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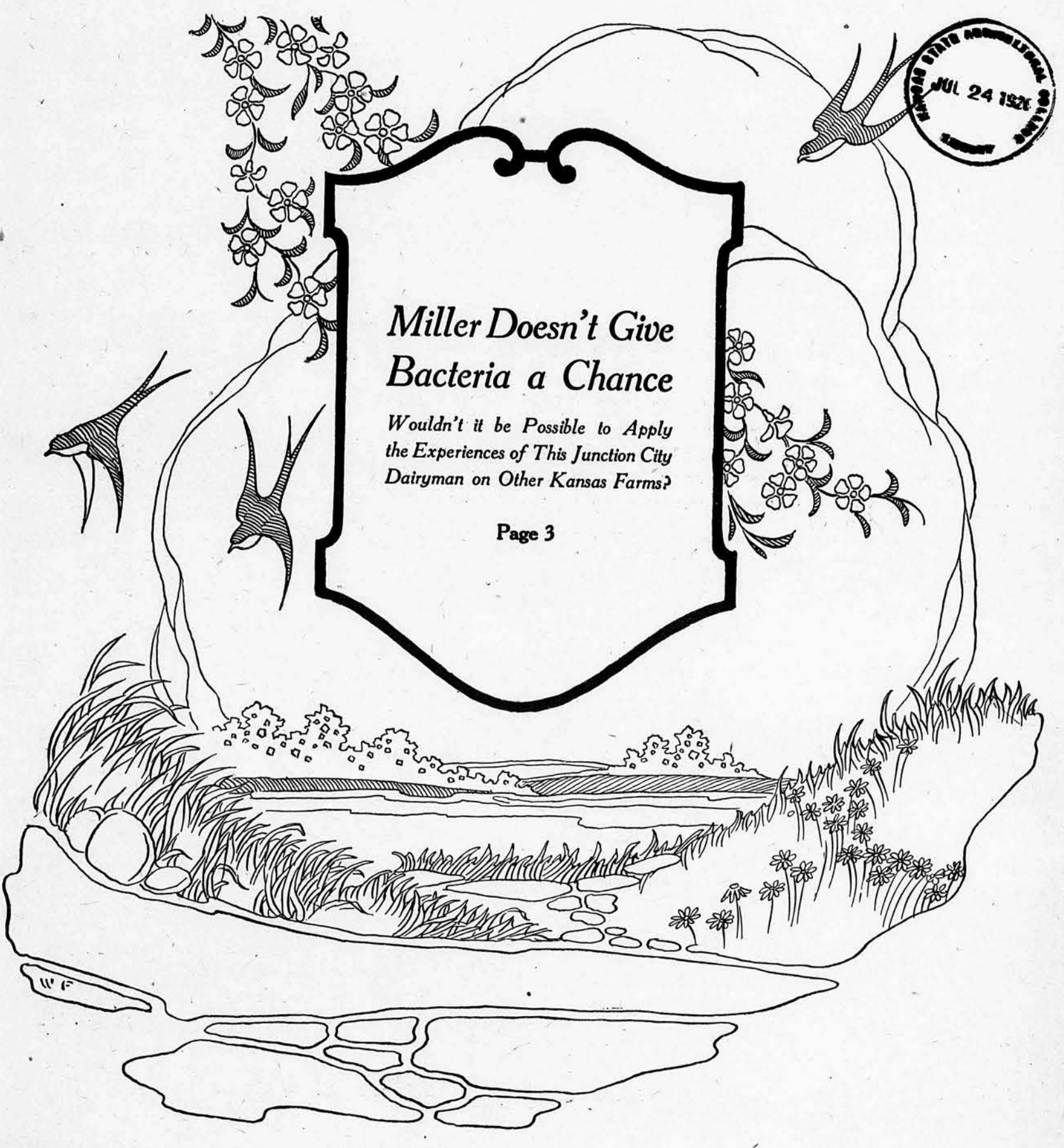
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

July 24, 1926

Number 30



*Miller Doesn't Give
Bacteria a Chance*

*Wouldn't it be Possible to Apply
the Experiences of This Junction City
Dairyman on Other Kansas Farms?*

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What Becomes of the Profits

Four times a year, 50,000 stockholders receive dividends out of profits accruing from the activities of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Men and women of modest means, hard-working, industrious citizens—a great mass of progressive people from all walks of life—make up the great group which owns the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

No one man or group of men get the profits of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). They go to a vast army of thrifty people—50,000 strong—who have saved and invested their money in Standard Oil Company (Indiana) stock and who take pride in the big business it enjoys because they are joint owners.

A great many of the 50,000 partners of this Company (15,325) carry on the actual work of the organization. The employees own 4.2% of the total stock of this Company, and as a group constitute the second largest stockholding influence in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The ownership of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is democratic in the wide and even distribution of its shares.

Among the 50,000 stockholders of the Company there are no individuals or groups of particular power—none which owns more than $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ of the total stock.

The three largest influences in the Company are the Rockefeller Foundation, the Employees, and the General Education Board.

The profits of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) accruing to the stock owned by the Rockefeller Foundation are distributed to the very ends of the earth, among all peoples of the world, wherever intelligent philanthropies can minister to the needs of man.

For the Rockefeller Foundation is an organization established with the chartered purpose "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

The charter of the Rockefeller Foundation is a pledge of limitless faith in the power of progress, in the triumph of good over evil, of education over ignorance, of brotherly love over selfishness.

The largest stockholder in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—the Rockefeller Foundation—is a charity as deep as human need in its philanthropy, as intelligent as the highest knowledge of the age in its methods, as wide as the world in its scope.

Thus through dividends paid out to 50,000 stockholders, the profits accruing as the inevitable result of big business, efficiently and skillfully managed, are widely distributed over the earth—to a great body of thrifty employees—to a great mass of enterprising citizens—and through the Rockefeller Foundation to the suffering and the needy of the world.

A vision of the part that Standard Oil Company (Indiana) profits play in the well-being of mankind throughout the world gives new meaning to its description as a "big business".

The quality and extent of its service to humanity determines the true bigness of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Miller Doesn't Give Bacteria a Chance

FRESH linens for the cows! The blonde boy had heard of left-handed monkey wrenches. He was suspicious and looked it. "That's right," E. P. Miller defended when the visitor grinned. "If you had been here a few minutes earlier you would have seen fresh laundry laid out for every cow." The blonde boy couldn't resist poking his head thru the dairy barn doorway for another look at a peaceful herd of Holsteins and Guernseys. Evidently he had missed seeing the latest styles in apparel for bovine femininity on his first trip thru.

"Before we start milking, every cow's udder is thoroly washed with a disinfectant solution," Mr. Miller offered, "and for every cow we use a separate, clean, white wash cloth. As soon as the cloths are used they are sent to be laundered. When they come back they must be absolutely clean and white."

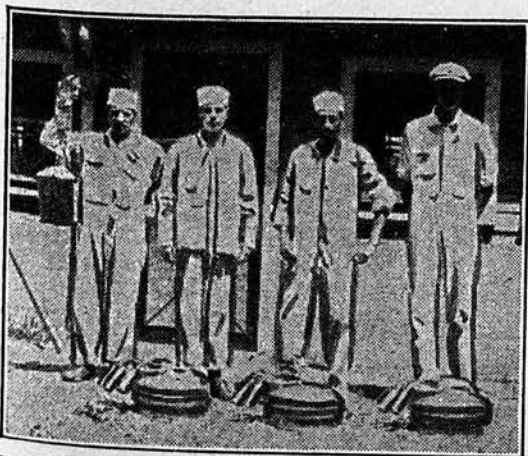
That is typical of the Acme Dairy, owned and operated by Miller near Junction City. Good equipment, careful management, proper feeding and business methods are credited for his ability to produce the highest quality milk, having the lowest bacteria count in the state, and at a lower cost than any other dairyman in the cow testing association to which he belongs.

Method of handling milk means everything, according to Miller. He takes no chances of failure slipping up on him. At milking time, after the cows are fed, they are curried and rubbed down. Then udders are washed with the special solution. "The first strippings sometimes show a very high bacteria count," Miller explained. "For that reason they always go into the gutter. Then milking machines are put on and we finish stripping by hand."

The milk is handled from cow to refrigerator in 5 minutes. It is poured into a cooler thru a series of three strainers, where ice and brine lower the temperature to 45 degrees, and then bottled and capped by an automatic machine. As soon as the quarts and pints are filled they are rushed to the big refrigerator that Miller designed; where the temperature is held at 28 to 30 degrees, until time for delivery. Three hundred customers in Junction City, and many more at Fort Riley, get this milk right off the ice, as it is delivered in a refrigerator car that carries as much as 600 pounds of ice, and holds the temperature down to 45 or 50. "Our low bacteria count is due to sanitation, sterilization and cooling," Mr. Miller assured. "For delivered milk the count runs from 800 to 1,600 as a rule."

Good equipment and proper feeding methods have boosted milk production more than 2,000 pounds a month for Miller. "A satisfied herd counts big," he says. And he has done everything to keep his cows in a home loving attitude. Jim Linn, of the agricultural college, says that Miller has the best planned and equipped dairy barn in Kansas, that the Acme Dairy ranks highest in any of the cow testing associations in the state and that Miller produces the cleanest milk in Kansas. Reports, also emanating from the college, credit Miller with producing as high quality milk as can be found in the state.

But to get back to the dairy barn. It deserves the reputation awarded. It is 33 by 66 feet, has cement floors, hay and feed carrier, 30 steel stanchions and individual drinking cups, electric lights and a very satisfactory ventilating system. Cleanliness and sanitation are outstanding here. The numerous windows and all the doors are screened against flies. Cement floors are scrubbed thoroly



Hail! Hail! the Dairy Crew. All Except the Boss. He Was Chasing an Elusive Calf and Trying to Take Its Picture. Note the White Uniforms, Milking Machines and Scales

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

once a day and the gutters are flushed several times daily in addition. Mr. Miller planned the barn. You might think, if you visit it, that the stanchions are wider than regulation. They are, exactly 4 inches. Miller says this is so he can comfortably accommodate big cows. The walls are plastered, which, together with the ventilating system, keeps the cows warm even in coldest weather. The individual drinking cups are used all year and never freeze. It cost Miller more than \$4,300 to build his dairy barn, but he says it had a good deal to do with boosting milk production the extra 2,000 pounds a month.

Selection of individual animals has a lot to do with the quality of milk, Miller says, and conditioning them before freshening is equally as important. By this he means not milking them the last six to eight weeks before freshening, and feeding grain right up to time. Other than for a little rye pasture in the spring the cows are practically dry-lot fed. This practice makes it possible to produce a more uniform milk, Miller believes. The cows are milked three times a day for eight to 10 months, or until they drop below a 40-pound production.

Cows are fed according to production, and the ration is made up of 100 pounds oilmeal, 200 pounds cottonseed meal, 20 pounds salt, 42 pounds bonemeal, 500 pounds ground oats, 900 pounds ground corn and 400 pounds of bran. The home-grown feeds are ground with tractor and grinder, but they are hauled to the mill to be mixed with the other ingredients of the dairy ration. "Shovel mixing doesn't go with me," Miller said. "You positively cannot get the mixture the same all thru that way, and if it isn't how can we expect to get

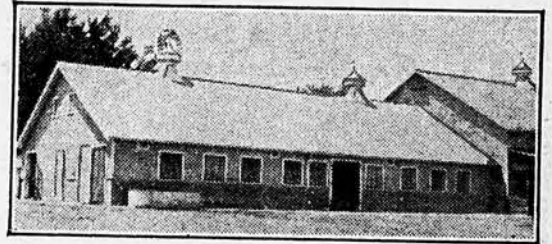


From the Dairy Barn the Milk is Rushed to the Milk House Where It is Cooled and Bottled. The Refrigerator Truck, at the Left, Makes One Delivery a Day

the best results?" The cows get 1 pound of the ration for every 3½ to 4 pounds of milk they produce, and all the alfalfa hay they will consume. "Some of my big producers get only 1 pound of feed to 4 pounds of milk," Miller said. "This shows, of course, that they use their feed to better advantage than the others."

Evidently Miller knows something about selecting cows, for he never has had a cow which he picked that didn't pay \$400 or more a year over feed costs. His best cow returned \$739.64 over feed costs in 11 months, producing 16,074 pounds of milk and 537.4 pounds of butterfat. This cut her production cost for a hundred pounds of milk to 78 cents. Average production for the herd runs about 11,517 pounds of milk and 419 pounds of butterfat.

It seems rather unusual the way destiny led Mr. Miller into the dairy business. Not so many years ago he was a successful druggist in Junction City. He bought two A. R. O. Holstein cows so he would be sure of a clean milk supply for use in the drug store and for making ice cream. The study of producing clean milk proved fascinating. Unconsciously he had a change of heart regarding the drug business. Long hours inside were irksome. He longed for outside work and then decided that was what he needed. His success with the two Holsteins seemed to point the way, so he deserted his first love for them. He is getting plenty of outdoor work now, and likes it. But as for the long hours—he says he enjoys them now. Miller built up his herd to its present strength of 35 purebred and high grade Holsteins and Guernseys, including the three highest 2-year-olds in the state for the year ending June 1, 1926, and also has a good lot of young stuff, mostly heifers, coming on. He is on the job at 4 o'clock every morning and plans in detail every day's work for himself and his four helpers. That is good business, he declares. There is very little wasted time and effort around the Acme Dairy. Business methods learned in the drug store, in which he still holds an interest, stand in good stead in the dairy business, Miller assured.



"The Best Planned and Equipped Dairy Barn in Kansas" is the Way Jim Linn Describes the Housing Facilities For E. P. Miller's Holsteins and Guernseys

Another angle of the drug store experience has edged its way into the dairy game. As a result, Miller might very well be classed as a baby milk specialist. The college of experience and hard work, if it gave degrees, no doubt would award Miller a good string of letters to wear after his name. He coupled his knowledge as a pharmacy graduate and druggist with a short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He became familiar with vitamins, how to accurately trace the digestion of milk and the qualities milk must have to be a good baby food. The baby milk he produces is from the cows that are freshest, testing between 3.4 and 3.6 fat. "This comes as near filling the place of mother's milk as you can get," Miller said. "We use milk from these cows because the globules it contains are more tender than from a cow farther along in her lactation period. This makes it a better food because it is more easily digested by infants."

