sundays when the weather and roads permit, but the members were not out much during June on account of the ground being too wet. Theirs is what is called a nine-hole course. Each of the nine "greens" are 35 feet in diameter. The ground is leveled off and sanded down with pure double sifted sand and then sprinkled with used motor oil, and the sand is raked and sprinkled again until saturated with oil, which keeps the sand from blowing.

During this wet weather the sand has become packed and lets the balls roll too easily when driven on the

greens, and the club had a man out there on Saturday of last week with a garden rake loosening the sand.

I was surprised to see how firm this sand was after so many hard rains recently.

The following prices were paid at Lebanon last week by the Farmers' Union Elevator Company.

Cream, 38; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 17c; light hens, 13c; roosters, 7c; corn, 82c; wheat, \$1.25.

## Can You Judge?

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Within the next week or so, the Marshall County Capper and 4-H Club will pick two of its members to make a judging team. A livestock man in the community will manage the team and act as a judging teacher. They will drill by using poultry or livestock on their farms and the farms of their club mates. This team will enter the judging contests at the Marshall County Fair.

Each poultry club member may do some judging when he picks out the chickens he will keep and those he will sell. Which chicks will you sell first? I doubt whether you would keep those that are off color, or those that lack vigor. The chicks that do not feather out well are late maturing. They do not make good stock to keep.

Here is a letter from the mother of a Barber county Capper Pig Club boy: "Oliver is eager for you to know about his little pigs. But he is working hard so I am writing for him," wrote Mrs. Bert Vannaman, Barber county, "Fairy Queen has nine little porkers and all are as lively as can be. Last night we had quite a storm and Fairy Queen had a poor shelter. So Oliver and his father carried the pigs in a tub to a better shed, and the sow followed. Oliver has been helping me hoe in the garden. I sent in a subscription to the Kansas Farmer for him."

Are your hogs getting too warm in the middle part of the day? If they are, the thing to do is to get them in the shade. Where trees are lacking, an open-sided sun shed is the best thing. A closed shed like you use in winter does not allow enough breeze for summer and often is more like a bake oven than the open lot. One must be careful when pouring water on hogs to cool them. I do not advise it unless the hogs are in the shade.

It is well to keep the hogs' watering trough in the shade. And supply cool water several times a day, as this is better than to pour too much in the trough and allow it to stand and become warm. A little provision for the comfort of the hogs means more rapid gains, and often saves losses from overheating.

## 30 Men and a Cord

(Continued from Page 7)

and now a cable! I tore it open. New Year's greetings from my wife! Not much news, but a message just the same. It had been forwarded on to Maine Soroa by that French operator at Zinder from where we'd wired Christmas greetings home a week before. I almost forgave that operator for the false road information he'd given me when we were in Zinder.

This last miracle ran the cup over. There was nothing left now to be desired—except that glorious French dinner which took 2 hours to consume—and so 1927 surrendered his sickle and passed on.

That night at half-past 12 Jim and I lay in two soft beds. He may have been thinking about the sand burrs on that hopeless dune in the afternoon when we were in as bad a fix as I'd ever been in—up to that time. But I was thinking of the hot bath and clean clothes, the big dinner, and the full water jug on the table beside my bed. And then I think I must have rolled over on the cablegram in the pocket of my borrowed pajamas and thought no more at all.

With a new rubber bumper it is said that a motor-car running 30 miles an hour may strike a tree without damage, which, of course, indicates that it could kill a pedestrian without jarring the driver.

The Army has a fighting plane equipped with six machine guns and 250 bombs. It probably will be christened the Spirit of Chicago.



THIS MONTH the Jim Hill organization is welcoming to Wenatchee a delegation of Kansans. Here in "Nature's Chosen Apple Land" they will visit the Jim Hill orchards...see where the world's finest apples are grown. However, it's not necessary to come all the way to Wenatchee to eat a Jim Hill Apple. These juice-crammed beauties are sent all over the world. You'll find them in Kansas!

# Jim Hill

the World's finest

# Apples

From Nature's Chosen Apple Land....WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

WW-WW-WW-WW-WW

# WELCOME to WENATCHEE

WELLS and WADE

You are cordially invited to visit our cold storage, (opposite the Wenatchee Passenger Station), specially designed and built for pre-cooling and storing "Twin W" pears and apples.

# WELLS AND WADE

FRUIT CO.  
ENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

WW-WW-WW-WW-WW



# Give Hot Weather a Cold Dessert

## Vacuum Freezer Takes the Crank Out of Ice Cream

A VACUUM freezer is a wonderful labor saving device for any housekeeper, but a farm woman can appreciate one more than her city friends. A vacuum freezer requires much less ice and, best of all, no labor except that of packing it. One of my labor and ice saving schemes is to serve cream or sherbet for dinner, rinse and wipe out the can, and pack a frozen salad for supper. If it is a molded salad, it is necessary to add a little more ice and salt.

Buy a freezer of standard make and follow the directions for that particular freezer in regard to the proportion of salt and ice and the time required for different foods, for they have been carefully tested by experts. I find that I succeed in getting a smooth, velvety cream if I prepare what I call a frozen pudding. I have worked out a standard recipe for plain pudding and add various flavors. It also improves the texture of the cream to open the can and cut the cream down from the sides with a knife three or four times during the first hour of freezing. In freezing sherbet, allow the fruit mixture to be frozen to a mush before adding the well beaten egg whites. Stir them into the mixture very thoroughly.

This type of freezer is ideal for mousse and frozen salads. These salads are so delightful in summer and there are so many combinations to be prepared. The simplest one to prepare is of canned sliced peaches or fruit salad mixture. Turn this into the can, pack and allow it to stand the required length to be frozen solid, usually 1½ hours is sufficient time. Pour out the salt and ice, fill this part of the freezer with warm water and in 2 or 3 minutes the salad will slip out in a molded form. Be sure salad plates are cold. Slice in thin slices, garnish with lettuce or celery and serve with any dressing.

Whipped cream or cream cheese dressings are both excellent with fruit salads. These are made by mixing whipped cream or very soft cream cheese with mayonnaise or cooked dressing, using equal parts of each.

Any fresh fruit combination may be frozen and served in this way. Peaches, oranges and pineapple, chopped fine, make a delicious salad. Figs, seeded grapes, fresh strawberries or cherries may be added to almost any fruit. Grated pineapple makes a lovely salad.

Mix 1 tablespoon cream cheese dressing with each cup pineapple and freeze. Cut in thin slices and serve.

The coolest one of all is made by adding a cup of ginger ale to a pint of grated pineapple. Freeze and slice before serving.

Halves of large fresh peaches may be frozen and served on lettuce or other fresh, green leaves. Fill the centers with cream cheese and garnish with dressing. The centers may be filled with celery chopped fine and marinated with French dressing. Place a thin strip of celery in each peach to form the handle of a basket and it makes a very fascinating party salad.

Another beautiful salad may be made of either canned or fresh pears. Tint one side a rosy hue with fruit coloring, using a soft brush, fill the centers with cream cheese to which enough paprika has been added to make it a delicate pink, wrap each pear in paraffin paper and freeze. Usually fruits to be served whole are hard enough in an hour, while those mixtures to be sliced require 1½ hours, using the same salt and ice mixture given for water ices.

### Fruit Sherbet

2 cups sugar      2 fresh egg whites  
1 cup orange juice      3 cups water  
1 cup grated pineapple      Juice of 1 lemon

Cook the sugar and water with a few strips of lemon and orange rind for 5 minutes. Cool and add the fruits, first removing the rind. Freeze to a mush and add the eggs beaten very stiff.

For peach sherbet, use 2 cups peach juice or very fine peach pulp instead of the orange and pineapple.

### Frozen Pudding

1 quart milk      1½ cups sugar  
2 eggs      1 teaspoon flavoring  
4 tablespoons cornstarch      3 cups thin cream

Scald the milk, reserving a little cold. Mix the cornstarch and sugar and moisten it with the cold milk. Add this to the scalded milk and cook in a double boiler until it thickens, stirring constantly. Remove to a cooler part of the stove and cook 15 minutes. Then stir in the well beaten yolks. Cook 2 minutes and take off the fire. Beat the egg whites very stiff and fold them into the pudding. Cool, add the cream and flavoring and freeze.

### Caramel Nut Pudding

For variation Number 1 to the pudding recipe, melt ½ cup of the sugar in a frying pan. Add ¾ cup hot water and stir until a thick sirup is formed. Add this to the cornstarch and milk mixture. Pre-

By Sarah Gibbs Campbell

pare as above. Add ½ cup pecan meats chopped fine when the mixture is ready to freeze.

### Fresh Fruit Cream

Make the plain pudding, flavor with ½ teaspoon almond extract and add only 1 cup cream, then 2 cups fruit pulp. Peaches, raspberries, strawberries and bananas are all good.

### Frozen Plum Pudding

Make the plain pudding. Flavor with cherry jelly instead of vanilla and add ½ cup raisins, chopped fine. ½ cup candied orange and grapefruit peel chopped fine, ¼ cup each candied cherries and pineapple and ½ cup nuts. This makes a very rich dessert.

### Fresh Fruit Mousse

2 cups fruit pulp      1 quart whipped cream  
Peel and mash the fruit very fine thru a strainer, sweeten to taste and fold into the cream, which has been flavored with a few drops of almond extract.



Pack in a mold and freeze for three or four hours. Turn from the mold, garnish with fresh fruit and serve at once. Cherries, peaches, strawberries, raspberries and apricots all make delicious mousse.

A mousse is a slow freezing mixture in which cream is the foundation. Many recipes call for gelatine as a thickening agent but in the recipe above, only fruit juice is used.

### Lines We Like to Forget

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

AGAIN remember that beauty and its cultivation begins at the tip of your big toe, and ends at the tip of your hair and that includes the neck line.

You should give more thought and care to your neck than to your face for your neck is a tattle counting a horse's teeth, one can count the wrinkles in your neck by tens, and know your age.

Use half peroxide and half ammonia water, the kind from your druggist, not from your grocer, for those horrid hairs that grow rampant about your neck and collect dust and grime. Apply this mixture with a piece of cotton

daily and see how nice it will bleach the hairs and how soon they will get discouraged and drop out.

Always wash your neck with very warm water and a good soap. After washing your neck clear down around your shoulders (I mean in addition

to your daily bathing of course) rinse the soap off with two rinses—tepid water—then very cold water. If you can, rub a piece of ice over your neck. The shock may be terrific but the results marvelous in the way it tightens the muscles and prevents those wrinkles from feeling welcome.

Then use cold cream for more cleansing and toning up and be very sure that every trace of cream is removed, as nothing collects dust like an oily skin. If you want a softer finish before powdering your neck, use some astringent or the regular rose water and glycerine with 4 or 5 drops of carbolic acid added.

There are any number of neck exercises—some are very good but most of them are too strenuous and tend to enlarge the cords and make an ugly neck rather than a pretty one.

Massage with cold cream, and the ice rub should suffice. But if you want an exercise, the forward, backward motion is very good, but not as with other parts of the body—holding the muscles taut—neck exercise should be done with an easy, relaxed movement. Sort of drop your head backward and forward, gently.

We are not away from the high collared, starched shirt-waist period long enough to have our necks harden to weather as hands and faces are. So if you crave a soft, swan-like neck you must cleanse it as often as you do your hands—and pay a great deal of attention to massaging it, chiefly in the downward motion as that discourages double chin. Always use the cold water or ice rub to finish off.

