

Cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

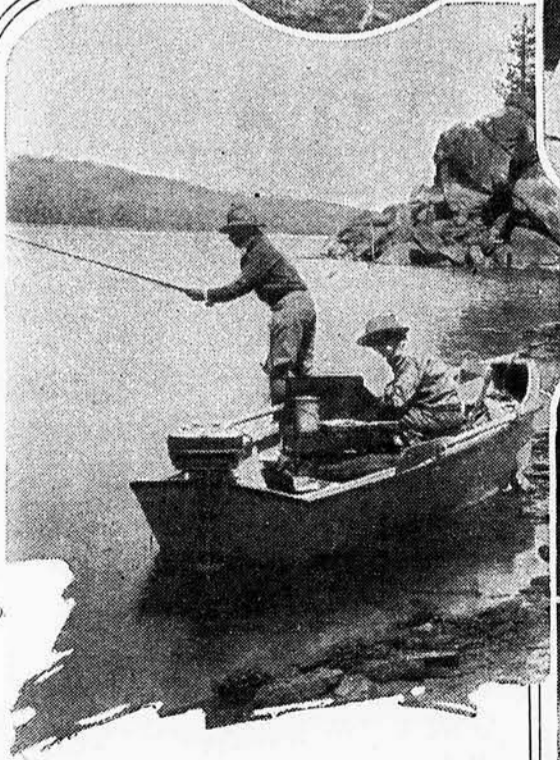
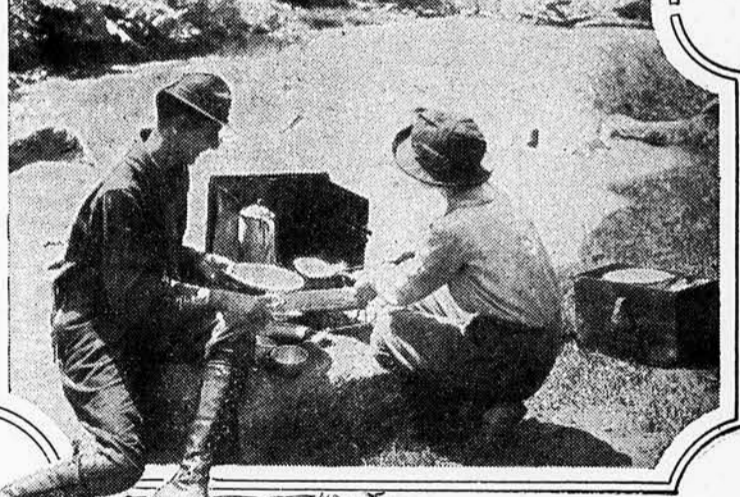
Volume 65

August 13, 1927

Number 33



On the Gypsy Trail



How to buy a Kitchen Range

The purchase of a new kitchen range is an important event in the farm household. You will want your new one to be the best possible all-around range for cooking and baking, convenient to use, easy to keep clean, economical to fuel, attractive in appearance, and handy to work with. To get all of these things you must first "see before you buy" so that you can picture with your own eyes just about how it will fit your conditions in size and convenience.

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Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



This Cloud Was Silver Lined

It Brought a 2-Inch Rain Which Means More Cash From the Corn

BY HARLEY HATCH

ON THURSDAY of this week the whole Hatch family, with the exception of the writer, made a sort of holiday by driving to Emporia, 30 miles away. Shortly after dinner the travelers noticed a black cloud rising in the northwest and, not wishing to negotiate 30 miles of Kansas mud, they made an immediate start for home. The trip down was made in 55 minutes and the car kept just about the same distance ahead of the black cloud all the way. Shortly after their arrival the cloud arrived, too, but instead of bringing anything bad it brought, before it finally passed, nearly 2 inches of rain. What that means to the farmers of this part of Kansas is known by every farmer living west of the Missouri river. To get corn, out in full tassel and silking, wet up by 2 inches of rain means about the best fortune that can befall the farmers of a county with much more than the usual acreage of corn planted.

Are Entirely Satisfied

From what I have seen and can learn about the corn condition of Eastern Kansas I should say that we have the best show since 1924 and it may even equal that year. The plant is still 10 days late and seems likely to remain so; despite the favorable weather and the fine growth, it is not making up much of the lost time caused by late planting. But, in view of these "beautiful, beautiful rains," to quote from Henry Field, the matter of a few days lateness counts for nothing. The stand of corn is good in most fields, the color of the plant could not be improved and there is less weed and grass growth than is usually found in a wet season. The favorable weather is pushing the growth and it now appears that the stalk is to be of full normal size. The early planted fields are out in full tassel and silk with the latest pushing the tassels out rapidly. Before this is read the early fields here will be in full roasting ear and we have moisture in plenty to carry the corn until that time. Pastures could not be bettered and prairie meadows show not the first indication of browning. You can put it down as a certainty that we are entirely satisfied with this rain down here in Coffey county.

Some Hay Got Wet

The old saying that "there is no great loss without some small gain," can just as truly be reversed to read "there is no great gain without some small loss." The rain brought great gain to everything but the makers of prairie hay. Up to within three hours before the rain came it had been and still looked like ideal hay weather. This meant that there was a lot down in swath and windrow and the showery, cloudy weather which held on for three days spoiled it all except that it might do for the stock to pick over during the cold days of next winter. This is what cuts out the profit for the haymaker; the price is so low that there scarcely is a shred of profit at the best and when a big cutting is spoiled by rain even this mythical profit is turned to a sure loss. The price of baled prairie hay on the Kansas City market was so low at the first of this week that, in order to attract shipments, they were forced to raise the price \$1 a ton. Wages for handling hay are still held up to almost war prices while the price of hay has gone down to less than was paid for it in pre-war days. To hire hay cut, raked and put in the bale costs \$4 a ton; baling alone at \$2.50 a ton is twice what was charged in pre-war days.

Sweet Clover a Help

We had planned on cutting the Sweet clover the last days of this week but the weather has so far prevented. The seed is as nearly at the right stage to cut as it ever gets and we had the binder and tractor ready for it. The growth is fairly large but I think we can handle it by raising the binder up

pretty high. Of course, in handling the seed in this way a lot is bound to be lost but we wish the field reseeded which will probably be done at the rate of a bushel to the acre, despite the most careful handling. We have 5 acres in Sweet clover which is largely on top of a hill and here the stand is not so good. Wishing to give this part of the field a good rest from cropping we are going to cut this 5 acres with the mower and then take a long wire, hitch a team at each end and drag it over the field a time or two. This ought to do a fair job of scattering the seed. The more I see of the effects of Sweet clover as a soil improver, the better I like it. For that purpose alone it is well worth growing. I do not consider it much of a hay plant but as pasture it seems to give the best of results.

How Would He Proceed?

The more favorable the weather is for growing crops the poorer it is for radio reception. About two weeks ago the much advertised combat between two "pugs" was broadcast over the entire country. Business was good with battery men and radio repairers for a week before the fight. Down here a thunder shower arrived along with the returns and about the best anyone could get between the terrific volleys of static was an occasional word. And now I note that the promoter of those more than doubtful fights proposes to try to charge radio listeners for the privilege. I wonder how he will proceed to collect and if he will agree to refund in case static prevents reception? The radio business is in the making and unwise handling at this time will do much toward destroying it. Makers of radios and supplies understand this and are doing their best to keep the programs from being commercialized. It is up to the makers of radios to keep good programs in the air; they realize this and are not going to stand for listening in charges. The alleged sportsmen who talk of making charges had better understand the value of publicity; the newspapers and broadcasters could kill their business in a month by a policy of silence.

Will Tile Wet Spot?

We have on this farm 7 acres which was not put in crops this season. It lies at the foot of a hill and in very wet times water seeps out in a circle about the middle of the field, making the land too wet to cultivate. This is about the best land on the farm and we have procured enough tile to tap and drain this seep. The field has been plowed and disked once and we plan to sow it to alfalfa about the last of August. The soil is deep and porous; it can be spaded down to a depth of 4 or 5 feet at any time so that the tile should draw well. We plan to lay these tile just above where the water comes out and, as we have a good fall, we hope to take the surplus water out in a hurry. In former dry years these 7 acres have been our mainstay for corn; it always makes good corn, no matter how dry it may get. On the other hand, in wet seasons we get nothing from it. So we are putting in the tile and hope to raise good alfalfa as there is nothing to prevent the roots from going down as deeply as alfalfa roots ever grow.

A Suicide?

A Vermont salesman walked thru an Atlanta hotel the other day whistling "Marching Thru Georgia." The life insurance companies are refusing payment to his widow on the grounds that he committed suicide.

Angel Footprints

A contractor who was fond of children became angry because some little fellow stepped on a new pavement before it was dry.

His wife rebuked him. "I thought you loved children," she said.

"I do in the abstract, but not in the concrete," he replied.

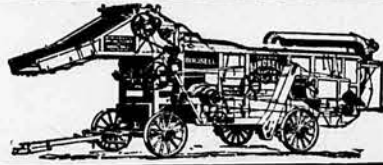


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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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As Good as Putting Money in the Bank

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

COWS get the credit." H. A. Dressler took a final swing at the weeds along the fence row. It had rained and was too wet for field work. "I give the Holsteins credit for buying it." He was talking about the new eighty that came into his possession last spring. "As a matter of fact," he went on, "I wouldn't have had the 160 acres in the home place if it hadn't been for the cows."

Some other system might have spelled disaster for him, but the chances are in his favor. Talking with him for a while leads one to believe a man of his caliber could cope pretty well with circumstances. But that is a different story. The fact remains that he chose a system of farming that has helped him grow.

Good milkers do deserve a great deal of credit for their part in agriculture, but after all they respond in a measure equal to the ability of their owner to handle them. In short they simply act as a medium thru which the farmer can reach his goal. Dressler has been able to make the dairy side of farming pay him well. The 80 acres he purchased this spring represents \$5,000—all dairy money. With improvements included, the 240 acres Dressler farms cost him \$20,000; he made the cows pay for practically all of it.

But that isn't all that has been accomplished. Before Dressler got his place 11 years ago it had been worn out. Forty years of steady cropping had taxed it to the limit. But since the Holsteins have been there the productive ability of the land has

been carefully nursed back to a state of health.

"It has been as good as putting deposits in the bank," Mr. Dressler said. "These several years of Red clover and timothy with Holsteins to utilize the feed and return part of it to the soil have built up the land wonderfully." Each year has brought better yields and these have been passed on to the milk pail and realized in the cream checks. From now on the rotation will be worked with Sweet clover and alfalfa. It was comparatively easy for Dressler to get a stand of timothy and Red clover when he started on the place, and that is one reason he used them first. The system now will be to keep one-fourth of the tillable land in legumes and treat every acre to their benefits every four years as nearly as possible. "There is nothing better for cows than alfalfa; it shows up so well in the milk pail," Dressler assured. And he feeds it all year. His cows eat it right off the grass. About three-fourths of the broken ground will go to corn and aside from the legumes and pasture there will be some oats and a little wheat. The latter, of course, to provide the much needed straw for bedding.

Care exercised in building up the farm land has been equaled by that given the dairy herd. Dressler has a rule he follows that eliminates non-productive cows. He feeds them well, keeping records on how much the feed costs at market prices, and other records check up the production end. Individuals falling short go the route other boarders travel. The dairy ration is made up by weight of 3 parts corn cob meal, 2 parts ground oats, 1 part bran and 1 part cottonseed meal. Oilmeal and cottonseed meal are used half and half in the winter. When corn gets too high, kafir is substituted; if oats climb out of bounds, more bran is used. An attempt is made at all times to feed the most economical ration without sacrificing production.

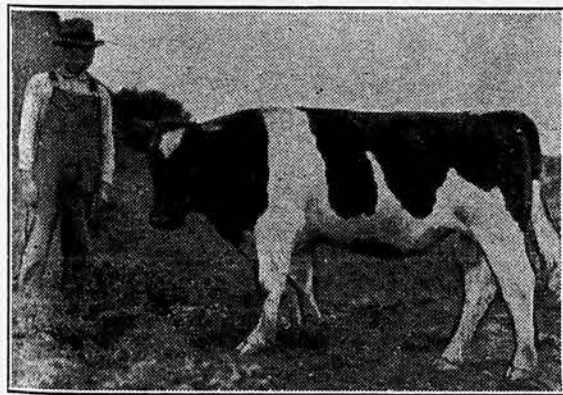
But this process of weeding out poor producers didn't start at the milk pail on the Dressler farm. It reaches back into the history of blood lines and hobnobs with official testing. Dressler started with a foundation of officially tested stock and he always buys bulls with good records in the blood lines back of them. He won't use a sire whose four nearest dams fall short of 1,000 pounds of butter in a year. The young bull in the herd now is backed by his 10 nearest dams that beat the 1,000 pound butter record in the year. His pedigree is in a line of good records.

And there isn't anything particularly wrong with the milkers. There are 24 cows in the herd, all purebred Holsteins. From January 1 up to July 1, 12 head produced \$1,500 worth of cream. Thru

the winter the cream checks probably will read \$250 to \$275 a month. Two of the cows are 2-year-olds; three are 3-year-olds and the others are mature animals. Dressler has had official testing done thru the agricultural college and the Holstein association. He has 11 cows with official A. R. O. records, and one cow has two official daughters.

If you are interested in individual production records, one of Dressler's cows produced 29 pounds of butter and 600 pounds of milk in seven days; another one made 25 pounds of butter and 612 pounds of milk in the same length of time. Both of these are mature cows. A junior 2-year-old heifer made 22.7 pounds of butter and 489 pounds of milk in seven days. She is Blanche Johanna Ormsby and she made the honor roll of the A. R. O. She was 30th out of 60 in the United States and Canada to make this; 30th best cow in the U. S. and Canada under 2½ years old and 14th in milk production.

When he started in the dairy game 10 years ago he bought young stuff. Five 2-year-olds were purchased. A year later three of these were sold and two more better cows were bought. These four good cows really gave him his start. It looked like a long road building up a dairy herd; out of the first 14 calves only one was a heifer. But Dressler wasn't discouraged. He plans to build up to 100
(Continued on Page 18)



Here is Mr. Dressler With the Young Herd Sire That Seems to Promise Well. The 10 Nearest Dams Produced More Than 1,000 Pounds of Butter in a Year. Eleven of the Milkers Have A. R. O. Records and One Cow Has Two Official Daughters



Nolan and Gordon Dressler Save Their Father a Good Deal of Work. For One Thing They Can Turn on the Motor and Run the Cream Separator. They Also Feed the Calves and Poultry and Take a Real Interest in the Dairy

How the Magic Touch of Power Helps

HE DROVE up to the bins and stopped. Eight minutes later his 2-ton truck was headed for town with its burden of wheat. F. H. Oldenettel would repeat this operation eight or nine times that day. Market reports received over the radio had inspired his action. It was time, he thought, to convert the production of the Reno county wheat land he farms into cash. "Eight minutes!" The younger man wasn't questioning Oldenettel's veracity. It just struck him how farm work is speeding up under the magic invigorating touch of modern mechanical power. He recalled how different it was those few years ago. Hadn't he loaded wheat time after time by the scoop shovel method? Eight minutes? It used to take longer than that. Then after scooping wheat all day there followed a miserable experience commonly termed a dust chill. It is different now.

"But the difference costs money!" comes an argument. Mr. Oldenettel's experience counters that. He does practically all of his work with power and asserts that it is by far more economically done than in the years past when horse power was all that could be had. Power has made it possible for him to handle his big job of farming by himself, with the exception of such times as harvest.

"I load my wheat from the bins to the truck with a blower," he said, "and it takes just about 5 minutes. It doesn't take more than 8 to 10 minutes to drive up to the bins, start the machinery and get on the road to town. It isn't much of a job to make eight or 10 trips a day with the truck and such speed in loading. But in the old days with a team it was a big day's work to shovel and haul three loads, and I'm only 2½ miles from town." A portable elevator and gasoline engine fill the bins at

harvest time with a minimum of really hard labor.

The value of power equipment can be traced thru an entire year's work on the 400 acres Mr. Oldenettel farms. All except 90 acres of this land is under cultivation. The tractor supplies power for threshing the wheat cut for the straw, it plows, lists, disks, harrows. As a matter of fact it is one of the busiest machines on the farm. "I absolutely could not do all of my work with horses, unless I hired a lot of help," Oldenettel said. "But the tractor walks right thru with it. I can list 30 to 40 acres a day easily, and that is pretty good. That is a big difference over listing 8 acres with a team. I would need four teams to keep up with the tractor, at least. Then I don't think they could keep up with it over a period of days. Sore shoulders and heat would make them lag. And that is another thing. With the tractor I don't have to spend time doctoring horses."

Mr. Oldenettel harbors a real warm spot in his make-up for his combine. "This is its eighth year," he said, and went on to explain that he recently traded it in a deal for a new one. "Why did I trade?" he repeated the question. "Well, you see there is improvement being made in the machines every year and when it is profitable to do so, a person should keep up with such advancement. The combine is the finest way to harvest wheat. And I never have lost a grain of wheat from heating that was cut with the combine. Of course, I never get in a hurry to cut. I first go in with the binder because I need some straw for the livestock, and working in it this way I can tell pretty accurately just about when it is time to start the combine."

The wheat gets a good chance to make something on this farm, and apparently it responds to Oldenettel's methods. He got 22 bushels to the

acre this year that tested very well for weight. The one fault he found was with the protein content. It was lower than he likes. One precaution that is taken is against smut. The wheat seed is treated. Last year Mr. Oldenettel had to hunt for the smut, but it was there. He treated for the first time this year and there was no sign of smut.

A practice of getting at the wheat ground early is followed, and results seem to indicate that equal success has been obtained by plowing or listing. Oldenettel thinks that a good job of listing takes a little more time than plowing. But he now has a three-row lister and he plans to double-list. "One implement I like is the spring-tooth harrow," he offered. "When it can be used it is great. It sure gets the volunteer wheat and weeds and is one of the best implements we can get for wheat land if there isn't too much trash for it to work over. It brings the clods to the top where one can get at them and turns the loose dirt underneath. It is a great aid in getting a satisfactory seedbed."

It is a grain-livestock combination Mr. Oldenettel is following, with the milk cows and poultry responsible for the family living. The crops include wheat, 200 acres; corn, oats, barley, cane and alfalfa. The rotation that predominates goes from wheat to corn to oats to barley and back again to wheat. Some 30 head of cattle account well for the feed crops. This is an accredited Shorthorn herd and the beef end is being stressed. The type and quality is on the up grade due to the care Oldenettel gives the herd. He feeds well and has a purebred sire. All the animals are registered in the Shorthorn herd. The three Holsteins that supply the milk are good grades. Thirty-five head of hogs and a farm flock of 200 Barred Rocks are not slighted. And in return they don't hurt the farm income in the least.

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KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

THERE are many men living who can remember when it was not considered necessary for a farmer to know very much. In fact the uneducated farmer was supposed to have an advantage over the one who was educated. The man with an education was supposed to have a lot of fool notions in his head that simply wouldn't work on the farm. It was considered necessary for the farmer to work about 16 hours a day; the rest of the 24 he could while away in eating and sleeping. He simply hadn't time to read or study even if he had been so inclined.

It is dawning on the average farmer today that he needs to have a lot of information about a great many things. The truth is that to make a successful farmer requires both brains and education. I do not mean to say the farmer needs a classical education. A good deal of our so-called education is of very little practical benefit, but the education which supplies the individual with all the information obtainable about the business in which he happens to be engaged is of inestimable benefit.

The farmer has more problems, and therefore needs to know more, than men in almost any other business. He should, for example, know when his soil is sick and what is necessary to be done to cure it. That means he ought to be a practical chemist. He may be able to see that for some reason his stock is not thriving, but it is quite probable that he does not know why or just what he ought to do to restore the ailing animals to health. He may have a number of milk cows; he knows how much butterfat perhaps his cows produce in the aggregate, but the chances are that he does not know how much butterfat each cow produced from a given quantity of milk or how he can increase it. He may know about how many eggs his hens produce but unless he is something of a specialist he does not know how to increase his egg output; and yet the lack of that knowledge may spell failure for him in the poultry business.

Poultry records kept by 542 Ohio farmers last year disclosed the fact that the Leghorn flocks, which produced less than 100 eggs a year to the bird, made an income of 37 cents a bird, while flocks producing 180 eggs to the hen returned \$4.23 a hen. Now of course, an income of even 37 cents was better than actually losing money, but I venture the assertion that the average farmer's flock of hens produce considerably less than 100 eggs a year on the average and as a matter of fact do not pay for their keep. Here is a case where knowledge means money.

Further records of Ohio dairymen disclosed the fact that when the dairy cows produced less than 4,500 quarts per annum there was very little if any profit in the cow. Now 4,500 quarts a year is a trifle more than 12 quarts a day on the average. How many farm cows kept in the way farm cows are generally kept, produce an average of 12 quarts of milk a day for their care? Unless they are doing a good deal better than the cows used to do when I was a lad on the farm the cow that will average 12 quarts a day for the entire year is the rare exception. But the flow of milk is not the only thing to be considered. Some milk is much richer than other milk and this depends on the kind of cow that gives it and the way she is fed and cared for. Here again education and brains are called for.

Some men have demonstrated that there is money to be made in fruit, but the average farmer's orchard does not produce enough to pay the taxes on the ground the trees grow on to say nothing of making a profit. Drive out thru the country and look at the neglected orchards. There is something pathetic in the sight of an apple tree struggling to live under the conditions you find in most farm orchards. It is a hopeless struggle; the trees had better never have been planted. But here again a high degree of intelligence and expert education is required. The average farmer does not have it; he has so many things on his hands that efficiency along all lines is impossible.

The farm business is going to be revolutionized; I do not know how long it will take to accomplish the revolution, but it will come. The time will be when it will be conducted by specialists; educated specialists, if you please. Farmers will not be expected to do the impossible; they will not be expected to have an expert knowledge about a dozen different things but each will be an expert in some line. There will be experts in the different lines of production and experts in distribution, for distribution, as every thinking man knows, is fully as important as production.

Co-operation Making Headway

DOES anybody know why farmers refuse to co-operate? If you do, please speak up," writes W. J. Stewart. "The farmers," continues Mr. Stewart, "as a class, lose millions of dollars every year because they do not co-operate

Passing Comment

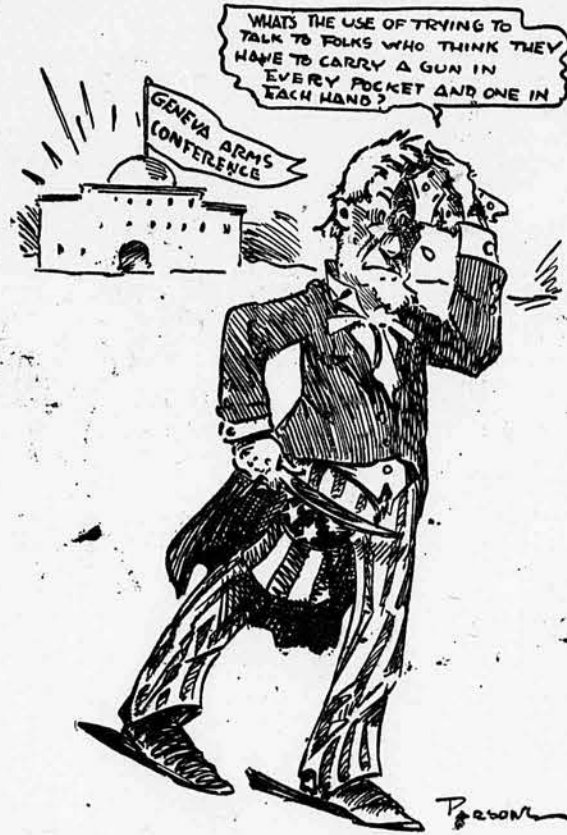
—By T. A. McNeal

and this is not profit to the consumer; a part of it is profit to the merchant, but much of it is accounted for by unnecessary expenses.

"The farmers of Denmark have been very prosperous for many years thru co-operation but they had to be starved to it at first. I wonder whether it will be necessary to starve the American farmers to it also? There is a movement on now among men of means to organize farming into very large units, because they see that it can be made profitable in that way.

"There is a dairy farm a few miles outside of Chicago that is capitalized for 1 million dollars and is making money; this is a sample of what is coming all over the country. Presently the farmers who now are operating their own farms will be just hired men working for big corporations."

As a matter of fact co-operation is making considerable headway among American farmers. In some cases the co-operative associations have suc-



ceeded and in other cases failed as might be expected. Denmark has, as Mr. Stewart says, made a great success out of co-operation but it must be kept in mind that conditions in Denmark are very different from what they are here. The whole of Denmark is only a little greater in point of area than one-fifth of Kansas. It is a kingdom and the head of the government can much more easily keep in touch with every part of the kingdom than the governor of Kansas could keep in touch with the various localities in this state.

What there is of the little kingdom of Denmark is made up of about the same kind of soil and has the same climatic conditions; the entire country therefore is adapted to the same kind of business. It is emphatically a dairy country and the government can and does act as selling agent for practically all of the farmers in the kingdom. It is easy to see why co-operation in Denmark is a much more practical thing than in the United States with its vast territory and great diversity of farming conditions.

Farmers here in the United States often have been induced to join co-operative associations and have in a good many cases failed to profit by joining. This may or may not have been the fault of the plan; it may have been the fault of the management or it may have been in part the fault of the members of the association, or all three of these causes may have contributed to the partial

or total failure of the experiment. But I think there is no doubt that farmers are learning by experience. The principle of co-operation undoubtedly is sound but a business sound in principle may fail thru faults in operation.

Mr. Stewart deplors the possibility of farmers becoming hired men. Whether that is an evil or blessing depends on their condition after they become hired men. The hired men, working for the great corporations of the country, work fewer hours, earn more money and enjoy more comforts than the majority of the farmers who are working for themselves, and more and more of the farm boys are voluntarily leaving the farm to become hired men.

Are Getting Good Care

THERE is perhaps a rather general impression that the inmates of public institutions are not well cared for and perhaps that is true in too many cases. It is therefore gratifying to get a purely voluntary expression of satisfaction from an inmate of one of these institutions. The widow of the late Jerry Simpson is an inmate of the state home provided for ex-soldiers and their wives and widows of ex-soldiers. Knowing Mrs. Simpson as I do, I can testify that she has no hesitancy about expressing her opinion when things do not go to suit her. Neither is she the kind of woman who would write a letter to curry favor with the authorities, unless she has greatly changed in the last few years. This letter voluntarily written to Major Beck of the Holton Recorder therefore is the more surprising. Undoubtedly it is the honest and frank opinion of Mrs. Simpson:

Fort Dodge, Kan.

Mr. M. M. Beck, Holton, Kan.
 Dear Friend: I want to express my feelings about this wonderful home we have for the old soldiers and their widows. We should honor the state of Kansas for the way she has taken care of her soldiers who when called to defend their country, did not hesitate and wonder what the outcome would be, but went, what a wonderful outcome. Here in their old age they are taken care of and their widows and children.

We have nice clean rooms. We as ladies, are expected to keep them clean, if not able, they are cleaned for us. We have three meals a day, all nice and good. I sometimes think it is better than we had at home, take the year around.

Now we have mileage given us when we want to visit our dear ones. They give us clothes twice a year, and all we are expected to do, is to be good and respect the rules of the home. We have a good, kind commander and matron, they look after our comforts. Then we have two halls, Lincoln Hall and Grant Hall. These are very nice, each has its own superintendent and matron to look after us.

We have a hospital with good nurses. We have two doctors, they are going to build a new hospital. They are having heat put in all cottages. We have a home laundry, it is fine. Ice plant, electric plant, heating plant all our own, and our pensions are our own. We have that to spend as we like. As you are a friend to the Old Soldiers, I thought you would like to hear from one you know, and have known so many years. Now with kindest regards, I am
 Yours truly,
 MRS. JERRY SIMPSON.