The baby milk is handled as carefully as Miller ever put up a prescription in the drug store. Cleanliness, sanitation, cooling and sterilization are all important. It is delivered in bottles that are capped and hooded. Every hood is sealed and bears the date the milk was produced. Of course, this special milk brings a good price—16 cents a quart—but customers don't object. Miller has gained a wonderful reputation for this baby milk, and the demand is greater than the supply. It isn't unusual for a prospective customer to call him and say, "The doctor ordered Acme baby milk for Junior, when can we start taking?" Acme baby milk has brought a number of backward youngsters out of the kinks.

An Upward Trend With Beef

BY GILBERT GUSLER

CREPE was removed from the cattleman's front door during the last year. The corpse of the beef business is showing vitality again, and the doctors of economic ills foresee complete recovery.

The average farm price of beef cattle thruout the United States in the first four months of 1926 was \$6.51. This may seem low, but it is the average paid by dealers at local points for all classes and grades. It covers everything from the scrawniest old canner to choice baby beef, and probably includes more of the former than of the latter. The important thing is that it compares with an average of \$6.01 in the same four months of 1925, \$5.58 in 1924 and \$5.61 in 1923. Back in 1922, when the cattle market was at its worst, the average for these four months was only \$5.20. The average for the five years, August, 1909, to July, 1914, was \$5.22, so that current prices show a 25 per cent rise compared with pre-war. While this is not enough to cover the increased cost of keeping cattle, it is better than no rise at all.

Moreover, it is believed to be merely the start of a rising trend that is likely to last for four or five years and possibly more. Past records show that beef cattle prices move in big swings of six to 10 years of advance followed by a decline of similar length. Values at present are in the early stages of such an advance.

Statistical evidence of the number of cattle on farms and the beef-producing capacity of the country support this view. The revised estimates of the farm population of cattle other than milk cows and heifers show only 33,678,000 head on January 1 of this year against 43,026,000 head six years previous. This is a decrease of 9,348,000 head, or 22 per cent.

These figures may carry more meaning if stated in a different way. They show that we have slaughtered an average of 1,558,000 head more cattle and calves during each of the last six years than were raised in those years. If the same excess of slaughter over production were continued,

(Continued on Page 17)

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THE Dearborn Independent advocates voting by mail as a way of bringing out the stay-at-home vote. Of course that plan is not going to be put in force for a long time, if ever, and in my opinion it is nonsense. It certainly would greatly increase the opportunity for fraudulent voting, and would not in my judgment increase the interest in elections. When there is an issue that is of sufficient importance to arouse general interest the voters will get out and vote, otherwise it is wasting time to coax them.

I am of the opinion that every man and woman should vote whether there is any very important issue or not. I think all of us should take that much interest in our government, national, state and local. There is always some choice between the candidates even if there is no issue of importance between the parties, and it is to the interest of every citizen to have the best officials that can be obtained. It is always good for the people who are holding office to know that the people are at least trying to keep track of them. There is nothing that is better calculated to stir an official than the hope of popular favor or the fear of popular displeasure.

However, it would be a mistake, I think, to do away with the holding of elections at regular places. Neither will laws that aim to compel people to vote do much good in my opinion.

Just what would you think of a thief who would argue that the laws against theft are a failure because they do not stop stealing? The fact is they do not. It is a safe, conservative estimate to say that much less than 50 per cent of the thefts committed are ever punished; I will go further and say that in less than 50 per cent of the cases is the thief ever found out, and if he is found out he has a 50-50 chance to escape. But what I want to call attention to is the nerve of the thief who justifies his crime on the ground that the law is not effective.

But if the thief who makes that argument is possessed of monumental nerve, what about the man who would knowingly buy the stolen goods from the thief and then boast of his ability to beat the law?

And yet that is in line with the entire argument of those who are insisting on the repeal of the Volstead law and the resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment. They have less excuse than either the thief or the bootlegger, who at least have the excuse that they must do this to live. The man who patronizes a bootlegger has not even that poor excuse. He simply does what he can to encourage lawlessness, and his only object is to get liquor which in nine cases out of 10 is poisonous.

A Farmer's Complaint

IS THERE a tariff on farm implements, such as plows, planters, drills, harvesters, threshing machines and engines? Is there a tariff on saw logs and lumber? If so, why should it not be taken off when our forests are fast being depleted? Why are bankers and business men so interested in forming boys' and girls' calf and pig clubs for farm boys and girls? Why don't they encourage the boys and girls to learn the banking, mercantile or manufacturing business, or some good trade? Something that is easy, clean and which brings in more money? Don't you think the farm boys and girls have enough sense to know that the farm and stock business is down and out? That it is dirty, hard work and mighty poor pay? Don't you think a young woman is foolish to marry a young farmer and live a life of drudgery if she can marry a town dude with a better paying job and have all the modern conveniences and social advantages of the city?

I am a farmer 63 years old, born on a farm, always lived on a farm and now at my age these thoughts come to me. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

Then Mr. Blair proceeds to ask another question and answer it.

"What is the matter?"

"High taxes on farms. Real estate, the land which the farmer tills, is bearing more than its share of the burden of taxation. The farm land cannot be hidden; the owner is not even asked how much it is worth; the assessor and the board of equalization places the value on it, the owner pays the tax on that value or the land is sold at a forced sale. Most of the farms will not bring the price they are valued at for taxation purposes. Those having other kinds of property are asked what it is worth; the owner's valuation usually is

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

taken and it is low. The man who has money is asked how much he has, and that which is given in is taxed at only 25 cents on the hundred dollars; this law was passed, they say, in order that those having money might be coaxed to give it in to the assessor; shrewd law is it not?

1 Per Cent Tax Enough?

WHAT is the remedy? Enact a law prohibiting more than 1 per cent tax on all property; make it a misdemeanor for any official board to issue warrants when there is no money to pay them.

"The farmer pays a higher price, proportionately, for what he buys than he received for what he sells; this is because labor and other industries are organized and farmers are not. Labor says, 'Give me my price or I quit work.'

Manufacturers put on the market just the amount of goods that will be consumed and no more. There is now no competition among manufacturers; their price is paid or you do not get the article.

"There is no competition among retail merchants; they do not cut on prices as they used to do. All trades are organized and prices fixed except the farmer's. The farmer takes what he is of-

high and honored position. But does the manufacturer want the farmer to receive high prices? No, only to such an extent that the farmer may be able to pay an exorbitant price for the manufacturer's product. He wants to buy the products of the farm just as cheaply as he can.

"Does the laborer wish the farmer to receive a high price for his products? Not by any means. He is paying too high prices for what he buys now and thinks the farmer instead of the middleman and cost of transportation is the cause. Does the middleman want the farmer to receive a high price? No, he is scarcely able to make both ends meet now. He must buy as low and sell as high as possible, and is blamed by both producer and consumer. Such is the story of all classes except the farmers.

"Why did the members of Congress from the East vote almost solidly against the Haugen bill? Because those Congressmen represent manufacturing districts and want to keep prices of farm products down. This also is Coolidge's reason for opposing farm legislation. The trouble is that business, except the farming business, got on a high war plane, and, being organized, refuses to come down, while the unorganized farmer is made the goat.

No Bonus For Farmers

OTHER business has a majority, that is why farm legislation failed to pass. I would not advocate a bonus to the farmer; he does not want it. The subsidy England has granted to her miners will disrupt the empire. No country can pay a subsidy to one class at the expense of another class. The tariff laws lean too far in that direction, and really the tariff laws are at the seat of the present dissatisfaction among farmers. The Haugen bill was equipped with a safety valve in the way of a committee, which if the farmer did not hold his surplus down could annul the operation of the law for a time, teaching the farmers to go slow on producing, just as the other fellow does; but the other fellows, with the tariff back of them, do not want the farmer to do as they are doing. They do not want the Government to place the farmer in the same position they occupy.

"I see no reason why the Government should not help the farmers organize to hold surplus products until market conditions are favorable, thus enabling them to control the market, or give them some foreign laborers."

I have given Mr. Blair a good deal of space because he states his views with great frankness and evidently is a man who has tried to give this exceedingly important subject a good deal of study.

First let me answer his preliminary questions. There is no tariff on farm implements, including plows, tooth or disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, except lawn mowers (farmers do not use many lawn mowers), horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton-gins, cream separators, valued at not more than \$50 each, wagons and carts. Animals admitted for breeding purposes also are duty free. Also on the free list are vaccines, serums and bacterins, binding twine from New Zealand hemp, Manila or Tampico fibre or sisal grass; wood, logs and timber—round, unmanufactured, squared, hewn or sided; pickets, hoops and staves; all barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized, shingles, boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, gloves made from cattle leather, oil cake and oil cake meal.

I think perhaps Mr. Blair will be rather surprised to find how many things the farmer has to buy are on the free list; in fact, the present tariff law is the most favorable to farmers that has ever been enacted. Whether it still discriminates against him is a question, but I confess that I was surprised to find that practically all kinds of farm machinery are on the free list and also that so much lumber is entirely exempt from tariff duty.

Farm Tariff Rates Higher

ON THE other hand the duties on farm products are higher than were ever before found in any tariff law. The duty on cattle ranges from 1½ to 2 cents a pound, on sheep and goats \$2 a head, on lambs 4 cents a pound; on hogs ½ cent a pound, on milk 2½ cents a gallon; on butter 8 cents a pound; on live poultry 3 cents a pound; on eggs 8 cents a dozen, on honey 3 cents a pound; on horses and mules valued at not more than \$150 each, \$30 a head; on barley 20 cents a bushel; on corn 15 cents a bushel; on oats 15 cents a bushel;



NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES—Cal Goes Fishing

ferred; he need not go to another buyer, or middleman, for he will not overbid the first. The farmer puts forth every effort to plant a big acreage, hopes for big yields and is encouraged to do this by every agricultural college and farm agent (for which he pays high taxes). He gluts the market with his goods, the price comes down, and in the end he takes less for his crop than he would have taken had he raised only half as much. Had he done like the manufacturers, held his production down to the demand, he would have received as much for it with half the expense and labor; this, judging by the experience of the other fellows, is exactly what the farmer needs in his business; he needs to be able to put his product on the market as it is wanted and at his price.

"You, McNeal, agree because the farmers' interest is your interest. You, Capper, agree because your publications prosper as the farmer prospers, and you represent a farmer constituency in your

on rye 15 cents a bushel; on wheat 30 cents a bushel; this was afterward increased to 42 cents by order of the President; on peanuts, 3 cents a pound; on peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound; on onions, 1 cent a pound; on Irish potatoes 50 cents a hundred pounds; a bushel of potatoes weighs 60 pounds, so that the duty is 30 cents a bushel; on hay \$4 a ton. Under the Underwood law most of these were either admitted free or the duty was very small.

If the farmer does not benefit from these tariff duties why is it? Because he produces a surplus, and the surplus sold in the market of the world, it is said, fixes the price here. What did the McNary-Haugen bill propose to do to remedy this condition? Organize a corporation under Government supervision to buy the surplus and prorate the loss among the producers. But how could the farmers be prevented from producing such a surplus that the corporation would be swamped? By the safety-valve clause that Mr. Blair speaks of, under which, if the farmers produced too much, the benefit of the law would be withheld on that particular product or products; but if the farmers have the power to curtail the product under such a law as this, why have they not the power to curtail it now, and if they do curtail it they will receive all the benefits they can receive under such a law as the proposed McNary-Haugen bill. I am wondering just how any Government Committee could foretell when there would be a surplus or how the farmers collectively or individually could tell how much to plant or sow to just supply the demand. The farmer's wheat may run 25 bushels an acre or it may not run 5. If it yields only 5 there will be a shortage, and the price will be high, but how can he tell when he sows what he will reap?

If farmers will combine they can limit the number of acres planted but if they will not voluntarily combine it is my opinion that no committee of high salaried gentlemen composing a committee at Washington can make them combine. If they can and will combine to effectively limit the production they can reap all the benefits that would be possible to obtain from the McNary-Haugen or any other bill which proposes to raise the prices of farm products.

I am now following Mr. Blair's own line of reasoning. All other industries are organized, he says, and therefore control their prices and output; the farmers are not organized and therefore cannot control their output or prices. I grant that; but he argues that they may be compelled to organize by law or by self interest; that I do not believe. If their own interest now is not a sufficient inducement to get them together I do not believe they could be brought together by the McNary-Haugen bill.

Mr. Blair says the remedy for high taxes is to fix the tax rate on any and all classes of property at 1 per cent and penalize any officials who issue warrants when there is not sufficient money in the treasury to pay the bills.

On the present valuation which Mr. Blair thinks

is too high, this would raise a total, if all of it could be collected, which it could not be, of a little more than 35 million dollars. At present we are spending for all purposes something over 85 million dollars. Of this sum we spend approximately 34 million dollars on our schools alone. Mr. Blair's plan would either leave only a little more than a million dollars to run the state, counties, townships and cities, or he would spend only two-fifths as much on the schools as is spent now. I am wondering if Mr. Blair would be willing to cut the schools to two-fifths of their present efficiency, or if he made his statement without making any calculation as to what it would mean.

Taxes are high, too high no doubt. Economies might be and ought to be instituted that would decrease public expenses, but it also is true, I think, that in no state in the Union is there less graft and extravagance in public office than in Kansas. If we have the things that are worth while living for we must pay for them.

Bill Wilkins on Health!

I AIN'T objectin' none to these rules uv health that air bein' promulgated," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, "but when they claim that it is necessary to be clean in order to be healthy—I say, I hev known exceptions to that rule and lots uv 'em. I hev known hul families that lived in a way calculated to turn the stomach uv an ordinary civilized dog, and yet they never hed no occasion fur the services uv a doctor. When the flu got nearly everybody else on their backs the members uv them families wuz saunterin' round as usual, not a thing the matter with the lot.

"Then therè wuz the case uv Jasper Dingham, which is the most convincin' proof to my mind that dirt and disease don't necessarily travel hand in hand. If Jasper wuz ever washed in his life it must hev been when he wuz a helpless infant, but the people who wuz old enough to remember his mother said that she never to their knowledge insisted that he clean up and never took a scrubbin' brush or anything of that kind to him in his youth.