If you are very young you do not need neck exercise, but as we get older, we who do not want to get those tell-tale wrinkles must do it gently but with determination.

As I have said, move your head backward and forward in a relaxed fashion and then from side to side as far back as you can, say about five times each, for the first week, then increase it to seven times a week and so on until you are doing each exercise 15 times a day.

What if you are busy and hate to devote time to cultivation of your beauty? Remember what some scientist has said, that from the moment we are born we disintegrate—and therefore it takes time and patience to keep going in a normal state of preservation.

### Newspaper Mulching

BY ALICE WILLIS

A PILE of old newspapers can be put to good use by mulching the tomato rows with them. Just lay them over the ground and weight down with clods. If the center between the rows is hoed up a little higher before covering, it will drain the water to the tomato roots and the mulching will not need to be lifted for rains. Beside conserving the moisture, this keeps the midsummer weeds down and the tomatoes that touch the ground will be cleaner and less likely to rot.

I tried this in the bean rows also with good results last year.

After the crop is harvested, the mulch, which by this time will be pretty well weathered, may be plowed under to furnish fertilizer for next year's crop. This is much more satisfactory than burning old papers as well as being an excellent labor saver.

### 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.

### Graham Cracker Cake

½ cup butter      1½ cups flour  
3 eggs, beaten separately      1 cup sugar  
23 graham crackers rolled      scant cup milk  
fine      2 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt      1 cup nut meats

Cream butter and sugar, beat egg yolks until light, then add milk. Mix baking powder, crackers, salt, nuts and flour. Add egg whites last and bake in layers.

Thomas County.

Mrs. Blanche Effa Taylor.

### Pineapple and Chocolate Cup

DRAIN 1 can sliced pineapple and cut slices into small pieces. Cut pulp of 2 cantaloupes into balls or small pieces. Add strained juice of 2 oranges and ½ cup of sirup from pineapple. Chill and serve on chocolate ice cream in sherbet glasses. Serves 8 to 10 persons.

Harvey County.

Goldie Base.





## Quick Heat for Cooking

During the summer days you do not want to spend any more time than is absolutely necessary in preparing hot meals. If you do not have a pressure gasoline or kerosene stove, you have no idea of how much comfort, how much convenience they bring, and how much trouble they save. They will give you instant heat and are as easy to control as city gas. The new kinds we are now showing in our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores will bake, cook, roast, fry and do it all to perfection. They cost so little to operate, they are so handy and can be gotten into such small space that no farm kitchen should be without one of these quick and convenient liquid fuel stoves. If you are without one, come in now and arrange to have one in your kitchen for the hot days of the summer. You can buy them to the best advantage, the most dependable kinds, and get the most service at our "tag" stores.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



## Now That Summer Is Here



No. 3259—Such a "homey" little apron for that great event of making jams and jelly. The blouse is scalloped and overlaps the pointed, gathered skirt. Large roomy pockets. Straps in back cross. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.

No. 3407—Clever little bloomer-dress for the tiny miss. Has straight yoke and set in sleeves. Yoke is trimmed with self-material bow. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

### 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.

### Questions Answered

A READER of this corner writes as follows:

1. Our baby boy is almost 4 months old. He weighed 8 pounds when born and now weighs 14½ pounds. He is strong and a very good baby. He hasn't been sick to speak of. What do you think of his gain?

2. He gets water between feedings every forenoon and afternoon, but sometimes won't drink it unless I put orange juice with the water. Is that all right?

3. Is there any danger of getting his food too rich for him?

4. I have tried feeding him cream of wheat but he doesn't like it or maybe doesn't know how to eat it, because he spits it out. How much should he have a day and how should it be increased?

5. He sweats so much I suppose that is because he is fat. I have a silk and wool shirt, a thin dress and gertrude and diaper and stockings on him. Is that all right?

1. Your baby boy has gained just about perfectly.

2. It is all right to give orange juice once a day. Tomato juice may be given for a change.

3. Do not make his feedings richer as long as he is gaining so nicely. There is danger of getting the food too rich.

4. The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 1, tells how to prepare cereals and how to increase the feedings. (Any mother may obtain this leaflet by sending for it.)

5. The part wool shirt may be changed to a knitted band with straps over the shoulders. Then with the diaper, gertrude, dress and stockings he will be dressed comfortably for warm weather. In hot weather his band and diaper will be all he needs.

This space is given to these questions and answers as they may be of help to other readers. I will tell you about myself another time.

Baby Mary Louise.

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

## Made Good to Make Good

—regardless of the price of cotton, buttons, buckles, labor or any other manufacturing element. Full sizes. We maintain a high standard of workmanship and have added new, exclusive features so that those who wear Blue Buckle Overalls may get longer wear and greater comfort than they would ordinarily expect.

Every pair is guaranteed. Look for the guarantee in the pocket. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct.

Blue Buckle OverAll Co., Inc.  
Lynchburg, Va.

DEALERS—the increasing demand for Blue Buckle Overalls represents an opportunity for you to increase your overall sales. Order from your jobber.



This new inter-laced elastic webbing in the suspenders provides greater comfort and less strain on the garment. It cannot slip nor bind. Another wear-point protected for longer life!



## Blue Buckle

Guaranteed Overalls

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

### To the PEOPLE of KANSAS

Next month we will have the pleasure of entertaining several hundred of your fellow citizens, the "Jayhawkers." On their return, ask them what they think of Portland and Portland's largest hotel—the MULTNOMAH.



when you come to Portland

—and you will eventually visit this far-famed city of all-year roses, Columbia River Highway and snow-clad Mt. Hood—stop at the Multnomah, one of America's great hotels, and you will have comfort and service.

550 ROOMS

\$2.00 and up, detached bath.  
\$3.00 and up, with bath.

Multnomah Hotel  
Portland, Oregon

ERIC V. HAUSER, Pres. RICHARD W. CHILDS, Mgr.

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Farmers find work wins wealth in CANADA

Where Land is Cheaper and Crops are Larger

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Mail this coupon today to  
M. J. Johnstone, Dept. B-41,  
2025 Main St., Kansas City.


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



# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

**Can You Guess the NAMES of These Bugs?**

A Relative Bug  
FLN - FN  
Loves Joy  
KISS: N 3L 3  
A Vehicle  
3L 3 3  
A Musical Bug  
3L 3 - 3  
A Fraud  
FLN 3L 3  
A Bug which frightens us  
3L 3 - 3 3 3  
A Suffragette Bug  
- 3 3 - 3L 3  
A Bug which swims well  
W - 3 - 3L 3



You will have to do some very hard thinking if you guess the names of these eight bugs. Yet you should be able to do it. To tell if you have guessed them correctly, take your lead pencil and complete the letters with the missing parts. One line is all that is needed to complete each letter. This would make a dandy contest for your next party, so be sure to save this paper. 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.

## My Dog's Name is Trixie

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have brown curly hair and brown eyes. I have three brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Romane, Donald and Billy. I enjoy reading the Kansas Farmer. I live on a farm 4 1/4 miles northeast of town. For pets I have a white pony named Rocky, a black dog named Trixie, a calf named Spot, a white cat named Tom, a gray cat named Tabby and five gray kittens. I wish some of the young folks my age would write to me.

Janet Nelson.

Big Springs, Neb.

## Ruth Has Ten Dolls

For pets I have three cats—yellow, blue and striped. I have two dogs. One is a black and white bull dog pup named Jack and the other is a Collie named Colonel. I have 10 dolls, two cloth dogs and some paper dolls and a little red wagon. I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My third

grade teacher's name was Miss Vickers. I wish some of you boys and girls would write to me. Ruth Bryant. Montezuma, Kan.

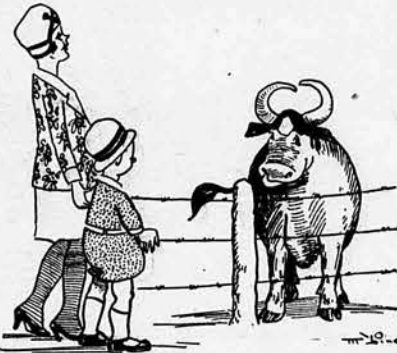
## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A snake; 3. Honorable; 4. A drink; 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.

## Grace Writes to Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have dark hair and brown eyes and am 5 feet and 2 inches tall. I weigh 98 pounds. I have two sisters and two brothers. My oldest sister is 6 years old. My youngest sister is 1 year old. I walk 1 1/4 miles to school. The name of our school is Round Prairie school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Goddard. I like her very much. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Grace Turner. Oakmille, Kan.



City Kid: "What are those things on top of the cow's head?"  
Mother: "Those are her horns, darling!"  
City Kid: "Let's hear her blow 'em!"

## Sadyne Has an Angora Cat

I am a little girl 10 years old. My home is at Ransom, Kan. I have a brother 13 years old. His name is Merrill. I have a white Angora cat. His

name is Snowball. I also have a mother cat and her name is Grey. I like to work the puzzles in the Kansas Farmer. I am visiting my aunt in Colorado while my mother is in Washington

## Birthday Party for You

Senator Capper's birthday is July 14 and he is giving a picnic for all the girls and boys, and grown-ups, too, who can come to Garfield park, Topeka, July 14.

with my grandma. I will be in the sixth grade next year. My teacher's name is Miss Fisher.

Sadyne Wheatcroft.

Briggsdale, Colo.

## Try These on the Family

What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman? One keeps the lawn wet, the other keeps the lawn dry (laundry).

When is a bill not a bill? When it is due (dew).

Why is it that whenever you are looking for anything you always find it in the last place you look? Because you always stop looking when you find it.

Why is a handsome woman like bread? She is often toasted.

Why is the world like a piano? Because there are so many flats and sharps in it.

What departed statesmen cannot be said to have gone to dust? Henry Clay.

Why is a poor acquaintance better than a rich one? A friend in need is a friend indeed.

What makes every one sick except those who swallow it? Flattery.

When does a farmer perform a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass, and also when he turns his cow to pasture.

When a boy falls, what does he fall against? Against his will.

What kind of a swell luncheon would hardly be considered a grand affair? A luncheon of dried apples and warm water, which is really a swell affair.

What food represents a letter and the speaking of it? B-utter.

What is nature's contribution to the table? Water.

What is the difference between a rooster, Uncle Sam and an old maid?

The rooster says "Cock-a-doodle-do"; Uncle Sam says, "Yankee doodle do," and the old maid says, "Any dude 'll do."

What food represents what the patient has and what the doctor gets? Coffee.

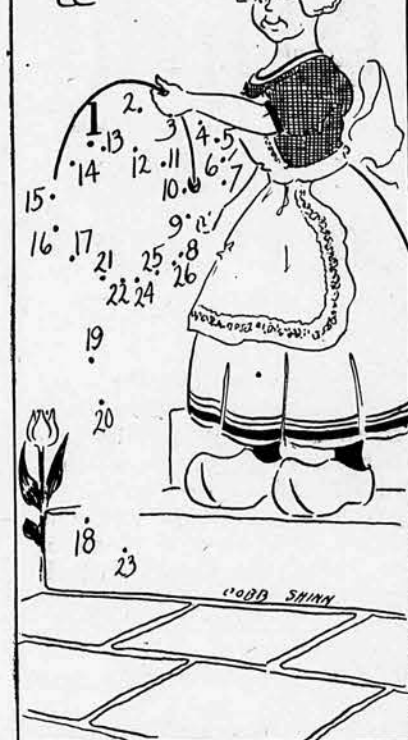
What table articles are chips from the old block? Tooth-picks.

