

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

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Number 24



Life's Heritage

*A highway runs beside my door—
Just a broad, straight road and nothing more—
Except when the westering sun droops low
Till the dust in the air takes a golden glow
Like a veil or a web, and within its sheen
The present fades as the past is seen.*

*Then like a dream down the broad highway
Pass women of old and of yesterday:
Spartan mother, a jeweled queen;
Peasant martyr and Magdalene;
Fair young faces unmarked by years,
Sad eyes faded and dimmed from tears;
Brave, strong shoulders unbent by loss,
Old backs bowed from a long-borne cross.
Rank on rank, a mighty throng,
They march to the beat of an unheard song;
Mothers of men they have toiled and wept
That a dream might live and a flame be kept.*

*Then from afar, like the whir of wings,
A voice in majestic paean sings:
"These are they who have journeyed thru,
They have kept the faith, they have builded true,
And the way will never be quite so long
Because they have wrought so fair and strong."*

*The vision fades . . . and the road once more
Is only a road by my open door.
Thru a mist of tears I lift mine eyes
To the first faint star in the twilight skies,
And breathe my prayer on the evening breeze:
"Thank God for my heritage from these!"*

—Lytton Coe.

Published By ARTHUR CAPPER

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Pencil Farming Found Jones's Mistakes

Now the Net Return Figures Like the Gross Income Did Before

DOING part of his farming with a pencil has meant a good deal to Cecil Jones, Washington county. For one thing it brought his total net receipts for 1927 to where they almost equaled his total gross receipts of four and five years ago. His cows have about quadrupled their returns, the poultry profit has been increased and the use of legumes has encouraged the fields to better production.

Jones had wondered why his farming operations were not paying like those of some other folks he knew. He worked about as hard as most young men. Something certainly was wrong. When the business of record keeping got a hold on him he didn't let it go unheeded. He spent some time wondering what it was all about, and then jumped in with both feet.

Right then he began to discover some of his

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

troubles. In 1925, for example, his cows paid him only \$34.09 a head; in 1926 it was only \$29. Two important points needed attention—the kind of cows and the way he was feeding. He bought four purebred Holsteins to replace some that were not producing well. Eventually he will have all purebreds. With better cows and improved feeding the cows averaged \$110.23 for 1927. The record for 1928 will beat this, according to results obtained so far. In January, 11 cows made \$99.55 gross. February the figures read up to \$132.45 and for March, \$153.02. Jones has averaged 10 cows for the last five years.

Until the lead pencil was brought into action, Jones hadn't been feeding grain—just roughage and alfalfa. Now the ration is made up of 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of bran or oats, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or oilmeal, according to the season. This is fed about 3½ or 4 to 1, according to the condition of each animal.

The total cash income Jones had in 1925 was \$2,615, and the net was \$1,525.74 above living expenses, not including wages for himself or Mrs. Jones. But things had changed by 1927, for last year the net income above living expenses, not including wages for Mr. or Mrs. Jones, totaled \$2,265.30. Improvement in the dairy herd accounted for part of that. Another thing that helped was some cattle feeding. It was a poor year for crops so Jones ran in 38 head of Short-horns. He fed them to offset the very low yield of 5 bushels to the acre of corn. He had a big feed bill amounting to \$1,709.20 but he made out on the cattle. That made him decide to keep his eyes open every year hereafter so that he would be able to substitute something else for the project that failed.

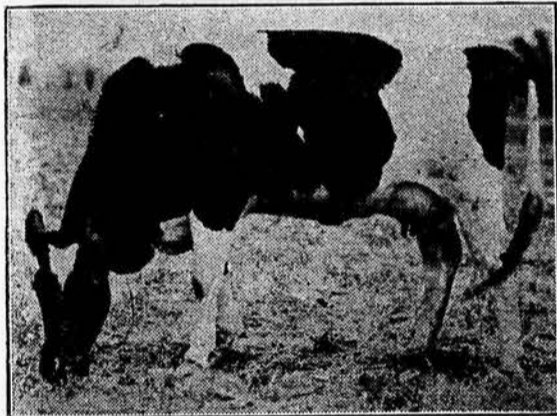
One thing that helped with the dairy herd last



Cecil Jones, Washington County, Who Discovered, Thru Record Keeping, a Way to Build Up a Satisfactory Farm Income

year was the trench silo. He dug one large enough to hold 65 tons of kafir and corn. He had to hire a man to help him dig the trench, so the cost amounted to \$50. Incidentally, this year Jones is keeping a man all the time at \$40 a month instead of hiring day labor. There was some spoilage last year in the silo, due to having the sides of

(Continued on Page 15)



Jones Didn't Consider "Dolly" Any Good Until He Figured Out Exactly What She Was Worth. She Topped the Dairy Herd

These 4-H Folks Go to Washington, D.C.

KANSAS can hold her head high with pride over the delegation that will represent her in Washington, D. C., June 21 to 26. They are four of the most outstanding 4-H club members in the state, and certainly no other section of the country can boast brighter, more alert, more conscientious representatives.

As a reward for excellence in handling their club projects and in leadership, and because they have cultivated those admirable qualities which stamp them as gentlemen and ladies, Lloyd Davies, Lyon county; Lois Starbuck, Sherman county; Leonard Rees, Dickinson county, and Nola McCormick, Sedgwick county, go to Washington next

week to attend the second National 4-H Club Camp. There they will come in contact with high government officials, perhaps get some insight into the workings of official Washington, meet with outstanding club members from many other states, enjoy conferences and inspirational sessions and go on many sight-seeing trips which will include our country's shrine at Mt. Vernon. Indeed, these club members will participate in a well-rounded program, quite in keeping with their growth thru club work into good citizenship.

Competition for these trips on this occasion was more strenuous than any other phase of club work ever experienced in Kansas, so M. H. Coe, state club

leader said, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the final decision was made as to who the four winners should be.

That is gratifying, indeed. Not only does this mean that Kansas will be represented at Washington next week by the highest type of club members, but as well, that Kansas is mothering hundreds of farm boys and girls who thru club work have been inspired to effective studentship regarding life—they are eager to learn and achieve—and above all their moral standards are high. These hundreds of fine boys and girls who stay at home are happy with the four winners. In their

(Continued on Page 13)



Kansas Farmer is Proud to Introduce the Four Outstanding 4-H Club Members Who Will Represent Our State at the Second National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 21 to 26. Reading from Left They Are: Lois Starbuck, Sherman County; Leonard A. Rees, Dickinson County; Nola McCormick, Sedgwick County; and Lloyd Davies, Lyon County. Certainly No State Can Boast a More Alert Delegation

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE expression has been made so often that there is more drinking, more drunkenness and more disorder now than there used to be before we had National prohibition, that it is well to quote a little history. Now if there is any place in the United States where the prohibitory law might be supposed to be disregarded it is Coney Island. "In the old days," says a New York correspondent who was familiar with Coney Island in the old days as well as now, "it used to be a bit of an adventure to visit Coney. Everyone drank a little. Some drank a good deal. The conscientious objector was sometimes caught in the act of objecting and his hat was thrown away. Or his collar was jerked off. Gangs of roughs used to ram thru the cars crowded with tired women and children. The roughhouse squad of the police made few arrests. It is less complicated and more pleasant to give the offender a sound thumping and let him go. One of the funniest pranks of the Coney visitor was to throw firecrackers into a crowd. It isn't that way now," continues the same writer. "Every one is kind. No fights, no harsh words. No hats smashed on frightened heads."

The Good and Bad in Us

MAN is a queer animal. Few if any are altogether bad. By the same token it may be said that few if any are altogether good. The good and the bad are curiously mingled in even the most disreputable and dangerous characters. "Lanky Mitchell" was a notorious gangster and gunman; that means that he was an all-around criminal and murderer. He was also what is known as a "hi-jacker." The hi-jacker robbed other sellers of unlawful goods, such as liquors, "dope" and smuggled goods in general. That meant a declaration of war between gangs. The ordinary New York or Chicago gunman does not engage in battles in the light. If he is the leader of a gang he hires other murderers to do his shooting for him; that is, he gives them a share of the spoils to do the killing. They hide behind barrels or other covering and shoot from that point of vantage. "Lanky Mitchell" followed the usual course of gangsters. He was hard and merciless in his warfare on society and on rival gangs when they got in his way. And yet he wanted to be a gentleman. It was his ambition to get out of the business of crime sometime and live as an honest gentleman.

Frank Sullivan, noted writer and columnist, wrote this story: One day last summer he was half asleep on the sand beach at one of the bathing places. A quiet, nice looking man helped an elderly woman to establish herself in a chair. Obviously his mother. He was so quiet and thoughtful that Sullivan asked his name and found that he was Lanky Mitchell, the gunman and gang leader. He made inquiries and found that Mitchell studied between crimes. He was trying to educate himself. He proposed some day to be a real gentleman.

But he was a gang leader and hi-jacker and there was war between him and his gang and another hi-jacker and his gang. A policeman heard the shot but did not see the man who fired it. He brought the body in; it was the body of Lanky Mitchell. A thug and a thief certainly; probably a murderer several times, altho no one took the bother to prove it. But the better side of him wanted to be a gentleman. Those he killed were perhaps a good riddance. Probably also society was benefited when he was shot by a rival gangster; but the fact remains that there was some good in him—he had an ambition to be a gentleman.

A Colorado Farmer's View

YOUR paper turns up here at my place usually on Saturday, and I enjoy reading it. As I put in 22 years in Kansas from 1865 to 1887, I like to read about the old state and my old home. I notice what you have said from time to time about farm relief and farm needs. While I agree with you on many things, there are many on which I do not see as you do. Not being a farmer you do not know all the ins and outs that the real dirt farmer has to contend with. There are thousands of little things you editors do not know or realize that are every day occurrences with us farmers.

"Now the Farm Relief bill has been defeated, as I thought it would be all the time. Really, I do not think it was the real thing and it is just as well off dead as alive. The trouble is that they

want to commercialize us farmers and put us on a bankers' basis, while they should turn the thing around and put the bankers on a farmer's basis. As the farm is the strength of the Nation it should be considered first, but as I know from more than 50 years' experience and observation, it has been considered last.

"What we farmers need is long time credit. We cannot make cash settlements every 30 days as many other kinds of business can. Take the wheat farmer, for example. He begins to plow in September and usually sows in October. He harvests his crop the next June. It is almost a year before he can have any cash returns from his crop. How can he be expected to meet 30, 60 or 90 day loans?

"Co-operative marketing is all right in a way, but it does not solve the problem. The bankers know this and are using all the means in their power to keep our noses to the grindstone. Our Uncle Samuel is helping them all the time and will help them just as long as we continue to elect men to office who are looking for profits rather than for the interest of the masses. There is over-production and no market and yet millions of idle men and hungry children in a land of plenty. Why? Because men love to be great orators rather than plain, honest, patriotic, God-fearing, God-loving people. I know in my own town and neighborhood of dozens of little children without clothes enough to keep them warm and this in America

welfare of the masses, but they as a rule do not know just what ought to be done to bring about universal prosperity and happiness. That is the reason they talk more than they act.

It is a complex civilization we have. It is easy and true to say that there are injustices and inequalities that ought to be righted, but the remedy is not so simple and easy to find as some seem to think. I imagine that if all the present Government officials in Congress and out of Congress were turned out and the farmers were permitted to select all the men to fill their places, within two years there would be as much complaint of the new officials as there is of those now holding the positions of trust and power.

In Ye Good Olde Days

AMERICA'S first celebration of the arrival of spring time is said to have been held at Shawmut, Me., more than 300 years ago. The chief mover in arranging the festivities was a merchant by the name of Morton, who with the help of the Indians, erected an 80-foot pole. Near its top the pole was adorned with a pair of big buck's horns and the whole was decorated with garlands and streamers of gay paper. The Indians were invited to attend the festivities and the Indian maidens in their beaver coats joined in the frolic around the pole. The Puritan fathers decided that this was entirely too much joy to be engaged in. They felt that almost any kind of natural pleasure was sinful and so they took it out on Morton. He was ordered deported to England, but the pole stood there for another year and then was chopped down by a man by the name of Endicott lest it lead other men astray.

We Are Less Extravagant

SPEAKING of extravagance, we moderns have nothing on the ancients in that way. The difference, of course, is this. In ancient times only a few could afford to be extravagant. The masses had hard work to keep from starving, but in those times the condition of the plain, common people was a matter of supreme indifference to the select few who governed the country.

In the city of Ur in Mesopotamia, 4,400 years ago there lived a prince called Mes Kalam Dug, who had a wig made of pure gold which he wore at his royal functions. Others of his court who could afford it were similarly attired and those who could not afford a coiffure of such precious metal, wore jewels and gold chains in their hair until it might be said that many of them literally carried their fortunes on their heads.

Men in those days were the chief patrons of beauty parlors. The women contented themselves with gold nets covering their hair and wore crescent shaped earrings with sometimes a veil held in place with a plain copper pin. The men indulged their vanity with every device known to modern beauty shops and at court functions were redolent with perfumes and lotions. Modern extravagance, even at courts and among the newly rich, has nothing on those old birds in the way of useless extravagance.

The Rights of an Officer

ON SEVERAL occasions since coming to the Central West I have known of officers obstructing the highways for the purpose of stopping cars; thinking perhaps they might find evidence of violation of the 18th Amendment. This, however, is always at night. Frequently they will shoot a car full of holes and in many cases kill or seriously injure the persons in the car. I would like to know whether it is lawful to stop cars in this way. Has an officer a lawful right to draw a gun when making an arrest for minor offenses? When is a man actually resisting an officer?

"I am asking this, not as an offender against the law, but rather to satisfy my curiosity, which prompts me to think officers are over-reaching their lawful authority as a result of cowardliness."

P. F. M.
 The rights of an officer making an arrest never have been, and by the very nature of things, cannot be clearly and definitely defined. His actions must necessarily be governed by circumstances and the judgment good or bad of the officer himself. He acts in an emergency. He cannot wait and consult some higher authority before he acts in



full of millionaires and great orators who do not know or care a rap about the millions who suffer in a land where there is a surplus of food. Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Editor, that our expensive monuments of liberty and statues of great men are a mockery? There is too much said at Washington for show and not enough done to make real happiness and comfort for our little ones. Do you think God is going to continue to bless a country where the rulers go on neglecting their plain duty? I think some of our great men are going to be found wanting in the Day of Judgment for their neglect of duty to their country."

T. A. Read, Ft. Lupton, Colo.

For some time I have been considerable of a reader of history, especially of the history of the United States. I find that from the very beginning, statesmen, or supposed statesmen, have been bitterly denounced for neglect of duty. I also find that in the old time they were more given to oratory than at present; that they were charged with selfishness, corruption and betrayal of the people.

No doubt there was some ground for the charges as there probably is ground for the criticism of Mr. Read. But the lesson I learn from history is that on the whole our public men are as honest, sincere and capable as the public men of the past. They are, also, in all probability, as good as the people who elect them. It probably is a mistake to say that they are callous and indifferent to the

order to be sure that he is not over-stepping his rights as an officer.

Speaking in a general way he is supposed to use no more force than is necessary to make the arrest, but how much force is necessary? How can the officer tell, on the spur of the moment, just how much force is necessary? If the person arrested is guilty only of a misdemeanor the officer would not ordinarily be justified in killing such person, but not infrequently the one guilty of a misdemeanor will put up a desperate fight rather than submit to arrest and threaten the person of the officer. In such a case the officer might be justified in even killing the person he is trying to arrest. It is a rather difficult proposition to act exactly right in an emergency. Imagine how you would make an arrest.

In attempting to stop a car, presumably carrying liquor for illegal purposes, the officer would not be justified in recklessly endangering the lives of the occupants of the car, but he would be justified in shooting at the tires in order to disable the car. If the occupants of the car opened fire on him then he would be justified in shooting into the car if that were necessary to stop them.

P. F. M. says that frequently the officers will shoot a car full of holes and in many cases kill or seriously injure the persons in the car. There may have been cases such as he mentions but certainly they have not been frequent. What an officer needs above all else is good judgment, the kind of judgment that decides promptly, always, keeping in mind that an officer should not take human life except as a last resort and with that keen discernment which can guess pretty accurately when the last resort is necessary.

There are a few men built that way; they have courage, coolness and the kind of mind that acts promptly in emergencies. Such men are invaluable as peace officers. They very rarely kill. There is something about them that makes it unnecessary for them to kill. The offender knows instinctively just about how far it is safe to go with that kind of an officer.

Also P. F. M. asks when a man actually is resisting an officer. The broad answer to that is, whenever he refuses to obey the command or demand of the officer. There might, however, be a case in which resistance to an officer would be justified. The general presumption is that the officer is not exceeding his authority and when he is not, then resistance is not justified; but the officer may be exceeding his authority. There are certain rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and if the officer violates those rights resistance on the part of the citizen might be justified.

We Never Can Tell

YOU cannot always tell, from the way a boy performs at school, how he will turn out later on. Perhaps the most noted chemist and bacteriologist in the world was Louis Pasteur. And yet when he finally, after a hard struggle managed to finish his course at school, he very nearly failed in chemistry. He had, however, a passion for work and scientific investigation. His first great work in bacteriology was in combating the insect that was destroying the grape vines in France. He exacted no fee for his services. His last great accomplishment was the discovery of a vaccine for hydrophobia and today the standard remedy; all over the world for that dreadful malady is known as the Pasteur treatment. Pasteur was born in 1822 and died in 1895.

Aid for Tree Growing

WHEN President Coolidge signed the McNary-Woodruff re-forestry bill recently he did a great thing for tree growing in the lake region. This bill carries an appropriation of 8 million dollars, covering a period of three years. A large part of the money will be spent in the three

Lake states, Michigan receiving the largest share. Two extensive forest reserves in the upper peninsula will be established immediately, and one already established in Lower Michigan will be doubled in size. Upon the completion of these projects they will mark the beginning of the largest forest areas in the United States under Federal supervision, devoted to the renewal of hardwood and pine growth.

History Favors the Blondes

HAVE blondes been more popular than brunettes?" asks a reader. If I knew, Daisy, whether you are a blonde or a brunette, I might feel easier about answering that question. However, I am compelled to say that history and mythology seem to favor the blondes. Practically all the major goddesses in mythology were blondes. Juno, the wife of Jupiter, was a blonde as were many of his sweethearts, including Europa and Danae. Diana was also described as a blonde as was Athena, goddess of wisdom and Aurora, goddess of the dawn. The 12 "Daughters of the Sunrise" also were blondes. Psyche, the sweetheart of Cupid was a blonde. Turning to Norse mythology we naturally expect to find that the goddesses were blondes, for they were Swedes, but just why the goddesses of Southern Europe were described as blondes is not so clear.

Remember the Kossuth Hat?

THERE are men living who can remember the visit to the United States of the Hungarian statesman and patriot, Louis Kossuth. Some folks can remember when the Kossuth hat was all the rage in this country. Kossuth was arrested in Hungary, charged with high treason but escaped



A la Prince of Wales

execution. He made a schoolroom out of his cell and for five years while confined there devoted himself to the study of history and politics. When he finally was released and restored to citizenship he became recognized as one of the leaders of the Hungarian party after the revolution of 1848 and was made minister of finance of the Hungarian republic. Afterward Austria crushed the Hungarian movement and Kossuth had to flee for his life. It was after that period that he visited the United States. After his escape from Hungary he passed the rest of his life in Turkey, England, France, the United States and Italy, where he died in 1894.

Probably a Valid Sale

An agent representing a mercantile company called on a woman who cannot understand English, using a 5-year old child as interpreter. He was selling lace curtains at \$7.50 a pair, payments to be made monthly at 75 cents a month, so the lady understood. He also made the same offer to the writer. The sale was made February 6, 1928. On February 17 the collector called and received the 75-cent payment, then on March 5 he called and demanded another payment. The lady did not have the money, so he took back the curtains. The sale slip says that on all sales under \$50 no more than 50 cents a month can be collected. Can one be required to pay 75 cents a month? I asked the agent why he had demanded the 75 cents, and he just walked away and refused to answer.

This probably was a valid sale, as the woman seems to have understood what she was to pay, and had an opportunity apparently to examine the goods bought. In any event there is not enough involved to make it worth while to attack the sale.

That County Engineer

Have the county commissioners the right to hire a county engineer when the population of a county is less than 10,000 and pay him at the rate of \$3,000 a year and his mileage and expenses over his salary? 2—Has the county engineer with the county commissioners' consent a right to lay out a road, parallel to the section line for a mile or more, when the road was laid out on the section line and has been graded and is as good a road as the last survey?

The statute fixes the salary of a county engineer as follows: In counties having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 15,000 the salary is \$1,300 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 15,000 and not more than 20,000, \$1,400 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 20,000 and not more than 25,000, \$1,600; in counties having a population of more than 25,000 and not more than 30,000, \$1,800 per annum; in counties of more than 30,000, \$2,000 per annum; provided that in counties having a population of 10,000 or less the county engineer's salary shall not be less than \$1,200 per annum, and provided further that where two or more counties unite into a county engineer district the salary shall be determined by the population of the district.

Section 212 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes enumerates the powers of the county commissioners. Among these powers are: eighth, to lay out, alter or discontinue any road running thru one or more townships in such county and also to perform such other duties respecting roads as may be provided by law. Ninth, to alter or change the route of any state road within their respective counties. This would seem to give the county commissioners the right to authorize the county engineer to change the route of this road if it was deemed advisable to do so. If the county commissioners are exceeding their powers and the county attorney refuses to bring any action, the proper course to pursue would be to apply to the attorney general.

Must Use Ordinary Care

If B owned a pasture and A put in some cattle for the summer pasture would B be responsible for the cattle providing some of them got lost or died? J. B.

The owner of this pasture is required to use ordinary care and diligence in keeping these cattle. If he does that he is not responsible for loss. Ordinary care and diligence would mean he is to put up or keep a lawful fence around the pasture so that the cattle cannot get out. Also that he is to supply sufficient water so that the cattle may have enough to drink.

No Law Against It

A is the owner of a barber shop in a small town. He has two sons, one 15 years old, in high school, who shines shoes in idle time. Can he help his father in the regular barber work lawfully? S.

If he is not kept out of school to perform this work there is nothing illegal about it.

The Farmers Are Right

THE voluntary attendance of large delegations of farmers at both national conventions this year, will give further proof of the West's sturdy Americanism, an Americanism that never has failed to manifest itself in line of stress in peace or war.

That the farm-delegated representatives of these American citizens, without other credentials than the cause they represent, will be freely admitted to these national political councils and given most respectful attention, also is proof of the spirit of sterling democracy and fair play which has made this a people's government of and by a free people and the most successful and enduring demonstration of democracy the world has seen. For these men have come here in self-defense, inspired by the same instinct of self-preservation for which the farmers of 1776 staked their all and fought and died to win their independence.

They are here by right of the cause they represent, which is as vital as any cause to which the nation ever has rallied.

Let the truth be told. No organized protest that was not amply justified and timely has ever come from the West. And this goes for its Farmers' Alliance movement of the 19th Century, its era of Populism, and for the McNary-Haugenism.

These were and are all legitimate efforts to protect a suffering agricultural industry from the increasing exactions of an organized world of wealth and business in which agriculture, in one way or another, found itself at a ruinous or destructive economic disadvantage.

It is true these movements for economic betterment and justice have been branded "wild" or "radical" by a misunderstanding East, living it may be, too contentedly for the time off the fat of a false and precarious prosperity as it is now doing. Yet they were not without cause, and history has justified them as it will the insistence of the farmers of the present time that their industry shall be put on a business equality with every other great industry.

The farmers are right and in the end right will prevail.

Agriculture's diseased condition will continue until the remedy is applied. Agriculture is a national tree. It cannot thrive in corresponding measure with the other big trees in the national forest except it be given equality in living conditions, equality of economic opportunity. And it does not propose to die or be starved or taxed out of existence. That is why farmers are going to the national political conventions this year. Their move-

ment is inspired by that self-preservation which is the first law of nature.

Radicalism does not make its appeal to the ballot. These farmers may in no sense be called extremists. They propose to advance their program in the orderly way prescribed by law and the constitution.

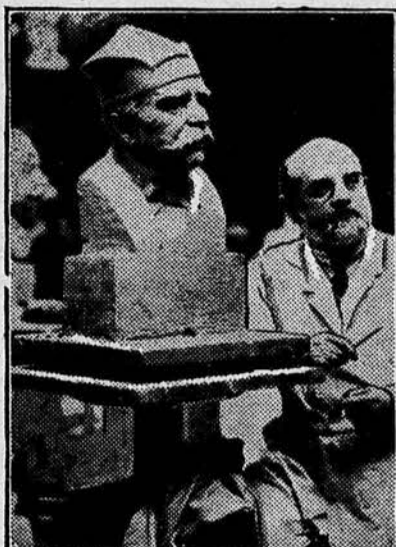
What they propose is constructive, it tends to a balanced national life, toward maintaining an industry which no nation can do without and live, as history has repeatedly demonstrated; to prevent us from drifting into that one-sided industrial development from which densely populated England is now suffering.

Our national life, no less than that of every other people and civilization, depends on a soil-conserving, a progressive and a prospering agriculture. And to have this, the reward must be a good living for those who work at it with perseverance and thrift.

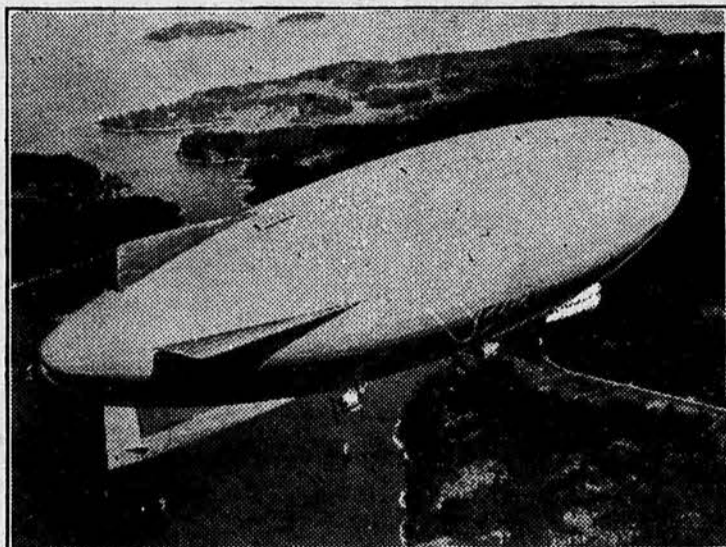
Arthur Capper

Convention Hall, Kansas City.

World Events in Pictures



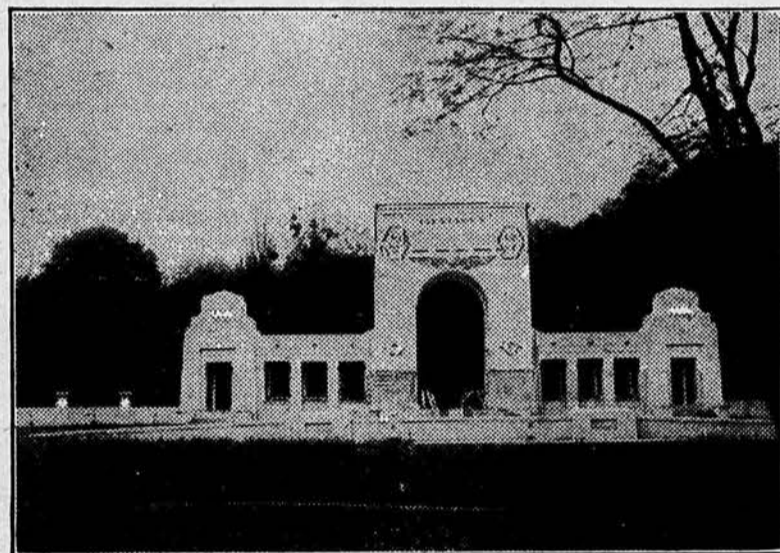
The Renowned French Sculptor, Francois Cogne, with His Remarkable Bust of the Tiger, Clemenceau, in His Famous Overseas Cap. This is How the Tiger Looks Today



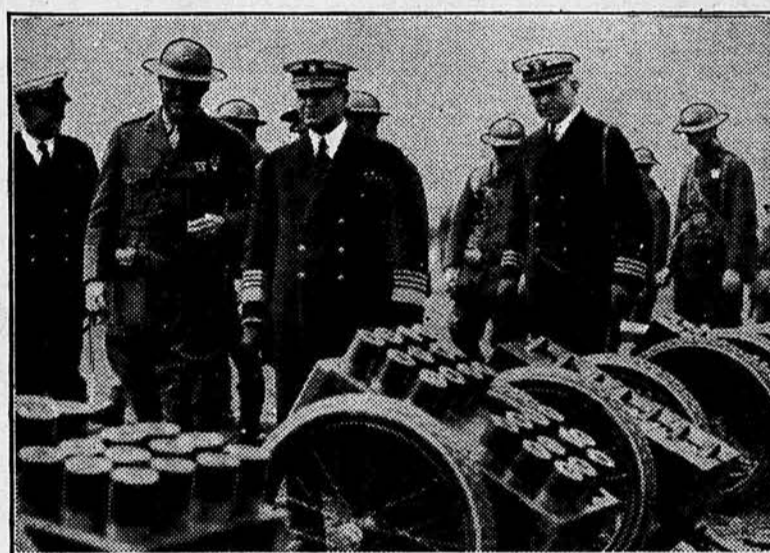
An Unusual Picture of the Italia, Flying Over Stockholm on Its Way to the Top of the World. After Reaching the Pole, General Nobile Started Back and Met with Disaster, and the Fate of the Dirigible Was a Mystery from May 25, Until Radio Communication Was Established on June 8



This Silver Gibbon is the Only Survivor of a Shipment of Birds and Animals Sailing from the Orient to San Diego. He Upset a Lamp, and the Fire Burned His Fellow Pets



The Completed Monument, Vincennes, France, in Memory of the American Flying Heroes Who Died During the World War Flying in the Lafayette Escadrille. The Dedication Ceremony Will be Held on America's Independence Day, July 4



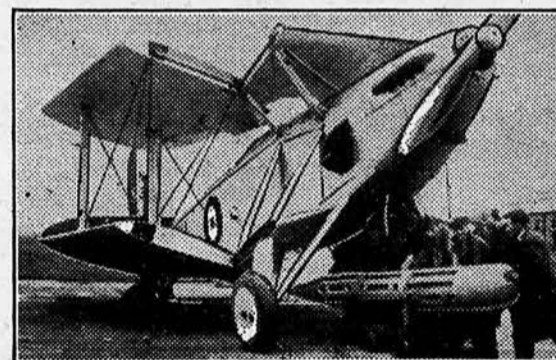
Men in Charge of U. S. Forces Who Are Protecting American Property in the Chinese War Zone. From Left, Capt. K. G. Castleman, U. S. N. Col. H. C. Davis, U. S. M. C.; Admiral M. L. Bristol, U. S. N. and Commander Foy. They Are Looking Over the 37 mm. Shells and the 8-Inch Trench Mortars



Not the King of Beasts, but the Beast of a King—"Simon," of London. He Will be the Playmate of the Hon. G. H. H. Lascelles, 5, and the Hon. G. D. Lascelles, 4, Grandsons of King George



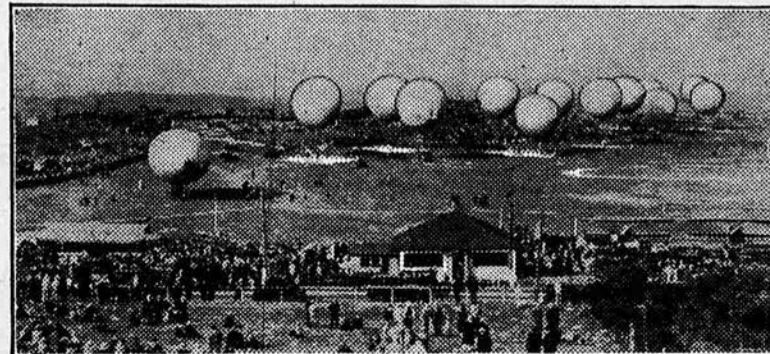
Harold I. June, Picked by Commander Byrd as Pilot to Succeed the Late Floyd Bennett for the South Polar Flight



England's Air Ministry Has Developed a Most Remarkable Craft for Air Warfare. It Has a Speed of 150 Miles an Hour, Can Discharge a Torpedo Weighing a Ton, Drop Bombs and Stay in Air 12 Hours. Photo Shows Loading Torpedo on the Plane



Margaret Lewis, Texas, and Henry Du Pont, Treasurer of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, and Heir to Millions. Distance Means Nothing to Du Pont Who is Engaged to Marry Miss Lewis. He Flies Each Week End from Wilmington, Del., 2,000 Miles to San Antonio and Back



The 14 Balloons Just Ready to Start the National Elimination Race, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Apparent Calm in the Picture Led up to a Terrible Electrical Storm. Two Balloonists, Lieut. Paul Evert, Langley Field, Va., and W. T. Morton, Akron, O., Were Killed. More Than 150,000 Persons Witnessed the Start

As We View Current Farm News

Auctioning Off the Jail Is a Sign of Progress in Finney County

WE ALWAYS have suspected that Western Kansas folks are about as fine as "they make 'em." Now we are convinced. Mark you, as evidence, that Finney county's jail, a two-story limestone structure, is for sale. The county commissioners have ordered it sold to the highest bidder.