"There wuz a story to the effect that he fell into the creek once, but they fished him out before the water got a chance to soak thru the crust. After that he avoided water except fur drinkin' purposes. When he put on a shirt he just kep' on wearin' it till it finally got buried and then he would put on another shirt. When the undertaker undertook to clean him up fur burial he found four flannel shirts and three made out uv cotton also three suits uv underwear, but that is gittin' somewhat ahead uv my story. There wuz a couple uv ancient William goats that used to stroll round the town. In the matter uv fragrance they hed no superiors and few equals. One day they happened to be strollin' round together, feedin' promiscuous on anything that wuz lyin' round loose and enjoyin' themselves, when Jasper come along.

"They both looked at each other and you could see a disgusted appearance on both their faces.

They both blatted in goat language, sayin' each to the other, 'What hev you been eatin' that makes you smell this way?' Both uv 'em got irritated, and a buttin' match resulted before they discovered that it wuz Jasper who wuz responsible fur the peculiar odor. When they discovered that they seemed to apologize to each other, but immegitly left that locality.

"Strangers would come to town and begin to sniff and then remark that this wuz the smallest town they hed ever seen a large packin' house established in; they hedn't seen the packin' house but frum the smell it must be an extensive plant. What they smelled wuz Jasper. The county health officer wanted to arrest Jasper as a menace to the public health uv the community, but couldn't show that he wuz carryin' any contagious disease, and there wasn't nuthin' in the law forbiddin' a man to carry a smell round with him.

"Also Jasper showed that so fur as health wuz concerned he wuz 65 years old and never hed been known to be sick a day or miss a meal. The lawyer argued that if they wanted general good health they hed better hev the people smell uv Jasper and then foller his example.

"When Jasper got to be 80 years old and wuz still goin' strong and smellin' more and more, he wuz tackled by a savage dog. The animile grabbed him by the leg. His teeth didn't git thru the outside layers uv dirt and cloth, so that Jasper wasn't hurt none, but the result so far as that dog wuz concerned wuz astonishin'. He got a mouthful uv the outside layers uv dirt that enclosed Jasper's leg, and in a couple uv minutes he wuz the sickest dog there wuz in that town. He throwed up everything he hed hed fur breakfast and then just laid down and panted fur half an hour. After that when he would see Jasper he would tuck his tail between his legs and slink off into an alley.

"Jasper wuz killed by an automobile when he wuz 82; if it hedn't been fur the accident he would hev lived to be a hundred or better. When they took his body to the undertaker, who happened to be a new man, he thought they wuz tryin' to put up a job on him with a last year's corpse; he said no fresh corpse ever smelt like that. Jasper looked like a pretty large man, but when the undertaker finally got the body cleaned up ready fur burial they found that he wuz considerable under the average size. What wuz washed off and what wuz left run just about fifty-fifty.

"So, James, as I said, I ain't objectin' none to these rules uv health and sanitation and all that, but when they say that dirt and health can't go together I think uv Jasper Dingham."

Kansas Was First

When did Kansas go dry? Did it go dry before Colorado?
R. H. W.

The prohibitory amendment was adopted in Kansas in 1880 and the first prohibitory law was enacted by the Legislature of 1881. Colorado did not adopt prohibition until many years later.

The Tariff and Farming for Nothing

FOR saying that farming in a business sense has not been profitable in the last 10 years—taking the country as a whole—I am taken to task by the editor of the Meriden, Conn., Journal. Yet that is an absolutely unassailable statement, if facts count.

There seems a faint suspicion in the mind of my Connecticut critic that if farmers cannot make farming go it is because the American farmer is inefficient. He may not know that the American farmer produces per man three times as much foodstuffs as European farmers.

I am moved to cite the farming experience for more than 11 years of an unusually keen business man and an equally keen farmer—Samuel Insull, president of the two great corporations which supply Chicago with gas and electricity.

Mr. Insull has a 4,000-acre stock and grain farm near Libertyville, Ill. It is not run on goldplate methods, but in an intensely practical way, just like Mr. Insull's huge plants in Chicago. "Nevertheless," says Mr. Insull, "I have never been able to make my farm pay bare operating expenses, to say nothing of interest and taxes on value of the land."

Mr. Insull's farm losses for 11 years have not been less than an average of \$5.22 an acre, and last year were \$16.22 an acre, not including taxes, interest, insurance and depreciation on buildings and machinery. Luckily he had those two Chicago plants, or there would have been another farmer less, gone to join the 1½ million who have left the farm in recent years because they had to.

Mr. Insull is quoted as follows in the Chicago Tribune of May 30, this year:

"I have serious doubts whether any farmer is able to show that he and his family are receiving ordinary day wages, if he keeps proper accounts of cost, and charges the time of himself and his family against farm operations at the rate of pay comparable with that prevailing in his immediate neighborhood, and if he will credit his farm operations with the portion of his rent and living expenses he gets out of his farm."

Mr. Insull doesn't say there may not be farmers who are making money, but he believes such instances are rare, that most farmers are better

farmers than they are bookkeepers or record clerks. "If this farming business is sick, it cannot be cured by giving it medicine that will only result in placing fictitious values on products," comments the Meriden editor. "The McNary-Haugen 'subsidy' plan aims to make American consumers pay more for wheat and corn."

This is a singularly ungenerous and reckless comment. Meriden is a New England industrial center, developed, supported and maintained by the American protective system. Would the editor of the Meriden Journal be willing to have this fictitious value stripped from his town's famous products—a value Western farmers have supported with their votes and their pocketbooks for generations, from the time Meriden made what was then known as Britannia ware and crockery until today—in order that Meriden might prosper and pay such wages that a high standard of living should result in increased food consumption and increased national well-being?

Would the editor of the Meriden Journal have us upset the apple cart, or would he upset it himself, because under modern conditions the farmer finds his industry also must be fully protected and demands that it shall be? In that case "Protection for all or none" still is a good slogan for the farmer.

In well-being, in wages and living, the people of no other country in the world live on so high a plane as the American people, thanks to our protective system. It has protected and fostered American labor with the 8-hour law and with restricted immigration; the railroads with the Esch-Cummins Act; the bankers with a Federal Reserve system; the manufacturers with tariff duties. Our protective system has brought prosperity to industry, to labor, to business, and has put them all on a higher level.

The American farmer alone has not been raised to this level. Altho his is the most vital of all industries he is not on an economic nor a business equality with any other industry. Not only that, he must buy on the American price level and sell what he produces in the world market.

Is any live American citizen, East or West, willing to take the stand that a country whose basic

industry produces the finest wheat and corn in the world, besides other superior agricultural products I could name, cannot afford to pay the man who grows them what it actually costs to raise this food and a fair profit beside?

What would it gain us to let our agricultural industry decline beyond redemption as England did?

The McNary-Haugen bill was an attempt to give agriculture an equality of protection with other industries—to make the tariff fully effective for agriculture instead of only partially effective.

There is plenty of evidence that the tariff does not fully protect American farmers, especially the wheat grower. The price of wheat in the Minneapolis market, for instance, is seldom more than half the duty above the price at Winnipeg, Canada. And today canned beef from South America is being sold in Kansas in direct competition with Kansas raised beef.

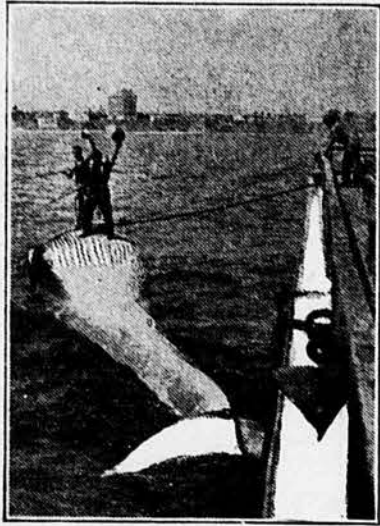
What the West demands for agriculture is a plan to make the protective system and the tariff actually work as applied to the farm. The so-called farm-relief bill was carefully drawn with this objective.

Most farmers believe the tariff has given them the best consuming home market in the world by making a high standard of living possible thru high wages. They would not be for disturbing the actually protective ratios of the tariff. But they do not themselves propose to be taxed any longer for these ratios unless they may be as fairly protected against low cost foreign farm products. This is the essence of the McNary-Haugen plan for marketing farm surpluses so they will not be a drag on the home market.

Eastern tariff barons will do well to acknowledge the justice of this demand and the wisdom of this policy if they would continue to enjoy the law's benefits. "Protection for all or none," is a good slogan for the Western farmer until this demand is acknowledged.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Two Men Fishing from Back of This Whale Gives a Comprehensive Idea of Its Size. It is 60 Feet Long, Weighs Close to 50 Tons, and Was Killed off the Catalina Islands

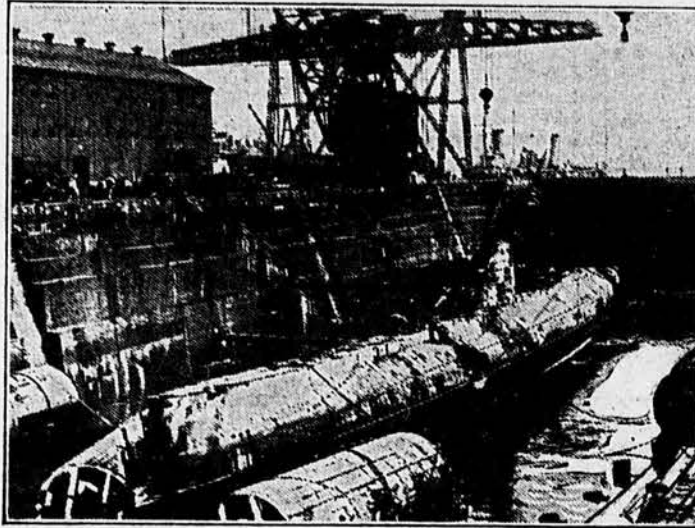


Photo of Salvaged S-51, Raised for Removal of Bodies of 25 Seamen and an Inquiry into the Cause of Wreck. The Gash Made by the City of Rome is on the Port Side, Forward of the Conning Tower, Indicating That the Steamer Came from Behind at a 45-Degree Angle



This White Shawl of Silk, Hand Embroidered with Black Roses and Trimmed with a Heavy Fringe of Silk, is Very Appropriate for Summer Evening Wear



Prince Charles of Belgium, Wearing Uniform of Sub-Lieutenant of British Navy, Unveiled a Tablet Marking Spot Where Attack on the Zeebrugge Mole Was Made by H. M. S. Vindictive, During World War. Photo Shows the Prince, Under the Cross Mark, Saluting the Plaque Immediately Following the Unveiling Ceremonies



When President and Mrs. Coolidge Arrived at White Pine Camp on Osgood Lake in the Adirondack Mountains, the Summer White House Was Officially Opened. Photo Shows the President and Mrs. Coolidge Looking Over White Pine Camp Shortly After Their Arrival



"Queen," Favorite of Rainier National Park, Presented Her Proud Consort with Three Animated Teddy Bears. Park Wits Have Named Them HI, Lo and Jack, Which Makes the Whole Family Rank as "Game." The "Playing Card Family" is at Lunch



The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini. This is a True Character Likeness, Showing the Strength and Power Which Make Him Outstanding in World Politics



Miss Louise Givens, One of America's Few Women Editors, Who Publishes the Illinois Star of Beardstown, Ill., Pictured in the Role of Chief Pressman, Overalls and All, of a Los Angeles Paper. She Was Attending an Editorial Convention



New Innovation in the Mowing of a Golf Course. The Sunagle Golf Club, Redbank, N. J., Has a Flock of Sheep That Trims the Fairway. Photo Shows Seymour Dunn, the Club's Pro, Dressed in Kilts, Herding the Sheep with Aid of His Bagpipes, so That the Golfers Can Approach the Green Without Endangering the Sheep



The First Blue Goose Ever to be Reared Successfully in Captivity is Being Raised to Goosehood Thru the Kind Offices of a Motherly Old Hen in the National Zoological Park in Washington. There Are Two Other Blue Geese, Aged 1 and 2 Years in the Zoo. This Fluffy Little Ball "Hasn't Scratched" Much Yet

"Window Shopping" on Farms

IT MAKES a difference how a place looks. A well-kept farmstead has an extra cash value. A clean yard with its carpet of grass and its flowers and shrubs, surrounding a freshly painted farm home, bespeaks thrift and happiness. It catches the eye of the passerby and his attention lingers to take in the picture of an orderly barnlot with its sturdy pens and convenient buildings, and of fields that are kept fertile. All this has a cash value.

But perhaps your place isn't for sale. Then it is worth more than money in the contentment it brings. Still it has a cash value on which you will realize, even if you do not sell. Your farm serves as your place of business just as surely as the store serves the merchant. Your farm can be your best advertisement, aside from your own personality. As folks pass your place they are "window shopping" just as surely as you are when you make the round of Main street, pausing to view the displays behind the big plate glass windows.

No doubt you stop before some smaller windows, too. It doesn't follow that the largest window in town is the most attractive. And the same applies to the farm—it isn't size so much as quality that counts. As you desire to patronize the stores that offer a little more than just the parcel you buy, in satisfaction and pleasure, likewise customers have similar preferences when trading in your line.

An attractive farmstead draws trade. It mirrors certain fine qualities of its owner. Seemingly it has a personality that radiates countless miles, and in passing leaves a valuable reputation. Quality in farm appearance seems to signify corresponding merits in produce.

S. C. Stevens, in Smith county, laid out an orchard heeding his theory that looks count. Its straight rows of carefully trimmed trees make an attractive sight that turns to a mass of beauty in blossom time. But Stevens didn't call his job complete until the borders of his orchard blended in complete harmony with the orchard itself. One of the orchard borders, as the picture on this page shows, is of Honey Locust trees, set in a very straight line, trimmed well and the ground underneath cultivated and free from weeds. These trees function as a wind break, but not the least service they render is to complete the beauty of a stately orchard. What an improvement these trees are over a weed-grown border! They might well be considered one of the big "headlines" in a living advertisement for the Stevens orchards.

