

cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

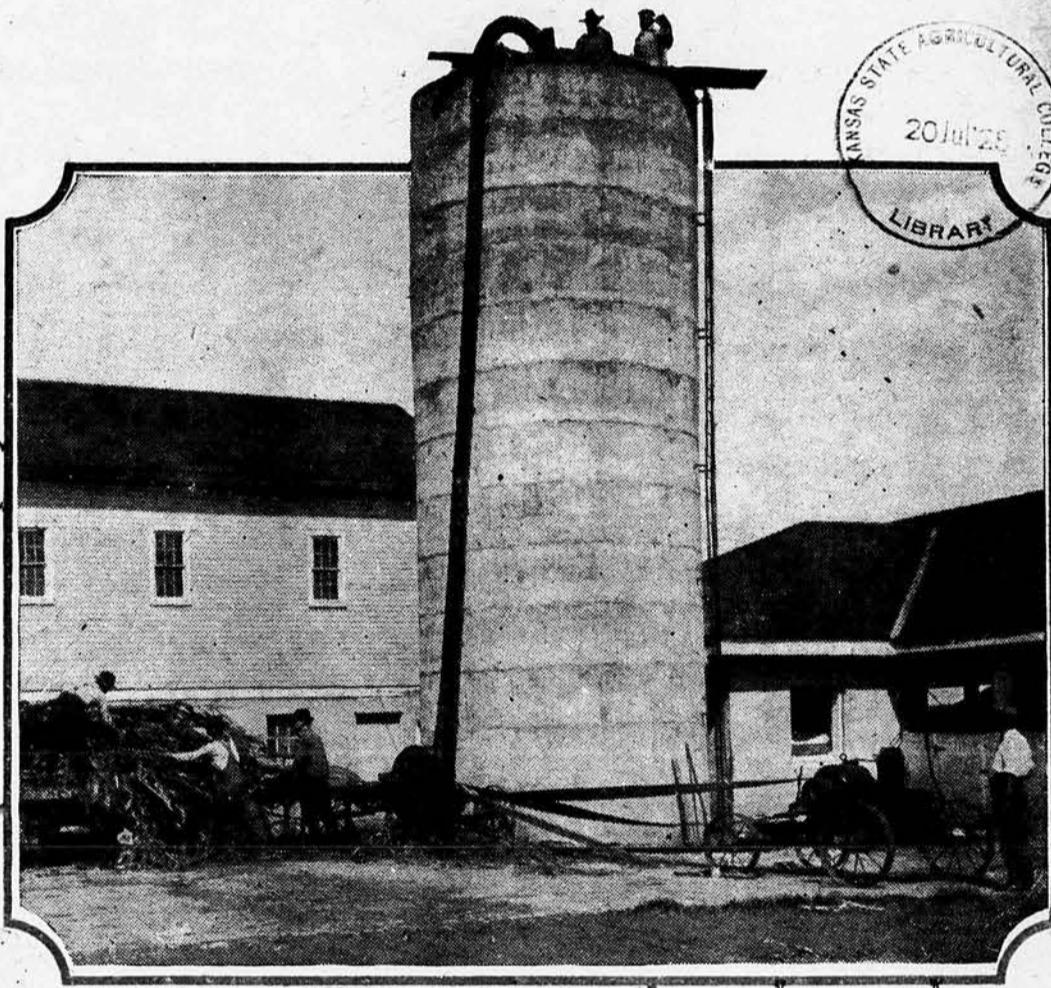
Volume 66

July 21, 1928

Number 29

Doctor
McCampbell's
Feeding Arithmetic
1 Acre in the Silo
Equals
2 Acres in the Shock

=



Oil facts for farmers

(No. 4)

Six hard jobs that point the way to new economy

Lindbergh has flown the "Spirit of St. Louis" over 42,000 miles—with Mobiloil.

Byrd flew to the North Pole—with Mobiloil.

The Citroën cars, first to cross the Sahara Desert—used Mobiloil.

28 of the 30 contractors working on New York's new \$95,000,000 subway use Mobiloil or other Vacuum Oil Company products.

The Leviathan, and the Majestic, two of the largest liners afloat, and the Mauretania, the fastest, use Gargoyle Marine Oils, sister products to Gargoyle Mobiloil.

When fire engine builders demonstrate their fire-fighting equipment, 9 out of 10 use Mobiloil.

Saves you money

There is but one reason why Mobiloil is selected time and time again for the hardest lubrication work. *Quality.* This quality has made Mobiloil the most asked-for oil among farmers today.

It is very common for farmers to find that Mobiloil shows reduced oil consumption of from 10% to 50%.

Other savings come from fewer repairs, less time lost through over-heating and breakdowns; more mileage between carbon removals and all-around general improvement in engine operation.

How to buy

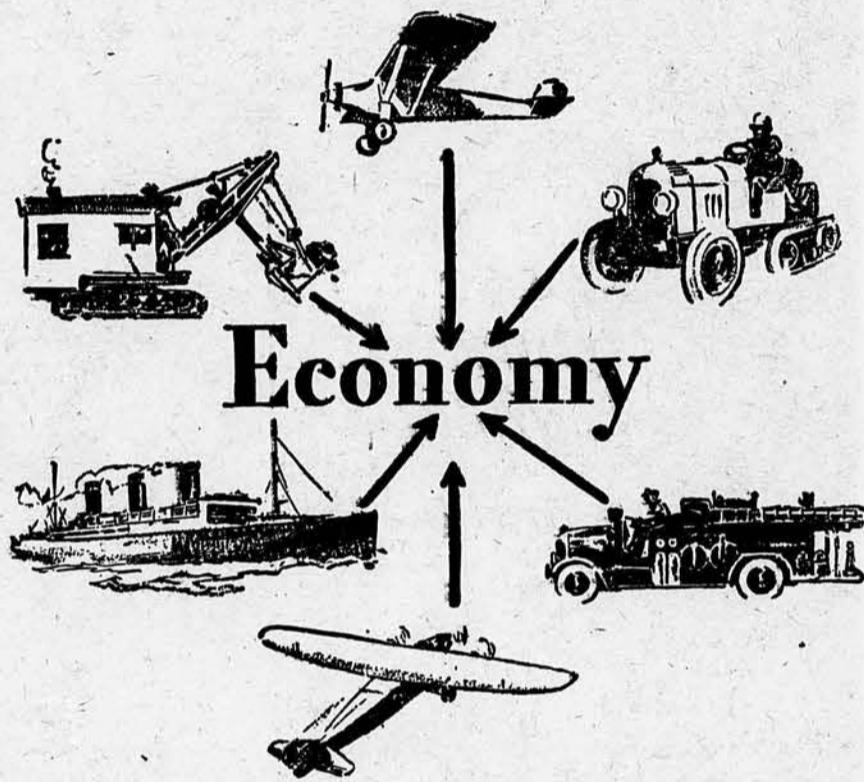
For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. On these large drums your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount.*

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which recommends the correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with—

The World's Quality Oil

Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see at your dealer's the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
" Model T			BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Franklin	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gardner, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models								
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other models	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marsion, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland all models			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige all models			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless 90, 70, 72	BB	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo all models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Veile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark
on the Mobiloil container

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 29

What Good Land and Industry Can Do

Keeping an Eye on the Net Income Is the Thing Gibbs Stresses

SINCE the World War Sam Gibbs, Manchester, has paid for a 260-acre farm. That is no little job, with the cost of the land ranging from \$60 to \$150 an acre. The best part of it is that Mr. Gibbs came thru the ordeal with "not a complaint in the world," good equipment, some of the best land in his part of the state and one of the outstanding Hereford herds. His is an example of what good land, intelligent operation and industry can do.

"It isn't your gross income that counts," Mr. Gibbs explained one day recently, "but your net." He has proceeded on that theory, and consequently has done everything in his power to leave a wide margin between the gross and the net, in his favor. "Here is the way," he said. "My wife takes the eggs to town and I stay home and do the work instead of hiring a man to do it for me. I mean that if one man must work on the farm, I'm that man. I have made my money by doing my own work and living carefully."

Until the spring of 1920 he was a renter. At that time he owned some equipment and had \$1,000 to pay down on the three 80's, for which he contracted to pay a total of \$14,500. Since that time he sold part of the original acreage and replaced it with better land. He has made the money to pay for his farm from the land itself. One 80-acres grossed \$2,000 last year—an 80-acres that is worth \$8,000. Mr. Gibbs can get that price for it any day. "If I can get \$1.25 for wheat and 75 cents for corn, I'll be well pleased," he said. "I can make headway with those prices. That is what I term a living basis. "During the three lean years," he continued, "I

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

had the calves from 25 cows to help out. They brought \$1,500, or an average of \$60 a head, each of the three years. Those are the hardest times I have experienced. They were the only years I didn't make 20 bushels or better of corn. I have produced as high as 70 bushels."

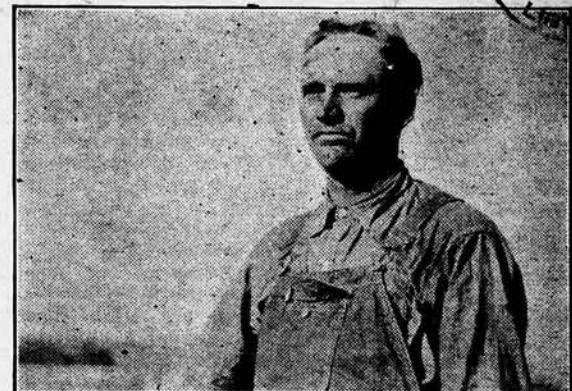
In all, Mr. Gibbs operates 500 acres, with about 250 acres under cultivation. His plan calls for 50-50 wheat and corn, with 30 acres out of the total under cultivation for alfalfa, and 20 acres for Sweet clover. He keeps that much clover every year and rotates it. Wheat has averaged 30 bushels on bottom land since 1920, with the exception of 1925. That year there was no crop whatever. Upland averages 15 bushels of wheat.

Tractor power and horse power both are used to good advantage on the Gibbs acres. "I find the tractor economical because it speeds up the work in busy seasons," Gibbs said. "When possible I use the six head of horses I keep. I try to raise a team of colts a year as a sideline. The tractor saves man power, and that is where I show a gain over the horses. It prepares the ground at the right time and in all is profitable farm equipment if properly handled."

The Herefords found a place in the farming system about 11 years ago. Then Mr. Gibbs had a dozen purebreds. Every year he has practiced very rigid culling and has been working to the Anxiety blood lines. At present there are some 80 head of registered Herefords and the herd is standardized so that Gibbs can sell breeding stock. About 60 per cent of the bull calf crop and the heifer culs are sold for feeders.

Gibbs believes his way of handling the Herefords is satisfactory under his conditions. He can keep a cow 12 months and raise a calf to 500 pounds for a total cost of \$14. He figures the grass at \$7 for cow and calf. The corn stalks are utilized, with a little cane hay, up until about February 1, when he starts feeding a little alfalfa with cane silage for about 90 days. Last year, 6 acres of cane filled a silo of 115-ton capacity and 20 acres of alfalfa carried the cattle to grass. That was the actual feed bill. Gibbs never grains mature cattle as he doesn't find it profitable. The calves get some grain—oats, corn and cake—the first year.

Another thing that cuts down the overhead charges against the cattle is the building situation. Mr. Gibbs doesn't attempt to have sheds for any-



Sam Gibbs, Clay County, Tackled the Job of Paying for a Farm After the War and Won

thing but the coming yearlings. Practically every calf is dropped in the open. "That good timber along the creek," he indicated, "is all I need. The cows and calves do better in the open. Some of the calves have been dropped in zero weather with no losses."

Mr. Gibbs worked out a very unique advertising proposition that does him a world of good and puts some real pep into the younger generation. Four of his steer calves are placed in the hands of 4-H club boys every year, with the understanding that they are to pay 10 cents a pound at the weight when they take them, unless they can show those calves to second place or better at one of the state fairs or the American Royal. If they do place second or better, the steers are free to them. "So far this has cost me about \$60 a year," Gibbs said. "Some of the calves never are paid for, because the boys meet the contract. At least one boy places a calf second or better every fall."

"This plan has been entirely satisfactory with the boys and everyone concerned. And you bet the boys will show. I would, too, with the chance that my calf would be paid for by the winning." This is the very best advertisement he could get, Gibbs believes. It gets his calves and his sign before the breeders, and he can be the one man working on the farm, holding down his costs. This idea will be followed indefinitely, as it has been for four years, because Mr. Gibbs doesn't have time to fit and show the calves himself.