Lincoln Gives a Warning

A FRIEND of mine who is an ardent spiritualist, gives me what purports to be an address delivered by Abraham Lincoln on July 4, at his tomb. This address, so my friend informs me, was delivered thru a medium by the name of Mrs. England. He says that she did not know what she was saying; Lincoln using her vocal organs to deliver his message, which reads as follows:

"My friends and fellow countrymen, he to whom you are listening is the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, speaking to you thru a material instrument who serves as a radio station for broadcasting my message. I am here to tell you that Abraham Lincoln is not dead. He has arisen. I am here to tell you that there is no death; that all is life—eternal life. I am here to tell you that I walk the streets of your city and visit your councils as I did of yore; that I am as interested in your public affairs as I ever was, and that I am watching over this nation with as much concern as I did when I was in the material. And I want to warn you, my fellow countrymen, to be on your guard. Choose with discretion the man you elect for President next year.

"You people do not know what is going on behind closed doors; but I am warning you that your very freedom is in jeopardy; that your children's welfare hangs in the balance, and that war is being planned while you are asleep.

"And you have only yourselves to blame. By your indifference you have permitted these conditions to arise. We on the spirit plane are doing all that we can to avert disaster, but we cannot do it all, we must have your co-operation.

"And so I am glad to have this opportunity this day to beseech you to consider carefully your political situation. Keep the flag floating over the little red school house. Instruct your congressmen as to what you want done and hold them to it by your vote.

"Look not to your party for direction, but look to God, to the Great Over-Soul of the Universe for guidance.

"God grant that this Nation shall be spared another war; that our boys shall not be called upon to make the awful sacrifice of their young manhood, and that the Stars and Stripes shall forever wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Assuming that this is really the speech of Lincoln; that he is merely using this medium as a "broadcasting station," I regret to see that his literary style has most decidedly deteriorated during the 62 years he has spent on the "spirit plane." Compare this with his Gettysburg address, with his Cooper Union speech; with either of his Inaugural addresses, with their pure, simple and lucid style. It is pathetic to note, assuming that he really made this Fourth of July address, how Abraham has slumped; how commonplace is his present style, how lacking in clearness, force and directness.

Here he is giving a warning of a diabolical plot to plunge our country into war, but he neither gives the names of the plotters nor tells where it is being hatched. Now if he were still on earth I can understand that he might be cautious about giving names and dates and places, on account of the possible consequences, but as a spirit no possible harm can come to him by giving this information. What is the use of giving a warning so vague that it cannot be of any possible use in discovering the plotters? Again why does he not, instead of indulging in the empty generality of advising the people to use discretion in choosing their President, name the man of his choice? It would be a great help to the voters if they knew the man Abraham on the "spirit plane" has picked out as the proper man for chief executive of this mighty nation.

Of course, it is all right to "keep the flag floating over the little red schoolhouse" but I apprehend one might travel 10,000 miles thru the United States and not find a single "little red schoolhouse." If Abraham is as familiar with mundane affairs as he says he is in this speech, it is remarkable that he does not know that the "little red schoolhouse" went out of business a generation ago. I suppose that there are quite a number of people who really believe that this speech was made by Abraham Lincoln. My friend who gave me the paper containing it, says that there is no doubt about it being genuine, but to an unbeliever it reads surprisingly like the utterance of the woman who acted as the broadcaster. I think she was entirely conscious of what she was saying and made her statements so vague and general that she could not be called to account for them afterward. The credulousness of people seems to me to be astounding, especially considering the opportunity to obtain other information.

Brief Answers to Inquirers

Neglected Wife—You say that you have done everything possible to please your husband and make him comfortable but he does not appreciate it. Maybe you have done too much. The human animal is so constructed mentally and physically that when he is petted and pampered for awhile he gets to thinking it is his right and takes the petting as a matter of course. It might be a good idea for you to let up on trying to make him comfortable for a week or two so that he will realize what he would miss if you were to quit waiting

for the invasion of the United States. If you have nothing worse than that to worry about you ought to be a happy man.

Jasper—No, I do not think there are too many people in the world, so far as numbers are concerned. But I am satisfied that a large number might die and not be missed. The trouble is that ones that ought really to die, seem to be quite healthy.

Annoyed—I do not know how you can cure your husband of snoring. Sprinkling cayenne pepper in front of the nose is rather effective but the effect is of course, more or less temporary and then your husband would be liable to get more or less peeved, if that makes any difference.

Love Lorn—I do not know how you can win the young lady's affection. I would say that if she has given you the mitten three times it is a fairly good indication that you are wasting your time. Evidently she doesn't want to be bothered with you.

Student—The quotation, "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is not found in the Bible. It was some fool poet who said that. It is not true and there is no sense in it. The shorn lamb is out of luck when there is a cold wind or a cold rain.

C. Y.—Whether you can afford to marry on an income of \$15 a week depends on you and the girl. I have known married couples to start on less than that and get along very well. Maybe the girl can get a job. That helps out quite a lot.

Must Pay the Damages

What right has a neighbor to drive cows out of a man's pasture or off a public road to his barn and milk them? If he has not that right what is the penalty?

L. O. B.

Unless this neighbor had a lien on this stock in the way of a chattel mortgage he of course had no right to come upon the premises of his neighbor and take stock out and drive it on to his own premises. Neither did he have a right to drive said stock out of the public road on to his own premises. He is guilty of trespass and could be prosecuted for any damage occasioned by such illegal act on his part.

All to the Wife

What is the law in regard to the division of an estate where there are no children? If the husband dies does all go to the wife if there is no will and all to the husband if the wife dies? What becomes of a son's property who has never been married and whose father and mother are dead but who has surviving sisters and brothers?

W. W.

Under the laws of Kansas where there is no will and no children the surviving husband or wife inherits all. In the case of a single person dying without will if both his parents are dead his property goes to his surviving brothers and sisters.



Solid—But Solid What?

on him. Go away on a visit and stay a month and let him take care of himself. That may bring him to time.

B. F.—My understanding is that some mosquitoes are harmless, but the trouble is that the harmless ones are not tagged. The only course to pursue is to slay the innocent along with the guilty.

Quiz—You ask me to answer this riddle. "A boy said that his full brother has a full sister, but this sister of his brother is not his sister." I think the answer is that the boy lied.

K. K.—I do not know what the Pope has in mind, but I am satisfied that he has no plans laid

The President's Surprise Party

PERSONALLY I do not consider the President's terse 10-word sentence saying that he does not "choose to run for President in 1928," a valedictory; altho, quite probably, it will be the last word he will have to say on this subject.

While fate made me the guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge the day the President handed the newspaper correspondents and the country this jolt, I am merely expressing my own opinion of what prompted the President's action when I say this.

Knowing the President's straight-forwardness, I find no hidden or cryptic meaning in the message, but a sincere and honest statement, characteristically brief. If it were left to his own "choosing," I believe the President would stay out of the race. I think he has no personal ambition to serve another term. That is what the President virtually said in those 10 words. I do not understand them to mean anything more. I do not think they at all imply that he is finally and irrevocably out of the race, but simply that he does not "choose" to run in 1928 unless his party in national convention "chooses" to draft him.

In other words, the President puts his candidacy squarely up to the entire Republican party, as much as to say that he does not intend to make the fight unless the party and the country call him. If the Republicans draft him I believe this will make him all the stronger as a candidate.

It is significant that the President's statement has brought forward no other man of standing, other than the known receptive candidates, into which class the President has now injected himself.

While the West has not approved the President's stand on its agricultural policy, it does heartily approve of Coolidge the tax-cutter and Coolidge the debt-payer. Also the Coolidge economy program and his wise and careful handling of public funds. In this respect Coolidge has given the country the best business administration it has ever had and has set the pace and a striking example for such reforms in state and local government. The Coolidge administration has made three substantial cuts in taxes and another reduction undoubtedly will follow, this winter; while every year there has been a big reduction in the national debt.

The West also recognizes the President's hand in the recent international arms conference—in the action of the American Commission in refusing

to enter upon another big contest in armament and says amen to that.

A personal friendship dating back to the time when the President was presiding officer of the Senate, made me the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, Monday and Tuesday of last week and I spent Monday night at State Game Lodge, the summer White House. For dinner that night I found a nice trout on my plate. "My catch this afternoon," explained the President.

It was in this way that unwittingly I became an interested spectator next day of the scene in the President's office, 32 miles distant, at Rapid City, S. D., when the newspaper correspondents summoned to a conference, filed in and were in turn handed the President's 10-word statement. To them it was totally unexpected, as I believe it was to all of us except the President and the stenographer to whom he had dictated the sentence a few minutes previous. I doubt if even the President's secretary knew what was coming.

These news men were the flower of their profession, picked men, hard-boiled, accustomed to dealing with any emergency on the instant. But those 10 little words typed on slips of paper, seemed to leave them "flabbergasted."

Finally catching his breath, one of them spoke up. "Isn't there more you wish to add, Mr. President?"

Smiling at the newsmen's perturbation, Mr. Coolidge answered, "No, that will be all."

The President seemed in excellent humor the rest of the day. We had a most agreeable afternoon and upon my leave-taking that evening, Mrs. Coolidge insisted upon putting up a lunch for me to take along, believing the train I would get at Custer had no diner.

It was at the President's request that I saw the correspondents Monday, at Rapid City, and was interviewed on the message I had brought with me from Kansas, which was nothing less than that an honest trial of something like the McNary-Haugen measure with the equalizing fee included, would satisfy farmers.

I told the correspondents I did not agree with the President that the bill was unsound, but that I did believe he was sincere in his views, really wanted to help the farmers, and that I thought he would attempt to get a farm-relief measure thru the next Congress.

Just what this measure will be the President hasn't indicated, but quite likely it will be drafted

on the lines sketched by Secretary Jardine a few weeks ago in his address at Topeka. It will provide for controlled marketing on a large scale, the Government assisting the co-operatives thru a Federal marketing board.

That is all right as far as it goes, the McNary-Haugen plan includes such features, but in my opinion the Jardine method does not solve the problem of the crop surplus as effectively as does the McNary-Haugen plan.

The American farmer needs an effective organization to assist him in the orderly marketing and orderly economic production of his crops—to help him keep his crop surplus from wrecking his home market on which he depends. I cannot see how those who without question favor substantial tariff protection for large manufacturing interests, governmentally stabilized rates for the railroads, and interest rates fixed by the Federal Reserve banking system, can consistently oppose the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief, on the ground that it will put the Government in the farming business. It does not require the Government to buy or sell anything, but simply to assist the farmer in organizing the necessary co-operative machinery for handling the surplus.

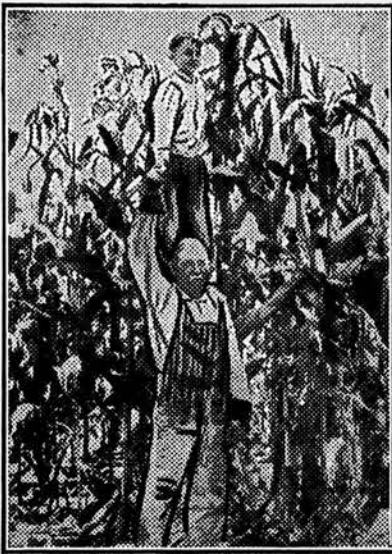
All the farmer now asks is a chance to meet world competition under the same governmental protection accorded other industries.

Business will receive a serious set-back in the near future unless the farmer gets relief—the same kind of relief other basic national interests already have obtained at the hands of their government.

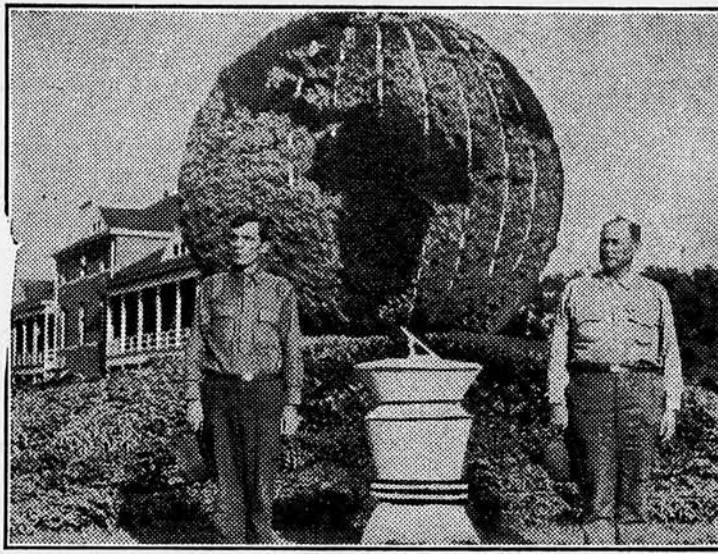
I informed the newspaper men that it was of the highest importance that the next Congress shall do something for the farmer. Next December, I shall again favor the McNary-Haugen bill, because I believe it is the best solution yet proposed. I am not prepared to say it is the only thing that will help the farmer. If something better is offered in the next Congress it will have my support, no matter where it comes from. The important thing is to place agriculture on an equal footing with industry. It does not have it now.

Arthur Capner

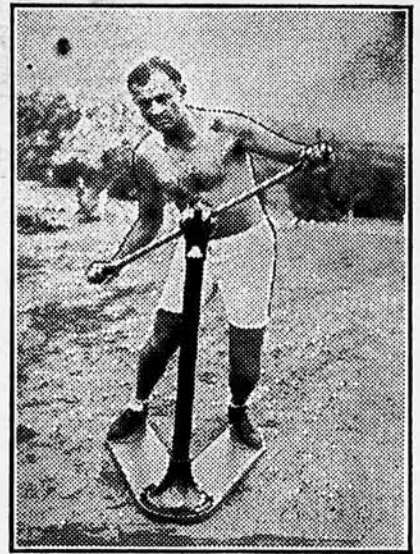
World Events in Pictures



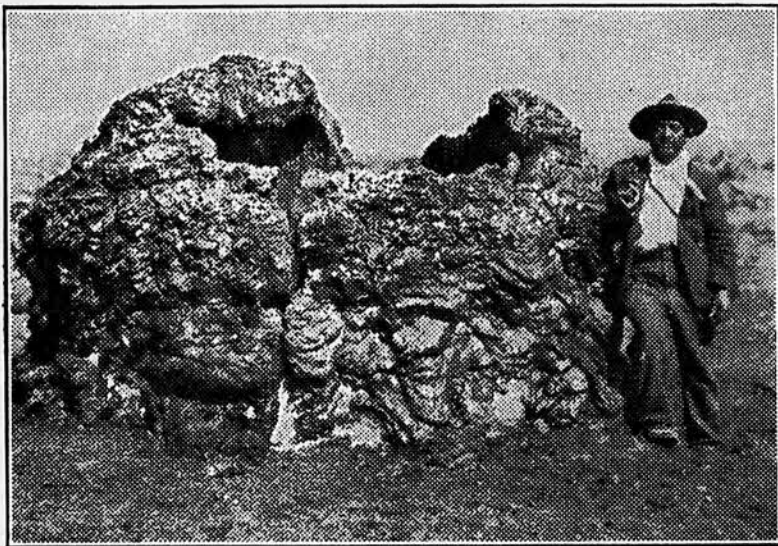
Ralph Bond Perched on His Father's Shoulders at Their Mission Valley Ranch, San Diego, Calif., Trying to Reach the Tassels of the Corn



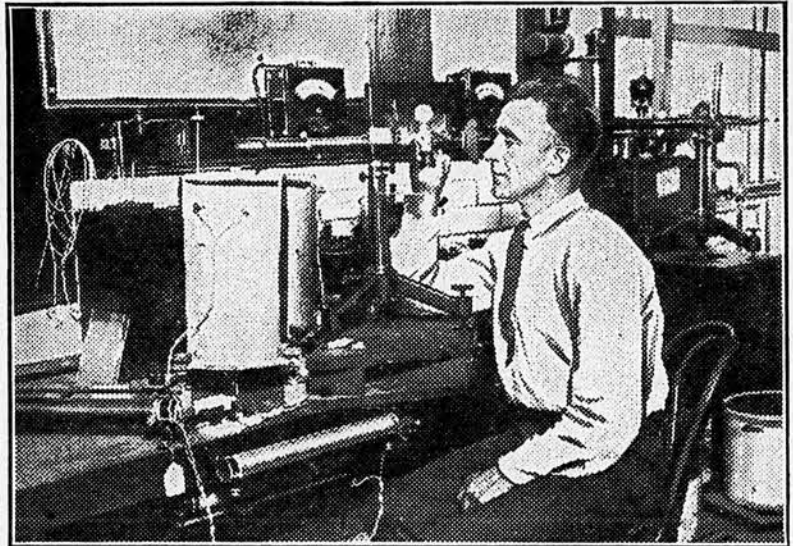
What is Believed to be the Most Unique Flower Design is This "Map of the World," at the Old Soldier's Home, Leavenworth, Kan. This "Map" is 15 Feet High and 18 Feet in Diameter and is Complete in Every Detail; Every Country Being Represented by Flowers of Various Colors



Levett, the "Human Dynamo," Who Will Attempt to Run from Los Angeles to New York in September, Exercising with His New Wrestling Machine to Get Into Condition



The Halemauau Pit of Kilauea, Hilo Island of Hawaii, One of the Greatest of the Three Pits Recently Active, Spouted Fiery Lava Accompanied by Clouds of Smoke, This Picture Shows a View of the "Little Beggar" Spatter Cone



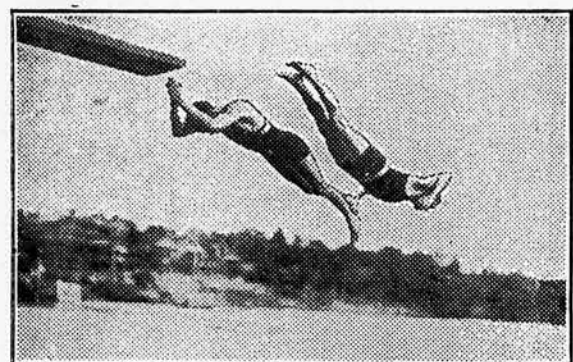
Prof. C. S. Peters of the Bureau of Standards with the Apparatus Used to Measure the Expansion of Glass. These Measurements Were Made to Prove the Quality of Glazing on Porcelain and Chinaware and Were Accurate to Four Ten Millionths of an Inch



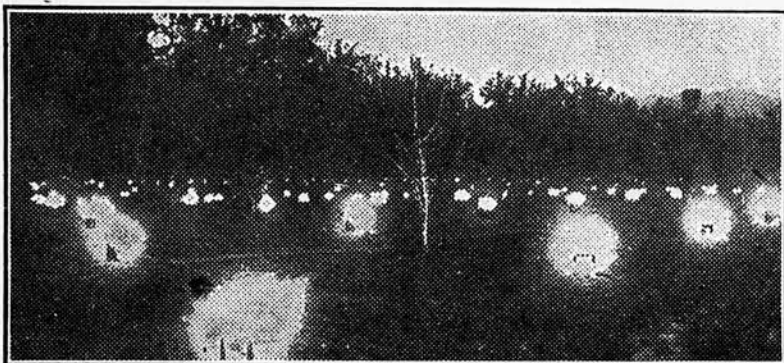
Queen Mary Inspected the Scottish Nurses at Holyrood Palace, and the Photo Shows Her Presenting to the Representative of Edinburgh Detachment No. 12, the Caledonian Shield, Symbolic of the Championship of Scotland



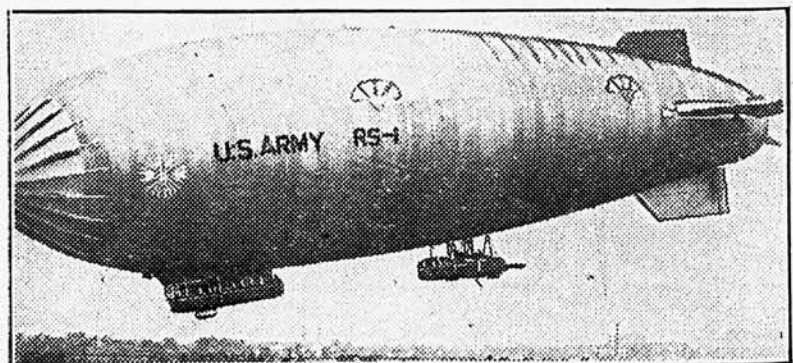
Ruby Thompson, Dallas, Tex., is the First Woman Pilot to Enter Air Race from Dallas to Hong-kong, China, for the \$25,000 Prize Offered by W. E. Easterwood, Jr.



A Forward and Back Dive Tests the Skill of Any Swimming Enthusiast. This Photo Shows Chesley Stewart, Boston University, Left, and Frederick Fay, Brown University, Executing the Difficult Feat at Lake Placid Club



This is an Orchard Scene at Night, Showing the Oil Pots Set Out to Protect Pear Blossoms Near Medford, Ore. These Are Used Quite Extensively in This North Western Country to Ward off Jack Frost's Destructive Fingers



This Photo, Made at Bolling Field, Shows the Arrival of the RS-1, the Army's Largest Dirigible. It is 282 Feet Long and 80 Feet High, is Propelled by Four Liberty Motors and Carries a Crew of Nine Men Under the Command of Lt. Col. J. A. Pagelow

Power Saves Sideline Time

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SUMMER fallowed land, careful selection of wheat seed, thoro seedbed preparation, economy in harvest, a good herd of milkers bringing in a steady income and building up the land, 200 to 300 egg producers and Durocs. In a nut shell that describes the system of farming Roy Duvall, Clark county, is following. One would put him down as a wheat farmer primarily. But sometimes wheat fails! Therefore, the diversification.

And according to Mr. Duvall, there isn't any reason why wheat farmers cannot double or treble their chances for an income. Had his wheat failed last year his Shorthorns would have kept him. He was milking on an average of 11 head thru the winter and each month they brought in \$100 or more. He has 15 head in all. There is some additional cash available thru the sale of beef cattle. Duvall likes to have his cows come fresh in the fall when his busy season is over. It is his idea of utilizing winter working hours to good advantage.

Milk production costs are held down to the minimum because the cows have the run of a great deal of wheat pasture. Cotton cake and a conservative amount of grain finishes their ration. Duvall usually puts out about 60 acres of row crops. These, of course, are consumed on the farm and returned to the soil. Obviously the 20 to 50 head of Durocs and the 200 to 300 White Leghorns bring in their share of the profits by turning home-grown feeds into cash.

But Duvall is a wheat farmer. For 1926-1927 he had only 600 acres of this grain. But this will be increased this fall. He recently purchased an additional 400 acres, so he will put 900 acres to wheat. Right along he has summer fallowed 100 acres, and he plans to increase this until at least one-fifth of his farm is resting every year. He plans to fallow every acre of his land frequently. Does it pay? Duvall says it does and he has had an opportunity to find out. Two fields, side by side, he took time to describe. One was cropped right thru while the other had a rest period. The fallowed land produced in one year, doubled what the unfallowed land made. And it cost less to grow the larger per acre yield. We are thinking about the harvest expenses particularly.

Duvall works his fallow land. He disks it early in the spring, perhaps in April, then after harvest he gets after it again and a third time after his other wheat land has been plowed. On land that has been in wheat he plows right after the combine and gets in with the tandem disk August 1 to 15. If it is necessary he uses the harrow after that and he holds the moisture. He says he is able to plow from 45 to 65 acres a day with his tractor.

Because he uses power, Duvall is able to give the proper time to his sidelines, and do efficient, economical work in the fields. He has had tractors for 19 years and has used combines for six years. He had a small combine first, and it paid for itself in a single year. Two years ago a large combine was purchased and it doesn't owe Duvall a penny. A year ago he cut 750 acres with it—480 acres for himself and the balance for a neighbor. This year he cut his 600 acres and 392 acres for the neighbor—better than 900 acres in 14 days. He doesn't hold that up as a record at all. Rather, he says it indicates what the average farmer can do. He cut as high as 85 acres a day. And it costs him 3 cents to get his wheat to the bin.

In selecting wheat seed Duvall pays particular attention to getting a good stand. He picks the smallest berry he has from high land. More protein, is his explanation.

Our Gigantic Undertaking

ONE and one-half billion dollars were spent on construction and maintenance of roads and highways in the United States last year. We are in the period, however, of construction, which is done mainly by bonds. Future generations will have more maintenance to look after than construction when the national and state programs are completed.

The highway and good roads "movement" is one of the most gigantic undertakings, aside from the war—the last war would have constructed the entire program—that this nation has ever engaged in. People of middle age can readily recall when the good roads movement began. It never created any public interest that the country lacked roads until the automobile appeared. It is since 1904 that roads have been a topic of public interest. In the beginning the talk was all of old Roman roads and the advantages which European countries possessed, in comparison with the United States, by surfaced roads, well maintained. Europe had no automobiles, but had roads. Probably this academic discussion of roads would have got nowhere, but the automobile gave it practical aspects.

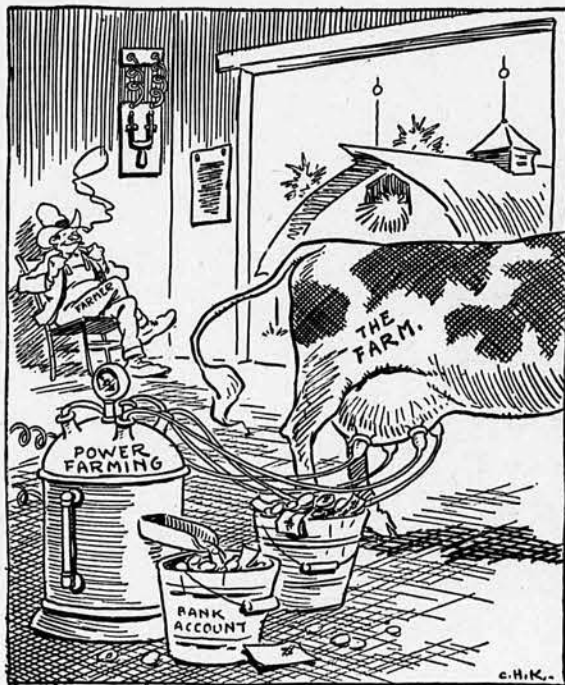
But, at that, roads would not have become a major American interest but for Henry Ford. When he put automobiles in the hands of mechanics, farmers and people in general, the road program was bound to go ahead.

In a review of the road movement the National Industrial Conference Board remarks that "perhaps more striking than the total increase in mileage of roadways was the change in the character of new roads, influenced primarily by the automobile traffic." Winding, often ungraded and rutted, albeit picturesque, roads have been rapidly giving way to

hard surfaced, wide and straight highways, particularly during the last few years. While in 1904 only slightly more than 7 per cent of the total roadway mileage was graded and surfaced, and slightly more than 10 per cent by 1914, more than 17 per cent of the much increased total mileage was graded and surfaced in 1926.

In 1904 the total sum spent on roads in the United States was 76 million dollars, a sum which several single states spent last year. The other day Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Mills of New York in an outgiving on Federal and state taxes stated that in his opinion the biggest problem in the country is reduced expenditures by states and localities. He cited the Federal Government as an example of declining budgets and taxes. Mr. Mills may know about Federal expenses, but he apparently is blind to what the states and localities are up against. Reduced budgets are nowhere in sight. Of the three major items in government budgets, national defense, schools and roads the only one that is a drain on Federal taxes is national defense, and the only one of the three that population growth does not greatly affect.

In 1904 more than 96 per cent of road outlays were raised by localities. Today 37 per cent are raised by states, 10 per cent by the Federal Gov-



The Newest Style Electric Milker

ernment and a trifle more than 50 per cent by localities. But of highway bond issues last year more than 49 per cent were put out by the states. While Congress goes in on a 50-50 basis with the states, this is limited to roads constituting a part of the national highway program. But roads and highways now are an item reaching one-sixth of the total governmental expenditures, Federal, state and local. Schools constitute about another one-sixth.