The picture just above the Honey Locust border is another story—a mixture of hedge, telephone poles and trees that "just grew" like "Topsy." Nothing to make folks want to "window shop" there, but a good hiding place for bugs in the growth of weeds that follows the discouraged hedge row. This particular border couldn't be transformed into a straight, clean row of Honey Locusts overnight any more than a neglected farmstead could be changed into a young paradise by any magic means. It takes time and effort, but little by little results will show up. Folks who include, in their budget of time, some place for improvements just for the looks of things, find that it pays in contentment and reputation.

Long Life Slogans

THE little French druggist, Emile Coue, who did so much to cheer the world after the war with his "better every day" slogan, died at 69, which is no great age nowadays. The great Russian bacteriologist, Metchnikoff, who proclaimed to the world that the "Bulgarian bacillus" would prolong life indefinitely, and who practiced his own preaching, nevertheless died at 71. Some people, like Dr. Elliot and Chauncey Depew, live well into the nineties or past the century mark, and sometimes are persuaded to give their secret of long life, but they disagree. There doesn't seem to be any slogan that is a sure fire secret of longevity, tho Dr. Coue's cheerfulness and Metchnikoff's sour milk diet and Chauncey Depew's theory of moderation and work probably are all perfectly good, when they work.

A Shifting Trade Balance

IN ITS analysis of the foreign trade of the United States for the first four months of 1926, the Department of Foreign Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States finds that the most striking development has been the shifting of the trade balance from exports to imports.

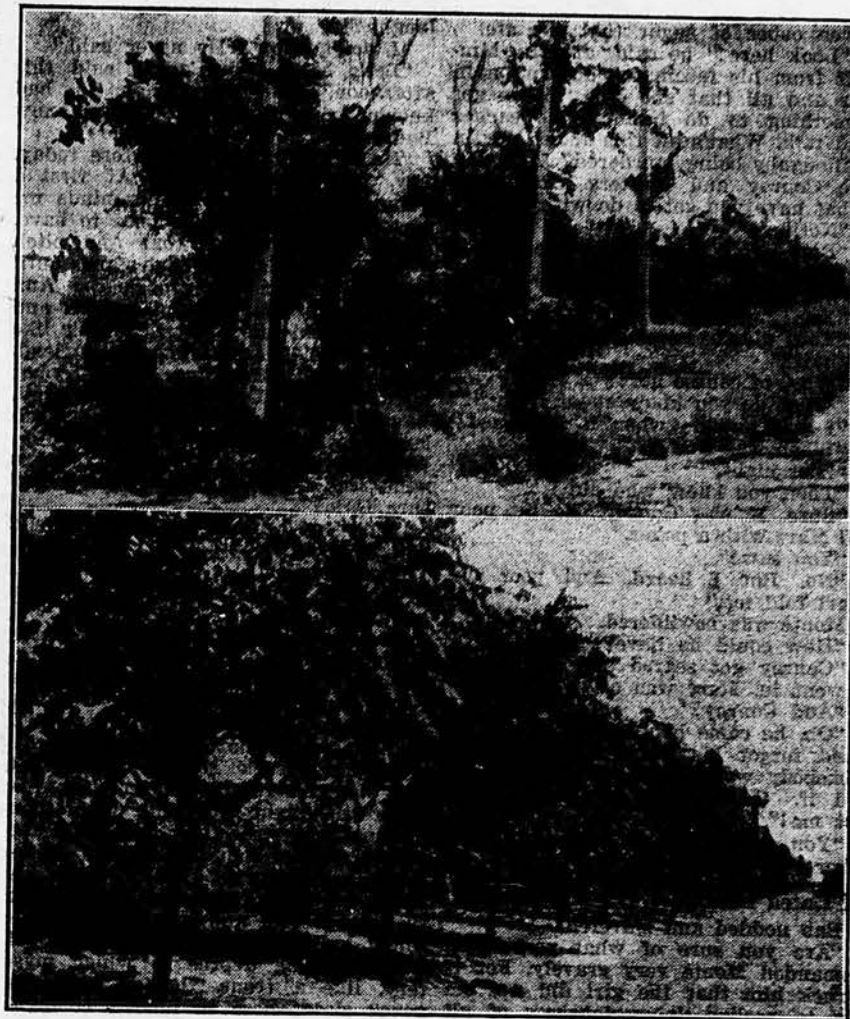
Significant as this might appear, however, the Department does not regard the change as momentous.

"An excess of imports for a month, a quarter, or

even a year," the Department says, "is not unknown in our foreign trade. Since July, 1866, in 194 out of 718 months, or more than one-fourth of the time, monthly imports have been larger than exports. However, in this period there have been only 11 years in which the total yearly trade showed an unfavorable balance, all occurring before 1894.

"In the last 25 years an excess of imports in three successive months has occurred five times—in 1909, 1910, 1914, 1923 and 1926—one period (1914) even extending to five months and two (1923 and 1926) extending to four successive months.

"A smaller United States grain crop, diminished



The Lower Picture Shows a Straight, Clean Row of Honey Locusts That Forms One Border for the Stevens Orchard. It Invites Attention and Provides Good Advertising. Above is Another Kansas Border, Discouraged, Weed-Grown and Uninviting

demand from the European textile industry, and restricted buying generally in Europe all combined this year to curtail severely our exports of raw cotton, grains and copper, a decrease which more than offset the splendid gains in our exports of numerous lines of American manufacturers."

Congress and the Farmer

ASUMMARY of the history of farm relief agitation in Congress this year is given by the Washington bureau of the Detroit News, which tells the story of the failure of the farm organizations to obtain the sort of Government backing that they asked for agriculture, as follows:

1. President Coolidge's recommendation of legislation to aid co-operatives.
2. Approval of the President's recommendation by the national council of farmers' co-operative marketing associations meeting in Washington.
3. Indorsement by the Des Moines conference, attended by representatives of 11 corn-belt states, of the principles of the Haugen-McNary bill of two years ago.
4. Passage in the House of the Administration's co-operative marketing bill.
5. Failure of the House agricultural committee to agree on any relief plan indorsed by the Des Moines conference.
6. Defeat in the house by a vote of 212 to 167 of the Haugen bill based on the equalization fee principle.
7. Rejection by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 39 of the McNary bill, twin sister of the rejected Haugen measure.
8. Indorsement by President Coolidge of the Fess substitute for the McNary bill, which would further aid co-operatives by lending 100 million dollars to their associations.
9. Adverse vote by the Senate, 54 to 26, on the Fess substitute.
10. Passage by the Senate of the original co-operative marketing bill.

As one of the last acts of the session, the Senate passed the co-operative marketing bill favored by the Administration and passed by the House nearly six months earlier, on January 26. It is the contribution of Congress and the Administration to the aid of the farmer and creates a co-operative marketing division in the Department of Agriculture. The objects of the new division will be under the terms of the act, to promote the under-

standing of co-operative principles of marketing among farmers, to obtain and distribute information regarding co-operative efforts, to call in advisers for consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture on co-operative operations and activities and to authorize co-operative associations to obtain and circulate crop and market information among their members.

This is constructive so far as it goes, but it does not go any great new lengths in farm relief or farm aid. In general it is reasonable to think that radio broadcasting will be an aid to further development of farm co-operative marketing and another non-political aid perhaps will be the important new development of harvesting with one motion, by the combine reaper and harvester. The combine certainly curtails expense to the wheat grower. But on the other hand it raises a new problem of marketing and of storage for the market. If this is so, is not co-operative marketing indicated at the corollary of combine harvesting? Whatever contributes to co-operative marketing will be of benefit to agriculture, tho co-operative marketing will not make farming easy or assure that it will be profitable.

Tariffs and Agriculture

DOES the farmer, who is asking to be let in on tariff preferences, pay for the tariff on what he buys, and how much? This is a question too complicated with many considerations to answer, but an answer is attempted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in rather a scornful tone of voice toward the farmer and his present demand for equality before the law.

Of imports aggregating 4¼ billion dollars last year 63 per cent, or over 2½ billions in value, came in free of duty. Many of these articles directly concern the farmer, as fertilizers, barbed wire, farm implements, gasoline, coffee and so on. Since farmers number 30 per cent of the population, the Philadelphia paper estimates that they paid 30 per cent of the tariff on a part of remaining imports, which it calculates in part as 30 per cent of the value of articles dutiable, not farm products. Such articles come to \$41 millions, from which the Public Ledger subtracts diamonds, cut glass, mahogany, silks, fine rugs and other non-essentials to find what the farmer paid or what he paid on, a remainder amounting to 561 million dollars.

But this is not what the farmer paid, nor 30 per cent of this sum, nor of the duties on it. The Philadelphia paper apparently gives it up.

There is no way of answering the question. Supposing certain articles of the value of 100 million dollars are imported, a hundred different articles of a value of a million of each class, and suppose the duty paid is 50 millions on these imports. If the consumer pays, then he pays the same prices for all other articles of the same class which are not imported but are produced in the United States. The price is one price for all. If the tariff duty is added at all it is added not only to those imported but to those home-produced. This is elementary. What the tariff costs is in no way indicated by the duty paid at the customs house.

But while the duty is added to the price in some instances it is not in others. Home competition keeps down prices in some cases. In others imported goods may be "dumped." Still where a foreign article comes in, paying the duty, it is a sound rule, subject to some exceptions, that the consumer pays the higher price for the whole volume of such articles, whether imported or home produced. In other cases the foreign article is kept out by the duty. Here it is not possible to say what the tariff costs the consumer or whether it costs anything. If the duty is enormously high it probably costs a good deal to the farmer or anybody else. If it is a low or moderate duty it may cost nothing.

In the latter case it is not clear that the tariff does any good as protection to the home manufacturer or wage earner. But in attempting to get a line on the cost to consumers of the tariff it is evidently foolish to calculate actual duties paid as meaning much of anything. To say that since farmers are 30 per cent of the population what they pay is 30 per cent of duties on certain classes of imported articles is practically nonsense.

Steers Sold For \$10.20

JOAB MULVANE of Topeka, who owns a ranch near Rossville, sold 18 Hereford steers, which averaged 1,400 pounds, on the Kansas City market a few days ago for \$10.20 a hundred. He also sold 31 heifers, which averaged 867 pounds, for \$9.50 a hundred, which was the top price on this grade.

Lost 50 Acres of Wheat

FRED STROTHMAN of Pratt lost a combine harvester and 50 acres of wheat recently in a fire started by a tractor.



duty to go into court and tell your story. Besides, that would be the safest thing for you to do. Your word against his, men would rather believe you than him. . . ."

"No, you don't!" cried Bab, jumping up in alarm. "Me go to Crescent City, you mean? Where Conroy is the big man; where he owns everything; where he's right at home; where he understands taking care of himself as well as Bab knows how to take care of herself out in the woods? No, Monte! No, no, no!"

"But what are your plans now? What are you going to do? Where will you go?"

"I'm going to hide; that's easy. I've hid from Conroy before and I've hid from Farley."

"But where?" insisted Monte. "You've got to eat and sleep. And there's not another house in miles and miles; the nearest is Willoughby's and you wouldn't go back there. . . ."

"Who said house?" asked Bab lightly. "What do I need of a house? Is it going to rain tonight, or hail, or snow, or freeze?"

"But tonight . . . where were you going to sleep?"

"Anywhere. There's plenty of room, isn't there?"

"You mean . . . here? In my cabin?" Bab looked about her, considering what she chose to regard as an invitation.

"No, thanks, Monte," she said. "They might come back, like you said, most any time. I'd better go."

"But you haven't told me where you'll sleep."

"I did say there was plenty of room, didn't I? I'll find a place in the bushes. I'm no baby, am I?"

"I don't know!" Monte half groaned.

"My God, I don't know."

Bab wondered what was the matter with him.

"Say, Monte, will you get me a drink of water?"

Monte went to the kitchen for it. He did not hear a sound from her. Yet when he came back, almost immediately, Bab had gone.

It was a long time before Monte Baron gave over searching for Bab. He quested high and low, thru every corner of the cabin, outside among the trees; he called softly again and again. At last he came back into the cabin and sat down in front of his fireplace with its dying embers; his candles had burned low, and the room was the abode of flickering shadows which cast a veil of ghostly unreality over everything.

Was Bab Real?

Was Bab herself real? Almost he could convict himself of having dropped off to sleep in his chair and dreamed her. Was ever a girl like her? There Monte, musing and remembering, began, and there he ended. A girl whose name was Bab, shortened not from Barbara, but from Babbie! Beyond that, a girl who did not even know how old she was! He stopped here, trying to guess for himself: certainly more than sixteen, and as certainly not the twenty-five she claimed. Eighteen? Or nineteen at most? . . . A girl who did not know what "offended"

meant; who had never heard of Eve! . . . "I wonder how much of the time she was making fun of me!" . . . No; she wasn't playing a teasing game; she was just simply herself, Bab. . . . A girl who, as she admitted unblushingly, had visited Willoughby's last night to get something to eat, without Willoughby's leave or knowledge; who came into Monte's cabin tonight for the same purpose; above all, a girl who could sleep anywhere since, as she herself had said, wondering at him, "There's plenty of room, isn't there?" . . . She would be now making her bed in a thicket, preparing to go to sleep on the ground, alone, unprotected, as matter-of-fact about it as any girl Monte had ever known when she said good-night and went up to her room. . . . A girl who should be entirely illiterate and yet who had spoken at least a decent brand of English; not once had she dropped a double negative. . . . A girl who was like Eve and yet who was a thousand times more tantalizing, because of long inheritance, than Eve ever could have been. . . . A girl who, tho she licked her fingers when she ate his peaches, was as sweetly dainty as any girl that ever lived. . . . And, most of all, a girl who could snap her fingers at the threat of a sheriff's posse.

"Poor little kid," he muttered once. And, not five minutes later, "Confound it!" when he thought of how she had betrayed his hospitality, tricking him and fleeing without even a brief "good night." Without so much as one bright glance promising him that he should see her again . . .

It was only when his candles had burned down and the fire was dead in his fireplace, and only after a last pilgrimage about his cabin seeking her, that he went to bed. And he did not go to sleep for a long time. Where was Bab now; what would she do tomorrow; how could she hope to escape a posse throwing its net across the mountains in all directions? Most of all: "When would he see her again?" There remained so many things he wanted to know of her.