(Continued on Page 16)



Horse Power and Tractor Power Both Are Used on the Gibbs Farm, and Both Are Indispensable, According to the Owner

Safety Valves of Tucker's Community

IT ISN'T a new story at all, but when men like S. R. Tucker, Rooks county, sum things up in the familiar words, there is virtue in listening. Fifty-four years of matching wits with Western Kansas soil and weather conditions have prompted him to say that "first of all a farmer should play safe." And in his opinion, if a man wants to play safe in his particular section he should plan to make his living ahead of everything else, from poultry and cows.

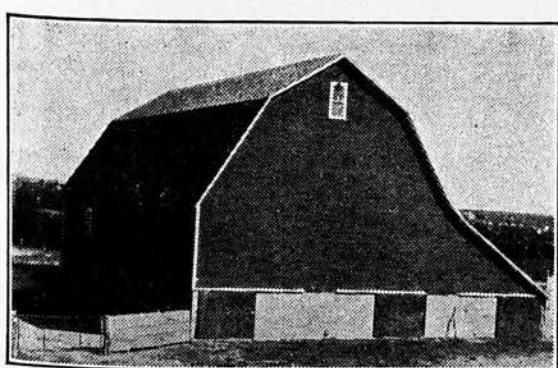
"I have been in connection with a bank for some time," he said, "and know what egg and cream checks do for a country. In my opinion those checks are the safety valves of the community." Certainly if one listens to the examples this West-

ern Kansas farmer can cite, it will readily be understood why playing the game safe comes out ahead in the long run. Eggs and cream bring in a check regularly to meet current expenses so the cash received from crops may be used to reduce mortgages and "laid up" for a rainy day.

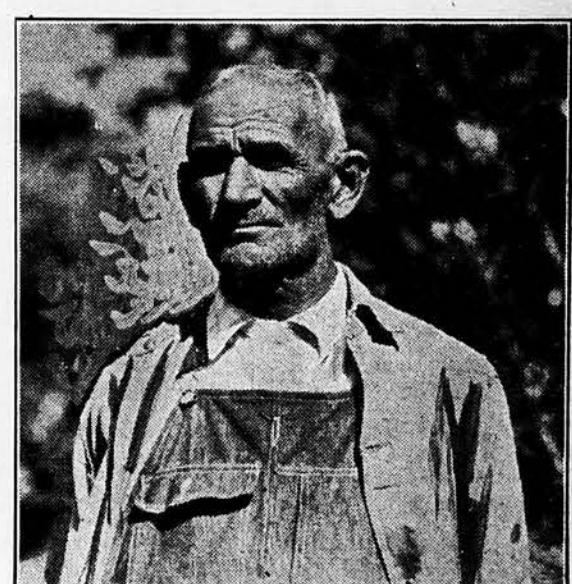
Mr. Tucker is an unusually good farmer, as can be seen by following his system. This includes utilization of home-produced fertility, returning straw to the land after being fed to livestock; the use of legumes, control of blowing, a good rotation of crops and plenty of livestock. The most profitable features of his farming for some years have been the livestock, and alfalfa culture. Mr. Tucker owns 1,460 acres and has about 400 under cultivation, as a rule. He follows about a three-year rotation, working in alfalfa and Sweet clover to help the corn, wheat and feed crops. He has grown as much as 160 acres of alfalfa at one time, and some alfalfa held the same land for as much as 25 years.

Hogs make profitable use of part of the alfalfa. Their lots open on three different fields, so it is just a matter of swinging a gate to get the porkers on fresh pasture. That is one reason the hog profits have shown up well. The pigs get the right kind of start—sanitary quarters and fresh, worm-free pasture. Mr. Tucker never has had any worm trouble with pigs worth mentioning. He gives the alfalfa and home-produced fertility the credit for building up his land.

Another fertility booster has had a good try-out on the Tucker acres, and it has been pronounced entirely satisfactory. It is Sweet clover. "I fully believe," Mr. Tucker said, "that Sweet clover will



Tucker Did a Good Deal of the Work on This Efficient Barn Himself. The Farmstead Is Laid Out for Convenience



S. R. Tucker, Rooks County, and a Western Kansas Farmer for 54 Years. He Is Boosting Legumes

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

KANSAS FARMER

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

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F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

DESPITE unusual losses from hail, Kansas has one of the greatest wheat crops in all its history. Probably when the harvesting is ended and results are known, it will be found that only the wheat crop of 1914 has exceeded the present one. It seems to me that wherever it is possible to do so the wheat ought to be held for a better price. The new wheat has a large moisture content and that affects the price. There also is every reason to believe that the total crop of the United States will be below normal and therefore the tendency will be toward a higher price rather than a lower one.

Coming back to the matter of hail loss, it is estimated that the total will aggregate about 10 million bushels, which even at present price amounts to approximately 12 million dollars loss to the wheat raisers. If this loss could be evenly distributed all over the state the result would not be very serious—an average of perhaps a little more than a dollar an acre. But unfortunately the loss is not evenly distributed. Individuals have been nearly ruined while 90 per cent of the wheat of the state has not been hurt at all. This contrast seems to make the disaster to the few the more terrific.

We have learned a good deal about hail from hard experience. One of the things we have learned is that in the western third of the state the danger from hail is about three times as great as in the eastern third. This is shown in the hail insurance rates. While we know a good deal about hail we have not made any advance in the way of prevention of hail damage. Probably we never will find a way to prevent hail. We might, by a general hail insurance, spread the loss over the entire state, but wheat raisers are just as selfish as other people and those in localities that are least subject to hail would object to paying a rate high enough to protect the western wheat raiser. A general hail tax was tried in North Dakota but for some reason it does not seem to have worked very well, altho it does distribute the burden of loss.

What Does Al Smith Want?

CONSTITUTIONAL prohibition," says F. D., "is a failure." But he adds that he doesn't want to go back to the old saloon. That seems to be an admission that whatever criticism may be justly urged against the present system it is at least an improvement on the old system.

Al Smith, Democratic candidate for President, says that the prohibitory law must be modified, but he also seems to be opposed to going back to the saloon. How does he propose to modify it? He doesn't say. Possibly he will tell us in his letter of acceptance. He has intimated several times that each state should be permitted to fix its own standard. If one state determines that beer with an alcoholic content of 4 per cent is the proper thing, that should be the kind of beer sold in that state. If another state wants beer with 3 or 5 per cent alcoholic content that should be permitted in that state. If one state wants to permit the sale of light wine and beer that is to be permitted. Of course, such a program would nullify the Constitution—it would make enforcement impossible and ridiculous. Is that what Governor Al Smith wants?

Others say they want what is called the Canadian or Quebec method. That plan is to have government dispensaries where liquor is to be sold under government control. Apparently they forgot that the dispensary system has been tried here in the United States and has been found to be a dismal failure. In South Carolina the state dispensary system was tried and failed. The reason was evident enough. It offered most tempting opportunities for graft. It was next to impossible to get first class men to take charge of these dispensaries. Good men did not care to become state saloon keepers and necessarily the dispensaries were put in the hands of those who were not so scrupulous.

Perhaps the system works better in Canada than here in the United States, but rumors of evasion over there are accumulating. Those who want liquor manage to get it in larger quantities than the law allows. That kind of evasions will grow for the liquor business is now and always has been a lawless business.

A great many ordinarily good citizens seem to think they may drink and have liquor in their homes, altho they know that it is a violation of

law. Now if there was nothing more to this than the taking of an occasional drink it would not be worth making a fuss about. But when one patronizes a bootlegger he is encouraging the most dangerous organization against law and government there is in this country. If he is really a good citizen he ought to be willing to make some personal sacrifice in the interest of good government. He does not need the liquor, altho he may think he does. Even granting that it does him no harm personally, his encouragement of a lawless industry does a great deal of harm.

When is a Man Thru?

THE old idea that the man who has reached the age of 70 is out of it in a business way has been given another jolt by Leopold Zimmerman of New York City, who at the age of 75 has set about the task of paying 2 million dollars to his creditors whom he is under no legal obligation to pay.

Zimmerman came to this country a poor German immigrant, made his start as a peddler, got into the brokerage business and became a millionaire. His partner was David Forsay. The firm dealt especially in foreign bonds and currencies. After the World War, his partner having died, Zimmerman dealt heavily in German bonds and German currency. He had entire faith that his native land was going to come back.

Germany had always maintained a good credit. At first Zimmerman's operations were very profitable but then came the German slump. German

debts for which they were not legally bound, but for the payment of which they considered themselves morally bound. Sir Walter Scott, whose historical novels and poetry most of us read in our youth, went bankrupt when he was well past 60, thru the failure of the publishing house which published his works. Sir Walter was nominally at the head of the publishing house, altho he probably did not have much if anything to do with the actual running of the business. However, he felt that he was morally obligated and set in to pay the debts with his pen. He succeeded, altho it took the rest of his life to do it.

Samuel Clemens, known all over the world as "Mark Twain," also went into the publishing business, intrusting the management to others. The business failed, leaving heavy liabilities. Clemens undertook to pay off these liabilities and did. Before he died they were all wiped off the slate.

General Grant, who never was a good business man, was induced to go into business with Ward and one of Grant's sons. Ward was a crook and used the fame of General Grant to exploit the public. The failure of the firm left Grant penniless. He then began the writing of his memoirs to pay his debts and provide for his family. It was a race with death and the General barely won.

The trouble with the world is that age is generally reckoned by calendar years. The fact is that some men are old at 60 while others are young at 80. It is not the number of years a man has lived that determines his efficacy but the state of his mental and physical faculties. At 80, Chief Justice Johnston is doing a little more work than any other member of our Supreme Court, and doing it well. Judging from present appearances there is no reason to suppose that he will not be going strong 10 years from now.

An Opinion of Dr. Wolfe

A READER would like to know something about Dr. O. O. Wolfe, who is a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket at the August primary. It is not the purpose of this paper to mix in the primary contests for the various nominations, but so far as Dr. Wolfe is concerned I may say that I have known him well and favorably for a good many years. He is a farmer, stockman and veterinary surgeon. He has been for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. I served with him for some time on the School Book Commission. He made a good member. He served a term in the state senate and made a creditable record. He is fair minded and courteous and will make a good presiding officer. This is not intended to reflect in any way on any of the other gentlemen who are candidates for the same position.

Opposed to Capital Punishment

THE sentence of Edward Hickman, the murderer of little Marion Parker of Los Angeles, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of California. His attorney says that he will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, but there is a strong probability that he will not be able to get the case before that body, and a still stronger probability that it would not be reversed even if he did get it there. The best guess is that the sentence will be carried into effect by the hanging of the young murderer about the middle of October.

If there ever has been a case in which the death penalty should be inflicted this Hickman case is one. However, I long have been opposed to capital punishment and even this case has not changed my mind. That Hickman is abnormal seems to me to be reasonably certain, but that fact, if it is a fact, is no reason for turning him loose on society. There would be no more justification for turning him loose than there would be for turning a mad dog loose. He should be kept confined all the rest of his life and should be compelled to earn his keep.

Hanging him will neither bring back his victim nor will it in any way compensate for his crime. The theory of the law is not to wreak vengeance but to protect society. To a man of the Hickman type I have little doubt the certainty of life imprisonment would be a more terrible punishment than hanging, but after all the measure of punishment is not the principal consideration.

The tendency of our civilization is away from the death penalty. As men grow more civilized



bonds and the German mark became utterly worthless and Zimmerman's entire fortune of several millions was swept away. His wife had a fortune but she put the greater part of that into the payment of her husband's debts. Still the debts exceeded the assets by fully 2 million dollars. Zimmerman was forced into bankruptcy. His creditors offered to settle for 40 cents on the dollar, but he managed to pay 65 cents. By the bankruptcy proceedings he was freed from any legal obligations to pay any more than had been distributed to his creditors, but he is not satisfied to let it go that way, and at the age of 75 he is starting in business with the hope that he can pay the outlawed debts at the rate of \$100,000 a year. That means, of course, that even if he is able to pay at the rate he hopes, it will take him 20 years, so that it is decidedly improbable that he will be able to wipe out all of his debts. However, it is safe to say his life will be prolonged by his effort. He has something worth while to live for and, of course, he has the will to live. I have a theory, which may or may not be correct, that when a man gives up having any particular ambition or objective in life he probably is about thru.

There have been a number of notable cases in history of old men undertaking the job of paying

and merciful the more loath they are to inflict the death penalty and the harder it becomes to get a conviction where the death follows. Many conscientious objectors to the death penalty would not hesitate to convict if the penalty was life imprisonment instead of death.