It might be a good idea for farmers to buy up any extra jails that seem to be hanging around useless, fasten them down securely on the farm and park in them, under lock and key, such small items as combines, livestock, grain or anything else for which thieves seem to have a preference.

Incidentally, the Finney county jail is being passed on to make room for the new county court house on the location. More evidence of the pride and progress of Western Kansas.

How Is This for Gophers?

IN ONE issue of Kansas Farmer," writes J. E. Dotson, Kingman county, "I read that William Crouch presented 108 gopher scalps for the bounty. I presented 117 at Kingman and have 26 on hand, so tell the boys to come again."

Ray Park, Comanche county, also takes a hand in the gopher scalp race. After referring to the printed record credited to Mr. Crouch, Mr. Park has this to say:

"I thought I would send in our record on catching gophers. Two brothers and I, during the last three years, have caught more than 3,000 gophers in Comanche county. Last February a year ago we sold 205 gophers at one time, and we caught them in three weeks. My younger brother and I were going to school at the time and trapped about 2 hours a day after school. We trapped the gophers only during the fall, winter and spring. Clarence trapped around Anthony during January and February this spring and caught 535 gophers. He caught as many as 128 in one week."

So, now, folks, there is a record to reach. Has anyone in Kansas anything to beat this?

A Wild Game Sideline

AS A sideline, Frank Dilley, Jewell county, is raising wild ducks. He purchased three hens and a drake of the Mallard variety and now has 30 little ducks and more to hatch.

It is generally supposed that profit in farming operations is elusive enough without tackling anything like wild game, but Mr. Dilley says wild ducks are easily kept in confinement if their wings are clipped. A concrete pool provides a place for the wild birds to swim. When the season rolls around, these ducks will be used as decoys.

Spooks Pick Officer's Farm

GHOSTS just naturally don't have any respect for anyone. Here is a case, mind you, where moans, queer noises and flickering lights, emanate from a farm house in Cowley county, which is owned by Frank Thompson, police chief of Arkansas City. The spooks bothered the family living there so they couldn't sleep. A good many folks, including the police chief and a newspaper man, have endeavored to find the source of the peculiar noises and lights. But despite their efforts, the peculiar capers linger on.

Make Cars Fill Ditches

THE board of county commissioners in Saline county have decided to string old motor cars on cables and stretch them along the banks of the river where it is washing away, endangering the highways. In other words, the cars will be pressed into service as jetties.

And there is an idea for on the farm. Perhaps old motor cars would help catch and hold the soil in some of the deep gullies that need filling.

Now They Pick on Combines

SOMETHING new in the line of thievery is reported from Reno county. Thieves stripped a combine on a farm near Turon, taking the engine and all the equipment. As a result the machine will have to be practically rebuilt. This is the first theft of this kind reported in Reno county.

Doggy Clothes, We Would Say!

THE very latest thing in clothes, according to word from Paris, has to do with dogs. "Madoiselle" now can have clothes made from her pet dog. The combings resulting from the regular grooming of the animal can be converted into attractive garments. One pound of combings of dog's hair can be made into a cozy wrap or a long scarf,

while chows' hair, being soft and silky, can be woven into theater cloaks, coats and scarfs."

That is what we would call "doggy" clothes, to use the slang. So now all farm women have to do to keep right in style is to find time to give the dogs a regular combing, save the hair and then pay somebody an awful price to make the wrap.

Good Cattle Movement

APPROXIMATELY 7,500 carloads of cattle were shipped into the Flint Hills pastures of Kansas and the Osage country of Oklahoma via the Santa Fe railway in the spring movement which recently closed. The Orient handled about 1,500 cars of cattle from along its line in Texas.

This is less than the number of cars handled last year, but 1927 was classed as abnormal. Then, too, it is said the cattle that went into the pastures this spring were younger and smaller than those of a year ago, so the decrease in the number of cars does not show the exact comparison with regard to the number of head of stock.

Pastures are reported in ideal condition for fattening cattle, due to recent rains.

Now They Will Vote

IT IS not necessary for women—or men—more than 21 years old, to give their ages when they register as qualified voters in Kansas. All that is necessary is to satisfy those in authority that more than 21 years have flown over the heads of those wishing to register. That is a ruling by W. A. Smith, attorney general, given in answer to a complaint made by a Sedgwick county woman. Folks also may register who will become 21 years old before the general election.

In This Motor Age

ADESCRIPTION of a wedding held in Smith county, certainly sets a new style quite in keeping with this motor age. A local paper in this county where everybody owns an automobile, wrote that the bride was "attired in a beautiful beige crepe romaine dress with accessories to match." It is said the write-up is being preserved by Kansas editors generally who are lacking in modern technique.

Paid in Gold for Her Feed

IT WAS a hen that gave up the golden egg in this instance. Recently W. H. Fulcomer, Republic county, decided chicken dinner for Sunday would be the ticket. His wife agreed. The hen's craw yielded a solid-gold nugget as large as an oversized pea. The nugget, the Fulcomers believe, is worth more than the hen.

In the old days that would have been enough almost to start a new gold rush.

Privacy at a Premium

GIRLS, when Romeo proposes, ask for his finger prints. That is the advice of no less a personage than Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia. He makes it possible to turn the saying, "Gentlemen prefer blondes," to "Blondes prefer gentlemen with rich finger prints."

The governor has come forward with the theory that finger prints can be made to tell not only who but what a man is—and a woman too, for that matter. After his election as governor, Dr. Hard-

man became impressed with the finger-printing system at Kilby prison, over in Alabama. That started him on a careful study of finger prints. His conclusion is that the quality of the brain is very likely shown in the lines at the finger tips, if only these lines are properly read.

Should that revealing day arrive, then the girls hesitating between two or more suitors, merely would call in the finger print expert and have him pick out the Romeo that would be the best provider, a loving spouse and so on.

What a world this is coming to be! Privacy will be a thing of the past, with radio to pick up your conversation at home or abroad, television and the like to allow folks to peek in at you most any time, and if we happen to leave our finger prints around careless like, folks will be able to check up on our brain power and perhaps what we are thinking.

An Eight Year Record

ONE of the Jackson county graduates, Answell Stauffer, has just completed his eighth term of school with a perfect record for attendance. He hasn't had a single tardy mark in the eight years, nor has he been absent. He attended the Pleasant Valley rural school the entire time. He will enter high school in the fall and will try to continue his record.

Who in Kansas can beat this record?

Like the Kaw Valley

MEADE county claims that at present it is growing more Irish potatoes than any other county in the far southwest. Land that a few years ago was producing thousands of tons of alfalfa now is being planted to potatoes and the yield is profitable.

J. J. Stalder is one of the biggest growers, having 40 acres. He says his crop is about made and estimates the yield at 250 bushels an acre.

Why He Was Kicked Out

AHIAWATHA man is out of lodge because he refuses to eat salad. Recently the ladies of the lodge served seven kinds of salad and this particular man ate his fill of all varieties. Illness resulted and since then he has refused to look at a salad. For the good of the order and to appease the ladies the man in question was kicked out.

"Two Blades Now Grow"

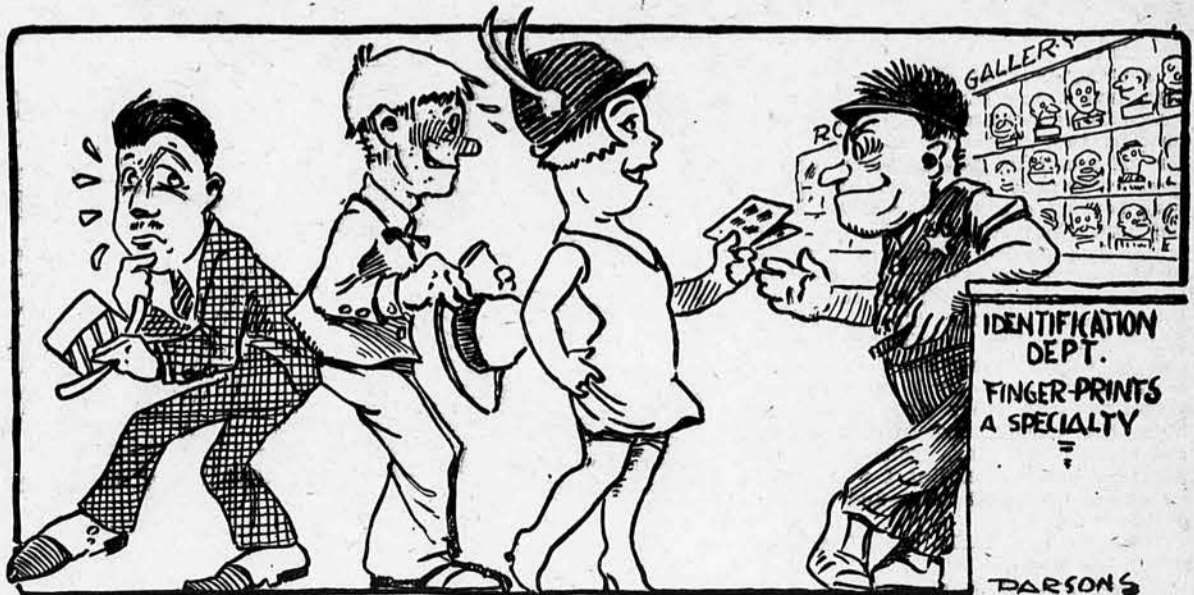
ABROWN county farmer, Floyd Weltmer, re-planted his corn after some of the recent heavy rains and now he has two crops coming on nicely.

Cheese Factory in Operation

AFTER being in operation two weeks, the new cheese factory at Bern has made its first shipment. Carl Agenstein, the proprietor, sent 1,100 pounds of cheese to St. Joseph in the initial shipment.

A Peck to the Hill

CAN you imagine 18 good-sized potatoes to a hill, just one less than a full peck? Leonard Geiss, Brown county, boasts that production in his garden. Can anyone beat this?



Jim's Ability as a Mechanic Saved Us

No Matter What Happened, His Monkey-Wrench Wizardry Soon Would Get the Wheels Turning Again

By Francis A. Flood

IT WAS the morning after "le grand" Christmas dinner in the lonely desert fort at Goure, French Occidental Africa, for that was the kind of a dinner that usually has the morning after. Our French soldier host and my partner Jim and I stood on the lookout tower of the rambling, flat-topped fort that squatted there on top of a barren dune on the edge of the Sahara Desert. There lay Africa.

"It's only about 80 miles to Maine Soroa by that camel route yonder," said our friend, pointing to a heart-breaking trail that struck off across the dunes to the eastward. "But you'll have to go the other way—and that's about 200 miles. It's a good road that way."

We knew how good a part of it was. We had made the wrong guess at a fork in the road 40 miles back and now had to turn around and do that same 40 over again to get on to the right road. That much of the 200 miles of road was certainly nothing to brag about—but to have driven over it was.

Two hundred miles isn't very far, but we were the whole week of the holidays, from the day after Christmas to New Year's Eve, making it. We put in long, hard days that "holiday" week and here's what our speedometer showed: Monday, 49 miles; Tuesday, 41; Wednesday, 27; Thursday, 17; Friday, 32; and Saturday, 49. And we were hard at it each day from the first red ray of dawn until too dark to make any headway at night.

It might have been even worse, but we shared the job with a camel. It was our first experience with these sorrowful, clumsy beasts of the desert—and this one quite put us to shame.

"Let him take a couple of hundred pounds of your baggage and the short route to Maine Soroa, and you won't have to wait long for him there," advised the French soldier. And that awkward, deliberate camel actually arrived in Maine Soroa so long before we did that the French Commandant there finally sent out a relief expedition 40 miles into the desert to look for us.

40 Miles to the Fork

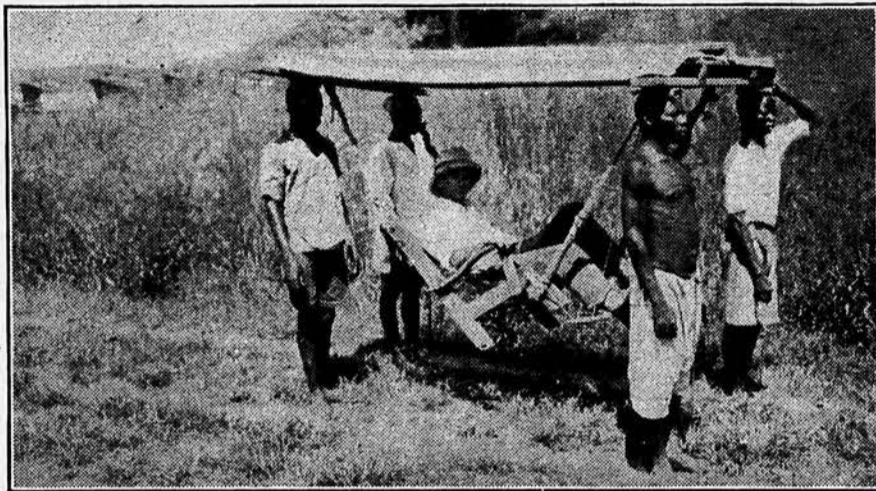
We started bravely off from Goure and drove the 40 miles back to the fork. From there the trail was being made into a proper automobile road. Black dirt had been carried from the occasional "cuvettes" or basins and spread upon the sandy caravan trail, making a good, surfaced road. That is, it would have been good if the hard, black clods had been rolled down or even driven over by an occasional automobile. But we were the first thing on wheels that had ever been over those cracks and humps, and we had to bump along in low gear all the time.

Finally, crack! One of the supporting rods under my luggage carrier broke smack in two! No wonder, with the weight of 20 gallons of gasoline pounding down upon it, but we had no other place to carry the load—and not a replacement or a garage within days. It looked bad for the roving boys in Africa.

Now my partner, Jim, like everyone else, has a few strong points, and a knack for nursing machinery along and keeping the wheels turning 'round is one of them. He can do more with a monkey wrench and a pair of pliers with perhaps a hack saw and a soldering iron than Aladdin did with his lamp. And he had plenty of practice on our trans-African motorcycle trip to keep his hand in all the time. I've spent years handing him tools and running after bits of wire for him to use in tying connecting rods on to crank shafts or to bush up a failing generator—and every time, sooner or later, the wheels start turning again, and my faith in Jim's monkey wrench wizardry has grown. But I was afraid he was stopped this time—and the expedition, too.

"Well, can you fix it?" I finally risked the inquiry.

"Sure! Fix it some way. Haven't



Here is Flood Trying Out a Hammock; Four Natives Can Carry a Man 20 Miles a Day in One of These

got the slightest idea how to go about it yet, tho. Better boil up a big pot of rice and raisins to start things off."

While I gathered up some wood and started a fire Jim carried on the following expurgated conversation with himself: "Now, let's see. If I had three short pieces of strap iron just the right length and with holes in just the right places, I could bolt 'em on as splints and brace the broken part to the rest of the frame. Might throw away that side car fender and cut some pieces off the fender braces with the hack saw. I could use those fender bolts too—but how can I drill holes in strap iron when I've got no drill?"

"I need a forge, Pop," he yelled. But I was too busy skimming the little bugs off the top of the rice water to hear him. Besides I had no forge. "And a bellows, and an anvil, and a hammer!"

That stopped him for about 5 minutes. Then he emptied a 5-gallon can of gasoline into our two motorcycle tanks and cut the top off the empty tin with his jackknife to make a small, square basin. He took some of our precious water supply and some black dirt from the road surface and made a batch of thick mud. He lined the basin with the mud, cut a hole in the bottom, and yelled to me, "Got a forge now." I kept on skimming off the bugs.

Then he took the handlebars from one motorcycle and dismantled the

rubber grips, the gasoline and spark levers and all the other gadgets until he had left only the handlebar itself, simply a piece of hollow piping about 3 feet long. He stuck one curved end of this up thru the hole in his forge and covered all the rest of it over with dirt except the other end which curved up an inch or two above the ground. Then he yelled to me again. "Got a bellows now. And you're it." I was to lie on the ground and blow thru those handlebars, an improvised human bellows.

There Were No Rocks

There were no rocks around, and so Jim drove the hatchet into a log for an anvil. A little monkey wrench and a pair of pliers were his blacksmith's hammer and tongs. He made some charcoal and then cut off his pieces of strap iron with the hacksaw and the fun began.

There was no spreading chestnut tree above our desert blacksmith shop. There in the boiling noonday sun I lay on the ground and blew into that handlebar, puffing and sweating like a glassblower making wind-shield glass. Jim burned all the red hair off the backs of his hands trying to hold one of those little pieces of iron in the hottest part of the forge. The iron turned red, then pink, and finally almost white—and so did I, with all intermediate shades between.

"All right," Jim would yell and I'd

blow one final blast. Then I'd sit up and grab the pliers and hold the little piece of iron on the hatchet while he pounded away with his light monkey wrench and punch, trying to make holes for bolts. It was a long, long process for each hole, and there were two holes for each piece of iron and three pieces of iron! It took hours there in the sun that afternoon.

But, like everything else good or bad, it was finished at last. I soaked my dried-out mouth and Jim bandaged the broken luggage carrier with our manufactured splints and braces. Then we lashed on the case of gasoline and started jolting down the road again. It might hold—and besides we had only about 2,000 miles yet to go.

Rear Wheel Began to Wobble

The next day at noon—those little diversions seemed always to happen in the hottest part of the day—my rear wheel began to wobble. I stopped and called my mechanic.

"Broken rear axle," he diagnosed immediately, and then added a few informal remarks about those hard, rough roads which I have not room here to repeat. "But we've got those two spare axles we had made in the railroad shops in Zaria."

He took out the broken axle, screwed off the cones and nuts, and slipped off the roller bearings, and I handed him the spare. That's my job, handing Jim the tools and trying to make him clean his hands afterward on something other than his trousers or the canvas rice bag, or the cover of his sun helmet.

And then Jim broke the news. The spare axle, turned out by native labor on a railroad lathe, was too big! It was just enough too large so that the cones and nuts wouldn't screw on.

We couldn't even leave our luggage and drive back for repairs, as we could have in the case of the luggage carrier. We didn't have food enough for me to wait there for the days and days it would take for Jim to go back to have another made. I might train in with a big family of natives who were driving their cattle to some distant water hole and stopped to stare at the first motorcycle they'd ever seen in their lives. They'd probably share their millet stew. That pobbled, naked little girl there probably would be better off if she shared a part of her food with someone.

But while I was speculating on these possibilities Jim was filing away at the threads on the over-sized axle. Cutting the grooves deeper and rasping off the ridges. He worked away at it with some valve grinding compound, and was finally able to screw one nut on a quarter of an inch or so before the corners of his small file were worn so smooth they would cut no more. But there were nearly 3 inches of thread on each end of the axle and no more files small enough.

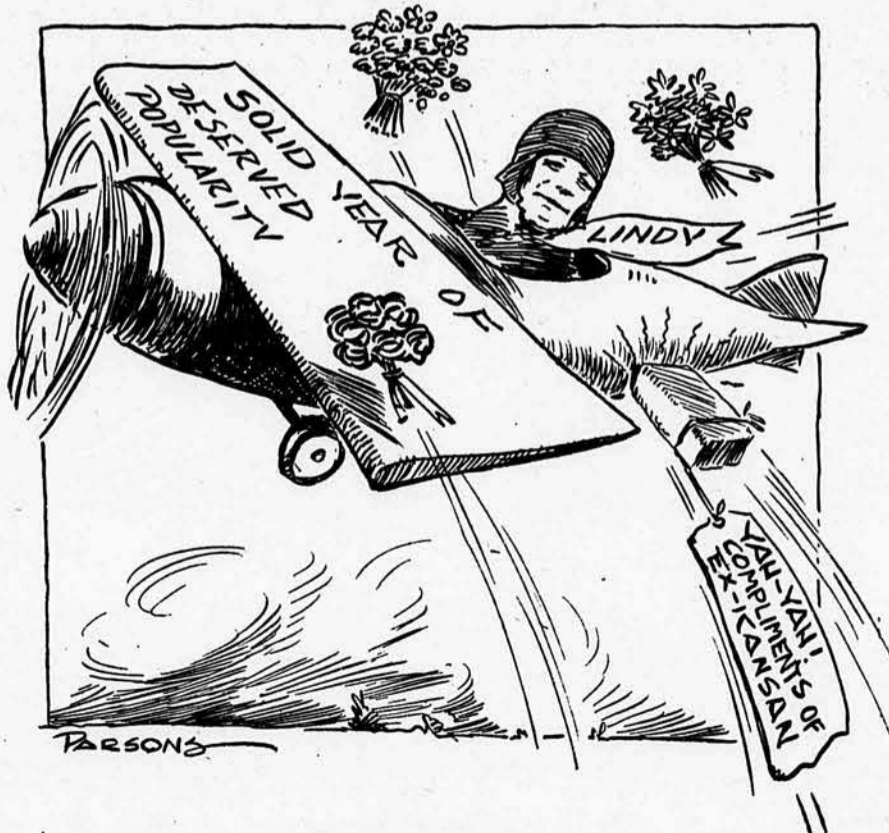
A Vise Was Needed

A slave woman ornamented with an immense wooden peg in one side of her nose and a tablet of tribal brandings etched on to her shoulders and back brought us a calabash full of fresh milk. We blew back the scum and drank. And then Jim had a new idea. "We need a thread cutter."

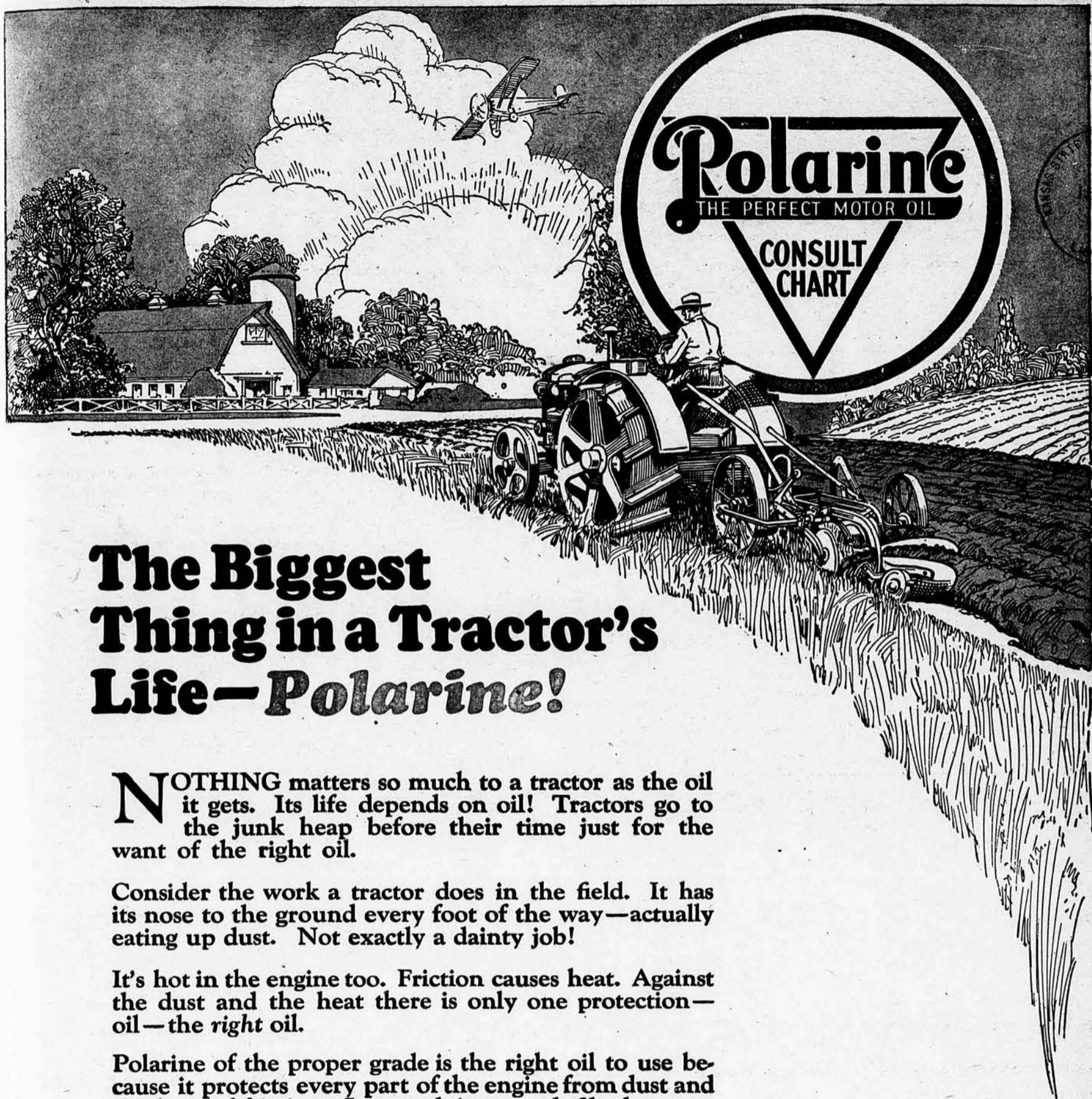
He pawed about in our little tin box of bolts and screws and nuts that had saved the expedition so many times already and found some hard steel nuts—four of 'em—just the size the axle should have been. These were automobile lock nuts. They were castellated, or notched, on one side to be used with cotter keys. "I think we've got a thread cutter," he announced. "Now, we need a vise, and you will have to be one—and be as vicious as you can."

He poured some oil inside the hard, castellated nut and started to screw it on the oversized axle, notched side first. I held the axle with two pairs of pliers and he turned the improvised thread cutter with his wrench.

(Continued on Page 21)



The First Brickbat



The Biggest Thing in a Tractor's Life—Polarine!

NOTHING matters so much to a tractor as the oil it gets. Its life depends on oil! Tractors go to the junk heap before their time just for the want of the right oil.

Consider the work a tractor does in the field. It has its nose to the ground every foot of the way—actually eating up dust. Not exactly a dainty job!

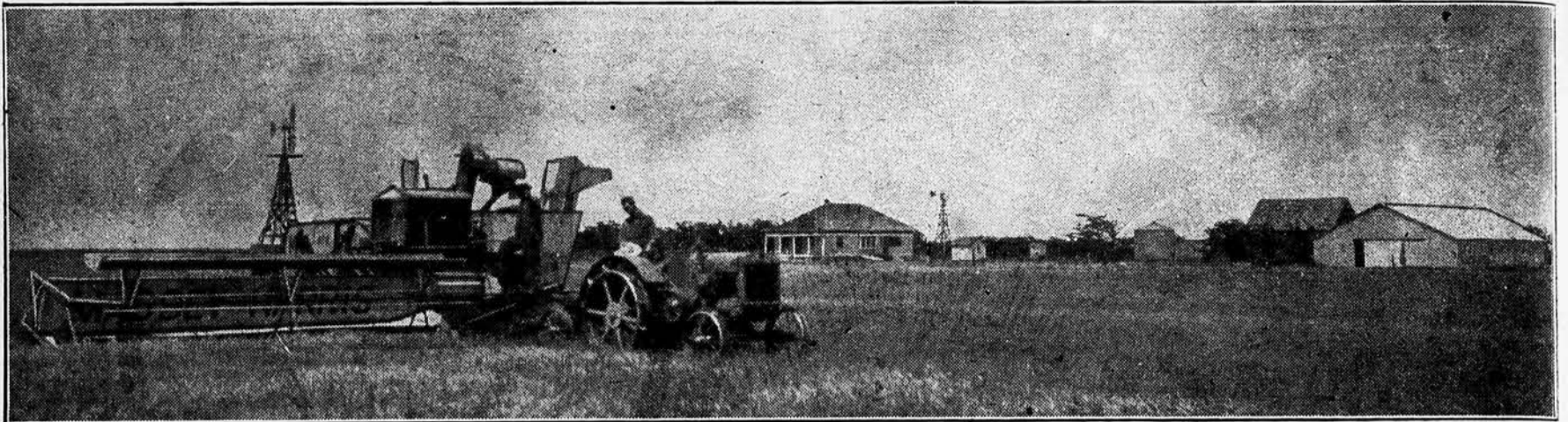
It's hot in the engine too. Friction causes heat. Against the dust and the heat there is only one protection—oil—the *right* oil.