Here in the wilderness a man lived the natural life; he comported himself somewhat after the eminently sensible fashion of his forebears thousands of years ago; he went to sleep very early and was up with the first thinning of night into dawning day. The next morning Monte Baron was drawing on his boots before the eye, alone, could inform one that the new day was at hand; it was the "feeling" of morning in the air, rather than any brightening of light which brought him out of his bunk. The air freshens and sweetens, and little newborn breezes stir timidly, and fresh electrical currents are released to pervade all creation just before sunrise; his restless soul "felt" this glorious rebirth; he was wide awake on the instant; his body clamored to be up and about, casting off the shadowy cloak of sleep for day's brighter garment. Thus he knew within him, even before his eyes flew open, that it was almost day; first of all there charged thru his mind the query: "Where is Bab?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)



\$10.25

30 x 3 1/2
Reg. Cl. Cord



Like with Horses... See the Tires you buy

NO INTELLIGENT farmer ever bought a horse without seeing and examining it.

Seeing-before-buying is one of the first laws of sound trading.

Nor is there a single reason for you to depart from that method in buying tires.

Your local Goodrich Dealer will show you two Goodrich Tires that will match any competitive makes in price—and excel them in quality and in value. This pair is the Goodrich Radio Cord and the Goodrich Radio Balloon.

Moreover, he will install these tires on your rims—allow you free and liberal use of his air line whenever you need it—and accommodate you with every facility in his personal service.

Better quality, equally low price and intimate, convenient service—these three things he offers you.

Think of all the tire propositions given you—can you recall one that beats this from the Goodrich Dealer?

30 x 3 1/2
OVERSIZE
CLINCHER

\$11.40

29 x 4.40
RADIO
BALLOON

\$13.95



Goodrich Radio Cords

As Heat Waves Rise in Stubble Fields

By Helen Lake

OLD Mr. Summertime chuckles and shakes with laughter watching us poor mortals find our way thru his maze of long, hot days. Tho his jokes are strenuous, he is a good old sport. When some of us learn the trick of keeping cool in the midst of his maze, he is not disgruntled. Old Mr. Summertime merely turns his amused gaze to those less fortunate who are still struggling fruitlessly with iced drinks, cold baths, fans and other things entirely too numerous to mention.

Daily, lukewarm water baths are the secret to a rapid, comfortable passage thru his maze—sort of fighting heat with heat, you see, just as fire-fighters often fight flame with flame.

Daily baths call for fresh personal linens, of course. During one hot day, clothing absorbs all the perspiration it can handle comfortably, and thereafter it becomes a warm, close prison of heat for the body. This is especially true of hose.

Fill the tub comfortably full of barely warm water, sprinkle a handful of fragrant bath salts in the water. Table salt or cooking soda give the skin the same tonic effect but one loses the delightful fragrance. Clean, sweet perfume creates an illusion of utter coolness but the heavier odors are stifling.

For securing the utmost comfort from the bath, use a regular bath soap. Ordinary toilet soap is equally efficient, but the lather is less rich and soothing, as a rule. Bathe quickly and complete the bath with a dash of cool water—from a shower, or from a pail, as one's equipment dictates.

Dry the skin rapidly with a woolly towel. Pat a deodorant on the under-arm, and softly pat fragrant dusting powder over the skin. Presto! From the dragged, irritated, warm heap of humanity, one emerges delightfully refreshed and relaxed, bright eyed, cool and good humored, fully able to sail successfully thru another series of hot hours.

Extremes Please Summer Taste

By Nell B. Nichols

TEMPTING mid-summer appetites often is quite a problem. Cold and hot foods will not go a-begging, and tart ones will add zest. The following recipes will be sure to please if they are used in warm weather menus.

Chocolate Cooler

Make a thick sirup by cooking 2 cups sugar, 2½ cups boiling water, ½ teaspoon salt and 5 squares unsweetened chocolate 5 minutes. The chocolate should be melted over hot water before being added to other ingredients. When cool, add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Place some finely chopped ice in glasses and add 3 tablespoons of the chocolate sirup and ¼ cup cold milk which have been mixed with 1 beaten egg yolk. Beat 1 egg white until stiff and fold in 1 teaspoon sugar. Place this on top of the glass. Sprinkle a dash of nutmeg on top.

Chicken Sandwiches

Force 1 cup cooked chicken thru the food chopper. Either run 1 cup chopped celery or ½ cup each of celery and olives thru the chopper with the chicken. Add mayonnaise to moisten and salt and pepper to taste. Spread between buttered slices of bread.

Ham Sandwiches

Substitute cooked ham for the chicken in chicken sandwiches and in Spanish chicken sandwiches.

Sardine Sandwiches

Mix 1 cup boned sardines with ¼ cup melted butter or salad dressing and add 2 hard cooked eggs, the yolks mashed to a paste—and the whites chopped very fine. Season to taste with onion juice and salt. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

Pepper Jam

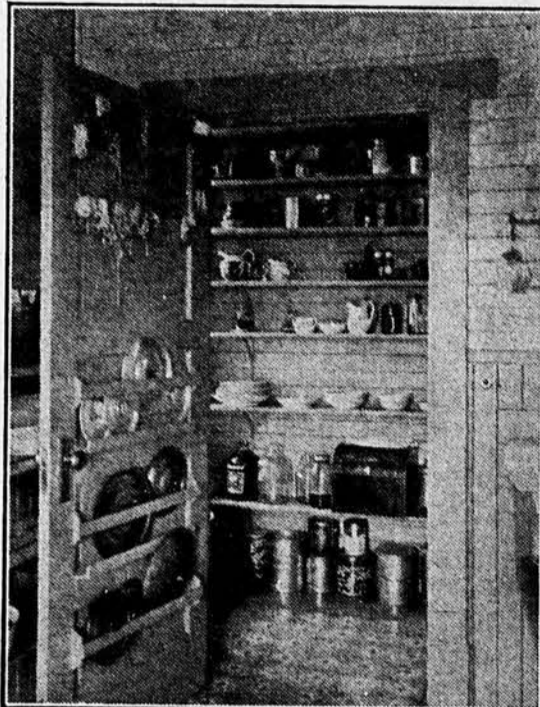
Wipe and remove seeds from ½ dozen sweet red peppers. Force thru a food chopper, sprinkle with salt and let stand 3 hours. Drain, rinse and put in sauce pan. Add 1½ cups sugar and 1 cup vinegar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and boil until the consistency of jam. Put in jars and when cool cover with paraffin paper.

Pepper Jam Sandwiches

Spread pepper jam on thin slices of buttered graham or white bread and put together in sandwich form.

Corn Salad

Use 2 dozen ears of young tender corn; cut it from the cobs and mix with the following vegetables which have been prepared and chopped: 1 small head cabbage, 6 medium onions, 3 green peppers (discarding the seeds) and a large bunch of celery. I usually run the vegetables thru the food chopper. Add 1 quart of vinegar and 2 tablespoons salt and simmer 12 minutes. Mix ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon turmeric, ¼ teaspoon mustard, a dash cayenne pepper and ½ teaspoon black pepper together and add to 1 quart of vinegar. Add to the vegetables, stir well, and simmer 45 min-



SHELVES, racks and hooks are here ingeniously combined to transform the old storage closet into a convenient, time-saving pantry. There never seems to be enough room in the cupboard for all the supplies that the farm wife must keep on hand, so the "old cubby hole" transformed in a similar manner will net the busy housekeeper a great deal of convenience for very little expense.

utes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. It is necessary to stir the mixture occasionally while it is cooking.

Cucumber Slices

Slice enough cucumbers to make 1 gallon and let stand in a weak brine about 8 hours. Drain and place in kettle with 1½ cups sugar, 2 quarts cider vinegar, 2 teaspoons celery seed and ½ teaspoon turmeric. Simmer 20 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars.

How I Remade an Old Cupboard

By Fern Berry

IHAD one of those tall, heavy old-fashioned cupboards that used to be considered necessary in all houses. It was well built and of an excellent grade of Southern pine but was so heavy that it took two strong persons to move it. One day I decided that I had moved it for the last time and taking hubby's hand-saw I cut the lower part of it off. This left a short cupboard about the height of an ordinary kitchen table with a good white

THE child is entitled to his scientific inheritance, to his literary inheritance, to his aesthetic inheritance, to his institutional inheritance, and to his religious inheritance. Without them he cannot become a truly educated or cultivated man.—Butler.

pine top and two lower shelves. This part I set under my three kitchen shelves to use as a cabinet.

The top part had four shelves on one side and three on the other, and was divided down the center with a partition. This I removed to the dining room and finished with paint to match the woodwork. I spread a white cover over the top and used it for my table service. A decorated tray and some very old-fashioned dishes set on top give it an unusual appearance. It will serve thus until I can purchase a suitable buffet and it really looks better than some of the ornate buffets or sideboards one sees. White oil cloth pasted on the shelves makes cleaning easy and the tight fitting doors insure against dust.

Table Covers for Less

THE little table which we used for letter writing and study often was soiled and the cover required frequent laundering and shaking. One day at the barn I found some new black grained oilcloth left over from a car patching job. I cut a piece just the size of the table top, painted a

narrow border and a simple design with ordinary house paint in red, green and blue, and when the paint had dried, gave the whole cover a coat of clear varnish. Enamel paints, however, would have been better. This made a very decorative cover, it is always clean, and it is easily dusted without removing from the table.

This cover was so satisfactory that I tried black oilcloth for other places and shelves, chair backs, cushions and dollies for vases as well as a cover for the library table. As a gift idea, its uses are numerous. A friend made a cover for a large, round dining room table with a bird of paradise design, and finished the edge with gilt braid found at the 10 cent store for finishing lamp shades. She also made a buffet cover to match. This material is inexpensive and it adds much brightness and color to the room. It also is easily made up, but best of all, it saves much time in the care of a room.

Coffey County. Mrs. Truby Adamson.

Favorite Warm Weather Menu

THE following recipe for flank steak with the menu, I find appetizing for this season of the year. It makes an economical meal, also, for the meat is one of the most inexpensive cuts one can buy.

Flank Steak Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy
Buttered Peas and Carrots
Beet Salad

Fruit Coffee

To prepare the steak, place a roaster on the stove containing considerable suet. While this is heating, score the steak well on each side, pound in 1 cup flour and a little salt. When the fat is hot, put in the steak and brown well on both sides. Add ½ cup canned tomatoes or 1 large fresh tomato, sliced, placed on top of the meat. A small can of mushrooms may be added and they will improve the flavor. Add enough boiling water just to cover the meat. Cover the roaster, place in the oven and cook 30 to 40 minutes. Add more water to stock to thin the gravy.

The pressure cooker is excellent for this recipe with this exception: Use only ½ cup boiling water and hold pressure 20 minutes.

Larimer Co., Colorado. Mrs. F. J. Vopat.

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.

Fastening Drawstrings

IF A draw string is stitched fast in the middle of the back, it cannot be pulled out if one end is pulled on too hard, and makes it easier to get the gathers evenly distributed. Mrs. J. C. Rogers. Hodgeman County.

Tip From a Painter

THIS idea was given to me by a painter. Most people varnish their printed linoleum with spar varnish about twice a year. If, after washing the surface clean with warm water it is wiped with a cloth dipped in gasoline and then the varnish applied, it will be as bright and clean as when new. Mrs. Walter Bray. Johnson County.

Where the Children Used to Play

The old farm home is mother's yet and mine,
And filled it is with plenty and to spare—
But we are lonely here in life's decline,
Tho fortune smiles around us everywhere.
We look across the gold
Of the harvests, as of old—
The corn, the fragrant clover, and the hay;
But most we turn our gaze,
As with eyes of other days,
To the orchard where the children used to play.

O from our life's full measure
And rich hoard of worldly treasure
We often turn our weary eyes away,
And hand in hand we wander
Down the old path winding yonder
To the orchard where the children used to play.

Our sloping pasture-lands are filled with herds;
The barn and granary-bins are bulging o'er;
The grove's a paradise of singing birds—
The woodland brook leaps laughing by the door.
Yet lonely, lonely still,
Let us prosper as we will,
Our old hearts seem so empty every way—
We can only thru a mist
See the faces we have kissed
In the orchard where the children used to play.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Variety in a Fashion Selection



2645—Unusual Design with Pleasing Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2337—Child's Rompers. This is the standard pattern for small boys' rompers. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

2650—Juniors are Wearing Flares. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2312—Attractive Cover-all Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2295—Simple One-Piece Design. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2709—This pattern is adaptable to soft, sheer wash materials, silk, or any of the sport patterns. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2353—Cunning Suit for Small Chaps. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our seasonal catalog may be ordered for 15 cents, or 25 cents for pattern and catalog. You will enjoy having the sewing suggestions it contains.

can be kept reasonably free by keeping the container very clean. Scald the keg thoroly before the vinegar is put in and then keep it tightly closed so that the bacteria cannot get in.

The Shining Sink

Keeping the sink clean is the one bugaboo in my whole list of household tasks. Is there any "better way" of doing it?—Mrs. A. S.

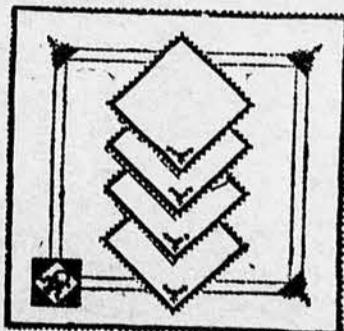
Soap jelly which is made by dissolving a large bar of soap in 2 quarts of boiling water, and adding 2 tablespoons of kerosene is a great aid in keeping the sink shining. Moisten a cloth with a little of the solution and clean the sink, rinsing with hot sudsy water.

Who Introduced Ice Cream?

ICE CREAM was first made in Italy in 1756. It was introduced into this country by Mistress Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States, when she was the first lady of the land. She served ice cream at a state dinner in the White House during her husband's administration in 1809, and so was the pioneer in this country in serving a food that has become our most popular dessert.

A Constant Delight

PROBABLY the one pattern which all generations have considered most beautiful and which has been worked out in the largest variety of ways is the basket. Various ages have worked it out in filet, applique, embroidery, and tapestry with resulting equal grace and beauty. A luncheon set such as this white daisy bleach set, with the basket design worked on a blue tinted background will make a beautiful addition to your household linens whether you are a matron, or



planning a hope box for your new home still several years away.