The most valid objection that has been made to the abolition of the death penalty has been that in actual practice a sentence to life imprisonment does not mean life imprisonment. The records show it means imprisonment on the average for about 15 years. Now there are cases where it is all right to pardon a murderer, but in the case of a cold-blooded killer like Hickman there should be no doubt that life imprisonment meant just that and nothing less.

Still Laugh at Old Stories

I NOTICE the old story of the chicken raiser who decided that he could economize by mixing his chicken feed with sawdust is going the rounds again. You probably remember the story. He fooled his hens for awhile and encouraged by this kept putting in more sawdust until finally he was feeding sawdust straight, and as a result his hens began to lay croquet balls. One hen hatched out a setting of these eggs. Some of the chickens had wooden legs and the rest were woodpeckers. I thought when I first heard that story, when I was a child, that it was a blamed good story. That my judgment concerning its merits was correct is proved by the fact that notwithstanding its age it is still vigorous.

Most good stories are old. The Greeks were bully good story tellers and some of their jokes are living yet. They were better than most of the modern stories, too. There are certain things that people will laugh at and always have laughed at, for there is a streak of cruelty in the human animal that makes him laugh at the misfortunes of other people, altho he never really enjoys having other people laugh at his mishaps. Let a man slip on an icy sidewalk or a banana skin and the crowd always will laugh before they know whether he is hurt or not. Furthermore the one who slips, unless he is badly hurt, always will instinctively look around to see whether anybody has seen him fall. The person who is deaf nearly always is sensitive because he knows that other people are likely to laugh at the mistakes he makes because he cannot hear. Also, because he is sensitive he is likely to try to conceal his infirmity and that often makes it worse for him. One of the best of the Greek stories is based on this trait in human nature.

The story goes that there was a magistrate in Athens who was almost stone deaf, but was not willing to admit it. One day a citizen appeared in his court asking for judgment against another citizen on an unpaid account. This citizen, it hap-

pened, was as deaf as the magistrate. The party against whom the suit was brought came into court and he too was deaf. The magistrate called on the man bringing the suit to state his case. The man stated that the defendant owed him a number of denarios and had failed to pay—he wanted judgment.

The magistrate knew when the plaintiff's mouth quit working that he was thru with his statement, but he had not heard a word the plaintiff had said. He then turned to the defendant and asked him what he had to say to the charge of the plaintiff. The defendant hadn't heard anything that had been said by either the magistrate or the plaintiff, but gathered from the fact that the magistrate seemed to be talking to him that he was expected to state his case. He said: "Well, your honor, to begin with it wasn't my dog. If this man has been bitten I am sorry but he ought to look to the owner of the dog for damages. I can't be responsible for every stray cur that runs about in Athens."

When the magistrate saw that the defendant was thru talking, altho he had not heard a word, he knew that it was up to him to make a decision. He had somehow gotten a wrong idea about the facts. He seemed to ponder over the case for a few minutes and then, turning to the defendant, said: "There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this case, but then she is your mother and you will have to support her."

I have found by trying this old story out on different crowds that it goes as well now as when it was first invented by the Greek poet Aristophanes, 2,500 years ago.

Don't scoff at a story because it is old. Most of the stories that are really worth telling are aged, but there always are people in an audience who never have heard a story, no matter how antiquated it may be. If you can dress it up in new clothes so much the better, provided you are a good judge of clothes.

Has Candy for Sale

Must a person have a license to sell homemade candy? A. M. A.

No, unless the candy is sold in an incorporated town. In such a case the city government would have a right to impose an occupation tax. This would not apply to sales made in the country or in an unincorporated town.

Those Jobs Are Few!

I am enclosing a list of want ads that appear regularly in our county paper. I am wondering if you know anything about the stability of these concerns.

MRS. F. D. N.

I do not know anything about the reliability of these particular institutions. It will not do any

damage for you to write them and get the information which they say they will furnish you. After you get this information read it very carefully before entering into any contract. The probability is you will find that if you work hard enough and succeed in doing the work just exactly to suit the concern you are working for that you may do fairly well at it. But easy jobs where you can earn \$1 an hour and stay right at home are not very common!

'Tis Too Much Law!

Please give full particulars as to elevators. W. E. N.

The Kansas laws referring to elevators cover more than five pages of the Revised Statutes. It would be impossible for me to give all the information this inquirer desires in the limited space at my command. If he will specify what particular information he wants about elevators I shall try to give it to him.

See the Probate Judge

Do the laws of Kansas prohibit a girl under 16 years old from getting married if her parents give their consent? A. W.

If, in addition to the parents' consent, the probate judge also gives his consent, a license might be issued permitting a girl under 16 or a boy under 18 to marry. The consent of the parents, however, is not sufficient if they are under the ages mentioned.

Chickens Can't Run at Large

1—A planted a row of mulberry trees adjoining B. The trees were planted on A's land. Has A a right to put them in or cut them down without consulting B? The trees have grown large. 2—A's farm and B's farm adjoin. B's chickens overrun into A's hog pen and among A's chickens and run over his alfalfa. Has A a right to "dog them" away? Can B be made to keep them up at home? L. S.

1—If these trees are on A's land and it has been known that they were on his land, A has an entire right to cut the trees down or put them in.

2—Chickens are not permitted to run at large. A has a right to drive the chickens off his place, and B is responsible for the damage done by such chickens to A's property.

Majority Will Rule

Can two members of a school board hire a teacher if the third member is opposed to the employment of such teacher? E. A. E.

Yes. A majority of the board controls, except that a school board is not permitted to employ a relative of a member of the board unless the board is unanimously in favor of employing such a person.

An Interesting Parallel

THIS year affords a remarkable example of history repeating itself, it seems to me. At this time almost 40 years ago Kansas was in the throes of a "resubmission" campaign. Its state prohibition law was on trial in a state election. The Democrats believed if the law was again submitted to the vote of the people it would be defeated. The Republicans who had pioneered prohibition, stood by the law. Prohibition in Kansas was sustained.

Today we have virtually the same situation on a nation-wide scale. About the only difference is that in the Kansas resubmission campaigns the issue was more frankly drawn and met.

In the meantime a generation of new voters has grown up in Kansas. They never have seen a saloon and they know nothing of the widespread drinking that went on day and night when there was a saloon on every corner and another saloon in the middle of the block.

Nor does the parallel end here. Kansas then was going thru the same phases of prohibition that New York and New Jersey and perhaps other Eastern communities are experiencing now. The cities were wet. There were state and local officials who did not believe in the law, didn't believe it could be enforced or ought to be, and winked at its violation. There also were grafters and boot-leggers, and bribe-givers and bribe-takers.

Many good citizens not "booze fighters" carried the keys of drinking clubs in their pockets, merely to emphasize that they would not have their rights of personal liberty taken from them by "sumptuary" laws. And the business men of the cities were generally against prohibition on the ground that it "hurt business" and made a "dead town."

There is a marked difference of feeling today in this particular. The American business world knows that prohibition is a tremendous asset to the nation's business and that business would suffer correspondingly from its repeal or modification; that buying on the same scale, and the present standard of living, would be impossible under the repeal of the law or its modification.

Advocates of the economic advantages of nation-wide prohibition point out that in 1925 American workmen made 11% automobiles to the worker, while in a wet European country the rate was only three-tenths of a motor car to each worker.

There still is another parallel to the "resubmission" campaigns in the early days of state prohibition enforcement in Kansas, and the present time. The Democrats of that day, with some exceptions, took the wet side as their national standard-bearer does now in the first campaign in which prohibition has been an issue since national prohibition went into effect. The national leader of their party today is an avowed wet and champions a modification of the law and the rights of states to fix an alcoholic standard of beverages, each for itself.

With 48 different standards of alcoholic content and 48 different kinds and degrees of so-called prohibition, it seems to me, all real semblance of law enforcement would go glimmering. These state standards would soon be generally disobeyed and the chaotic situation that would follow would be worse than the old saloon days when attempts were made to enforce the liquor laws such as they were.

It is possible even now for a state to refuse to co-operate with the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition. For example, New York state under Governor Smith repealed its state prohibition law several years ago.

That, of course, does not lead to a better enforcement of prohibition, but to slack observance and to conditions such as New York state now is experiencing and as Kansas experienced before it began to take prohibition seriously.

This amounts to and is nullification.

To me, personally, the prohibition issue in its importance transcends all party considerations. In my opinion prohibition is not a question of laws or of changes of laws. That stage is past. It is a matter of law observance and law enforcement. A compromise anywhere along the line means defeat for actual prohibition. Today law enforcement is the biggest problem on the North American Continent, as it is the biggest problem of government in the United States. We should do nothing to weaken the enforcement of law. Kansas obtained prohibition by enforcing the laws and stopping up all loop-holes of evasion, not by modification or by repeal.

You will hear it said, of course, that there still are people in Kansas who drink liquor. Other laws, too, are violated in Kansas as always. But you would scarcely argue that a repeal of the

speed law would be a good thing because it is more or less frequently violated. We merely continue to strengthen the enforcement of our traffic laws.

Tinkering with the prohibition law instead of enforcing it, is a waste of time and effort. Nearly every prohibition state has found that out. For example, since the province of Manitoba, Canada, established its governmental "beer parlors" there have been more than twice as many motor car accidents than for the same period last year. Police investigation has shown that in many of these cases the driver had "just a glass or two of beer." Not drunk, of course not! But to further a campaign of safety-first on the highways, the government of Manitoba is placarding this warning:

Don't collide with scientific facts! Two glasses of beer contain as much alcohol as one glass of distilled liquor. Scientific tests show that a car driver taking one drink of spirits does not react to danger as quickly as the one who has not imbibed!

While the government of Manitoba sells booze in government-regulated stores all over the province, the same government maintains a highly paid functionary to deliver addresses to school children and others on the evils of intoxication. His title is "government agent for morals and temperance." His charts show the injury done the human system by alcoholic stimulants.

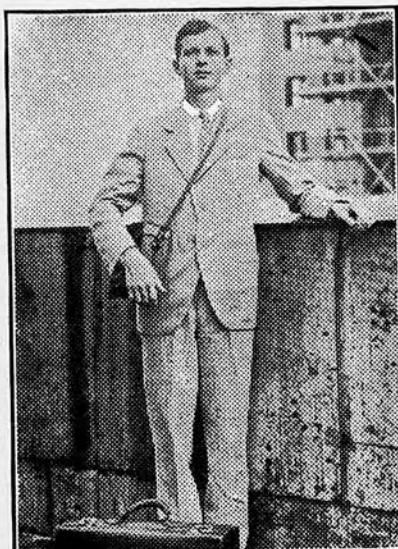
The government of Manitoba sells booze, then invests part of the profits of its government-owned booze stores in sending a man about the province denouncing the traffic.

I doubt, as individual Americans, whether we ever have had a finer opportunity to do service for our country than today—simply by showing thru speech and action a decent respect for its laws and its Constitution. As a people we could do no greater service for ourselves. The benefits would be far-reaching.