Polarine of the proper grade is the right oil to use because it protects every part of the engine from dust and the heat of friction. It spreads its smooth film between the moving surfaces, keeping them from contact, preventing dirt and dust from grinding them away. Polarine means much to a hot and dusty engine!

Polarine means a lot to *you* because it enables you to get the most work out of your machine. You paid a lot of money for your tractor. Polarine helps you to get full value from your investment.

Millions of men on farms throughout the Middle West have found that Polarine will lubricate their tractors with a maximum efficiency at a minimum cost. There is a grade especially made for your tractor. Consult chart at any Standard Oil Service Station. Try it! For Fordsons—use Polarine Special Heavy.

Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
[Indiana]



Here is a picture of the reason why Chester Shaffer, Lane County, has been able to double his wheat acreage and save time in the bargain. The tractor makes seedbed preparation and seeding a speedy job and with the combine he can put his wheat on the market for what the threshing bill used to be. Shaffer farmstead is in background.

15,000 Kansas Farmers Can't Be Wrong

The Savings Effected by Combines This Year Alone Will Pay for Every Machine Operated in the State

By Frank A. Meckel

KANSAS is going to make a wonderful investment this year. She is going to spend 10 million dollars or so for machinery and the wheat growers of the state will save nearly 40 million dollars. Not a bad investment.

That saving is merely on the surface. There are other savings and other economies which do not figure in the computation, but they show up later.

What is this machine which will pay four for one, you ask? No, that's wrong, you don't ask that; you know that we're talking about combine harvesters whenever we quote any figures like these.

Combine figures actually sound like magic, but they are quite real when you stop to analyze them carefully, and the mere fact that Kansas has purchased thousands and thousands of combines since 1920, merely proves the statement that since the very inception of agriculture, no single machine has had the wholesome effect on the industry that the combine has had.

Consider for a moment that from a very few machines in the state in 1920, there developed an enrollment of nearly 13,000 combines in Kansas on January 1, 1928. It will be very remarkable, indeed, if Kansas does not purchase 5,000 more combines before January 1, 1929. With a wheat crop estimated by some authorities now at 173 million bushels, it will be necessary to put that many more combines to work in order to cash in on the savings that may be effected thru the use of this wonderful machine.

These Figures Are Reliable

Now to the savings: They are not mere guesses nor are they theoretical figures compiled by a well-known brand of liars commonly called "statisticians." They are compiled from reports obtained from more than 1,200 owners of combine harvesters thruout Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. They are the figures given by wheat farmers over a large area in the typical winter wheat belt, and as such we must consider them reliable.

These 1,200 combine users have found that they can cut wheat and thresh it at a cost of 50 cents an acre on the average. Some did it for less and others found that it cost a little more, but the average was 50 cents an acre. Based on about a 17-bushel wheat crop, the combines harvested and threshed wheat for 3 cents a bushel.

At the same time that the combine users were operating at the expense listed here, the binder boys were operating at an expense of \$4.47 an acre or about 26 cents a bushel. This included, of course, the expenses of binding, shocking and threshing.

To make it even more "binding" it was learned that the average combine user was harvesting and threshing an acre of wheat in 48 minutes while the binder boys were taking 5 hours and 36 minutes to the same job.

Now study those figures a moment and it will not be difficult to

see that the combine can save a wheat grower a tidy sum of money.

This year it is estimated that Kansas will grow 173 million bushels of wheat. If the combines will save 23 cents a bushel in the cost of preparing this wheat for market, these same combines will save Kansas wheat growers nearly 40 millions of dollars.

If Kansas farmers buy 5,000 new combines this year, and the average cost of each machine is even as much as \$2,000, there will be invested in new machinery some 10 million dollars, so Kansas as a state will invest 10 millions and salt down 40 millions in savings.

Of course, all the wheat in the state will not be cut with combines, and there will be more than 15,000 combines in operation when the starting whistle blows. But by and large, Kansas farmers are all set to save 40 million dollars that otherwise would go out to pay for the labor of a bunch of bums and hoboes who formerly invaded the state every year and that's that. We'd rather have the 40 million dollars than the half million bums any time.

But there are other savings made possible which do not figure in the total. Think of the savings that may be effected in the grocery bill. Harvest time and threshing time always was a time of groaning tables and heavy grocery bills. The harvest hands must eat and the longer they stick around the farm the more they eat. Consider the difference between 48 minutes and 5½ hours and then you can see that the harvest hands on the binder farmer's farm will be there more than six times as long and naturally they'll eat six times as much, or else there will be six times as many of them for the same number of meals. Take it any way you like, the result is the same. A lot more food will be consumed.

Then carry the idea along to mother and the women folks who come in to help her. They must work six times as long or do six times as much work and shed six times as much perspiration perhaps, for cooking for harvest hands is a hot job as well as a hard one.

Then there is another form of saving which is well concealed, but which is very much there just the same. It is the saving in time which permits of earlier plowing for next year's crop which in turn insures a better crop for next year.

Experiments in Kansas have proved conclusively that plowing done immediately after harvest will result in an increase of as much as 7 bushels an acre the following year.

The man who cuts with a binder must leave the shocks on the ground for some time after harvest. Even if he cuts the wheat with a header, he requires more time to do it and his field is littered with grain stacks which interfere with the plowing.

But on the combine farm, the plows can literally follow the combine around the field and have the ground in condition for the crop to follow in a very few days after the combine makes its last round in the wheat. Should this early plowing result in as much as 7 bushels extra the following year, why isn't it logical to credit the combine with the major portion of the extra profit, or the saving?

Furthermore, indefinite as it may be, there is a certain amount of fertility in wheat straw. Wheat cut with the binder or header requires the removal of practically all of the straw. In most cases it is burned after threshing.

Guards the Soil Fertility

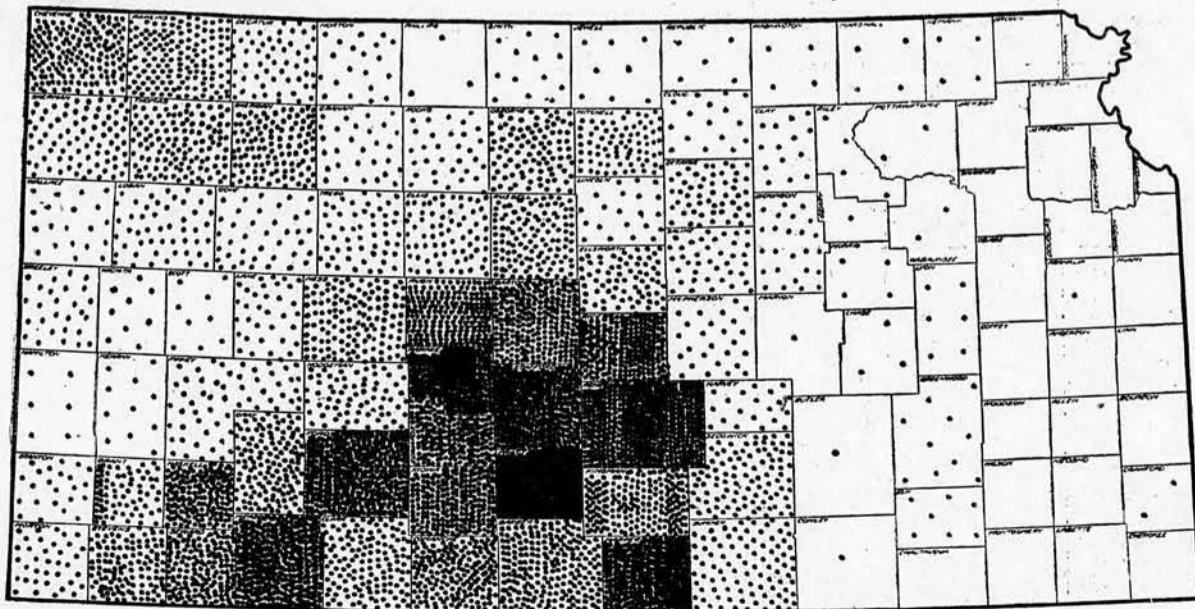
Wheat cut with a combine permits plowing under of the straw, for the combine spreads the straw back on the ground where it really belongs. It does away with the waste which always has accompanied the burning of large quantities of straw, and returns at least a little something to the soil which has always been removed beyond recall heretofore. While most of our Kansas wheat farms have not as yet reached the point where the soil requires the return of fertility, the day is surely coming when this situation will exist and combine farmers are taking steps in the proper direction to guard against this situation.

Combine farming is just another step in the great program of power farming which is making such headway thruout this country. It is just another step in the process of placing more power in

the hands of one man and permitting one man to do the work which has formerly required several.

Combine farming is making it possible for the wheat farmer not only to stay in business but even to make a little money now and then; a situation which comes as a most welcome relief in many quarters. Combines are doing what no legislation as yet has been able to do; they are bringing a little prosperity with them, and it is prosperity which actually can be measured. There's very little intangible profit about it. It's real.

Let one man farm 160 acres by the old method and let another farm the same amount of land by the power farming method, and see which man (See Page 25)



Here's How the Combines Were Distributed at the End of the 1926 Season, With Each Dot Representing One. Since That Time the Number of Machines Has Been Doubled, It Is Estimated by the State Board of Agriculture. The Heaviest Distribution Is Still in the Big Wheat Counties in South Central Kansas. Many Counties With No Dots in the Map Above Now Have a Liberal "Sprinkling"

There's Plenty of Food

Farm production in the United States in the five years 1922-26 was about 14 per cent greater than in the five years 1917-21, whereas the population increased less than 9 per cent. Moreover, this notable increase in agricultural production occurred despite a decline in the area in crops and the number of livestock and also in the number of persons engaged in agriculture. These facts are cited by Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a study of the perennial problem of population and land resources, in which he reaches the conclusion that our population is not likely to press against the limits of subsistence for a long time, if ever.

In some Oriental countries, where population has increased greatly in the last century, living standards are low. This is particularly true of China and India. In North America and most of Europe, however, standards of living have risen despite the rapid increase in population, and Doctor Baker thinks that the United States, because of the increasing use of mechanical power and application of science to agriculture, and also because of the decreasing rate of gain in population, may escape any reduction in the standard of living indefinitely, altho some minor changes in diet may be necessary. Our agricultural production, he says, probably will continue to keep pace with the increase in population, at least until the population reaches 200 million.

Then a Gloomy Prospect

When Malthus and Ricardo studied problems of population and subsistence a century or more ago, farmers knew nothing of mineral fertilizers and very little of plant and animal breeding. The outlook for increased yields an acre or an animal was unfavorable. No railroads or steamships were in operation, and farm machinery was still primitive. It seemed inevitable, therefore, that increase in population would mean increase in poverty. This gloomy prospect was obviated by phenomenal technical progress in agriculture, industry and transportation. As a result, Europe's population increased from about 200 million in 1800 to more than 500 million a century or more later, without producing an acute subsistence problem. Indeed, Europe improved its standards of living, as is shown by the fact that some European countries have increased their consumption of the more expensive foods, such as fruit and vegetables and meat, about 50 per cent.

In the United States the possibility of maintaining a rising standard of living for a rapidly increasing population was still more impressively demonstrated. In the last century and a half the American nation has grown from 2½ million people to about 119 million people, with an unparalleled accompanying increase in wealth. Up to the time of the Civil War the population increased in Malthus's famous geometrical ratio. Thereafter the rate of increase declined, altho a gain is still taking place at the rate of about 1,700,000 persons in a year. Nowhere has population increased faster than in the United States in the last 150 years. Yet farm production, taking the period as a whole, has kept pace with the increase in population. It fell behind for a time after 1900, but since the World War production has again increased more than population.

A Mark of Efficiency

In the last few years, American agriculture, according to Doctor Baker, has been conspicuously efficient in milk and meat production. About two-thirds of the increase in the agricultural output since the war is assignable to an increase in animal products. In the five years 1922-26, crop production a unit of labor available increased from 7 to 11 per cent over the average for the five years 1917-21. These figures, moreover, do not indicate the full increased efficiency, because much labor formerly devoted to raising field crops has been diverted to the animal industries, where it contributes to the increase in output already mentioned. Total agricultural production a unit of labor engaged increased about 18 per cent between these two periods.

Oriental experience is in striking contrast to that of the United States. China's population increased from about 120 million in 1750 to possibly

440 million in 1923, without any corresponding advance in agricultural technique. China's crop yields an acre, except in the case of rice, are apparently lower than those of the United States; and her farm animals are less efficient in converting feed into human food. The increase in population has not been accompanied by a rising standard of living. It is a curious fact that the proportion of potentially arable land used for crops in China, despite the enormous pressure of population upon subsistence, is smaller than in the United States. Out of some 700 million acres physically available for crop use, apparently less than 200 million acres were cultivated in 1918. Undoubtedly an important reason for China's failure to cultivate more land is its dependence on man power in agriculture. Vast areas of semi-arid land, which produce yields an acre so low that at least several acres are required to support a family, cannot be economically cultivated for lack of mechanical appliances. India likewise has had a more rapid increase of population than of subsistence.

Japan has succeeded where China and India have failed. Technical progress and economical organization in Japan have brought about a doubling of the real income per capita, as well as a doubling of the population, within the last 50 years. Japanese farmers are even more dependent than the Chinese on human muscle for power in farming. But a humid climate favorable everywhere for high yields, and a thoro utilization of scientific assistance, enable them to maintain fully three-fourths of the country's potentially arable land in crops. Agricultural experiment stations and other technical institutions are as highly developed in Japan as anywhere in the world. As a result, the utilization of agricultural resources has been carried closer to the physical limit than anywhere else, with the possible exception of Java.

Yet Japan now faces the problem of population and food supply in all its stark severity. In the last six years Japan has lost more agricultural land by the encroachment of cities and by the diversion of land to other non-

agricultural uses than it has gained thru clearing, drainage and irrigation. Crop yields an acre have been carried to so high a point that additional gains will be hard to get. Accordingly, Japan is faced with the prospect of increasing dependence on foreign food supplies obtained thru the sale of manufactured goods. Unless the rate of increase of population declines, the country's only course, apparently, is to develop as a great industrial and commercial nation like Great Britain.

Second in Flour Milling

Statistics issued by the United States Department of Commerce for 1927 show Kansas as second of all states in milling wheat flour. Kansas mills ground 78,207,760 bushels of wheat in 1927, producing 17,305,904 barrels of flour and 1,341,316,107 pounds of by-products. The average 24-hour capacity of Kansas mills is 96,555 barrels of flour. Monthly grinding in Kansas averaged from 6 million bushels in December to 7,690,000 bushels in August.

SHELL KEROSENE Warms Up Quickly — and Delivers Full Power

Every drop of SHELL KEROSENE works... it contains no lazy, dirty particles which produce nothing but smoke. Every drop flashes into action and delivers full power. In a matter of seconds you are smoothly under way... without sputtering or balking.

The sparkling, water-white color of Shell Kerosene is outward indication that all heavy, greasy particles have been refined out. Actually it is pure enough even for incubator use.

SHELL KEROSENE sells at the price of ordinary tractor grades, but it is superior in many ways. It goes farther. It deposits the least carbon. It never gums valves. It delays the need for overhauling and keeps your equipment running. These are convincing reasons why it pays to "Change to Shell."

ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
SHELL BUILDING . . SHELL CORNER . . SAINT LOUIS

The illustration shows a vintage tractor with a driver in a field. In the foreground, a large, stylized Shell logo is superimposed, containing the text 'SHELL KEROSENE'. Below the logo, the text 'Change to SHELL' is written in a large, bold, cursive font, followed by 'IT COSTS NO MORE' in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the tractor, there is a smaller Shell logo and the text 'Kerosene Tractor Oil Gasoline Motor Oil'.

Now We Get Regular Rains

Thirty Years Ago a Three-Inch Downpour Was Considered a Lot of Water

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER three weeks of dry weather this part of Kansas has been effectually wet up—or rather down. In this locality about 4 inches of rain fell, which was more than was needed. In other localities the fall was much heavier; stories told over the telephone report all the way from 6 to 10 inches of rain in one night. But, no matter how much really fell, it was enough to put the Neosho river out of its banks and in the eastern part of this county the creeks were very high and some stock is reported drowned. Are these tremendous downpours more common than they were years ago or is it that, with our telephones, daily papers and radios, we get more complete reports? At any rate, I don't recall that we used to have from 6 to 10 inches of rain at one time as we have been doing for the last two years. Twenty-five or 30 years ago a 3-inch rain was considered to be a whopper, but that is a light fall today.

A Profitable Wheat Crop

As I said in a foregoing paragraph we in this immediate locality got all the rain we needed. It will put meadows and pastures in prime condition and it made moisture in plenty to finish out the small grain crops. Oats were heading very short but present conditions ought to send them up to a height where they can be cut with a binder. Oats have had a hard struggle this season, what with extremes of heat and cold and wet and dry. There is not a show for more than an average crop at the very best, but if the grain fills well we may get a yield equal to that of last year when the crop early promised 50 bushels and made no more than half that. Wheat is good; it has taken harm at no time and if we can now have a normal amount of sunshine and a dry harvest we will, if present prices hold, harvest a profitable crop of wheat. The July price of wheat depends mostly on the progress of the spring wheat in the north; just now that crop is not promising and if prospects do not improve in the Dakotas wheat may go considerably higher. As to meadows and pastures, all agree that pasture conditions never were better in the bluestem belt and another good native hay crop seems certain.

First Alfalfa Is Good

The day before the rain came we were getting the last of the first cutting of alfalfa in the barn. At 6:30 we had it all in but about half a ton; an ice cream supper was due at Sunnyside that evening so we let that half ton stay on the wagon, altho the forecast said that showers were due that night. But never had the sky looked less like rain and we agreed that the forecaster's had "slipped a cog" that time. But before morning the rain came and the hay took in some moisture, but it dried so we got it in the barn that day. The next night came the big rain and we felt pleased that we had the first crop off the ground, for it set the stage for a second with that 4 inches of rain as a start. The first cutting of alfalfa was of fine quality; it was almost pure alfalfa and of good color and we cured it in the windrow, which allowed small loss of leaves. The yield was less than that of one year ago but better than seemed probable about the middle of May. As nearly as we could estimate, the acreage cut made 1,500 pounds to the acre. The spring sowing of alfalfa and Sweet clover is doing well; the good stand obtained still is holding and it is making a good growth and the color is good.

We Depend on Forecasts

The foregoing paragraph brings up the question, "To what extent are the weather forecasts issued by the government correct?" It is common to hear doubts cast upon those forecasts by those who remember the time when they failed, but do not remember the five or six times when they proved correct. When forecasts are issued for showers in summer over a wide area, some localities are certain to be missed

but the forecasts for cold waves and storms in winter seldom fail. We have come to depend to a great extent on the forecasts issued from day to day and plan the farm work largely by them. The long range forecasts fail oftener, of course, but I believe that in the main they are right at least two-thirds of the time. As I have said, their shower forecasts may fail in some localities in summer but their temperature forecasts for the week seldom do. On the whole, I know of no department of government which is of more benefit to farmers than the weather bureau. If you think the forecasts issued each day and reported by radio are mere guesses which miss as often as they hit, let me suggest that you keep an account for the next two weeks and note how high the per cent of correctness really is.

About the Cattle Barn

When we have a spare half day from the regular farm work we tackle the foundation for that new tile cattle barn, picking if possible, the days when

it is cool and the sun does not shine. This morning finds all but about 20 feet in and ready for the main walls. The tile came thru in remarkably good condition, not a single one of the 5,550 being broken. For the structural steel to be used as headers over the doors we bought heavy "I" beams from the county, getting them from discarded iron bridges. These beams are just as good for our purpose as new ones and the cost is but 50 per cent as great. After comparing all types of roofing, we have settled on the "channel drain" type of metal roofing. This roofing is of a new pattern and is like the "V crimp" style except for the drain which catches any moisture that might blow under the standing seam. This type of roofing costs a little more but it lays full 24 inches while the common types are 26 inches wide and lay but 24 inches. By connecting a metal roof with the ground one has nearly complete lightning protection. For barn roofs and for grain bins I like metal both for its lasting qualities and for its immunity to fire, lightning and hail.

We Like Our Cultivators

A friend writes from Olivet, saying that he remembers a few years ago of our buying a cultivator of the pivot axle type. He asks whether we still like it. The fact that after using the first one a year we bought two more indicates that we do. Some do not like this type of cultivator, saying that it gives trouble in trashy ground and that

it does not do as good work as the cultivator with flexible beams. On the score of work done the pivot axle type is no better than the average cultivator. What we like about them is their ease of operation and their easy riding qualities. My brother and I are not as young as we used to be and ease of operation counts for much with us. I served for 20 years on the old handle type of riding cultivator and, while the work they do cannot be excelled, I would hate to go back to that kind because it takes more exertion to run them. If anyone wishes to make a trial of the pivot axle type of cultivator I am sure that most any implement dealer would allow it, with the privilege of returning if not satisfactory. Very few cultivators are now sold equipped with four shovels; virtually all are the 6-shovel type.

Merely a Diplomat

Doughboy—"Aw, what do you know about war?"

Leatherneck—"Nothin', buddy. Not a thing. War's somethin' I don't know nothin' about. But I got two medals in an intervention, three machete cuts in a pacification, and six bullet wounds in a punitive expedition."

Missed His Ocean

Ventura, Cal., (A. P.)—The body of a man believed to be one of the missing transatlantic flyers was washed ashore near here to-day.—Texas paper.



Gliding Smoothness



WITH TAGOLENE in the crank-case, your engine works with a smooth, rhythmical purr which is a delight to the ear... and to the pocketbook. Depreciation is lessened, life is prolonged, enjoyment of your car, truck or tractor is increased. Change to TAGOLENE.

TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE TO STAND ABUSE

MADE by the REFINERS of SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

Who Likes Fried Chicken?

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

You know how good chicken is when fried nice and brown for a harvest time dinner. Well, harvest soon will be here. And the boys will go into the wheat fields wearing overalls, jackets and big straw hats. Whether they work in a header-box, or go round and round the field setting up shocks, they will get hungry. I remember that along about 11 o'clock I used to get hungry when I was in the harvest field.

Mother and the girls will prepare the dinner for the men. We call father and all the boys men when harvest comes. And they have man-size grit to stay in the field long hours, under a burning sun. At noon they sacrifice some of their time for rest, to give the pigs a fresh, cool drink of water. They know the pigs get thirsty, and the water left in the trough from the morning watering is hot and stale by noon, if there is any left at all. The girls keep fresh, clean water before their chickens, too.

Inasmuch as it isn't good style for chickens and pigs to wear straw hats, we must take another way of giving them shade. In yards where there are leafy trees, pigs and chickens will find the shade they need. Otherwise, a sun shelter can be built. A sun shelter is a roof supported on posts, which allows the air to circulate freely beneath.

A handy self-feeder for chick mash will be used sometimes where a cumbersome one would meet with disfavor. Your club manager saw a very handy hopper for mash on a recent trip, so he is passing the plan on to you. This hopper was built tight against the front wall of the poultry house. It had a sloping cover to keep out dirt and trash. The box is about 4 inches deep, and 4 inches wide. This particular one was about 8 feet long, but it can be made any length to suit the size of the flock. Out from the wall at the proper distance is a perch upon which the chickens stand while feeding from the hopper. The perch and self-feeder are about 12 inches from the floor so the floor space is not lessened. This hopper is a simple trough with a cover, which is about 3 inches above the side, to allow an opening thru which the chickens thrust their heads. It can be easily filled, is out of the way, and is absolutely clean.

We have word from Benny Burt, Wilson county. He wishes you club members could visit him. "I wish you could see my sow," he writes. "She is as fat as a butter ball. When I take some pictures of her, I will send them to the club manager, so he will print them in Kansas Farmer. I can talk to her and she will do what I tell her. She weighs a little more than 100 pounds."

Long Life for Rubber

A new process of manufacture is announced by which it is claimed car owners will be relieved of the expense of buying new tires except when buying new cars. What the discovery is the telegraph does not tell but we are assured that tires made by this new process will stand hard usage for six or seven years because the rubber will not deteriorate like it once did.

The war department has found a way to extend the normal life of rubber to approximately 35 years. At present rubber deteriorates badly after a few years' use. The chemical warfare service was trying to find some way of preventing rapid deterioration of the rubber parts of army gas masks. In its experiments it not only solved its own problem; it gave makers and users of rubber everywhere a great discovery.

Now if the war department will find some way to make tires puncture proof, our motoring joys will be well nigh complete.

These 4-H Folks Go

(Continued from Page 3)

hearts they hold three cheers for them, and plenty of healthful envy. Healthful because it is the urge that makes them desire to correct any of their shortcomings so they, too, may go on to Washington. Out of their number next year will come the deserving four. It is a credit to the Kansas Bankers Association that this particular organization pays the expenses of these

four outstanding club members on their trip.

An interesting story could be written about each of the four club folks who go to Washington, but for the present brief mention must suffice. The first place in the group of four goes to Lloyd Davies. His record, according to the club leaders, is about the most outstanding that ever has come to their attention. Lloyd has been in club work since 1923 and during that time has completed 17 different 4-H club projects. He has been a member of several outstanding demonstration and judging teams, among these the state champion livestock judging team which competed at the International Livestock Show in Chicago one year. He has assisted in the leadership of his club, and in 1927 was the community club leader. His club made 24 exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and 28 exhibits at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, besides being represented at other state-wide fairs and shows. Lloyd has been prominent in the Lyon County Farm Bureau and is a member of the

executive board of that particular organization at present. Also he has been prominent in various church, social and a wide variety of community activities.

Lois Starbuck, Sherman county, merits second place among the four. She started in club work in 1923, has won trips to Chicago and Topeka, and has been a member of several state champion demonstration and judging teams. Last year she was one of the leaders in her club. Her assistance in county-wide activities has been particularly outstanding. Also she has been an officer in the state "Who's Who 4-H Club," the honorary organization of prominent club members in Kansas.

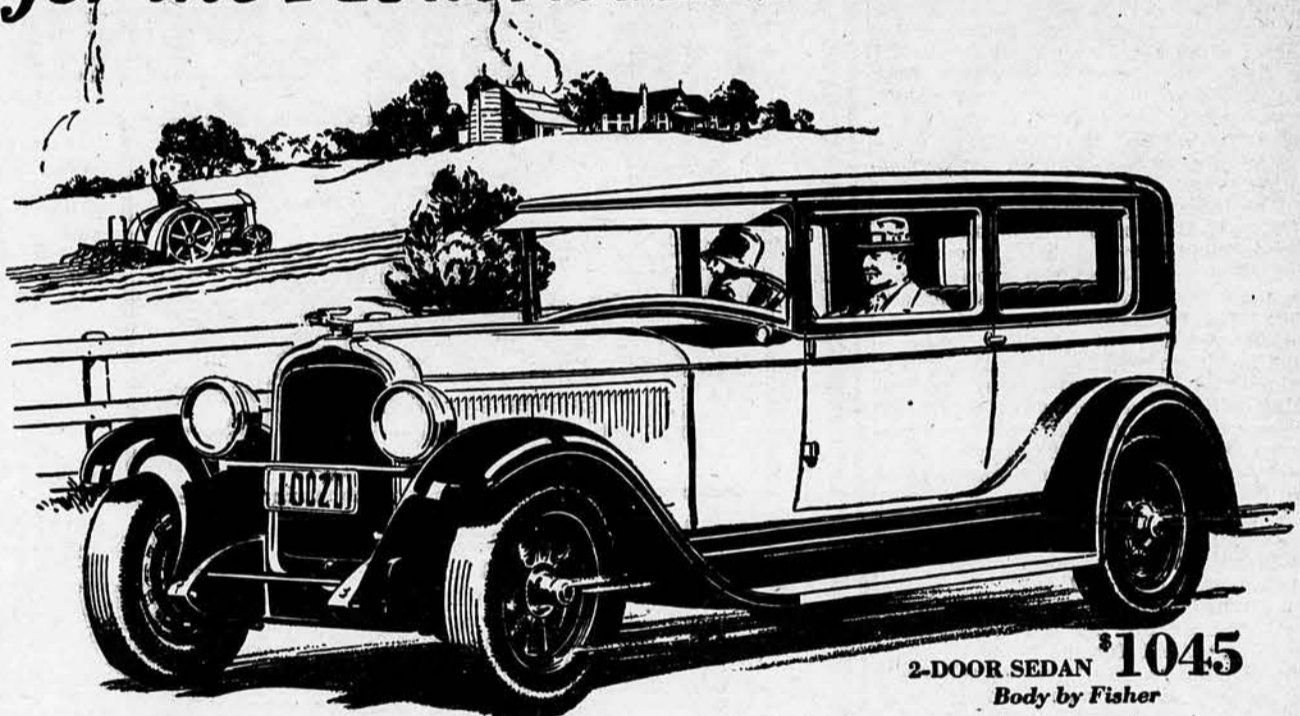
Third place goes to Leonard Rees, Dickinson county. He started club work in 1925 and has completed eight different club projects. He holds the distinction of having assisted in the leadership of his club ever since he first started as a 4-H club member. He has won numerous trips as a result of his ability in club work and has been a member of outstanding demonstration and judging teams. Considerable

of his time and energy have been given in support of his church, social and other community affairs.

Nola McCormick, Sedgwick county, won fourth place on the Washington delegation. She has been a 4-H club member since 1923 and has completed 12 different club projects, has been a member of several remarkable 4-H club teams and has taken a prominent part in the 4-H Club Round-Up for several years. In 1924 she won a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. Last year she became a club leader and her club completed their year's work 100 per cent. Nola has been decidedly helpful in promoting club work throughout her county. She also has been prominent in school, church and community activities, holding numerous responsible positions.