Where the total road mileage of the United States was a trifle more than 2 million miles in 1904, not surfaced but dirt roads, traffic on which was principally for short distance market hauling, the mileage is now more than 3 millions, a considerable part being surfaced in one way or another.

For the enormous expenditures on roads there are corresponding advantages. For national defense alone good roads are an important consideration. Not only are savings in marketing large, but now that the farmer must market 80 per cent of his production, where less than half a century ago he marketed but 20 per cent, good roads are essential in getting his perishable stuff to town, and to an appreciable extent in bringing the market to his door. Another benefit is social and educational, in pleasure-riding and touring. The road program pays better returns than some other public outlays.

Lindsey's Marriage Code

JUDGE LINDSEY of Denver is mentioned as a candidate for Congress. He is far from being a Klansman, but he has lost the support of Catholics and of most denominations, which heretofore constituted a factor in his political campaigns, by his "companionate marriage." Judge Lindsey repudiates the charge that he is for "free love"; on the contrary, he claims, he is keenly opposed to it and has proposed his form of marriage, in addition to the conventional form, mainly to discourage free love, marital infidelity and loose morals among the unmarried, to offer "a way out."

Judge Lindsey's "companionate marriage," he explains, is a form designed for couples that are childless. If there are children the marriage automatically comes under the ordinary marriage laws. They differ in different states in the matter of divorce, some states allowing but two causes for divorce, some, as Kansas, 10, and one, South Carolina, none. Where couples desire to live together with-

out children Judge Lindsey's "companionate marriage" marries them, with the privilege of divorce by mutual consent, so long as there are no children. It is his theory that this arrangement will largely do away with sexual promiscuity and adultery.

The Lindsey proposal of "companionate marriage" is nothing more or less than what was once proposed, as a political sensation, with no intention of enacting it into law, in a Kansas legislature as "trial marriage." The Lindsey idea is that it may or may not prove a marriage for life. It implies and includes birth control under the law.

The evident objection to this project is that it encourages divorce, already a scandal in the United States. Yet Judge Lindsey believes it will tend to reduce the evil of divorce. But marriage is a discipline, and thousands of marriages which have eventually turned out satisfactorily threatened to go on the rocks in the earlier years of the union. If they weathered their early difficulties of mutual adjustment they were as happy as the average. The Lindsey idea is to permit the dissolution of marriage by mutual consent, which might be expected to increase greatly the number of marriage failures in the period of adjustment.

In his "Napoleon: the Man of Destiny," Emil Ludwig describes the problem of marriage that the First Consul faced in establishing a new civil code. While he favored divorce, "it must not be too easy." He says: "Unless we make divorce difficult, a young woman will be ready to marry a quite unsuitable man, for fashion, convenience, simply to get a roof over her head. The law must warn her against this. In truth, there are only three valid grounds for divorce: attempted murder, adultery and impotence." It is true that he held that "the desire of both parties for divorce is an indication that divorce is necessary." Yet this is a device for saving the honor of marriage. "His strong family feeling leads him to add that maltreatment, perversion and adultery should be concealed beneath the formula of mutual desire; the need for divorce is to be settled at a family council, and the judge has merely to confirm the decision."

French divorce, which it was the aim of Napoleon to make difficult, has worked out contrary to his expectations, notwithstanding that the courts endeavor to prevent divorce by mutual consent. The result is that in the last few years hundreds of American couples have gone to Paris to obtain a divorce, which is also a scandal of American divorce. If Judge Lindsey's plan should be adopted these couples would not be obliged to go to Paris.

The main argument for Judge Lindsey's plan which causes it to appeal to many people is that in fact mutual antipathy and aversion are a most serious reason why divorce should be permitted. But separation is permitted under the law, without formal divorce. On the other hand, mutual agreement is often brought about by pique, trivial differences that can be adjusted with a will to adjust them, and often couples who are in love with each other and could be happily mated with some self-control, rush to divorce, when mutual consent is a sufficient cause.

This is the real objection to the Lindsey plan—it changes marriage, which is no longer a discipline. It encourages trivial disagreements and magnifies them. There is always the bluff or the actual intention of divorce. Marriage in an age of self-indulgence and ease is too difficult for many people, who desire to do as they please. "Companionate marriage" is another device that eases social relations and promotes living for the moment, in disregard of social obligations and restrictions.

American Supremacy

AMERICAN economic leadership is so stupendous that the figures are staggering. The other day Herbert Hoover stated that the enrollment of American educational institutions above high schools is twice that of the rest of the world combined. The American Telegraph & Telephone Company has now issued a booklet on telephones, giving the statistics for the world. The United States, according to this survey, has in round figures 17 million telephones, the rest of the world less than 11 million. All Europe together has 27 per cent of the total and the United States 61 per cent.

In Europe, however, and a good part of the world, telephones are a convenience of cities. "A notable feature of American telephone development," says the A. T. & T. in this survey, "is the large number of telephones to be found in the smaller towns and rural districts. In Europe rural development is almost negligible." Yet altho London has more than a third of all English telephones and Paris more than a third of all telephones in France, New York has per capita four times as many telephones as London, three times as many as Paris and twice as many as Berlin. Moreover, New York has more actual telephones than Great Britain and North Ireland; Chicago has more than the whole of France, San Francisco has more than Italy and Omaha a third as many as the whole of Russia.

If these figures are impressive, more so is the fact of American use of telephones. In the course of a year telephone conversations in Japan in 1925, the latest year for which the company has data, amounted to 33 per capita of Japanese population, compared with but 25 in Great Britain and 20 in France, and with 196 in the United States. The A. T. & T. reports that "there were during 1925 in the United States 22,400 million completed telephone conversations, equivalent to one every second for more than 700 years."

Such figures are no doubt correct, but even an American imagination fails to grasp them.

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

What are the qualifications for grade school teachers? Could anyone take the teachers' examination and teach without a high school education? H. F. S.

BOARDS of county examiners may issue teachers' certificates of three grades, third, second and first grade. Such certificates shall be valid only in elementary schools and shall continue in force in the county in which they are issued for terms of one year, two years and three years, respectively. Certificates of the third grade may be issued to persons of good moral character not less than 18 years old who shall by written examination secure an average grade of 75 per cent with no grade below 60 per cent in the following branches: spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, biography, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics and the principles and methods of teaching. A third grade certificate shall not be issued to any person who has previously held two certificates of the third grade if such person has taught seven months.

Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of good moral character not less than 18 years old, who have taught successfully not less than seven months, and who by written examination shall secure an average grade of 80 with no grade below 60 in all the branches required for a third grade certificate and in the elements of music, the examination in which shall be confined to the questions prepared by the state board of education, and who in addition thereto has completed a one-year course of study in a high school approved by the State Board of Education or the equivalent thereof.

Certificates of the first grade may be issued to persons of good moral character not less than 20 years old who have taught successfully not less than 14 months and who by written examination shall secure an average grade of 90 with no grade below 75 in all branches required for a second grade certificate, and in English history and the elements of physics, and who in addition thereto has completed a two-year course of study in a high school approved by the State Board of Education or the equivalent thereof.

It is not necessary as you will see to have a high school education in order to get a third grade certificate good for one year.

What the Regulations Say

My farm is 80 rods from the rural delivery. My house is 120 rods. Is it our place to meet the mail man to get packages which will not go in our mail box or is it the carrier's place to deliver the same to our door? L. J. L.

Section 760, Paragraph 2 of the postal laws reads as follows:

"A parcel too large to be placed in the addressee's box shall be carried out on the route on the first trip after its receipt at the postoffice, but shall not be left outside of the box. Where the patron does not live within hailing distance of the route and is not at the box to receive the parcel from the carrier, a notice on the form for that purpose shall be left in the box, requesting that the patron meet the carrier on the next trip unless the parcel is called for at the postoffice in the meantime."

Section 1049 and Section 1050 of the postal laws read as follows:

"Registered mail addressed to a patron of a rural route shall be delivered at the residence of the patron if it be not more than 1/2 mile from the line of travel and there is a passable road leading to it, but a carrier shall not be required to make more than one visit to a residence to effect the delivery of any one piece of registered mail.

"If the addressee does not meet the carrier on the first trip, or by reason of location is not entitled to delivery at his residence, or delivery at the residence is not effected as prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the carrier shall place in the box of the patron a notice that the patron may obtain the registered article by calling at the postoffice or meeting the carrier at the box on the next trip.

"A rural carrier may advise a patron of his route whose residence or place of business is located more than 1/2 mile from the route, by telephone or otherwise, that he holds registered mail addressed to him, and that he will be at the patron's mail box at a specified time to effect delivery. Such arrangement shall not be made, except on the initiative of the patron, when the latter is 1/2 mile or less from the route."

Paragraph 7, Section 1072 reads as follows:

"Delivery of insured and C. O. D. mail shall be made in accordance with the regulations governing the delivery of registered mail.

"Special delivery matter addressed to a rural patron shall be delivered at his residence if it is not to exceed 1/2 mile from the regular line of travel on the rural carrier's route. If delivery cannot be so made the carrier shall leave a notice in the patron's box advising him to either call at the postoffice or meet the carrier at the box on his next regular trip to receive the special delivery matter."

Better See the Judge

How does an honest man go about it to change two letters in his name in order to make it easier to pronounce, and how is the change made on legal papers? L. N.

The district court has the power to change names. File your petition in the court asking that your name be changed from what it is now to what you desire it to be. The necessary procedure is provided in Section 2302 of Chapter 60, which reads as follows:

The person desiring to change his or her name shall file a petition in the district court in the county in which such person may be a resident, setting forth: First, that the petitioner has been a bona fide citizen of

such county for at least one year prior to the filing of the petition; second, the cause for which the change of petitioner's name is sought; third, the name asked for. And it shall be the duty of the district court at any term thereof after filing of such petition, upon being duly satisfied by proof in open court, of the truth of the allegations set forth in the petition, and there exists proper and reasonable cause for changing the name of the petitioner, and that 30 days' previous notice of the intended application had been duly given in some newspaper of general circulation in such county, to order and direct a change of the name of such petitioner, and that an order for that purpose be made in the journals of such court.

Must Obey the Law

1—Does anyone have a right to dam up a river when it backs up the water on a neighbor's land? If not, what is the penalty? 2—Can a person dam up a creek on his own place for fishing and ice purposes when the water it only backed up on his own place? L. S. M.

1—One is only permitted to erect a dam on a stream which runs thru the lands of a number of people under certain statutory permission. A company might be formed, for example, for the purpose of erecting a power plant, and such corporation would be given the right of eminent domain to take and condemn property. The said corporation would be required to pay whatever damages were occasioned the landowners by reason of such dam.

Or when a person, corporation or city may be desirous of erecting and maintaining a mill dam or dam for generating power upon his or its own land across any water-



course, and shall deem it necessary to raise the water by means of such dam, or occupying grounds for mill yard or power plant structures, so as to damage by overflowing or otherwise real estate not owned by him or it nor damaged by consent, and in cases where it is necessary to the more efficient running and operating any such mill or power plant to turn any adjacent stream or spring into the one on which the mill or power plant is situated, the party so desiring to use the same may run the stream over the land of any other person by ditching or otherwise, and he or it may obtain the right to erect and maintain said dam and keep up and maintain the necessary ditches.

To get such a right the person, corporation or city must present to the judge of the district court of the county in which the dam is located or is to be located a petition setting forth the place and numbers of the land, as nearly as may be, where said dam is to be located, the height to which it will be raised, the name of the owner and numbers of the land and number of acres overflowed, or the water raised by the erection of such dam, the purposes to which the water-power will be applied, and such other facts as may be necessary to show the object of the petition. The judge shall then appoint three disinterested householders, residents of the city, to meet at the place of the proposed erection of the dam on a day specified by the judge and inquire touching the matters contained in the petition. The commissioners shall examine the point at which said dam is proposed to be erected, and the lands and real estate above and below which probably will be injured by the erection of said dam, shall hear the allegations and the testimony of all parties interested, and shall proceed to make a separate assessment of damages which will result to any person by the erection of said dam. The landowners have a right to appeal from the assessments allowed by these commissioners.

2—A landowner has a right to erect a dam on a creek running thru his own place for the purpose of making a fish pond where the water is not backed up on the land of others.

What the Law Requires

A is appointed guardian of the estate of B, who is in the state hospital for the insane. A is the husband of B's sister. Has he the right to allow his wife to sell the personal property of B, that is, household furniture and family keepsakes? Has A the right to use B's money, that is, to borrow it for his own use? A says that at the end of 10 years B will owe him quite a sum, and that he is now drawing on B's principal for her expenses. B's sister thinks that the income from B's estate, which is valued at \$9,000, should be sufficient to pay her expenses if her estate is managed properly. If A is not doing the right thing in managing the estate of B what can be done? What does the state of Kansas charge for patients in the state hospital that are able to pay? L. S. F.

The guardian of an insane person is required before entering on his duties to take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, and shall give bond to the state of Kansas, approved by the court, in a sum fixed by the court, not less than double the value of the per-

sonal property and the rents and profits of the real estate of his ward, conditioned that he will take due and proper care of such person and properly manage and administer his estate, and in all things faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, according to law. A new or additional bond shall be given whenever required by the court. When real estate is sold, a new bond shall be given to secure the further assets arising on such sale.

Every such guardian shall take charge of the person committed to his charge and provide for the support and maintenance of such charge. It shall be his duty to collect and take into his possession the goods, chattels, moneys and effects, books and other evidences of debt, and all writings touching the estate, real and personal, of the person under his guardianship. He shall, within 10 days after his appointment, cause a notice thereof to be published, in such time and manner as the probate court shall direct.

Within 30 days after his appointment the guardian is required to make out and file in the office of the probate court by which he was appointed a just and true inventory of the real and personal estate of his ward, stating the income and profits thereof, and the debts, credits and effects, so far as the same shall have come to the knowledge of such guardian. All such inventories shall be made in the presence and attested by three appraisers appointed by the probate court, who shall take an oath, and make appraisal as provided by law. It shall be the duty of the guardian to prosecute and defend all actions instituted in behalf of or against his ward.

Every guardian appointed under this act shall once a year or oftener if required by the court render such court a just and true account of his guardianship. The probate court has the power to remove the guardian at any time for neglect of duty, misconduct or mismanagement or disobedience to any lawful order, and appoint another. The probate court shall have full power to control the guardian of any such person in the management of the person and estate and the settlement of his accounts, and may enforce and carry into execution its orders and judgments in the same manner as in cases of administration.

The expense attending the support, care and safe-keeping of such person shall be paid by the guardian out of his estate, or by any person who by law is bound to provide for and support such person.

It will be seen from this that the law has quite carefully guarded the estate and the doings of the guardian. The proper procedure in this case would be to go to the probate court, examine the accounts of the guardian and see whether he has been using due care and diligence in the management of the estate. I believe the charge made by the state at this time for the keeping of patients in the hospital for the insane is \$5 a week. But this would not probably be held to cover the expense for clothing, and acting under the authority of the probate court the guardian might be permitted to buy certain luxuries for the ward.

Belongs to the Wife

A and B are husband and wife. They own 80 acres in Arkansas in B's name. B "falls for" another man and wants a divorce. She worked a ruse on A, persuading him to have a sale and give her possession of the money. Is there any way A can hold his part of the land? If not, is there any way it can be partitioned for the benefit of the younger children—ages 4, 10 and 14? One who is 4 is with B. Those that are 10 and 14 are with A. There are four other children all doing for themselves. W. S.

If this land was the property of B, the wife, under the laws of Arkansas she had a right to sell it without the consent of her husband, and would have the right to dispose of the profits as she saw fit. The children would have no legal right to this property so long as their mother lives.

No Legal Obligation

Six years ago I was married. Husband had a mother and sister. We moved to ourselves but husband kept on farming the place and caring for mother and sister. I learned to drive the car and took them to town and church, in fact every place they wanted to go. Husband fixed the fence and did not charge them anything, which I think was right. He hauled feed and sawed wood and chopped it, besides caring for his own place of 160 acres and their 160 acres. Sister-in-law got half of the egg money, half of the cream and half of the fruit that was sold. When mother died she got \$1,200 more than the other children. What I want to know is am I right in saying that she must move to town? Husband pays rent and she has bought the heirs off. I say if she is going to stay on the farm she should get her a way to go. She is 64 years old. We have a family of five children. I tell husband he has to choose between her and me. B. M.

Of course, you are under no obligation to provide transportation for this sister-in-law. She has her own property and if she receives services from you or anyone else she should pay what it is reasonably worth. However, I am not trying to settle any family quarrels.

Call in the Viewers

A and B's heirs own adjoining farms, both renting them. The renter on B's farm has put one-half the line fence in good repair, and would like to have A's half put up, as it is in very poor condition. B's agent says he has told A to repair the fence, but A has done nothing. B's tenant's stock get thru on to A's place and his renter drives them into the road. What steps should B's tenant take to have the fence repaired? Would B's heirs be liable to their tenant for damages caused by his stock getting in other crops after going across A's farm and then on to the road, or would A or his tenant be liable for the same? E. B.

B can compel A to put up his share of this partition fence. His remedy is to call in the township fence viewers and have them make a finding that a certain part of the fence is to be built and kept in repair by A and a certain part by B. If B's tenant rented this farm knowing the condition of the place when he rented it and with no agreement on the part of B that he would see that the fence was repaired along A's line, then the tenant cannot recover damages unless he himself repairs the fence. He should have provided for this when he made his rental contract.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Threshing bundle grain from the shock is about over in this vicinity for this year, so far as I can learn. We have two fields left, at present, and three or four neighbors have some, but they will be threshed out in a few days.

The machine threshed one field last Wednesday. The wheat was clean and free from weeds and had few shriveled berries. The yield was about 12½ bushels an acre, and tested 60 pounds. The color was good, also. We sold it direct from the machine to the Farmers Union Elevator for \$1.32 a bushel, which was the average price paid by the local dealers most of last week.

Since threshing I have been over quite a bit of our corn fields plowing some of the smaller corn, kafir and cane. Corn is at the stage of development now where it needs rain again, altho it isn't suffering.

Corn on this and adjoining farms that was in the path of the hail storm of July 14, looks quite different now since it has had a couple of weeks to straighten up. One field I plowed scarcely shows it any more than the ragged lower leaves. Yet the corn will not do as well nor yield as large a crop, even under the best of conditions, as it would, had the hail passed us up entirely. Occasionally I find a stalk that is so brittle in the joint that it breaks off with the slightest touch and I believe it is caused by the hail. Other men here say they have noticed it too.

Saturday I monitored the sod corn I planted on alfalfa ground the last of June. It is coming on fine now, and is a good stand nearly knee high. It seems as if the hail didn't bother this field as much as some others around close. I also plowed some cane that was planted after the corn. This cane was about 3 inches high when hailed and the next day was nearly all flat on the ground and some covered over with mud, but it looks different now. It came thru in fine condition, and is growing well. I notice the trees have only about half as many leaves on the north and west sides as before the storm and what are left are badly torn.

A few neighbors around here are plowing stubble ground for next year's wheat crop, and others will start this week. We want to start this week on this farm and get the ground in condition for about 80 acres for next year.

My brother's two children are here from Chicago to spend the summer on the farm with us. They came a couple of weeks ago and are having the time of their lives. The boy, who is 11, imagines he can do anything with a team he sees anybody else do. He always is on hand to ride the horses to and from the field, and thinks he can drive as well as we can. I let him try it the other day while driving the empty wagon, and he came very near to upsetting on level ground. He, like all city chaps, can ask some of the funniest questions about things here, and he wants to know all about everything he sees and hears. He says he will come back again next year and help us farm, and I bet he does if Daddy and Mamma consent to it. The girl is 3 years older, and altho she likes horse back riding and the like she knows quite a bit about housework and is a big help to Mother in the house and garden. They both miss their daily swim in the lakes since coming here, and think it queer we don't have lakes and ponds here. She won a gold medal and \$100 last August for first aid rescue work in saving a boy's life from drowning in the lake near their home.

Egypt Engages Melchers

What is good for the crops in the Kaw valley ought to be good for those in the valley of the Nile in Egypt.

At least that is the opinion of the Egyptian minister of agriculture, who has engaged for the coming year, the services of Prof. L. E. Melchers, head of the department of botany and plant pathology of the Kansas Agricultural college.

Professor Melchers is to develop solutions for problems of plant diseases and prevention, to be applied to the Egyptian crops, as he has been doing for the crops of Kansas since 1913. He will conduct a survey of the agricul-

tural districts of Egypt, suggest remedies for plant diseases, outline and inaugurate research and prevention work on a program which will continue for several years on the banks of the Nile.

The K. S. A. C. expert will sail for Egypt late this month or in September. He has been granted a leave of absence from his work in Kansas for a year, part of which will be taken up in visiting a number of European countries interesting from an agricultural viewpoint.

The attention of the Egyptian agricultural ministry has been directed to the K. S. A. C. pathologist thru the brilliant work which he has done on plant diseases in Kansas during the last 14 years. It is estimated that during the course of his work along that line in Kansas, Professor Melchers has saved to the farmers of Kansas thru the prevention of plant diseases, more money than has been expended in the upkeep of the state agricultural college.

Aim at Flood Control

Members of the cabinet and leaders of congress are preparing to bring means of flood control and prevention to a definite decision. Engineers are working on the best means of preventing such disasters as have caused untold losses of property and great loss of life in the Mississippi river basin.

Kansas, in the meantime, thru it's legislature and it's farm organizations,

has been going quietly about its part of the work. At the Free Fair, September 12-17, the Kansas fish and game department further will spread the gospel of small lakes and ponds to retain some of the water where it falls rather than let it drain off to damage other states, and to prevent loss to Kansas farmers by loss of moisture in times of drouth.

There have been several disastrous floods in Kansas during the last year and nearly every part of the state is preparing to construct one, or more, lakes. The fish and game department is interested in these projects as a means of conserving the game and fish of the state and is supplying the stock for the lakes as they are formed. This feature of the plan has resulted in interesting large numbers of sportsmen in the plan and has made the flood prevention work much easier.

As a means of showing Kansas folks the possibilities along this line, the Kansas fish hatchery will bring a big exhibit of native fish and game to the Free Fair. The fish will be exhibited in their natural habitat and visitors may acquaint themselves with the various species.

The Kansas fish hatchery is the largest in the world. In addition to the fish and game exhibits, Warden J. B. Doze has arranged to distribute to visitors information relative to fish and game and wild life in Kansas.

Doze believes that every Kansan who feels the desire to sit on the grassy

grassy bank of a stream and pull out fish should have the opportunity and he is doing all he can to make it possible.

Finds Profit in Snakes

Thousands of yards of snakes, writhing and twisting their bodies in small coop-like boxes, are shipped out of Harper each year. Some find new homes in zoos, others are shipped to France and various other uses are found for others which are purchased.

Lem Laird, who lives north of Harper, has for years combined snakes, cows, chickens, eggs and other farm products and has found the snakes one of the more profitable branches of his business.

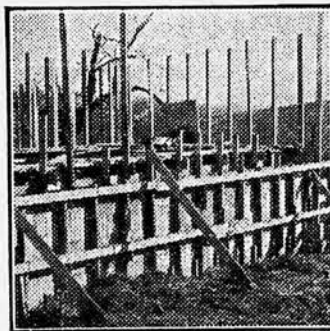
Laird not only collects snakes but makes a habit of raising them. They are kept in a vacant silo on his farm and his collection includes blue racers, bull snakes, rattlers, garter and water snakes and spreading vipers. Small boys are kept busy collecting toads, eggs and other articles which are used as food.

Many of Laird's snakes find their way to France where they are imported to help control rats, mice, spiders and other pests which bother the natives.

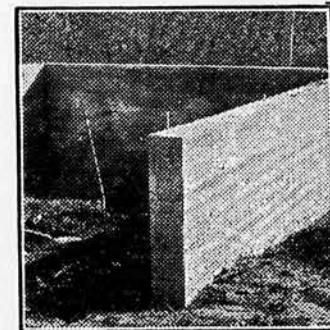
Henry has apologized to the Jews. He owes apologies also to history, art, the cow and the horse.



Trench filled with concrete. Note reinforcing rods and large stones used to form a strong bond with walls.

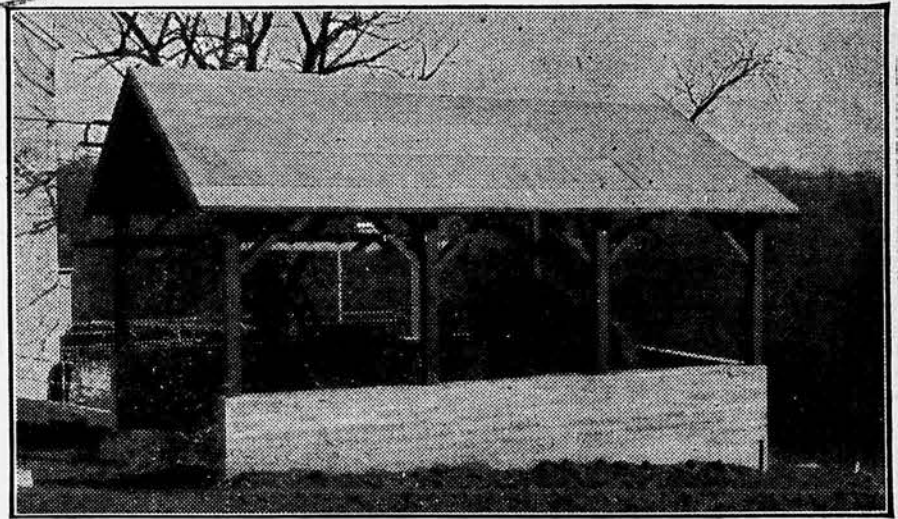


Detailed view of forms for walls. Nearly all of this lumber can be used for the superstructure. Studing has not been cut.



Detailed view of wall, showing bolts in place in the concrete ready to receive the posts of the superstructure.

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The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

BRANDER might have helped him but for the fact that three men dropped on him from the companion-hatch and bore him, smothering, to the deck. The three were Silva and his allies. Silva had a knife; and Manger had felt it on the deck above. The one-eyed man lay there now, twisting and clutching at a gash in his side.

Silva was first down on Brander; and he struck at Brander's neck as he leaped. But Brander had time to dodge to one side, so that Silva hit him on the hip and bore him down. Then the other two were upon them.

This sudden tumult in the cabin rang thru the Sally. The night was still; the noise could be heard even by the boats that drifted half a mile away. Its abrupt outbreak was unsettling; it jangled taut nerves. Long Jim, Loum, Eph Hitch, and the two remaining seamen lost courage, raced for a boat, dropped it to the water, and pulled off to see what was to come. Tichel, who was on deck, ran to try to stop them; but Loum struck out at him blindly, and threw the old mate off his balance for an instant that was long enough to let them get away.

The desertion of these last men left on the Sally only the four officers, Roy, Manger, Silva, and Silva's two men. Faith was still helpless, so was Roy. Manger had dragged himself upright against the bulwarks and stripped up his shirt to investigate his wound. It was bleeding profusely, but he found that he could breathe without difficulty, and told himself shrewdly that he would come out all right.

Of men able to fight aboard the Sally, there were left Dan'l, Silva, and the two seamen on one side, against Brander, Tichel, and Cox. The attitude of Tichel and Cox was in some sort uncertain; but the problem was quickly settled.

Then Came Willis

Dan'l dropping Faith and flinging Roy aside, had charged into the main cabin to finish Brander; but Brander was so inextricably involved in his struggle with his three antagonists that Dan'l got no immediate chance at him. He was shifting around the twisting tangle of men, watching, when Willis came out of his cabin in a single leap.