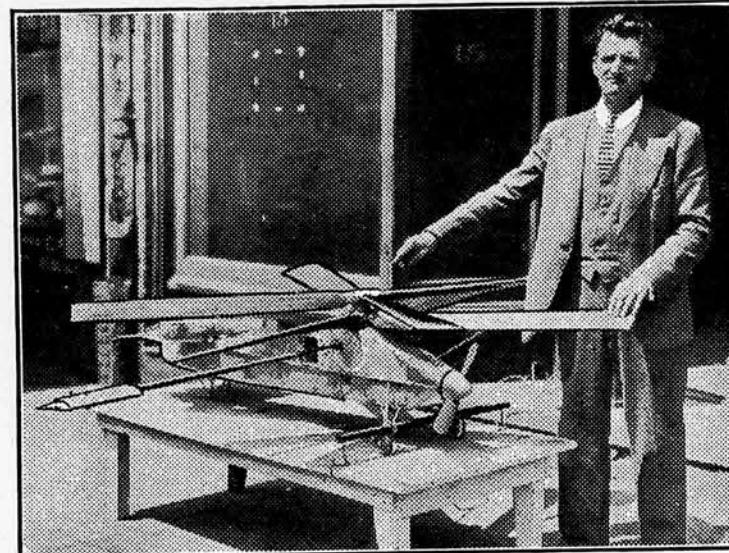
I know of no more solid constructive work within the power of all of us to do than this, and I know of no land that needs it more than this, the most favored of all lands.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Henry Bobo, 15, Clarksdale, Mass., Won a Three Months' Trip to Europe in an Essay Contest. He Competed with 1,603 Other High School Pupils. Here He is Ready to Go



Valentine Newbauer, Pasadena, Calif., and a Model of His New Type Helicopter. This Model is Lifted by Two Four-Bladed Propellers on Top, Which Revolve in Opposite Directions—a New Principle. Another Claim is That the Machine Will Land with the Power Off, at a Speed of 3½ Miles an Hour, Vertically



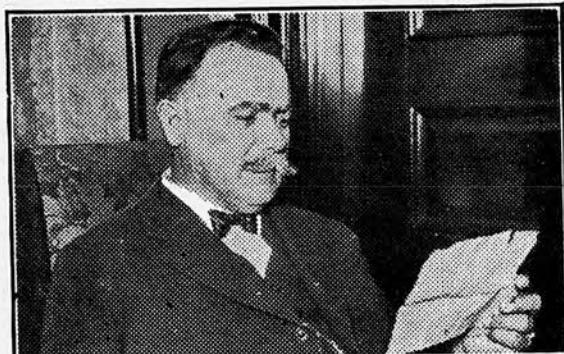
Mercedes Gleitz, Who Gained Fame by Swimming the English Channel and Later the Straits of Gibraltar, Now Proposes Swimming the Irish Channel and is Training for the Feat



A View of Oliver Street, on the Lower East Side of New York City. On This Humble Thoroughfare, Gov. Al Smith Spent a Great Part of His Childhood. The House in Which He Lived is in the Center—Left of the Light-Colored One. This View Was Taken from Madison Street, Looking North



Almost Alive! This is a Charming Scene of an Early Spanish Ranch House Done in Wax. This Life-Like Group and Setting Was Fashioned by L. E. Oates, Los Angeles, Who is Completing the History of California in Tableaux, as One Feature of California's New Historical Museum



General Alvaro Obregon, Who Was the Lone Candidate for Mexico's Presidency. He Succeeds Calles, and Was President Before. The Election Was Called the Most Orderly in the History of Mexico



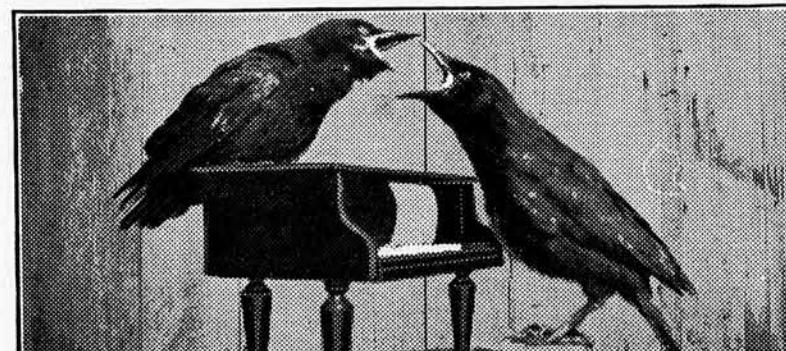
Lieut. E. B. Schiberg, Who Rescued His Close Friend, Lieut. Lundborg, from Italia Ice Camp, Where the Latter Was Isolated When His Plane Crashed After His Rescue of General Nobile



Viscount Byng, Hero of Vimy Ridge and Former Governor General of Canada, Who Was Appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police and Head of Scotland Yard, London. He Will be the First Member of the House of Lords to Become Head of London's Police



This Photo, Taken in Tientsin, China, Shows General Smedley Butler, Fourth from Left, in Charge of American Forces in Northern China, Watching the Street Fighting During the Occupation of Tientsin by Marshal Feng Yuhsiang's Troops



"Be-Caws I Love You," May Be What These Old Birds Are Crowing About. Or It Might be That They Are Crying Out a Sad Song, Their Harmony Provoked by a Recent Visit to a "Crow Bar" or Something of the Sort. Anyway It is the First Time We Knew Crows Were Musically Inclined

As We View Current Farm News

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine Seems to Know His Wheat

OUR guess is that a wise choice was made in naming W. M. Jardine as Secretary of Agriculture, because the results of his own farming operations seem to indicate that he knows what it is all about. Wheat from the Jardine farm, 7 miles southwest of Manhattan, was better than any other marketed in the agricultural college town up to the present, according to David Patne of a local milling company.

Guy Scott, who farms the Jardine land, marketed grain testing 63½ pounds to the bushel and showing a protein content of 15.22 per cent. It brought \$1.35 a bushel. The crop averaged 31 bushels to the acre. Who can beat the secretary's record?

Here's Another Convert

A WABAUNSEE county farmer, H. A. Schwanke, 7 miles southeast of Maple Hill, has just harvested more than 2,000 bushels of fine wheat with his new combine.

With the exception of one machine that was tried out and rejected some time ago by Franklin Adams, this is the first combine in this particular vicinity. Mr. Schwanke, who had 95 acres of wheat, is delighted with the combine. During the harvest season he was at work in a distant field, one of his six sons cultivated corn, two operated the combine with a third "standing by," and two were left with time on their hands, which they put to good use.

There wasn't an extra hand to pay and not an extra meal to be cooked while the grain was being harvested and trucked to the elevator. Now the family wears that combine smile.

These Ancient Beans Grew

WHILE exploring a cave in an ancient cliff in New Mexico, M. A. Pruitt of Santa Rita found a jar filled with beans of extraordinarily large size. It is estimated that the beans had been undisturbed for 800 to 1,000 years. Pruitt sent a few of them to a sister in Alpine, Tex., and she planted them. Much to her surprise they sprouted and are up and doing well. If the plants continue to thrive and bear a crop, it may mean the introduction to the Southwest of a species of beans of which nothing seems to be known.

Most Kansas farmers would be willing to believe that most of the obnoxious weed seeds would grow and do well if they were a million years old. Hope no cave or tomb explorers turn up any new varieties.

Was a \$236 Mule

A MULE is considered, and probably rightly so, a rather peculiar animal. This quadruped has lent itself to jokes of many kinds for a long time. The popular conception of the animal dwells primarily on his stubbornness.

But there is one man who made a mule earn him some real money. He is Phil Mulkey, Smith county. Mr. Mulkey sold his mule for \$125, reinvested in two calves, a sow, and 11 pigs. He recently sold five of the pigs for \$118 and has all of the other stuff left, which he values at more than another \$118. Not such bad swapping at that.

Will Look Down on Thieves

THE law has taken to the air in Cowley county. To be more explicit, the aerial sheriffs, a division of the Cowley county law enforcement body, believed to be the first in Kansas, and possibly in the United States, has been organized.

Sheriff Elmer Chamness has issued deputy sheriff commissions to E. T. Haynes and C. G. Buton, who are located at the municipal landing field, and who will stand ready at all times to assist in chasing bank bandits and bootleggers to their lairs. A machine gun which shoots 300 bullets a minute, will be used by the flying patrol. This ought to make everything from poultry to bank deposits more safe in that section of the state.

Here's a Real Farmerette

TROT out your city woman who can carry on her husband's work in his absence. You will find a lot of farm women who can fill the bill. We cite the case of Marshall county's genuine farmerette, Mrs. Carl Walker. While her husband was away helping a neighbor with his farm work, she mowed the alfalfa and got it under cover before the heavy rains arrived to spoil it.

Where Real Wheat Grows

AN AMUSING story is told by one of the Gray county papers that indicates the quality of wheat in that section this year. "In fact," the tale

goes, "we heard of a rabbit trying to escape some dogs by running into a wheat field. It hit the stalks and bounced back 3 feet. Seeing the dogs closing in on it, Mr. Rabbit made a leap, landing on the wheat heads 4 feet up in the air, and disappeared across the 900-acre field as the dogs sniffed along on the ground below."

125 Bushels an Hour

A DAY'S record harvest was made in Pratt county, by Bert Brown, who cut 8 acres of wheat in three hours. The grain made 360 bushels or an average of 45 bushels to the acre. This was at the rate of 120 bushels an hour for the combine, a record which is considered extra good for Brown's part of the state, as the soil is quite sandy.

Is there some farmer in Kansas who has made a better record at harvesting than this? And who has wheat that beat this to any extent in yield?

Cows Like Stale Bread

HERE is a chance for someone to make some money by getting a corner on the stale bread market. R. G. Kelley, who is in the dairy business near White Cloud, says his cows and hogs do better on the staff of life when it has become stale, than on any other feed. Maybe, too, wheat itself might be worked into cash in a similar manner when it goes stale on the market.

Collect for Hail Damage

KANSAS and Oklahoma farmers will be paid more than 5 million dollars in hail losses for wheat this year, according to figures compiled by several hail insurance companies in Wichita. Farmers in the two states share about half and half in the money.

More than 10,000 claims have been filed to date and the figure is expected to reach a much larger total before the harvest is completed.

"Turken" is in Trouble

ANSWERING inquiries concerning the so-called "turken," the Department of Agriculture declares it is altogether improbable the fowl is a cross between the chicken and the turkey.

Crosses have been obtained between the chicken and the pheasant, the department says, but their progeny always have been sterile. Judging from the naked neck of the "turken," authorities say it is extremely likely the fowl has the blood of the Transylvanian naked neck breed of chickens, which originated in West India and always has retained the distinct characteristic.

375 Candidates This Year

YOU will be interested in knowing that the Master Farmer Award Project, which is sponsored by Kansas Farmer, met with spontaneous interest again this year. This project was conducted during 1927 in Kansas for the first time, with 270 candidates to consider, representing 72 counties. For 1928 the number of candidates has been increased by more than 100—a total of 375 outstanding farmers, representing 77 counties.

Every man was nominated by neighbors and friends who know him personally—some of the men were nominated by as many as four different persons. The 15 men who were selected as Master Farmers for 1927 will hold that title permanently,

so they are not eligible this year. Perhaps we will find some farmers this year who even surpass those of last year. The standards by which these men are selected are exceedingly high, therefore all the more honor.

On July 2, a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer started out to visit all of these nominees who have qualified to be considered for the degree of Master Farmer. This work will require until sometime in October. Soon after the farm visits have been completed, Kansas Farmer will print the results of the project for 1928, along with the details of the big banquet given by Senator Capper in honor of the new Master Farmers. Here are the counties represented this year: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Gove, Gray, Greeley, Harper, Harson, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Ness, Norton, Osage, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sherman, Stafford, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

The judges for 1928 are: F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Will J. Miller, the new president of the Kansas Live Stock Association. All information obtained about each of the candidates will be turned over to these men, and they will make the final decisions, selecting the 10 Master Farmers in Kansas for 1928.

Improvised Coffee Percolators

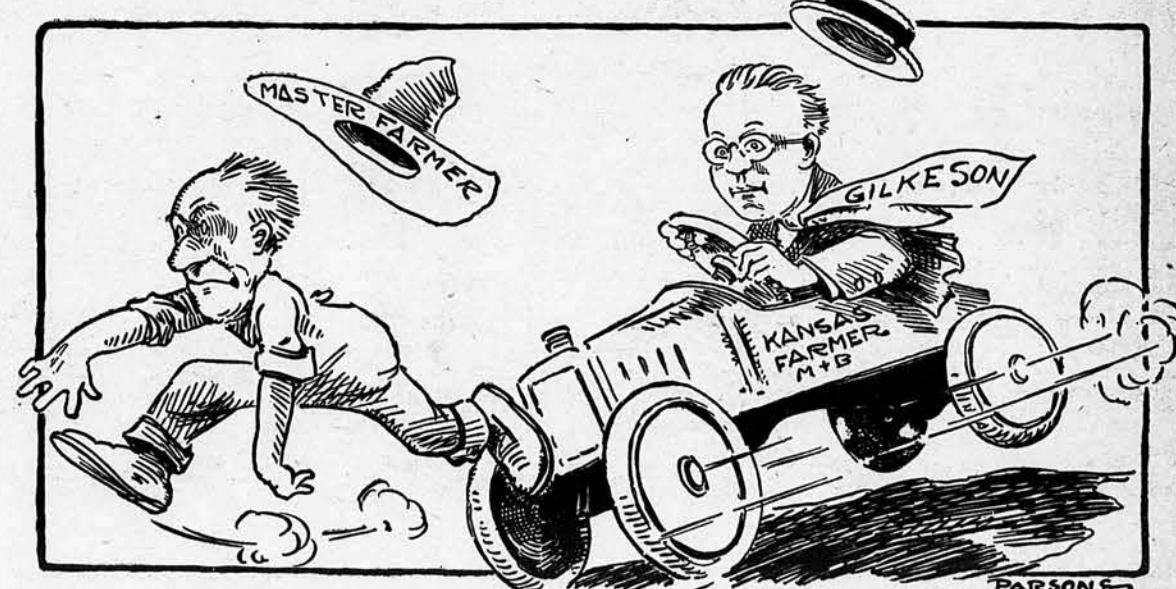
COFFEE at all hours seems to be the motto of farmers near Macksville. Many of them have been putting a pound of this olfactory tantalizer in the radiators of their combines, which they say eliminates lime formation. It is good psychology, too, as the steaming beverage keeps the men in good humor, reminding them of the well-loaded table awaiting them when the dinner bell rings.