Certainly Kansas should hold her head high because of these remarkable young folks, and with hearts filled with pride we should thank God for this organization that instills in their make-up the desire to accomplish things worth while, and to discover the best things of life.

An American Six of Advanced Design for the Modern American Farm



2-DOOR SEDAN \$1045
Body by Fisher

A QUICK run into town in the evening. A one day trip to the city a hundred miles away. Many demands for fast, dependable transportation arise on the modern American farm almost every day.

★ ★ ★

For transportation such as the All-American Six offers more economically than any other car in its field. Smooth, swift, comfortable transportation. Always reliable, no matter what the condition of weather or roads.

★ ★ ★

Transportation made possible by a brute of an engine. With 212 cubic inches piston displacement . . . G-M-R cylinder head . . . 81-lb.

crankshaft . . . crankcase and cylinder block of "bridge-truss" design. By a ruggedly constructed chassis, with a deep, rigidly cross-membered frame.

★ ★ ★

Transportation made comfortable by deep-cushioned Fisher bodies. Beautiful, yes . . . and roomy, as well. Sturdy, durable bodies . . . constructed of selected hardwood and steel.

★ ★ ★

Advanced in design . . . unflinching in performance . . . this All-American Six. A car unrivaled in its entire price field . . . a value unmatched at \$1045.

Landau Coupe, \$1045; Sport Roadster, \$1075; Phaeton, \$1075; 4-Door Sedan, \$1145; Cabriolet, \$1155; Landau Sedan, \$1265. New Pontiac Six, \$745 to \$875. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

OAKLAND

ALL-AMERICAN SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Market "Co-ops" Gain

Co-operative commission associations in terminal livestock markets in the United States in 1927 handled approximately 11 million head of livestock, valued at about 267 million dollars. This is an extremely creditable showing when we consider that prior to 1917 no permanent terminal co-operative commission association was in existence. A terminal co-operative commission association was started in 1899 and another in 1906. But these early experiments did not persist. The first permanent association was organized in 1917, and today there are 25 such agencies operating on 19 central markets.

Since they began operations, co-operative terminal agencies have handled about 62 million head of livestock worth approximately 1,400 million dollars. It is estimated that they have saved for the farmers, in reduced commissions and in cash refunds, approximately 5½ million dollars. They handled in 1926 more than 16 per cent of the livestock that passed thru the markets where they operated. In 1927 the central co-operative association of South St. Paul did a total business of more than \$34,330,000. These terminal associations derived great support from more than 5,000 local co-operative livestock shipping associations, which last year shipped about 400 million dollars' worth of livestock. The local associations commonly furnish more than half of the receipts of the terminal livestock associations.

Co-operation in livestock shipping is destined to have much more development, when producers are better acquainted with the services they give. Many livestock producers do not ship all their animals thru the local co-operative association. Some of them show a tendency to sell to local buyers in times of rising prices, and to make their shipments thru the co-operative in times of falling prices. This does not necessarily imply lack of confidence in the association. It may be a result mainly of the fact that local buyers are more active in periods of rising prices and drop out of the market in times of falling prices. Yet the effect of this condition in retarding the development of livestock co-operation is obvious. Stockmen should bear in mind that the local buyer has no outlet for livestock which is not possessed also by the shipping association, and that local buyers will not buy animals at prices which they do not think will return them some profit. It follows, accordingly, that if the local buyer can make a profit in buying livestock, the local shipping association can do likewise.

A common mistake made by livestock producers is failure to keep in touch with markets. Local buyers are much better informed than the average producer, and as soon as the market shows an upward trend they canvass their field for all possible business. Producers who have not followed the market may in such circumstances think the local buyer is bidding high, and give him their business, when as a matter of fact he is operating on a very safe margin.

More Folks Seek Education

Commencement programs at colleges and universities all over the country call attention to a bulletin of the education division of the Department of the Interior to the effect that college and university enrollments continue at an amazing increase.

In 1890, not so many years ago, when the population was about 50 millions, having since a little more than doubled, the enrollment of higher institutions of learning was 120,000. Now it is reported at 850,000, having increased more than 600 per cent and is growing at the rate of 50,000 a year.

The popularity of higher education has been growing at a constantly accelerated rate, the statistics showing that the increase for the 10 years after 1890 was at the rate of 4,600 a year. In the next 10 years 9,900 and the following decade 19,600, while in the last 10 years it has been at the rate of 50,000. The increase has been at a geometrical rate and if it keeps up another 10 years the annual increase will exceed 100,000 or amount to the total enrollment itself in 1890.

The greater attendance at the colleges is partly attributed to the immense growth of the high schools. Fewer pupils are quitting school at

the eighth or ninth grades. In 1890 the enrollment of high schools in the United States was only 357,000, or less than half the present enrollment of colleges, but high school enrollment today is 4,132,000. While population has increased about 100 per cent and college enrollment 600 per cent, high school enrollment has grown 1,000 per cent. At the same time enrollment of private preparatory schools has dwindled.

Even these figures, imposing as they are, do not tell the whole story of the growing interest in education, since they leave out one of the most impressive facts of all, which is the demand in recent years for adult education.

Henry Ford, Optimist

Henry Ford keeps up his good work as one of the nation's most cheerful optimists. Others, excepting Charles M. Schwab, may exaggerate fly specks in America's prosperity and question whether it is not due for a setback. How can a country keep going at the pace of the last four years? To Mr. Ford this is not the question, but instead he wonders why it doesn't move faster.

America, Mr. Ford remarks in an interview in the June World's Work, "has hardly scratched the surface of prosperity." If he is a judge, it scarcely yet has begun to comprehend the meaning of the word. Our "boasted

progress in production" he describes as "only enough to enable us to gain an inkling of how much more we ought to know and eventually shall know."

When prosperity is judged by the standards of the past it is one thing, but if it is judged by the measure of national resources of genius, mechanical talent, skill and man power, then it is only in its infancy.

"We have been learning a little," says Mr. Ford, "to use what we have, and that use has put money into circulation—which means that buying power has been put into circulation. As this circulation widens, it touches tier after tier of the public, and thus the demand for products grows. As we learn more and more about the use and the relation of use and waste, this demand will continue to grow. It will diminish only as we sit back and neglect the development of our country in the false belief that we have already developed it, or, worse still, imagine that we are developing it so quickly that nothing will be left for those who come after us."

It is the great and original achievement of Henry Ford that he was in fact the first to comprehend the capacities of 100 million people as consumers, or a market. When he produced a car for the millions he inaugurated an industrial revolution. Nobody else believed the millions actually existed in the sense perceived by Henry Ford. Now everybody knows they exist and

constitute an unlimited market for goods, if producers have the wit to make them available.

It is no part of the philosophy of Mr. Ford that farmers own too many automobiles or too many radio sets or too many or too much of anything else. There are some grouches who think that the farmer and wage earner have no business possessing automobiles, but they possess them nevertheless. And the country can congratulate itself that they own automobiles and are after everything else in sight. It makes a market.

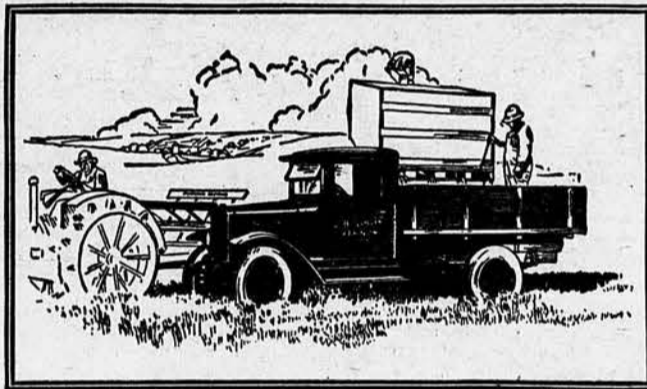
Kansas is Best State

Darlington Jefferis, who owns 800 acres of good wheat land 10 miles east of Kinsley, is one of Kansas' most enthusiastic co-operators. He attended the annual meeting in Wichita of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. He came to Kansas 25 years ago and is positive there is no state in the Union that is nearly as good.

"I farmed for 47 years in Ohio," he said, "and then bought better land in Kansas for \$11 an acre than I sold in Ohio for \$118. I have 800 acres in Edwards county. My boy farms it for me and he says he could farm 1,000 acres."

The fishing season is here. Deep in his crypt Ananias stirs uneasily.

Now . . . International Harvester Offers The "SIX-SPEED Special"



With NEW Combination Body

GRAIN TANK — STOCK RACK

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

THE new SIX-SPEED Special is a popular-priced 1-ton truck, specially designed for rural or farm hauling. It has six forward speeds and two reverse. It has a practical combination body. It has everything that the modern truck should have.

The new two-speed axle, combined with the transmission ratios, gives the Six-Speed Special six forward and two reverse speeds. The low range masters rough roads, mud and gumbo, soft fields, hills, and tough going. The high range is for fast hauling when the roads are good. The same

easy engine speed gives you 35 miles an hour on good roads and 3½ fighting miles an hour—ten times as much pulling power—for the stubborn places. *It's all in the new two-speed axle!*

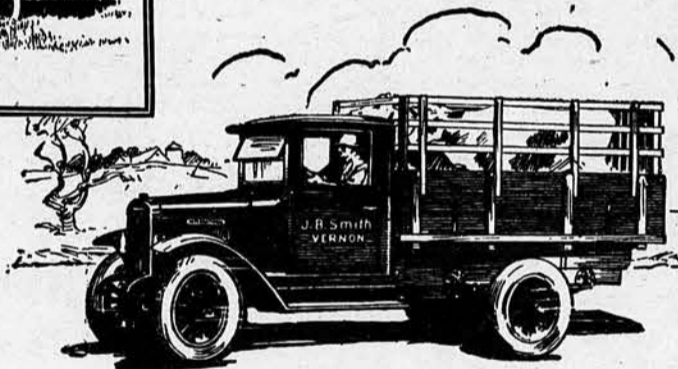
Fuel Economy

In every feature and detail the new Six-Speed Special measures up to high standards. It has a heavy frame, long, flexible springs, and sturdy construction throughout. Roomy, fully-enclosed cab adds to driving comfort. It is easy steering at all speeds, anywhere it goes.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Avenue OF AMERICA
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

A Fast and Powerful Truck Built Especially for Rural Work



Reasonable in first cost, this truck is also a fuel saver. The simple 4-cylinder engine, powerful as it is, will surprise you by its unusual gasoline mileage. It is quick in pick-up and built for long life.

Combination Body

The new combination body of the Six-Speed Special is sure to please you. In a few minutes you can change the truck from a sound, tight, 60-bushel grain tank to a serviceable, money-saving stock rack. Commercial bodies also available.

The new International Six-Speed Special truck is the truck to take your full loads—light or heavy—into town or out, on all roads and in all-weather.

Write for the catalog on this new International. We will tell you where you can see it on display.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT IS easier to write about the Cross than to carry it. And the only persons entitled to write about it are those who have carried it. The depth of its meaning is revealed by what took place at the crucifixion, plus the experience of those loyal souls who have carried it in the ages since. As Jesus hung there, impaled on the roughly hewed beam, between earth and sky, what was He thinking? At times no doubt He was too much benumbed by pain to think at all. Again He thought clearly and prayed fervently. At no time did revenge enter his soul. Eight different sayings came from His lips in those agonized hours. (1) "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." (2) "Verily I say unto thee, this day shalt thou be with me in paradise." (3) "Woman, behold thy son." (4) "Behold thy mother!" (5) "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (6) "I thirst." (7) "It is finished." (8) "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

These words speak more plainly what took place at the Cross, what Jesus' own attitude was, and the real meaning of the Cross, than all the volumes that have been written on it. The enemies of Jesus gave forth the most eloquent testimony to His character and life. Pilate said several times that he believed Jesus to be innocent. Over the Cross, he placed the inscription, "The King of the Jews." The men most responsible for His death said of Him, "He saved others, himself He cannot save," thereby testifying that they had seen Him perform works beyond the power of any other man. And the centurion exclaimed, "Truly this man was the Son of God." In not saving himself He was but living out the prophecy of long before, when the Unknown Prophet had said of the coming Messiah, "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities." Of himself Jesus had said, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." It was natural, therefore, for Peter to say, "Christ also once for all died for sins, the innocent for the guilty, in order to bring us to God."

The death of Christ has been the theme of countless books, and the stream of them keeps on flowing. The subject is inexhaustible. John Masefield wrote a play, "The Trial of Jesus," two or three years ago, which goes to the heart. Here is a brief quotation. The crucifixion is over, and Pilate's centurion comes back to report to his chief. While waiting for Pilate to come, the centurion talks to Pilate's wife. She asks him all about Jesus' death, and he says he will not tell her all. She asks, "Was He suffering much?" The centurion replies, "No, lady. He wasn't a strong man. The scourging must have nearly killed Him. I thought He was dead by noon, and then suddenly He began to sing in a loud, clear voice that He was giving back His spirit to God. I looked to see God come to take Him. He died singing. Truly, lady, that Man was the Son of God, if one may say that."

Procula (Pilate's wife) then asks the centurion if any of Jesus' relations were present, and is told they were. She tells the centurion to find out all he can about them, and let her know if any of them are in want. She asks him what the dying man believed. Longinus, the centurion, replies, "He believed that He was God, they say."

Procula. "What do you think of that claim?"

Longinus. "If a man believes anything up to the point of dying on the cross for it, he will find others to believe it."

Procula. "Do you believe it?"

Longinus. "He was a fine young fellow, my lady, not past middle age. And he was all alone and defied all the Jews and all the Romans, and when we had done with him he was a poor broken-down thing, dead on the cross."

Procula. "Do you think he is dead?"

Longinus. "No lady, I don't."

Procula. "Then where is he?"

Longinus. "Let loose in the world, lady, where neither Roman nor Jew can stop his truth."

Does not Masefield strike the fact

in the very center? He is let loose in the world, and no man can stop the spread of His truth, and He labors in vain who tries it.

There is an Indian (in India) who has been the subject of much study. Tho only 40 years old he has had at least one book written about him. When 15 years old Sadhu Sundar Singh was converted, after much agonizing searching for the light. A member of a high caste family, he was disowned, after months of pleading and threats by his parents. The first night he spent shivering with the cold under a tree, the New Testament in his hand. He was baptized into the church, and began wandering from place to place, teaching of Jesus to his countrymen. Imprisoned in Thibet, and condemned to death, the door was opened by an unseen hand, and he escaped. Two years he worked among lepers. He carries a blanket, his robe and the New Testament, taking such food as is offered him, or eating roots and leaves. "From my experience," he says, "I can say with confidence that the Cross will bear those who bear the Cross until it lifts them up to heaven into the very presence of the Savior."

Lesson for June 17—The Meaning of the Cross.
Golden Text—Rom. 5:8.

Pencil Found Mistakes

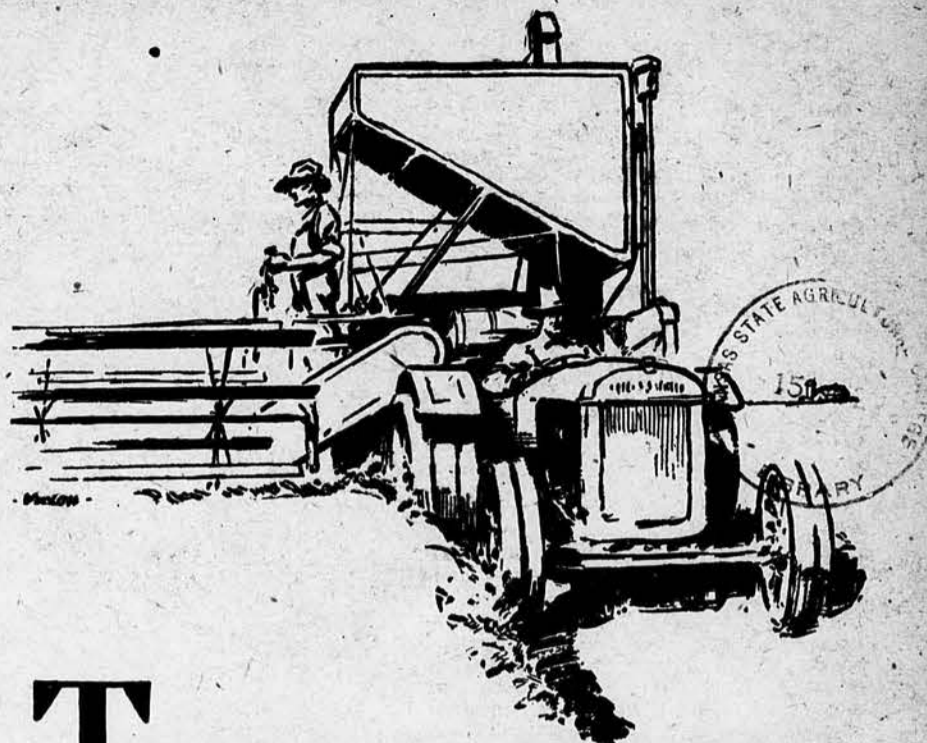
(Continued from Page 3)

the trench too straight. This year it will be widened and a few feet will be added to the length.

Four years ago Jones started working with Sweet clover, and in another year all of the land he is farming will have been in legumes. "When I was making \$29 a year on cows I had only 8 acres of alfalfa," he said. "Besides that, alfalfa wasn't doing very well. Now I have 30 acres of alfalfa and 55 acres of Sweet clover, first and second year." Now recall his present scale of dairy income. This indicates the direct relationship between plenty of legumes and a high dairy return. "Pasturing the Sweet clover saved me \$100 on alfalfa," Jones explained. "From February 20 to April 6, I bought \$100 worth of alfalfa. But from April 6 to May 15, I pastured the clover and that saved another \$100 alfalfa bill. There is where I spent the money saved by the Sweet clover," Jones said, indicating some 360 rods of wire fence strung up on metal posts. Now he can handle his pastures exactly as he wishes.

Jones laughed as he led the way over the pasture land to show where the cows were grazing. "It is funny," he said, "what ideas a person can get just thru ignorance. Over there is Dolly, the one just getting up now. She is a grade 4-year-old and one of the original heifers in my herd. When her first calf arrived I just let it take all the milk as I didn't think she was worth anything as a milker. But last spring, having revamped everything after getting the record-keeping bug, when the second calf came I milked the mother. Dolly was in poor flesh but proved to be the high cow in the herd, making 394 pounds of butterfat in the year. The whole herd averaged 329 pounds of butterfat April 1 to April 1, which isn't so bad for the first year after the change in feeding methods. It just goes to show what keeping records on the farm is worth. After starting the records I planned to have fall calves instead of being bothered with them in the spring. This will give me the milking to do in winter when the other work is light, and a longer milking period, too."

Jones has been keeping something like 220 White Wyandottes. Back in 1925 the flock averaged \$1.80. Last year each hen returned \$2.29 apiece. Better feeding made the difference. Before the records discovered that something was wrong the layers had been doing their level best on grain alone. Now the college mash is in evidence. Careful culling it doing its share toward bringing up the average egg production. Hog receipts show up pretty well, as the porkers have the advantage of clean ground when they need it most. Last year each sow averaged \$248. Remember, the prices were low then. Everything on the Jones farm is being watched now by the records.



THESE TRACTORS and COMBINES run longer without repairs or adjustments...!

Until comparatively recently it was not unusual for a tractor motor or combine engine to need complete overhauling after 10 days' use. And no wonder! Tractors and combines are subjected to the most severe running conditions that could be imagined.

Dust and grit out of the air, metal particles and hard carbon out of the motor itself turn the oil into a gritty substance that acts as a wearing agent instead of a lubricant. This gritty oil grinds out bearings, scores cylinders, wears pistons and rings—damages every moving part of the motor.

And it's all so unnecessary—this waste!

For the manufacturers of many modern tractors and combines have done away with this needless wear.

They are equipping their machines with the Purolator, the Oil Filter, which filters every

drop of oil. It traps and holds all the harmful dust, metal particles and hard carbon and sends an abundance of clean, filtered oil to every moving part.

Lay-ups are expensive—don't risk them. Just make sure that the tractor or combine you buy is Purolator-equipped.

And if your present machine has no Purolator, modernize it and save yourself untold trouble and expense by having your dealer or service man install a Purolator at once. (The Purolator can be installed on most makes of tractors and combines.)

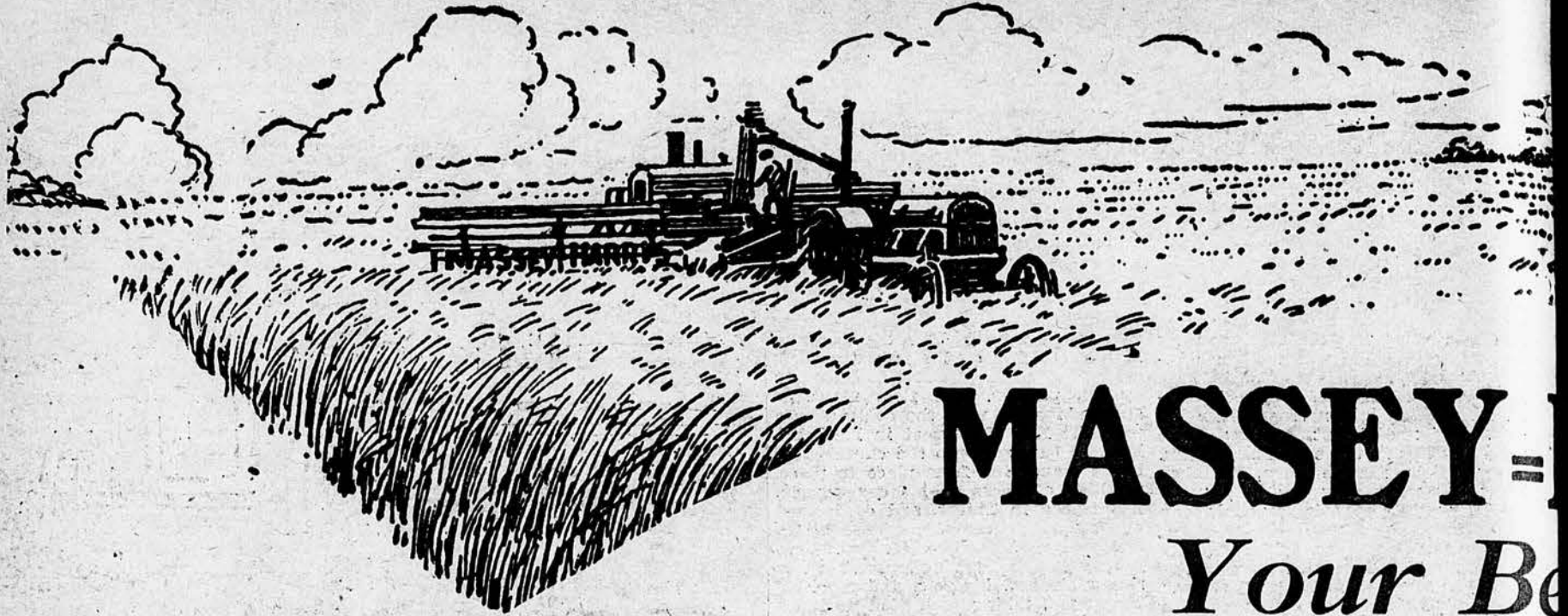
The following leading manufacturers have adopted Purolator, the Oil Filter as standard or optional equipment on their machines: Allis-Chalmers, Caterpillar-Atlas, Huber, International Harvester (15-30 and 10-20), Lauson, Massey-Harris, Monarch, Twin City and Western Harvester.

We will gladly send you, free, any information you may wish about Purolator installation on your tractor or combine. Write at once to:

"FARM SERVICE DEPARTMENT"
MOTOR IMPROVEMENTS, INC.
361 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Licensed under Sweetland Patents

PUROLATOR

THE OIL FILTER



MASSEY-HARRIS

Your Best

WHAT do you do when you are faced with a critical situation? Suppose your health is failing; suppose a loved one is in danger; suppose your rights are being jeopardized; suppose a calamity is impending and you are unequal to the emergency—what would you do? Would you stand idly by or would you seek relief? Naturally, if you are interested in life, as most of us are, you would take the latter course. And then how would you proceed? The case, we will say, is a serious one. There is much involved. You cannot afford to lose—you must overcome that which you are facing at all costs. And there is no time to experiment.

The first thought that comes to you in such a trial is where can I get the aid so sorely needed? Cost is secondary. You want results—you want the benefit of experience and immediately you go to the doctor, or the lawyer, or the banker, or whoever can render the particular service you require, who has had the greatest experience and who therefore can be best relied upon to help you out. His years of experience mean much to you—to take a chance with those who have had the benefit of only part of his experience cannot be considered for a moment.

Now let us apply that logic in considering your investment in a Reaper-Thresher, or as the machine is commonly termed, a "Combine." You have much at stake. There are many acres of golden grain to be harvested within a limited period. The machine you select will be depended upon to meet the requirement. If it fails you, a whole season's effort may be of no avail. It stands between success and failure and upon it alone may depend whichever you are to realize. To take chances here would be folly—again the benefit of the greatest experience is wanted. Assurance of success is your goal. **AND THERE IS WHERE THE MASSEY-HARRIS REAPER-THRESHER BECOMES YOUR "FRIEND IN NEED." IT IS NOT THE OUTGROWTH OF A FEW YEARS OF EXPERIMENTING, BUT THE RESULT OF 25 YEARS OF BUILDING SUCCESSFUL "COMBINES"—IN TRUTH, YOUR VERY BEST INVESTMENT IN COMBINE MACHINES.**

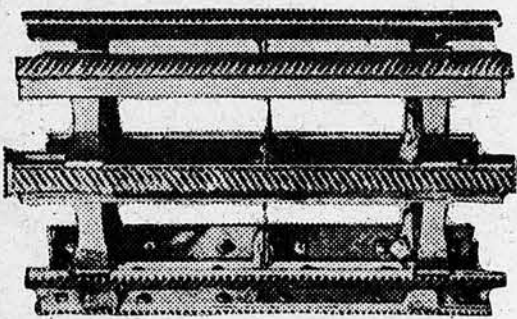
Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers are also sold in large quantities in the Northwest, in Canada, in South America, in Spain, in Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Mexico—all the semi-arid grain growing countries. Could they be sold there if they were not successful, or if they did not provide profitable equipment? And doesn't the fact that they are sold there mean much to you in determining whether or not they merit your investment?

Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers Are the Most Modern

There are all kinds of Reaper-Threshers on the market today. But there are none more modern than the Massey-Harris. Every facility and every feature for successful work and long life are incorporated in them. They are convenient to operate. All of the controlling factors are at your fingers' ends, so to speak. You can get to all the parts easily. Only one canvas is employed. There is no elevator between the platform and the threshing elevator assembly—nothing there to choke. Strong construction obtains all the way through. SKF and Hyatt bearings are used freely. Lubrication is of the Alemite high pressure system. Steel cut gears, galvanized elevators at the sides, high grade roller chains, powerful motor of special design built with engineering precision, multibestos clutches, compensating jet carburetor, Pur-o-Lator oil purifier, divided platform and large wheels, all go to make up the most modern Reaper-Thresher you have ever seen. Compare it point for point with other machines. You will at once give it the endorsement of approval.

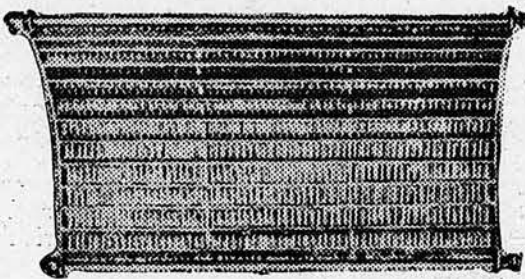
Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers Have a World-Wide Success

Ever since 1903, when the first Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers went on the market, their distribution has been steadily extended until today they enter practically every section of the world in which reaper-threshers are used. They are sold in large quantities throughout your own state—indeed, the demand for them in the Southwest is so large two special assembling plants of no small size are required in that territory to keep pace with it. Contrast that situation with the distribution of other machines!



Famous Massey-Harris Corrugated Bar Cylinder

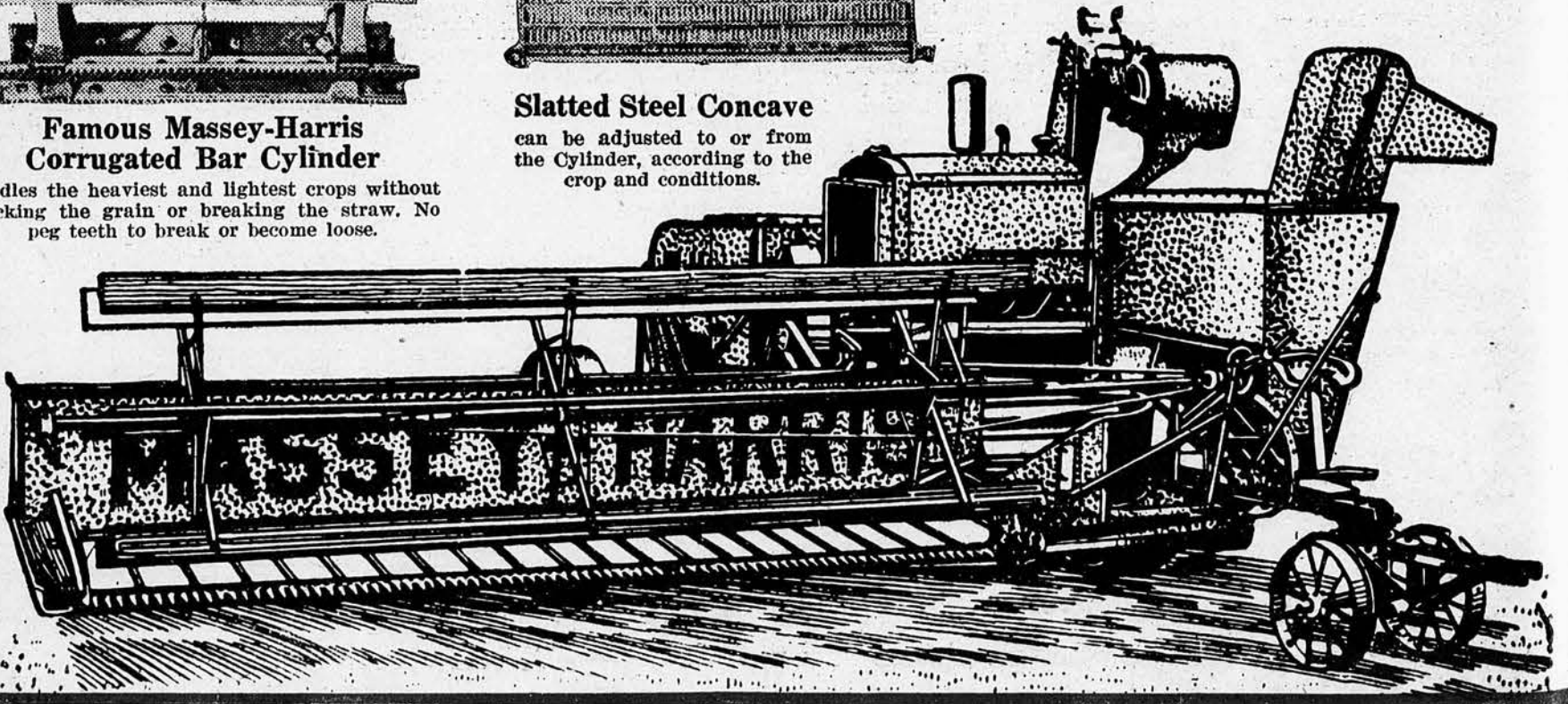
handles the heaviest and lightest crops without cracking the grain or breaking the straw. No peg teeth to break or become loose.