What food represents the gambler's tools? Sugar dice.

How do you know the cow jumped over the moon? By the Milky-way.

## HAVE YOU EVER SEEN

A Lady  
turn  
a  
little



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

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO BE TRYING TO HOLD SOMEONE ELSE IN FOCUS. LEFT TO RIGHT: HULDA, WHO KNOWS MORE ABOUT A SKILLET THAN SHE KNOWS ABOUT A CAMERA; BUDDY, INSTRUCTING; HARD-BOILED HENRY, WANTING TO ASSIST, -BUT BEING DETAINED BY SIS; JOHNNY, JUST FROM THE TROPICS; HIRAM, DETAINING DOTTY, WHO IN TURN IS DETAINING HER PUP; MA, HOLDING BILLY JR. AND BILLY SR. BEING HELD BY MRS. BILLY SR.

FIRST FAMILY REUNION IN THREE YEARS.



PARSONS

The Hoovers—The Happy Family





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## "Athletic Heart" is Not a Disease, and it Can Be Avoided by Proper Training

**A**FATHER whose son enters college next fall wants my opinion about the danger of "athlete's heart." The boy has been a star halfback on the team of his Rural High School, and to that the father made no objection. But college football impresses him as much more strenuous, and he does not want his boy to contract the complaint so often quoted in the newspapers as "athlete's heart."

An athlete may ruin his heart; but he is no more likely to do so than the student who is not athletic. The boy who trains for football should first be examined to see if he is sound. If so, he can stand all the strain that the game will put upon him. The trouble is that many students enter strenuous sports without finding out the condition of the heart and other organs. They go along nicely until strain is put upon them—then the flaw that should have been tested out comes to light and they break under the strain. The sound heart that is not abused does not suffer from strain because it has wonderful elasticity and can reassert itself after the strain is over. The players do need supervision, however, and that is why I insist that no school or college should undertake competitive sport unless it is prepared to employ a competent trainer to watch the health of the student players not only upon entrance but also thruout the full course of athletic competition.

Last week there came to my personal attention the death of a splendid young man from tuberculosis. Everyone knows that tuberculosis is a lingering complaint that does not culminate in weeks or even months. Yet it is but a few months ago that this boy was being urged on by his high school coach in a football game in which he was manifestly unfit to participate. Of course the coach did not know then that he had tuberculosis. But why have coaches? Is it to see that the game is won at any cost, or to guard the interests of the players? It is time that coaches and those who promote athletic sport in schools and colleges learn that the health of the player is paramount. When that is done no one need worry about "athlete's heart."

### But Reduce That Weight

What is the cause of high blood pressure? Where is there a good treatment for same? Mine has been 276. I did weigh 280 pounds. I am 40 years old. I surely would like good advice. I have been doctoring with two good doctors but they seem to think they can't find the cause.  
Mrs. B. J.

There is no one special cause for high blood pressure. Any disease that constricts the calibre of the blood vessels or greatly accelerates the impulse of the heart may cause it. It is practically impossible of cure unless the cause is found. I can quite understand that your doctors may have done their best without success. In such cases they may yet be able to help you by advising as to your diet and methods of living. But each case demands consideration on its own merits. The thing that stands out most prominently in your case is the highly marked overweight. Of course this should be reduced.

### Write the State Board

I have been informed that it is possible to get sputum cups and paper napkins for patients having tuberculosis free of charge. Please tell me where to apply.  
T. B.

This is one of the services rendered free of charge by the State Board of Health. All that is necessary is to write to the State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan., stating clearly the name and address of the patient and the name of the doctor in charge of the case. The supplies will be sent to you free.

### Build Up the Body

I am a young girl 18 years old, and one breast is larger and more developed than the other. What would be the cause of this? Is there any home remedy or should I see a physician? Is there any danger in a condition like this? I am bothered also by several little dark spots before my eyes. They do not keep me from reading but

they worry me. What causes this and what is the remedy?  
A.

So far as the breasts are concerned you need have no concern unless the disparity is out of all proportion. It is common enough for one side to be more developed than the other. Instead of trusting to your own judgment, ask your mother to look at it. There is no medicine to take. If any remarkable difference you must see a physician. From the "dark spots" before your eyes I am inclined to think you anemic. Eat plenty of nourishing food and get long hours of sleep in the fresh air.

### Good Scales Are Important

I am advised by a friend who is a nurse that I should nurse my baby every 3 hours, but my mother says that is not often enough—she always nursed her babies 2 hours apart.  
R. S. G.

Modern practice is to allow the longer interval between nursing periods.

The babies get as much food and their rest is not so often interrupted. It is good practice to be very regular about this, and even to wake the baby at the nursing time. Now and then we find a substandard baby who must be nursed more frequently for a time, until she becomes strong enough to take a greater amount of food. The index lies in the baby's weight. Have a good scales and weigh the little one every week, being particular to observe the same conditions at each weighing—same amount of clothing, same time after nursing, and the like. If the baby is gaining steadily you know you are on the right track. A steady gain in weight is the most important index to a child's proper development."

### This Idea is Obsolete

The idea that consumption is limited and that, therefore, only a definite amount of business can be done was consigned to the limbo of obsolete theories by Owen D. Young, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual meeting in Washington.

"The notion that there is only a certain amount of business in the world to be done," he said, "and that international business is only a contest to see who can get the most of it is as false and unsound and disintegrating as the notion that there is only so much work in the world to be done,

and that the only way for workers to be prosperous is to do as little as they can in order not to exhaust the supply. I sincerely hope that we are done in America, and thruout the world, with such false and misleading and irritating notions.

"We too frequently hear the statement that the production facilities of the world are in excess of its consuming capacity and that is the reason why we have to fight one another to the point of destruction in the field of international business.

"I have no patience with such notions. It is absurd to say that the human beings of this world cannot consume all they can produce. The trouble with the situation is not the lack of consuming power; it is one of co-operation to enable that consuming power to take and use the things produced. It is a mal-adjustment of our economic and financial machinery which permits wheat to rot on farms in some places while people starve in others."

### Hogs Weighed 231 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in June was 231 pounds, as compared to a weight of 238 pounds in June, 1927.

Switzerland is enjoying her first Pullman train. It's easy to pronounce the car names if you can yodel.

ON DISPLAY AT ALL INTERNATIONAL BRANCHES AND DEALERS



The feature of the SIX-SPEED SPECIAL is the 2-speed rear axle providing 3 extra low speeds. In "low-low" speed there is 10 times as much pulling power . . . 900% more torque . . . as in 35 mile "high-high" speed. Here is reserve power plus . . . or nimble speed as conditions require!

## Announcing the New International SIX-SPEED SPECIAL

The Only Speed Truck of Heavy-duty Design with 6 Speeds Forward, 2 Reverse

### NEW Combination Body GRAIN TANK-STOCK RACK

With the new SIX-SPEED Special is offered a money-saving combination body that makes the truck doubly practical for farm hauling. Grain box (as illustrated) for 60 bushels, or stock rack—from one to the other in a few minutes!

**FARMERS** have long needed a special kind of a truck. Hundreds have said, "Show me a small, heavy-duty truck for compact, heavy loads, to look and go like a snappy speed truck, with frame and springs to stand all kinds of punishment, and with a gear reduction so I can use the engine power down to the last ounce when I'm caught heavily loaded in hard going." International truck branches and dealers are now ready to show you the truck that meets these requirements in every respect.

### It's the SIX-SPEED SPECIAL

. . . a sturdy truck built for speed and power, and sold at a price that will surprise you. Every part of this new truck measures up to special standards. The reliable 4-cylinder engine is a fuel saver, quick in pick-up, a perfected speed truck engine in every detail—strictly heavy-duty throughout.

The new SIX-SPEED SPECIAL is now on display at all International Branches. Go in and see it. Arrange for a trial-drive demonstration and find out in an actual test what it means with a heavy load in mixed going to have six speeds forward and two reverse! Write for a descriptive folder on the new International SIX-SPEED SPECIAL.

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

# INTERNATIONAL



## Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE conversion of Saul probably has been written about, preached about, and thought about more than any other one topic of the New Testament, outside of the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. The conversion was so sudden, the turn-about so complete, the results of this turn-about were so far-reaching, that it is not surprising that for these centuries that event at mid-day and the accusing voice have been topics for inexhaustible study. For, when Saul was converted, he was converted. When he turned around and began going in the opposite direction, he continued going in that direction.

But, while we are thinking of it, what is conversion? To many folks the word means a revival meeting, much singing, loud exhortations by the preacher, and meetings night after night. Those are associations which the word has gathered from experience. But the meaning of the word is simple. It means to change one's mind. Together with this, that one hates the past, and is determined to radically change one's way of living; to go in the exactly opposite direction. One may be converted from one political party to another; from being a Democrat to being a Republican; from being a vegetarian to being a meat-eater, and the like. But the deepest meaning of the word is connected with religion. To be converted religiously, from evil to righteousness, from living wrong to living right, from indifference to God to the service of God, gathers unto itself the deepest meanings of this word.

Saul's conversion had widespread results. He organized Christian churches thruout what we now call Asia Minor and farther west than that, into Rome. Some folks believe he traveled into Spain. He was the first great interpreter of the teachings of Jesus. His influence on the history of the church and on Christian doctrine and experience no man can measure. His shadow extends to us. It stretches across the centuries. Some of the little men who have been so loud in criticising him could not so much as open his knife.

There have been other conversions that were epoch-making. No one knows how vital and fertilizing a conversion experience may be. Let us look at a few of these. One was that of Augustine, for these many centuries called Saint Augustine. A wild youth, doing the things that wild youth usually do, he hungered for something more real. The great preacher Ambrose stirred him to the depths. He yearned for a pure heart. After weeks of spiritual misery he one day heard children singing, in their play, "Take up and read, take up and read!" Scarcely had he heard the words than he turned to a copy of the New Testament and read the first words his eye fell on, Romans 13:13-14. The change came at once, and also it rapidly deepened. He has had an enormous influence on the history of the church.

It is a time of hardship and darkness. Persecution follows persecution. There are executions of people for their religious beliefs. A hardy Scotchman by the name of Knox had been captured by the French and put into the galleys. Escaping, he returned to Scotland, and came under religious influences. One day he read the seventeenth chapter of John, and it reached his brave young heart. He was a changed man. Long, long after, when dying, he asked his wife to "read where I first cast anchor." She knows what he means and reads his favorite chapter. The impress of Knox on Scotland is felt to this hour. His was an epoch-making conversion. It helped to change history.

I have always liked the conversion of Bunyan. It is especially apt that we mention Bunyan, as this is the 300th anniversary of his birth. The man who wrote Pilgrim's Progress, and created the characters of Christian and Mr. Timorous and Mr. Obstinate and Mrs. Lechery, and Lord Hategood, and Standfast, Valiant-for-Truth and Giant Despair, deserves to be immortal. And he is immortal. As a young man he sought for peace of soul for months, finding it not. Fearful voices whispered to him, terrible shapes of monsters leaped out at him in the dark and

haunted him in sleep. He envied the cattle and the sheep, because they had no such inward battles. But one day while walking thru the fields he seemed to see a glorious form, and a line of Scripture flashed across his mind, "Thy righteousness is in heaven." Instantly all was plain and clear as daylight. His doubts and conflicts vanished. He had passed out of darkness into light. Henceforth he was a different man. Later he was imprisoned for his beliefs and spent the greater part of 12 years in prison. There he wrote his immortal book, which is his own experience, put down in allegorical form. Bunyan is his hero, Christian.