May Broadcast All Speeches

THE whole big political battle will continue to reach every farm home having a radio, via the air, from all appearances. Both major political parties are negotiating with the National Broadcasting Company, New York, for nation-wide hookups to carry the notification and campaign speeches of the Presidential candidates to every home in the country. Maybe it is more safe to say things than it is to write or print them, but with so many witnesses in the vast radio audience, there isn't so much difference as in years passed and gone.

Corn Field Got a Bob

MAYBE the barbers can print another item on their price list card. Jacob Koelliker, Brown county, has resorted to bobbing his corn in times of wet weather to save his crop. The corn, badly washed and muddled in the recent rains, had the tips completely buried. Mr. Koelliker cut the tips off the stalks and assured that the crop will grow as if nothing had happened to it.



Where Daylight Lasted Half the Night

We Want to Live in Kansas, But for Another Vacation We Will Join the Cowboys, Miners and Traders in the Great Northwest

By F. L. Hockenhull and J. M. Rankin

WHEN our train over the main line of the Canadian National Railways swung outward from Vancouver, it carried us nearly as far north as the south coast of Greenland. We were so far in the direction of the North Pole that the sun did not set until about 9 o'clock, and darkness did not fall until almost 11. The rails of shining steel took us thru the famous Yellowhead Pass over the Continental Divide into the valley of the historic Athabasca River. We were in the heart of the great fur country, which until only a few years ago was ruled like a mighty empire by the Hudson's Bay Company, and still is dotted with their trading posts.

Our train often was in the very shadow of some of the highest mountains in the Canadian Rockies. We went close to the base of Mount Robson, the highest peak in Canada, which soars skyward nearly 2 miles above the surrounding range. We crossed the ridge-pole of Canada, close to the great Columbia Icefield, where three mighty rivers start, flow in three directions, and at last, thousands of miles apart, empty their waters into three different oceans. The Athabasca River flows to the frozen Arctic, the Saskatchewan to the Atlantic, and the Columbia river into the Pacific, yet each river starts at the same source from the waters of the melting ice.

The citizens were out in force to see the train come in at Kamloops the morning after we left Vancouver. There were Indians in bright blankets, yellow and red, cowboys in hairy "chaps," and buckskin shirts, roughly-dressed miners, and all kinds of ordinary folks. A spruce mounted policeman in broad-brimmed hat and bright scarlet tunic, wearing blue trousers with yellow stripes, cantered up as the train stood at the station. The sleeves of his tunic were bedecked with corporal's chevrons, surmounted with the royal crown.

Always Get Their Man

The Royal Mounted Police for years have upheld the law in Western Canada, and now they police the entire Dominion. They hold an amazing record for the capture and punishment of criminals. It is said that once the Royal Canadian Mounted Police go after a criminal, they get him, no matter how long it takes to do it. They have stations far above the Arctic Circle, and many on the frozen shores of the Arctic Ocean. One of their posts is only 700 miles from the North Pole, itself. Patrols of the Mounted Police go for hundreds of miles by dog sled into the far North. It was in the Northwest that their reputation first was made, but they now are to be found in all parts of Canada.

Kamloops is one of the early settlements of the country. On the edge of the town, close to the railway line, is a large Indian village.

We crossed the backbone of the Rockies after we left Kamloops. Mile after mile, our train wound thru rugged passes hedged in with towering mountains, their heads capped with blue glaciers and spotted with fields of dazzling snow. In the Selkirk Range alone, there are more glaciers than in all the Alps, and the mountains of British Columbia are said to be equal to 24 Switzerlands.

Something New Every Mile

Beyond Kamloops, the tremendous landscape of the Canadian Rockies unfolds itself, snowy and glorious. Hundreds of peaks, snow-clad and glacier-capped, crowd into the sky. The mountains change with every turn of the wheels; every mile brings something new. Waterfalls like white ribbons tumble down the sides of the mountains. Lakes of intensely deep colors, dark blue with emerald-green margins, lie in valleys ringed with rugged, gleaming peaks.

We stopped in Jasper National Park long enough to enjoy the biggest playground and forest and game preserve in North America. The Park, Canada's



The Two Traveling Jayhawkers, Rankin and Hockenhull, Picking Dog-Tooth Violets Growing in the Mountain Snows of Beautiful Glacier National Park

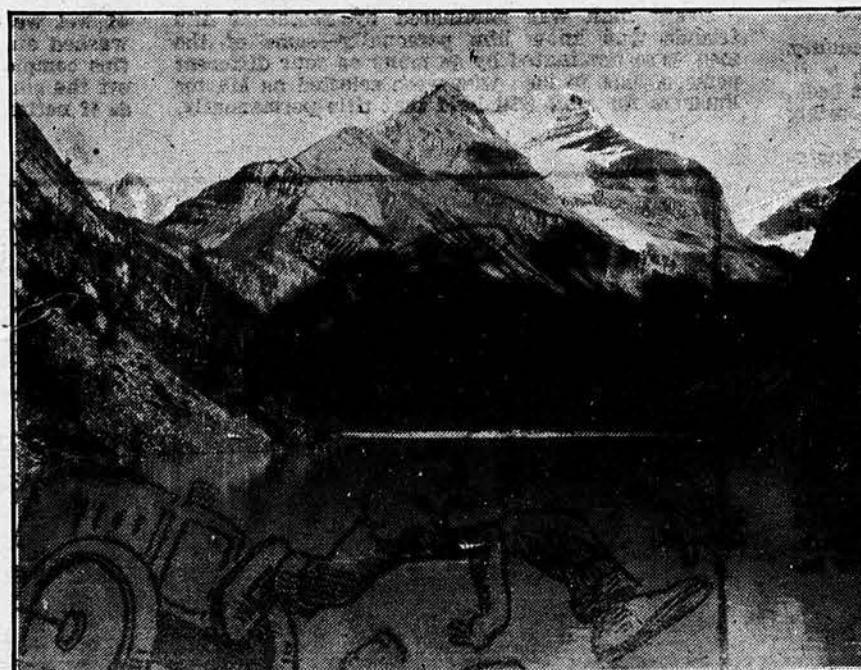
pride, is four times larger than Rhode Island. Lying only about 700 miles from the Arctic Circle, Jasper Park is a sea of mammoth mountain peaks, with ranges separated by deep valleys and dotted with bottomless mountain lakes as blue as Kansas skies. On the southern border is the "Roof of the Rockies" where the mountains reach their greatest height. Here is the great Columbia Icefield more than 110 miles long, formed of ice hundreds of feet deep and thousands of years old. Below the ice curve great glaciers, the largest 6 miles long and more than a mile wide. They are rivers of solid, moving ice, flowing at a pace of only a few feet a year, but irresistible in their power which crushes rocks and boulders into finest sand.

We woke up one morning at Jasper Park Lodge and saw a mother black bear with two cubs ambling along within a couple of hundred yards of our window. We saw at least 50 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, many of the ewes with lambs at their sides. Mother deer with fawns were plentiful—the fawns were so tame we caught several and took their pictures. Jasper Park is full of wild animals—deer, bear, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and dozens of other kinds. The animals

seem to know their lives are safe in the park, and they show little or no fright at the sight of human beings.

Jasper Park Lodge, the center of activities, is close to the shores of beautiful Lac Beauvert. The lake is so clear we could see the bottom at 80 feet. To the west of the Lodge rises Pyramid Mountain, a landmark for trappers and fur traders in the old days. Southward soars a mighty snow-capped range, with Mount Edith Cavell, pure and chaste and white, against the blue sky. Northward and eastward towering summits form a shining ring. The Lodge is not far from the site of an old Hudson's Bay Company's trading post. The clerk in charge of the post a hundred years or more ago was Jasper Hawse, after whom the Park was named.

We were delighted with Jasper Park. Guests at the Lodge live in cottages. Our cottage sat at the water's edge. When the late sun sank behind the mountains, blue and purple shadows fell across the lake. We walked among the pine trees and looked at the far-off peaks and watched their reflections in the blue waters. We took a little canoe and paddled out into the lake, and imagined we were fur-clad trappers shooting thru the swirl of



Jasper National Park, Only a Few Hundred Miles From the Arctic Circle, Is Dotted With Crystal-Clear, Alpine Lakes, Ringed in With Towering, Snow-Clad Peaks

rushing rapids, instead of just two, every-day Kansans out on a holiday.

Then we left Jasper National Park and the mountains for the great prairies that stretch eastward for hundreds and hundreds of miles. Still nearly as far north as Greenland, we almost thought we were back home in Kansas, for the morning after we left the Park, we saw acres and acres of wheat. An entire section a mile square in one field of waving wheat, the land as level as a floor, is seen hundreds of times in a day's ride. Sometimes for many miles the whole country, as far as eye can reach, seems to be one big wheat field.

Forests Are Full of Game

Edmonton was our first stop on the prairies. It is the capital of the big province of Alberta, and is one of the most important distributing points for the Northwest. It also is the gateway for the Peace River country, where the forests are full of moose, bear and deer, and beaver, lynx and marten. The Peace River valley, however, is more famous for its stretches of black loam where millions of bushels of wheat, oats and barley are grown. In this north country, there is almost continual daylight for nearly three months of the year, and then Mother Nature steps on the gas and causes vegetation to shoot up so rapidly one can almost see it grow. The climate at Edmonton is surprisingly mild. Winter there is much like in the central part of the United States. The weather is tempered by the warm winds blowing off the Japanese current.

We rolled down thru Saskatchewan to Saskatoon, all the time thru a country of waving wheat. Canada ranks next to the United States in wheat production, making it the second greatest wheat country in the world. Saskatoon is a city on the prairies, hustling all the time to stay as big or bigger than Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, and always finding the race neck and neck.

Then we stepped aboard our train again and went still farther on thru Saskatchewan and Manitoba down to the third largest city in Canada, Winnipeg, where the Assiniboine River meets the Red River of the North. In 1870, Winnipeg had only 240 inhabitants. Now it is one of the greatest industrial centers of Canada. It is on the site of several old Indian camps and trading posts, and many a battle between rival fur companies has been fought there. Across the Red River is the town of St. Boniface, populated by French Canadians. The settlement is typically French. On the south shores of Lake Winnipeg is a colony of people from the island of Iceland. For a time the Icelanders made their living by fishing. Now they are in every business and profession, and are considered among the best citizens of Canada. The largest Icelandic church in the world is in Winnipeg.

And the Scotch Wear Kilts

We two Kansans saw Scotchmen right from the old country in kilts on the Winnipeg streets. The policemen in Winnipeg, as well as in most of the other Canadian cities, are uniformed much like the London "bobbies," with helmets visored fore and aft, and white gloves. They are big, husky fellows, since most of the Canadian cities have a rule that no policeman can be under 6 feet tall. Winnipeg is so far north that baseball is played after supper in the summer instead of in the early afternoon. The English game of cricket also is popular, and we saw men rolling balls on bowling greens after the English fashion.

From Winnipeg, we took a bee-line down to the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and then directly back to Topeka. Our adventure trip to the "last frontier," the great Northwest, was over; once more we are back on Kansas soil and under the shadows of the Stars and Stripes.

What a trip it had been! Day by (Continued on Page 20)

PLAIN FACTS!

A Statement by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

Our KANSAS Stores

During 1927 the total sales in our Kansas stores were

\$2,399,357

During 1927 we purchased from Kansas millers and manufacturers, for resale in our stores in 37 states, more than

\$7,000,000

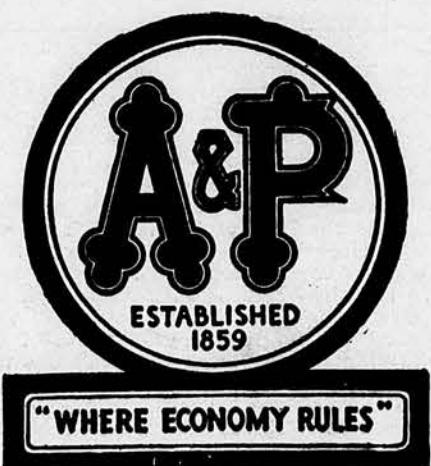
Flour & Cereals	\$3,745,215
Dairy Products	3,050,000
Packing House Products]
Produce	311,750
	25,022
Total	<hr/> \$7,131,987

During 1927 we paid to Kansans in Local expenses approximately

\$300,000

Salaries	\$170,594
Rent & Taxes	57,344
Express & Trucking	26,393
Newspapers & Printing	16,316
Light, Gas & Water	11,590
Ice & Coal	7,670
Laundry & Miscell.	9,600
Total	<hr/> \$299,507

**WHERE
ECONOMY
RULES**



OUR POLICY and constant endeavor is to sell QUALITY merchandise at the LOWEST PRICE that a fair margin of profit, without which no business can exist, will permit.

**THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
MIDDLE WESTERN DIVISION**

Our "Tuff Tuffs" Amazed the Natives

Jim Thought the Big Celebration Was Being Held in Recognition of New Year's, But It Was Our Welcome

By Francis A. Flood



The Sultan of Maine Soroa, the French Commandant, and Others Standing Before the Maine Soroa Fort. Our Arrival Here Was a Big Event in the Lives of Folks Who Inhabit This Particular Corner of Africa

WHAT in the blazing sands is all that racket?" growled Jim the morning after the miracle of our New Year's Eve dash to Maine Soroa, French West Africa.

anything that will awaken my sleepy partner—especially on New Year's morning—is entitled to attention and I got up to see. Jim rolled over on his other ear.

He peeked out thru one of the firing holes in the thick mud walls of our room. There, just inside the gates of the fort, stood our motorcycles, batarded old "Rough" and "Tumble," under a military guard. A black corporal four clicking franc-tireurs, all uniformed in the same bare feet and short bines, marched their post, proud as many paladins guarding the beard Allah.

And there were the worshipers, curious crowds who had come to actually to gaze upon the supernatural "tuff tuffs" that had carried white "Marykins" to Maine Soroa. The entire courtyard was full, from sandy sanctum sanctorum where motorcycles were parked to the big gates in the outer wall of the fort. A sentry posted at our door apparently had heard Jim's feeble show of unrest and concluded that the distinguished visitors were about to be up, sped away thru the sand. Two or three minutes later a black garcon silently drew aside the mat hanging over our doorway and pattered with a tray of tea and hot milk fresh buttered toast. I got Jim up that. We dressed and went out to what it was all about.

Just Lacked in Numbers

The bristling little French commandant hurried over to shake hands, the dolorable ceremony in French territory whenever meeting anyone for the first time each day.

Is this a hangover from their celebration last night?" ventured Jim. "New Year's must be a big holiday."

These people don't even know it's New Year's," laughed the Commandant. "That is all on your account. This whole corner of Africa has turned out to welcome you. The only difference between our reception in France and ours here in French West Africa is that there are more people in France. The celebration continued there before the gates of that French fort for days and the greater part of the nights that we were there waiting for our oxen to arrive with the gasoline and other baggage. One rich young sir with a company of gray-bearded men, and a Sabaoth of wives and children, rode 60 miles on two or three pairs of horses to reach Maine Soroa before the "tuff tuff" machines would ve.

He usually presents a camel or a pack of goats or a case of tea or something like that to every distinguished visitor who calls on him," informed the Commandant. "What'll you tell a man if he offers you a couple of spare horses, good stout ones, you know, who'd help push your bikes over theunes?"

"I'll have to refuse him just as I've always refused such proposals," answered modest Jim.

The third day our cattle arrived. They had been on the road four days and it would take another three days to return. And the total bill for the two oxen and two men for the ten days was 20 francs, or about one American dollar.

White Women Were Scarce

That's a more economical proposition than the Emir's free wives, as far as baggage transport is concerned," said Jim. "And more satisfactory," he added, lest he be misunderstood. That afternoon we loaded our gasoline and spare motorcycle parts, canned food and everything we wouldn't need the next four days onto three fast helmets and started them off. They're bound for N'Guigmi, 165 miles toward, on the north shore of Lake

spin along and give our old guide a thrill. I don't know how he kept his bearings but every once in awhile we'd come to a village and thus our mutual confidence grew.

Finally, after about 30 miles of this sort of thing, our guide made some palaver with a bald, cadaverous chief in a little village and persuaded him to take the seat in my side car. Then he motioned to us that he was going home but the substitute would carry on for us. Jim gave our original guide three francs—about 15 cents—and a half-dozen rivals crowded forward clamoring for the chance to guide us the next 30 miles. It would take him all next day to walk home, but apparently our wage scale was plenty high.

All day we traveled thru a paradise of game. Actually thousands of deer, antelope, and gazelle, with an occasional harte-beeste here and there, gazed all about those plains or scampered away to peer at us from a distant dune, one foot in the air, one ear cocked into the breeze. Many of them were so close we could have shot them with our revolvers if we had not packed those weapons with our baggage which the camels were carrying a day or two behind us.

Great, gaunt, wild hogs, tusked and fleet, charged away from us, snorting into the bush. Immense blue water birds standing nearly as tall as a man would leap into the air like a slow motion picture and float lazily away. But the most picturesque of all were the occasional flocks of awkward ostriches, sometimes as many as 20 in a bunch. Their long necks craning about made them look like a spring Jack-in-the-box on stilts.

Some Dangerous Cats, Too

And then we saw a lion! Jim was riding ahead, pounding along in low gear, and I was 50 yards behind. Out of the bush on the left, a hundred yards ahead, sprang the great brown cat, and with a sidling look at the two "tuff tuffs" leaped into the bush on the other side and was out of sight. We had hardly a decent look at him—in fact, not enough but that Jim still has his moments of believing it may have been only a hyena, especially since we learned later that hyenas are very plentiful in that particular section. But I still like to believe it was a lion—and am rather glad it came no closer to us so that I can still enjoy my belief honestly. Jim says he is also glad it came no closer—for even a hyena can be dangerous.

We made 90 miles that day, a mileage that we were not to duplicate again for more than a month, and landed at dark with our third guide of the day in the little village of Toumour. No horseman from N'Guigmi was there. In the morning our erstwhile guide pointed confidently down a doubtful path thru the bush, saluted us mightily for our three francs of pay, and left us on our own. We thought we had about 50 miles to go.

Then We Saw N'Guigmi

The path developed into a terrible combination. The sand in the caravan trail itself was too deep for our motorcycles to negotiate. And the bush and small trees were too thick for us to travel beside the road. We compromised, circling about in the brush, dodging under low hanging branches, scratching our legs on thorny bushes, bouncing over fallen limbs, snagging on an occasional old grass grown stump, and sometimes plunging blindly into a thicket which eventually closed up like a jungle wall and forced us to stop and push our way out backwards to try it in some other place. And when all else failed there was always the possibility of venturing out into the road itself and pushing our way thru the sand, one motorcycle at a time.

We deflated our tires to get the maximum of traction—and slipped a rear tire and pulled out a valve stem! And all our spares were with the

(Continued on Page 17)

The Alfalfa Seed Situation

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON
Kansas State Agricultural College

THE alfalfa seed crop produced in Kansas in 1927 was only one-seventh as large as the crop of 1926. Much of the seed produced last year was purchased by seed dealers early in the season and shipped to other states. These facts alone would mean a shortage of alfalfa seed, but in addition, Kansas farmers used a large quantity of seed last fall and this spring.

Since there is practically no Kansas-grown alfalfa seed in the state and our farmers are planning to seed a large acreage this fall and next spring, there undoubtedly will be a strong demand for good home-grown seed. The man who can produce a good seed crop of alfalfa and have it ready for distribution early in the season will, I believe, find a strong demand for the product at a good price.

Anyone who expects to seed alfalfa no longer can afford to take a chance by purchasing seed, the origin of which is not known. The best alfalfa seed for Kansas conditions is that produced in the state from a stand that is 10 years old, or the history of which is known for at least 10 years. If a stand is only 2 or 3 years old, and it is not definitely known that the seed for that field came from Kansas adapted alfalfa plants, it may not be a safe source of seed. Our second choice as a source of alfalfa seed should be the Northern states. Under no condition should our Kansas farmers use Southern-grown alfalfa seed. This state has lost thousands of acres of alfalfa during the last three or four years because of winter killing, resulting from the use of non-adapted seed from various sources.

The Fields Dried in a Hurry

A Combine in This Neighborhood Went to Work Soon After the Binders Could Start

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE last week has been very warm and no rain has fallen. Already there are prophecies that the remainder of the summer will be dry, the prophets arguing that we received our full summer quota of rain in June. In reality the soil is just becoming firm enough to carry binders in the bottoms. On July 4 a trip from this farm to Emporia disclosed not more than 25 per cent of the wheat and oats cut on the 30 miles of road. The wheat on the bottoms was very heavy and dead ripe on that date and a rain closely following would have been a calamity. But since that time the mid-day mercury has been above 90 degrees with a strong south wind, so I suppose that wheat is safely in the shock. There is one combine at work in this locality; at one time it seemed likely that it could not be used but the fields dried almost over night so it was in the field not much behind the binders.

Need Straw for Feed

There is no question about the combine in the Wheat Belt. It is quicker, cheaper and better than binders or headers for conditions there. In addition it returns the straw directly to the field on which it grew. It is this last feature which makes me think a combine never will be used on this farm. With around 80 head of cattle to winter, the straw from the wheat is worth to us the full cost of the harvesting. Last winter we had no wheat straw and we felt the lack of it. Stock will eat a lot of straw altho they are well fed on other things, and the comfort of a dry straw stack around which to lie in sloppy times is worth much to the stock. It takes acreage, too, to make a combine profitable and our acreage of wheat never is large. A combine here simply is out of the question in harvesting oats, for oats straw, when well stacked, has a very high feeding value. Probably by the time you read this, our shocked wheat will have been threshed. It is ready today but corn plowing and several other jobs stand between us and threshing.

Grass is 110 Per Cent

While the soil dried very quickly after our last flooding rain the weather since has been so warm and sultry that corn plowing has proceeded slowly. For the first few days the moisture fairly reeked up from the wet soil, which made a 90 degree temperature seem more like 150 degrees. Then the mercury went up to 95 and on one day to 98 and this soon took up the surplus moisture and, strange to say, made 95 degrees seem more comfortable than did 85 degrees right after the rain. We had some very weedy and grassy corn but now have it fairly well cleaned while the cane, which looked like a well-seeded meadow, has been put in condition to grow. With the wheat and oats all in substantial shocks and the corn and cane pretty well cleaned out, things look much better than when I last wrote. Corn is growing well, and while not up to normal, can yet make us good corn. Pastures and meadows all rank around 110 per cent.

Question Box at Grange

One of the things of interest at our Sunnyside Grange meetings is the question box, in which questions written by the members are brought up for discussion. One of the questions last night was: "With 1 pound loaves of bread selling at 10 cents straight at all local points and with only \$1.10 a bushel being offered for new wheat, who is profiting most from the good crop, the consumer or the producer?" This question seemed rather confusing to many, for after some study they failed to find much profit in the situation for either consumer or producer. The best plan seems to be "do your own baking." Another question was: "Representatives Rees and Parker of Lyon county and Niles of Coffey county refuse to promise to vote to submit

a constitutional amendment taking control of state roads from the county commissioners and giving it to the state highway commission. Are they right or wrong?" After considerable discussion the unanimous decision was that they were right. The Lyon county representatives say that if the legislature were called it would not submit the amendment and if it did it would be defeated at the polls. The great majority of Kansas voters are satisfied with the present situation so why stir the matter up further this hot weather?

Roof Goes on Next

The last tile was set in place in the walls of the new barn on this farm several days ago and about all that remains to be done is to install the hay carrier and put on the roof. As the roof is of metal of the "standing seam" or "V crimp" type, we have been waiting a little for a still day and preferably a cloudy one. The light sheets of metal would be very difficult to handle in a strong wind and the glare of light from the galvanized surface would make the work doubly hard. We hope to get the barn ready to receive the second crop of alfalfa which is blooming and should shortly be cut. But with corn plowing, threshing, finishing the barn and haying I am afraid something will have to wait. By the way, a friend writes from Council Grove regarding the hay door in the new barn, which I stated would be 10 feet square. Our friend says that this size of door is not large enough for slings as he has one which is 10 by 11 feet, and he finds this too small. I forgot to mention that while our hay door is 10 feet in the square, the pointed gable end is added to this, making the door at no place less than 10 feet and 13 feet at the peak. This peak is where the carrier runs so I think the door will be large enough. But thanks for the suggestion, which I am passing along.