Slatted Steel Concave

can be adjusted to or from the Cylinder, according to the crop and conditions.

Not an Experiment But the Result of 25 Years' Experience in "Combine" Building



←COMBINED→

MASSEY-HARRIS REAPER-THRESHER

Best Investment in Combines!

**「The Most Effective Cylinder
Used in Combine Machines」**

You cannot find another cylinder that will do as effective work as the one in Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers. It is of the corrugated bar style with adjustable concave. There are no peg teeth and it rubs out the grain as gently as human hands.

Less power is required to run this cylinder. A bunch of straw that would choke the peg tooth style will go through it easily. It will handle more grain with less power than any other cylinder in use. And here is the reason. It does not break up the straw like the others and consequently has less work to do.

Heavy weeds can be handled with this cylinder whereas with others they cause choking. There are numerous instances where this cylinder has taken a bar of iron, such as a good sized punch, through it without damage. Can that be said of any other style?

Flax also can be handled better with this cylinder, as no matter how matted the straw may be, once it gets in the ma-

chine it has to go through and it goes out threshed, too.

Damp or green grain that means defeat

MASSEY-HARRIS
Machines and Implements

Mowers	Reapers
Wagons	Grain Binders
	Corn Binders
	Dump Rakes
Hay Tedders	Side Rakes
	Disc Harrows
	Soil Pulverizers
Hay Loaders	Cultivators
	Manure Spreaders
Harrows	Headers
	Pump Jacks
	Grain Drills
	Ensilage Cutters
	Reaper-Threshers
	Cream Separators, etc.

Massey-Harris Furnishes the Best Service

Not only do you get the best machine in the Massey-Harris, but when you invest in it you are also assured of the best service. Right in your own midst there are two assembling plants—one at Kansas City and one at Hutchinson—both completely stocked with repairs, so you don't have to wait long if breakages occur. Besides Massey-Harris dealers carry stocks of repairs in their own warehouses and are ready at all times to give the service you desire should an emergency arise. There's an organization, efficient and competent, to come to your aid should assistance be necessary, and your interests are fully protected.

And There's a Big, Strong Company Back of Every Massey-Harris Machine

You take no chances when you invest in Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers. The Company behind these machines is one of the largest in the implement world. Their existence dates back over 75 years—50 years before they began building "Combines." They have ample resources to be a permanent factor in the trade. They guarantee their products and they stand back of them to the limit. Viewed from whatever angle you may choose, the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher is the Best Investment in Combines you can make, and you can get just what you require, as there is a size for every farm.

to other cylinders have to give way to threshing by the Massey-Harris. Consequently, with the Massey-Harris you can start earlier in the morning and continue later into the evening. That means more progress each day and more profit for the season.

End play is of no account to the Massey-Harris. And it always has to be reckoned with in other styles. Think of how a machine shifts and twists as it travels over rough ground. Then imagine how the cylinder is thrust first one way and then another, also what will happen to the grain if peg teeth are battering it and are changing their relative positions with each other.

Once you adjust the Massey-Harris cylinder as it should be, a good job of threshing is assured. It does not break up the straw, consequently has less chaff to handle and delivers the cleanest and best sample.



**Rubs Out the Grain
Like Human Hands**

Write for More Details

MASSEY-HARRIS HARVESTER CO., Inc. Dept. KF, Batavia, N.Y.

Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Branches at: KANSAS CITY, MO. HUTCHINSON, KAN. ST. LOUIS, MO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Also Sold by OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, Dallas, Texas.

Oven Assumes Duty as Canner

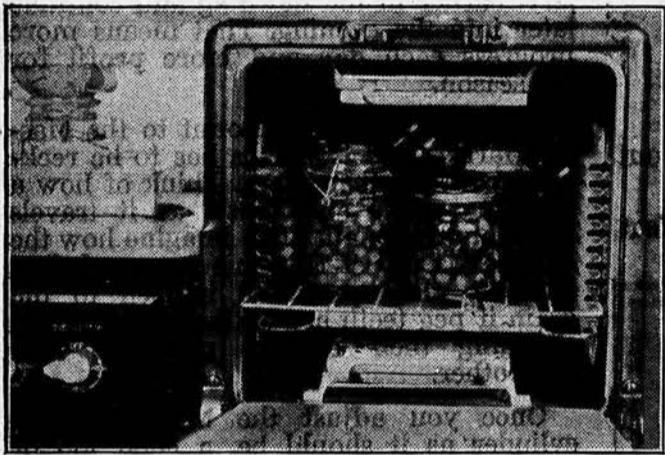
If You Can Regulate the Heat in Your Oven You Can Use It as a Canner

SLIP the filled jars into the oven, especially if you don't have a canner. The preparation of food and filling the jars is the same as usual. When finished, take them out of the oven. Hot packed jars may be sealed before processing. Cold packed jars must be sealed afterwards.

If you are cold packing, leave half an inch at the top of the jars, so that the contents won't leak out into the oven. Then place the lid on gently. You may even put them into a dripping pan. But I would rather set them right on the oven grate, placed 2 inches up from the bottom of the oven. Place the jars 2 inches apart, and 2 inches from the sides of the oven, to allow hot air to circulate between them, just as you are careful not to let the jars touch in the hot water bath canner.

There is this about oven canning, it is simple and easy. The superior shape, color and flavor of the finished product recommends the method, but you must have a slow, steady oven. Too hot an oven would cook the food to pieces. Too cold an oven would mean insufficient processing. An uneven heat would mean that you could not tell when to take out the jars, for you would not know exactly how much heat they had received.

With the new oil stoves oven canning is possible, because of the automatic wick stop, and the fact that it resets itself, to maintain an absolutely



An Oven All Set for Canning

steady flame. With a portable oven thermometer, and occasional watching, it is possible to keep the oven heat steady. With the wood and coal range, you can keep a steady oven heat, watching the oven heat indicator, and some of the new ranges are fitted with heat regulators. If you are able to bake a large angel food cake or fruit cake in your oven, you may undertake oven canning.

With the automatic electric range, oven canning is simplicity itself. You give never a thought to the jars after they are in the oven. If your electric range is not automatic, your book of directions tells how to pre-heat the oven to desired temperature, then turn the switch to low, turning it off if the pointer goes above 250 F.

I did oven canning in a gas range using an oven thermometer that cost \$2 set on the bottom grate. Now that standard gas equipment is available to rural homes, to be used with cylinders of compressed gas like city gas, not just a liquid substitute—you may consider buying a gas range with a heat regulator.

Fruits and tomatoes are processed in the oven, one hour at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Rhubarb is processed only 30 minutes, if previously cut up and baked in a covered dish. If the hot pack method is used for fruits, allow only 45 minutes processing at 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

Vegetables are processed in the oven 180 minutes at 250 degrees Fahrenheit, except 90 minutes for

IF YOU have not already sent in your pickle recipes, you may send them in by June 23 and they will be judged with those already submitted for the following prizes: \$2.50 each for the best three recipes, and \$1 for each recipe we can use.

carrots, beets, parsnips and turnips. They should be hot packed according to the new government bulletin 1471, from the United States Department of Agriculture. The vegetables are washed, cut, peeled and prepared as usual, heated to boiling in as little water as convenient, then dipped into hot scalded jars, allowing 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart. The hot jar, filled with hot liquid, is sealed tight before processing. Of course the jars have been tested by trying them with their lids and new rubbers. This testing always pays; and it can be done the day before canning.

Catsup, fruit butters, jams and marmalades may

By Doris W. McCray

be cooked in the oven, always being sure that the temperature is low, and even. Use a tightly covered pan to cook the food tender, but an open pan to cook it down to the right thickness for fruit butter, after putting thru a sieve. For instance, a pan of apple butter may be cooking down at the same time as a half dozen jars are processing, and a pot of beans baking, which is very economical of fuel.

About a Better Kitchen

IAM sending a few ideas that I use in my kitchen. I had it scored the other day by a class in the Wyandotte County Farm Bureau Club. My score was 72 points and I have raised it since then four points by raising my light fixture in the center of the room, and by putting castors on my cabinet. That makes a total of 76 points—the highest that has been attained in the county so far.

One thing the club liked especially was the container I had for waste water. I do not have a water system in my home yet, but will have the electric water pressure system soon.

I paid 15 cents for a lard can, gave it a coat of flat white paint, inside and out, then a coat of ivory enamel. Inside this can I put a two gallon galvanized bucket, for the waste water, dish water and hand water. This can keeps spatters from the floor and wash stand. I sometimes put a touch of color on the can, whatever color is best. In my case I am using green, for the little covers and handles to all of my small utensils are green. This can has been in use several years and gets a new coat of paint and enamel whenever needed.

My work table is 31x27 inches, the top is covered with pea green oilcloth, the legs are enameled ivory, it is about 30 1/4 inches high, and is easily moved on casters. When washing dishes I move it by the window. When doing special cooking I move it near the stove and stand between it and the cabinet. It is certainly a step-saving table.

I always have some potted plants in my kitchen window. I bought a little wire bracket one time and lacquered it green.

With two little screw eyes I fastened it to the side of the window. I took a small tin can, enameled it ivory, put some forget-me-nots around the top and planted a little vine called baby-finger in it. This was green all winter long. I usually have swinging from the edge of the bracket a tiny basket of flowers or a tiny lantern.

There is usually a plant on the window sill. To protect the sill I cut an old worn out hot water bottle into long narrow doilies and scallop them with an old fashioned pinking iron. These are very practical.

My waste basket is at the end of the oil stove and also at the end of the cabinet. This is painted and enameled with the three loops, top, bottom and center lacquered in pea green. The basket is one that was given to me at the grocery store. It is not as tall as a banana hamper.

Wyandotte County. Mrs. H. J. Hammond.

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.

Old Window Shades Made New

WINDOW shades that are old and faded can be made almost new by just applying a coat of ordinary house paint. These shades can be used for the upstairs or pantry and make very pretty shades for the child's bedroom windows. When putting the paint on, spread the shade out flat and let it dry.

Ness County.

Homemade Honey

BOIL for 4 minutes, 8 pounds white sugar, 2 quarts water, then add 1 pound bee honey. Strain while hot and flavor with a drop of peppermint.

Randolph Co., Missouri.

Flour Cleans White Garments

TO CLEAN white sweaters, caps, babies' jackets and booties sift flour on them, rub or brush it into the garment well. Shake it off and then re-

peat this several times. Put on a hanger and hang it on the line, so the flour will blow off. This leaves the garment nice and white. This also cleans white fur collars. Mrs. E. M. Stroud. Crowley Co., Colorado.

Colored Lace for Little Girls' Dresses

LACE trim for little girls' summer dresses may be varied by coloring the designs with crayon. Pink or any color may be used for the flowers,

THE short cut column for July 7 will be given over to helps and recipes that you use in keeping the household running smoothly during warm weather. How do you keep the baby comfortable? How have you contrived to keep food from spoiling? What dishes do you prepare that the family especially likes when the thermometer goes soaring? What arrangement do you make to save yourself work during the heat of the day? Write out your plans for summer management of the household as clearly and concisely as possible and mail them to the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., before June 30. Awards of \$1 for each short cut printed will be made.

leaves green and edge in contrasting color. When the lace is colored press it on the wrong side with a hot iron and by using care it will launder nicely. I have used this on boudoir pillows, dresser sets and other dainty articles. It is beautiful on handkerchiefs. Mrs. E. J. Romick. Allen County.

"I Use My Rotary Beater"

I USE my rotary egg beater to beat pancake dough, gravy, pie fillings and to mix salads. Just a few turns and all the lumps are gone. I also beat my eggs for scrambling and for custards with it. In fact, for almost everything.

Mrs. Ernest Arnsperger.

La Plata Co., Colorado.

Summer Porch Comfort

BY NAIDA GARDNER

TULIPS—we all love tulips and I know you'll just love to have this heavy burlap pillow on your porch with a goodly supply of tulips, yellow and red, both in the little Dutch girl's woven basket and on the ground under her feet. The dainty Dutch miss and lad have bright, winsome faces, and golden hair showing out from under their caps. She wears a snow white cap with fancy design across the front, and he wears a tight red hat. Her dress is red, with a blue apron covering it,



and his suit is blue. Of course he has a patch on it, because all Dutch boys seem to have a tendency to tear their clothes, and Mother just couldn't find a patch to match his suit. These two children must have gone far away from mother and father in their wooden shoes, because the little boy is smoking one of Dad's "best brand" cigars. The children are standing on nice cool green grass, which is tinted on the pillow, just as their suit and dress are. All you have to do is to outline stitch around the tinted portions and you have a very attractive porch pillow for use this summer and next fall you can use it on your sofa. A fringe of burlap decorates the side of the pillow. But you can get it without fringe if you prefer.

THE Dutch pillow may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The number is 4879-6. Prices include floss. With fringe \$2.10. Pillow without fringe \$1.65.

For Summer Bridesmaids

I KNOW you have just received an invitation to be a bridesmaid at your best girl friend's wedding and when you look thru your supply of dresses you find that there isn't anything there that you think would pay suitable tribute to her on this beautiful occasion when she steps into the sea

horse-radish root very fine, cover with fresh buttermilk, and let stand overnight. Strain thru cheese cloth, and wash the face night and morning with the liquor.

Polish Your Purse

I have a black kid purse which is worn off in several places and which I would like to clean if possible. Can you tell me of a way to clean it? Genevieve May.

A very effective way to clean your purse is to apply ordinary black liquid shoe polish. Give the purse as much polish as you wish then brush over it with the white of an egg to make a film which will keep the polish from rubbing off.

Only Way to Remove Warts

I have two large warts on my hands which are very embarrassing. I would like to know of a safe way to remove them myself, if there is a way. Miss Gene R.

I would never advise you to try to remove the warts yourself. Warts are harmless when unmolested, and the only safe way I would suggest for ridding yourself of warts is to have them removed by a competent physician.

Peace

BY L. MITCHELL THORNTON

Charm lies in forest fastness,
Grace smiles in prairie land,
Might speaks in ocean vastness
To souls that understand.
But by a lazy river,
Beneath an azure sky,
Where maples stir and quiver
As wooing winds go by,
Peace breathes its gentle spirit
Upon a grazing herd.

And lingering I inherit
The fullness of that word.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Relatives and Soothing Sirup

NOT long ago an elderly aunt of ours was visiting at our home for a few days. She was very much interested in my development and made a great deal over me. She insisted on caring for me so mother could do other things. This was very helpful but Auntie held me a great deal more than I am used to being held. I liked this very much and soon learned to cry every time she put me down.



Mrs. Page

Auntie did not realize that I cried because I liked to be held and wanted to be taken up again, but she thought there was something wrong with me. She told mother to get some soothing sirup for me. Mother was very much astonished at this but she did not want to hurt Auntie's feelings so she said, "There is really nothing the matter with Mary Louise. She doesn't need a thing. She merely wants to be taken up when she cries like that."

Auntie still thought I needed the soothing sirup and the next day when Daddy was going to town she told him to get a bottle. Daddy got it but mother did not give me any. Fortunately Auntie had to leave before there was an argument.

Mother says if a baby cries he should not be given soothing sirups or medicines. A little crying doesn't hurt any baby and if he cries a lot the mother should find the cause and remedy it, or if she cannot she should have a good doctor see the baby.

Mother told my Daddy she thought relatives should not interfere with the care and training of babies when they are fine and well.

I wish my Auntie had not held me so much because now it doesn't make any difference if I do cry to be taken, mother just waits until afternoon.

Baby Mary Louise.



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of matrimony, so I am suggesting this lovely uneven hem model to be made up in a dainty tint of organdy. If the wedding is to be more formal, in the church or before a large reception of friends, taffeta or a soft crepe would be best. Tinted hose of the same shade as the dress and neat black satin or patent leather pumps add much to the chicness of the ideal bridesmaid. The large "flop" hat for the bridesmaid is the latest thing this season. This is also of the same color as the dress and hose. Have your dress contrast with that of the bride. Then after the wedding is over, you will be invited to various receptions and parties and possibly another wedding at which you will shine in this beautiful dress. The skirt is gathered tight over the hips with a pointed blouse fitting down over it. The neck and armholes are bound with self-material and are cut to fit snugly. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and requires only 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. Order by Number 656.

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

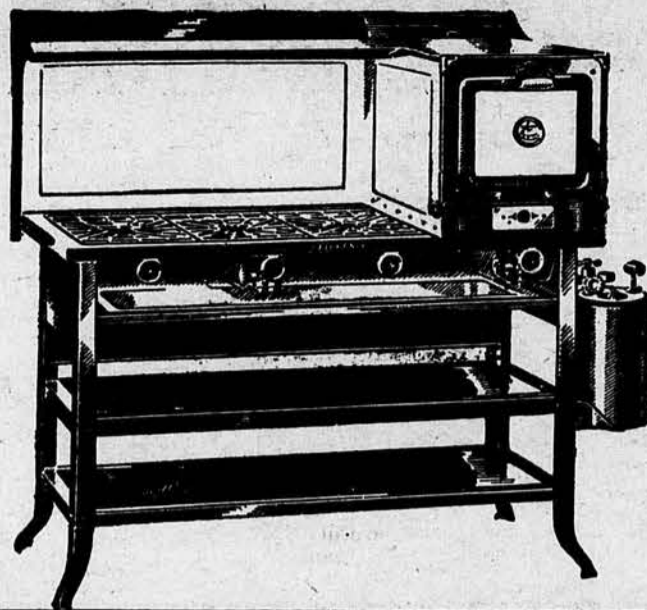
Women's Service Corner

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.

Do You Have Freckles?

My problem is freckles. I have a great number of these and they bother me considerably. I realize that I am young, but I would like to get rid of these hindrances to a good complexion. Can you suggest some remedy? Ellen.

Most young persons of light complexion are annoyed with freckles, but these ordinarily pass away in later life, and the wisest possible course is to pay little attention to them and allow nature to effect a cure. I am suggesting one or two good remedies, however. They are: Squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a tumbler of water, and use two or three times daily as a face wash, or grate a fresh



The Heat of GASOLINE ... the Safety of KEROSENE

This revolutionary Florence range uses kerosene as a fuel and is started with kerosene—the only one-fuel kerosene pressure stove in the world.

You get the intense heat of city gas or gasoline with all the safety and economy of kerosene. Yet, the choice of fuels is wholly up to you, for it works equally well with gasoline and no adjusting is required.

The new Florence is simplicity itself, strongly built and beautifully finished—THE stove you have been wanting. Don't postpone your trip to the store but enjoy the new Florence through the hot weather.

Florence Stove Company, Boston. Division offices: Chicago, Kansas City and Columbus.

FLORENCE

KEROSENE PRESSURE STOVE

KE

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Same Price
for over
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25 ounces for 25 cents

Guaranteed Pure
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Our Government
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Iceless Refrigerator

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windless and evaporator. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.
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30 days FREE TRIAL

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE TRIAL. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.
The MELOTTE SEPARATOR, E. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr., 2243 West 19th Street, Dept. A-298 Chicago, Ill. 2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Rost of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."

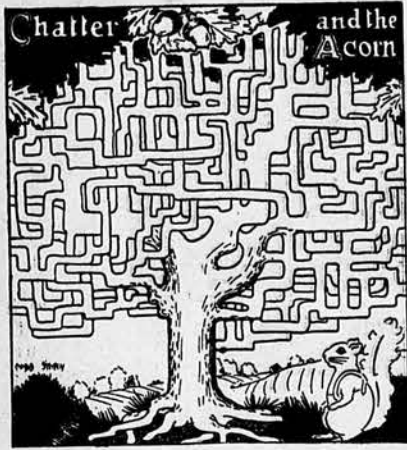
Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large \$2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL. Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2189 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c. o. d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today and coupon good for choice of 8 new home remedies (50c size) included free.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples
Copper Engraving
Artists Engravers
Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls



Here is one squirrel that differs from all the rest of his family. He cannot jump from limb to limb, and is thus obliged to climb. Can you find the path that Chatter must take to get to the acorn? 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.

Belongs to 4-H Club

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Beaumont school. My teacher's name is Miss Bruch. There are 17 pupils in our school. I belong to the 4-H club. For pets I have some goldfish and three cats. The one I like best is the White Angora. We call him Kitty Tom. I have a brother named Gene. **Marceline Johnson, Mankato, Kan.**

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to a country school and walk 3/4 of a mile to school. I have one brother. His name is Kenneth. For pets I have two dogs named Rube and Shep. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. **Bernice Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kan.**

Goes to East Creek School

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to East Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Hammer. I am 4 feet 3 inches tall. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Naomi, 13 years old, Helen, 11 years, Evelyn, 2 years, Junior, 8 years

and Lloyd, 6 years. For pets I have a calf named Diana. We have seven cats, 66 pigs, a pony named Billy, 1200 little chickens, two black pet chickens and two pet dogs. The dogs' names are Pup and Brownie. We live on a 400-acre farm. We milk 15 cows. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. **Louise Corey, Lincolnville, Kan.**

We Hear From Francis

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Roberts. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Russell and Roy, Leila and Margaret. I live on a 320-acre farm. For pets I have a saddle horse named Stan and a colt named Dixie Flyer. I would be glad to hear from some of the boys and girls my age and will try to answer their letters. **Francis Williams, Oleson, Colo.**

School Attendance Record

I am 11 years old and go to school every day. I go to Fairmount school. I am in the sixth grade. I haven't been absent or tardy for four years. My teacher's name is Miss Warnica. I like her fine. I like to work the puzzles and read the young folks' page. **Margaret Josephine Keenan, Frankfort, Kan.**

LITTLE NANCY

E - I - C - O - F - 6
 I - N - A - W - I - T - E 14
 T - H - E - L - O - N - G - E - R 10
 S - H - E - S - T - A - N - D - S 8
 T - H - E 1
 S - H - O - R - T - E - R 7
 S - H - E 1
 G - R - O - W - S 5

Do you want to know a jolly little riddle about little Nancy? Get a lead pencil and complete the lettering. Just one line to each letter will complete it. If you don't know the answer to this riddle, start drawing at dot one and draw to dot two and so on. The pic-

ture which you draw will solve the riddle for you. 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.

Charles Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have two ponies, six cats all the same color, and one dog. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a very nice school. My teacher's name is Miss Hermon. I live 3/4 mile from school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. **Charles Donald Rogers, Gardner, Kan.**

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A vowel; 2. Ailing; 3. Older; 4. Part of the body; 5. A consonant. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

To Keep You Guessing

- What does a lawyer do when he dies? Lies still.
- What four letters in the alphabet would frighten a thief? O. I. C. U. (Oh, I see you!).
- When are freight cars like two letters of the alphabet? When they are M. T. (empty).
- Why is coffee like an axe with a dull edge? Because it must be ground before it is used.
- Why is an army like a newspaper? Because it has leaders, columns and reviews.
- What is one of the longest words in the English language? Smiles; Because there is a mile between the first and last letters.
- What is it which if you name it even you break it? Silence.
- What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.
- What has to be taken of you before it can be given to you? Your photograph.
- What is the difference between a

school teacher and a robber? The teacher says hands down, the robber says hands up.

What is the difference between man and butter? The older man grows, the weaker he gets. The older butter grows the stronger it gets.

What is always at the head of fashion, yet always out of date? The letter F.

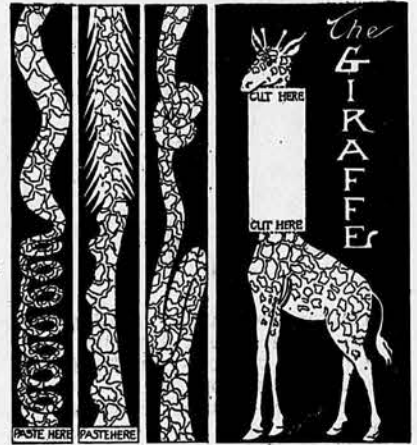
What asks no questions and yet requires many answers? The telephone bell.

What pets are beaten? Car-pets. What color does a sound whipping make a naughty boy? It makes him yell "oh!" (yellow.)

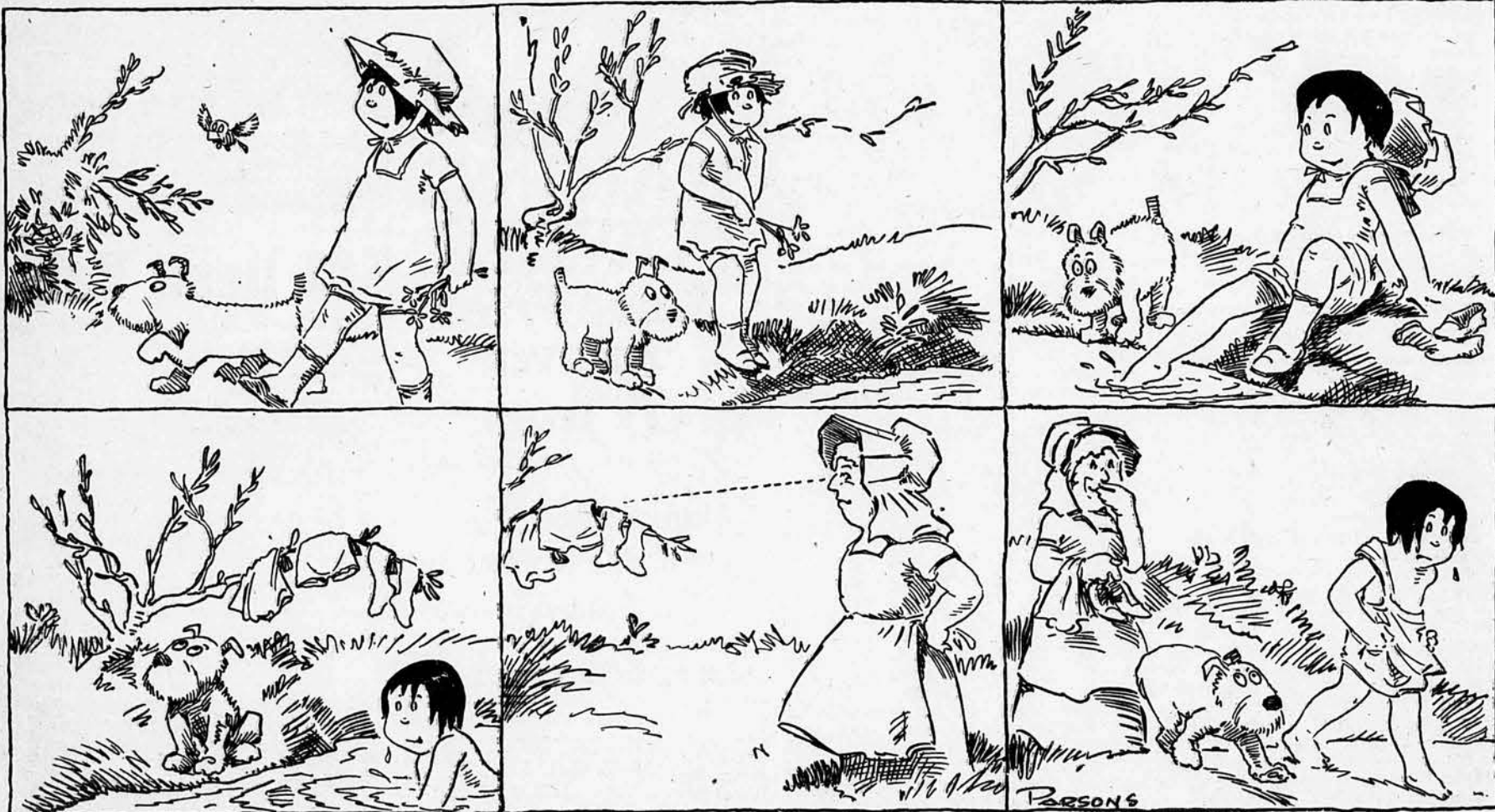
Why should a colt avoid exposure? Because it might take cold and become a little horse (hoarse).

Verna Takes Music Lessons

For pets I have a pony named Dixie and a cat named Betty. We have two colts and lots of little baby chicks. We also have a lot of little calves. I have been taking music lessons for nearly a year. I enjoy reading the children's page. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I walk 1/2 mile to school. I have a sister 8 years old. She is in the third grade. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. **Verna Lingenfelder, Hanston, Kan.**



As a rule you find that a giraffe is about 18 feet tall and most of him is neck. Just because he is mostly neck, he should make a very funny cut-out. Cut out the strips and paste them together and then thread them thru the slits and see the giraffe with the funny neck.



The Hoovers—Dotty and Her Oatmeal Hound Are in Disgrace



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

There Is No "Simple Remedy" for Kidney and Bladder Troubles—Not Even Patent Medicines!

A SUBSCRIBER writes that she would like a "simple remedy for kidney and bladder trouble." She thinks her request is quite reasonable, because any number of patent medicines advertise remarkable virtues in kidney and bladder troubles, so of course, such medicines are common enough. I'm writing a piece now just to explain why I have to disappoint her and other such inquirers, much as I hate to do so.

First of all, there is no drug, herb or "simple" in or out of the materia medica that will cover so large an order. What is understood by "kidney and bladder trouble?" One person applies the term to the ailment of the child bedwetter, another to the scalding urine of an infected bladder, another to the cutting pains of stone in the kidney, another to the frequent getting-up-at-night of the old man with an enlarged prostate. Does anyone think that any remedy ever compounded will favorably affect the hundred and one things that may be classed as "kidney and bladder trouble?"