It may not be out of place to pause here long enough to ask whether marked and startling conversions like these are essential to one's being a Christian. The answer of course, is no. Many splendid Christian folks can point to no time or place when they began to live differently. It has been a matter of growth with them. The main point is to know God, to have his love in the heart, whether it enters suddenly or by the processes of growth.

Lesson for July 15—The Conversion of a Pharisee. Acts 9:1-19 and 22:6-16. I Cor. 15:8.  
Golden Text—I Tim. 1:15.

## Kansas Population

Thirty-six states are now within what is known as the "registration area" in the matter of vital statistics, Kansas, in this case, having come in early. The Census Bureau at Washington is restricted to this area in its vital statistics for the country, and in a bulletin issued recently expresses the hope that all the states will be in by 1930. This it calls "The Vital Statistics Goal."

In the registration area Kansas ranks among the leaders in promotion of health and control of disease, as well as in the important item of reduction of infant mortality.

While this is as it should be in any case, it is fortunate, since for more than 20 years Kansas has depended for population gain on the excess of its birth rate over its death rate, and this has given us what little population gain we have made in this time.

In fact, Kansas should wake up to the situation, develop diversified resources and organize for a greater rate of progress than it has made for the last two decades and more, for the population of this state in this century has failed to increase even by the excess of births over deaths. There has been a net emigration from the state. This cannot be halted except by intelligent action along the lines of development of the untouched natural resources of the state, revision of taxa-

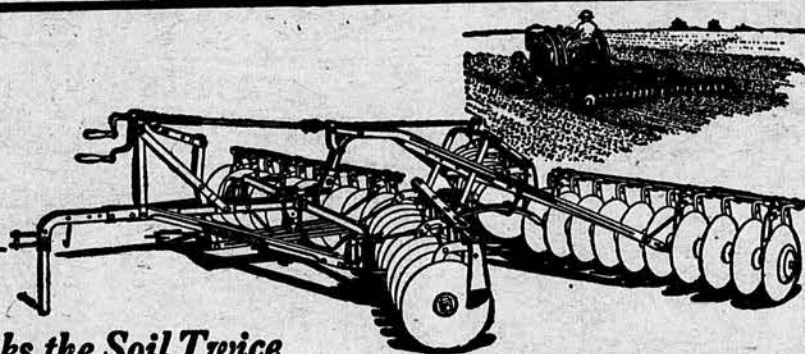
tion to make residence in the state more attractive to capital and a get-together program for Kansas.

In 1927 this census bulletin reports 36,645 births in Kansas and 18,561 deaths, of which 1,918 were infants. If emigration did not take some residents out of the state it would gain therefore about 16,000 in population yearly. The Kansas birth rate is slightly lower, being 19 to the thousand population in 1927, than that of the country as a whole, which was 20.4. The Kansas death rate, however, is also a little below that of the country, being in 1927 10.2 to the thousand, as compared with 11.4 for the country as a whole.

But in infant mortality the advancement made in Kansas in 20 years, largely due to the work of the State Board of Health and local boards, has been outstanding. In 1927 infant mortality of the country at large was about 16 per cent greater than in Kansas, and this state was the sixth state in the Union in low infant mortality.

There is a considerable difference, however, among Kansas cities, which shows that there is opportunity for as much work still to be done. Lawrence, Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka lead in this state in low infant mortality, while Kansas City, El Dorado, Coffeyville, Parsons and Wichita bring up the rear.

The first strawberries taste like an uncommonly good grade of straw.



John Deere  
Model L  
Tractor Disk  
Harrow

### Disks the Soil Twice

The John Deere Model L Tractor Disk Harrow has exclusive features which assure a thorough job of double disking wherever a disk harrow can be used.

Yielding lock coupling between the front and rear sections aid the rear disks in cutting out ridges left by the front disks.

Gangs of either section can be angled or straightened without stopping or backing.

New features include heat-treated alloy steel disk blades, heavy angle steel frame braces, pivot connection between frame and front section—all assuring greater strength and better work.

## REAL VALUE IN DISK HARROWS

Now, more than ever, you need a John Deere Disk Harrow.

John Deere Disk Harrows, noted for their better work for nearly half a century, today represent even greater value than before.

Improved and strengthened throughout, John Deere Disk Harrows penetrate better, last longer, and do better work in all conditions behind either horses or tractor.

Even the John Deere Model B Single Action Harrow has tractor-harrow strength.

Flexibility, always an outstanding advantage of John Deere Harrows, still is a leading factor.

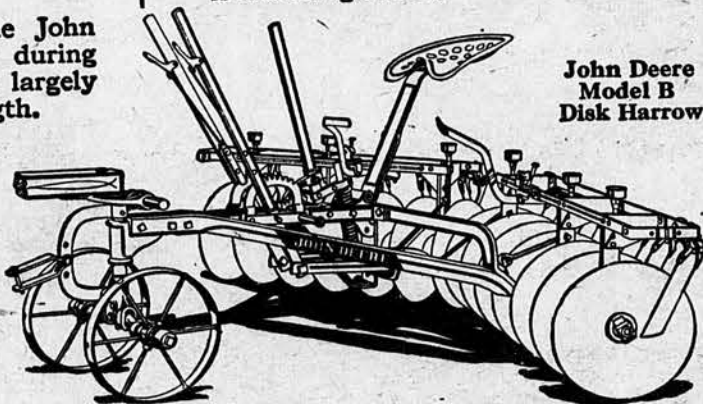
### Flexibility and Strength in Good Measure

The great popularity of the John Deere Model B Disk Harrow during more than 40 years has been largely due to its flexibility and strength.

The pivoted yoke controlled by a powerful pressure spring and third lever, assures flexibility—even penetration in uneven ground.

Then there are many new features which give greater strength. These include angle steel frame braces, heat treated alloy steel disk blades, heavier spring guide and seat spring brace, more carbon in steel wearing parts, pivot connection on large sizes.

One of your neighbors has a John Deere. Ask him what he thinks of it.



John Deere  
Model B  
Disk Harrow

Write today for free folder describing the type of harrow in which you are interested. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for LC-211.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



## Now Comes the Daily Pool

Jerry Slaughter of Bluff City Started the Movement by Delivering 1,017 Bushels of Wheat

THE daily pool provision in the contract of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association was utilized for the first time since its adoption when, on July 2, Jerry Slaughter, Bluff City, delivered 1,017 bushels of No. 1 hard winter wheat. Under the daily pool plan a grower may sell, any time he chooses, not more than 50 per cent of his crop, receiving full settlement at once, less handling charges and premiums for protein. Premiums for protein will be paid the daily pooler at the end of the season. Too, the grower may deliver his wheat to the daily pool and draw an advance payment on such wheat; the association holding it in storage for him until he is ready to sell. In such cases, however, all charges accruing for carrying the wheat for the grower are paid by him individually. Fifty per cent of the crop must be delivered to the seasonal pool, or the grower may, if he wishes, deliver all his wheat to the seasonal pool, drawing an advance payment amounting to approximately 60 per cent of its market value. Other payments on seasonal pool wheat are made to him as the wheat is sold. By receiving full settlement on half of his wheat, and 60 per cent on the other half, the grower has more money at delivery time than he had under the straight seasonal pooling plan. The need of growers for as much money as possible immediately after harvest prompted directors more than any other reason for adding the daily pool provision to the standard marketing agreement. Only the growers who sign the new contract are entitled to daily pool privileges.

### But Time is Required

The manager of a western co-operative institution put his finger on a truth in a recent letter when he said that "wherever you find a co-operative that has had to fight every inch of the way and has survived a lot of trouble, you will find one that is running properly and giving good service to its members." It required about 50 years to perfect the Danish system of co-operation. It took the Californians more than a quarter-century to do what they have accomplished, and they still have vexatious problems. It required 30 years to perfect the American Federation of Labor, and a similar length of time to build our great business corporations. Why then become discouraged because co-operative marketing has its ups and downs and troubles almost constantly? This fact in no way indicates that the co-operative marketing of farm products will not be accomplished in time.

### Hoover Farms 1,280 Acres

Most people associate Herbert Hoover with business interests. Few will connect him with agriculture directly, altho he is owner of 1,280 acres near Bakersfield, Calif., which produces vegetables, cotton, grapes, peaches and plums. His farm is in the irrigated section and is watered by nine 500-foot wells which were drilled under Mr. Hoover's supervision. Altho he cannot directly supervise operations on his farm, on which 150 persons are employed the year 'round, it is directed by a graduate farm engineer with whom Mr. Hoover is in constant touch. His stand on co-operative marketing is summed up in these words: "Business men should encourage co-operative marketing among producers for the same reason that they should support any method for the advancement of the business and economic life of the country—because it is good business."

### As a Matter of Justice

"The co-operative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of farmers and laborers are paying all the costs and assuming all the responsibilities of these co-operative associations. They are taking all the risks. They are asking no assistance from the public treasury. They are forcing no one to join and they are exacting no inordi-

nate price for their product. They are associating themselves as authorized by the statute like other persons and they have signed mutual and fair agreements among themselves which will be futile unless those who have signed such agreements can be held to abide by the terms of their contracts. These associations have become necessary, not only as a matter of justice, but also as a matter of existence to the producers of the great staples of the country and as a protection against the gigantic combinations of capital which have been taking all the profits, or more, which should have gone to the producers. Naturally the co-operative movement among the farmers has aroused the opposition of the financial combinations from whose unlimited power in fixing prices the farmers are seeking to free themselves, and also among some of the owners of public warehouses, who are more or less allied with big buyers."

### Must Control the Sales

The rapidity with which a co-operative marketing organization expands is always in direct ratio to the rapid-

ity with which it spreads co-operative education. By that is meant the teaching that contracts are the basis of large-scale business and cannot be violated with impunity; that a co-operative cannot pay peak prices and accomplish the purpose for which it was organized, namely, to pay the average price by eliminating speculation; that some non-member in the neighborhood may get more for his wheat some year by gambling than the member gets thru the pool; that co-operatives were the first to publish the cost of handling a bushel of wheat from the farm to the consumer over a period of 12 months; that working together raises the basic price, gives the farmer more purchasing power, makes his business and community more prosperous and means a better standard of agriculture; that four pay days a year are preferable to one and that it makes the farmer a better credit risk; that thru pooling, the value of protein in wheat is reflected to the farmer rather than to the dealer. The subject has been much misunderstood, largely because those who believe their interests would be jeopardized by its success have sought to cloak it with mystery. There's nothing difficult about it. It seeks only to restore that right to the farmer which every other industry in the world claims as an inalienable right, namely, to market its own production.

There is a bright side to everything. In politics it is the inside.

## We Make Nitrogen Now

Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen has reached a point which threatens the dominance of Chile's nitrate deposits in the world's fertilizer markets, and may oblige the Chilean producers to adjust their plans of production and sales to conform with the competitive situation thus brought about. This was asserted by Dr. F. G. Cottrell, chief of the fertilizer and fixed nitrogen investigation work of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address recently before the National Fertilizer Association at Old Point Comfort, Va. It is not yet fully appreciated, even by folks closely associated with the fixed nitrogen industry, how fundamental and revolutionary are the changes it has introduced. Chilean nitrate deposits have determined world prices in nitrogen products for nearly a century, because until recently they were the only independent and practically unlimited sources of such compounds. Today the fixed nitrogen industry has overcome difficulties limiting its production to such a degree that the Chilean monopoly is no longer in complete control of world nitrogen prices. Hereafter, Doctor Cottrell said, Chilean nitrate production will have to follow and adjust itself to world price levels established by costs in synthetic nitrogen production.