May Get Stock Scales

Jayhawk Farm is located just about as far from a town as it possibly could be in this part of the country. If we moved in any direction we would be nearer a town than we now are. But 4½ miles south of this farm and 1 mile west is a sidetrack called "Dunaway" from which point many farmers are now doing their shipping. There is no store or shop at this point. Several large barns for baled hay storage, a number of houses where oil field workers live and several pumping stations comprise that point on the map called Dunaway. Last fall the railroad built stockyards here and made the promise that, if within one year 100 cars of livestock should be shipped from this point, they would install stock scales. The year is about up and the number of cars of livestock shipped is but very few less than the 100 needed. The farmers, among whom I include ourselves, living nearby find this shipping point very convenient. In truck hauling one can make four loads from this farm in half a day, as we did when hauling the tile for the new barn. In addition, all the employees connected with the railroad are very courteous and do everything they reasonably can to help the shippers. This attitude is appreciated by the shippers as the increasing business at this point goes to show.

Spring

Day calls from golden Eastern skies,
"Sluggards, arise! Arise! Arise!"
To fetch and carry."

The brooklet thru the meadow flows
And cries, "A rose! A rose! A rose!
Would I might tarry."

The lover frantically prays,
"Please, sir, a raise! A raise! A raise!
I want to marry."

We are surprised to note that the gentleman who won the tennis match at Rome was not Mussolini.

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For Community Sings

Movies That Cost Three Cents

NA certain community it had been found almost useless to attempt group singing at the night meetings. The folks just didn't sing. Folks naturally like to sing and are less timid a group than when alone. Copies of the songs were distributed so the words would be available still they did not sing. Poor light and inability see the words seemed to be a serious obstacle. Slides for a slide picture machine might solve problem but the price of the commercial slides is prohibitive. A little experimenting solved all difficulties, and how those people did sing! Slides carrying any desired message may be easily and inexpensively made by anyone. First are glass slides such as are used in any slide machine. Motion picture houses frequently numbers of used slides of which they are said to be rid and will often give them away or them for a very small amount. New ones may secured from a photographic supply house. Each slide when ready for use, consists of two lenses. The song or picture is on one glass, the

Pick Your Pickle Recipe

WHATEVER kind of pickles you are making you can find just the recipe you are looking for in our pickle leaflet, recipes for which have been tested by Nell B. Nichols, one of our food editors. This leaflet will be sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Send your letters in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

er is clear and is used to cover and protect picture. After the glass that carries the song been prepared, the clear glass is placed on top it, and the two are bound together by pasting row gummed tape all around the edges, allowing the tape to come down about a quarter of an on each glass.

Slides that have been shown and discarded to be used it will be necessary to clean the mer picture from one of the glasses. This is done and the clear glass will not need such cleaning.

small piece of carbon paper and of white tissue paper will be needed. The carbon paper should 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 4 inches wide. The tissue paper 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 4 inches wide. Place the tissue paper on the carbon to cover carbon. Fold the carbon over it. Place in the typewriter with the fold down. Set the typewriter when preparing a stencil for the mimeograph, sure to leave a half-inch margin at the top, bottom and on both sides, so that all the words will show when thrown on the curtain. The lettering will be found clearly written on the tissue paper, which is removed from the carbon, placed one of the glasses, the cover glass glued and the two glasses fastened together as described above. The slide is now ready for use.

If preferred, the verse may be cut directly into a stencil such as is used preparing copy for mimeograph. In that case no carbon paper will be needed. The completion of the slide after the stencil has been cut on the typewriter would be the same as in former process.

A slide machine used on batteries I show slides prepared by the first method better than the ones made by second. Either method will be satisfactory when a regular volt current is used, or when used on an individual power plant. Even if a small amount is paid for slides, and the cost of all other materials used is estimated (the tape fastening slides together, the pattern of the stencil or carbon) the total expense will be approximately cents or less, for one slide. One can easily be made in 10 or 15 minutes.

Ways to Use Cheese

BY HALLIE A. SAWIN

ESERVE some of the surplus skimmilk and utilize it in cottage cheese. It is richer in protein in most meats, and more valuable calcium and phosphorus that goes build bone, blood and muscle. This makes it an especially important food for growing children. It is an economical product and makes an excellent meat substitute either alone in combination. In warm weather especially, we use it often as the main dish of lunch or supper. Many cooks not realize that cottage cheese can

be used in cooked form as well as the uncooked, and with the many ways of using this delicious dairy by-product its use in the diet need not become monotonous.

The most common method of preparing it is to allow the milk to sour naturally. Sometimes the process of curdling the milk by the addition of rennet or a starter is used. The latter methods are used more where the cheese is made in large quantities and sold. When the milk sours naturally, it must not take too long or it will be of strong flavor, either bitter or too acid. If it is placed in a clean, warm place at a temperature of about 75 degrees Fahrenheit until it clabbers it will have a clean sour flavor. This generally takes about a day and a half. The process may be hastened by using a starter which is nothing more than mixing 1 cup sour milk with 1 gallon sweet skimmilk. When the milk is clabbered I stir it thoroughly with a spoon and either allow it to set in a pan of hot water for about 30 minutes, stirring occasionally, or pour hot water thru the curd. In this way the curd will not be heated too much as is often the case where the pan of milk is set directly on the back of the range. Pour the curd in a cheesecloth bag or a clean salt sack and allow to drain, then work with a spoon until it is smooth and fine in grain. When the whey ceases to flow in a steady stream it should be worked, otherwise it is apt to be too dry. Season with salt in the proportion of about 1 teaspoon salt to a pound of cheese. Either sour or sweet cream is then added. Often when using the cheese plain, I add a little chopped onion, parsley, pimento, green pepper or nutmeats or a little sugar and nutmeg for flavoring.

In the uncooked state, cottage cheese is delicious in salads or sandwiches. Here are a few suggestions for using it in the cooked form.

Hashed Browned Potatoes with Cottage Cheese

This is an excellent supper dish which uses leftovers. Chop cold boiled potatoes fine and season with salt, pepper and onion juice. Turn into a hot frying pan lightly greased with bacon fat, and cook the potatoes slowly without stirring until they are browned next the pan. Meanwhile soften a generous quantity of cottage cheese with cream until it will spread easily. Mix with it any desired seasoning as chopped parsley, leftover ham, chili sauce or piccalilli, and spread it over the potatoes. Let the mixture stand long enough to

This Porch is an Invitation in Itself

warm and soften the cheese; then fold over the potatoes, like an omelet, turn onto a hot platter and serve as quickly as possible.

Cottage Cheese and Peanut Loaf

1 cup cottage cheese	1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 cup cold, cooked rolled oats	Few drops Worcester-shire sauce
1 cup milk	1 teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 egg, slightly beaten	1/2 cup peanuts
1 tablespoon fat	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon salt	Dash of pepper

Chop peanuts and add to other ingredients in order given. When thoroughly combined, place in a well-oiled bread tin. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

Cottage Cheese Pie

1 1/2 cups smooth cottage cheese	2 eggs, well-beaten
1 cup finely chopped raisins	1 lemon, (grated rind and juice)
1/2 cup sugar	2 tablespoons cream

Press the cheese thru a ricer, add other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Turn into a paste-lined pie pan and bake until the mixture thickens slightly. Lower the heat and bake until firm.

Spiced Cheese Pudding

2 slices stale bread, cut into small cubes.	1 cup cottage cheese
2 egg yolks, well beaten	1/2 teaspoon allspice
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/2 teaspoon mace
1/2 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon cloves
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 cup seeded raisins
1 cup milk	2 egg whites, beaten stiff

Place the bread cubes in an oiled baking dish. Mix the egg yolks, salt, soda, sugar, spices, cheese and milk. Add the raisins and fold in the egg whites. Pour over the bread. Bake.

Splatter Work Is New

THE very newest decoration for draperies, pillow covers and other bits of household linen is also a revival from grandmother's days. The remarkable thing about it is that it is extremely easy to do. It may be carried out effectively in any color you may choose and the design may be of your own making. It is "splatter work."

One needs only a few common accessories in making it. An old tooth brush, some waxed paper, toothpicks, a pair of scissors, dyes and the material to be decorated.

For an experiment, press a few small maple leaves and lay them attractively along the sides of a square centerpiece. Then lay strips of waxed paper beside the maple leaves, on each side leaving a space of about an inch from the edge of the leaves.

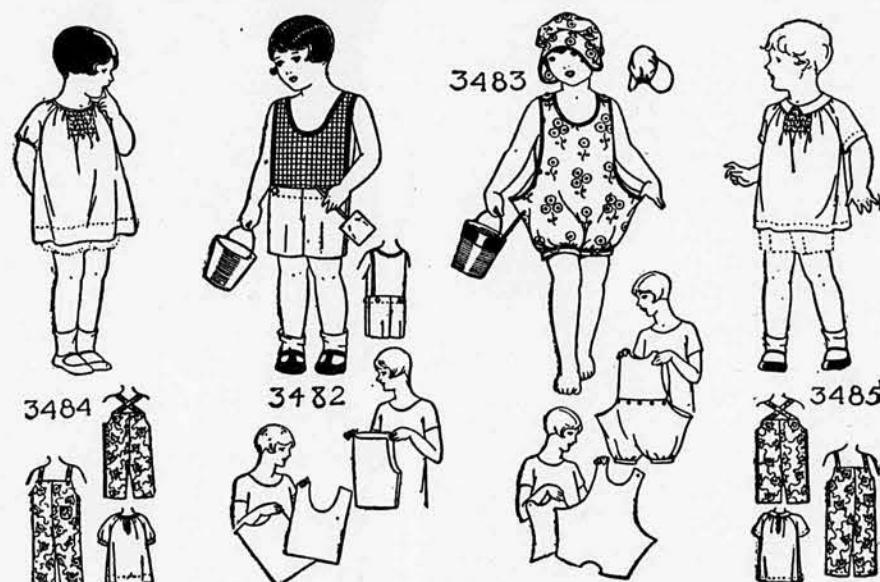
Dip the tooth brush in a bright colored ink. With the toothpick slowly rub over the bristles of the brush, holding it directly over the design. One should take care that the splatters of ink strike evenly.

The waxed paper and leaves may now be removed and the design is finished—a lovely design of light figures on a background of color. If you wish more than one color in the border, after the first color has dried, go over it lightly in the same way with a harmonizing color.

If you wish dark figures on a light or natural background, cut the pattern out of waxed paper, allowing the spatters to strike in the cut out spaces of the pattern. The main consideration is not to get too much dye on the material.

This method of decoration may be used for any room but its delicacy makes it especially adaptable for bedroom sets.

Miss V. Ray Caenil.
Scott County.

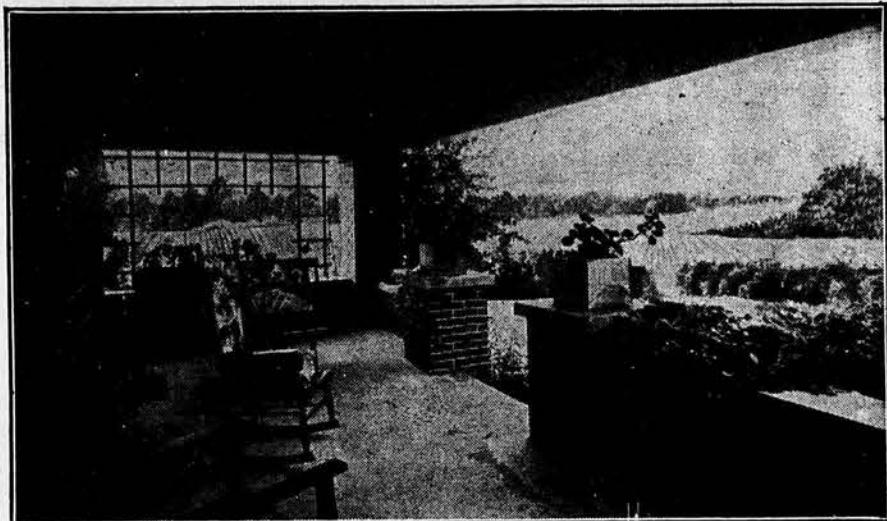


No. 3484—Smock and coverall for the wee maiden. Smock may be worn either with bloomers or under coverall suit. Coveralls are made of bright colored cretonne with patch pocket. Straps cross in back. Designed in sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

No. 3482—Make a sun suit of loosely woven material for the tiny lad so the sun's rays will get to his body. Trousers are buttoned on the waist and have drop seat. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 3483—The little girl must have her sun bath too, and how happy the sun and she both will be in this suit. Has flared sides with deep pockets and the knees are gathered tight. Buttons on shoulders. Sunbonnet pattern is included. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 3485—Here is the little smock and coverall suit for little brother. Why not dress the twins in styles No. 3484 and No. 3485? The boy's smock is shirred in the center front and has a turn back collar. Might be worn with straight trousers under the smock. Designed in sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.