But the patent medicine people do it! Do they? Well, anyway, they sell medicines that will make scanty urine more free and free urine more scanty, that will make it blue color and do all kinds of things to it.

Granted. They do know of certain diuretics and alteratives, certain acids and alkalis that will powerfully affect both the kidneys and bladder. So do I. But what good will it do you to have some temporary change made that leaves you worse than before? The very fact that claims are made so freely of "kidney and bladder medicine" is enough to condemn it. It may be one or the other but it cannot be both. I ask the intelligent consideration of this subscriber, and I think it will result in this outcome. She will agree that the first thing is to find the real source of her ailment. Is it from some kidney lesion? Is it from a bladder weakness? Having found the organ at fault, what is the cause of the trouble? Perhaps the patient drinks so little water that the kidneys are given much too hard work. What's to do about that—take medicines or drink more water? Perhaps there is stone in the kidney. Medicine will do it no good. Perhaps a diuretic is needed. Very well, any doctor can prescribe a diuretic, but as there are a score of them he must decide which one. But the trouble may not be a kidney ailment at all. It may be entirely a bladder irritability. Perhaps she has borne children and suffered lacerations which have caused a "sag" in the bladder walls. All the medicine in the world will not heal it. She must have the torn parts repaired. Or, if the subscriber is a man with a big prostate gland crowding the bladder, he may be sure he will get no relief until that big gland is out of the way.

So you see I can't give a "simple remedy for kidney and bladder trouble." You have to figure the whys and wherefores and act accordingly.

Is Not a Disease

Can you tell me what is good for oily hair? I can wash my hair and in two days it is just as oily as ever. If there is anything I can do for oily hair, please tell me. G. S.

Having oily hair is not a disease. It is an excessive activity of the oil glands that is normal to some persons. Your druggist will prepare a lotion, based on 2 drams of lactic acid, 1 ounce of rose-water and 1 ounce of alcohol, that may be used to tone down the oily condition; but it will come back.

Mineral Oil May Help

I have been a reader of the Kansas Farmer for a long time and have read your advice to other readers. I will give you a description of my case: I am troubled with constipation and bloating. I am 75 years old, and am very well preserved other ways. Hoping you can give me some advice. K. G.

Altho constipation at your age is a little different problem than in a young

person it will often be relieved by the same agents.

1. A regular habit of going to stool at a certain hour every day.
2. A diet in which coarse bread, fruit and vegetables shall have a good share.
3. Drinking water freely.
4. Possibly you will have to help by a laxative. The best in your case would likely be a mineral oil, of which there are many good varieties on the market. This oil does not do so well taken after meals, so the best plan is either to take a dose of 2 teaspoonfuls an hour before each meal, or a large dose, 2 table-spoonfuls, at bedtime.

X-Ray Pictures Are Needed

I am very nervous and my doctor says it is because I have some crowned teeth and wants all of them pulled. I go to a dentist every six months and try to keep my teeth in good condition. J. D. L.

It is not at all certain that the crowned teeth are responsible. If there

is any suspicion of this, you may have X-Ray pictures taken that will show if there are abscesses at the roots or if there is a condition of pyorrhea. It is true that many persons have pyorrhea without knowing what ails them, but this is not so with persons who take as good care of their teeth as you seem to do. Your letter says nothing about the bowel condition. You must exercise every care to avoid constipation. Be careful too about your sleep. See that you get plenty and that you sleep warmly in a cool, fresh room.

Jim's Ability Saved Us

(Continued from Page 8)

"Now, we've got two things to hope for," he explained to his wife as the nut began to tighten and turn hard. "We hope it'll cut." Tiny steel shavings oozed out of the oil around the axle. It was cutting. "And we hope it's cutting the axle threads faster than the nut."

One thread, one revolution around, would dull the cutting edges of the die. It would creak, stop and stick. We'd tug it loose, turn it off and then Jim would patiently file the little edges sharp, oil the axle, turn it on—and cut one more small fraction of an inch. It was a laborious process, and those natives squatted on their heels and watched us sweat for hours thru that long, hot afternoon, turning on and turning off, filing the edge, and

turning on, each time a tiny, tiny bit farther—but still crossing Africa. We weren't quite stopped yet.

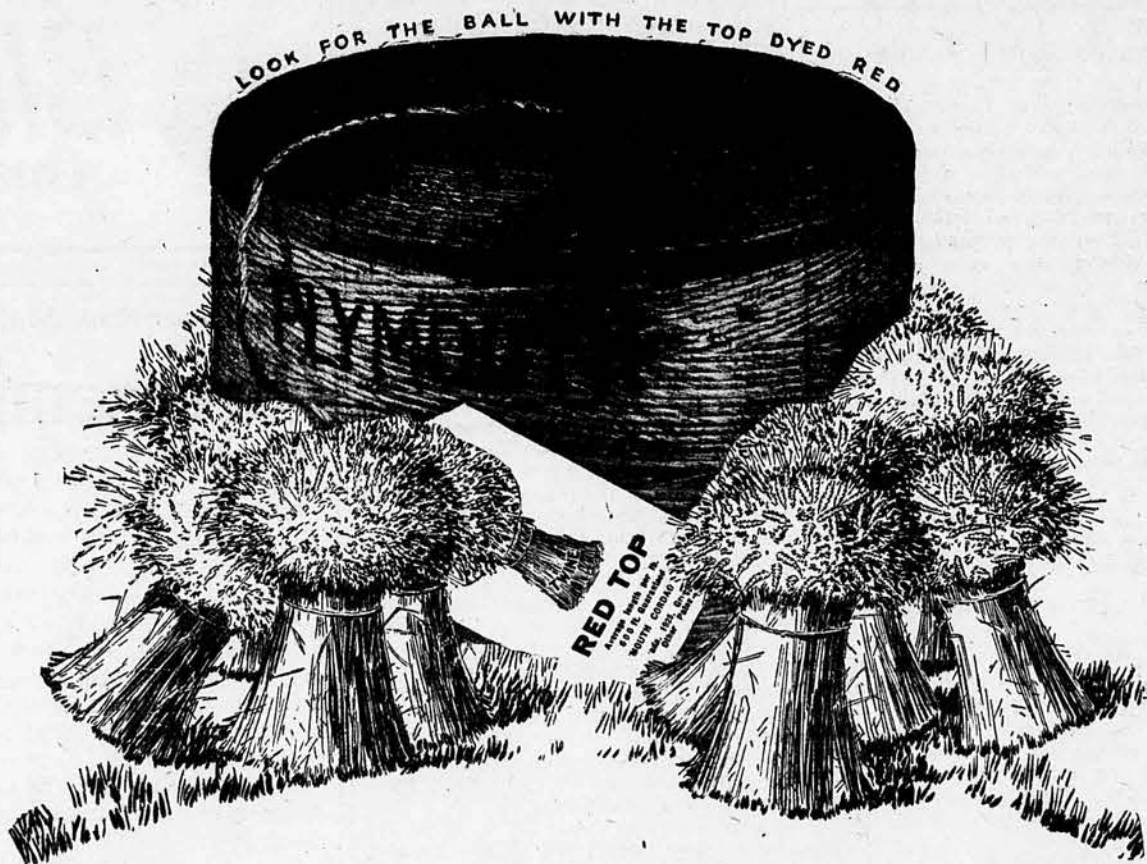
Finally the job was done and when Jim put the wheel back on and we started the motors popping again, the wizened old chief and his battery of wives smiled their congratulations and waved us some kind of a pagan god-speed on our way.

I'd like to spare you this—as we'd have liked to be spared ourselves. But that night when we stopped to camp, tired, and disappointed at our scant mileage for the last two days, Jim spied a broken "C" spring under his side car. That looked to me to be the worst of all. But again he made a forge, again I was a bellows, and with some pieces of strap iron sawed off the back end of a side car luggage carrier he made another set of splints, a sort of clamp, and tightened it on the broken spring. We were carrying an extra front fork spring and this he rigged up as an auxiliary to the weakened "C" spring—and the patched up combination is still going strong.

It was past midnight before we spread our blankets in the sand that night—but the beautiful Southern Cross was still on our right. It meant we were still headed east—and we weren't stopped yet.

Thus had passed two days of our Christmas "Holiday week." We had no more breakdowns—but our mileage for the next two days was less than for the last two days.

Lowest twine cost in years -if you buy PLYMOUTH "RED TOP"



YOU can bind 1,920 more bundles per bale with Plymouth "Red Top" than with any "Standard" twine. Look at the arithmetic.

Plymouth "Red Top" twine is guaranteed to run . . . 28,800 feet per bale
The best "Standard" twine runs only . . . 24,000 feet per bale
Hence "Red Top" gives an extra . . . 4,800 feet per bale

Now, since 2½ feet of twine binds one bundle of wheat, with 4,800 extra feet you bind an extra 1,920 bundles. Even at a cost per pound somewhat above "Standard", you pay less for "Red Top" to bind any given acreage because you get 20% extra footage.

Moreover, "Red Top" is spun from a higher grade of fibre. This makes it stronger and even, saves breaks and loss of time. Special winding avoids tangling. Every ball is so marked that you are sure to put it in the twine can right end up.

"Red Top" brings you, in the fullest degree, all six points which have made Plymouth twines famous. Like a bumper crop—it pleases everybody.

Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

The Plymouth Six Points.

1. Length—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. Strength—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. Mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

Protective Service

G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

Reported Thefts Will Be Published and More Thieves Will Be Caught

DID you ever try to find stolen property? If you have you know that sometimes it is like hunting for a needle in a hay stack. Modern conditions make it possible for thieves to raid farms. They can get away with whole flocks of poultry, truck loads of fat hogs or other livestock, loads of grain, fruit, tools, and even clothing and valuable personal property. These raids usually are made in trucks or automobiles. Thieves carry their loot to some city or to another farm, often as far away as 150 miles.

That is the reason Kansas Farmer Protective Service is starting a new service. In this issue, under a heading of "Thefts Reported" are listed the names and addresses and descriptions of property Protective Service members have reported as stolen. Read over this theft list and recall whether you have seen any of this property any place in your community. Watch

Describe Stolen Property

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

in each issue of Kansas Farmer for the new list of Protective Service members' property reported stolen from week to week.

For Protective Service Members

But since the more than 50,000 Protective Service members will be on the lookout continually for the reported stolen property more thieves will be caught. Every day more Protective Service signs are posted. Kansas Farmer is read in seven out of every 10 farm homes in Kansas. There are, then, at least 124,000 subscribers of Kansas Farmer who will always be glad to watch for any of the listed stolen property and do all they can to take the profit out of farm thievery. Thieves will quit when they learn farmers are insisting that farm profits must stay where they belong.

Every Kansas Farmer subscriber should be a Protective Service member so a \$50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of the thief who steals anything from his protected farm. This new Protective Service feature which makes it possible for farmers all over the state to be on the lookout for farm property stolen the previous week is for the use of Protective Service members who report their thefts and state in their letter that their Protective Service sign was posted at the time the theft occurred. So you can know more about the Protective Service and learn how to get your Protective Service sign to post, write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., enclosing a stamped and addressed return envelope and ask for the free booklet, "Kansas Farmer Protective Service Explained." If you are a paid-in-advance subscriber for one year or more from this date, your Protective Service sign will be sent to

you free when you remit 10 cents to the above address to pay for handling and mailing charges.

When you discover any of the stolen property listed in the Protective Service department, telephone your sheriff immediately. A \$50 cash reward will be paid for the capture and conviction of the thief who steals from any Protective Service member. Nearly every sheriff in Kansas has signified his desire to co-operate with the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. If you will call your sheriff as soon as you discover any of the stolen property he will help you apprehend the thief. From the following letter, which will be sent to every Kansas sheriff, you will be able to see how Protective Service members can work with their sheriffs in the enforcement of law and in the capturing of farm thieves.

Dear Sheriff: Doubtless you remember my recent letter to you suggesting that two of the greatest difficulties peace officers have in dealing with farm thievery is to get farm people to adequately protect their property, and to promptly report their thefts. In that letter I pointed out the co-operation that sheriffs might expect from every one of the more than 50,000 Kansas Farmer Protective Service members.

Kansas Farmer is starting a new service. This service will be of more help than anything previously done to help sheriffs capture, and get at least a 30 days sentence for farm thieves.

Each week the Kansas Farmer Protective Service department is going to print a list of farm thefts reported during the previous week. Sometimes stolen farm property is used in another county. People in the new community may not know it has been stolen. This makes it difficult to locate such property. Generally it is easier to locate the thief if he sells the property in town. Kansas Farmer goes into seven out of every 10 farm homes in Kansas. This means that 124,000 Kansas farmers will be on the lookout for stolen farm property.

From the heading, "Thefts Reported," in the accompanying issue of Kansas Farmer you will see that Protective Service members are instructed to telephone their sheriff as soon as they discover any of the stolen property listed each week.

I shall appreciate a letter from you stating how much you think this new service will help, as well as ways in which you believe it can be made better.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) G. E. Ferris,
Manager Protective Service,
Kansas Farmer.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

- L. F. Heermann, Hanover. 300 Buff Orpington and Minorca hens.
- C. E. Vidto, Coffeyville. 50 hens, cross between Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.
- J. J. Bouska, Haddam. Pocketbook and check for \$41.45 signed by Vern Teeters.
- Roy Kinkland, Hardy, Neb. Four red and black spotted 200 to 250 pound hogs.
- Ed Canfield, Hallowell. Bay mare, 11-years old, 1,000 pounds, 15 hands high, one fore foot white and two back feet white, star in forehead.
- C. W. Redd, Pittsburg. 35 Plymouth Rock hens.
- Clarence Hudson, Weir. 30 fryer chickens.
- H. H. Sylvester, Riley. One disk and shank and all the shovels from Monitor cultivator.
- Anna M. Tobias, Bunker Hill. Black Angus steer calf 3 months old.
- Harry Seih, Barnes. Two sets new harness with nickel buckles and trimmings and white celluloid rings. Four adjustable horse collars.

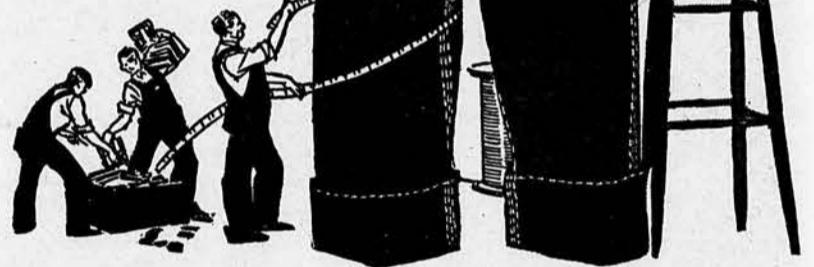
Made Good to Make Good

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

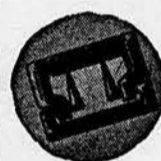
Every pair is guaranteed. Look for the guarantee in the pocket. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct.

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



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



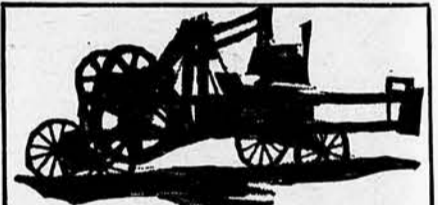
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of YOUR windmill, pumps water with one fourth the wind now required. Makes YOUR mill pump water while your neighbor's stands still, stops cutting out cylinders in wells that pump dry. You instantly obtain any stroke, from the maximum in heavy winds to as short as 1 inch in a breeze. Simple, reliable. Costs only \$10. Fits any mill. Money back guarantee. Ask your dealer about it. If he doesn't have it, we will give one Stroke Shift FREE to the first farmer who induces him to accept our Free model first order proposition. We help you. For full information about this attachment and this offer, write

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Inspect Farm Experiments

Crop Varieties and Tillage Methods Were Explained by Agricultural College Specialists

BY G. E. FERRIS

BINDWEED control received more attention than crop varieties and tillage methods, at the fourth annual field day, held at the agronomy farm of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Farmers, county agents and vocational agricultural teachers from most counties in Eastern and East Central Kansas learned better farming methods from the all-day program.

During the morning the bindweed control and the wheat nursery experimental plots were inspected. Professors W. L. Latshaw, W. F. Pickett and J. W. Zahnley explained the bindweed work. Professors S. C. Salmon and L. L. Davis had charge of telling about the work of the crops nursery and of showing the small wheat plots where varieties more rust resistant, more winter hardy and of better quality, are being developed by crossing desirable varieties and by growing wheat from field selected heads.

After the noon luncheon Professor J. W. Zahnley explained that field bindweed can be killed with sodium chlorate used as a spray. He said a number of problems remain to be worked out, and cautioned that time will be gained in the end if everyone will learn all that is known about handling this chemical before using it. If not handled carefully, sodium chlorate may start fires, and if not applied in the right manner and at the right time it is likely to fail to kill the bindweed, according to Zahnley.

Women Visitors See Lawns

In the afternoon while the men inspected the agronomy experimental plots, the women visitors, in charge of Mrs. W. L. Latshaw of Manhattan, Prof. W. F. Balch of the college horticultural department and Prof. L. R. Quinlin of the landscape gardening department, toured Manhattan and the college campus to see well-planned and well-kept lawns and flower gardens.

Professor R. I. Throckmorton, in charge of the department of agronomy, directed the trips the men made in the afternoon to see and have explained the different crops and tillage methods. The following agronomy department professors explained to the men the work they are conducting as the groups went from one experiment to another: S. C. Salmon, wheat varieties; H. H. Laude, alfalfa varieties; E. L. Duley, soil fertility; M. C. Sewell, methods of tillage; A. M. Brunson, corn experiments; A. E. Aldous, grass experiments; E. B. Wells, soil terraces; E. S. Lyons, the effect of alfalfa on following crops and C. E. Graves, methods of treating small grains for smut.

Experiments started in 1909 show the importance of preparing winter wheat ground early. For example, there is a difference of 8 bushels an acre between September and July plowing, and the latter has produced wheat of superior quality. Listing instead of plowing or disking the ground and plowing it later are good practices when the land cannot be plowed early. The average an acre bushel yields of wheat grown continuously on the same land but with various methods of seed-bed preparations are: Double disked at seeding time, 7.7; plowed September 15—3 inches deep—12.2; double-disked July 15, plowed September 15—7 inches deep—17.4; double-disked July 15, plowed August 15—7 inches deep—17.7 listed July 15, ridges worked down, 18; listed July 15—7 inches deep—20.7; plowed August 15—7 inches deep—19; plowed August 15—7 inches deep, not worked until September 15—16.8; plowed September 15—7 inches deep—11.7 and plowed July 15—3 inches deep—15.

Developing New Blackhull Variety

Wheat in a rotation with corn and oats has yielded nearly 5 bushels more an acre than when grown on the same land continuously. If wheat is grown in rotation, shallow plowing gives as good yields as deep plowing, whereas if grown continuously on the same land, the ground must be plowed rather deep to get best results. Rotation

apparently also controls the development of root rot of wheat. This disease, altho present in plots cropped continuously to wheat for five or six years, has not caused visible damage to the wheat plants that have been grown in a rotation.

Variety tests of wheat have been conducted for 18 years. Blackhull and certain other varieties have been grown only nine years. The bushel yield an acre average for the last nine years for the leading varieties are: Kanred, 33.6; Defiance, 32.8; Turkey, 31.9; Kharkof, 30.9; Blackhull, 35.5; Harvest Queen—(soft)—28.9 and Zimmerman—(soft)—26.2. For the 18-year period during which it has been grown, Kanred has averaged approximately 3 bushels an acre more than Turkey and Kharkof. Blackhull has produced the highest average yield for the nine years it has been grown. The difference between it and Kanred is 1.9 bushels an acre. Selections of Blackhull which excel the original variety in earliness or winter hardiness or yield are being tested.

All cropping systems including alfalfa in the rotation have been superior to other systems. Respective yields in bushels an acre for corn and wheat grown in cropping systems including and not including alfalfa are as follows: Alfalfa, corn, wheat, wheat 31.8 and 19.5; corn, cowpeas, wheat, 30.4 and 17; corn, corn, wheat, 26.4 and 13.9; continuous cropping, 20.5 and 14.9. Alfalfa in the rotation increases the protein content of wheat nearly 4 per cent. Plots which have grown alfalfa always contain a larger amount of available nitrogen at wheat seeding time than plots continually in wheat. As yet neither lodging nor burning has occurred after alfalfa broken in August for fall wheat seeding.

Use of Fertilizer Pays

Alfalfa yields have been increased materially by growing alfalfa in rotation and by the use of manure and phosphatic fertilizers. Application of ground limestone on alfalfa in the eastern third of Kansas usually increases the yield. Respective pound yields an acre for alfalfa grown in rotation and continuously cropped with various soil treatments have been: No soil treatment, 4,935 and 2,863; superphosphate—acid phosphate—5,542 and 3,434; manure, 5,940 and 4,752, and manure and lime, 6,259 and 5,107.

The use of commercial fertilizers for field crops in the eastern and east-central parts of Kansas should be confined chiefly to the use of superphos-

phate on alfalfa and perhaps a small amount of phosphate on high-grade, mixed fertilizer on wheat where the land is medium to low in fertility. Barnyard manure has given an increased yield on all crops and has returned a good profit in each system of farming where it has been used. The value of crop increase resulting from the use of manure has varied widely, depending upon the crop to which it is applied. Used in various cropping systems, the value of crop increase for each ton of manure applied has been: Corn continually, \$1.57; corn, cowpeas, wheat, \$1.78; wheat continuously, \$2.65; alfalfa, corn, wheat, \$3.03; alfalfa continuous—5 tons an acre—\$3.58, and alfalfa continuous—2½ tons an acre—\$4.53.

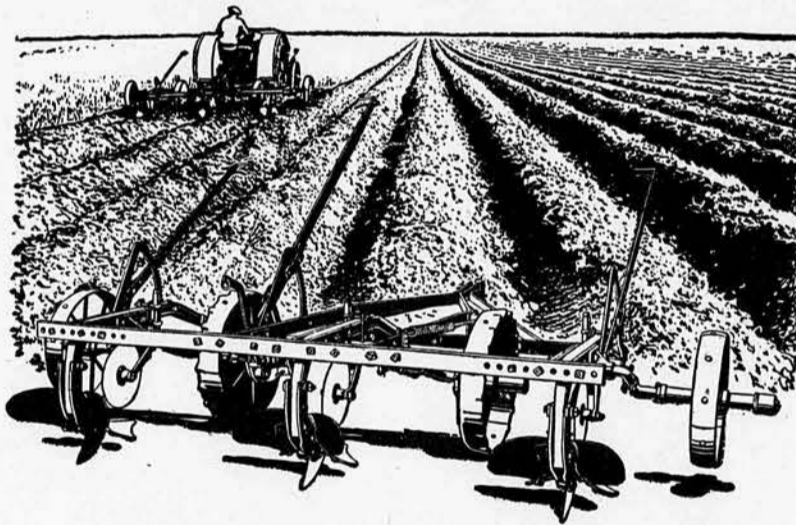
An alfalfa variety test has been conducted for five years. Considering the cost and the certainty of getting good seed and yields, the Kansas Common variety has proved the most satisfactory for Kansas conditions. The Dakota Common and Grimm varieties also are very satisfactory. Experiments in time of cutting alfalfa have shown that too frequent cutting injures the stand whereas delayed cutting produces a poorer quality of hay.

A time and method of planting test has been conducted for several years to determine the best planting date and the relative yields by listing, open furrow, and surface planting. Plots are planted every 10 days beginning (Continued on Page 30)

More Acres Per Day Means Bigger Profits

Here's a big-capacity team ready to go into your wheatland and cut production costs to the core—ready to start you on the road to bigger profits.

List three furrows at a time, break down three ridges every trip across the field—get the advantage of bigger working capacity with the John Deere No. 631 Three-Row Listing Plow and the John Deere No. 3 Three-Row Ridge Burster.



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You can depend upon the John Deere No. 631 Three-Row Listing Plow in any field condition. It will do good work—three furrows at a time—in hard, loose or trashy ground, working shallow or deep.

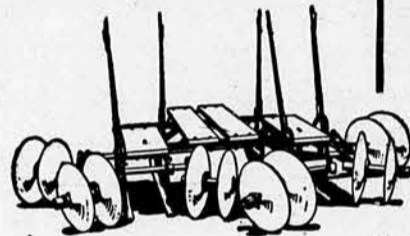
Its strength and durability match that of a tractor plow—exceptionally long life results.

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It's built stronger, yet lighter in weight than ordinary three-row machines. Its double runners are rigidly braced—no sluing—no tipping.

Simple, strong and easy to adjust, the John Deere will give you satisfactory service for many years.

See these cost-reducers at your John Deere dealer's store the next time you're in town. Put them to work on your wheatland this season. Write, John Deere, Moline, Illinois, for literature describing them. Ask for booklets CL-211.

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who would pay injury costs?

A scream!... squeal of brakes... but too late! The train hit his car... hurled it aside... car wrecked... driver seriously injured! Then followed bills for hospital, doctors and extra help—the hardest of all bills to pay.

How you would hate to face such costs! But you would have to if you met a similar accident. Beware! You may be laid low any day. Think! A farmer in 8 was seriously injured last year. What if Fate has marked you for this year? Will you be ready for an injury by auto or machinery, kick by a horse, stepping on a nail, a fall or cut? Make Woodmen Accident pay the costs. Enjoy protection up to \$1,000 with the best accident policy for farmers.

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Off to Our Great Adventure

The Trail Winds Thru Mighty Forests, Over Lofty Mountain Peaks and Glaciers

BY F. L. HOCKENHULL AND J. M. RANKIN

WE STOOD under the train sheds of the big Union Station in Kansas City recently, two north-bound Jayhawkers waiting for the swing of the train conductor's arms that would start us on our long "flight" into the great Pacific Northwest.

Warning "all aboard" had been shouted; goodbyes had been said. The conductor, watch in hand, stood waiting. At last the blue-uniformed arms gave the familiar wave. There was a deep grunt from the locomotive. Steam hissed. Wheels rolled. We glided easily out of the dusk of the sheds. We were off! Off on a journey that would take us thru a land of mighty forests and wind-swept plains; a land of icy mountain peaks and glittering glaciers—grizzly bears, rattlesnakes, roaring riv-

ers, gold mines, mounted police, and all the magic lure of the romantic Northwest, which is our last great frontier.

the safety of the "inside passage." And then in Canada, almost within a stone's throw of the land of the midnight sun and the Arctic Circle, we would associate with frontiersmen and mounted police. Our heels might even kick up a nugget or two of gold—who knows?

And in the comfort of the train and steamer, we would talk Kansas talk, and sing, and swap yarns—Kansas yarns for our part of them—with our fellow travelers, and would eat and sleep when we felt like it and stop over in the strange cities, and have a grand, glorious picnic on the entire trip.

What was there lacking about a trip like that? Nothing that we could think of. We nearly fell over in surprise when the railroad people told us the cost, counting fares, hotels, meals, sightseeing trips, sleepers, and every necessary expense would be less than \$200. That meant, too, that all baggage would be taken care of and everything arranged in advance, so that we would have nothing to worry over or think about except to have a good time. We knew the "Mills Cities Limited" on which we left for the North would put us in Rochester, Minn., our first stop-over, on time, and we knew, too, that the "Red Bird," a crack train, painted gleaming red from locomotive to tail light, which is the darling of the heart of every railroad man on its line would land us in St. Paul exactly on the minute of its schedule. Did we have any cares and worries? None. Adventure and romance beckoned us on!

Comfort and Safety Assured

With the fast, limited trains, all is clockwork, all is order. The men in the uniform of the railroad companies are responsible for the comfort and safety of every passenger, and whether you talk with conductor or brakeman, engineer or porter, he is ready and perfectly willing to answer all questions with tireless politeness. You cannot possibly get on the wrong train, because a railroad man sees that you are on the right one, and once you are aboard your comfort and safety are assured.

Corn in Iowa and Southern Minnesota was just showing up as we passed thru those states. Wheat and small grains are two weeks or more behind the same crops in Kansas. Pastures were deep and green, and in the dairy country of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, fine, fat cattle grazed in a fashion that made the slogan "Milk from contented cows" pop into our minds. The country looked much like Brown or Nemaha counties in Kansas. The farms for the most part were spick and span, with well-kept buildings.

Our first stop was Rochester, Minn., known far and wide as a haven for the sick and ailing. But Rochester as a city alone is well worth a stop-over. It is a beautiful place, and situated in a country that would delight the heart of any vacationist. Rochester people, too, speak the Kansas language, because so many Kansans are there each year.

After a pleasant stay in Rochester, we boarded the brilliant "Red Bird," and as if in winged flight, this scarlet train swept northward that glorious afternoon to the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Before night we saw against the northern sky the domes and towering buildings of a great city. We sped thru the outskirts, crossed on a long, high bridge a stream we scarcely could believe was the mighty Mississippi. Then in a few minutes, excited, delighted, we stood in St. Paul, the capital of the state.

The next morning we recognized the state capitol building as an old friend—we had seen its pictures in school geographies. It looked just like them. St. Paul is a hustling, bustling city. Many of its streets run without much regard for direction, so that to a stranger, north shows up where his reason tells him south should be. St. Paul is separated from the other twin city, Minneapolis, by the Mississippi river in some places, and by an imagin-

Two Kansas young men, F. L. Hockenhull and James M. Rankin, of the Capper Publications staff, have taken the adventure trail and are in the great Pacific Northwest where they will write a series of travel articles for Kansas Farmer. They are traveling to the last great American frontier, thru a land of plains and forests, of icy peaks and glittering glaciers, of grizzly bears, gold mines and all the magic lure of the romantic Northwest country. We believe you will enjoy their articles and if you do we will appreciate it greatly if you will drop a line to the managing editor of Kansas Farmer at Topeka. This is the first article of the series. Next week Hockenhull and Rankin will be with Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf and the Blackfoot Indian tribe in Glacier National Park, Montana.

ers, gold mines, mounted police, and all the magic lure of the romantic Northwest, which is our last great frontier.

The country just over the hill and out past the sky-line had been calling us for months. The "red gods" had been making their medicine for many moons. We watched the Kansas wheat fields deepen into the velvety green that forecast the big harvest, and we decided this year to go. We planned our trip thru Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota, then out thru the massive Rocky Mountains of Montana to the coast of the Pacific ocean in Oregon and Washington; then to swing into Canada thru the western half of that huge neighbor country, and back to Kansas by way of Winnipeg. Among the notable stop-overs would be Glacier National Park in Montana and Jasper National Park in Canada.