Willis had been asleep; he was in shirt and trousers, his belt tight-girted. He stared stupidly, not understanding.

Dan'l balked of his chance at Brander, took Willis for fair game. If he thought at all, it was to remember that Willis was loyal to Faith. He attacked before Willis was fully awake, and bore the other man back into the cabin from which he had come.

Dan'l bent Willis against the bunks, so that for an instant it seemed the man's back would snap; but desperation gave Willis the strength to fling himself away. They whirled into the cabin, still fighting. Dan'l was drunk with his own rage by now. He had thrown himself into a debauch of battle; and he proved this night that he could fight when he chose.

He rocked Willis at last with a left-hand blow in the ribs, so that the younger man dropped his arms to hug his bruised body; and Dan'l drove home his fist to the other's jaw. The blow smacked loudly, and Willis fell without a sound.

If old Tichel had come down the companion-ladder a minute sooner he might have saved Willis, and he and Willis between them could have overcome Dan'l. But he was too late for that; he was in time to see Willis fall; and before he could speak, Dan'l Tobey had attacked him.

Dan'l was pure maniac now; he did not stop to ask whether Tichel was friend or foe. Tichel, old man tho he was, was never one to refuse a battle. He met Dan'l's charge with the tigerish venom that characterized him in his rages; he leaped and was fairly in the air when Dan'l struck him. But Dan'l's greater weight and the impetus of his charge were too much for old Tichel. In the flash of a second Dan'l had him by the throat, down, banging

his head against the floor till the skin of his scalp was crushed and the blood flowed, and Tichel at last lay still.

Dan'l got up, choking for breath, his chin down on his chest. There was blood on him; his shirt was torn; his hair was wild. The mild, round face of the man was distorted by wrinkles of passion. His lip was bruised by a blow, and it puffed out in a surly, drunken way. He stood there, tottering, looking with blinking eyes at the heap of men fighting at one side of the cabin.

Brander was in that heap somewhere. It was still less than thirty seconds since Dan'l had struck down Willis. Dan'l stepped unsteadily toward the group of men, peered down at them, and laid hands on them to pull them away. They were too closely intertwined.

He backed off and looked around for a weapon. In a corner of the cabin he saw something that might serve. It was the head of a killing-lance—a bar of metal three or four feet long, flattened at one end like the blade of a putty-knife, and ground to the keenest edge. For use, it would be mounted on a staff; but there was no staff in it now. He picked the thing up, balanced it in his hands, and walked gingerly back toward the struggling knot of men.

When Brander dropped down into the cabin, and thru the open door saw Faith in Dan'l's arms, he was para-

lyzed for an instant. Then, as rage surged up in him, he sensed the danger above him, and dodged to one side as Silva leaped down from the deck. Silva struck against Brander's hip, his knife slitting the air. Brander was thrown headlong, and Silva flung after him. Brander rolled on his back, catching Silva in the stomach with both feet, as the other two men dropped across his body.

He had put little force into his kick at Silva, so that the man was unhurt. Brander gripped one of the men who had fallen on him, and whirled him under. At the same time the other man attached himself to Brander's back, his right arm about Brander's neck to choke him. Brander wedged his chin down and gripped this arm between his chin and his breast, holding it off a little from his throat. Then Silva came at him from the left side, and Brander's left hand flung out and gripped Silva's knife-wrist.

Brander was past the first flush of anger; he was cool now as he was always cool in danger. Save Silva, the men against him were unarmed. At any rate, neither made any effort to use a weapon. Therefore Brander flung the one man out of his arms, and gave his attention to Silva.

Silva Was Dead

He was just in time. Silva had shifted the knife to his other hand. Brander grappled for it, and the blade

slid along his fingers, barely scratching them. Then he had the hand that held it; and he dragged it down and wrenched it over, and the fingers opened and the knife fell.

Brander groped for it, Silva swarming over him. He got the knife, but knew he could not use it, so he threw it with the half of his arm which was free. Crushed down by the men atop him, he saw that it slid across the floor and flew into the after cabin.

Brander had not seen Dan'l when the man came first to crouch above them. Dan'l was at Willis when Brander threw the knife. That weapon being gone, Brander turned his attention to the man who had his throat. He worked as coolly as if this man were his only antagonist. While he held off the others with his left hand and his knees, his right hand went up over his shoulder and found the face of the man who choked him. This groping hand of his came down against the man's face from above. His palm rested against the cheek of his antagonist; his thumb against the chin. His fingers groped under the other's jawbone and clinched around it, biting far up into the soft flesh at the bottom of the mouth. He got a grip on this bone that would hold; and the man screamed, and Brander jerked him up and over his shoulder. The man slid helplessly, tearing at Brander's clenched fingers.

Brander, at this time, was sitting up, with Silva at his left, arms gripping, fists striking, and the other man at the right. The man whose jaw he held came down in Brander's lap. He brought his right knee up with all his force against the other's head, and the man became a dead weight across his legs. Brander wriggled free of him. He thought calmly that one of the three was gone and only two remained, and turned his attention to the others.

He had been forced to let them have their will of him for the seconds required to deal with the man who had choked him. They had him down now on his back on the cabin floor—one on either side of him. He got a left-hand grip on the seaman; he set his right hand on Silva's arm, and his fingers clenched on Silva's biceps. He flung them off a little, freeing himself so that he might have fought to his feet.

But when he thrust these two back thus, to the right and left, and started to sit up, he saw Dan'l Tobey above him—Dan'l, with an insane light in his eyes, and the whaling-lance poised in a thrusting position. The heavy weapon flickered downward like a shaft of light.

Brander wrenched with all his strength at Silva; he swung Silva up and over his own body just in time to intercept the lance. It slid in between Silva's ribs, an inch from the backbone, and pierced him thru to the sternum. It struck obliquely and cut half way into the mingled cartilage and bone. Then the soft iron of the shaft "elbowed" at right angles, and Dan'l had to twist and fight to pull it free.

Silva, of course, was dead. Brander flung the corpse aside, rolling after it to be on his feet before Dan'l should strike again. But the remaining seaman was in his path; they clinched, straining breast to breast.

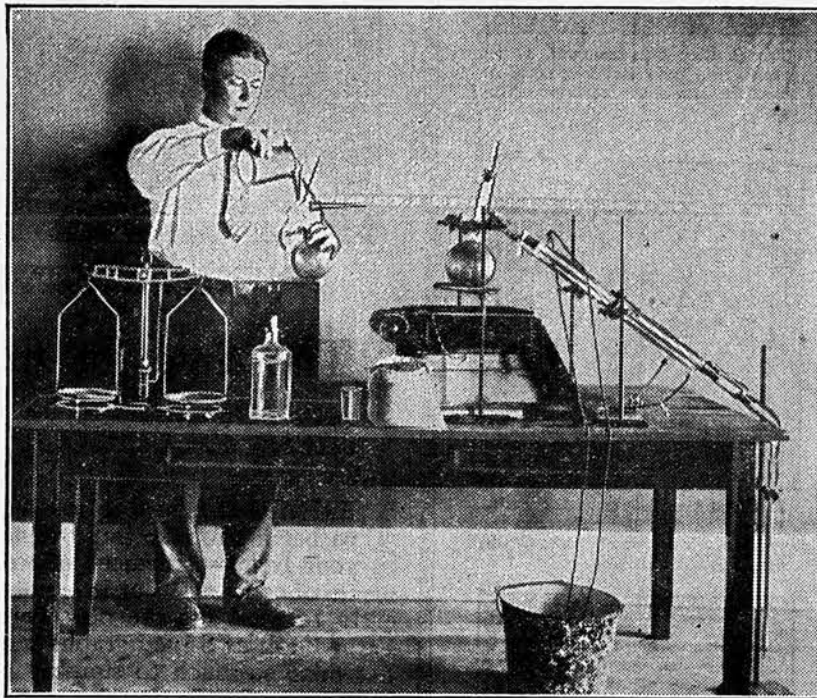
Dan'l had had no chance to straighten the lance; it was bent at right angles in the middle. When Brander and the seaman rolled on the floor, Dan'l lifted the weapon to bring it down like a hoe on Brander's back. The struggling men rolled away; the blade struck and stuck in the planking of the floor.

Brander got his man's throat and crushed it, so that the man lay still. Dan'l was tugging to get the blade free of the wood. Then Faith appeared in the doorway of the after cabin. She was weak and sick and trembling; she gripped the door-post with her left hand. With her right she lifted a revolver.

"Dan'l," she cried, "stop!" His back was turned toward her; but at her word he whirled, saw her, and sprang toward her, roaring. Brander was too far away to come between.

(Continued on Page 16)

Chemistry Helps in Harvest



WITH a good many new combines in McPherson county this year, perhaps 100 plus 25 old ones, M. L. Robinson, county agent, estimated, the problem of storing wheat became more serious. Experiments seem to indicate that new wheat can be stored safely with not to exceed 14.5 per cent moisture. But how were the new combine owners to know how much moisture their grain contained?

Robinson knew what to do. He got the names of the combine owners and sent a letter to each one stating that if they so desired he would check the moisture content for them. Calling to his aid the chemistry knowledge gained back in college days he rigged up two outfits for moisture testing, and he checked these for accuracy with the local mills.

It wasn't long before he was testing sample after sample. Early in the harvest season he has satisfied nearly 50 growers. And here are some of the results. The highest moisture content was 17.8 per cent and the lowest was 13.5 per cent. "Some of the men got a little eager to cut early, about June 24," he said. "Others waited. The extra days of drying cut down the moisture content, so that by June 27 it was testing less than 15 per cent.

"And here is the value of this. We can use combines to very good advantage now, but by checking the moisture we can do it even more efficiently. I can test a man's grain in 60 minutes. He could bring it in and start for home. Perhaps by the time he got there I could phone him the results and he would know whether the wheat was ready to store safely. It might mean several hundred dollars in some cases." And that is rather fair pay for the time and trouble of testing. It just eliminates the guessing about moisture content.

The picture shows County Agent Robinson in the process of testing wheat with the very accurate equipment he rigged up. He is pouring oil in the glass beaker with the wheat. This oil boils at 180 degrees centigrade, and that drives off the moisture in the form of steam. This in turn is condensed in graduated glass tubes that are continually bathed in cold water.

Dreams—and Orange Groves

You Can Make Good Profits by Selling 'Em to the Folks From the North!

BY S. W. FLETCHER

A FAVORITE winter evening sport of denizens of the North, when frigid winds blow and snow heaps high, is to dream of owning an orange grove in Florida, there to escape the rigors of winter and at the same time make a comfortable living. Anyone may realize the first ambition who has the price, but few realize the second except thru years of travail.

There is a fair profit in Florida orange growing, but only for those who have made it a study. Few Northerners seeking a haven in the South can expect to dig gold out of Florida sands until they have learned how. This takes time. No fruit is more sensitive to varying conditions of soil and climate. Favoring and unfavorable conditions may exist within 1/4 mile. Much of the promoted citrus land is untested. The newcomer should go slowly and take the advice of local men of experience who are not financially interested in the transaction.

Citrus fruits—mainly oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—are very tender; usually they are hurt when the temperature falls below 28 degrees. They may be grown in many parts of Florida, but certain districts are commercially pre-eminent. Almost invariably these are locations where water has a moderating influence on local climate, or where there is a slight elevation above the surrounding country.

Water Influences Value

The famous Indian River orange district owes its reputation in large measure to water influence; also the interior lake counties on the "ridge" of the peninsula, such as Orange, Polk and Lake counties. Florida is dotted with lakes. A lake front location is valued as much for citrus as a site facing Lake Ontario, Erie or Michigan is prized for the culture of deciduous fruits.

The highest point in Florida is only a little more than 300 feet above sea level. Northern men are prone to scoff at the emphasis Florida realtors lay on local "heights," ridges only a few feet above the surrounding country; yet a few feet in elevation often makes a tremendous difference in the frost hazard.

Florida citrus soils range from almost pure sand to sandy loams, and require from 2 tons an acre annually of high grade fertilizer costing \$45 a ton to less than a fifth that much. The soils are spotted, and the novice should beware. Trees with "die-back" are a sign of poor soil or poor care. It costs \$25 to \$100 an acre to clear the land of pine, palmetto and oak, and \$75 more to plant it. A newly set grove in a good location rarely costs less than \$300 an acre and often \$500. Some of the "development companies" charge \$1,000 an acre, or more, which is outrageous. A paying crop is secured in four or five years, but full bearing is not reached until 10 or 12 years.

Fertilizer Applied Four Times

Cultural operations are fully as exacting as with deciduous fruits. There is less pruning and spraying, but more tillage and much more fertilizing. Some growers do not spray at all, depending on "natural enemies" of citrus pests, but the best growers spray once a year with oil for scale and either spray or dust several times a season for scab, mite and kindred troubles. Few growers provide a cover crop. The fruit does not require thinning. Fertilizer is applied three or four times a year; the fertilizer bill of a Florida citrus man always wrenches a groan from his pocketbook.

The harvesting problem is simple, as compared with deciduous fruits. The crop ripens from November until January, according to variety, and will hang on the trees without serious deterioration for several months, until market conditions are favorable. There is, however, the danger of losing the crop by a freeze if it is left on the trees. This year about 40 per cent of the Florida citrus crop was hurt by the severe freeze of early January.

Sales of apples "on the trees" once were common, but not in recent years.

A convenience which the novice at orange growing is likely to appreciate is the almost universal practice of selling oranges on the trees. Only the largest growers pick and pack their crop.

There are packing houses everywhere, and buyers take the crop off the grower's hands at so much a field box, which is supposed to pack out a market box, allowing for culls. The buyer sends a gang of men to do the picking. The Florida Citrus Exchange handles about 30 per cent of the Florida pack and has numerous local co-operative packing houses which pick, pack and ship for their members.

The loss from culls and drops appears to be about as much as with apples. In some districts they are made into marmalade or citrus juice, but the juice by-product has not been developed as much as it should be. Many of the groves now are carpeted with yellow fruit, most of which dropped off after the January freeze.

Freezes Nearly Wiped Out Industry

The chief limiting factor in orange growing is temperature. Periodically Florida has had hard freezes which have nearly wiped out the industry for the time being. The most severe freezes were in 1865, 1895 and 1917. Young trees are much more susceptible to cold than bearing trees, and are particularly tender at the collar. I saw hundreds of acres of young trees in South Florida that were killed to the ground, or very severely injured, by the January freeze, while nearby bearing trees were hurt little, if at all.

It is desirable to bank up soil around the crowns of young trees, then if they are killed to the ground they will start from above the bud. If killed to the bud they quickly sprout from the sour orange or rough lemon root, and the suckers can be rebudded, so the tree is back into bearing again in four or five years. In this way the citrus industry is renewed quickly after a killing freeze. A temperature of 14 degrees will kill the trees.

The freeze of last January was much more severe than the papers were allowed to report. It blasted many an ambitious development project. Heaters and wood smudge fires helped some growers. Peculiarly enough, it hit harder in South Florida than in North Florida.

Profits Depend Upon Individual

The profits in Florida orange growing are mostly what the individual makes them. I found difficulty in distinguishing between real estate or promoters' values and bona fide production values. The state has been thru a hectic period of tremendous inflation, and is now experiencing the inevitable reaction. Some men whom I know to be conservative assured me that profits of 10 per cent on a valuation of \$1,000 an acre are not out of reason. Some of the better growers average \$300 an acre. The cost of production is variously estimated at 45 to 70 cents a box on the tree. With yields of 200 to 400 boxes an acre reported and average prices of around \$2 a box it is not hard to figure out a prospective profit. Most growers, however, are barely breaking even.

A word of caution should be spoken about the numerous promotion schemes which lure families of very moderate means from the North with the expectation of making a safe and comfortable living on from 5 to 10 acres of citrus fruit, which the company sells to them at a high figure, often over \$1,000 an acre. Very few can make good on such a proposition if there is no other source of income unless climate is counted in at a high figure. The citrus industry is suffering from over-exploitation, like everything else in Florida.

My impression of Florida orange growing is that more money has been made by starting groves and then selling them to people from the North than by producing the crop itself.

Man's mastery of the elements still seems to depend to a considerable extent on whether or not the elements agree to it.

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Makomb is all a brooder should be in ruggedness, simplicity, control, economy, low price.

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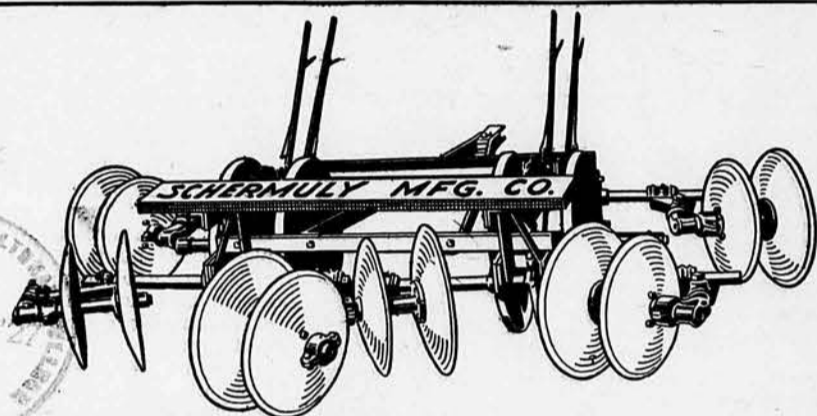
New Automatic Control The By-Pass Control is not affected by wind. The most sensitive and positive ever devised. Keeps fire at proper temperature. Prevents fuel waste.

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Holds Fire Longest Large coal capacity and perfect heat control assures steady fire over night. Users say:



AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
DEPT. A-10, Macomb, Illinois



THIS MACHINE is made either in a 2, 3, 4 and 5 row, can be adjusted to different width of ridges. It has long life bearings on discs and wheels. Has 18 and 20 inch discs. The wheels are 26 inches high. The discs are set so it will cut out the middle clean on all ridges. This machine has the hitch over the ridge which permits the tractor wheels to run in the furrow. The machine is also made 3 and 4 row with hitch over furrow for Cletrac and Caterpillar tractors that run on top of ridges. Besides the regular set on the disc to throw the ground more or less, we have a tilting adjustment which permits setting the disc at any desired tilt at any depth. This is an exclusive feature on our ridge buster. We also manufacture the Single and 2 row wheel horse drawn buster and the Ellinwood disc sled, which we started to build at Ellinwood, Kansas, twenty-two years ago. Call on your nearest dealer or write to

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Life Savers For Dainty Things

By Lucile Day

THE stiffly starched and voluminous feminine garments of a few years ago have been entirely supplanted by delicate, wispy garments of dainty colors and filmy materials. These present quite a different laundering problem from those of the strong arm, strong soap, and boiling water of a few years ago, for these dainty and brightly colored materials will not retain their pleasing appearance after severe launderings nor give a maximum of wear with such methods.

Such garments require an exact knowledge and careful handling for successful laundering. Their life savers are a good soap or soap flakes, water the right temperature and right handling thru the drying and ironing process. All these things make up a job that must be done just right if the light weight woollens, silks, crepes, rayons and sheeny cottons are to come from the wash retaining the same color and daintiness as when new.

The first requirement is a heavy soap suds made from a good soap or soap flakes. By good is meant one that makes a rich foamy lather yet is mild enough to wash a tender skin without irritation and causes no shriveling of the hands. There are many such mild soaps and soap flakes on the market that are quite efficient cleansers.

Dissolve a sufficient quantity of the shaved soap or soap flakes in hot water to add as needed to the wash water. Make a jelly of some to use to rub onto the most soiled parts of each garment. Never rub the soap flakes or bar soap directly onto the garment.

The better procedure is to rub the soap jelly onto the collar band, pockets and soiled portions, rubbing it in well and allowing to stand a few min-



An Ironing Board That is Always Out of the Way When Not in Use, Protected From Dust and Dirt, and Can Be Set Up in a Jiffy, Has Much to Recommend It

utes before proceeding with the washing. Some materials are even too fragile to stand this treatment and must depend entirely for their cleaning upon the straight suds.

If the garment is much soiled it will be necessary to take it thru several soapy waters or to add more soap flake solution to the water as the suds disappears. The several waters is the better procedure.

The temperature of the wash and rinse waters is all important. It is heat that starts colors to bleeding and running when the garment becomes wet and does injury to the delicate fabrics, themselves. The best temperature for wash water is near that of body heat. If the garment shows a tendency to run in the first water reduce the temperature of the next one and of the rinse water.

The rinse waters should be of the same temperature as the wash waters and at least two clean waters used. Squeeze the water from the garments. Never wring and twist.

Wool garments may be hung up to dry and when dry pressed on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron and a cheese cloth wrung from warm water. Silks and crepes should not be allowed to dry before ironing. They may be partly dried if it seems best but do not allow them to become dry enough to need sprinkling as sprinkling will water spot many materials.

Georgette, like crepe silks, shrinks in both dimensions when allowed to dry before ironing. If the garment contains figures of different colors it is essential that these do not rub off onto other parts. As with other delicately colored materials do not let them lie between the washing processes. Room temperatures will often start bleeding in a garment laid flat to dry or rolled up to dry. To prevent this place clean white cloths both on the inside and outside of the garment, not neglecting the sleeves, so that no one wet layer of the garment itself will lie against another.

Before wetting any garment to wash, brush off or shake out the lint and dust and look over the buttons. Good pearl buttons need not be removed

for their luster can be restored after washing, by rubbing briskly. Remove buttons with metal shanks. Usually the old thread marks will show where to re-sew but if this is doubtful mark the places by sewing thru with a white thread.

For ironing these delicate garments have a clean and absolutely smooth ironing board and a piece of thin unbleached muslin or cheesecloth for pressing. Do the pressing on the wrong side with a clean hot iron. The iron should be hot enough to go over the surface smoothly without sticking and pulling yet not hot enough to discolor.

A sleeve board will make the sleeves look much better, avoiding as it will, the otherwise inevitable sleeve crease. Iron the sleeves first, then the waist and lastly the skirt.

If there are pleats that must be basted before finally pressing down it will be found advisable to use silk thread for that purpose as it leaves less of a mark than cotton.

Keeping Cool is Important Now

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

TO MANY housewives the cost of fuel is an item of importance, but to us all, keeping a cool kitchen during summer weather is more to be desired. I have found several ways of making one hot fire do the work of several, and of making the heat from one burner of oil stove do the work of two.

Nearly all housewives make pie frequently, because it is such a favorite dessert with the men. When you are making fruit pies try baking enough pie shells to last for the rest of the week. The fruit pies may then be used while fresh, while the shells may be filled with cream, chocolate or other fillings and used later on in the week.

You may think it is necessary anyway to heat the oven for browning the meringue, but try this plan. Heat an iron skillet over the fire until it is very hot. Place your pie with the filling in and the meringue piled on, on a table and turn the hot skillet upside down over it. It will brown quickly and evenly.

If fruit pies are desired before your baked shells have all been used, try filling them with sliced peaches or with berries, heavily sweetened, and piling whipped cream, sweetened and flavored on top.

If you have a fireless cooker, the things that require long cooking will not bother you, but lacking this handy requisite try cooking dry beans and other things such as boiled meats, while you are getting breakfast and doing your kitchen work in the cool of the morning. Then a fire for a little while at noon will finish things up.

There are several things that can be cooked in a steamer over a kettle of boiling vegetables or meats, thus making one burner do the work of two. Potatoes may be cooked this way and are better than when boiled as they are more dry and mealy. Pumpkin and squash are also fine cooked this way. Instead of a baked dessert, try an occasional batter pudding, steamed, and served with lemon, apricot or plum sauce.

There are now convenient little cooking vessels on the market that are divided into two or three compartments so that more than one food can be cooked in it at once. These are a great help in saving fuel.

When baking cake, try baking at least two. The one to be used last might be a potato cake, as they are delicious and will keep moist a long time. If a large "batch" of cookies are baked at one time, pack them away in coffee cans or other cans with tight fitting lids, so they will keep moist and fresh until used.

Possibilities in Prunes

BY MARY S. WEST

NO MATTER how plentiful the fruit supply, there is always a place for the prune with its riches of minerals and sub-acid content that will not upset the most delicate of digestive systems. To appear at their best prunes should be soaked overnight before they are cooked. I always cook as large a quantity at a time as we can use because when they are allowed to stand in their juice they absorb it and become more luscious all of the time.

We like them fine with breakfast foods, but these drab fruits can also be transformed, Cinderella like into delicious and dainty desserts. Here are some of our favorite recipes:

Prune Ice Cream

1 cup prune pulp	½ cup milk
1 cup sugar	1 cup cream
2 lemons, juice of	Speck salt
2 oranges, juice of	

Rub prunes thru a sieve, add the remaining ingredients, then cream, whipped last of all. Mix thoroly and freeze.

Prune Whip

1 tablespoon gelatin	½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cold water	1 cup whipped cream
1 cup prune pulp	2 egg whites

Soften the gelatine in the cold water. Then dis-

solve over boiling water and add 1 cup hot prune pulp and sugar. Beat while cooling and when beginning to stiffen fold in the whipped cream and beaten egg white. Pour into individual molds and chill. Unmold and serve on patty shells, garnish with halved prunes filled with marshmallows and top with whipped cream.

Lemon Prune Pie

1 1-3 cups sugar	1 cup cooked prunes,
3 tablespoons cornstarch	chopped
2 lemons, rind and juice	2 egg whites
1 tablespoon butter	¼ cup sugar
2 egg yolks	Pastry shell
1½ cups boiling water	

Cook first six ingredients in a double boiler until thick. Add the prunes and pour into the baked crust. Cover with a meringue made from the stiffly beaten egg whites and ¼ cup sugar.

Prune Souffle

Melt 2 tablespoons butter and cook to a paste with the same quantity of flour, add 1 cup prune juice and ¼ cup sugar. Simmer to a thick smooth sauce. Remove from the fire and while still hot beat into the sauce the well whipped yolks of 3 eggs. Add ½ teaspoon lemon extract. Fold in ½ cup prune pulp and stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake slowly until firm. Serve at once.

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.

Soap Flakes in a Jiffy

WHEN shaving soap on wash day instead of using a knife, get a square grater at any hardware or ten-cent store and shave a whole bar of soap in just a jiffy. Use the side that is used for shredding cabbage. The soap flakes are very fluffy and dissolve quickly.

Kiowa Co., Colo.

Mrs. Harry Davis.

Make Use of Magnetic Attraction

NOT LONG ago my husband, who is a plumber, ran a sliver of steel into his hand. The sliver was so tiny and steel as a rule so hard to detect that I was unable to remove the piece with a needle. Finally in desperation I took a large magnet which was lying handy, and pressed it against the spot where the steel was hidden. To my surprise the piece of steel began to show above the surface and in less time than it takes to tell it I had the sliver which was nearly a quarter of an inch long, out of the hand.

Rice County.

Mrs. E. J. Killen.

When You Don a Clean Frock

THIS time it is a little tan apron that will delight any busy housewife who likes to look nice and tidy whether working in the kitchen, garden or with the chickens.



It covers the entire front and sides of the dress and does not have any straps to slip off the shoulders and to annoy one when busy. If your other aprons are beginning to look too faded and washed out to wear on Sunday or when company comes I know you will be glad to have this one for it is dainty enough to wear on either occasion.

Any woman who works in the kitchen knows that a supply of aprons is as necessary as the most important kitchen utensil for they are the only way to protect dresses from the accidents that are bound to happen to even the most careful cook. Then, too, what is handier than a clean apron to slip on just before the men come from the field to dinner? The food will be more appetizing than if you wore the apron that is soiled from wear while doing the morning housework or gathering the vegetables from the garden.