The luncheon set comes stamped, and hemstitched ready to crochet. The embroidery work is to be done in shades of pink, yellow and lavender French knots. The leaves are to be worked in lazy daisy stitches, and the border is outlined in darning stitch. This set can be obtained with floss and crochet cotton, stamped for working for \$1.65.

Order No. 5527, Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Making Money at Home

With the corn crop cut short by the early dry weather, money is going to be scarce with us this winter, and I wondered if you could suggest some way by which I could make money at home.—Mrs. F. W.

Many women are padding out the family budget with money made in various ways at home and I shall be very glad to send you a number of suggestions which have proved profitable to other women, if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Treating Ingrown Toenails

I am troubled with ingrown toenails. What can I do to relieve them?—A. R.

The best way to treat an ingrown toenail is to scrape the top of the nail very thin so as to relieve the pressure and allow the ingrowing part to crowd up to its natural position. It will also help to cut a V-shaped piece out of the middle of the nail. Be careful to wear roomy shoes and stockings, and you will not have any further trouble.

Mother in Vinegar

How can I prevent vinegar from going to mother?—Mrs. L. W.

Mother in vinegar is caused by bacteria similar to mold. It is very difficult to keep vinegar absolutely free from this growth which consumes many of its valuable elements, but it



OUTDOORS and in—summer and winter—people prefer Kellogg's Corn Flakes! More than 10,000,000 every day—and no wonder!

Only Kellogg has been able to produce such wonderful flavor. Such delicious crispness. Such crunchy goodness!

Look for the red-and-green package. Be sure to get Kellogg's—the original of all corn flakes. At all grocers. Served everywhere.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES



Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine corn flakes have the signature of the originator.



on the package.

CANTALOUPE

\$100 Cash Prize to Best Speller

CAPPER'S FARMER will give a prize of \$100 in cash to the person who sends in largest list of correctly spelled words made from the letters in the word "Cantaloupes," providing list is accompanied by 30c to cover a one-year new or renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words with 30c to cover a one-year subscription to our big home and story magazine—whether they win the \$100 cash prize or not may have their choice of a Silver Table Mat or Corer and Paring Knife. Be sure to let us know which prize you prefer—it is important.

IT'S EASY — WE WILL TELL YOU HOW

- The object of this contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters in the word "Cantaloupes." A letter may not be used more times than it appears in the master word. For example: A word may not contain more than one "E" as that letter appears but once in the master word.
- Proper names and proper adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, contractions, foreign words, obsolete words, combining forms, Scotch, English and Irish dialectic words will not be counted. Both singular and plural may be used and both will be counted. Latin plurals will not be counted except those shown in the dictionary. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word, but words spelled differently with the same meaning will be counted as separate words.
- This Spelling Bee is open to any person living within the United States except capital prize winners in any previous word building contest of the Capper Publications. But one prize will be awarded to a single household or group of persons. Collaboration is permissible in working the contest but the Capper Publications reserve the right to refund the qualifying money and bar any entrant where the Capper Publications are satisfied a household or group of persons has submitted more than one list or a list has been made by someone other than the sender. All entrants are bound by this rule and agree to furnish affidavits if requested by the Capper Publications. (This rule is made for the purpose of insuring every entrant a fair chance at the prize.) Your list of words, subscription and 30c must be sent in at the same time.
- Three persons will act as judges in this contest and their decision will be accepted as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by these judges in determining the winner or winners.
- In the event of a tie, the Capper Publications will pay the prize tied for to all tying contestants. The amount paid each contestant to be the full amount of the prize tied for.
- Lists may be written with pencil, pen or typewriter as the contestant may elect but are to be written on one side of the paper only and in vertical columns. Each word must be numbered. No list will be accepted which does not conform to the above rules.
- This spelling club closes August 28, 1926, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words.

When sending in your list of words and 30c make it plain to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year.

CAPPER'S FARMER SPELLING BEE,
Desk 201
Topeka, Kan.

Everybody Has Good Time at Senator Capper's Birthday Picnic



One of Many Such Scenes at Senator Capper's Annual Birthday Picnic

THOUSANDS" is a pretty big number to entertain at a party, isn't it? But Senator Capper really has thousands of little friends, and he invited them all to come to his party. For 18 years on July 14 Senator Capper has been host to his thousands of boy and girl friends. This year was his 18th annual birthday picnic in honor of his 61st birthday anniversary. His guests weren't just Topeka children, but young folks from all over Kansas. You may have been there yourself. If you were, you'll agree with me when I say that you had about the best time ever.

Street cars carried the young folks to the park. All you had to do was to board the car and say, "I'm going to Senator Capper's Birthday Party" and you could ride without charge. Merry-go-rounds—two of them, a ferris wheel, ice cream cones, a skating rink, baby swings, teeter totters, pie eating contests were the attractions that put smiles all over the faces of the children. Of course, you had to wait for the long, long lines—

with you at the end—to move up so that you could get your rides on the merry-go-round, skating and cones but when you did get it, it was worth waiting for, wasn't it?

Sometimes Senator Capper must be away in Washington where he helps make laws for boys and girls and can't be present, but this year he attended his party. "It's a wonderful family, and the fine thing about the picnic is that it's so democratic," said Senator Capper. "In giving these picnics I make certain that each of my birthdays shall be the very happiest day of my life." Every time he turned around Senator Capper found another group of hands that wanted to clasp in friendship.

The cripples and shut-in children—those who, on account of their illness or for any other reason were not able to attend the doings at the park, were looked after too. Picnic eats, souvenirs and greetings from Senator Capper were taken to them. Of course it pleased them to be remembered. Special care was given to the cripples

who were able to attend the picnic. There were contests for all—Whistling contest, mouth organ contest, Mary Pickford, pie eating, Harold Lloyd, acrobatic, Charleston, Jackie Coogan, singing, flapper and athletic contests. Prizes were given for winners in every contest.

They were tired youngsters who pushed their way into the cars about 6 o'clock. Yes, they were tired, but there was lots of chatter about what a good time they'd had and how much ice cream and popcorn they'd eaten.

A Test for Your Guesser

Like what month is a falsehood spoken by a Jew? Jew-lie (July).

When is a lawyer like a crow? When he wishes his caws to be heard, and gets raven mad about it.

Why does opening a letter resemble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking thru the ceiling.

Sandy and Ring are Pets

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. For pets I have a cat named Kittymew, and two dogs named Sandy and Ring. I go 3 miles to school at Adams, Kan. I like to go to school. I go with my cousins in a car. I have three sisters. Their names are Selma, Adalene and Metta. There are 11 in our school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Johnson. I stay with my aunt and go to school.

Basil, Kan.

Is It a Secret?

Bessie, in town with her mother, caught sight of a bald-headed man.

"Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "just see that man! He hasn't a hair on his head. Isn't it sad?"

"Hush!" replied her mother. "He will hear you."

"Oh!" said Bessie, in subdued tones, "Doesn't he know it?"

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 160-acre farm 6 miles from Lincoln. I attend Pleasant Valley school. Mrs. Ryan is my teacher. I have a brother Nellis, 7 years old and a baby sister 4 months old. Her name

is Evelyn Joyce. We have several pets but I like our Shetland pony best. My birthday is St. Patrick's day. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls whose birthdays are the same as mine.

Lincoln, Kan. Madonna Briscoe.

Lack of Taste

Little Lucy (to guest): "Do you like that cake, Mrs. Brown?"

Mrs. Brown—"Yes, dear, very much."

Little Lucy—"That's funny, 'cause muvver said you haven't any taste."



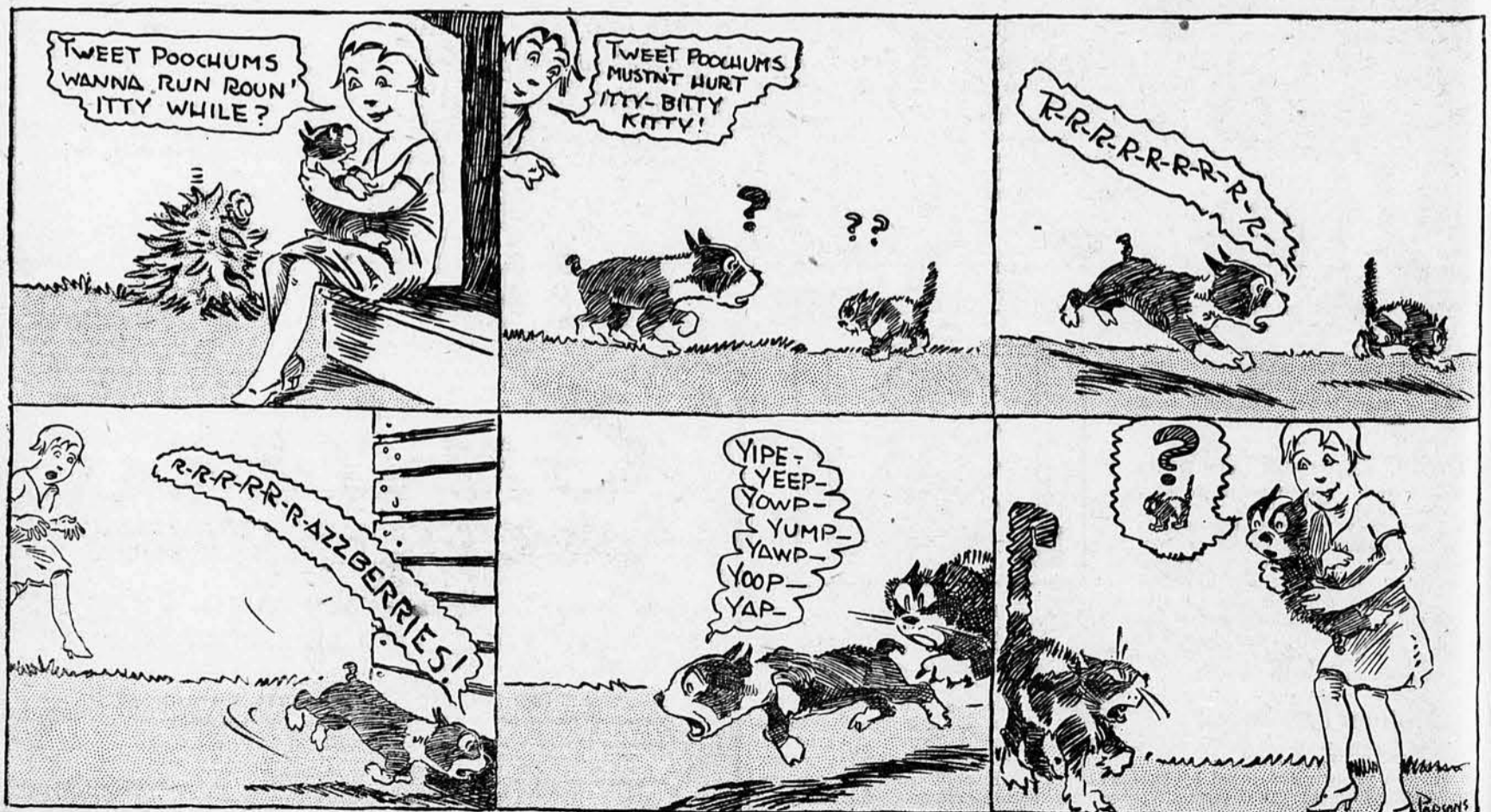
With four matches and four tumblers, make a bridge that will support a fifth tumbler

The Solution

Enjoys Children's Page

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have to go a short distance to Berry school. For pets I have three calves, a cat and a dog named Prince. I have five sisters and two brothers. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Oakley, Ill. Lucy Ellen Malloy.



The Hoovers—Migosh! How Rapidly Things Grow on the Farm

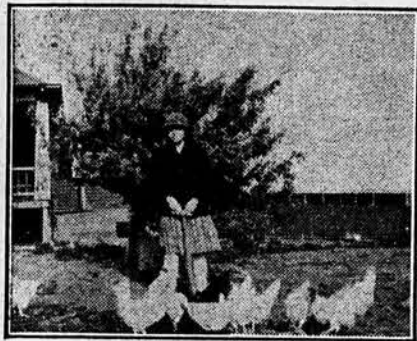


Picked Next Year's Entry

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Dean Reddick, who is a Capper Pig Club member in Osborne county, sold three gilts and one boar for \$60. They weighed 75 pounds apiece, and were some of his contest pigs. He also will sell his contest sow, the mother of these pigs, but is keeping a gilt for contest work next year. Dean has Durocs, and is a genuine Duroc booster. He began his club work in 1924.

The picture with this story shows Ethel Lovin, Hoxie, Kan., and some of her contest Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. This is Ethel's first year in Capper Poultry Club work, but she certainly is a booster, and a great help to the pep team of Sheridan county. Also, it may interest you to know that she is a good speller. Having won first place in the spelling contests in her county, she will go to Topeka to the state spelling contests in the fall. Ethel is learning to swim, and has



Ethel Lovin, Sheridan County Capper Poultry Club Member, Makes Good Records in Kansas Spelling Contests and in Raising R. C. Rhode Island Whites

made good progress. Several weeks ago she swam across a lake, which is 100 feet wide, three times.

For fear that you will not get the full story of the picture, I shall tell you something that Ethel told me. "I've been digging and the chicks follow me to get the worms. It is difficult to keep from killing the chickens, when I dig, because they crowd in so closely." You can notice the spade handle in her hands, and if you ever dug worms for your chickens you know about how the chickens crowd around your feet to get the wriggling worms.

It would do you good to get with a club member who has been in Topeka to the Kansas Free Fair, and to the big club meeting we have for all club members and their friends at that time. He could tell you about some good times you never can visualize unless you actually attend the Topeka pep meeting and enjoyed yourself as he has done. There were more than 200 folks at the club meeting last year, and they will tell their friends about their good time. There will be three days of something doing every minute at the rally for club members this year. It will begin early Monday, September 13, and on the evening of the last day, there will be a big, free banquet for club members, their relatives and friends. Don't miss it.