Mountain Trails Ahead

As we planned our trip, in imagination we smelled wood smoke at twilight, saw pack trains coughing over long mountain trails, walked along busy ocean fronts watching ships from the ends of the earth, felt the icy breath of glaciers on our faces.

And now we were off to fulfill our dreams. That iron track over which our train was rolling so smoothly would take us up thru Iowa's corn fields—we'd see whether Iowa corn is all it is cracked up to be! The trail would lead among Minnesota's 10,000 lakes—count 'em, 10,000! We would stop over in Minneapolis, and take time to climb the dome of Minnesota's capitol in St. Paul. We would glide for hours over tracks without the suggestion of a curve in North Dakota. In the mighty mountains of Montana, we would hob-nob with wild deer and grizzly bears and Blackfoot Indians, and would sail over bottomless mountain lakes as blue as Kansas skies and climb peaks more magnificent than the Alps of Switzerland. We would see the coast cities of Seattle and Portland and Victoria and Vancouver. On a palatial steamer we would be rocked in the bosom of the Pacific Ocean itself, but lulled by the knowledge of

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As a safeguard against bowel troubles, ptomaine and disease germs, give Germozone in the drink. Use it also for roup, colic, swollen head, etc. "The preventive and remedy that has never been equalled." 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. Germozone tablets, 75 tablets, 65c; 200 tablets, \$1.25 postpaid. More than 10,000 drug stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries sell and recommend Germozone and the GIZZARD CAPSULE. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Not sold by peddlers. Order now, from your dealer or direct, GEO. H. LEE CO., 160 Lee Bldg. Omaha, Nebr.

ary line in others. Both cities are growing rapidly and the two are said to have a total population of nearly three-quarters of a million people.

The famed Mississippi, Father of Waters, flows thru the heart of the Twin Cities. The flour mills of Minneapolis, said to be the world's largest, are near the Falls of Saint Anthony. Below the falls are many other industrial plants. Then the river becomes quieter, and finally is like a smooth, moving mirror, its surface perhaps rippled only by a passing barge on its way to or from the distant Gulf of Mexico.

Just above the noted army post, Fort Snelling, where many Jayhawkers like ourselves soldiered during the World War, are Minnehaha Falls—"where the falls of Minnehaha laugh and leap into the valley." To everyone who has read Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Hiawatha," the falls have an irresistible appeal. In the glen below is heavy foliage, high banks of soft, white sand, and the constant roar of the waterfalls.

Eleven lakes are within the city limits of Minneapolis. Sail boats and motor boats skim across their surfaces. On

breezy days the larger lakes are dotted with white-caps. Tree-fringed boulevards wind along their shores. Enclosing the lakes are sloping hills, dotted with fine homes.

We are leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, regretfully, but looking forward to a decidedly different country. We are leaving on a railroad, the symbol of which is a bearded, Rocky Mountain goat. Another limited train, famous thruout America, will carry us away, over the prairies of North Dakota to a land of mighty mountains, roaring streams and gleaming glaciers. We will smoke the pipe of peace with Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf and his braves of the Blackfoot tribe. We will see grizzly bears, mountain goats, wolves and mountain lions. We will cross glaciers and climb ity peaks to dizzy heights.

We are on our way to Glacier National Park, Montana. A tribe of stalwart Blackfoot Indians, headed by Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, will meet us at the gateway to the park.

Note—The second article of this series will appear in next week's issue of Kansas Farmer. It will ring with the adventures still to be enjoyed in the great Pacific Northwest.

4-H Mix in Song and Rhythm

The Round-up Grows from Year to Year With Attendance Mounting to 1,350

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

TAKE a peg and put it in." Here we go on the shoemaker dance.

Oh, we had such good times! And it seemed that the campus at K. S. A. C. was filled with boys and girls. More than 1,350 boys and girls of the 4-H club sang and danced as John Bradford directed their play. It was the Sixth Annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Round-Up at Manhattan, June 4 to 9.

This Round-up week was filled with the joy of song and laughter. It instilled in folks pep and rhythm. Needless to say, they still are humming the merry folk song, "Don't you worry and don't you fret; there's a lot of good in the old world yet." And, since they are back home now they sing, "We go on our way rejoicing."

The spirit of comradeship prevailed at the Round-up. The program provided inspiration, education and entertainment for 4-H club members and leaders. It rightly could be called a week of school with order, work and play. Every forenoon, members attended classes and demonstrations; and in the afternoon went on educational sight seeing trips. One of these was a pilgrimage to Ft. Riley and a special program by the Ft. Riley cavalry school. Another was a trip to Agronomy Farm. Out there, club folks saw experimental plots of wheat, alfalfa and other crops, and noted their growth under varying conditions. They saw Mangum terraces and learned how they stop soil erosion. The educational work on this trip was under the direction of Prof. R. I. Throckmorton. An electrical speaking device was used in order that instructions and explanations might be heard at some distance.

Competition in judging, demonstration teams, health contests, model club meeting, attendance, music memory, chorus contests, orchestra contests, style show and stunt contests kept zest soaring.

The 4-H Sunflower, a daily newspaper published by the Round-up folks, filled its niche. This paper is gotten up entirely by the 4-H club members.

The crowning event of the week

was the banquet Friday night. The awards of the various contests were announced and the premiums presented at that time.

There is an honorary division in the 4-H Club. This is composed of the outstanding club members of the state and is called the "Who's Who 4-H Club." It publishes an annual called "Who's Who?" which sets forth the high points in club work each year. This year 89 new members were admitted to Who's Who.

15,000 Can't Be Wrong

(Continued from Page 10)

comes out best in the long run. If I harvest my wheat the old way and you harvest yours the new way, it costs me from five to eight times as much to do the job. When we sell our wheat, I must do one of two things to break even with you. I must get that much more for my wheat or I must grow that much more of it on the same amount of land, and it isn't being done.

The combine harvester is replacing hand labor, always an expensive item on the farm. It is replacing a great deal of undesirable labor in Kansas during wheat harvest. You need not look back many years and recall the crime wave that swept the state every time during and immediately following harvest. Robbery, holdups, high-jacking and murder were all too common when thousands upon thousands of the riff-raff of the cities poured into Kansas during June and July. All that crime cost money, and the combine is going a long way in reducing that unnecessary expense. It is another saving which does not appear on the surface. But nevertheless it's a real saving.

There's nothing experimental or untried any more about the combine. It is a proved machine. It's economies are real. There will be more than 15,000 of these machines operating in Kansas this year and 15,000 Kansas farmers can't all be wrong.

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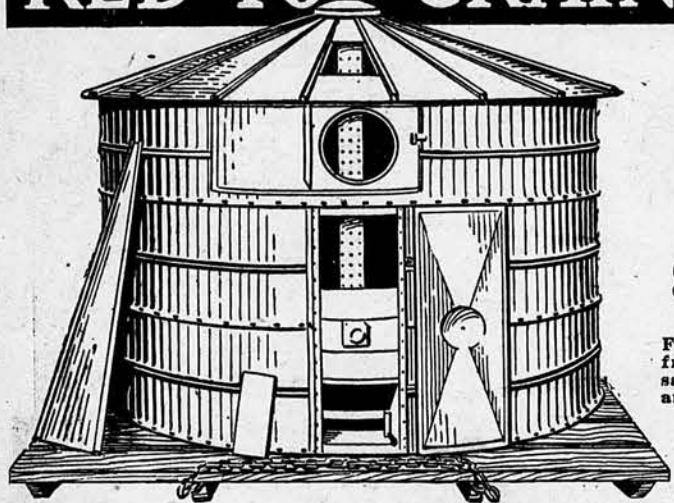
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Direct from your farm at our expense and shipment will be on the way immediately.

Farm Crops and Markets

Everything in the Line of Crops Seems to Be Making Satisfactory Progress

WHEAT continues to improve in the western half of the state and recent rains should prevent further deterioration in eastern counties. Some lodging is noted in southwestern counties, also local hail damage in the southwest and extreme northwest. Hessian fly and root rot have taken their toll in a limited area in central counties. Nearly all winter wheat is in head. Spring wheat and barley prospects are excellent in the northwest.

Corn planting is practically completed. Growth has been rapid and stands are generally good. However, some thinning has taken place due to cutworm infestation in the southwest and inroads by mice and moles in northeastern counties. More than half the acreage has reached the stage of first cultivation. Some loss in acreage is reported from flooding in the Neosho and Marais des Cygne river bottoms.

Grain sorghums are 75 per cent planted. Favorable growing weather with adequate moisture has resulted in good stands in most counties.

Oats made fair growth last week. Recent rains in Eastern Kansas will help the crop. Oats is heading short. Stooling has not been up to normal and the effects of early freezes still are in evidence.

Pastures made excellent growth during the last week. Conditions are particularly favorable in the western third of the state. The first cutting of alfalfa is light. Alfalfa has received many reverses this spring. April freezes, green bugs, pea-aphis and lack of moisture in heavy producing sections have been factors contributing to the present condition.

Allen—Early June found the first cutting of alfalfa up and without damage from rain. Owing to the dryness of May there was about a three-fourths crop, but the quality was above average. Heavy rains have started the growth for the next cutting, and have been beneficial to the wild hay crop.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barton—Fields were getting dry, but recent rain helped. Wheat is all headed out. Corn is big enough for the sled. Oats are good. The wind and heavy, beating rains were hard on the tender spring crops. Pastures will improve since the rain. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 93c; hens, 16c; broilers, 25c; butterfat, 41c, and eggs, 20c. A large part of the first cutting of alfalfa was harvested before the rain.—Fannie Sharp.

Cheyenne—During May more than 5 inches of rain fell in the western half of this county and so far in June about .75 of an inch. Corn planting is nearly finished and most fields show good stands, altho some replanting is necessary due to damage by cutworms. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock doing well. The financial situation shows some improvement and a spirit of optimism prevails.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The first week of June favored us with 36 hours of mild, steady rainfall totaling some 3.6 inches. This puts crops in fine condition for maturity. Wheat and oats especially promise to fill well, altho the straw may be rather light. Pastures are good and livestock is gaining rapidly. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. Farmers were crowding corn cultivating until stopped by rain. Some fields of alfalfa cut, but the first crop is rather light. A considerable acreage has been sown the last spring which promises to do well.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—Farm work has been delayed for several days on account of heavy rains. Corn is small but a good stand. Most of the farmers have cultivated once or more. Wheat was looking good, but the recent rains are against it. Pastures are good. Gardens are nice. Strawberry crop is good. Eggs, 22c; cream, 37c; corn, 90c, and wheat, \$1.60.—Mrs. H. F. Painter.

Dickinson—The sun is shining again after a week of rainy weather. We had about 5 inches of rain in the week. Another hail storm damaged some crops. Wheat will be ready for harvesting in two weeks. The crop is filling well but many fields show a thin stand. Most oats are short and heads small. Corn is doing fine. There is a good stand and it is ready to cultivate. These rains have been a detriment to sorghums, as washing covered up much of it and some may have to be replanted.—F. M. Larson.

Ellis—We had a good rain which just came in time to save our wheat. This was the best soaking rain we have had since 1919. All our row crops are planted and everything is doing well. Several public sales are being held and everything is bringing good prices. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; bran, \$2; shorts, \$2.20; eggs, 22c, and butterfat, 37c.—C. F. Erbert.

Gray—Late moisture and excellent growing weather have brought out the best wheat prospect this country ever knew. The average yield for this county is now estimated at 25 bushels to an acre. Corn a good stand and some of it being worked the first time over. Pastures late, but grass getting a good start.—Forrest Luther.

Ford—The county has received more than two inches of rain recently. On a few low places, wheat went down during the rainy spell. Weather has been cool for several days. Oats and barley are rather short and are beginning to head out. There is

a good crop of alfalfa. Pastures are good and livestock is doing well. Potatoes and gardens are excellent. Farmers are getting ready to harvest one of the best wheat crops in years. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 85c; kafir, \$1.30 a hundred; eggs, 19c, and butterfat, 40c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—A nice rain fell which was badly needed. Oats and wheat have fine prospects for good crops. Corn cultivation is well along. The first cutting of alfalfa is about completed. It will be a light crop. Not much being baled. Livestock is doing nicely on pasture.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather is quite rainy. Three inches of rainfall came in one week. Wheat, oats and pastures looking fine. Wheat, \$1.36; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; bran, \$1.70; shorts, \$2; eggs, 23c; butterfat, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 36c; alfalfa hay, \$10; broilers, 26c; heavy hens, 18c; light hens, 14c, and roosters, 8c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—A general rain of 2 inches which all went into the soil puts all crops in fine condition. The rain will make the wheat crop. Altho previously hurt by dry weather, most wheat will make a fair crop. Cutting of alfalfa is in progress. The crop is light. The second crop has a fine start. Corn is coming along in fine condition.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—Now that abundant moisture has come, crop prospects are good. Potatoes are especially good. First cutting of alfalfa is generally in the mow. Bran, \$1.80; eggs, 23c, and cream, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—A good soaking, 3-inch rain put the ground in excellent condition. Row crops have a very good start. Grass is good. Great demand for cattle. Horses sell well.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Weather warming up. Two-rowing corn in full blast. Most corn fields have a good stand. Had a two-inch rain. Wheat is making good growth and shows prospects for a bumper crop. Kafir and cane are about half seeded. Grass good but short for this time of the year. Alfalfa mostly harvested before the rain and a heavy crop.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—The dry weather for six weeks was broken by a six-inch rain. No damage was done by the dry weather, only little to gardens. There was a light crop of alfalfa hay in fields that had been in alfalfa for years. Neosho river went over its banks and damaged the crops on the low land. Alfalfa is ready for harvest. Wheat and oats are very good. Good stand of corn in most fields.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We are in need of a good rain. The farmers are over their corn the first time. Some have started the second cutting. The first cutting of alfalfa is up in fine condition, but was light on account of lack of rain. Wheat and oats are headed out. Looks as if we will have an extra early harvest. Corn, 88c; wheat, \$1.30; cream, 43c; eggs, 22c; oats, 60c, and hogs, \$48.70.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is looking fine, except on the hills it is short and thin. Corn is doing well, altho it needs warmer weather and sunshine. It has been raining for two days. Some of the alfalfa has been cut. The first crop is short, hurt by freezing and green bugs. Oats are looking fine and most of the feed crops have been sown. Livestock is in good condition. Pastures are good. Quite a few combines have been sold. There will be no demand for harvest labor.—F. M. Shields.

Ness—Weather conditions are very favorable. We have plenty of moisture. Spring crops are not growing very rapidly on account of cool weather. Wheat is beginning to fill. A few public sales. Fair prices.—James McHill.

Osborne—One of the most wonderful rains fell in this county about the first of this month. It was three days falling so the ground is well soaked. All crops are doing well. The corn is a little backward, but is making up for lost time now. Corn is being cultivated.—Roy Haworth.

Phillips—Two inches of rain lasting for more than two days fell here. All went into the ground. Growing conditions for crops could not be better. Corn planting is finished and most feed crops are in or will go in soon. The most encouraging prospect we have witnessed at this time of year. It looks like we sure will get a crop. Labor is plenty. The present prices on what you sell and buy are high. Livestock fine.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat, corn and all spring crops doing well. Gardens are extra good. Grass is excellent and livestock is doing well. These two counties have been visited by two severe hail storms that damaged several thousand acres of wheat. Some are reporting as much as 90 per cent loss. With favorable weather conditions the wheat yield will be a little above the average here this year.—Col. Art McNary.

Republic—A fine rain the first part of June amounting to about one and one-half inches fell in this county. The oats and wheat had suffered some from dry weather, but this rain will help. A large yield is not expected. Potatoes, corn and other crops looking fine. First crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.34; corn, 85c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 40c; old hens, 13c to 17c; roosters, 6c and springs, 23c and 28c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Several inches of rain have fallen since last week in this county. Some hail, also. Farmers are fearful lest too much moisture will damage the heavier wheat. Oats already hurt to some extent. Row crops are doing fine; also pastures. Some fly is present in wheat, but not to any great extent. Wheat, \$1.35; cream, 41c; eggs, 20c, and hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—We have had good rains. Corn, oats, kafir and other crops are doing well. What wheat is left is thin and weak. Pastures are good. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 80c; bran, \$2; eggs, 19c and cream, 39c.—C. O. Thomas.

Riley—We have had a general rain the last few days which was welcomed by everybody. The corn and small grain was in need of rain. The first crop of alfalfa was not as good as expected. Everybody has finished with the first cultivation of corn. Some have started the second time. Everything is growing better since the rain. Farm help is plentiful. No farm sales re-

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ported. There have been Farm Bureau meetings. Yellow corn, 90c; white corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.13; oats, 85c; eggs, 19c and 23c, and potatoes, 7c a pound.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—This section of the state has received an abundance of moisture recently so that the soil is practically saturated at this time. All spring crops are doing well. Part of the first cutting of alfalfa has been put up. Numerous public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.40; eggs, 21c, and butterfat, 39c.—William Crottinger.

Smith—Heavy rains the first part of June and the ground is soaked up well. Wheat headed out and enough moisture to fill it. Pastures are very good and all livestock is in good condition. Corn all worked the first time and clean. Plenty of farm help at present. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 85c; cream, 40c, and eggs, 23c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—Wheat is all headed out and we have ample moisture to make a good crop. All spring crops are backward. Weather has been a little too cool for good growth. Roads are rough. Pastures are growing nicely. All livestock is doing well. Eggs, 21c, and butterfat, 40c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Corn planting still is in progress. Feed sowing has started. Ground is in fine condition. Grazing is excellent.—Everett Hughes.

A Glance at the Markets

June started with the farm markets fairly quiet and steady, but most of the changes were downward. Further declines in grain and feeds were the feature, but there were losses in some lines of poultry and in vegetables. Butter and egg markets had a nervous tone. Position of livestock and cotton continued about the same. The better weather for production and the increasing supply in some lines seem to be the main causes of such declines as are noted this week.

Present indications are that the wheat crop will be of good quality. Private estimates at the first of June were increased over the official May estimate and a crop within about 40 million bushels of last year's harvest of winter wheat was forecast. European crop conditions showed improvement during the last week and European takings during May were smaller than last season. Shipments from the principal exporting countries were nearly 20 million bushels smaller than during May last year.

Demand for cash wheat in the domestic markets was slow and premiums for high protein were lowered. Winter wheat prices were off 5 to 10 cents in early June and quotations on spring wheat were lowered 4 to 6 cents a bushel.

The corn market held generally steady, notwithstanding the rather sharp decline in the prices of most other grains, principally as a result of light offerings and a continued active demand. Corn made very good to excellent progress in the Corn Belt west of the Mississippi River, where planting is largely completed and cultivation well under way. Slow germination and growth was reported in the Eastern Ohio Valley and more moisture was needed in Missouri.

Feed markets developed a weaker tone in late May and early June, principally as a result of the seasonal decrease in demand brought about by better pasturage and an increased supply of local forage. Demand for middlings and heavy wheat feeds continued fairly active and prices held fairly steady for these feeds.

Stocks of cottonseed meal are much smaller than last season and only about one-third as much seed was on hand at crushers as a year ago. Gluten feed maintained its independently firm position but hominy feed turned weaker, influenced by the downward trend in corn prices. There was little change in the alfalfa meal market but supplies of old meal were very small and offerings limited. New meal was expected on the market about the middle of June.

Hay markets were irregular with the pressure of offerings of new crop hay in the middle western and southern states offset largely by the less favorable outlook for the new crop in other areas. Alfalfa markets were moving downward toward a new crop basis with heavier offerings of new crop hay reported in the Middle West and Pacific Coast markets. Prairie hay markets were draggy with demand slack and offerings liberal.

The cattle market has held unusually well for the time of year. The veal calf market receded from its recent advance, closing 50 cents to \$1 lower at Chicago. With killers taking practically everything in the steer line with a fresh covering, the stocker and feeder market was virtually at a standstill, but the very limited supply moving countryward sold on a stronger price basis. For the past month or more, long and light yearlings have been selling close to, or above heavy cattle on a grade for grade basis with all weights clearing to better advantage than a year earlier.

Considering the continued heavy supply, the hog market performed most creditably with a few slight early June price gains, being aided by some improvement in the fresh pork and the provision trade.

The better grades of spring lambs closed the week at Chicago on a 25 to 35 cent higher basis than a week earlier, the advance carrying the extreme top to \$19.35 while most spring lambs from range areas sold at \$18.75 to \$19.25 and most natives from \$18 to \$18.75. Shorn lambs lost advances shown early in the week, closing around steady.

Wool prices held firm. Ohio fine Delaines sold at 49 cents in eastern markets the first week of June and that figure was refused for some offerings. Ohio 56s and strictly combing wool sold at 56 cents grease basis, while some dealers held out for 1/2 cent higher. Demand is strong on the clothing class of this grade at 46 cents to 47 cents in the grease with some dealers asking up to 50 cents. Quarter blood of both combing and clothing classes was active with asking prices showing an upward trend. Low quarter blood 46s sold readily at 47 to 48 cents, grease basis, but supplies were very limited.

Recent reports indicate rather sharp increases in butter production. The American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers' report for the last week shows an increase of 13.92 per cent over previous week and a decrease of 4.73 per cent compared with corresponding week last year; while Land O'Lakes Creamery incorporated for same period reports an increase of 14.21 per cent over previous week and only 0.17 per cent decrease corresponding to a year ago. Receivers generally report sharp increase in receipts. Rather sharp increases may be expected as the weather warms up if there is rainfall sufficient to develop the pastures. The statistical position continued strong, for storage holdings at the four markets, on June 1, were 4,972,056 pounds (Continued on Page 30)

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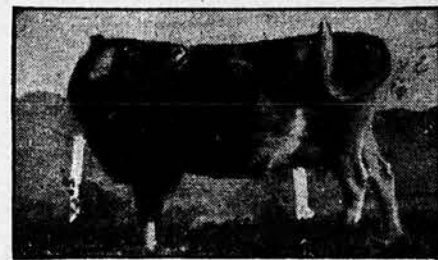
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What Will the Wheat Bring This Year?

We Do Not Fully Appreciate How the Crop Outlook Over the World as a Whole Can Change During the Growing Season

By Gilbert Gusler

WHHEAT market prospects at the start of the new season are stronger than they promised to be last fall when winter wheat was going into the ground. Allowing for some increase in spring wheat planting, acreage in the Northern Hemisphere probably will be about the same as last year. The growing condition of winter wheat, in both the United States and Europe, and the start which spring wheat has received thus far, do not indicate such high average yields to the acre as were realized in 1927. These symptoms point to a slight decline in total production. The world carry-over on July 1, will be much the same as in 1927, despite the large world crop harvested last year.

The winter wheat area remaining for harvest in 18 countries in the Northern Hemisphere, which had reported up to late May, was 130,675,000 acres against 132,030,000 acres in 1927. These countries had 56 per cent of last year's world acreage. Unofficial reports point to an increase of 8 to 10 per cent in spring wheat planting in Canada. Such a gain would be about enough to offset the indicated decline in winter wheat acreage.

Planting Conditions Were Good

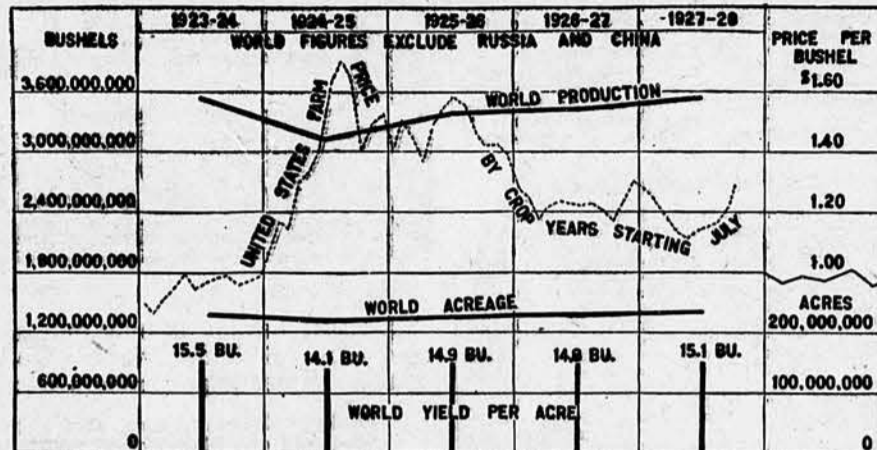
The growing condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1, was the lowest on the corresponding date with one exception in 40 years. While it improved to some extent thru May in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, deterioration occurred in the Pacific Northwest. Conditions for planting spring wheat in both the United States and Canada were much more favorable than last year when rainy weather delayed seeding. But, the subsoil moisture reserve is smaller than at that time, so that the progress of the crop will be less favorable from this time on, unless soaking rains are received in June. The rainfall over the domestic spring Wheat Belt since March 1, has been only about half as large as usual and complaints of crop deterioration have been numerous. Canada is in better condition. A showery period now is in progress in the spring Wheat Belt, particularly in Canada, but, thus far, the rains have been light and it still is a question whether the necessary drenching will be received.

Wheat in Europe came thru the winter in poor condition and cold weather delayed its progress until the middle of May. The important wheat and rye producing countries of Central and Western Europe practically all report prospects of a poorer crop than last year. An early forecast places the French crop at 276 million bushels compared with 285 million bushels last year. Russian crop conditions have been unfavorable and early indications were that little or no wheat would be provided for export. In Italy, on the other hand, conditions are favorable for a larger crop than last year. Taken as a whole, the indications up to the middle of May were that only unusually favorable weather could bring average or better than average yields to the acre in Europe. Since then, the weather has been somewhat better than before but the signs still point to substantially smaller European production than in 1927.

Nature Gets the Credit

It is evident from the foregoing that nature deserves chief credit for whatever strength exists in the wheat market outlook. She may temporarily check the tendency to increase world production. She took more than her usual toll in the form of winter killing, especially in the United States, thus wiping out the increase in the acreage of winter wheat. She is responsible also for the fact that growing conditions are less favorable than last year.

The accompanying chart shows how world production of wheat, outside of Russia and China, has increased in the last three years. The gain was due to larger acreage as well as to a high-



World Production of Wheat Increased in Each of the Last Three Crop Years as a Result of Expanding Acreage and Rising Yields to the Acre. Prices Gradually Sagged Under Increased Supplies. New Crop Prospects Are Not Well Defined as Yet, But, Thus Far, They Suggest a Moderate Decline in Production This Year

er average yield to the acre than in 1924-1925. Acreage was somewhat larger in the last year and production was virtually as large as in 1923-1924, when heavy supplies forced prices in domestic markets to the dollar level and caused moderate curtailment of world acreage in the following year. Expansion in world consumption and the presence of much poor quality wheat in the 1927 European and Canadian crops, prevented prices from going as low as they were in the preceding depression period.

Wheat producers set out to increase production again in the approaching crop year. The area planted to winter wheat in the United States last fall exceeded that of a year previous by 4.4 million acres, a gain of 10 per cent. It was nearly 10 million acres, or 23 per cent, more than were planted in 1923. In 10 European countries for which the acreage was reported, planting increased 2 per cent. The combined acreage planted in 17 countries was 4.6 per cent greater than a year before. With winter wheat producers in such a mood, it was to be expected that spring wheat acreage also would be increased. With favorable yields to the acre on this area, there was a prospect of a substantial over-supply of wheat and a price level low enough to cause considerable distress among producers whose costs were high.

The severe winter changed this outlook. It eliminated one-fourth of the acreage in the United States, and the remaining area is 5 per cent less than was harvested last year. In Europe, the acreage for harvest probably will be no larger than last year. As already indicated, spring wheat acreage probably will be increased enough to offset any decline in world acreage of winter wheat compared with last year.

The carry-over of wheat on July 1, will not differ greatly from that of a year previous, indicating that the large world crop of 1927 has gone into consumption. Stocks in Canada and the United States probably will be slightly larger than last year, but Southern Hemisphere holdings and the amount on ocean passage probably will be enough smaller to offset any increase in North America. The poor quality of the European and Canadian crops caused larger losses in cleaning and milling than usual. High prices for feed grains probably stimulated extensive feeding of lower grades of wheat, particularly in Europe.

It is evident from the foregoing that the world's wheat situation contains nothing sensational as yet. If a big rise in prices is to take place, it will be as a result of events which have not yet transpired. If the views of the long distance weather forecasters that the season is to be a dry one

are correct, the spring wheat crop is likely to suffer. Added to the injury already done to winter wheat, this would bring about much higher prices. But, if rains are ample, the story will be a very different one.

A heavy fog of uncertainty always hangs over the outcome of the world wheat crop when the binders and combines begin to hum on the southern edge of the wheat growing area of the United States. Growers in that section must decide whether to sell at once or hold until later in the season without adequate knowledge of what the world crop is going to be. No one has yet discovered a way to determine what the average price level for a crop is likely to be without adequate information as to the size of the crop.

Few people fully appreciate how the crop outlook over the country as a whole can change during the growing season. An example of the difference between promise and performance was provided in 1924 when the final yield in the United States was 864 million bushels, or 171 million bushels more than the June 1 forecast. Likewise the crop can promise much and do little, as occurred in 1919, when the June 1 prospect of 1,236 million bushels faded away to 968 million bushels when the final tally was made at the bins.

"A Poor Start, Good Ending"

Sometimes the crop promises little and does less. This happened in 1925 when the final yield was only 677 million bushels compared with a June 1 forecast of 693 million bushels. In a majority of cases, however, when the crop starts out poorly it improves later. For example, in eight of the last 11 years in which the growing condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1 was below 80, a gain occurred in the next two months. In three cases, the condition declined further. Wheat provides that much proof for the old formula that "A bad beginning makes a good ending."

The same change in prospects can occur in other important wheat growing countries. Not until Southern Hemisphere production becomes fairly well known in November or December can a fairly settled opinion as to prices during the balance of the season be reached.

The soft winter wheat situation in the United States is a partial exception to the prevailing uncertainty. The heavy loss of acreage in the states producing this variety and the poor condition of the remainder up to June, leave but little chance for improvement. The crop is not likely to be more than two-thirds of the average annual domestic use in the last five years. The carryover also will be abnormally small. Prices for this wheat are likely to stay at a high premium over other varieties thruout the year, and high enough to attract some of the soft white wheats over the expensive haul from the Pacific Northwest.