A politician may straddle a fence, but is unable to ride on two band-wagons at the same time.

## There Goes a Fast One

A SHORT wind-up and a "zip-p" goes the "fast one". When you step on your throttle you want quick speed, also. You'll get it, using Skelly Refractionated Gasoline. It gives speed *right now*. The secret is complete gasification, made possible by the Skelly Refractionating System of refining. Jobbers pay extra for this extra quality, but you pay only the regular price of Skelly Refractionated Gasoline.



**SKELLY**  
*Refractionated*  
**GASOLINE**

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REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL



G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service



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

### Sheriff Carlson Believes Arrests Have Broken Livestock Theft Ring

**A**NOTHER Kansas livestock stealing gang has been broken up. According to officers in the office of the Shawnee county sheriff, the ring for stealing livestock, which they broke up the latter part of June, was one of the most active gangs in the recent history of northeastern Kansas.

This case is a good example of how thieves are using motor cars and trucks in committing their thefts and in getting away from the officers. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service, when it offers its standing \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of such thieves, is making an effort to stop farm thievery which is appreciated by farmers in every Kansas community. More thieves are being caught since this reward has been offered.

For several weeks, previous to the time this gang was broken up, Sheriff Oscar W. Carlson of Shawnee county had been receiving more than an ordinary number of livestock theft reports. Among thefts reported were a truck load of pigs two different times from J. F. Bayless of near Auburn, a cow from a farmer living near Berryton, and the theft of three milk cows reported by J. M. Quinlan of Jefferson county.

#### Two Officers Work on Case

When similar cases continued to be reported Sheriff Carlson assigned Undersheriff Wayne Horning and Deputy Sheriff Everett Probasco to break up the theft ring. The county commissioners of Jefferson county, J. M. Quinlan, who is a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member, and the Kansas Farmer Protective Service together had offered a total reward of \$250 for the capture and conviction of the Quinlan cattle thieves.

The first thing Officers Horning and Probasco did after being assigned to the case was to check all trucks in Topeka used for hauling livestock. They found two trucks belonging to Emory Hannah of Kansas City which had stolen license plates and with tires that made a tread similar to the tire tracks discovered on the Bayless farm where the two truck loads of hogs were stolen.

The two officers then began to watch the two Hannah trucks. After staying up entire nights, patrolling the highway between Topeka and Kansas City, they finally came upon one of the trucks stalled and loaded with livestock. They arrested the drivers, Hannah and M. M. Hicks of Hoyt. Later when W. A. Miller and Bert Bratton of Topeka arrived to aid the stalled Hannah truck they also were arrested.

#### Sentenced One to Five Years

All four men were brought to Topeka and lodged in the Shawnee county jail. Three of them waived their preliminary hearing in justice court and pled guilty in district court to the charges of stealing pigs from J. F. Bayless. Bert Bratton proved that he had not been active in the livestock stealing ring and charges against him were dismissed. The sheriff's officers still are trying to find a fifth man thought to have been active in the gang.

Following the confession of the three men, District Judge George A. Kline sentenced each to from one to five years in the state penitentiary at Lansing. After this first sentence is served these three men may be made to stand trial again for the Quinlan theft in Jefferson county. The \$50 Protective Service reward will be paid since the thieves who stole from Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member Quinlan have been sentenced.

In their confession the thieves stated that two of the three milk cows recently stolen from Mr. Quinlan's pasture, were sold for slaughter in Kansas City. The other was sold as a dairy cow near Excelsior Springs, Mo.

#### No Help From Commission Firm

According to the officers who made the arrests, the thieves would steal a load of cattle or hogs in Shawnee county, drive them to Kansas City and sell them and then drive to Missouri. After hiding out several days they would pick up a load of Missouri livestock, market it at Kansas City, and come back to Shawnee county. The thieves are known to have obtained \$1,125 on such transactions the week before they were arrested.

According to information in the Shawnee county sheriff's office, the stolen livestock was marketed thru a commission company at Kansas City. Law officers express indignation at the commission company's unwillingness to do all in its power to apprehend the thieves or to make even partial refund to the rightful owners for the livestock bought from the thieves. Sheriff Carlson is informed that this commission company at Kansas City does not carry theft insurance as do most of the reputable livestock commission firms.

### France Makes a Request

Shall the ladies bedeck themselves in soft silks and laces of French manufacture at lower cost than now; shall the butcher buy imported knives cheaper; shall the baker obtain from the same source his porcelain pans at less expense?

These are some of the questions involved in the application of the French government for changes in the United States tariff act.

Far-reaching consequences may follow this request, for the door has been opened to other governments interested in American customs duties.

Involved in this development in the cordial relations between the American and French governments, there may be interpreted a far-reaching alteration of the tariff policy of the United States, potentially at least.

France has asked that the flexible provisions of the American tariff act be exercised to reduce the rates of duty on a list of commodities in which her nationals are interested as exporters to this country, and for the removal or modification of certain regulations for imports which she considers discriminatory against her products.

France now asks reductions in duty of 15 to 50 per cent on the present rate on silk goods, laces, cotton, velvets and plushes, perfumery, walnuts, kitchen and butcher knives, china and porcelain ware, peanut oil and other commodities. In all, 20 paragraphs of the tariff act are involved. Annual imports of these commodities from France total something more than 30 million dollars.

#### Our Best Three Offers

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

That London hospital patient who laughed continuously for 17 hours probably had just heard of "Big Bill" Thompson's war on King George.

## NICHOLSON FILES

Save

Time!



### Hard Common Sense Demands A Complete Set of NICHOLSON FILES

There may be small tools more useful on the farm than Nicholson Files but they can be counted on one hand of a man who has lost a thumb and forefinger.

From dressing down shafts for fitting pulleys and keys to sharpening plowshares in the field, there are uncounted uses for Nicholson Files.

Hard common sense demands that you keep a set of these tools in your farm workshop. Your needs can be supplied by any hardware dealer.



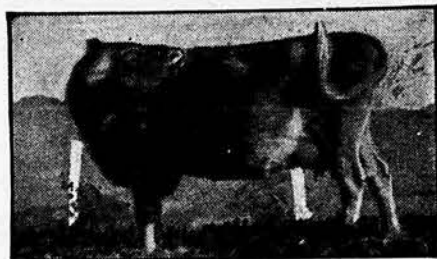
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A File  
for Every  
Purpose!



## Stop fly torture

### Get more milk from your cows



IT PAYS in cow comfort, in extra milk yield, and in your own comfort at milking time to drive away the pestering, blood-sucking flies. Cows protected with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser relax and "give down," so you get all the rich strippings.

Spray one of your cows with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, then compare her with others not sprayed. See how quiet and peaceable she is—how easy to milk, how much more milk she gives.

Be humane to your hard-working horses. Spray them with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly and they'll get their much-needed rest. You'll save horse-flesh and they will better stand the hard summer work.

## Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

has the odor of the pines

Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, in its improved form, is of a light amber color. Used to protect pure white or show animals from flies, it gives a smooth, satin coat without gumming the hair or the least discoloration.

It is an excellent disinfectant. Laboratory tests show it has the strength to kill practically all forms of disease germs.

Sold on guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market

Page to sell the old.



# What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HERE is plenty of evidence in Bourbon county that Sweet clover is an outstanding pasture crop. F. G. Clark, who lives 10 miles north-east of Uniontown, for example, has 13 acres of this legume on which he has been pasturing 16 cattle and six horses. The cattle were turned on the field April 15, and the horses May 1. Half of the field has been eaten down but little, and the clover now averages 3 feet tall. Considerable pasture was obtained from the field last fall. Mr. Clark seeded 15 pounds of seed an acre in April, 1927. T. F. Yost. Fort Scott, Kan.

## Give the Lime Time

L. M. Hewitt of Pleasanton, one of Linn county's most progressive dairymen, has found that lime must be on the ground several months before the best results will be secured when alfalfa and Sweet clover are seeded. Lime was spread on the Hewitt farm in the spring of 1927, and alfalfa and Sweet clover seeded in a short time; 150 pounds an acre of superphosphate was used on the alfalfa. Both the alfalfa and Sweet clover failed to do well. A good stand was secured, but the plants were sickly and gradually died.

Not being easily discouraged, Mr. Hewitt resowed the alfalfa in the fall. A good stand was obtained, and this time the plants had a healthy color. The army worms took one end of the field before they were stopped with poison bran mash, but the part they destroyed was seeded this spring, and now there is a good stand all over the field. In the best parts of the field the alfalfa was 3 feet high before Mr. Hewitt cut the first crop. One hundred and fifty pounds of superphosphate was put on the alfalfa this spring.

The Sweet clover had the same story as the alfalfa. After last spring's failure Mr. Hewitt sowed again this spring, and now has a dandy stand that is growing rapidly. He expects to utilize the Sweet clover for pasture.

Mr. Hewitt's experience is in accord with the recommendations of the Agricultural college. It usually takes several months for the lime to completely neutralize all soil acidity. The finer the lime is ground, the quicker it will sweeten the soil. Applying a larger amount also will hurry up the process of correcting soil acidity.

Paola, Kan. Walter J. Daily.

## More Cows for Hanover

A carload of dairy cattle from Wisconsin arrived a few days ago at Hanover. The shipment was secured thru the assistance of James W. Linn, a dairy specialist from the agricultural college, and Chauncey Bickel, the tester for the Washington County Herd Improvement Association. Mr. Bickel came thru with the cattle from St. Atkinson, Wis., where the animals were loaded. This is the first shipment of cattle into the Hanover community, and is one step further in the dairy improvement program of Washington county. This shipment was no doubt the first of several that will be made into that section. John V. Hepler. Washington, Kan.

## The Seedbed for Alfalfa

Failure to obtain a good stand of alfalfa and to maintain it thru the first winter frequently is caused by a poor seedbed. The three requirements of a good seedbed for alfalfa are:

1. A fine but firm soil.
2. Plenty of available moisture at seeding time.
3. A good supply of available plant nutrients at seeding time.

The best time to seed alfalfa under most conditions in Eastern Kansas is during August, and the above requirements should be met by the middle of that month. Fortunately, the tillage methods which will produce one of the required conditions will also help produce the others.

One of the most satisfactory methods of preparing the soil for alfalfa is to plow the land very shallow immediately after harvesting a small grain crop and then disk it immediately. The disking will incorporate the stubble with the soil and thus hasten its decay. Shallow cultivation should then be practiced frequently enough until seeding time to prevent the growth of weeds and volunteer grain. Disking

should be avoided so far as possible during this period because it leaves the soil too loose and open. The frequent shallow cultivation will make the surface soil fine, and by preventing the growth of weeds will help conserve the soil moisture and plant nutrients. If the soil is not firm below the surface half inch at seeding time a cultipacker, or a subsurface packer should be used. There is very little danger of having the soil too firm.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

## Doesn't Eradicate Vermin

Many farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. Many believe that the parasites are either poisoned in this way, or else that a condition is induced which makes the fowl displeasing to its parasites and causes them to leave. Vendors of nostrums have sold liquids, tablets and powders for use in this way. The insecticide authorities in the U. S. Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

In Technical Bulletin 60-T, "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," just off the press, departmental investigators give the results of experiments on which they based their opposition to this fakery. In approximately 50 tests of the preparations advertised none showed any indications of value against the common

external parasites with which the hens were infested. Lice and mites thrived and multiplied as they might have been expected to do if the "medicine" had not been administered. These tests were the basis of the campaign against the fakers.