Merle Crispin, who is county leader of the Capper Pig Club of Jewell county, is preparing for the biggest club meeting in his county for this year. All club members are to bring their folks and friends to the grove which Merle will tell you about, and there they'll have a picnic. This will be some time in August. The Jewell county boys had a picnic last year similar to the one they now are planning. It was held at a park in Superior, Neb., where more than 200 folks gathered for the big doings. We wish to see folks turn out that way again, and hope the Jewell county folks have a nice day for their good time.

There is more achieved by exhibiting your contest chickens and your contest pigs at fairs and livestock shows, than one would believe at first thought. But let's see whether it is worth while to "polish up" our stock now for the shows. Did you see some nice pigs and chickens at the last fair you attended? Did you like them? Did it make you wish to own chickens and pigs like them? I don't doubt that it did unless you had something along the same line that was better. If you did, why didn't you take it to the fair and defeat those exhibitors whose stock you saw?

If seeing good poultry and livestock makes you wish to own better stock, it might have the same effect on other people. You might take your contest stock to the next fair, to see whether someone will ask you, "Will you sell them?" I believe you will get better prices for prize stock that shows well, than you will get for the chickens and pigs you haul to your local dealer.

Then there are other advantages in exhibiting club entries. You can compare your stock to that of other exhibitors, and perhaps you can see some points in which your stock is weak. This will enable you to strengthen the offspring of your stock, and will guide you in stock judging. Also there generally are liberal prizes offered at the fairs.

111 Lives Last Year

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

We have passed another Fourth of July. The indications are that it was much saner and safer than that of 1925, in which 111 lives (mostly of children) were sacrificed to our clamorous fireworks god. Fireworks deaths usually do not result from direct injury but are caused by lockjaw, which seems to find especially favorable soil for development in the lacerated wounds that come from explosions of fireworks. But let us not deceive ourselves with the thought that lockjaw is necessarily a Fourth of July ailment.

Lockjaw is caused by the tetanus bacillus. The germ has a normal growth in the intestinal tract of the horse, being carried without any harm to that animal, strange tho it may appear. Since it is deposited in almost all horse manure it is of very wide distribution. All stables and barnyards carry the infection. So do fields that have been cultivated by spreading manure; and of course it also may be found in street dust and anything on which the dust has blown. It is a hardy germ, and forms spores that are resistant to ordinary methods of disinfection. It must be remembered, however, that it is harmless unless it gets into the body tissues thru some broken place in the skin.

With this history of the germ one would expect injuries received on the farm to be quite likely to develop lockjaw. There is one saving quality. The germ grows only in tissues from which air is excluded. A clean wound or one that can be cleaned up in all its depth and kept clean is not a favorable site for the tetanus germ. There is a warning in this against plastering cuts and wounds with heavy salves, always a poor method of treatment, likely to do more harm than good. It is not even wise to bandage or cover tightly with adhesive plaster unless the wound has first been laid open in all its depth and thoroughly cleansed. Peroxide of hydrogen is useful in cleansing such wounds, not because it makes an effective germicide against tetanus but because it has the faculty of loosening up and washing away pus and dirt fragments.

In serious injuries one should always have anti-tetanic serum injected. This is especially true of punctured wounds or those in which there is much laceration of tissue. It was universally used in wounds in the World War, and by its aid cases of tetanus were reduced to a minimum. When your doctor thinks it wise to use this serum give him a free hand. Life and death are in the balance.

Would Cause Itching

Some foreign children attended our school last spring who had lice on their heads and ever since then I have been afraid my children might have caught them. How could I tell and what should I do? B. L. E.

Under a rule of the State Department of Health children with head lice should be excluded from school unless kept under supervision of the school nurse. The louse is of a retiring disposition, but in the very act of retiring makes his presence known by tremendous itching, so if your children are affected they soon will let you know. The most popular remedy is kerosene, but this is quite severe on some tender scalps, so if you use kerosene dilute it with sweet oil.

A Washington magazine has just closed a contest on "What is a Democrat?" There were 8,000 definitions—all different, of course.

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En-ar-co Motor Oil is as pure and clean as trained men and scientific refining can make it. It is softer than velvet. It forms a perfect film between moving parts preventing friction and insuring freedom of motion.

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In action, under the microscope, En-ar-co Motor Oil looks like millions of tiny ball bearings. These soft liquid bearings prevent metal-to-metal contact. They retain their shape and smoothness under the most intense heat.

En-ar-co Motor Oil forms a perfect seal between rings and pistons, between pistons and cylinder walls. Gasoline can't penetrate this seal and get down into the crank-case to destroy the oil. Surplus oil can't get past this seal to form carbon on valves and spark plugs.

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You'll notice the difference—increased power; smoother running; less carbon; therefore, fewer repair bills. En-ar-co Motor Oil keeps your engine young.



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Light — Medium — Heavy
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Steel Drums . . . 80c Per Gal.
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10-Gal. Cans . . . 95c Per Gal.
5-Gal. Cans . . . \$1.00 Per Gal.
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Post office _____ County _____ State _____
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So This Is California!

There are 26 ways of pronouncing Los Angeles, all wrong.

The new state grew so fast that they had to divide it into two parts, called Northern California and Southern Cafeteria. And they had to put two deserts and a mountain range in between them to keep them from fighting.

The celestial-named city was made the capital of the southern, and the saintly named town to the north the capital of the northern end of the state.

In '55 a law was passed forbidding earthquakes inside the city limits.

There are more beautiful women in Los Angeles than in any other city on earth. But they all come from somewhere else.—From Will Cressy's History of California.

The Cause

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day, a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Someone can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If you are going out together, what need is there for anyone to watch the clothes?"

"How about backsliders?" said one.

Some Surprise Party

A unique surprise was in store for Mr. W. H. Jennings, who today is celebrating his 80th birthday. Mr. Jennings was persuaded this A. M. by two of his friends to take a motorboat ride to Parker's Landing. When upon his arrival to his great surprise he was met by seven automobile loads of fiends.—News item in a Florida paper.

Naughty Agent

Book agent: "Is the lady of the house in?"

Marie: "Yes, but she ees in ze bath."

Book agent: "Well, tell her there is gentleman out here who would like to see her."

Limited Liability

For a long time she stared at him, speechless, not convinced altogether of his reality, tho certainly he looked anything but incorporated.—Fiction serial in a New Orleans paper.

Life in Serial Numbers

Mary Rose makes the great sacrifice of marrying Tom on his deathbed that his soul might be in peace in the next instalment.—Albany (N. Y.) paper.

Not so Very Reasonable

For Sale—Two Police Puppies. Prize winning parents, both male; very reasonable. 1109 W. Clay St.—Live Stock in a Richmond paper.

The March of Education

GAS ENGINES WILL BE TAUGHT DURING YUMA FARM WEEK.—Headline in an Arizona paper.

He Ought to Know

Charles Van Brunt appears on scene and declares it was not his body found in seed house.—From a scarehead in an Arkansas paper.

We've Worn 'Em

"Sawed His Way Out of Jail with Freshly Laundered Collar," is a headline we've been confidently expecting.

For Winter Riding?

COMBINATION stove and bicycle for sale. Phone Lafayette 5353-J.—Ad in a Pittsburgh paper.

Telling the World

WANT to borrow \$15,000 on gullible security.—Ad in a Minneapolis paper.

A Change of Music

WANTED—Girl to care for twin babies. Apply to Mrs. F. J. Brainard after April 12. Phone 152.
FOR SALE—After April 12, extra

fine phonograph, special make from California; large size, good as new, \$75.00, all records included. F. J. Brainard, W. Maine St.—Ads in a Brocton, (N. Y.) paper.

The High Hats

Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service.—From a U. S. Civil Service ad in The New York Times.

Crowding Benito

An Arab chieftain recently issued a proclamation, signing himself "Lord of the Earth." He may now expect a stiff letter from Signor Mussolini.

No Bones Broken

The buggy owned by John Crawford was thrown out and received eight bruises about the head and face.—News item in a Richmond (Ky.) paper.

The Gentler Sex

MEN FAINT IN MOB OF WOMEN TRYING TO SEE FILM STARS

—Headlines in the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.

Tactics

The captain was making a final checkup of instructions before sending

Private Jones to his solitary listening post in a shell-hole.

"Now, what will you do, if they start shooting and the shells begin to break in this sector?" he asked.

"Form a line, sir," replied the buck promptly.

"Dumb! How will you form a line with only one man?"

"A bee-line for home, sir."

Rewriting the Classics

A few years ago, says Will Hays, one theater advertised "Elsie Ferguson in 'A Doll's House'—bring the kiddies." Another called "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" "another great cowboy drama." One offered a picture "by that great woman author, Mae Terlinck, who wrote 'The Blue Bird.'"

Old Stuff

Reproved by her country aunt for sprawling on the sofa, and told that it was unladylike, a small English girl retorted, "Ladylike! Really, aunt, in our set it is considered very middle-class to be ladylike."

Thrice Blest

Miss Winifred Leeming, 321 West Olive Street, was the honoree at a linen shower given Wednesday night at her home as a prenuptial courtesy. Her marriage to William Schultz, W. B. Phillips, and Robt. Smyers, of

Grenola, Kan., will take place in the near future.—Society column in a California paper.

Discouraging

One of the inevitable kindly old gentlemen stopped where a group of urchins were scuffling noisily on the sidewalk.

"Boys, boys! You should play quietly together," he cautioned.

"Lissen at dat!" snorted one of the group in disgust. "He t'inks we're playin'."

Post-Mortem Casualties

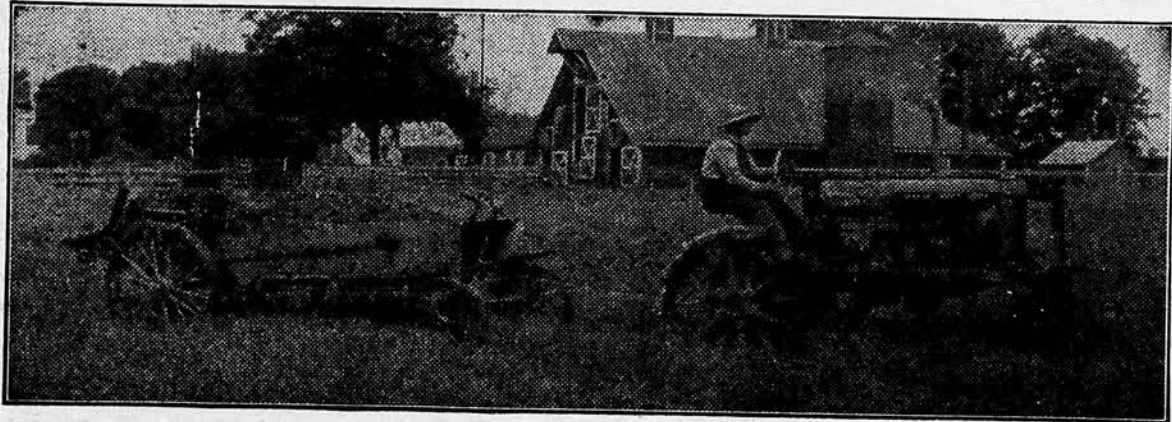
The klansmen returned the fire and within a few minutes five of the dead men had been fatally injured and a sixth killed. The dead man was brought to a morgue while the others were taken to the hospital where they died.—News item in a Bridgeport paper.

Much in a Name

A little colored girl, a newcomer in Sunday school, gave her name to the teacher as "Fertilizer Johnson."

Later the teacher asked the child's mother if that was right.

"Yes, ma'am, dat's her name," said the fond parent. "You see she was named for me and her father. Her father's name am Ferdinand, and my name is 'Liza. So we named her Fertilizer."



The New FARMALL

Sets New Standard in Power Farming — Points Way to HORSELESS Farming

THE McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL is rightly named; it is the one tractor for all field and belt jobs. After its wonderful work *planting and cultivating corn, and mowing hay*, it goes on to summer and fall plowing, and belt and power take-off work. It is the *real, tested, and proved all-purpose* tractor, now ready for you after ten years of experimental work.

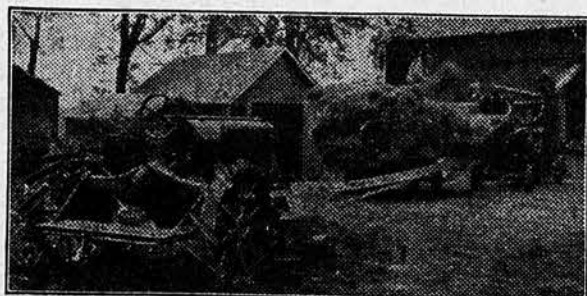
On the 200-acre Deems Farm at Burlington Iowa, for example, two FARMALLS have been used for two years and have *eliminated horses entirely*. That's because the FARMALL will plant 25 to 50 acres of corn a day (2 or 4-row planter) and cultivate 15 to 25 acres a day (depending on speed and conditions).

At all other farm power operations, the FARMALL challenges comparison with

other tractors of its size. Its power, ease of control, and clear view ahead, adapt it perfectly to drawbar work—plowing, tilling, listing, seeding, cutting grain and corn, cutting and loading and hauling hay, corn picking, etc. Its steady governor-controlled power, and wide, properly located belt pulley fit it equally for threshing, silo filling, grinding, and all other belt work. For the corn farmer's needs (cotton and other row crops also) the McCormick-Deering FARMALL is the tractor of tractors. Write for the illustrated folder and ask the McCormick-Deering dealer how soon he will be able to demonstrate the FARMALL in your community.

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Please mail FARMALL descriptive matter to

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Upward Trend With Beef

Continued from Page 3)

our beef stock would be wiped out in 20 years and a few odd months.

In the first five months of 1926, a total of 6,020,483 head of cattle and calves were slaughtered under federal inspection, compared with 5,943,193 head in the same months of 1925. The high rate of slaughter has not abated as yet. What the total slaughter for 1926 will be, remains to be seen, but there is every reason to believe that it will again exceed production, and that the farm population of cattle other than milk cows and heifers on January 1, 1927, will again show a decrease, as it has every year since 1919. In fact, slaughter is not likely to decrease enough to come within the limits of production for two or three years yet, and until it does the beef cattle population will keep on shrinking.