Apron No. 6409 comes all ready made and bound in orange. The material

is tan with blue and orange stripes and a silk figure running thru it. The design is the daisy and is worked in blue and yellow lazy daisy stitches, running stitches and French knots. Price of the apron with floss for working is \$1.67. Send your order to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Sewing Summer Seams



2939—Slenderizing Lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
3072—In Figured Material this Model Makes Up Very Well. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3080—For the Out-door Girl. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
3074—Vacation Time Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2901—Flares are Returning. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Music Awakens Memories

MUSIC makes memories—just as many other things do. And it is strange how some familiar air will recall an incident that has rested in peace for sometime in the storehouse of memory. I never hear "Jingle Bells" but what I think of a banquet, the last we had, among old friends, and of a girl who played on her violin a medley of old timers among which was this old song, and "Auld Lang Syne." I never hear "Memories" but that I think of a certain lovely April wedding. And so it goes.

A record that will stir the memory of folks who were young when the Spanish American war was in progress is a medley of airs popular in that day—and sung by a great chorus. Among these numbers are "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "On a Bicycle Built for Two," "After the Ball," "Two Little Girls in Blue," "There's a Picture that is Turned Against the Wall," and so on.

There is not only music in the songs selected, but I think the vast chorus could make music out of nothing. It is a record to delight everyone.

If I can help with music problems in any way, let me know, or if you wish the price and place of purchase of this one record, I'll be glad to tell you. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Teaching Children Values

BY MRS. FERN BERRY

A CERTAIN young lady of 10 years and a very intimate friend of mine had an impressive lesson in values recently. She is not the child of wealthy parents and has few luxuries—just common sense gingham and serge dresses and cotton stockings. By her own efforts she recently acquired \$1.25. Being a sensible child and not given to wasting, her mother allowed her to spend her hard earned money as she saw best with the advice that she buy something to wear.

THE Fall Fashion book is ready for you. This number has been designed to help you, not only with selecting patterns and sewing, but to know how best to dress your hair, what shoes and hats to select, and to give you a thousand other points about dressing your best. The price is 10 cents. Write for it to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

On her next shopping trip to the village she went to the best store and invested one dollar of her money in a pair of silk jersey bloomers of a delicate color.

The mother was rather shocked at the purchase and inclined to scold the child. "Why, Mary, you could have bought the cloth and thread for that and mother could have made them of some strong sensible material."

The father being at hand, strangely enough took the child's side; "No mother," he said, "the material seems to be very good and the child says she chose a color that would wash well. Let her take the rest of her money and buy a package of soap flakes or whatever it is that they use in washing silk, for her very own, and teach her to care for the garment. I rather approve of my daughter's taste in buying the best and I am sure that she will gain something from her experience."

The little girl was delighted and needless to say she takes great pride in keeping for very best wear, the fine silk jersey bloomers that it took her three whole days to earn. Father's approval is also something to be proud of.

"They had some for 29 cents," she told mother later, "but they were too shiny looking and rather thin. I thought they looked rather cheap too."

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.

Decorating With Sealing Wax

Do you know where I could get the directions for decorating candle sticks and lamp shades with sealing wax? I have done some painting with water colors but have never done any with sealing wax altho I know that it is very simple and I think very pretty.

We have a book entitled "Sealing Wax Craft" which we will be very glad to send to you on receipt of 10 cents which is the price of the book. It gives the directions for painting glass, china, tin, linen, wicker and pottery articles with sealing wax paint, and also tells how to mold heated wax. I know you would find this book very helpful as the directions are so complete that you will not have any difficulty in following them. The list of materials needed in painting is also included.

Left-over vegetables won't be wasted and will be delicious if made into a vegetable soup. Odd pieces of meat can be used in the stock pot.



Put Up Fresh Italian Prunes This Summer

Enjoy them next winter!

The general fruit crop this season will be short but in the Intermountain region of Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, there is a fair crop of delicious Italian Prunes—one of the very finest fruits for canning.

We are farmers like yourself, and this year we have organized and are doing a small amount of advertising to tell the people in sections where we can ship our fruit to advantage how good these prunes are. While, like yourself, we want to get a return for our crop, you will find the prices reasonable, considering the general fruit market and the quality of these prunes.

Sweet with Sunshine

Italian prunes reach their very finest flavor and quality in these little valleys among the mountains—owing to the advantages of soil and climate. Very little sugar is required in canning them.

Most people who have canned fresh prunes pronounce them the best of all canned fruits. Don't be afraid of getting too large a proportion of them—put up a liberal supply while they're on the market. Better get an extra box or crate or basket for the folk to eat raw, too. You'll find a lot of them will never get into cans unless you do.

Watch your local papers for announcements of arrival of these prunes or ask your dealer to notify you when he gets them. Fresh Italian Prunes will be on your local market about August 20th.

PRUNE SHIPPERS AND GROWERS CLEARING HOUSE,
302 TIMES BLDG., SEATTLE

fresh ITALIAN *prunes*
From the Pacific Northwest

[Grown in the sunny, mountain-walled little valleys of Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, these prunes because of the peculiar combination of climate and soil attain a richness, flavor and keeping quality not possible in any other region.]

Ask your dealer for folder
"How to Can and Serve Fresh Italian Prunes,"
or write for your copy to address above

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

TURN-AROUND TALES TWO-IN-ONE STORIES FOR THE KIDDIES

BY NELSON WHITE

This puppy feels so sad and glum,
His joyful air is lagging -
But when we turn him upside down



He jumps-with tail-a-wagging.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. I walk 1/2 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Pennington. For pets I have a dog and five kittens. The dog's name is Bob. I have one brother. His name is William. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age.
Plains, Kan. Erma Hockett.

Half Square Puzzle

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. Produce of the earth or trees; 2. A flower; 3. Employment; 4. Stands for "that is;" 5. A consonant.

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

Takes Music Lessons

I have nine Japanese Silkie Bantams. I have not lost any. They are growing nicely. I am taking music lessons. I milk two cows. We have a

spotted pony named Beauty and a German Police dog named Gray Dawn. I expect to join the Capper club next year. I think I can come to the fair.
Merlin Williams.
Marysville, Kan.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have 3/4 mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Perkins. I certainly like her. I live on a 100-acre farm. I like to ride my brother's horse. His name is Mont Rose. I enjoy the young folks' page.
Zelma Pancake.
Lawrence, Kan.

Snowball and Fido are Pets

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade next term. I attend school in town, but I live on a farm 3 1/2 miles southeast of town. I have five sisters and one brother. I have a pet Collie dog named Fido. He always gets the

cows for me. I also have a pet cat named Snowball that is always there at milking time to demand her supper.
Ellis, Kan. Frances Hermane.

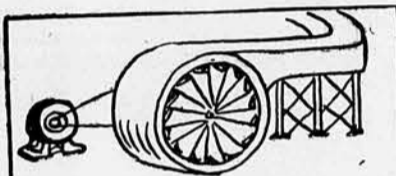


"Now all of you children who will have a perfect attendance at Sunday School for twelve Sundays I am going to give each of you a book of poetry."

Can You Guess These?

How do canary birds pay for themselves? By giving their notes.
Why are birds melancholy in the morning? Because their little bills are all over-due (dew.)
Why are cripples and beggars simi-
lar to shepherds and fishermen? Be-

Living Inventions



A POWER VENTILATING FAN



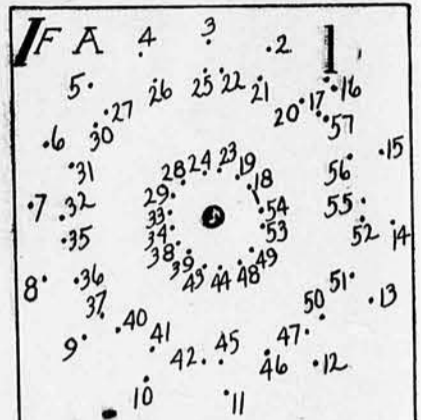
LONG LINES OF BEES "FANNING" IN ENTRANCE OF HIVE

The Bee's "Ventilating Fan"

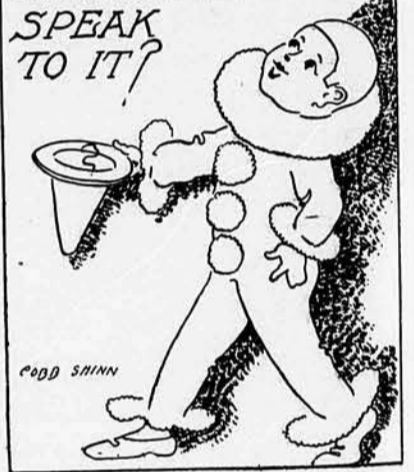
the temperature, reducing the humidity, and increasing the comfort of the people within. But the ventilating system is only a recent development in man's architecture, while its principle has long been understood and used by the bees. The results that they desire in their lives are the same that man aims at, but instead of forcing a current of air by power-driven fans, the bees produce one by means of their wings.

In the case of the bumble bees, which have very small nests of only a few cells in the ground, the ventilation is carried on by a single individual. This bee takes up her position in the outer opening of the burrow leading to the nest, and buzzes her wings rapidly until entirely exhausted. These strenuous efforts result, however, in a current of air down the tunnel, and the air in the chamber below ground is changed and freshened.

A big swarm of bees in a hive uses the same method of ventilation, except that a number of bees form a long line in the entrance of the hive. Humming loudly, and restlessly beating the air with their wings, they keep a current of it in motion until the temperature and moisture of the interior are reduced to the desired point.

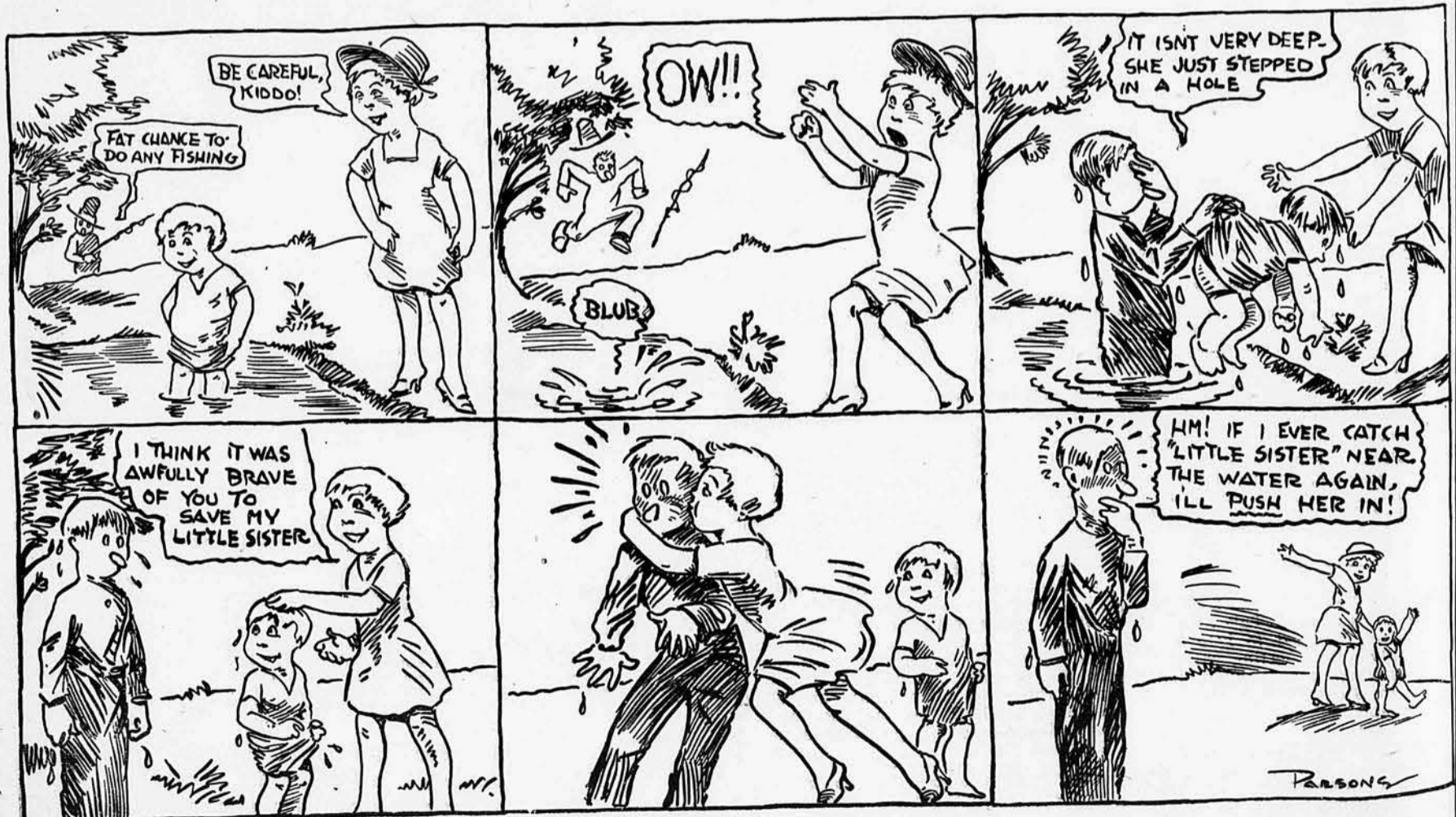


SPOKE TO YOU
WOULD YOU
SPEAK
TO IT?



PODD SHINN

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



The Hoovers—A Hero's Reward!

What's at the Bottom?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Is there any help for a woman of 47 who has heart trouble, kidney trouble, hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure?"

I read the inquiry with some dismay, for honesty compels me to admit that it is a very serious case. But if a doctor is worth while he must be able to give help to just such cases. His first and most important business is to teach people to live that such conditions will not come upon them at 47; but since they have come he is the one to supply help. Let it be understood that many a disease that cannot be cured may still be endured very comfortably and over a long stretch of years by employing the methods of aid worked out by conscientious members of the medical profession.

The first thing is to find out just where the trouble has its origin. One of the most absurd pretenses of healing is to pick out the symptoms that are most prominent and try to cure them up, one by one, while the basic trouble remains. "If I could only get rid of my heart trouble!" cries the patient. But the skillful physician looks deeper than that. "Why does this patient have poor heart action?" he asks. "Why is there kidney disturbance? Why this hardening of the arteries?" He is content with nothing short of an examination that includes the life history of the patient and his ancestors, examines the working of every organ of the body, checks the quality of every secretion and excretion, and searches diligently for evidence of infections, poisons, strain and worry. Perhaps he finds the patient suffering a persistent attack from some chronic infection, such as an abscess of the appendix, disease of the sinuses of the head, suppurating tonsils, or infection at the roots of the teeth. He will be glad to find such definite symptoms because he can say with much assurance: "This infection could produce your heart trouble, your kidney trouble, and your high blood pressure. We will clean it up and you will improve." He will not promise that the patient will be cured, because when infections have poisoned the body for months and years the damage may be incurable. But the chances are that when the trouble is found something can be done to get rid of it. And once rid of it the patient has a chance to gain.

How much more sensible than attempts to take "heart medicine," "kidney medicine," and medicine for "high blood pressure;" and meantime leave the seat of the trouble undisturbed.

Little Danger of Cancer

Can inflammation of the gall bladder be cured without an operation? I was operated on 10 months ago for adhesions of the liver. The gall bladder pushed downward and was grown to the upper bowel. Inflammation set in. My liver hurts me clear thru to my back. My whole liver feels as if it were sore. Is there any danger of it turning to cancer?
D. D. S.

I do not think you should contemplate anything further in the way of operation. Careful diet, rest, and especially attention to elimination by bowels and kidneys will help you. I do not think there is danger of cancer.

And Check-up Early

Would an acid mouth cause my tongue to feel irritated and dry all the time, or do you think there is some other reason?
F. C. D.

Make a point of drinking at least half a gallon of water each day, and be particular to see that you have a natural, regular bowel movement. If the condition does not clear up under this treatment have a careful examination of the urine and other excretions of the body. The time to check conditions of this kind is in the beginning.

'Tis An Unwise Marriage

Is there any danger to the children born of cousins, where both individuals are normal physically and mentally?
W. P.

No. But who can tell that both are normal physically and mentally? It is because of this uncertainty that such marriages are unwise, because family weaknesses are thus intensified.

Nurse Every Four Hours

My baby, 6 months old, is fat and gains the time, but is cross and doesn't sleep as she should. I nurse her but am wondering if my milk does not agree with her or if I ought to change to the bottle?
L. L. P.

It may be the manner in which you

allow her to nurse rather than the quality of the milk that causes the trouble. Nursing babies should have just as much regularity as to time of feeding as bottle babies, but they seldom get it. Your baby should now be nursed every 4 hours, excepting at night. Are you particular about this or do you nurse her at any time that seems convenient, or perhaps whenever she is fretful? Do not think of weaning a baby who is doing so well. You may, however, begin to give her some cow's milk, having her drink it from a cup, and she may have some stale bread crusts to chew on. A little later you may add some soups, made chiefly of milk, and gradually add other articles. She should not be weaned until 10 months or a year old.

Lindbergh in Butter

A life-size statue of Col. Charles Lindbergh, sculptured in frozen butter, will be the central attraction in the dairy exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, September 12-17. The statue will be exhibited in a huge crystal refrigerator.

I. D. Graham of the state board of agriculture, and in charge of the dairy congress, is preparing for the biggest dairy congress yet conducted at the fair. The chief speaker will be L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific railroad. This congress will be Tuesday, September 13. The program will include addresses on dairying subjects by nationally known authorities, music, and other features. Heretofore the congress has been on Thursday of Fair Week, but this year the date has been advanced two days so Baldwin could be present.

Another of the interesting exhibits of the dairy department will be of the Tuberculosis Testing association, showing the needs for and the benefits of such testing. With this exhibit will be a cow that represents the average dairy cow in Kansas. Charts of the milk and butter produced by each animal as well as piles of butter cartons near each animal will show the production of that cow.

Another of the dairy exhibits will be a demonstration of the use of cream separators, showing the loss to the farmer from the use of an old-type machine as compared with the latest model. This exhibit also will show the farmer's loss from using dirty and uncared-for separators. Means will be provided to instruct farmers and their wives in the proper care and use of the machines.

Hold Series of Picnics

Plans for the annual series of picnics to be given by the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association, were discussed recently at a meeting of the board of directors at the Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, called by Ralph O. Button of Elmont, state president. Dates for the picnics were announced following the meeting.

Leaders in Holstein-Friesian work, both state and national, will attend the picnics. W. B. Barney, of the extension department of the national association, will be among the group, which also will include someone from K. S. A. C., W. H. Mott of Herington, Kansas, vice president and a national director; C. A. Branch, Marion, state secretary, and Button.

Members of the board of directors present at the recent meeting were: A. M. Davis, Hutchinson; Clem Young, Manhattan; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; Grover Meyer, Basehor; Tom S. Taylor, Columbus; Ernest Chestnut, Basehor and W. H. Mott, Herington.

Dates set for the picnics:
Cherokee county, Columbus, August 13.
Sedgwick county, Mulvane district, August 15.
Chase county, Clover Cliff ranch, Elm-dale, August 16.
Dickinson county, Abilene, August 17.
Ottawa county, Minneapolis, August 18.
Washington county, Washington or Linn, August 19.
Norton county, Norton, August 20.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Europe seems to be willing to let America take the lead in transatlantic flying. That's one way we get more tourists over.

A NATIONAL Stove, Range or Furnace for Every Purse and Purpose



THE opportunity for you to save money—not only in the first lower cost price, but in all future fuel bills, and longevity in a stove, range or furnace is to buy a NATIONAL.

NATIONAL ranges fitted with our patented Porcupine fire back (guaranteed for 25 years), bakes with half the fuel.

NATIONAL furnaces, pipe and pipeless, burn soot, smoke and coal gases; their automatic self-cleaning and maximum radiating features insure greatest heat units at lowest possible fuel cost.

Natrola and Mantel NATIONAL portable circulating heaters heat by both radiation and circulation, in fact they are portable room furnaces, giving double volume of heat for amount of fuel consumed.

These are only a few of the many exclusive features embodied in NATIONAL Cast Iron and Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves, Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Wood Stoves and School House Heaters that for 37 years have "never failed to satisfy."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere at a price less than you expect to pay. Insist on having a NATIONAL. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct for catalog and free cook book.

EXCELSIOR STOVE & MFG. CO.
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Oklahoma City, Okla.; St. Paul, Minn.; Paris, Texas
Branches: Quincy, Ill.
National Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces sold and recommended by leading dealers everywhere

NATIONAL STOVES · RANGES · FURNACES

Apollo

Full Weight, Galvanized—assures economy, utility and endurance!
And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel RUST-RESISTING Galvanized Roofing and Siding

For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

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

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"



Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

A Champion Came to Town

Wheat Festival Train Carried Messages of Better Methods for Field and Home

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON



While the Men Listened to the Speeches Issuing From the Loud Speakers, the Ladies Visited the Kitchen That Cuts Pie Production to a Matter of Eight Steps. Note the Crowd of Men at the Top of the Picture and the Line of Ladies Waiting to See the Kitchen. The Clowns Took Part in the Local Wheat Festival Program

IT WAS a time of celebration. Motor cars from all the countryside lined the streets. Contests of many varieties were held, and prizes were awarded for everything from the brightest redhead to the largest family in the county. And all the while the local band played itself proud.

A good number of Kansas towns recently lent themselves for the settings of just such activities. It was the coming of a champion that occasioned such celebration. A champion of more certain profits for farm folks and more convenient homes—the Wheat Festival Train. This Wheat Belt special made 56 stops along the Santa Fe and Rock Island lines between July 18 and August 11, to lend support in the battles against smut and Hessian fly and drudgery in the kitchen.

The Wheat Festival Train and its success is the result of the co-operation of several agencies vitally interested in the development of safer farming methods in the Wheat Belt of Kansas on the one hand, and on the other hand because the farmers of this region are aggressive, progressive and entirely willing to adopt methods that tend to make profitable yields more certain. The organizations that aided in the project in a financial way or provided speakers for the train include the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads, the Southeastern Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Should anyone doubt the assertion that the farmers of the Wheat Belt are willing to adopt methods that will help them, we cite the interest that was exhibited at every stop. Folks interested in the things the Wheat Festival Train had to offer gathered a hundred thousand strong—perhaps even more—to hear the speeches, see the exhibits and get first hand information from the specialists with the train on problems that bothered. And they were not disappointed. The programs were localized to fit exactly the conditions that exist in the territory adjacent to where stops were made.

Wheat Champion on Program

One of the headline speakers was no other than A. R. Schlickau, the champion wheat grower of Kansas for 1926. He was there to tell his fellow-farmers about the methods he uses. He outlined his work from start to finish in his formal talk, and answered a thousand questions for those who sought him out afterwards. You will find Mr. Schlickau typical of the aggressive, progressive men on the Kansas farms. He is open-minded, conservative, substantial. "I don't mean that I try everything I hear or read," he said, "but I do consider and think about the practicability of new methods. If they seem practical, I try them out on a small scale first, and if they work I change my methods." Perhaps

you will remember reading Mr. Schlickau's story that appeared in Kansas Farmer at the time he was selected as the Kansas Wheat Champion.

C. E. Graves from the college was on hand to explain about smut and demonstrate with the treating equipment aboard the train; H. R. "Cy" Sumner put in his word for pure seed, E. G. Kelly consigned the Hessian fly to early destruction, R. M. Green talked marketing, Dr. W. E. Grimes, farm economist of the college, had some interesting figures to present. In fact a specialist from the college was on hand to deal with every question that was presented. Other speakers included J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; John Fields, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita; F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; H. Umberger, dean K. S. A. C. Division of Extension; L. E. Call, dean K. S. A. C. Division of Agriculture; H. M. Bainer, director Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association and representatives of the two railroads.

But the wheat train was different this year. It had an unusual attraction—the big feature. It was the Wheat Belt Kitchen, efficient to the point of getting out a pie in eight steps. It's a fact. Amy Miles and Mary Worcester from the college, specialists in things pertaining to farm home life, were on hand to demonstrate and explain.

These were the high points of the efficiently planned kitchen: A plentiful supply of running water and a good drainage system. These help more

than any other one thing to lighten kitchen work.

Good light, both natural and artificial, on all working surfaces.

Equipment should be adequate, easy to keep in order, and so grouped as to save steps.

Working surfaces should be of such a height that the worker will not have to stoop unnecessarily.

Covering of working surfaces should be such that they are easily cleaned and easily kept clean.

Plenty of cupboard and storage space.

Floors, wall and woodwork should be attractive, sanitary and durable.

Rollers on everything that is rollable so there will be no unnecessary pulling and lifting by the housewife.

And these things all can be had. Perhaps you followed Miss Miles in a personally conducted tour thru the kitchen. "It was built," she said, "with the Wheat Belt housewife always in mind. The equipment has been provided for each of the farm woman's tasks and has been grouped so that the housewife takes no unnecessary steps." And then she would demonstrate. She pointed out that the things used most frequently were handiest. Let's get back to the pie for a minute. Miss Miles had a chart to show how many steps a housewife in the old-fashioned, half-acre kitchen takes in baking a pie. No wonder housework has been drudgery. A mile to bake a pie! How unnecessary! Miss Miles has eliminated about 2,104 of those steps. Now it can be only eight steps to the pie—mere child's play.

Maybe More Pie Now

And you would have been surprised how interested the men were in the model kitchen. They filed thru it and asked questions. One or two farmers even went so far as to bring their carpenters with them. It's bound to cost them some money but why should they care? Chances are they see possibilities, in the near future, of two pies, and maybe more, being baked where one was baked before.

Every woman cannot have a new kitchen, but there is no need to stop when that is said. Something can be done. "You can just set off this much space in the old kitchen, and use the left-over for something else," Miss Miles often explained, indicating imaginary lines with her hands. "The idea is to have everything handy, easy to reach, to save useless work and to save time in doing the kitchen work."

The Wheat Festival Trains in the past have done a great deal of good, and this one will be no exception. It is no trouble to trace thru the country an increased interest in better seedbed preparation, better seed, wheat free from smut and rye and observance of the fly free date. The result is obvious—increased quality and production. And now with the spotlight turned on the farm woman's work shop, other values will result. A happier housewife, her tasks lightened, will find it possible to prepare even more tasty meals. There will be time for many things that have been denied her before. After all, in the home or

out on the farm, it isn't so much the work that wears one out, it is the way the work is done.

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 10)

Faith waited till Dan'l was within six feet of her; then she lowered her weapon's muzzle and shot him thru the knee. He fell on his face at her feet, utterly disabled, and the senses went out of him.

As the echoes of the shot died in that narrow space, a great quiet settled down upon the Sally Sims.

Roy Was Ashamed

What shadows remained, Roy was able to clear away—Roy, who had hated both Brander and Faith, yet in whom lived a strain of true blood that could not but answer to the good in these two in the end. The evil in Dan'l had been writ in his face for any man to see, when Roy found him clutching Faith; and Roy was not blind.

The boy abased himself; he was pitifully ashamed. Still hoarse from the choking Dan'l had given him, he told how he had stolen the whisky at the man's bidding—a little at first, a ten-gallon keg in the end. He told how he had himself filled the jug in Brander's boat with the liquor, and had hidden a bottle in Mauger's bunk, and had lied to old Tichel in the matter. He told the whole tale, and made his peace with them, while Faith and Brander watched each other over the boy's sobbing head with eloquent eyes.

For the rest—Silva was dead, and they buried him in the sand of the beach. Mauger had a shallow knife-slit along his ribs; Willis Cox had a broken jaw. The others had suffered nothing worse than bruises, save only Dan'l Tobey. Dan'l's knee was smashed and splintered, and he lay in a stupor in the cabin, Willis watching beside him.

Those who had fled to the boats came shamedly back at last. Faith and Brander met them at the rail, and Faith spoke to them. They had done wrong, she told them, but there was a chance of wiping out the score by bending to the toil she set them. They were already sick of adventuring; they swarmed aboard like homesick boys. She and Brander told them what to do, and drove them to it.