## A 3-Year Old Champion

K. S. A. C. Korndyke Corinne is the new Kansas Holstein champion for the production of butterfat of junior-3-year cows in 305 days, classification "A," which means that she had been milked four times a day after the 45th day of the test period. According to an announcement of the Advanced Registry Office of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, she produced, during that time, 592.45 pounds of butterfat from 17,205.7 pounds of milk. She is owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A thing we like about China is that it takes one's mind off Nicaragua.



**SHELL MOTOR OIL**

**Protected by Shell Motor Oil**

**you can tour with confidence**

**THE terrific punishment of long trips at high speed has no terrors for SHELL MOTOR OIL. Just the right body... thin enough to flow freely and cushion every moving metal surface with a tough clinging film... heavy enough to stand the gaff.**

When your foot has held the accelerator down on the floorboard for hours at a stretch, it is natural to be a little uneasy about the oil "standing up"—unless you are using SHELL

SHELL MOTOR OIL is made for just such grueling service. The carefully selected crudes which are its base... the special refining process employed... and the specifications to which it is refined, combine to produce an oil of exactly the right body... thin enough to flow freely to every moving surface... heavy enough to come through heat and friction unharmed.

Nobody forces a car to the limit all the time, but when you use Shell Motor Oil you have the comfortable feeling that your engine is always protected by a lubricant which will withstand a far more severe test than you could possibly give it.

**ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
SHELL BUILDING • • • SHELL CORNER • • • SAINT LOUIS

**400 "Extra Dry" SHELL Gasoline**

Shell Gasoline is EXTRA DRY... free from heavy, greasy, carbon-bearing elements... it is a quality product, alive with power, more expensive to produce, but costs you no more than the ordinary kind.

**JUST THE RIGHT VISCOSITY (100°)**

**NOT TOO THICK NOT TOO THIN**

**Change to SHELL**



## Swine Plague Losses Stamped Out

Mr. Lower Invests Only \$33.00 and Saves Hogs Worth \$1,000.00

"... I was developing a bunch of 22 pure bred gilts. These gilts contracted Swine Plague, and any breeder that has had any experience knows what this disease means when it gets into a herd.

"I was at a loss to know what to do until I read your ad about what 3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs had done for others. That was the rush order I had you send me to Shelbyville, Ill. I fed these 22 gilts strictly according to directions. . . . By the 2nd charging they had quit coughing and also thumping which they had been doing long before I started the first charging.

"By the time I had them on the third charging they were nearly all sold to farmers and breeders. I sold the breed on an average of \$45 per head. This is what 3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs did for me on first trial. \$33.00 investment brought me a return of nearly \$1,000.00. These gilts had got down in weight until they weighed about 175 pounds. When I sold them, they averaged about 300 lbs. These gilts were all sold bred and they went out to their owners and raised large litters of thrifty pigs. I never had a complaint from one of them. . . . I can say I owe all success to 3rd Degree."

This is the experience and part of a personal letter from Mr. George Lower of Shelbyville, Ill. It should be intensely interesting to any swine raiser.

### Swine Plague Germ Is Present In Many Healthy Hogs

Swine plague, like cholera, is caused by a specific organism or germ. This germ is found in the respiratory tract of many healthy hogs, but is apparently harmless until the vitality of the hog is lowered through disease or other factors.

Hog raisers should be on the lookout for any signs of this disease. In fact, the most profitable way is to treat hogs before they become sick. Don't even wait until one shows symptoms of disease. That one may infect your whole herd. Treat them with 3rd Degree Liquid for hogs while healthy and help keep them healthy.

### Combats Other Diseases, Too

3rd Degree is not only effective in combating Swine Plague but also many other hog diseases. 3rd Degree is the original 3-purpose hog liquid and should not be confused with inferior substitutes on the market. 3rd Degree does these 3 things:

1. Kills worms.
2. Stimulates gland functioning.
3. Helps to avoid and combat disease.

Process of manufacture protected by U. S. Patents and cannot be used by others.

### FREE Hog Book

We have compiled a 50-page book containing much valuable information on symptoms and treatment of hog diseases. Tells about Swine Plague and other hog sicknesses. Send for your free copy today. Use coupon below.

By all means know more about the economy and value of this preventive product used successfully and profitably by thousands. Book is absolutely free. Send today.

There is a 3rd Degree for poultry, too. Ask for FREE D. V. U. Poultry Book.

## 3rd DEGREE Liquid FOR HOGS

Manufactured and sold only by

**DROVERS**

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### COUPON

Please send free and without obligation book checked in square below.

- ☐ Book "How to Grow 250 lb. Hogs in 6 Months."
- ☐ "D. V. U. Poultry Book"

## Farm Crops and Markets

### Pastures Have Made an Unusually Good Growth This Year, and Cattle Are Doing Well

**H**ARVESTING has been the big job in Kansas for the last two weeks. Folks who had any extra time put it on the corn or other row crops. Corn is in fairly good condition in most places, altho here and there are weedy fields. Pastures have made an excellent growth this year, and cattle are doing unusually well. A decrease of 7 per cent in the spring pig crop for 1928 as compared to last year is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, which means a reduction of 4 million pigs.

**Atchison**—Farmers have been much pleased over the dry weather and sunshine we have had recently. Fine progress has been made with harvesting—tractor as well as horse drawn binders have been busy from morning till night. Corn needs plowing badly.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Cowley**—Harvesting has been the big job for the last two weeks. Row crops are late, due to cold, wet weather. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. The prairie hay crop will be large.—E. A. Millard.

**Dickinson**—Farmers have been busy in the harvest fields, both with binders and combines. The combines have done good work, and they did amazingly well in soft ground. Corn has been growing fine. The second crop of alfalfa has made an excellent growth. Prairie grass also is doing well.—F. M. Lorton.

**Harvey**—Harvest has been the big job recently, after being somewhat delayed by rain. Some corn fields are rather weedy. Old wheat, \$1.26; oats, 50c; corn, 90c; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c; broilers, 25c; heavy hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—Harvesting has been the big farm job here recently. Wheat and oats were damaged very little by the rains in June, which amounted to from 5 to 10 inches. The heavy rainfall coming in the north part of the county.—Vernon Collier.

**Lane**—Harvesting has been in "full blast." There is an excellent crop of barley. Corn is rather small, as there has been too much cold and wet weather, except for the last week or two. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well.—S. F. Dickinson.

**Lyons**—The yields of wheat and oats have been quite satisfactory. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut, and will be large. Livestock is doing well on pasture.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Harvesting has been the big job recently. Part of the corn was laid by before harvest started. A public sale was held here recently; dairy cattle sold unusually well. Hogs, \$10; wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; eggs, 24c; cream, 42c; new potatoes, \$1.20.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—Harvesting has been the main farm work recently. The first wheat on the local market was cut by a combine, 3 miles east of Thayer; it tested 60 pounds to the bushel and sold for \$1.30. Most of the corn is in excellent condition and many fields are laid by—some, however, are weedy. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Labor is plentiful. The potato crop is immense, altho it was damaged somewhat by too much moisture. Corn, \$1; corn chop, \$2.15; bran, \$1.75; hens, 20c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 37c.—James D. McHenry.

**Phillips**—The weather has been very warm recently; corn and the feed crops are doing well. Farmers have been very busy in the harvest fields. There is plenty of farm labor. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is doing well. There is an excellent potato crop.—Martha Ashley.

**Riley**—We have been having some very hot weather recently. Corn and kafir have been making a very fast growth. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. The small grain fields are being cut and shocked—some yields are very good. There is an excellent potato yield. Hogs, \$10; wheat, \$1.13; corn, 92c; oats, 60c; new potatoes, 7c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rush**—Wheat and oats harvests have been the main farm jobs recently. Some of the wheat fields were lodged badly. All spring crops are making a satisfactory growth; corn, especially, is doing unusually well. New wheat, \$1.13; old wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 38c.—William Crotinger.

**Wallace**—Row crops have been making an excellent growth recently. The barley crop is perhaps the best the county has ever seen. Farmers have been busy cultivating row crops. Cream, 38c; eggs, 22c.—Everett Hughes.

### Summer Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

It pays to build scare-crows on the chick ranges even before any chick losses are observed. Some crows and hawks are very shrewd about making their visits and may carry off chicks for several days without being seen. The losses may not be realized until a few bloody wings are found at a considerable distance from the colony houses.

A few weeks ago I took a 2 by 4 and nailed cross pieces about where the shoulders and trousers should come. Then I dug a hole with a post-hole auger and placed the frame in the field near the colony houses. It was dressed with a brown khaki shirt and trousers like I wear in summer when caring for the poultry. A straw hat, gloves and a worn out rifle were

to the frame pointing toward the sky completed the dummy.

This scare-crow is sufficiently realistic to give us a start whenever we look toward the colony houses. And it has kept away the crows and hawks which are beginning to appear interested in the Leghorn chicks and it also has kept the pheasants from coming up and eating growing mash, both night and day. Scare-crows are more economical than shotgun shells in scaring away crows and hawks and seem much more efficient.

It is not a hard problem to keep the floor litter in poultry houses in good condition during the summer if you have tight roofs. But even the smallest leaks will soon turn fairly clean yellow straw into soggy manure. This furnishes a breeding place for flies, which in turn help to infect poultry flocks with worms.

### Leaky Roofs

It pays to go thru all the laying and colony houses some day when it is raining and note if any spots appear on the ceiling. I drive a thin finishing nail right up thru the roof from the inside whenever I find a leaky spot. After the storm, when the roof is dry, I can locate the leaky spot from the finishing nail and seal the leak with one of the commercial asphalt preparations sold for that purpose.

Old roofing paper sometimes heaves and cracks and permits water to seep thru even tho the roof seems to be in good condition. In such cases, it often pays to paint the entire roof with the commercial preparations sold for that purpose. This seals the cracks and cements the roofing paper nails in place so that they do not easily work loose and cause leaks. The occasional painting of the poultry house roof helps to cement the strips of paper together and tends to prevent strips from tearing loose during heavy windstorms.

### Storage Brooder Chicks

Farmers who lack time for raising chicks early in the spring might investigate the proposition of buying the storage brooder chicks which some hatcherymen will have to offer. This storage brooder method of saving the day-old chicks has been developed to enable hatcherymen with a temporary surplus to brood and feed the chicks until they are 3 to 12 weeks old.

In this way the buyer of chicks can obtain them at any desired age by paying the cost of the chick plus the cost of care, feeding, and brooding up to the age when they are sold. The price must also allow some profit for the risk plus enough money to care for a normal mortality rate. The extent of the development of the storage brooder idea will depend on the market for such chicks, and that market is not greatly developed.

As soon as the chicks are feathered and become interested in perches, it pays to fill the colony houses with roosts from a foot from the back wall to a couple feet from the front windows. Early roosting does not appear to cause crooked breasts if the stock are vigorous and given a balanced ration. And a few crooked breasts will mean little loss, while summer colds may cause much trouble thruout the season, and develop pullets which are easy victims to roup in the fall.