Indians Work the Beets

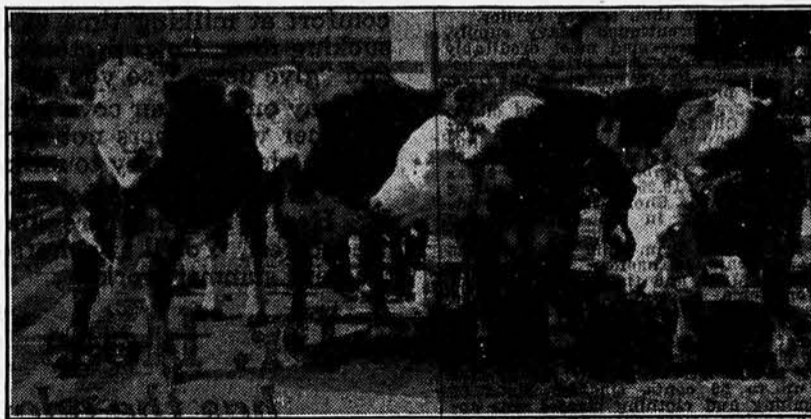
About 130 Navajo and Pueblo Indian boys from Arizona arrived at Holcomb recently to work in the beet fields of the Garden City Sugar company this summer. Most of the boys have worked there three or four summers prior to this.

They work side by side with local Mexican laborers in thinning and hoeing sugar beets. In the evenings before sundown the boys prove they are truly American citizens by playing baseball. Only one vacation in town is allowed during the three months they are there and that is on the Fourth of July, when each boy is allowed \$3 from his wages to squander as he wishes.

The boys are housed in the five permanent Indian camps located on various farms in the beet district. One boy from each camp is chosen as cook and he does that work while the others work in the fields.

Special medical care is given the boys, none of whom is under 15 years.

Hundred Pounds Gain for \$8.40



THIS group of Hereford steers fed an experimental ration at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, made an individual average gain of 447.67 pounds in 180 days. The cost of each 100 pound gain was \$8.40. Appraised at a hundredweight value of \$13 at home, the profit margin on each steer was \$28.02.

November 23, 1927, the steers weighed an average of 371.33 pounds. Measured by pounds they received

an average daily ration of: Corn, 9.51; alfalfa hay, 2; cottonseed meal, 1; cane silage, 10.05; and ground limestone, .10. The average pound weight for each steer at 30 day intervals was 443 at 30 days, 507.5 at 60 days, 574.5 at 90 days, 665.5 at 120 days, 774 at 150 days, and 819 at 180 days. This makes an average daily gain for each period respectively of 2.39 pounds, 2.26 pounds, 2.45 pounds, 2.48 pounds and 2.49.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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.**

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

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

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS
ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 7 1/2 c. Reds, Rocks 9 1/2 c. Assorted 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.
JUNE, JULY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$8.50; Langshans, Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites, \$9.50; Assorted, \$6.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE Langshans 9 1/2 c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8 1/2 c. Leghorns 7c. Assorted 6 1/2 c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
TUDOR'S SUPERIOR CHICKS, ALL LARGE breed, \$11.00 per hundred; 25, \$3.00; 50, \$6.00. State certified White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, \$10.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains, \$12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested, \$8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
PRICES CUT—BRED TO LAY CHICKS From State Accredited flocks, Triple Tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.00; Light Assorted, \$6.50. 100% alive. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS
REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.
SPECIAL JUNE SALE
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 7c. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons 8c. Light Brahmas 10c. Assorted heavies 7c. Leftovers 6 1/2 c. 200 and more 1/2 c less than above prices. Ship C. O. D. immediate delivery. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

State Accredited
Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10.00 per 100; \$48.00-500. Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$12.00-100. Buff, White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$8.00-100. Better grade Leghorns, Trappednest—\$10.00-100. Free thermometer and instructions. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

\$5.047 Eggs in 1 Year
Sold by Mr. Dillman from 1140 Booth pullets. Customers everywhere say Booth chicks make the best layers. White or Brown Leghorns, 50-\$4.25; 100-\$7.50; 500-\$35.00; 1000-\$68.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, 50-\$4.75; 100-\$8.50; 500-\$40.00; 1000-\$78.00. Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Wyandottes, 50-\$5.25; 100-\$9.50; 500-\$45.00; 1000-\$88.00. Assorted Heavies, 100-\$8.00. State Accredited. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
BEST QUALITY GIANT CHICKS. FLOCK. 100, \$14; 300, \$40. Select mating, 100, \$18; 200, \$35. Prepaid, 100% alive. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan., Box 35.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
MAMMOTH ENGLISH LEGHORNS, CHOICE cockerels. High egg type birds. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs. Reduced price. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.
THREE WEEKS SALE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn wingbanded yearling cocks, sons 225-260 egg hens; from Kansas State Agricultural College, \$3 each. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF
REDUCED PRICES ON HENS, COCKERELS, chicks, eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
NEWEST, BEST MINORCAS. GOLDEN Buffs. Summer prices. Chicks, flock, 100-\$12; 300-\$33; 500-\$50. Select, 100-\$16; 200-\$30. Prepaid. Hatch every Tuesday. Catalogue. Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE
PRIZE WINNING—MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Pure white, highest quality. Stock, pullets, cockerels, chicks, eggs. Prices reasonable. Prompt service, honest dealing. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

POULTRY REMEDIES
STERLING TOBACCO POWDER DUSTED over ground saves chicks. Latest method, 100 pounds \$7.50. Sterling Remedy Co., 2014 Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

LANGSHANS—WHITE
WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$10-100. Express half paid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS
FOR SALE—IMPROVED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs 30c each. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c. Headed by prize winning stock. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION turkeys. Eggs \$30.00 hundred delivered. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.
BROILERS WANTED: ALSO ALL OTHER kind of poultry and eggs. Write for shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

TOBACCO
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO— Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

PAINT
ECONOMY HOUSE PAINT \$1.65. Standard House Paint \$2.06, Barn Red \$1.30; Varnish \$2.15; four inch brush 95c; wall paper 3 1/2 c roll. Write for price list or color cards. Manufacturers Paint Company, Wichita.
SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wikie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS
FOX TERRIER PUPPIES AND DOGS. E. L. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.
WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, SIX WEEKS old. Leonard McCune, Benton, Kan.

ONE GOOD TRAINED WOLF HOUND, \$10.00. H. C. Hall, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND browns. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., N. S.
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.
FEMALE COLLIE GUARANTEED, SHEP- herds Police Collie Pups. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.
BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, ancestors exceptional ratters \$3, \$5. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.
ELIGIBLE POLICE FEMALE PUPS, SIL- ver and sable \$10; spayed, \$12.50. Paul C. Fechner, Alta Vista, Kan.
RAT TERRIERS. LARGE ILLUSTRATED Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed one year. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

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

GUINEA PIGS
GUINEA PIGS FOR BREEDERS AND LAB- oratory stock. Prices reasonable. V. Combs, 2001 Warren St., Winfield, Kan.

MUSKRATS
MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueher—633 U. S. National—Denver, Colo.

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

RUG WEAVING
BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.
NEW PATENTED SHUTTLE HOOK FOR fancy rug making. 50c each. See page 22 Kansas Farmer, May 12th. Rose A. Mathews, 700 Jefferson Street, Topeka, Kan. (Patent obtained through U. G. Charles, Patent Attorney, Topeka, Kan.)

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

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

KODAK FINISHING
ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Sample print for 2c stamp. Gould's Studio, Colby, Kan.
ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. Free painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.
TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.
CLEAR, SHARP, GLOSSO PRINTS ON Velox paper last a lifetime; send trial roll and get 6 prints, any size, 25c. Runner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, FROM treated seed. Nancy Hall, Forto Rico, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey and Triumph. 50c-100c; \$3.25-1,000; \$2.50-5,000 lots; from certified seed, \$3.50-1,000. Postpaid. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.
NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICAN POT- to plants from federal, state inspected seed; tough, hardy, field grown; 500-\$1.30; 1000-\$2.25; 5000-\$10; 10,000-\$19; larger lots, \$1.75 per 1000; postpaid; mail check if most convenient. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.



The Activities of Al Acres—The King of Swat!

A Kansas Farmer Visits Eastern Oklahoma and Broadcasts His Impressions to the Readers of Kansas Farmer

St. John, Kansas, June 7, 1928.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On May 15 Mr. Carpenter, President of the National Colonization Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, drove into Stafford county, Kansas, to see me and some of my neighbors who had written to the company in answer to their advertisement regarding Eastern Oklahoma.

My daughter is a student at Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma, and as I had to bring her home at the end of the school year I, after talking with Mr. Carpenter, decided I would run on down to Tulsa, picking up my daughter on the return trip. On the morning of May 24 I left St. John at about 5 o'clock, stopped 2½ hours at Winfield to visit a friend and drove into Tulsa at 8:30 p. m.

The next morning I got into Mr. Carpenter's car with him and we drove straight east from Tulsa on highway No. 11. About 25 miles out, near the town of Inola, in Rogers county, we came upon as beautiful a prairie country as I have ever seen. And from then on, during the whole day, it was a revelation to me. We drove east and south from Inola, then headed north on Federal highway 73 through Mayes county, detouring to right and left from time to time to look at farms for sale by the company, walk through the grain fields and talk with the farmers.

Speaking about wheat. I have lived and farmed in Stafford county, Kansas, for over 20 years and thought this was about the only wheat country out of doors. But in Rogers, Mayes, Craig and Nowata counties, Oklahoma—believe me or not—I surely saw thousands of acres of as fine fields of winter wheat as I have ever laid eyes on. Right where the four counties corner, Mr. Carpenter pointed out to me the farm of a Mr. Snyder whose wheat took first premium at the state fair last fall.

Having raised wheat nearly all my life naturally that was the first thing I saw, but I was impressed with the fact that these counties are certainly a country of diversified farming. I saw some wonderful fields of oats and corn and some cotton just being cultivated. But next to the wheat the thing that impressed me most was the splendid grass. Thousands of acres of native prairie meadows with large hay barns on every side. I learned that Eastern Oklahoma prairie hay commands a premium on the eastern and southern markets.

And dairy cows. I saw more good dairy cows that day than I thought were in the whole state of Oklahoma. Milk trucks run daily out 40 to 50 miles, picking up the whole milk and taking it sweet into Tulsa. Not many sheep, but some good ones in the pastures, and lots of hogs and pigs in the grass and nice flocks of chickens in nearly every barn yard.

I had expected to see Tulsa, the Oil Capital of America, a bustling city of sky scrapers and was not disappointed. But the clean, bright, prosperous county towns did surprise me. With such beautiful little cities as Pryor, county seat of Mayes county, Vinita of Craig, Nowata of Nowata, and Claremore of Rogers, with Chelsea at the corners of the four counties, all in communities depending largely, if not entirely, upon agriculture, all showing every evidence of prosperity, I could not help being favorably impressed. I saw the new \$178,000.00 Mayes county court house, built without issuing bonds and learned that the county did not have a dollar of bonded indebtedness. And Mayes county hasn't a mine or a mill or an oil well. Depends entirely upon the products of the soil.

The counties I am describing have hundreds of miles of hard surfaced highways and are well supplied with railroads with one to four grain elevators at each town. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Pryor is authority for the statement that Mayes county, purely an agricultural county, has 134 miles of hard surfaced highways, 66 public schools, low taxes and no bonded indebtedness. How do they do it?

Here is the way that county looks to me: about 75% prairie, not so level as here in West Central Kansas, but with the heavier rainfall there just rolling enough to drain well. Crossed by two rivers, the Grand and the Verdigris, with scores of small streams and creeks flowing into them, these streams bordered by a heavy growth of elm, sycamore, walnut, pecan and other trees. The balance of the surface is largely timbered ridges and hills which didn't look good to me but on which the peach and apple orchards, vineyards and strawberry fields were growing. We drove back into Tulsa on Federal highway 66 in the evening and I came on home the next day via Enid.

I have 300 acres of wheat here to harvest and when it is out of the way I plan to take Mrs. Ivy with me and go back to Eastern Oklahoma with the view of buying one of these good "general purpose" farms.

(Signed) FLOYD N. IVY.

But little need be added to Mr. Ivy's clear description of this new best Southland, Eastern Oklahoma. As we have said before to the readers of this paper:

We have a large number of improved farms for sale in the best agricultural counties. They range in size from 40 to 640 acres. We also have two large tracts suitable for sub-division into farms to suit the purchaser. Our prices are very reasonable, our terms most liberal. We invite correspondence and shall take pleasure in showing those interested over our country.

By filling out and mailing us the coupon you will receive free literature and price list of farms.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY

14 East 3rd St., Tulsa, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION CO., 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once, free literature and price list of your Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bargains.

Name.....R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....

Glen Coad was a breeder of Durocs and C. P. is an auctioneer. They are well known Mitchell county livestock farmers.

The P. J. Sullivan Hereford dispersal sale at Denver recently attracted a very large attendance of Hereford breeders from all over the country and the average sale price per head was \$871.00. The top was \$3,000 for a bull and the top for a female was \$1,250.

The Aberdeen-Angus Journal in the June issue gives a summary of three April and May Angus sales and the 38 bulls averaged \$156.25 and the 93 females averaged \$145.97. The top for a bull was \$475 and the top for a female was \$345. The sales were held in Iowa, Indiana and Michigan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, will start for Long Beach, Calif., about the first of July to visit his mother, who lives there. He will be accompanied by his brother, Clark, of Frankfort. They will drive thru and will stay until about the first of August.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville promises to be bigger and better than ever. Right now the fair grounds at Belleville is a very busy place. A new cattle barn 348 feet long and with stall room for 300 cattle is going up and another grandstand, 100 feet long is being erected. The big barns are being refloored and other improvements are being made. The premium list is out and ready to mail. If you are not sure you are on the mailing list you can ask for one right now.

An important Shorthorn transaction so far as Kansas is concerned at least was the purchase recently by S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center of the entire herd of Scotch cattle owned by M. C. Vanciel of Muscotah. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Vanciel has been considered one of the outstanding Shorthorn breeders of the state. The acquisition of this great herd by Mr. Amcoats makes his herd one of the very strongest herds in the West. One of the strong Shorthorn exhibits at the leading fairs this fall will be the Amcoats exhibit, and the date of Mr. Amcoats's annual fall sale is October 17.

Morris and Garold Humes, Glen Elder, who showed Durocs in the 4-H club classes and in the open classes at Kansas fairs last fall will be out again this fall with a carload including entries for the baby beef classes. They are members of the Solomon Valley Baby Beef Club and Morris is fitting a Shorthorn calf and Garold a Hereford. I think I know which is the best calf but I don't think I better say it here. They will start with the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, Aug. 27 and on to Topeka, Hutchinson, The Kansas National at Wichita and the American Royal at Kansas City. The Humes boys are sons of L. L. Humes of Glen Elder who is a well known breeder of Durocs. Mr. Humes has over 100 spring pigs.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

A. C. Shallenberger, Nebraska's best known Shorthorn breeder, is being talked of as Democratic candidate for vice president. Mr. Shallenberger was governor of Nebraska for two terms and is now serving his second term as Congressman from his district.

Bryant Poole, for the last 14 years a director in the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, has been elected president of the exchange. Mr. Poole was raised on his father's ranch south of Manhattan in Geary county. His brothers still operate big ranches in that part of Kansas and breed registered Herefords.

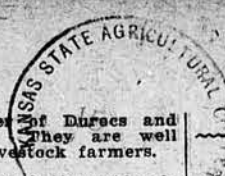
C. E. Hoglund & Sons, the big Poland China breeders of McPherson, have about 120 spring pigs sired by their boars, Wonder Boy and Lindbergh. Many of them are out of daughters and granddaughters of their former big boar, Golden Rainbow. A show herd is being fitted for the state fairs.

A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, one of the most successful Shorthorn breeders in the state, announces a sale to be held October 9. Mr. Johnson has for years been a good buyer of very high class breeding stock and has taken especial pride in supplying the stockmen and farmers of Western and Central Kansas with bulls good enough to raise the standard of the herds in that section.

Leo. F. Breeden, Duroc and Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend, says he has never before had a better demand for both cattle and hogs. He is getting some very choice calves by Otis Chieftain and out of the Pine Valley Viscount heifers. He says daughters of the above bull are acquiring themselves at the pail in great shape. Mr. Breeden expects to be at the fairs with Durocs. He is securing a show litter from one of the leading breeders in Iowa.

The accumulative value of advertising coupled with honest effort, is well exemplified in the case of G. M. Shepherd, the veteran Duroc breeder of Lyons. Mr. Shepherd has bred Durocs persistently for nearly twenty-five years and his hogs have come to be known and liked in much the same manner as standard brand goods that are advertised in farm papers and sold thru dealers in the towns of the state. Since his last February sale Mr. Shepherd has sold at private treaty about fifty head of Durocs, 25 of them boars. They have gone into nine different states. Mr. Shepherd announces another February bred sow sale and insists that his young boar, The Colonel, is the best boar he has ever owned.

Wheat and registered Herefords and Durocs is the combination that keeps George Anspaugh on his big Ness county farm. Mr. Anspaugh has just marketed a carload of last spring pure bred and high grade Hereford calves that netted him \$98.15 on the Kansas City market. These calves were bred on the farm as were the purebred Durocs that were fattened at the same time. Everything both cattle and hogs ate was raised on the farm except a small amount of corn. Mr. Anspaugh raises annually about 100 Durocs. Twenty per cent of the boars are sold for breeders and 50 per cent of the gilts, the rest are fed out. Most of this spring pig crop was sired by a boar that will weigh 1,000 lbs. in flesh. Mr. Anspaugh calls him Crimson Stilt.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
more Calves!

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
The **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

BETTER DAIRY COWS
Heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.
ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS AND CALVES
Just a few real ones left. Also baby calves. Blood that will improve type and production. Reasonable prices. For better Jerseys see or write
A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE
2 good ones just past 24 months, sired by son of Imp. Villager, out of highly bred dams. Priced right for quick sale.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
yearling bull, herd bull prospect. H. C. GRANER, ATCHISON, KANSAS. RT. 4.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.
BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

MEREFORD CATTLE

Cattle For Sale

85 Herefords, wt., 900 lbs.
92 Herefords, wt., 480 lbs.
110 Shorthorns, wt., 540 lbs.
60 Herefords, wt., 850 lbs.
120 Angus, wt., 650 lbs.
98 Herefords, wt., 500 lbs.
Two loads of Pine T. B. Tested Springer Heifers. Two loads of Heifer Calves.
HARRY I. BALL
Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa

DUROC HOGS

THIRTY CHOICE BOARS
ready for service closely related to World's Champion litters for four years. Champion bred over 25 years. For farmers, breeders, commercial pork raisers. Also bred sows and gilts. Shipped on approval. Registered, immunized, photos. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

FALL DUROC BOARS
For Sale: A few good ones. Popular blood lines. Immunized, registered.
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires
Choice bred gilts for Sept. farrow. Sired by Grand Champion Boar and bred to Junior Champion. Priced for quick sale.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's Spotted Polands
Bred gilts and young boars of popular blood lines, such as Giant Sunbeam, Monogram, etc. Visitors welcome. Reg. Free. **WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas**

Spotted Poland Pigs
Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. Champion blood lines. **Earl C. Jones, Florence, Kan.**

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
June 18, Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo.

HOG RAISERS SAY—

READ THESE FEW OF THE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS FROM SATISFIED FARMERS

"Will Never Raise Hogs Again Without It"

"In the fall of 1926 I lost about \$1200.00 worth of hogs from swine plague, and knowing the disease was still on the farm, I bought enough 3rd Degree Concentrate for 1927 the first I had used."

"I will say I had the healthiest hogs I ever had, they had larger frames, were no runts, and grew much better than any I ever had on less feed."

"I will never raise hogs again without it, and believe any other feeder will get very satisfactory results by using it. Once a user, always a user."—S. B. Boyer, Scircleville, Ind.

"So Easy and Convenient to Use"

"I used your 3rd Degree treatment on twelve sows, twice after they were bred. They farrowed 89 pigs. I raised 86 of them. They were certainly a strong bunch of pigs and before I turned them in the cornfield and soy beans, I gave them your 3rd Degree treatment."

"They certainly did good and were the healthiest, thriftiest bunch of hogs I ever raised. My neighborhood had Hog Flu all round but my hogs escaped it, and I can truthfully say that I think it was your 3rd Degree treatment that put these hogs in a good healthy condition. It is a pleasure to raise healthy hogs, and as long as I continue to raise hogs, I certainly will use your 3rd Degree treatment as it is so easy and convenient to use."—Sam W. Burkey, Vinton, Iowa, Route No. 6.

"Cheapest Insurance Against Any Hog Disease"

"I like 3rd Degree for several reasons. First, it is easy to feed. After feeding four days you are through for thirty days. Second, I believe it is the best wormer on the market. Third, it charges them with mineral so you don't have to feed them dry mineral each day for the wind to blow away. Fourth, and the best reason I believe it is the cheapest insurance against any hog disease."—Roy Stangel, Rich Hill, Mo.

"Real Worm Expeller"

"I had sixty fall Duroc pigs farrowed in September 1927, and at about two months of age, they began to lose flesh and get into a run-down condition from round worms, which I found in large clusters in their stomachs, by thoroughly examining them after they had been killed or died from the effects. They all had been treated with capsules and other so-called worm medicine, without any relief. This was followed by Necro and Flu, and the number slowly dwindled down to thirty and I had given up hopes of having any success with what I had left."

"I think if there is a real worm expeller, it is 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. It is a conditioner for all future hog troubles. I don't expect to be without 3rd Degree while I am raising hogs."

"Will recommend 3rd Degree to my neighbors, as I think it will do all you claim for it."—Bert Wagy, Plainville, Ill.

"Made Me Handsome Lot of Money"

"I have been using your 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate the past season and find that it takes the place of all other medicine or wormer and mineral all of which I did not buy any."

"Flu, Necro, Swine Plague, Pig Scours, and worms did not in the least bother my pig crop, and all were truly a fine lot of real money-makers."

"I can truthfully recommend 3rd Degree to others, because results are noticeable. It is easy to give. Pigs make better gains on same feed, has rid my pigs of worms, pigs like it, gives them a large frame, and find it a good digestive conditioner and above all, it has made me a handsome lot of money for so small an investment."—Miner Schrader, Britt, Iowa.

"Brought Me A Return of Nearly \$1,000"

"My first experience in feeding 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate was in the winter of 1926, when I was developing a bunch of 22 pure bred gilts. These gilts contracted Swine Plague, and any breeder that has had any experience knows what this disease means when it gets into a herd. I was at a loss to know what to do until I read your ad about what 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate had done for others. By the second treatment, they had quit coughing and also thumping which they had been doing long before I started the first treatment. By the time I had them on the third treatment they were nearly all sold to farmers and breeders. I sold the breed on an average of 45 dollars a head. This is what 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate did for me first trial. Thirty-three dollars invested brought me a return of nearly \$1000. These gilts had got down in weight until they weighed about 175 pounds. When I sold them, they averaged about 300 pounds. I can say I owe all my success to 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate."—Geo. Lower, Shelbyville, Ill.

"Never Had One Sick Hog Since"

"And then, I got hold of my first batch of 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. When I first began to treat them my sows began to feel better and looked better every day. And I have used that all the time since, and I would never try to raise hogs without that on hand."

"The litters from the brood sows were 8-10 and 11-12 pigs. I have now on hand nineteen brood sows and they sure look fine."

"These litters have been raised right in the hog lot where all the first ones died, and never vaccinated them, but I used the 3rd Degree Hog Concentrate, and I never had one sick hog since."—Lewis Garuas, Northwood, Iowa.

"Easy to Avoid Losses with 3rd Degree"

"I had no hope for them, but thought I could help the others with a good worm medicine, so having read your ads a good deal I wrote for your literature and I ordered one gallon. I treated them the 1st to 4th of April the first time and repeated in 30 days. They weighed about 75 lbs. The way those pigs did, every one of them, even those little scrawny ones, would have to be seen to be believed. I sold them June 28th at an average weight of 238 lbs., a gain of 163 pounds in 90 days, and these are facts. Every pig straightened right out and never lost a minute."

"Of course it was just a small bunch and I figured it as a test and I am thoroughly convinced as to the merits of 3rd Degree and I am going into hogs good this spring because it's easy to have good ones and avoid losses with 3rd Degree."—N. V. Preston, Lyons, Nebr.

"Never Had Fall Pigs Do Better"

"After the third day of treatment I began to notice a big improvement in their condition and to notice a few worms. After about the fourth day the paths from their sleeping quarters to the feeding floor were literally paved with dead worms from two to eleven inches in length, sometimes only one and sometimes by the handful. After the completion of the four-day treatment, they ate like they were starved, and I have never had fall pigs do better than these fifty."

"Nothing I have ever used, came any ways near being equal to 3rd Degree. It is easy to give and hogs like it. I expect to keep a supply on hand at all times."—S.F. Baldwin, Indianola, Illinois.

"Cheapest Remedy I Have Ever Used"

"I have raised I expect as many hogs as any one man in the county. Have raised always from one to four carloads a year for the past 20 years. And I have used several different kinds of remedies. But of all the different kinds I have used, 3rd Degree has anything bested that I ever used. I commenced feeding it to my sows just before farrowing and four times a month after that and I never had any trouble with the pigs scouring nor any thumps. I haven't had as nice a bunch of pigs for several years as I have this year. I sold some a short time ago that averaged 285 at just about 8 months old."

"As long as I raise hogs I expect to keep some on hand for I consider it the cheapest remedy I have ever used."—H. C. Graves, Albion, Iowa.

"Cured Thumps, Scours, Barnyard Infection—Freed Pigs of Worms"

"It cured thumps, scours, barnyard infection and freed the pigs of worms and lung worms. It is easy to give as the pigs like it and will clean up all I give them. Before I started using 3rd Degree they did not eat well."

"I recommended it to my neighbor as his pigs were dying fast. He tried it and it cured them."

"It does all you claim and more."—H. J. Hansen, Freebom, Minn., Box 72.

"Got Rid of All the Worms"

"I have been a user of 3rd Degree for two years and I gave it a very rigid test. I had hogs that were in very poor condition and run down, and seemed to be losing in weight every day. I secured some 3rd Degree and gave them the regular four morning's treatment, and it was to my surprise to see how these hogs began to pick up in the general health condition. The 3rd Degree got rid of all the worms in the hogs, and put their systems into shape to properly digest the food which they ate, and it seemed that after the treatment it only took but half the feed, and the hogs grew twice as fast."—Dr. M. J. Hallihan, Birbeck, Ill.

"Easy to Feed—Hogs Like It"

"I have forty fall pigs, that I am feeding 3rd Degree to, and I never had a nicer bunch of pigs. It gives them a good appetite, and also gets the worms. As I have noticed after treating them, that they pass a lot of worms. I am so well pleased with the results, that I intend to keep feeding it to my hogs right along. It is easy to feed, as the hogs like it. 3rd Degree does everything you claim. I would recommend it to others."—Eudolph L. Rittadorf, Howells, Nebraska.

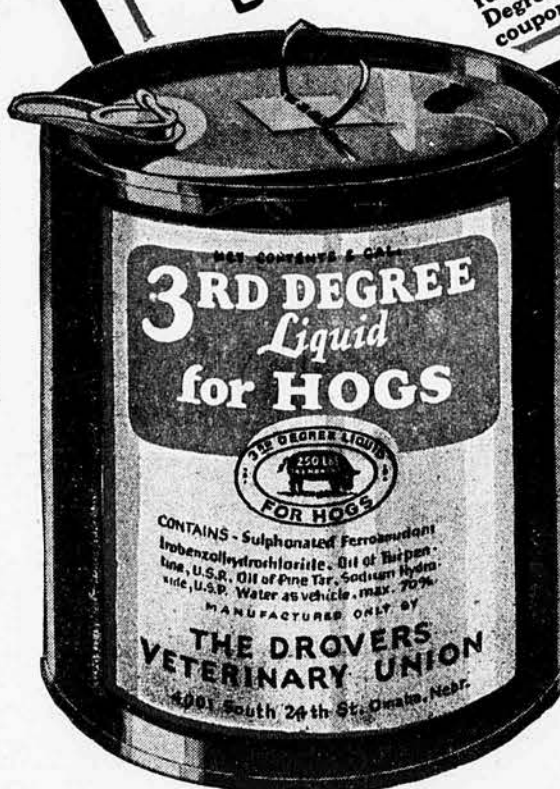
THE letters you read on this page are typical of the hundreds received from users who, among their other enthusiastic reports, say, "I wouldn't try to make money on hogs without 3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs."

Credited by hog men with changing profits, 3rd Degree has been used by more than 10,000 herd owners. The development of 15 years of medical, chemical and veterinary science, it is the original liquid hog remedy. You will know the genuine by the process patented by the U. S. Patent Office. Proud and happy hog owners will tell you there is Hog Health and Hog Profits in every can.

To kill worms—to put digestive organs and glands in a healthy condition—to help hogs with rapid gains to be ready for market when prices are highest, use 3rd Degree—the low cost, easy-to-give remedy which has helped millions of hogs to make extra profits for their owners.

3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs is the improved product referred to in these testimonials as 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate.

Write TODAY for the two books, which are gladly sent free and postpaid and full information about 3rd Degree. Clip and mail the coupon NOW.



There is 3rd Degree for Poultry, Too

It was but natural that after the remarkable record of success which 3rd Degree Liquid for Hogs has made that there would be a demand for a similar product, equally helpful for poultry. 3rd Degree Liquid for Poultry is the result—an effective wormer and conditioner for fowls. Chicks grow faster and reach maturity earlier—reach market size sooner—begin to lay quicker. Use the coupon, at the right, for the 40-page free D. V. U. Poultry Book. Also write for full information about 3rd Degree Liquid for Poultry.

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FREE BOOKS

These two free books contain the vital information every hog man and poultry raiser should have. They contain no advertising but they show the way to stop needless losses from hogs and fowls and give you the extra profits you should have. Mail the coupon TODAY for your copies of these two valuable free books.

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Dept. E-2, Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen:

Please send, postpaid, the latest edition of your book, "How to Grow 250-lb. Hogs in Six Months."

If you also want full information about 3rd DEGREE Liquid for Hogs, check square at left.

I have..... hogs..... of them are sick.

Check this square for your free copy of the D. V. U. Poultry Book.

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