Before that day was gone they had half her load out of the Sally; and a full tide that night, with every hand tugging at a line or breasting a capstan-bar, they hauled her off. She slid an inch, two inches, four. She moved a foot, three feet. They freed her by sheer power of their determination that she must come free. They dragged her full ten feet before the suction of the sand beneath her keel began to slack, and ten feet more before she floated free. Then the boats lowered and towed her safe off shore, and anchored her there.

After that it took three days to get the casks inboard again and stowed below. In those three days Dan'l Tobey passed from suffering to delirium. Brander had tended his wound as best he could, but the bone was splintered and the flesh was shattered and there came an hour when the flesh about the wound turned green and black.

"He's got to lose either leg or life," Brander told Faith.

She did not ask him if he were sure she knew him well enough now never to doubt him again. But Dan'l, in an interval of lucidity, had heard.

"Take it off, Brander," he croaked.

"Take it off. Get the ax, man!"

Brander bent over him.

"I'll do my best for you."

Dan'l grinned with the old jeer in his eyes.

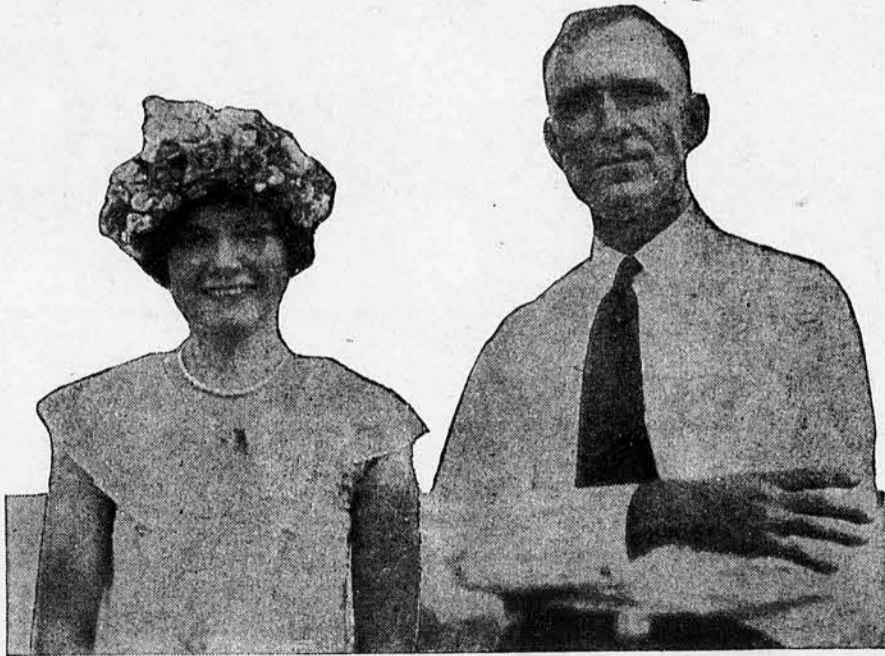
"Aye, I've no doubt, Mr. Brander. Go at it, man!"

They had not so much as a vial of morphia to deaden the pain, and Dan'l slumped into delirium at the first stroke of the knife, which Brander had whetted to a razor keenness. His body twitched in the grip of Willis Cox and Loum. Faith helped Brander to tie the arteries; Roy stood by to give what aid he could.

When it was done Faith said to Sally would lie at anchor till Dan'l died or mended; and in two weeks Brander told her the man would live. She nodded.

"Then we'll go out and fill our casks," she said. "And then for home."

(Continued on Page 20)



Kitchen Talk and Denouncement of Wheat Enemies Had to Share Honors With Something More Important in Kingman County. The Picture Shows Marie Antrim, the Healthiest Girl in Kansas, With H. Umberger, Dean and Director of the Division of Extension, K. S. A. C. Just After He Had Placed the Floral Crown and Named Her Queen of Health in the 4-H Clubs



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50.00 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

How Work-at-Home Schemes Try to Work You for Your Money

WORK-AT-HOME schemes are flooding the rural sections of the state again looking for a list of suckers. If you are not familiar with these schemes you probably will be interested in knowing something about them and how many of them try to get your money under the guise of giving you an opportunity to make a large income by doing certain kinds of work at home.

Some of the most familiar of the hundreds of work-at-home schemes, are those that advertise for workers to do knitting, sewing, fancy work, preparing greeting cards and mottoes, and addressing envelopes.

Appeal to Women Folks

Many women and girls who are eager to earn a little extra money answer advertisements of these schemes believing they have at last found an opportunity to turn their spare time into cash. The advertisements usually are so worded that they lead the reader to believe the offer is made in good faith and that they can expect a large amount for devoting a few hours a week to some easy task. The advertisements usually play up in large type the amount to be earned each week, and speak of the work as being easy to experience necessary.

Plenty of Fake Testimonials

When you answer the advertisement and you receive a quantity of literature telling how you can earn the sums mentioned in the advertisement by following the few simple instructions to be given you later. Also, you probably will find among the literature sent to you a folder containing many supposed testimonials from people who have done this work and are so delighted about it they want to tell the whole world about the simple, easy way they have found to earn large sums of money during their spare time. You will be sure most of these testimonials are fakes.

They Want Your Money

You eagerly read all the literature and your hopes continue to rise at the prospects of new-found wealth within your grasp. Before you have finished reading of all the wonders of the new cash-income scheme you find a paragraph toward the end of one of the folders which explains that in order to get started on the new road to extra cash all you have to do is send a small remittance, \$1 or perhaps as much as \$10, for an outfit and complete plans. Of course, it is made plain that you cannot start work unless you have the outfit and plans and you are urged to get them at once so you will lose no time in getting started.

With high hopes and visions of salaries rolling in every week, you eagerly wait for the expected supplies and complete instructions. After a few long days you are delighted to get the eagerly awaited reply.

All Kinds of Schemes

There are many similar work-at-home schemes in which the articles to be sold range all the way from handkerchiefs, silk hose, lingerie, window shades and rugs to kitchen ware, cough sirup and groceries. Just as there are advertisements appearing which ask for women to do work like sewing dresses and aprons.

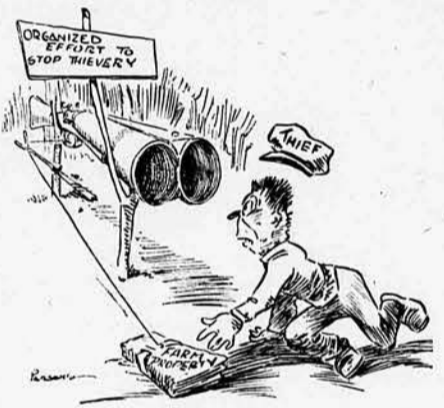
She Lost Her \$1

A woman I know who replied to an advertisement offering large sums for addressing envelopes in spare time and sent \$1 for a complete outfit and full

instructions. When the reply came she sadly learned that what she had to do was address letters to her friends telling them she would call soon and show them the latest beautiful Paris creations in millinery. She also learned that she would have to spend quite a sum for samples of the millinery to show her friends. The samples could be purchased at \$5 to \$10 each. By the time she had finished reading all the instructions, for which she had paid \$1, she decided she was not interested in the scheme. She quit, but her \$1 was gone.

This Woman Lost \$5

Another woman reports that she answered an advertisement offering to pay large sums for work at home doing fancywork. She sent \$5 deposit on materials. The materials arrived with instructions. She followed instructions and completed the required amount of fancywork within the



Hands Off!

week. It was neatly packed and forwarded to the company. Soon, instead of the much expected check, she received a nice letter saying the company was greatly disappointed but the work was not acceptable. They took pains to point out where she had made mistakes and hoped she would do better next time. Of course, they would try to dispose of the goods and if they could sell it they would pay her in proportion to the amount they received for it, but they doubted if it could be sold. If it could not be sold it would be a complete loss; they would be out all the material and therefore could not pay the woman for her work. However, they failed to say anything



Team Work

about the \$5 she had sent them. But that was their game. They were selling a few spools of floss and needles, worth less than \$1, for \$5 and they were getting the fancywork done for nothing.

Another fraudulent work-at-home scheme which has come to my attention was such a fraud the Postoffice Department soon put a stop to it. The company "leased" a device to persons desiring home work, called a "weavesetter," for knitting woolen scarfs. Their charge for "leasing" the machine was \$7.50 and they agreed to purchase the finished scarfs at 50 cents and to furnish the yarn necessary for doing the work. The Postoffice Department found that there was no market for the scarfs, and that the business had not been organized for the purpose of selling the scarfs, but for the purpose of distributing or selling the machines. The profits were said to have been enormous. The machines cost about 48 cents and were sold at \$7.50.

Then there was a firm in Los Angeles which advertised for "home-workers" and required a deposit of \$1. It was found that this company had no home-work to offer but was selling a book outlining a home-work course.

New Schemes Always Ready

About as fast as these fraudulent schemes are put out of business new ones start up. Crooks, like weeds on fertile ground, are hard to keep down. They go on plying their trade as long as people take up with their schemes. As soon as the old fraud is exposed they have a new one ready to start. Many crooks watch legitimate businesses carefully and are always ready to start up a fraud in imitation of the honest business.

Some May Be Honest

There are a few work-at-home plans that are said to be legitimate and honestly conducted, but the reliable ones are very few compared to the whole number that are being operated. It is said that approximately 95 of every 100 such schemes are frauds which were organized to trade on the good reputation of honest firms doing business under the work-at-home plan.

It Pays to Investigate

If there are some of these schemes that are good and many that are frauds how are you to know the good from the worthless? My suggestion is that if you come in contact with one of these schemes you should have it investigated before you take up the work. Remember that it is quite easy for any firm that needs help to get all the women or girls they need to do legitimate work. Firms in cities do not have to distribute their materials to the homes of folks living hundreds of miles away. They can get all the help they need, and at wages they can afford to pay. The help will come to the factory where they and their work can be carefully supervised.

Never Send Them Money

Beware of the scheme that asks you to send money for supplies and plans for the chances are the scheme is a fraud. Before you undertake to do any kind of home work for firms in distant cities or towns you should have the schemes investigated. If you are really interested in doing home work, the Protective Service will be glad to investigate any of these schemes for you if you will send the name and address of the company and if possible the literature you have received from them. But I hope you will not ask us to make investigations for you just out of curiosity.

O.C. Thompson

"Now Don't Forget"

This is evidently the season for Scotch stories. Did you hear this one?: "A Scotchman, off on a business trip, called back to his wife and child waving from the window: 'Good-by, all, and dinna forget to tak' little Donald's glasses off when he is na looking at anything.'"

Reversed Alibi

Johnny's Ma—"Johnny, there were three pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did that happen?" Johnny—"Well, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other piece."

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Conditions That Favor Smut

Here Are Questions Most Frequently Asked in the Wheat Belt—and the Answers

WHAT do you want to know about smut? Maybe you had an opportunity to question some of the specialists on this subject just recently, but after they had gone you thought of a number of things that were not mentioned. So let's sit down now and take a little more time to it.

Suppose we put C. E. Graves, Extension Plant Pathologist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on the stand for a little cross-examination. Are you ready, Mr. Graves? He smiles and nods.

Mr. X of Reno county clears his throat. "You men from the college tell us that smut is carried on the seed, but how do you account for this? I had two fields where exactly the same seed was planted. One field produced a smutty crop while there wasn't a sign of it in the other field. From this it looks as if the smut is in the ground."

Graves welcomes the problem. He has heard it before. "Were the fields planted at the same time?" he queries. "Well, no." This from Mr. X. "I planted the first field about September 25. And there came a rain that held me up for three or four days before I could get into the other field. It was the first field I planted that was free from smut. The last field had a lot of it."

"That is entirely reasonable," Graves replies. "The smut germs or spores on the seed wheat will not grow in a warm place. No doubt the seedbed was warm when you planted the first field. That late September rain made conditions ideal for smut germs on the seed to develop and infect the young, tender wheat sprouts in the other field just as they were coming thru the wheat kernels. The fate of the wheat plant, so far as smut is concerned, is determined before the sprout gets out of the ground. Infection by the smut parasite must take place before the sprout is out of the ground. Otherwise it cannot get into the growing tip of the wheat plant. The smut parasite lives inside the plant all winter and in the spring at flowering time it attacks the ovaries which normally would produce a wheat kernel, but which in infected plants produce a false kernel or smut ball. This smut ball contains hundreds of thousands of smut germs or smut spores, which after they are liberated by the breaking of the smut balls, infect the healthy wheat. Every particle of that black dust inside one of these false kernels is a smut germ or smut spore."

A Free-for-All Discussion

"Why don't we have soil infection when these combines spread so much of the smut on the land?" a Pratt county friend wants to know. This is a free-for-all discussion for the entire Wheat Belt.

"The reason for this," Graves explains, "is that very few farmers plant their seed wheat until after we get some rain in the fall. Usually the first rain that comes in the fall cools off the ground enough to sprout the smut spores that are in the soil. Since there is no wheat for the smut parasite to attack, the young sprout from the smut spore soon dies. We have no record of soil infection in Kansas. If it remained perfectly dry from the time the wheat crop was combined until after the wheat was planted again, and the smut germs in the soil were developing at the same time the wheat was sprouting, no doubt we could have some soil infection. However, very little seed is planted until after we get some moisture."

"Then a wet, cold condition in the soil at the time the wheat is sprouting really is favorable for smut?" questions the voice from Sherman county.

"Yes, that is the case," Graves agrees. "Remember the fall of 1925 we had wet, cold weather from September 20 until after the middle of October. This helped greatly in making the crop of 1926 the smuttiest crop Kansas ever has produced." It resulted in an average yield loss of 7.7 per cent, surveys show. Or figured another way the loss amounted to 11-

567,580 bushels. At \$1.10 a bushel, smut cost Kansas wheat growers \$12,724,238.

"How do you get rid of this smut?" A common question from most of the counties.

"Treat the seed with copper carbonate dust to kill the smut germs that are clinging to the outside of the kernel." Graves has seen this practice branch out considerably in the last year. "When you treat seed with copper carbonate dust," he explains, "you are doing a similar thing to putting iodine on a cut on your hand to prevent infection."

He Planted Smutty Seed

"One year I planted very smutty seed and didn't get any smut the next year," ventured another Wheat Belt man.

"That would be possible," comes from the witness stand. "The smut germs on the seed will not develop in a warm place. It must be cold if they are to develop and infect the young wheat sprout. Very likely the seedbed was very warm when the seed was sprouted. At the experiment station we take very smutty seed and make plantings twice a week, beginning about the middle of September. At the same time we keep a record of the soil temperatures. We find that the plantings made when the soil temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and when the moisture content is relatively high, that we get a very high smut infection in the crop produced. But when the smutty seed sprouts in a warm seedbed, say from 75 degrees up, we get practically no smut in the crop produced."

"Why is smut worse on sorghum ground or corn ground than it is on wheat or oats ground?" and the Smith county man gets attention.

"That largely is a matter of quicker germination of the seed in the wheat or oats ground, which very probably was plowed in July and worked down well to make a good seedbed," Graves explains. "Corn or sorghum ground usually has been thoroughly dried out by the crop growing there during July, August and well up into September. The seedbed is not nearly as favorable for quick germination and many of the kernels may lie in the soil and not sprout until very late in the fall, at which time we would have the cold weather which is favorable for the development of the smut germs on the seed. That seed planted on the well-prepared seedbed came up right away

and if the soil was warm at the time the seed was sprouting, the smut germs would not develop."

"But it looks like a contradiction," a friendly neighbor in Sumner county puts in, "when you say a warm seedbed will prevent smut, and at the same time the college recommends a safe seeding date to avoid Hessian fly."

But Mr. Graves speaks right up. "You can treat seed and control smut for a cost of about 5 cents a bushel for copper carbonate dust, but you cannot control Hessian fly by treating seed. Isn't that right, Kelly?" "Correct you are," E. G. Kelly responds. He is an expert on the fly situation. No doubt you have met him numerous times. "Besides this," Graves resumes, "early planting does not insure a smut free crop, because any time after September 10, we are likely to get a cold rain while the seed is sprouting. This would be very favorable for the development of the smut germs on the seed, and on top of having a smutty crop you would be likely to get a very heavy infestation of Hessian fly."

"I believe a long dry spell in the spring of the year, followed by a rain about the time the wheat is heading, is the cause of smut," was offered by one not quite convinced.

But the witness objects. "This could not be the case," he assured, "because the weather conditions at this time in your immediate community are exactly the same for all fields. While you may have a very smutty crop, your neighbor across the road may not have any smut, yet his field was subjected to exactly the same weather conditions as yours."

"If you plant infected seed without treating, whether or not you have smut depends on the temperature and moisture conditions in the soil at the time of sprouting. But if you treat your seed with copper carbonate dust and kill the smut germs on the seed, you are not taking any chance whatever. Regardless of what kind of weather conditions you may have, you are safe so far as smut is concerned."

There was less smut in the wheat harvested this year than in 1926. Of the cars inspected last year 23.2 per cent of them showed smutty. For this year so far it hasn't exceeded 8 to 9 per cent. Two reasons are given for this. First, there were 1,725,000 acres treated in the fall of 1926. And that is some progress. For the second thing, the fall was not particularly favorable for infection of the sprouting wheat, according to Graves, except from September 24 to 29, when the weather turned very cool and there was some moisture.

Incidentally the questions Mr. Graves has just finished answering again, are those most frequently asked him when the subject of smut is mentioned.

Good as Money in the Barn

(Continued from Page 3)

head or more now. His next improvements will be in the form of a modern dairy barn with running water, electric lights and power, steam equipment, sanitary measures and milking machines.

Production, of course, goes to market as cream. At times there has been for considerable fresh cream and he brought a good price, but such a market isn't steady where Dressler is located. By using the skim milk for hogs, poultry and calves, he figures entire feed bill for the producing is paid. That makes a very good cent of the cream check clear over feed costs.

Quality of the Dressler herd further is indicated by the fact that every calf is sold for breeding stock. Dressler had sold one only a short time before this conversation about his farming operations for \$65, at 7 days old. He sells a good many from 3 months to year old. Ten to 14 months old sell to draw a good demand. Animals to this age bring \$100 to \$150. The group of four sold this spring brought \$500 and they ranged from 3 to 6 months old. This adds nicely to the come from the Holsteins for the year. Another thing Dressler has been considering is turning his cream into butter or cheese. He is almost convinced he can make more money that way. But things are not shaped up for to tackle anything of the sort at present.

The calves get considerable attention. They get whole milk for a month, are raised entirely by hand. A skim milk and grain ration is started at the first four weeks and when calves are on good pasture the grain may be taken away from them. They get a ration very similar to that of the producing cows thru the winter. Dressler says a good milk ration is good growing ration.

A farm light plant supplies electricity for lights in the house, barn, poultry house and hog barn; power for washtubs, sweeper, electric fan and cream separator. Dressler wouldn't care to give the power for the separator. "We bought a new machine," he said, "but due to a mistake we had to run it by hand a week. And would you believe I took two or three of us to do the running it by hand is the most expensive way. I didn't know a motor so economical. With it I can go along with my milking and the boys can separate the cream—they are Gordon and Nolan, 8. If I didn't have a motor I'd have the separating work do myself. The boys also feed calves and chickens."

Dressler keeps 12 to 20 brood sows. "I got into trouble from old ground," he said, "but with the new 80 acre tract I can give the pigs the right kind of soil. I have found out that I must take precaution to keep free from smut and other infection. Why, I've lost of some litters from such troubles. Before I had any trouble of this kind I used to save five to seven pigs to litter. Disease cut the number down to three. I've had pigs on the ground this year and didn't lose a single one out of three litters."

Some 200 White Wyandottes make up the winter laying flock. Dressler hatches his own baby chicks and sets eggs for hatching in season. One year he sold 6,000 eggs, getting from \$7.50 to \$10 a hundred for them. He has good demand for cockerels, too. In November and December he sold 100 could have sold as many more. Here is another place Dressler has covered the necessity for clean ground. He is going to test his birds from on and raise only clean stock.

He is busy, of course, but has time to take an interest in worth-while things. He is president of the Farm Improvement Association, secretary of the Lebo Horse Improvement Association, treasurer of the West Grange, treasurer of the Coffey district, a director in the Coffey County Federal Farm Loan Association, and rector of the Lebo Fair Association. He is a leader in the 4-H clubs.

Youthful Opportunist

A very small boy was trying to get a big St. Bernard up the road.

"Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" inquired a passerby.

"I—I'm going to see where he wants to go first," was the brief reply.

Kansas Common Alfalfa is Best

BY J. C. MOHLER

ALFAFA seeding time is again approaching. The indications are for considerably increased plantings to this valuable legume this fall. Kansas farmers have had every opportunity to learn of the best methods of preparing the land for alfalfa, including liming and inoculation where needed, but one important factor over which they may not have the same control is that of seed for planting. The special purpose of this statement is to urge everyone who is contemplating putting in alfalfa to know to a certainty and in advance of planting about the seed he is proposing to use.

Undoubtedly much of our difficulty lately in getting permanent stands of alfalfa is traceable to unadapted seed. Experience and experiments clearly show that Kansas Common is best for seeding in Kansas. But the Kansas seed crop has fallen off very sharply in recent years, while the demand has continued. To fill the demand it is believed that much imported seed that was not adapted has been used. Seed produced in Kansas from such importations is not adapted. Some fields from these importations have survived long enough to produce seed in Kansas, but it is not Kansas Common, altho it may be said to be Kansas grown. This complicates the seed situation.

Too much attention, therefore, cannot be given to the matter of securing good seed of the right kind. For the Sunflower State Kansas Common is superior, but in purchasing one should be sure it is Kansas Common he is getting. Seedsmen who will religiously supply seed known to be adapted to Kansas conditions will be conferring a boon on the alfalfa industry and incidentally helping the future of their own business.

If one does not have seed of his own production about which he knows, a safe plan would be to buy certified seed. This would mean that the seed crop was inspected while growing in the field, and should the seed come from a 10-year-old Kansas alfalfa field one would be doubly safe in assurance that it was Kansas Common.

The State Board of Agriculture, thru its seed laboratory, will test, free of charge, for germination and purity, any samples of seed sent in by any Kansas farmer, altho the variety of alfalfa cannot be determined by examination of the seed. Under the Kansas seed law every parcel of agricultural seed offered for sale must bear a guaranty label giving required information. Buyers should watch for the label, and read it carefully.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

No, this is not the ark that Noah made, nor does it refer to an ancient Ford. It is the box that the people of Israel carried about with them for a long, long time, and which had a very particular and sacred meaning. It was 3 feet 9 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches broad and the same in height. It was made of acacia wood, which is a desert tree, growing in regions where other timber would perish. Dr. G. E. Post, an authority on the natural history of Bible lands, says, "Its wood is heavier than water, exceedingly hard, of fine grain, the sapwood yellow, the heart-wood brown. It is not attacked by insects. It was, therefore, eminently suited for furniture such as that for which it was employed." He adds that great numbers of these trees have been cut for making charcoal, and that the trunks are often 2 feet thick. The Ark, therefore, was well made. It was covered over with gold, and had on the cover the figures of the cherubim. Inside, says Hebrews, (9:4) were the golden pot that held a specimen of manna, Aaron's rod, and the tables of the covenant, (ten commandments). The Ark symbolized to the people the presence of God. Not only that, but they felt that God dwelt in the Ark, or that His spirit was especially present in it. See such passages as Numbers 10:35-36, and II Samuel 15:24-25, and many others. If the sacred object was with the people as they went into war, they would be victorious. Only certain ones were permitted to carry it, and the place where it was deposited was said to prosper greatly, as a home. No wonder, therefore, that when the Ark of the Lord was captured by the Philistines that Eli, the aged prophet, fell over dead. The Philistines were so smitten with death because they had seized the Ark that they were glad to send it back.

Now, all this may seem naive and credulous to us moderns. But wait. I wish that all our beliefs were as worthy as those the Israelites had for their belief in their Ark. Let us remember that this was a long time ago, and these were a simple, nomadic people. God did not educate them before He began His dealings with them, but took them as they were, and led them, step by step. They felt that they must have something which represented the very presence of God, and the Ark did that precisely. The great saints of God, who have learned deep things in the school of prayer, declare that place means much in the life of devotion. If one has a room, a closet, a spot, where he has prayed much, alone with God, that place comes to have a sacred meaning to him. When in England I visited the famous Wesley Chapel, where the founder of Methodism preached, and the house next door where he lived for half a century. The old caretaker showed us Wesley's prayer room, where the great evangelist began each day in prayer. It is scarcely more than a closet in size. It was a sacred place to Wesley, for there he met God face to face. And the Ark was sacred to thousands of these people of the long ago. It symbolized to them the presence of Jehovah. Very likely many attached superstitious meanings to it, but that would be but natural among so many simple minded folk.

When David became king, one of the first acts of his reign was to bring the Ark up to the capital city. One reason was it was the reverential thing to do. God had prospered him, taking him as a lad from the sheepfold, and elevating him, after many vicissitudes, to the kingship. He would show his recognition of the leadings of Providence by thus bringing up the Ark as his first public act. Then, too, he would naturally feel, as would all of his people, that the presence of the Ark in the capital would mean safety and prosperity. So, a more or less rough shelter was prepared for it, as good as they could build at that time. Later, when David was dead, and the magnificent Solomon had completed his temple, the Ark was placed there. When David began moving the Ark, he had difficulty. It had not been moved for a long time. Something happened, and one of the men in moving it was killed, which was taken to mean that the Deity was displeased with the manner of moving it. After a short stay where it was, moving it was again attempted, this time the priests carrying it, and it was brought in triumph into Jerusalem.

When the rebellion of Absalom took place long after, when David was an old man, the priests started to bear the Ark with them, as David was fleeing from Jerusalem to escape Absalom's rebel soldiers. But the old King told them to take it back. He believed in God, but he did not feel that it was necessary to have the Ark with them in order to insure the presence of the Divine. Would this seem to indicate that David had grown in his religious ideas, and had a broader conception of what religion means? (See II Samuel 15:24-26.) So the sacred object was taken back and placed in its old shelter, not to be moved until it was put in Solomon's temple, years afterward.

What became of the Ark is not known. It may have been removed from the temple by King Manasseh, and later restored by his son, Josiah. (II Chron., 33:7 and 35:3.) It is supposed to have been carried away by the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar in the great exile, and never was seen again. Lesson for August 14: "David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem." II Samuel 2:3-4, 5:1-3, and 6:12-15. Golden Text. Psalm 65:4.

Farm Club Boosts Health

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs are helping the Fitter Families folks to study health and learn wholesome habits. Members learn easily because they are young boys and girls who now are at the age of habit building. And along with this health study, club members are making abridged records of family traits. The Eugenics Society of the United States of America provided the blank forms for these records, and every club member has two of them. One is for himself, and a duplicate is to be sent to the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y. Family trait records are used to compile statistics and to build up a good index of the better American families. The record kept by each member is placed with the family archives, just as the birth, marriage and death record in the family Bible.

Dr. Florence Sherbon, superintendent of the Eugenics Department at the Kansas Free Fair, offers cash prizes in the interest of Fitter Families. There will be three classes, and prizes in each class. The girls' class will compete for first prize to be awarded to the girl whose family trait record and physical examination grade highest. Another class is for boys, who compete for prizes in a similar contest. And a cash award will be made to every county club all of whose members send in family trait records to the club manager, Capper Building, Topeka.

Examination is Free

Several boys and girls already have sent in their Abridged Records of Family Traits. Oliver Vannaman, club boy of Barber county, and Laura McCormick, Cherokee county, were the first boy and girl to send in their report to the club manager for the Eugenics Record office.

The examiners at the Eugenics Department on the fair grounds will give free examinations to as many club boys and girls as they can care for during Fitter Families Week. You may visit them at the Kansas Free Fair. Your club manager will take the examination this year to get an inventory of his health. Last spring just such an inventory cost him several dollars. But the Fitter Families examination is free. About 50 club folks took it

last year, and taught your club manager a lesson.