### Colony House Roosts

The early roosting prevents crowding in the colony houses. Crowding and trampling is very devitalizing to growing pullets. They become overheated at night and easily catch cold while running on the cool, damp ground in the morning. One pullet with a cold can infect other birds if they are tightly packed together. While roosting side by side where the air can circulate freely there is less danger of infection.

Two by 2 pieces with the upper edges rounded make good colony house roosts. They should be painted with lice paint, carbolineum, commercial disinfectant, or old engine oil from the crankcase. Red mites are a serious pest in hot

## The GIZZARD CAPSULE

For Round, Tape and Pin

### Worms in Poultry

An insoluble capsule carrying a triple combination worm medicine. Being insoluble, it passes through the mouth, throat, crop and stomach of a fowl, to the gizzard where it is ground up like a grain of corn, and pours the full strength undiluted medicine directly into the intestines upon the worms.

It is 5 times as effective as worm remedies given in the food or drink, which dilutes and weakens them; it is 3½ times as effective as soluble capsules dissolving in the crop.

Prepared regularly in one size only, suitable for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown and older. 50-capsule pkg., \$1; 100 size, \$1.75; 500 size, \$7; 1,000 size, \$12. Smaller capsules for chicks at \$1 per 100.

### A Liberal Trial

We want every poultry raiser to try a free sample of this wonderful capsule—not just one to look at, but enough to treat a pen of a dozen birds; to see how easy to give, how quick, certain, safe and satisfactory the results. Send name and address and state number of poultry owned.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 262 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## Better Packing

easily done with a Wilberg Plow Packer. It is easily attached to any plow. It does the work at the most effective time.



Light in draft and made to last. It follows the furrows to enable faster farming, finer fields and bigger yields. Free literature.

WILBERG PLOW ATTACHMENT CO. Valley City, N. D.

**Couldn't Be Without It**

Says Albert Schlickau in speaking of his Calkins Combination Cleaner, Grader and Treater.

Albert Schlickau was 1926 wheat champion of Kansas. He lets our machine make money for him. Write for free folder telling how this power Cleaner, Grader and Treater cleans seed grain, grades it and TREATS it for smut. In ONE operation.

CALKINS MANUFACTURING CO. Hutchinson Kansas

**NATIONAL Hollow TILE 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

**DR. J. E. SALSBUARY**

Charles City, Iowa,  
SPECIALIST AND WRITER ON  
POULTRY DISEASES,  
Consultation by letter free.

**Concrete Stave SILOS**

Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

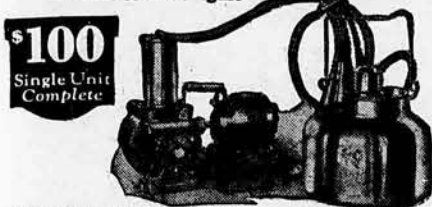
**CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
W. A. Dehner, Mgr.  
Concordia, Kansas

**GRAIN BINS**

Hold your wheat for higher market. Protect against fire, rats, weather, etc. Combine harvesting makes storage necessary for bigger profits. Midwest all steel Heavy Duty Bin easily set up or moved. Highest quality—low priced—Guaranteed. Freight prepaid Free. Write for free illustrated folder and prices. Midwest Steel Products Co., 501 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



## PRIZE HERDS Fords Milker



Herds milked by Fords Milkers are leading in Cow Testing Associations all over the country. Cows like its gentle, soothing action. Saves hours of drudgery. Easy to operate and keep clean. Guaranteed to milk as effectively as any milker, regardless of price. Finest construction. Thousands in use. Sales doubling yearly. Many styles and sizes.

Send for instructive booklet No. 68 FREE  
Distributors Wanted—Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

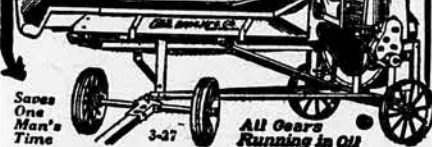
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## GEHL Broke all Power SILO FILLER Records at University Tests

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H.P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly wheel and cylinder types. Dealers everywhere.

Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.  
GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.  
434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



Saves One Man's Time  
All Gears Running in Oil

## Economy HOG FEEDER

THINK! Hog prices are high—feed costs high. Users of Economy Feeders get a quicker growth and better finish with less feed and labor. Every day you don't use an Economy costs you money—you are really paying for one without having it. Why not start using one now and let it pay for itself?

**30 Days Trial** In your own feed lot. Let your pigs tell you in faster growth what an Economy means to you. Four sizes—20 bu. \$25; 45 bu. \$42; 60 bu. \$50; Junior \$10. F.O.B. Des Moines. After 30 days money back if not satisfied. See your dealer or write Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co., 462 New York Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. Martin & Kennedy Co., Kansas and Missouri Distributors, Kansas City, Mo.

## Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample  
DOLESE BROS. COMPANY  
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.  
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

## Headquarters for Livestock engravings Copper Engraving Co. DEPT. M TOPEKA — WICHITA

**Free \$10** Auction course. Postal will bring it. Term opens Aug. 6th.  
American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.  
23rd year largest in world.

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You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

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Save \$1.25

Send All Orders to  
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

colony houses, and all the red blood which they absorb during the summer will help to cut down the 60-cent eggs which the pullets may produce early next winter.

Brooder chicks usually do not pick up body lice at an early age, but it pays to inspect an occasional bird during June and see if lice are appearing. Lice are not so serious as Red mites, as the birds can dust and protect themselves, but the lice cause the birds much discomfort, and it certainly pays to treat lousy pullets with sodium fluoride or blue ointment.

Some poultrymen are finding that the chain stores are cutting down their chances for the direct marketing of eggs. In many instances a poultryman cannot afford to box eggs and meet the chain store prices. Their prices may be so near the wholesale price that the poultryman can better afford to sell all of his production wholesale and save time in marketing.

Undoubtedly the chain stores could argue that they have stimulated the consumption of eggs by holding prices close to the wholesale price, and this year the wholesale price is about 5 cents a dozen higher than last year.

Fortunately for the producer of high class eggs serving a local trade, it becomes more difficult for the stores to obtain quantities of strictly fresh guaranteed eggs after the first of June. At that time the regular customers, who are regular about nine months of the year, and not so regular during the spring, will be right at the door ready for strictly fresh eggs. And the producer with a list of customers who stayed by during the period of heavy production always knows who to serve first during the periods of scarcity.

## Saw Their Calves Sell

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Vocational Agriculture students and 4-H Club boys of Cowley county are learning how to fit, show and market baby beeves. This is an important achievement. The object of the boy's efforts is to produce a high quality market animal, and his return for his work is the price received.

Recently, these Cowley county boys finished out their calves. They took them to the Eighth Annual Baby Beef Roundup at Winfield, and then 31 of the boys went in trucks to Kansas City to see their stock sold. This trip gave the boys a clear impression of the type of beef that suits the buyer. They had a glimpse of the enormous size of the stockyards and the business that is done in them, and their ideas about marketing were broadened.

Fifty-seven of the calves were sold for \$6,200. Darby Stites, of the Win-



Prize Beeves at the Winfield Round-up

field Vocational Agriculture class, and Buford Crowley, of Burden Community 4-H, topped the sale at \$15 a hundred for their calves. Fred Elliott received \$162.85 for his calf from a railroad company. Five of the best calves are being continued on feed for the Kansas National and American Royal livestock shows this fall.

Fat calves from the high schools at Burden, Oxford, Cambridge and Winfield were shown at the round-up. Results of the feeding work were shown and pointers were given. Boyd Waite, of the Winfield Vocational Agriculture class, won the championship with his Hereford steer.

John Lowe and Ira L. Plank, Vocational Agriculture instructors at Winfield; Claude Lowe, superintendent of Burden schools, and men of the community, who are interested in better beef, co-operated in the boys' baby beef round-up.

What men like: Girls with brains enough to tell them how wonderful they are.

# The Proprietor is not out to lunch

Unlike the restaurant owner who ate elsewhere, Cities Service is its own best customer. That is why its oils and gasoline must measure up to the most rigid requirements. When you buy Cities Service Oils and Gasoline you are certain of getting the utmost in dependable performance. No finer quality can be had—at any price.



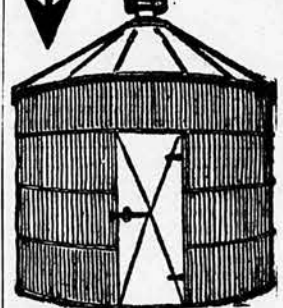
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Cities Service Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City

## CITIES SERVICE OILS AND GASOLINE

## NOW! MID-WEST All Steel HEAVY DUTY Grain Bins

At Same Price As Ordinary Bins



Here's the "Super" Bin of them all—The Best bin built—now obtainable at a sensational price—Made of heavy gauge steel, extra heavily braced, it is built to last a life time. Why invest your good money in inferior bins when you can now obtain a Mid-West so reasonably? Our volume of sales makes it possible—

### Hold Your Grain

The Mid-West enables you to store your grain and get top prices for it. Actually improves quality of grain. Soon pays for itself.

### DON'T TAKE CHANCES— BUY A MID-WEST!

Can't bulge, can't rot, can't blow down, doors can't sag—is rat proof, thief proof, mould proof, weather proof—Dries out damp grain—Insist on facts about a Mid-West today from your dealers or write direct to us—(Better Dealers will not try to substitute inferior bins on which they make more profit.) Investigate the Mid-West today.

MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 801 AM. BANK BUILDING  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Send for "Better Buildings"



# Apollo

Full Weight, Galvanized—  
for economy and lasting service!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel  
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized  
Roofing Products

Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flumes, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.





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

**RATES** 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding 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	\$2.60	\$8.32
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. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

### 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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 7½c. Rocks 9½c. Assorted 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP! OUR SUMMER chicks make winter layers. Twelve best varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS; LEGHORNS, 7½c. Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, \$8.50; Langshans, \$9. Assorted, \$8.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE Langshans 9½c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8½c. Leghorns 7c. Assorted 6½c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

### State Accredited

Baby Chicks, July prices, \$9.00-100; \$42.50 500. Rose Comb, Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, delivered prepaid. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.00-100. Trapped, \$10.00. Last hatch off July 16th. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2116 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MARCH COCKERELS—TOP QUALITY. Now \$2 each. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan. Box 35.

### LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANORED LEGHORN COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, Tom Cochran stock, \$1.10 for two weeks only. Mrs. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

TANORED 12 WEEKS OLD COCKERELS. Flock headed by 300 egg Tanored male. Fine and vigorous. \$1.00 each. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

### MINORCAS—BUFF

LARGE, GOLDEN BUFFS, PULLETS AND unrelated cockerels, six weeks and up. Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING—MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorca chicks \$12.00. Eggs \$5.00-100 postpaid. Guaranteed. Advance orders 10 less per chick. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

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

### TURKEY—EGGS

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

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

LEGHORN AND MINORCA PULLETS wanted. What have you? State age, weight, breed and price. R. Heike, Clayton, Ill.

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

### INCUBATORS

WANTED: SECTIONAL TYPE INCUBATOR 5000 to 10,000 cap. Write August Ewy, Moundridge, Kan.

### PIGEONS

PIGEONS—TWENTY VARIETIES CHEAP. Beautiful illustrated list free. Day Pigeon Farm, Port Huron, Mich.

### AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

FARMERS' EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-Plan—Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Some good territories available. Team or car needed. Write today for Farmers' "Every-day-pay-day-plan." The H. C. Whitmer Company, Farm Dept. 8, Columbus, Ind.

### LUMBER

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

### MALE HELP WANTED

MEN—INTERESTED OBTAINING INFORMATION about work in South America write. South American Service Bureau, 14-600 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

### CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kan.

### MUSKRATS

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

### TOBACCO

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

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

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

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

### KODAK FINISHING

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

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

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

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

IMPROVED DURBAN SEED WHEAT, clear of Rye, certified, 58 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Kan.

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

### DOGS

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP: TRIAL. Dixie Kennels, D8, Herrick, Ill.

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

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

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

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

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BREED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

EXCEPTIONAL POLICE PUPS. REGISTERED stock, females, ten; males, fifteen. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

### PAINT

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

### RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1613 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE, 1-FIG 724 DEMPSTER WELL Drill in good shape. E. G. Meyer, Tampa, Kan.

FOR SALE—10-20 MOLINE TRACTOR, 2-14 inch plows, never used, \$500. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE AVERY 5-BOTTOM tractor plow. First class condition. J. T. Oliver, Rt. 2, Culver, Kan.

16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR AND 5 BOTTOM plow both sets bottoms. Ready to go. Smith's Garage, Arriba, Colo.

ONE MEADORS BLOWER ELEVATOR with engine complete \$200.00. Also new fifteen horse gas motors \$30 each. For particulars write E. A. Peyton, 126 N. Emporia, Wichita, 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.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ottawa, Kan.

NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRACTORS, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

### CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

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

SIX CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, tested, crated, \$135.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wisconsin.

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

### HOGS

PURE BRED O. I. C. BOAR PIGS, \$7.50. F. J. Woestemeyer, Meta, Mo.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Says That the Professor Is Running True to Form



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**RATES—50c an Agate Line**  
(undisplayed ads also accepted  
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There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising  
**Write For Rates and Information**

### CANADA

ON MAIN HIGHWAY, salable any time. Information, write Owner, W. R. Black, Box 214, Gull Lake, Sask., Canada.

### COLORADO

640 A. IMP. smooth wheat land \$17.50 acre. Lemgo, Wellington, Kan.

STOCK RANCH, 640 A., \$3 acre; house; fenced, water. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.  
MOFFAT TUNNEL District, 40 Bu. wheat 200 sax spuds, fine alfalfa dry land. Good schools, oil fields, cheap coal. \$5 to \$20 per acre. C. A. Smith, Craig, Colo.

### KANSAS

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

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

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

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

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

THREE GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

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

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

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

Possession of any farm as soon as wheat cut and marketed. Terms, half cash, bal. 6%. Good title and abstract to date furnished.

I have owned these farms for years. They have been well farmed and taken care of and made me good money and are still doing it. No man can go wrong buying at the price I am offering them, which is about assessed valuation. All close to market. In Jewell Rural High School District and excellent farms. Jewell is a good county. Look at agricultural reports for series of years.

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

### Grain and Stock Farm

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

### 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-O, Carthage Mo.

### MISSOURI

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

40 ACRES Chicken Farm. Fully equipped and making money. Can add dairy to this as there is plenty of grass. Will sell complete at a real bargain. Have other interests to look after. \$2500 to handle. C. W., care Kansas Farmer.

### TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades. B. P. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY EXCHANGES. Have largest list in Valley. Let's trade. Roberts Realty Co., Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

### WASHINGTON

SMALL DAIRY FARM IN STEVENS COUNTY. We will help you to own your own dairy. 50,000 acres of fertile cut over timberlands to choose from. 12 years to pay, 6% interest. Loans made for improvements and stock. Let us drive you out and introduce you to your future neighbors, and they will tell you their experience. Detailed information gladly furnished upon request. Write or come in our office. We will drive you out any time, Sundays and holidays included. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Simons Block, Spokane, Wash., Tel. Main 5041.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARM EQUITIES for clear property or sale. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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and in the period between harvesting and threshing, and on the extent and the manner in which it was exposed to these conditions. Its importance as a grading factor results primarily from the influence of moisture on the keeping quality of grain. It also has a direct relation to the food value of wheat which is directly proportioned to its content of dry matter.

Various forms of damage to wheat which seriously affect its milling and baking quality can be lessened by careful harvesting and storing. Appreciable quantities of damage, in fact, are nearly always the direct result of careless or improper handling. Three degrees of damage are recognized in the United States standards for wheat: heat damage, damage other than heat, and distinctly low quality. Damaged kernels include sprouted, frosted, scabby, lighted, bleached, weathered, fungous infected, moldy, weevil cut, and heat damaged kernels. These defects are in a high degree preventable.

### Older Chiggers Reform?

When chiggers grow older they reform, mend their ways, and cease to be the seasonal source of annoyance and inconvenience to many victims which was characteristic of their flaming youth. A chigger, F. C. Bishopp of the United States Department of Agriculture explains, is the first or larval stage of a large red velvety mite which is entirely harmless when mature. Contrary to the popular impression, chiggers do not burrow into the skin and require extraction for relief. The chigger, minute in size tho it is, is capable of injecting a considerable quantity of poisonous material into its host, and it is this poison that causes all the discomfort, the persistent itching that follows chigger bites.

Destroying the chiggers does not seem possible, the Bureau of Entomology says, in areas which are covered with woods and undergrowth, but preliminary studies by the bureau indicate they can be checked in the vicinity of homes and camps by clearing away the underbrush, vines and weeds from such areas, keeping the grass cut close, and by following these measures with applications of flowers of sulfur or very fine dusting sulfur.

Human beings are by no means the only victims of the chigger. Normally they feed upon small wild animals, including snakes and lizards, and they may attack birds. They are a pest of considerable importance to poultry, and are especially troublesome on late hatched chicks and turkeys. Heavily infested chicks soon become droopy and drowsy, later may show symptoms of paralysis, and quite frequently die from the attack within a few days. Early hatching usually prevents losses of poultry. Late hatches should be kept out of high grass and brush when chiggers are prevalent. The use of sulfur as described gives some protection, but usually if the chicks are brooded by a hen and allowed free range they will become infested. On chickens the chiggers are inclined to attach in dense masses on the parts of the body less covered by down or feathers, and a light dusting with sulfur will give some relief.

No method has been found for giving an entirely satisfactory protection to people. When going into places where chiggers abound, the bureau advises that it is well to wear high-top shoes over the trousers, or leather leggings. Dusting the body and underwear with flowers of sulfur will give protection.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Shorthorn Cattle

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

#### Holstein Cattle

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

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs

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

#### Poland China Hogs

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

## North Central Kansas Free Fair

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

Entries close Aug. 17th.

Write for list

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

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** Established 1907  
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair, Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$8000 imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Reg., trans., sent, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone. **BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas**

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**Henry's Big Type Polands**  
Spring pigs, either sex, trios not related. Best blood lines. Immune. **HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS**

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### Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Kaw Valley potato harvest will start this week and it is estimated that 4,500 cars of potatoes will be marketed in the territory between Wamego and Kansas City. The quality is excellent and the potatoes are of good size and Irish Cobblers are grown almost exclusively.

A Hanover bank, Washington county, co-operating with prominent farmers of that section and in connection with the 4-H club there, purchased 38 Holsteins in Wisconsin for distribution in that section of Washington county. A cheese factory was established in Washington this spring and is turning out a fine grade of cheese.

Most of the wheat in North Central and Northwest Kansas will be harvested by the last of this week and where combines have been used most of it in elevators and plowing will have started on a big scale. Modern methods in farming, especially wheat farming, lessen the work connected with it. The second crop of alfalfa is a dandy and haying will be the order of the day for a while.

Because his health is not improving as fast as it should Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, will not be out with his show herd this fall. For years the Lugenbeel Chester White show herd has been a big attraction at the big fairs all over the country and has probably won more prizes than any other herd owned in the state or in the west. Mr. Lugenbeel was planning on showing until recently and is now offering his show herd for sale.

M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, breeds Chester White hogs on a nice little farm on Highway 75 about four miles south of Hiawatha. He moved onto this farm about a year ago and because of so much work has about decided not to go out with a Chester White show herd this fall. He has a fine crop of spring pigs and one of the best junior yearling boars you ever saw and a fine string of gilts and had he the time to devote to them could fix up a show herd that very likely would cause a lot of trouble at the fairs again this fall.

Twenty-five cows owned by members of the Pueblo county, Colo., cow testing association during a year recently closed averaged more than 10,000 pounds of milk and one of the cows produced 25,020 pounds of milk containing 788.1 pounds of butterfat. According to the Colorado dairy improvement association a registered Holstein cow was the high producing cow for June. She is the property of Clarendon Farm, Edgewater, Colo., and produced for the month 2,207 pounds of milk and 92.7 pounds of butterfat. The 27 cows in the Clarendon Farm herd averaged 1,102 pounds of milk and 43.2 pounds of butterfat for the month. Forty-six Guernseys belonging to J. W. Loving, Pueblo, produced an average of 776 pounds of milk and 31.5 pounds of butterfat.

### Can Help Milling Value

Preventable factors that lower the milling value of wheat cost American wheat growers millions of dollars a year. Four of these factors—smut, dockage, foreign material other than dockage, and garlic—have been increasingly prevalent in the last eight years. Grain inspection statistics, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that a large proportion of the wheat shipped from country points to terminal markets and inspected and graded under the United States Grain Standards Act, fails to meet the requirements for the best grade. In 1926, for example, 59.8 per cent of the wheat inspected did not meet the grade requirement of No. 1 wheat. Many of the shipments, besides being graded below No. 1, were designed as weevily, smutty, garlicky, and treated, or carried dockage notation.

Conditions that lower the milling value of wheat often are controllable. This is particularly true of garlic, smut, dockage and foreign material other than dockage. Garlic can be eradicated by planting clean seed and by the use of proper methods of crop rotation and cultivation. Smut can be prevented by treating the seed with chemicals; yet it is apparently increasing. It lowers the market value of wheat considerably owing to the difficulty of removing it and because it has a possibly harmful effect on the flour. Market discounts for smutty wheat usually range from a few cents to 20 cents or more a bushel.

Dockage likewise has in general been

increasing in recent years, altho the remedy for the trouble is largely in the hands of the farmer. In wheat grading the term dockage is applied to weed seeds and other foreign material that can be readily removed by sieving and screening. As it is taken out before the wheat is milled, it does not affect the baking quality of flour. Its chief effect is on the producer's pocketbook. Dockage adds to the cost of harvesting, threshing and handling and transporting wheat without increasing its commercial value. Its removal on the farm would add millions a year to the wheat growers' income. As dockage may be fed to livestock, the farmer has an additional inducement to remove it before shipping his wheat to market.

Foreign material other than dockage often cannot be readily removed. Certain weed seeds, chiefly cockle, kinghead, wild peas and wild rose, constitute a large proportion of this so-called inseparable foreign matter. It may increase the cost of making the wheat suitable for milling, or if it defies efforts at its removal, may lower the milling and baking quality of the grain. Hence the most effective means of dealing with this problem is to sow clean seed wheat and to retard or prevent the production of weeds by appropriate cultural methods.

High moisture content, an important grading factor, often can be prevented by care in harvesting and threshing. The moisture content of wheat as marketed depends usually on the maturity of the wheat, the weather conditions under which it was harvested





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