The reduced rate of cattle slaughter which these figures unerringly indicate must come within the next few years will be the basis for considerably higher prices. Ultimately, the pendulum will start swinging the other way. To build up herds, it will be necessary to sell fewer cattle and calves for slaughter than are produced. This will reduce the market supply still further and push prices still higher. Finally, five to eight years hence, the increased product from these expanded herds will begin to come on the market, and prices will start downward again.

So much for the tidal waves in beef cattle prices and production. While this big advance is going on, there will be many seasonal waves and some annual cross currents of consequence.

The first half of 1926 has been featured by an abundance of fed steers due to the cheapness of corn. Supplies have exceeded expectations, based on the official reports of numbers on feed. Lower grades of beef, including fat cows and heifers, cutters and canners and bulls as well as cheap steers, have been relatively scarce, but the total number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection from February to May inclusive was the largest for the corresponding period on record, with the exception of 1918, when beef production was under the stimulus of war demand.

Naturally, these conditions have affected prices. Low grades of beef cattle have sold as high as, or higher than, in 1925, while well finished steers have failed to bring as much as at this time in 1925 by from \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds.

It is quite probable that for the rest of the year these good grades of steers will continue to sell lower than at corresponding times a year previous, and will thus remain an exception to the rule that cattle prices are in a broad upward trend. However, it will be quite surprising if they do not show some rise over the prices that prevailed from April to June. The seasonal pull is decidedly in that direction.

Moreover, the high rate of marketing in the last several months has depleted the numbers in corn belt feed lots. In addition, the number of stocker and feeder cattle shipped from all public stock yards in the four months from February to May, inclusive, was the smallest in the corresponding period in 10 years. The stimulating effect of abundant and cheap corn has been counterbalanced by the scarcity and high cost of feeders and the narrow margin between prices of feeders and fat cattle. Cattlemen have fed the

cattle they had with a lavish hand, but they have not been keen to buy more. This is one of the penalties that the broad upward swing of cattle prices in the next few years will visit on cattle feeders. Raw material for feed lots will be costly and margins narrow. The primary producers of cattle, rather than the finishers, will benefit.

The "outlook" statement of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued some time ago, had this to say about cattle market prospects during the last half of 1926:

"Total market receipts of cattle are expected to fall considerably below those of 1925. Marketings of range cattle are expected to be materially less, but the number of grain-finished cattle may show an increase. A marked decrease in steers, both grass fat and feeders, is indicated. While the general level of beef cattle prices during this period will depend somewhat on the general business situation, it is expected to average considerably higher than last year, altho top prices probably will not reach the peak touched in 1925."

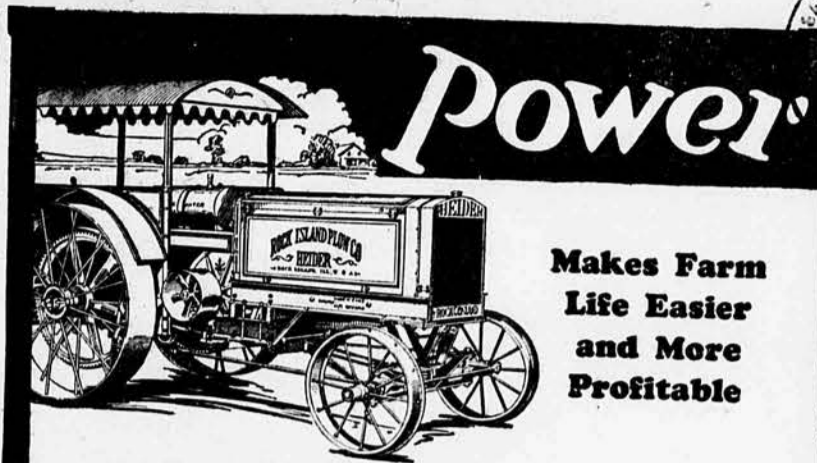
In the Western range states, liquidation has been practically complete, so that, without an actual estimate of the run, it is logical to expect a decrease as compared with the last few years, when many outfits were being forced to the wall. The proportion of grass fat and of feeder cattle will depend, to some extent, on how good the ranges are. On June 1, 1926, an average condition of 95 was reported, compared with 86 a year previous. The condition of cattle on the range on June 1 was 95, compared with 87 a year ago.

Of course, with the entire Western atmosphere much more hopeful than last year, there will be a tendency to hold thin cattle off the market as far as possible, even if ranges should deteriorate. This tendency, coupled with the abundance of old corn, with present prospects for an average yield of new corn, and with production of hogs at low ebb, forecasts a high level of feeder cattle prices this fall.

It is impossible to put these considerations into terms of definite prices that the producer will receive, but a list of prices paid at Chicago last year will help to make the situation concrete. The average price of good beef steers in the last half of 1925 was \$11.15; of fat cows and heifers, \$6.05; of range steers, \$8.35; and of stockers and feeders, \$6.80.

Variations in consumptive demand must be taken into account in the outlook. While industrial activity shows signs of slowing down in some directions, basic conditions are sound, and a business recession rather than a severe depression seems to be in the offing. No danger of any big decline in demand is in sight. The fact that increased supplies of pork are nearly a year away also is a strengthening factor in the beef situation.

Foreign competition has no terrors for the American beef producer. Scattered evidence indicates that supplies of beef in exporting countries this year will be smaller than last year. On the other hand, some of the importing countries of Europe are increasing production. The price of imported beef in British markets thus far in 1926 has been lower than in 1925, but the decline is relatively small. Not until the American beef market reaches a considerably higher level, as it is expected to do in the course of the next five years, will our beef imports be of much consequence. Then, they will become a factor limiting the extent of the rise.



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It is easy to work with a Rock Island "Heider." You can start slow and speed up gradually like a railway locomotive—merely move lever forward to increase speed. There are no transmission gears to clash, grind or strip. Seven speeds forward and seven speeds reverse, with one lever and one motor speed. The friction transmission on the

"Heider" has proved a success for over seventeen years.

The special heavy duty Waukesha motor, with Dixie magneto and Kingston carburetor, is noted for its easy starting, smooth running, low fuel consumption, and for always developing the rated horsepower.

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Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.

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Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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Cuts Plowing Costs 34%

Plow your grain stubble or other fallow land quicker, better and cheaper with the famous **Clark Right Lap Plow**

It does a plowing and harrowing job in one operation. You can follow the Right Lap Plow with your seed drill without first harrowing. The No. 3 size plows a strip 6 1/2 feet wide. Think of the tremendous saving. In some cases the time and cost of plowing can be cut 50% by using a Right Lap Plow. Thousands sold. Made in ten sizes for horse or tractor use. Disks are of cutlery steel forged sharp. Furnished with or without seeder attachment. Distributed by The Humburg Lbr. Co., Bison, Kansas

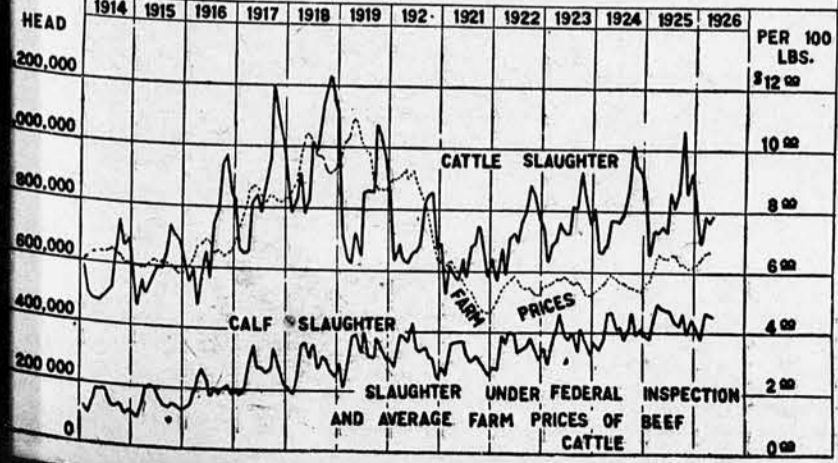


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for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in **KANSAS FARMER.**



New Strain of Wheat

By carefully selecting out samples of Blackhull wheat, Earl G. Clark, Harvey county, believes he has developed a superior strain of dark, hard, winter wheat. It has not only yielded better than ordinary Blackhull but also has stood severe winter conditions better than common varieties.

It was in November, 1920, that Mr. Clark noticed a few grains of wheat in a sample he was preparing for a Chicago show that seemed to be harder than the others. Millers had been asking for harder wheat that is higher in protein so he decided to save it out and experiment with it.

Mr. Clark picked out 250 grains that seemed extra dark, hard and vitreous and planted them in a test plot. The winter of 1921 was a hard test for the new variety but it came thru in good condition and late that summer Mr. Clark harvested the seed plot by hand and carefully stored it away.

The best grains out of this lot were selected and planted. The second year was a wet one and the new strain had another difficult test, but it yielded better than the popular varieties.

By means of selection Mr. Clark believes he has definitely established the characteristics of the new variety and he has named it Clark's Super-Hard Blackhull. This variety won first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year and placed seventeenth at the Chicago grain show, which was the first time a Kansas winter wheat has won a prize.

Control Granary Weevil

The granary weevil, known for centuries as a pest of stored grain, may be killed when exposed for a few hours to a temperature of 155 degrees F. Altho the weevil is very resistant to low temperatures, if the infested grain is sufficiently chilled by running from one bin to another, it can be protected from weevil attack, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This weevil sometimes is confused with the rice weevil, a much more destructive pest, but unlike the latter in that it possesses only rudimentary wings. It is thought to have originated either in Asia or the Mediterranean region. This pest does not appear to thrive in tropical and semi-tropical climates. Because of its habit of breeding in grains of all kinds, it has been carried by commerce to all parts of the civilized world.

The weevil apparently is not well equipped to meet present-day methods of handling and protecting grain, with the result that, in the United States at least, it is seemingly becoming of less importance as a pest in grain and certain grain products.

Grows Wheat at 40 Cents

According to E. D. Cooper, Liberal wheat grower, Southwest Kansas is producing wheat for less than 40 cents a bushel. "It is the modern method of handling wheat farms that is making it possible," Cooper said. "The wheat grower has cut down his overhead, and with modern power machinery is able to handle more acres at less cost."

He also believes that the Southwestern hard Wheat Belt must compete with the world, and that it can. "The farmer who cannot produce wheat for 50 cents a bushel had better be looking for some other business," he said. "He may not have to now, but he will later."

Has the Combine Record?

The Norwich (Kansas) Herald in its issue of June 10 claims for Norwich the national record in the sale of combines and tractors for towns of 400 population. The Herald reports that the Norwich dealers have sold 61 new combines and 70 new tractors for the season of 1926. This list probably will be increased before the season closes.

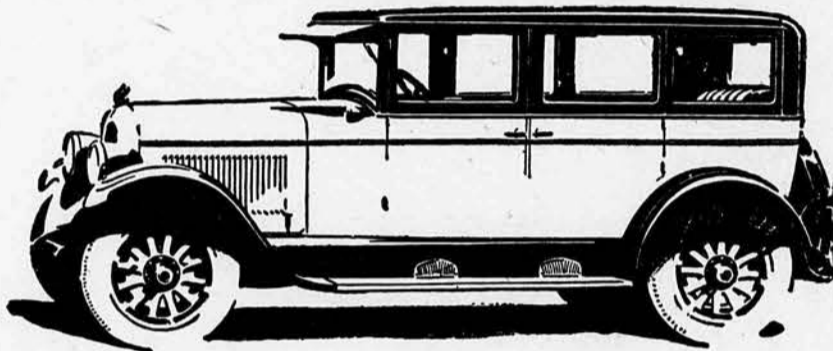
52 Bushels an Acre

The largest wheat yield ever reported in Pratt county, was harvested this year on the Roy L. Owsten farm. Mr. Owsten combined 9 acres of Burbank's beardless wheat that averaged 52 bushels to the acre. Four acres in the tract averaged 65 bushels. Most of this wheat was sold for \$5 a bushel.

Another Miracle of Chrysler Quality

The New Lighter Six

CHRYSLER '60'



The New Lighter Chrysler "60"

Touring Car \$1075
Roadster - - 1145
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Sedan - - - 1295

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Chrysler "60" Quality Features

- 1 6-Cylinder Chrysler Motor.
- 2 54 brake horse-power.
- 3 60 miles and more per hour.
- 4 5 to 25 miles in 7 1/4 seconds.
- 5 Easily 22 miles to the gallon.
- 6 7-bearing crankshaft.
- 7 Aluminum alloy pistons balanced to sixteen one-hundredths of an ounce.
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- 9 Purolator—that purifies your oil, and saves repair bills.
- 10 Centrifugal air-cleaner—that saves repair bills.
- 11 Full pressure oiling system—insuring a film of oil in all bearings, and thus guaranteeing long life.
- 12 Semi-automatic plus manual spark control.
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- 15 Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes that make for safe operation.
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- 17 Chrysler dynamic symmetry of body design.
- 18 Great roominess combined with Chrysler compactness for easy parking.
- 19 Duco finish in striking color combinations.
- 20 Full balloon tires, 30 x 5.25.

Now comes the new lighter six, Chrysler "60"—one more accomplishment added to the roll of Chrysler achievements.

All the superiority of Chrysler quality has upset prior standards in the lower priced six-cylinder field and has established in effect another new standard for the whole industry to follow.

60 miles—and more—per hour (Chrysler model numbers mean miles per hour); lightning acceleration; Chrysler symmetry of line—in all its striking beauty; Chrysler phenomenal riding ease; the coveted safety of Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes; impulse neutralizer; oil-filter and air-cleaner; seven-bearing crankshaft, full pressure lubrication; roomy, luxurious bodies; and that sound, substantial engineering construction which in every Chrysler car insures long life. Never before in the history of the industry have you been offered so much value for your money.

That's the result of Chrysler quality. And Chrysler quality is a known quantity. It means superiority of performance in each respective class, superior craftsmanship, superior value.

It means, in the case of the new lighter six, Chrysler "60", that there isn't a car approximating its price that can begin to approach it in performance, comfort, safety, luxury.

It means that the new lighter six, Chrysler "60" is sensational in its supreme quality, its supreme value.

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to prove this to you. See the new lighter six, Chrysler "60"; drive it;— and you won't be satisfied with anything less than it.

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