Now, here are the qualities in which you are examined: General physical strength; structural measurements; health and conditions of eye, ear, nose and throat; dental; psychology; psychiatry; health habits and family trait record. The family trait records are to be filled out and presented at the time the examination is taken or before, so the examinations can be finished more quickly. Blood tests are made at the laboratory, and thru these tests individuals can check up on many diseases before they get too strong a hold.

Earning a Club Entry

"When my father weaned a litter of pigs," writes Opal Lawson, Rush county, "he gave me one that was not so large as the others, and I am to feed all the pigs to pay for this one. Now, my pig is doing nicely and promises to be a real sow. She has length, smoothness and big bone. I will be ready to enter her in the sow and litter contest next spring, and I also wish to enter her in the gilt club right away. As soon as the pigs get over being vaccinated, I will weigh mine. I do not know whether there are any pig clubs in Rush county. If there are I want you to send me the names of the members so I can get acquainted with them. If there are none, let's start a club. My papa has about 20 purebred Durocs he will place in the hands of club members, if they will enroll in the Capper Pig Club before he must market them." Now, boys and girls of Rush and Ness counties, there's an opportunity to get a Duroc pig. Let's go about enrolling right away. Clip the coupon, fill in carefully your name, address and the name of your county. Then mail it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Here is a glimpse at Capper Poultry Club work: Minnie Brown, Russell county, writes about her chickens, "I would like for you to see my flock, and I have lots of things to tell you. I have learned many things since I joined your club that I did not know before." Minnie has a sister Margaret in club work with her, and there are other members in Russell county and counties bordering it. But I do wish to mention Muriel Tichenor because she is honored by being the first member in Russell county for club work this year. The club manager should like very much to attend a joint meeting of the clubs in Lincoln, Osborne, Russell and Ellsworth counties. Of course, the ideal place for that meeting is at Lucas Kan., which is located about centrally for those counties, and all members would have a reasonable distance to go.

King Cotton Dethroned?

From the St. Paul Dispatch: The overwhelming waters of the Mississippi and 240 tributaries have lapped about the foot of the throne of King Cotton and shaken its foundations. And just when the enemy waters have taken more than a million acres from his domain, along comes a new threat against his rule from no less place than Ulster, Ireland, with a promise to make linen as cheap as cotton.

The Ulster Linen Research Association has developed a new kind of flax from a new sort of seed. It produces tow of double the length of that now grown, and is without the troublesome sticky substance that makes the present costly hand process of preparing for market necessary. Two thousand

acres are now being planted in Ulster, a tract in Somerset county, England, is planted and some of the new seed will be planted in the Dakotas and Oregon to test its ability to flourish there.

This means as much for the growth of flax for textile purposes as the invention of the cotton gin for cotton. It has been the expense of the hand-labor that has made linen high in price. If it is true that the new flax is easily worked by machinery, linen will step up almost automatically to a par with cotton as to price. We may yet see the prairies of the Northwest growing long-tow flax in sharp competition with the South and its long-fiber cotton. As it is, the flax grown in the Northwest is produced for its seed and the oil extracted from it. The stalk is too short to make linen, tho it is devoted to upholstery stuffing.

The concurrence of a flood and a discovery of a new flax might well change the economic structure of the nation and unseat a dynasty of centuries standing.

Your Flock and Mine

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Flock production depends somewhat on and is influenced largely by climatic conditions. This has been proved by the fact that in different countries the largest egg yields are obtained in different months. In this country we expect the largest egg yields from our flocks in April and May. In Australia the heaviest months of production are October and November.

Artificial lights have been used by commercial poultrymen with good success to bring the pullets into production when eggs are high in price. Starting in October, and using lights during the short days, thereby giving the pullets a longer working day, enables them to consume enough more feed above bodily requirements to give a good egg production. Some poultrymen use the lights of mornings only, while others like to use them a short time at nights also. It depends on cost of lighting, price of eggs, and how good a feeder and manager of the flock one is, as to whether it pays to use lights.

Regularity is a big factor, too, in using lights. One or two facts generally have been proved. It does not pay to use lights only a reasonable time each day, and it does not pay to use lights to force hens that are intended to produce hatching eggs. The exception to this rule—some poultry breeders tell me that they have used lights with fine success by starting about January and lighting 1 or 2 hours of mornings. Egg production at this time of the year is normally on the increase anyway, and lights serve to bring the hens into production a month earlier than would be possible otherwise. This method I should think would be especially fine to use on late-molting hens.

Black tipped or dark colored combs are usually a sign of indigestion. It is due to feeding an unbalanced diet or foods containing too much starch. When the whole flock is generally affected a change in rations must be the cure.

Pale or whitish combs may be an indication of overwork or a general run-down condition. Decreasing the feeds for intensive egg production and a little more grain may be the solution. Feel the breast bone. If the fowls are losing in flesh it will easily be detected by a thin breast bone. If a bunch of early pullets lose in weight after starting to lay it will nearly always mean a false molt. During the fall months fowls can stand a heavier grain ration than was necessary during the summer months.

Watch for the "mighty mite." Perhaps that may be the reason for the pale combs and listlessness of the flock. Spraying is the method used most effectively. Roosts may be painted with a coal tar solution. And for lice, sodium fluoride, either as a dust or dip, or blue ointment mixed with 2 parts lard or vaseline to 1 of the ointment, is preferred by some folks. Apply the ointment to the top of the head, on thigh feathers, under wings, and on the abdomen an inch below the vent. Some good rules for sanitation might include—clean up—rake up—spade up—sweep up—scrub up. Admit plenty of sunshine and ventilation.

Capper Pig Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives ofCounty in the Capper Small Pig Club. If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry. Signed..... Age..... Approved.....Parent or Guardian Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date..... Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls 10 to 18

He Chose Cows and Wheat

In Eight Years Brown Cleared a \$10,000 Debt and Put in Some Improvements

A DAIRY-WHEAT combination is R. P. Brown's choice. That is the way he is making things pan out on his Cherokee county farm. The dairy pays all the expenses and the wheat money is profit, he says.

Until eight years ago Brown lived on a leased farm. He had to move because the place he was on changed hands, so he decided it was about the right time for him to become a land owner. He made a deal for the 160 acres he now owns, paying \$6,000 and borrowing \$10,000. About the first thing, along came a storm that wrecked his barn and this tacked on another \$500 to replace it. But in the eight years his dairy-wheat combination has cleared his farm, paid for the new barn, silo, milking machine, light plant, two trucks and has increased the herd.

Last year 28 head of Holsteins Brown owns averaged a net return of \$317.20 a cow above feed costs, and the feed averaged \$138 to the cow. This figures \$24 more profit to the cow than the next highest herd in the

cheapest feed he can get. "It is essential to successful dairying," he said. "It is one of the real factors in economical milk production. Last year I fed 28 to 30 head of cows from my single silo. Silage is much more palatable than dry roughness and in that form you keep a great quantity of feed in the best possible condition. Another thing, the cows won't waste nearly as much feed in the form of slage as is the case with dry roughage."

The dairy herd is putting new life into the acres Brown owns. He is utilizing the fertilizer to build up the soil. He now is considering a manure pit to better care for the fertilizer until it can be placed where it will do the most good. Summer fallowing also is being worked in this year, and some lime is being applied so alfalfa will have a better chance to grow.

While the dairy is the big thing day in and day out, the wheat hasn't done so badly. For six years Brown has put in from 50 to 115 acres and he says it always has made him money. "The big thing about dairying," he said, "is to have the right kind of animals, feed them properly and have things convenient so you can take care of the work efficiently."



R. P. Brown, Cherokee County, Who Has Made Holsteins and Wheat Earn a Profit

tri-county—Cherokee-Labette-Crawford—testing association. According to H. L. Gibson, county agent, Mr. Brown has one of the highest producing grade and purebred Holstein herds in the state. The herd averaged 329 pounds of butterfat from November 1, 1925 to November 1, 1926.

Mr. Brown explains that his net returns may have showed up so much better than other association members partly because he markets whole milk and perhaps gets a better price in that way for it. Then, too, his production was better. All the milk is bottled and delivered to Picher, Okla., 10 miles away, for 10 cents a quart wholesale. Motor delivery makes quick work of this job. Great care is taken with the milk to get it on the market in as good condition as possible. In warm weather it is handled directly from the milking machine to an iced aerator, and then is kept on ice until delivered.

Brown has some good dairy animals—and a purebred bull. One cow produced 29 pounds of butter in seven days as a 6-year-old, and another one he milked three times a day produced as much as 96 pounds of milk a day. Another indication of quality in the herd shows up in some cows Brown bought. He went to a sale one day to buy his boy a calf. When he saw the quality of the herd he couldn't resist adding some of the animals to his herd. He wrote a check for \$1,600 and took five cows and a bull home with him. At the end of six months those cows lacked exactly \$11 of paying for themselves and the bull.

A great deal of the feed Brown gives his cows must be bought. He has been using some commercial feeds, mill run and corn chop. During the winter he depends on alfalfa hay and kafir silage for roughage. On pasture the cows are getting the mill run, corn chop and a commercial mixture. Each cow is watched closely for production and is fed accordingly. Brown gives about 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk. It will average a little less than that, perhaps, for the highest producers.

Last year 15 acres of kafir filled Brown's 140-ton silo, and according to his way of figuring the silage is the

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 16)

Brander looked at her with shining eyes.

"Aye, fill our casks," he agreed, as if it were the most natural thing in the world to stick to that task till it was done.

They put to sea.

Dan'l was going to live, but the man was broken. He could not quit his bunk thru the months of the homeward cruise; he was wasted by the fury of his own passions, by the shock of his crippling injury. He had aged; there was no longer any strength in the man. So old Tichel came into his own at last; he became the titular master of the ship, and Faith was content to let him hold the reins, so long as he did as she desired.

Willis Cox yielded precedence to Brander; Brander was mate. When they sighted whales: all three of them lowered while Faith kept ship. Their work had been nearly done before Noll died; they lacked less than a dozen whales to fill. Young Roy, to his vast content was allowed to take out a boat and kill one of that last dozen, while Brander, in his boat, lay watchfully by.

Came a day when the trying-out was done that Brander went to Faith. "We're bung up," he said. "The last cask's sweating full."

Faith nodded happily, and swung to Mr. Tichel.

"Then let's for home," she said.

For the rest, the story tells itself.

They hauled in to the nearest island port, where they recovered the water-casks and took on wood and water for the five months' homeward way. They stocked with potatoes and vegetables. The crows' nests came down, and to-gallantmasts were set to carry canvas on the passage. The gear was stripped from the whale-boats and stowed away and two of the boats were lashed atop the boat-house with the spars. The rigging had a touch of tar, the hull and spars took a lick of paint, the woodwork shone with scraping.

So, to sea. The first day out saw the dismantling of the try-works; and broken bricks flew overside for half that day, all hands joining in the sport of it. Then a clean deck, and a stout northwest wind behind them, and the long easterly stretch to the Horn was begun.

That homeward cruise was a pleasant time for Faith and Brander. They were much together, speaking little, speaking not at all of themselves; save once when Faith said, smiling at him shyly:

"I knew you hadn't done it, even when I told them to put you in irons."

"I knew you knew."

They both understood; their eyes said what their lips were not yet ready to say. There was a reticence upon them. Faith, on the deck of her husband's ship, still felt the shadow of Noll Wing in her life.

Brander, too, felt its presence. It made neither of them unhappy; they respected it. Faith was never ashamed of Noll. He had been a man. She had loved him; she was proud that he had loved her.

Day by day they were together, on deck or below, while the winds worked for them and the stars in their courses watched over them. Thru the chill of southern waters they rounded the cape. Tichel, looking back at it, waved his hand in valedictory.

"What are you thinking, Mr. Tichel?" Faith asked.

"Saying good bye to old Cape Stiff there," he chuckled. "I'll not come this way again."

"Yes, you will," she told him. "You are captain of your own ship now; and will be next cruise."

He shook his head.

"I know when I'm well off, young lady," he persisted. "Old Tichel's ready to stick ashore now."

She left him staring back across the dull, cold sea. He stood there stiffly till the night came down upon the waters.

After that they struck warmer winds, with a pleasant ocean all about, the scud of spray sweet upon their cheeks, and the Sally fat with oil beneath their feet. It was a happy time when Faith and Brander, with never a word and never a touch of hands, grew close as a man and woman can grow.

Never a cloud in the skies from their last kill to the day they picked up the tug that shunted them alongside their wharf at home.

There are many things that never get into the log. Faith had no vengeful heart toward Dan'l; the man had reaped what he sowed. With the Sally,

Noll Wing's ship, safe home again, she was willing to forget what had passed. She told Dan'l so. Silva was dead; the others had been but instruments. The matter was done.

Dan'l, possessed by a creeping apathy, nodded his thanks to her and turned away his head. The man was dying where he lay; he could not long survive.

Old Jem Killcup was at the wharf to hug Faith against his broad chest—an older Jem than when she went away, but a glad Jem to see her home again. Jonathan Felt was with him, asking anxiously for Noll. When Faith told them Noll was gone, old Jonathan fell sorrowfully silent. The whole town would mourn Noll; he had been one of its heroes.

"He's dead, sir," Faith said proudly; "but this was his fattest cruise. Noll Wing never brought home a better cargo than he's sent now."

"You're full?" asked Jonathan.

"Aye, every cask, and more," said Faith.

She told him of the ambergris. She gave Brander so much credit for that, and for other things, that Jonathan hooked his arm in that of the young man, and walked with him thus when they all went to the office to hear Cap'n Tichel make his report.

Jem sat there listening, with proud eyes on Faith, while Tichel told the story; and Faith listened and looked now and then at Brander, where he stood in the shadows by the window. In the end Tichel said straightforwardly that he was content with what life had brought him, that he was thru with the sea. But he pointed toward Brander.

"There's a man that'll beat Noll Wing's best for you," he said.

Jonathan got up, a spry old figure, and crossed to grip Brander by the hand.

"You'll take out a ship o' mine?" he asked.

Brander hesitated, and his eyes crossed to meet Faith's, as if to ask permission. Faith nodded faintly.

"Yes, sir, if you like," he said.

"I do like," said Jonathan briskly. "That's settled then!"

Tichel and Willis went back to the ship. Old Jem and Jonathan and Faith and Brander talked together a little longer. And it came to pass that Faith and Brander drew apart by the window, whence they could look down the length of the littered wharf to the Sally. They stood with shoulders touching, looking at the ship, thinking many things.

After a time he forgot the ship and turned to her, and she lifted to his eyes her eyes that offered everything. He said a little huskily:

"I've much to say to you that's never been said. Will you let me come to your home this night for the saying?"

She smiled gloriously.

"Do come!" she said.

The End.

Spray for Bindweed

Experiments being made at Cottonwood Falls, for eradication of bindweed by the use of sodium chlorate indicate that this is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory method of fighting this troublesome weed. A strong spray of sodium chlorate applied to the weed in June and again in August, it is said, will eradicate the pest. The spray application is being tried out by C. F. Gladfelter, of the Chase County Farm Bureau on bindweeds. The spray applied in June has apparently killed the weeds but another will be put on this month. Many farmers from various parts of the county have inspected the results of the treatment as the weed happened to be in the courthouse lawn, which probably is the most public place of the town.

She Took No Chances

Jessie—"I wanted to see what Bill would do; so I refused him when he first asked me to marry him."

Joan—"But he might have rushed off without asking for an explanation."

Jessie—"Hardly, I had the door locked."

No Recommendation

"What do you think of mud as a beautifier?"

"Well, it hasn't done much for the turtle."



PARSONS

Corn Has Time to Mature

Rains Have Stimulated Crops and Improved Conditions for Seedbed Preparation

RAINS of variable quantity fell over most of the eastern two-thirds of the state last week. In the west they were more widely scattered but enough locally to be of considerable benefit.

Corn and the sorghum crops were greatly stimulated. Early corn is tasseling and shooting ears. Much of the crop is late and under developed for the time of summer but practically all appears to have time to mature with favorable length of season. Kafir made excellent growth last week. Some of the milo district in Southwest Kansas received rain and the prospect there is slightly improved.

In central and eastern Kansas rains improved conditions for plowing and seedbed preparation for wheat. In Meade and Barber counties as much as 80 per cent of the wheat ground is reported already prepared. Some central counties have been a little too dry until the end of last week and plowing and listing have been delayed.

Haying was interfered with by the rains the last of the week but second cutting of alfalfa was nearly all in stack or bale. The third cutting is off to an excellent start. Pastures and stock water in the Flint Hills district were improved by rain. Cattle are doing exceptionally well and the market movement so far is very normal. Southwest Kansas cattle men report calves for October delivery as being contracted at the most attractive prices in several years.

Heavy rains in the Kaw Valley stopped potato digging at the week end. The car loadings so far have exceeded the movement in 1926 at a corresponding date. About 40 to 50 per cent of the crop is reported as having been dug in various parts of the valley.

Barber—Most of the county has been covered by local showers the last week, some of which were very heavy. Corn will make a fair crop. All other spring crops in good condition. Pastures best in years with grass-fat cattle beginning to move to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Herman Praeger was given the title of Wheat King of Barton county, with a score of 1,668. His wheat averaged 30 bushels to the acre, tested 63.5 and had protein content of 11.42. Wheat threshing well advanced and feed and corn are growing. But a big rain would help wonderfully. Many threats of rain during the last week with light local showers and one heavy local hail. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 95c; cream, 35c; hens, 14c; heavy broilers, 17c; eggs, 15c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—We continue to have good rains but no high water to cause damage. Wheat and oats most all are threshed. Corn and kafir are looking good. Pastures are much better than usual for this time of year. Stock in pastures is looking fine. Farm labor plentiful. A few public sales, and markets looking upward.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Most of threshing done, wheat average around 20 bushels and oats 35 to 40. Corn looking well. No plowing for wheat done yet. Feed plentiful. Hay crop has been good. Poultry prices very discouraging. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 95c; oats, 45c; cream, 34c; eggs, 20c, and hogs \$9.—A. C. Dan-nenberg.

Butler—Threshing is finished. Wheat yields in many fields were disappointing. Corn is looking well but is late. Considerable plowing has been done for wheat. About the usual acreage will be sown. Just a few sales with everything selling well. Wheat, \$1.23; oats, 42c; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 21c.—Aaron Thomas.

Chay—Almost 65 per cent of the wheat is threshed. Yields are not coming up to expectations. The average seems to be about 18 bushels for wheat; oats, 30 bushels. The third cutting of alfalfa hay will be ready soon. Good rains are making things grow. Early corn is in the roasting ear. Wheat is selling for \$1.20; hogs, \$13; butterfat, 34c; and eggs, 16c.—P. R. Farslund.

Cloud—Rains are yet of local nature and in some sections the ground is quite hard for plowing, but a large amount is being done. Threshing machines are busy and threshing of wheat is mostly done, and yields have varied. Corn is doing only fairly well and is just silking out. Pastures still are good and stock is doing well. There is some demand for feeding cattle and cows and calves bringing good prices. Marketing eggs, 19c to 20c; cream, 30c; corn, 85c; oats, 40c.—H. Plumly.

Edwards—We have had a few nice showers of late but need a good soaker to start the plowing. Corn and feed are both doing fine now and another good rain will make a fair corn crop. Several farm sales lately and fair prices realized. Threshing nearly finished in this neighborhood. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, 95c; barley, 60c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 18c and hens, 11c to 14c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—Weather is cool with some rain, some portions had good rain last week. Threshing has started, row crops look good in some places, and others need rain. Farmers are busy getting ground ready for next year's crop. A general rain would be of benefit to everything. Wheat, \$1.26; corn, \$1.10; kafir, \$1.03.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—We are having heavy rains and the weather is unsettled. Much damage has been done to bridges and roads. Corn and feed crops will be good. Farm work is at a

standstill on account of too much moisture in the soil to get into the fields. Pastures are in good condition and stock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.28; corn, \$1; oats, 60c; potatoes, \$1.75; eggs, 16c and butterfat, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The recent showers have helped the corn and feed crops. Early corn is in the roasting ear. Kafir and millet have not started to head. Disking for wheat is beginning. As to the acreage sown to wheat this fall much will depend on moisture and weather conditions between now and October 1.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—A 2½-inch rain one day and ½ inch three days later put the ground in fair condition for plowing and also was of great benefit to corn, alfalfa and pastures. The fall end of shock threshing is here. Wheat, \$1.08; oats, 40c; potatoes, \$1.60. Another inch of rain this morning.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—A 2½-inch rain thoroly soaked the ground and was of much benefit to the corn. It also helped in putting the ground in fine condition for plowing and seeding. Corn is in good condition but about two weeks late. Threshing about completed and wheat made from 10 to 42 bushels an acre. Oats ranged from 30 to 40 bushels. Late oats scarcely worth threshing. Pastures good and the stock doing well.—F. O. Grubles.

Jewell—Heavy rains have fallen the last week and prospects for a corn crop are excellent. Some corn has been hurt by dry weather, but with plenty of rain from now on a big crop will result. Alfalfa has been hurt by the dry weather and will be rather short for the third crop. Pastures will be revived by the recent rains. Considerable wheat ground is being prepared for fall sowing. Corn, \$1.15; wheat, \$1.29; oats, 40c; eggs, 17c; cream, 34c.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—July went out with a good soaking rain. Still many fields of grain in shock. Perhaps more plowing done in July than for years. Roads being surfaced with chat or gravel. Corn in finest condition for years. But little haying been done so far. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 85c; oats, 60c and eggs 22c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Threshing is finished and wheat and oats yielded satisfactorily. Farmers are plowing. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Some are going to sow wheat in the corn fields. The chinch bugs are certain after a crop of corn. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1.04; cream, 38c; eggs, 20c; and potatoes, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Sufficient moisture for all growing crops, most of the corn and kafir two weeks late will need two or three rains yet to make satisfactory yields. Threshing is about completed and fall plowing is progressing rapidly. Orchards that were well cared for are providing plenty of fruit, especially apples and peaches. Very little variation in prices of farm products, nor in poultry and eggs. Livestock sells well.—Jas. D. McHenry.

Osage—Plenty moisture but rather cold for corn and most garden truck, especially sweet potatoes. Old corn all gone to market at \$1; kafir at \$1.70 a hundred. Old hens, springs and broilers going at rapid rate at rather low prices. Corn is earing well and likely to make a pretty fair crop.—H. L. Ferris.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have had a few good local showers recently. Corn, feed and grass are doing nicely. Livestock is in good condition. Many farmers have their ground listed or plowed and others are disking. There is plenty of farm labor available. Public sales are bringing fairly good prices. Wheat, \$1.16; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 33c; hens, 13c; and springs 18c.—Art McAnaney.

Rawlins—There still is a large acreage of wheat to cut. It was hailed early in the season and came up again so some of it is not ripe yet. It has been raining for several days. Corn and hay crops are doing fine.—A. Madsen.

Reno—The dry spell is over. It rained hard for three days, then turned in a slow, prolonged rain. It is all right for corn which is just in bloom. The wheat ground is all plowed and everybody is wishing it would stop raining. Wheat is selling for \$1.18; corn \$1, but it is all gone. Grass is good and weeds are hard to beat.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—Threshing is progressing slowly on account of rain. A few farmers who have their stubble cleared have begun plowing. Alfalfa, which was left for seed, is being cut for hay since rain prevents proper pollination. Corn is looking fine as are all forage crops. The number of spring pigs is below normal. Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c; eggs, 18c.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Most of the county has had light showers this week but in most cases not enough to be of much benefit. Threshing is progressing now with wheat showing a fair yield and testing high. Farmers working

hard to get ground turned over early. Numerous farm sales being held and considerable real estate changing hands. Wheat, \$1.16; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 16c; and hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Sedgewick—The weather has been favorable for growing crops the last week with plenty of rain. Threshing is at a standstill at present, but very little wheat is left in the shock. Corn about the roasting ear stage points toward a big yield. Pastures in excellent condition. Fall plowing is about three-fourths completed. Wheat will average around 13 bushels to the acre in this county. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, \$1; hens, 14c and eggs, 18c.—W. J. Roof.

Sumner—Wheat yields are very disappointing this harvest. Oats yielded much better accordingly. We are hoping for a bumper corn crop. The price of wheat has been a great disappointment, also. To the farmers wheat is 40c below Kansas City prices. A 4-inch rain puts corn and kafir to the good. Most threshing is finished. There is a little in the shock yet. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 50c; corn, \$1; kafir, 90c; butterfat, 36c and eggs 18c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabunsee—Corn is looking fine, as we are having an abundance of moisture. Prairie hay will be very heavy. Threshing is all done in this county. Farmers are plowing their stubble fields. Corn, 90c; eggs, 17c; fries, 20c; wheat, \$1.20; flour, \$2.30 and cabbage 2½ cents.—G. W. Hartner.

Washington—A fine rain fell this week which was needed very badly. Plowing for wheat has started. Cutting alfalfa and threshing still are going on. This county has raised one of the best small grain crops in a great many years. Some yields of wheat as high as 50 bushels and some oats made 60 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth \$1.21; oats 36c.—Ralph B. Cole.

A Glance at the Markets

The markets are beginning to reflect the advance of the season with its shifts in sources of supplies of fruits and vegetables, new grain crops coming on, backwardness of corn lending uncertainty to cash corn and hogs; and hot weather effects on egg receipts and butter production. Prices are better for some products and lower for others. Combined, they are on a slightly lower level than last year.

Spreads between prices of finished grain fed cattle and grassers widened at Chicago last week and there was an active demand for yearlings that showed some gain. Receipts at Chicago were less than the previous week by 4,500 head, and at 11 markets were also less. In between grades of 1100 to 1300 pound steers predominated in the supply and were peddled on a hit-and-miss market.

Most of the early gains made in the hog market were erased at the end of the week but values on better grade hogs closed steady to 10c higher for the week. Improved demand and short supplies raised prices for pigs 50 to 75 cents. Packing sows were lower. The top for the week, \$11, was the highest since early May.

Choice range lambs lost the gain registered in the early part of the week. Native lambs closed steady to 25 cents higher. Bulk of desirable native ewes brought \$6 to \$7 at the close.

The Boston wool market was firm. The largest sales reported were of ¾ blood 56s strict combing Ohio wool—at 44½ cents in the grease.

The uncertainty as to the supply of corn this year has been the principal strengthening factor in the market and has held prices of cash corn around \$1 to \$1.03 a bushel at the principal Central Western markets.

The wheat market weakened under increased receipts, together with a falling off in both domestic and export demand, and prices declined somewhat. Carryover July 1 was about 24 million bushels larger than a year ago, so that if this year's crop is as large as indicated at the first of July, this year's supply will be about 45 million bushels larger than last year. High protein wheat is rather scarce and bringing larger premiums than last year. Soft winter wheat movement is increasing but the demand is only moderate. Rye and barley prices are working toward a new crop basis. The oats market was weak and inactive prices declining 2 to 3 cents.

Production of most feeds continued light and with the corn market firm, prices of several feeds went higher during the week. Recent rains cut feed requirements in some sections of the Southwest, but dry weather has caused some increase in feeding in scattered localities in the North Central states. Southern dealers are offering cottonseed meal rather freely and have been accepting lower prices in order to make sales.

Light receipts and some improvement in demand strengthened the hay market at the close of July, but pasturage was generally good and demand is not of great volume. There is a fair demand for good quality timothy hay. Western alfalfa markets are draggy except for the best quality and that which is suitable for dairies.

Butter markets were unsettled and slight declines occurred. Trading is slow and of such a character that it is difficult to form a definite opinion of future trends. Receipts at markets have been lighter but into-storage movement continued fairly heavy. Production is irregular and declining more in some sections than in others. Trading in chees distributing markets was generally quiet.

Egg markets are steady to firm and at prices slightly higher in eastern markets than a week ago. Receipts are dropping off both in quantity and quality, due to the influence of hot weather. Storage reports indicate that the time is almost here when storing will cease and dealers will begin drawing upon reserve stocks held in cold storage warehouses.

There was no material change in poultry markets. Hot weather is having some effect upon demand for live poultry. Dressed poultry has moved slightly better. There have been a few slight price advances.

The potato market broke about the middle of the week under the rather heavy receipts and the poor demand. City prices were set back farther than the shipping-point quotations. The Chicago carlot market declined suddenly to \$1.30 and \$1.35 a 100 pounds of sacked midwestern cobbles and then recovered slightly. Other central cities reported a range of \$2 and \$2.75. Variable quality and condition of receipts in New York City depressed that market, so that eastern cobbles could be had there at \$2 and \$2.75 a barrel and Long Island and New Jersey sacked stock at \$1.35 and \$1.50 a 100 pounds. Heavy rains in the Kaw Valley of Kansas, and rainfall in New Jersey stopped potato digging for awhile, and markets may have chance to recover. East-

peppations and have already passed the 20,000 car mark, with considerable quantities still to come. Virginia last week shipped three times as many potatoes as during the corresponding period in 1926. New Jersey was becoming very active.

The present peach season has been a good illustration of the law of supply and demand. Eastern fruit was relatively scarce and prices have been high. North Carolina's total will scarcely reach 1,600 cars; 500 less than last year. Shipments from that state dropped to 325 cars the last week and the season is about finished. Altho northern California still was forwarding less than half as many peaches as a year ago, the central district of the state was beginning to exceed last year's corresponding movement. The week's total from California, 1,060 cars, was eight times the record for the preceding week, but the season total to date is little more than one-fifth that of 1926 to this time. Canneries and growers seemed to be deadlocked in their attempt to reach an agreement as to prices this season. The Arkansas season is ending with a record of 2,000 cars. The New Jersey season is opening with good prospects.

Local, unofficial estimates indicated a smaller commercial apple crop in the Pacific Northwest than last year. Shipments of western apples have been only one-fifth as heavy as to August 1, 1926, chiefly because of the delay of the northern California crop. The bulk of the supply of eastern apples was from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia and Illinois. The Arkansas-Missouri season was opening slowly, and first car of early fruit was reported from Michigan. Receipts from various states were jobbing at \$2 to \$3 per bushel basket. This is fully twice as high as a year ago, altho the present market supply is almost equal to that of late July, 1926.

Watermelon prices may be due for an advance, forwardings having decreased one-half to 4,100 cars for the week. Peak shipments from the southeastern territory have been passed, and Missouri and Oklahoma have begun to ship later than in 1926. Prices everywhere were much better than last season.

In Deep

Smith—"It must take a lot of money to follow the radio craze. I hear you have a new outfit—what kind of receivers are you going to have?"

Smythe—"I don't know. The court hasn't appointed them yet."

Out to the Cruel World

Prison Warden—"You are to leave here to-day."

Prisoner (who has been very comfortable)—"Heavens . . . what have I done wrong?"

Her Swan Song

Miss Helen of Butler san two beautiful and appropriate selections, after which she was taken to the Parker cemetery for interment.—Pennsylvania paper.

Got Started, Couldn't Stop

Believed to have been worrying over his approaching trial on a liquor charge, John, 60-year-old Issaquah tailor, shot and killed himself, then set fire to his home.—Seattle paper.

Liberal Minded

"Nola, will you marry me?"
"Doug, I must tell you I'm a somnambulist."
"That's all right—you can go to your church and I'll go to mine."

Will it Come to This?

Bashful Bachelor: "I'm very happy to meet you."
Too Popular Belle: "Lucky is the word, old thing."

Pathetic Handicap

Rich Little Girl (seeing some poorly cared for children go by)—"Poor little things! They can have no nurses—only mothers."

Golden Opportunity

"By the way, I met Dupont. His wife is very hoarse and can't sing."
"Oh, what about inviting them both to dinner to-night?"

Everything in Its Place

Soph: "Between you and me, what do you think of Jack's girl?"
Fresh: "Between you and me, not so much; but alone—oh, boy!"

Poisoned Dagger

He—"The man who married Ethel got a prize."
She—"What was it?"

'Rah for Cal's Economy

MRS. COOLIDGE IS WEARING GOWNS LONGER.
—Indianapolis paper.

First Aid

In a contemporary a doctor tells readers what to do when run down. The best thing is to take the car's num-



Something Else to Disturb His Rest



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings
Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

TAKE ORDERS FOR COFFEE, FLOUR, dried fruits, canned goods, meat, staple groceries, toilet articles, paints, tires, auto and tractor oils. No capital or bond required. We deliver and collect. Permanent business. Big pay. Write at once. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Dept. 87, Chicago.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK. Hardy, vigorous Ozark mountain grown fruit trees, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL
MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUAL-ify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

AUTO ACCESSORIES
SAVE 50 TO 95% ON SLIGHTLY USED parts for cars and trucks; also a complete line of new replacement parts at a big saving. Our stock most complete, service prompt, all parts guaranteed or money refunded. Reference City Bank, C. & D. Auto Salvage Co., 1902 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
SEED WHEAT, HARVEST QUEEN, SU-per Blackhull, pure, no smut. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
TURKEY RED WHEAT, CAR LOAD OF high grade certified seed. Write for price and samples. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.
ALFALFA \$6.50 PER BUSHEL, SACKS free, tests 96% pure; samples and price list free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifty St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: PURE CERTIFIED KANRED Seed Wheat at \$2.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Manhattan, Kansas, Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College.

GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL big crops. Certified seed wheat available in carload quantities. Secure a list of growers from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FALL SEEDS. BLACK HULL WHEAT \$1.40, Winter Barley \$1.10, Fancy Alfalfa \$1.40, Fancy white sweet clover \$6.00, scarified \$7.20 per bushel. Our track. Seamless bags 35c each. All home grown non-irrigated and re-cleaned. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for Free samples, prices and catalog. "Seed News," Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

Blackhull Wheat
Highest grade, certified; two dollars per bushel, sacked, Claude F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

TOBACCO
TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED. Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO: GOOD, SWEET, CHEW-ing, 3 pounds 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

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

KODAK FINISHING
PER ROLL, SIX HIGH GLOSS KODAK prints 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
NEW WALLIS TRACTOR FOR SALE cheap. Box 122, Scott City, Kan.

FORD TRUCK, SCHOOL BUS BODY, CA-pacities 25, good condition, suitable for traveling. Warford transmission. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GOOD AS NEW PIANO FOR SALE, JESSE Johnson, 463 West Ninth Street, Wichita, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES
MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS, USED, RE-built, guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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

HONEY
NEW EXTRACT HONEY: 60 LBS. \$6.00, 120 lbs. \$11.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.
NEW HONEY, VERY FINE: COMB, 2-5 gallon cans \$15.00; extracted, \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

URE COLORADO HONEY, FINEST QUAL-ity, two 60 lb. cans, \$12.00. F. O. B. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

DOGS
COLLIE PUPS, THREE MONTHS, PURE-bred, \$5.00. Harry Nash, Grantville, Kan.
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.
SHEPHERD PUPS, BLACK AND TAN, natural heeler strain. Good ones. Five to Seven Fifty. Ted Weihe, Frederick, Kan.

FERRETS
FERRETS FOR HUNTING AND RATS. Prices free. Roy C. Greene, Wellington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS
RATS KILLED WITH TRAINED FER-rets and dogs. If you want rats exterminated write or call Lester Mitchell, Ransom, Kan. I kill rats and sell ferrets.

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

BABY CHICKS
ACCREDITED CHICKS, 6c UP, WORLD'S best laying strains, 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

JULY AND AUGUST PRICES. Leghorns 7 cents; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8 cents, 200 or more 1 cent less; Light Brahmas, White Minorcas 10 cents; assorted heavies 6½ cents; leftovers 5 cents. We guarantee 100% live arrival and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAY-ing flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns, \$7; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

25,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK, IMMEDI-ate shipment. 100% live delivery, prepaid. From certified, heavy producing, culled, tested, inspected flocks. Terms cash. Order today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, 100-\$7.25; 500-\$35.00. Single Reds, Rose Reds, White, Buff Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$9.25; 500-\$45.00. Mixed Assorted, 100-\$6.50. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

Co-operative Chicks
cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular Free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 7c; Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Reds, 8c; R. C. Red, Buff Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 9c; White Orpingtons, White Langshans, White Minorcas, 10c; Heavy Assorted, 7c; Light Assorted, 6c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery Chillicothe, Mo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGH-est pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Cockerels, hens, bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richmond, Kan.
LARGE BARRON LEGHONS, 272-314 EGG strain. Direct from importer. Early hatched cockerels, \$2.00. Eggs \$5.00; chicks, \$10.00. Order now. Frost White Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

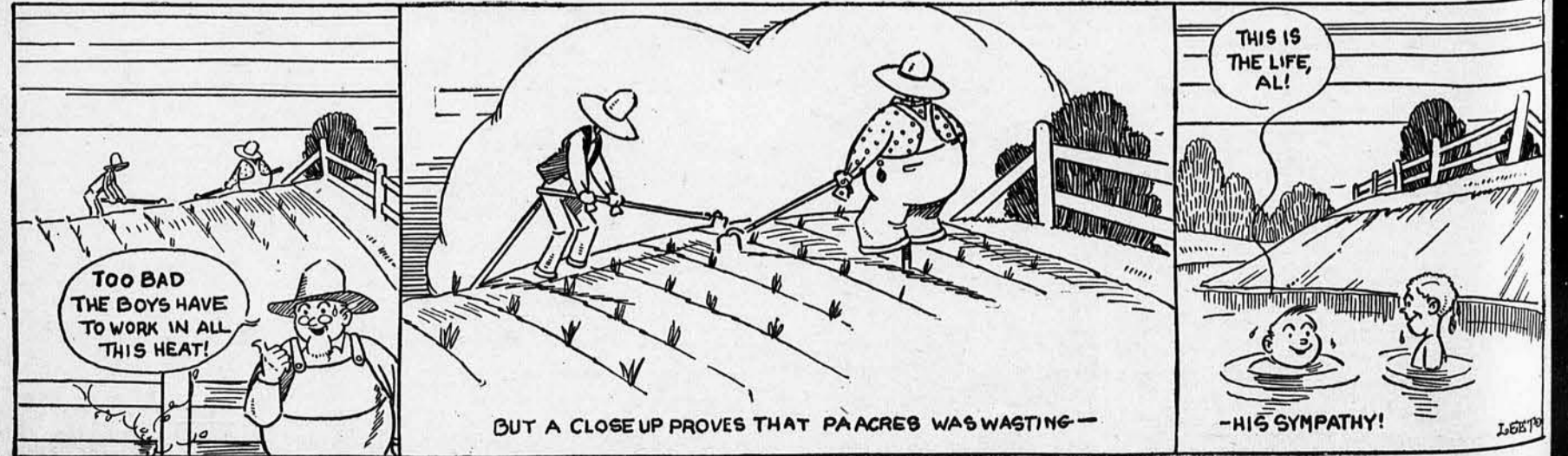
LEGHORNS—BUFF
BARGAINS: STANDARDIZED BUFF LEG-horn cockerels, April hatched, AA grade, trapnested record 300 eggs and over, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Barney Little, West Plains, Mo.

MINORCAS—BUFF
FINE PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA cockerels, \$1.00. Pearl Hill, Carbondale, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
HEAVY SPRINGS, LEGHORN BROILERS wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

Not Such a Much
Jack—"Pa, what are ancestors?"
Father—"Well, I'm one of yours. Your grandpa is another."
Jack—"Oh! then why is it that folks brag about them?"

Experts Both Ways
We thank the many friends, both white and colored, for their aid. Also the firemen for their promptness in the burning of our home.—Ad in a Pulaski (Va.) paper.



The Activities of Al Acres—Pa Acres Didn't Have His Distance Glasses On

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.
FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT.** E. C. Leedy, Dept. 26, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

5 A. 5 ml. State U., 110 bottom, 1/4 ml. high school and depot. \$7,000. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.
INTERESTED in fine lands in Northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.
ALL ABOUT CHEAP FARMS in Crawford County, Arkansas. Write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.
AT SPRINGDALE, nice little 10 acre tract of land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good spring. Concord Rlty. Springdale, Ark.
60 ACRES, close in, good improvements. Team, cow, poultry, crop. \$1,500. terms. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.
60 A. all purpose farm. State highway, high school, fine buildings, ask for photographs, \$5,000. Bob McMullen, Ola, Arkansas.
HEALTHFUL money making opportunity. Ozark homes, college town. List furnished. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.
SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS: Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rlty. Co.
COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm. Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

COLORADO

60 ACRE RANCH \$1,200. \$800 CASH required. W. Brown, Florence, Colorado.
5 ACRES well improved irrigated land. 5 room bungalow house, two miles town, high school. Bus route near Rocky Ford. \$3,500. M. Madden, Manzanola, Colorado.

KANSAS

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS \$20 to \$50 per acre. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.
FOR TRADE: City property and land for merchandise. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.
CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Kan.
RANCH SNAP: 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable. Part bottom, house, \$17,500. \$4,000 cash by March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.
THREE improved Eastern Kansas farms for sale. Will give right party any terms he needs. Ira W. Baker, National Reserve Life Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
TEN or eighteen and one half acres adjoining city, one block from campus of Sterling College and paved highway, Tallon Bell, Sterling, Kan.

65 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part pay. Bedford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.
WELL IMPROVED 240 acres, smooth land. High state cultivation. Near Sedan. 2 sets buildings, orchard, shade, producing oil wells on 3 sides. G. A. Rathbun, Sedan, Kan.
35 ACRES, 6 1/2 ml. Topeka, well improved. 2 mod. house, large barn, good orchard. One of best in County. Write owner, P. H. Meyers, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.
200 ACRES, 5 large rooms, bath; oak interior. Modern. Barn 40x50. All in corn and wheat, \$60 per acre with crop. 4 miles to Col. Kan. William Gorsuch, Colby, Kansas.

SIXE WHEAT QUARTER—160 acres all tillable wheat land. Joins city limits of County Seat and 1/2 mile to County High School. Price \$25 per acre (terms). No trade. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kansas.
40 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; \$20 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

130 ACRES improved. 50 corn, 50 fine pasture, abundance good water. Family water. Small fruit. Crop and all \$55 per acre. 6 miles Richmond, Bargain, Possession, Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

60 A. 7 MI. S. E. CHANUTE on hard road. 5 room cottage, large barn, new hen house 10x26; store room, granary. 2 A. in berries, dandy soil, plenty water and pasture. Possession now or later. No trade. Mortgage \$2,500, 6%, 3 years to run. Price \$4,500. Write owner, J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kansas.

MISSOURI

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres, \$2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

DAILY, FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS. Paved highways; use clear city property in exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

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

KANSAS CITY FARM—Farm success depends upon the cash market; from this place you can sell every day in the year dairy and poultry products, meat and vegetables. Kansas City's 500,000 prosperous people for cash. Only 45 minutes out on paved hard surface all year round; 152 acres of valley land; 35 acres of fine growing alfalfa land; good water; 2 room house, 4 bed-rooms and bath on second floor, electric lights and furnace, good barn, poultry houses and other out-buildings. Land is in Jackson County, Mo. just east of Independence, and has a growing wheat; priced at \$200 per acre, one-half can go back on the place on time loan at six per cent. Immediate possession if desired. Address: E. G. Barnes Motor Co., Tel. Jackson 2240, 75th and Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 39 Acre Improved all purpose farm. \$1250, terms, \$350 cash. Free list. Ward, 222 1/2 Commercial, Springfield, Mo.
POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.
OZARK LAND FOR SALE—Real dairy farms in a real dairy country. 40-60 or more improved. Priced right. For information write H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Missouri, over Sniders, West Side Square.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared, well improved, close to markets, R. R., village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

OREGON

LANDS watered from McKay Reservoir; Improved and unimproved. Long growing season. Well adapted to dairying, poultry, sheep, bees, fruit, alfalfa and other crops. Excellent climate, good schools and roads. Reasonable price and terms. Inland Irrigation Co., E. S. Severance, Mgr., Stanfield, Ore.

WASHINGTON

FOR SALE—2 stock farms near Columbia River, Stevens County. 640-960 A. First class for cattle, sheep, hogs and dairy. Splendid climate, good water. Raise alfalfa, corn, apples, peaches, apricots, cherries. Water piped to house and barn. For particulars and price see Dorlon Mihills, Cedonia, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchng. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One-half section of Eastern Colorado land for Western Kansas land. Box 7, Lindsborg, Kansas.

INCOME EVERY MONTH
You can own a steady monthly producing income property in bustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted for immediate delivery or delivery after crops are harvested. Send details. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
32 LB. HOLSTEIN BULL 7 YEARS. GENTLE, \$125.00. Extended pedigree on request. H. Compton, Formoso, Kan.
HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODUCTION. Bred heifers freshening this fall; also seven choice heifer calves. Alfolkorn Farm, Evansville, Wis.
LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCTION. How to avoid losses from abortion and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. C. W. McClaskey, Girard, Kan.
FOR SALE: A FEW EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Shropshire rams. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.
RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE. THE large, heavy weighing and shearing kind. Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kansas.

HOGS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BRED sows, A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.
CHESTER WHITE MALE PIGS—BEST strains. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, AGE 4 mo., are of White Way strain. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
163 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

F. E. Wittum, Poland China breeder of Caldwell, has nearly one hundred head of sows bred for September farrow. He will probably hold a public sale in September.

E. G. Hoover, Duroc specialist of Wichita, has his usual good lot of spring pigs but not nearly as many as he has had in past years. Mr. Hoover has sixty acres of as fine corn as ever grew in the Arkansas Valley, he says.

Walter Newton of Winfield, son of the well known Jersey breeder I. W. Newton, has recently purchased a registered Short-horn steer calf from Otto B. Wenrich of Oxford. The calf is to be used in club work. He weighed 690 pounds the day he was seven months old.

Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion, is probably the champion diversified collector of the state. A week rarely passes that he does not deposit checks in his local bank re-

ceived for dental work, and the sale of Holsteins, Registered dogs, Duroc hogs, fancy poultry and eggs, together with an occasional payment for oil leases or royalties.

I. E. Knox of South Haven, has bred registered Poland China hogs continuously and successfully now for 37 years. The kind he breeds has come to be known as the Knox type. Mr. Knox farms on an extensive scale but always has time to show visitors a good bunch of pigs. He is just now much interested in a young boar which he is developing to place at the head of his herd. He calls him K's Hope. He is a son of New Hope and out of a dam by Liberator. Among the spring pigs are boars that are full brothers to the Jr. Champion at Wichita show last year.

I recently visited my friend George Morton of Oxford. A few years ago Mr. Morton was quite well known as a breeder of registered Polands. He owned and advertised several double page herd boars and placed special stress on blood lines. During the long depression that followed the extreme prices many good breeders became discouraged and quit. Mr. Morton continued in the business, but now he is quitting and confessed to me last week in the presence of his boys that he was from now on going to turn his attention to grain farming. Even while the pigs poured out of the jimson weeds clamoring for something to eat, a big new tractor was driven into the yard by one of Mr. Morton's sons. From now on fertility is to be taken from the Morton acres and nothing put back to take its place.

The big dairy picnics sponsored by the extension department of the National Holstein Breeders' Association, are now being held in different sections of the state. Excellent programs are being rendered. Farmers and dairymen are visiting these meetings with well filled baskets, enjoying a day's vacation and learning much that has to do with better dairying in Kansas. All farmers and dairymen, regardless of the kind of cattle kept, are invited. The following meetings are yet to be held: Ottawa, August 12; Columbus, Aug. 13; Iola, Aug. 15; Mulvane, Aug. 16; Abilene, Aug. 17; Minneapolis, Aug. 18; Norton, Aug. 19 and Washington, Aug. 20. Dr. C. A. Branch, secretary of the state association and W. H. Mott, member executive committee of the National association will attend all of the meetings.

Over at Oxford, where most of the conversation is about oil, it is interesting to visit where Shorthorns continue to claim the attention of their owner and where there is an intelligent understanding of the importance of livestock in the economy of farming and business in general. Otto B. Wenrich has for many years understood the importance of building up his farm fertility and in doing this has maintained a herd of registered Shorthorn cattle. In June he attended Sni-A-Bar and other big Missouri sales and brought home nearly a dozen head of as good cattle as can be found anywhere. These make a fine addition to his already good herd. His present herd bull, Crowned Victor, weighs well over a ton and is one of the low down blocky kind of bulls that have always improved the breed. Mr. Wenrich is growing out a young bull to follow him from a cow of the recent purchase.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The annual picnic of the Colorado State Holstein Breeders' Association was held at Fort Collins on the Agricultural college grounds, Aug. 6.

Richard F. Kaff, Carbondale, and G. C. Clark, Overbrook, breeders of Durocs will sell a joint sale of Duroc bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion, Overbrook, Saturday, Aug. 20.

J. B. Hepler, Washington county farm agent, is co-operating with the Washington business men and the Washington County Breeders in putting over one of the biggest and most successful stock shows of recent years. The dates are Oct. 5, 6 and 7.

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, will hold a boar and gilt sale in October and a bred sow sale next winter. Vern, who is becoming well known as a breeder and exhibitor of Durocs is a son of Phillip Albrecht who bred good Durocs on the farm where Vern now operates for over 30 years. The Albrecht herd will be at Belleville and some of the nearby fairs this fall.

J. F. Morton, Stockton, is a Rooks county breeder of Poland Chinas that has stuck to the business and never got discouraged enough to make him quit improving his herd. One of the best herd boars in the west is to be found in the Morton herd and a choice lot of sows. The firm name is J. F. Morton & Sons. They are selling boars and gilts at their farm adjoining Stockton, Oct. 1.

Last Tuesday it rained all the afternoon at Kirwin, out in Phillips county and that gave me a good opportunity to have a good visit with my friend, Chas. Stuckman, who has a nice herd of Durocs on his farm adjoining Kirwin. Sunflower Lad, a son of Masterpiece, the Vavarock boar that was grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson in 1926, is a real boar and himself a good show prospect. Mr. Stuckman don't hold public sales but sells everything at private sale.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, are breeders of Red Polled cattle who advertise every year in the Kansas Farmer. This year they have some young bulls and cows and heifers for sale. They keep their herd up by buying nearly every year some new blood and last year they went to G. W. Haussler, Holbrook, Neb., where they secured a choice young bull and the heifer that won first in the tri-state fair at Memphis, Tenn. The Ross herd is not a large herd but is one of the good ones.

Harry Long, Kanopolis, is not a new breeder of Durocs but is Harry Long of the firm of J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth. Last spring Harry got married and started business for himself on a good farm near Kanopolis, which is in Ellsworth county. Harry is well known as a very successful breeder and exhibitor of Durocs during the last half-dozen years and while he will not

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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Highest class grade Holstein and Jersey heifer calves \$18.00 F. O. B. Kansas City, Missouri. Prices on registered Jerseys and Holsteins, either sex, and age upon application. All calves vaccinated against scours and hemorrhagic septicemia. Write today.
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JERSEY CATTLE

EXCELLENT JERSEY BULL CALVES
Sired by Queen's Velvet Raleigh. Out of dams with splendid C. T. A. records.
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DUROC HOGS

DUROCS 40 Bred Sows

Sale in the Pavilion,
Overbrook, Kan., Saturday, Aug. 20
Sows and gilts are bred to State Fair winning boars.
Sale starts one o'clock P. M.
C. G. CLARK, Overbrook, Kan.
RICHARD F. KAFF, Carbondale, Kan.

At Private Treaty

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write for description and prices.
E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Stilts Major, 1st prize winners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars. Write for full information.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC GILTS

To farrow in September and October. At low figures. Best breeding in the land.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Stilts and Super Col. Bred to the whale of a boar, W. R.'s. Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Gilts

bred for last of August and first of September farrow, also spring pigs, either sex.
EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kansas, Rt. 1

Raise Your Herd Boar

Buy a pig. 100 to pick from. Sired by Decision Wildfire and Rangy Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big litters. Also bred sows. **D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ke.**

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Selling all breeds.

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Belleville, Kan., Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Entries close Aug. 20. Write for premium list.
W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

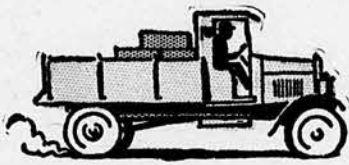
be able to make many of the shows this fall, having just got located on his present farm, he will in the future be heard from. He has a nice crop of last spring boars and gilts coming along in good shape.

There is a shortage of good young bulls among all the beef breeds in Kansas at least and I think the shortage is general all over the country. There are a few breeders however who have a number to sell. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, will have a splendid lot of young bulls for his Oct. 19 sale.

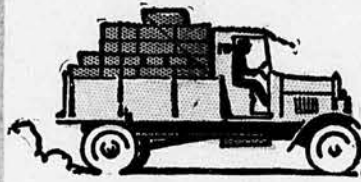
I have a letter from Will Crabill, Cawker City, junior member of the firm of Crabill & Son, breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas requesting that I claim their sale date of Oct. 19, the Kansas Farmer sale date column. Will says a lot of their spring boars are crowding 200 pounds right now and he expects that they will have lots of 200 pounders in their October sale. He is going out to a number of nearby fairs with a string of good ones in September and October.

How a slight extra cost

boosted spinach yield 150%



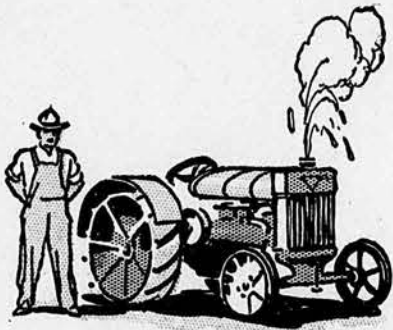
The right fertilizer boosts the marketable yield.



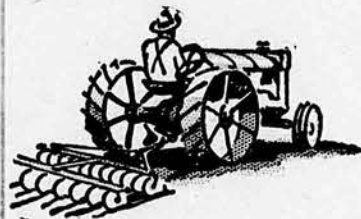
RESULT — more profits.

Spinach was planted in two fields, side by side, at the New Jersey experiment station. One field was left unfertilized. It produced 198 crates of spinach to the acre. The other field had 1600 pounds of a 9-8-3 fertilizer at planting time, and yielded 507 crates per acre.

Use "fertilizer" logic when you buy oil



The correct grade of Mobiloil cuts the engine expenses.



RESULT — more profits.

Any farmer knows that he usually gets back more money than he puts into the right fertilizer. But do you realize you get back more than the extra few cents you put into Gargoyle Mobiloil? An immediate cut in oil consumption of from 10% to 50% frequently brings the cost of Gargoyle Mobiloil below the cost of other oils. Other savings come in lower repair bills, less time out for break-downs, less over-heating, and a marked cut in carbon troubles. Gargoyle Mobiloil brings you these savings because it has an added margin of safety in lubrication to meet every engine need.

Tractor oil . . . automobile oil . . . and—?

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember this:—

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "B," Mobiloil Arc ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell				Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velic	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	A	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

Oils are frequently bought and sold under misleading terms. The terms "tractor oil" and "automobile oil" are used as though that described the correct oil. But tractors vary greatly in design. So do automobiles. So do trucks. The Mobiloil Board of Engineers has made a special study of all engines, yours included. And their recommendations are so accurate that 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment do not hesitate to approve them.

You will find that Mobiloil is not only worth its extra price but is worth a trip to town where this is necessary. Take advantage of the substantial savings on barrel and half-barrel orders of Gargoyle Mobiloil. The complete chart at all Mobiloil dealers' tells you just which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your motors.



Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

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