The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Something New to Eat

morning last week mother said, "Mary Louise, you are a little more months old now and I'm going to feed you some cooked cereal."

watched her prepare the cereal for me. Mother is always careful to cook my cereal just as it should be cooked for a baby. It was fun to

watch her because she used a double boiler, a measuring cup, a spoon and several things like that.

I tried to get right out of my high chair onto the table and play with all

things, but I couldn't so I just

had some more.

It was 10 o'clock when the cereal

cooked and cool enough for me.

sat me on the couch in the dining room and put a clean towel under my

head. Then she began feeding me with

a spoon. She gave me a tiny bit at

and it felt so funny in my mouth.

I didn't know what to do with

mouthful of cereal. It wouldn't

swallow easily so I spit it out. She

gave me some more and it was just the

right amount.

It almost tickled my mouth. I

bubbles with the next mouthful.

Her sort of laughed at me and

"You are just like other babies.

How to learn how to eat and swallow semi-solid foods. You didn't

eat more than a third of that 2 teaspoons of cereal, but you will do

next time."

then washed my face and let me

as I usually do at that time.

enough the next day at 10

I had cereal again and this

managed not to be so messy.

And now after several days I

had a half cupful and like it ever so

much.

When I have eaten that much

mother allows me to nurse for

minutes. Later on when I eat a

cupful at this time she says I

not nurse at all at this feeding.

Baby Mary Louise.

Re About Bill's Teeth

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

ink I told you how we had a pair of Bill's baby teeth taken because they did not come out as fast as they should and new teeth needed more room. It was done all at once but at intervals from a week to a month so there was little shock and the effect was gradual.

now six months since the work began and Bill has some new teeth in his mouth. The actual coming of permanent teeth again caused his front teeth so that one of them began to stick out, and last week father took him to his own dentist with one question to be settled. Should he or should he not have a band put on his teeth to straighten

dentist was a man. During their years the children had gone to a dentist with great satisfaction to them and to me, but now Bill's wanted a man dentist to look after teeth.

waited their report with some anxiety, for I knew that a band on the teeth is a nerve-wearing affair, and an expensive matter. When they came, Bill's father said:

"Bill, tell your mother just what the dentist said."

"I should push 'em," said Bill. His father grinned.

It's the short of it. What he means is that Bill's teeth are still in line where they can easily be straightened, and if two or three times a day and actually, he will do what the dentist told him, Bill straightens his own teeth, sparing the pain of a band, and save a month for a year or two. He places his thumb against that tooth and exerts a steady

pressure against it for a moment, or until it hurts. Then he is to put his two fingers against the inside of the two teeth that are on either side of the prominent one and pull steadily outward in the same way. He is to do this at least twice a day, every day, and preferably three times. He will have to keep it up for a year or two."

Bill and I talked it over and decided that he was to press his teeth as he had been told when he brushed them after breakfast, when he brushed them at night, and at noon just before he ate his lunch, at which time I would remind him. A year or two seems a long time but once the habit is established I expect the straightening to go easily.

Raindrops

BY ARLO PAULEN

Raindrops, raindrops, pattering down,
Each drop in a silver gown,
Singing as they go,
Gurgling as they flow,
Spattering, clattering down the spout,
Hurrying, scurrying down and out;
Sparkling down the street,
Everywhere they meet
Other raindrops on their way,
Just as merry, just as gay,
Gladly going,
Madly flowing,
Dashing, sparkling, prancing, oh!
Darting, twinkling, dancing, ho!
Down a little stream,
Like a bright sunbeam
Free at last from every tether,
Many little drops together
Splashing, singing,
Gladness bringing,
Laughing till they quiver,
Dashing on to make a river.

A Sunday Night Sandwich

HERE is a delicious sandwich for Sunday supper, which probably will appeal to the men for its tooth-



someness as much as to the women for its dainty appearance.

Grind 3 slices boiled ham and 4 sweet pickles in the food chopper. Stir in enough mayonnaise to hold the mixture together. Cut three slices of whole wheat bread, butter one side of each slice. Put a thick layer of ham on one slice; cover with another slice; on top of this slice spread jelly or jam, any flavor, and top with the third slice of bread. Cut each large sandwich into three strips, thus forming ribbon sandwiches. This quantity of ham should make five large sandwiches, or 15 ribbon sandwiches.

When Fingers Tingle

WHEN your fingers tingle for the touch of a paint brush, especially if you have not painted before, a good place to make a start is the bedroom as color may be used there in profusion without a too startling result. How-

Inspired by Hot Days

No. 3214—Sometimes it takes a few hot days to convince one that her wardrobe is not complete—that it lacks one thing, a sleeveless dress of print, voile or flaxon. That is the inspiration of this dress. The blouse is cut to fit very snugly thru the shoulders and has a charming V-neck. The bodice has a decided dip which meets the low circular flared skirt. The back is perfectly plain. Hemstitching is an effective finish for neck, arms and skirt. This style is also lovely made up for evening wear. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.



3328



3214

No. 3328—So beautiful and yet so simple is this chic apron to wear over your dainty afternoon frock while serving fruit punch to your guests, or of substantial material for kitchen wear. Makes up beautifully in print, organdy, flaxon or gingham. The best feature of all is that it is in one piece, tho it has a triple-tiered effect. The lower edge of the slashes on either side are gathered and stitched to the bottom of the next tier. These are bound with bias tape, as is the whole apron. Has a convenient little patch pocket on one side. In back the straps cross and button. A sash also fastens here. The apron is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1½ yards 36-inch material and 12 yards of binding.

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

MARY ANN SAYS: Isn't it odd how dear kitchen is? I like mine, even tho it is shabby in spots. A perfect home would give no chance for the joy of improving.

But what I started to say is: Do you eat in your kitchen, and if so, why? We do—because we like to, as well as because it saves countless steps to the dining room. A pretty table in the kitchen is most inviting. Here is the place where luncheon sets, not quite good enough for company use, find a beauty service, and I have found, too, that square cloths, cut from old tablecloths and hemstitched or feather-stitched are lovely, also. Sometimes a cloth, worn in places, and of no value for the dining room, will make a cover for the table in the kitchen and furnish several napkins as well.

ever, it might be well to follow the few simple rules. Select your colors according to a room's exposure and the color scheme of the adjoining room. Cool colors for bright rooms and warm colors for dark rooms. One color should dominate, another color should relieve, and several values of a third color should supply accent.

From the experience gained in decorating the bedroom you can then progress further until the living room, kitchen and bathrooms are gradually transformed with color schemes relating to the room's purpose. Not only does paint impart beauty to the surface on which it is used, but it also adds greatly to its wearing capacity. Too, it may be frequently and easily cleaned with a damp cloth, losing none of its original brilliance and attractiveness.

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 housekeeping, 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.

Make Your Powder Stay On

My face is very oily and I can hardly get powder to stay on, especially when the weather is so warm, so I am writing you to see if you have any suggestions for good powder bases.

May I D.

Yes, I do have some suggestions for powder bases, and will be glad to send them to you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Our form, Powder Bases for Every Skin includes powder bases for every type of skin, oily, dry and normal. Send your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Peanut Butter Salad Dressing

I would certainly appreciate your sending me a recipe for a salad dressing for fruit using peanut butter in some way.

Gracie.

I think this is just the recipe you want. It is very delicious served on orange, banana or mixed fruit salad:

1 teaspoon cornstarch
½ cup water
½ teaspoon mustard
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt

Mix the dry ingredients together. Add the peanut butter and the water. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens. Add the lemon juice and cool.

How Brooches Are Worn

I have a lovely old brooch of amber, set in gold filigree, which belonged to my grandmother. The brooch resembles those shown in shops now so nearly that I am tempted to wear it, but I do not know how to wear it. It seems too heavy at the neck of my blouse.

Louise L.

You are indeed fortunate to have this lovely old brooch. I agree with you it is too heavy to wear as an ordinary pin but may be worn as a clasp to hold in place a belt or cascade of drapery on your dress.

Strengthen Your Ankles

I have very weak ankles and would like to give them some exercise to limber them up. Can you suggest some good exercises for me to take to strengthen my ankles?

Mary E.

Our leaflet, "Ankle Exercise" gives some very good ideas for exercising to strengthen the ankles. This will be sent on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Thousands of Boys and Girls and Grown-ups, Too, Help Senator Capper Celebrate His Birthday



One of the Scenes at Senator Capper's Birthday Party. Senator Capper is in the Fore-ground Shaking Hands with One of His Many Little Friends

CAN you stretch your imagination who had decided on that same ride over a birthday party where there were 15,000 little friends? If you were at Senator Capper's last birthday picnic you won't have much difficulty but if you were not you may have some trouble in getting it stretched that far. Anyway that's just the size of a birthday party the Senator had at Garfield Park, July 14.

The gates opened at 9 o'clock but long before then all streets and roads leading to Garfield Park were lined with groups of kiddies—some were walking, some were riding in cars while others came on street cars, and such happy kiddies as they were, chattering about the rides and ice cream cones they were going to have and the contests they were going to enter.

The weather man was unusually kind in protecting the little guests from the sun and dust that usually go with a July picnic. The park concessions were all free to the boys and girls. All you had to do if you wanted a ride on the merry-go-round, merry-mixer, airplane, swings or Ferris wheel was to go to the end of the line of other little folks

first and wait your turn. Sometimes it was a pretty long wait but the ride was so much fun you didn't mind the wait. Then when you got hungry there was a big ice cream cone for you if you would wait in line with the other boys and girls.

For those especially gifted there was the singing, whistling, dancing, reading, impersonating, acrobatic, harmonica and instrumental contests. Then there were sack races and potato races and most every kind of races you can imagine. In the afternoon there was a band concert for those who were tired and wanted to sit down and rest a bit.

Yes, Senator Capper was there and you could tell by the smile he wore that it was a mighty happy birthday for him. Some of his little friends brought him birthday cards while many others shook hands with him and wished him many more happy birthdays. Someone else had a birthday July 14 too. Do you know who it was? It was Governor Paulen. I know it does seem unusual to have a governor and senator whose birthdays

are on the same day but that's just what we have. Governor Paulen had a mighty happy birthday too. He played like he was a little boy again and not a grown up man, and a governor at that, and rode on the merry-mixer with the other boys and girls. Mrs. Paulen turned the calendar back and had a dandy ride too.

Senator Capper and Governor Paulen weren't the only ones who enjoyed the picnic. Several old ladies from Ingleside were there and then there were about 25 of the crippled children whom Con Van Natta has taken to the big hospital in Kansas City where they were given medical care. Some of them came clear from Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri to enjoy the picnic and show the Senator and the rest of the folks who contributed to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children their appreciation for what it did for them.

Yes, it was the biggest and best birthday party that Mr. Capper has ever had. Perhaps many of your parents went to his parties when they were boys and girls. For 21 years he has invited his little friends to come to his party and each year more of them come, so the parties get bigger and bigger. We all wish our Senator many more such happy birthdays and birthday parties.

Irene Elliott.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Meeker school. My teachers' names last year were Mrs. Farmer, Miss Shoemaker, Miss Shepherd and Mr. Margrave. Our school was out May 25. We have two orchestras and one band in our school. I have a cat named Snowball. I am 3 feet 7 inches tall and weigh 62 pounds. My eyes and hair are light. I have four brothers and one sister. Their names are Gordon, Carl, Joe, Bob and Mary Ellen. My name is Glenna. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Glenna Ridings.

Goes to White Dove School

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to White Dove school. My teacher's name is Miss McKee. I have one brother and one sister who are married and one brother at home.

His name is Gordon. We have a named Trixy, a cat named Tom pony named Prince. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page. I wish of the boys and girls would write me.

Dorothy McClintic.

Asherville, Kan.

Burno and Lotie Are

I am 11 years old and in the second grade. I like to go to school. For I have a dog named Burno and a named Lotie. I have three bro-

Their names are Wilbur, Ralph Glen. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

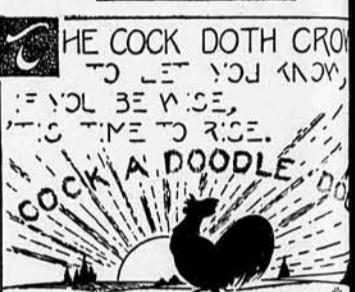
Mabel W.

Centralia, Kan.

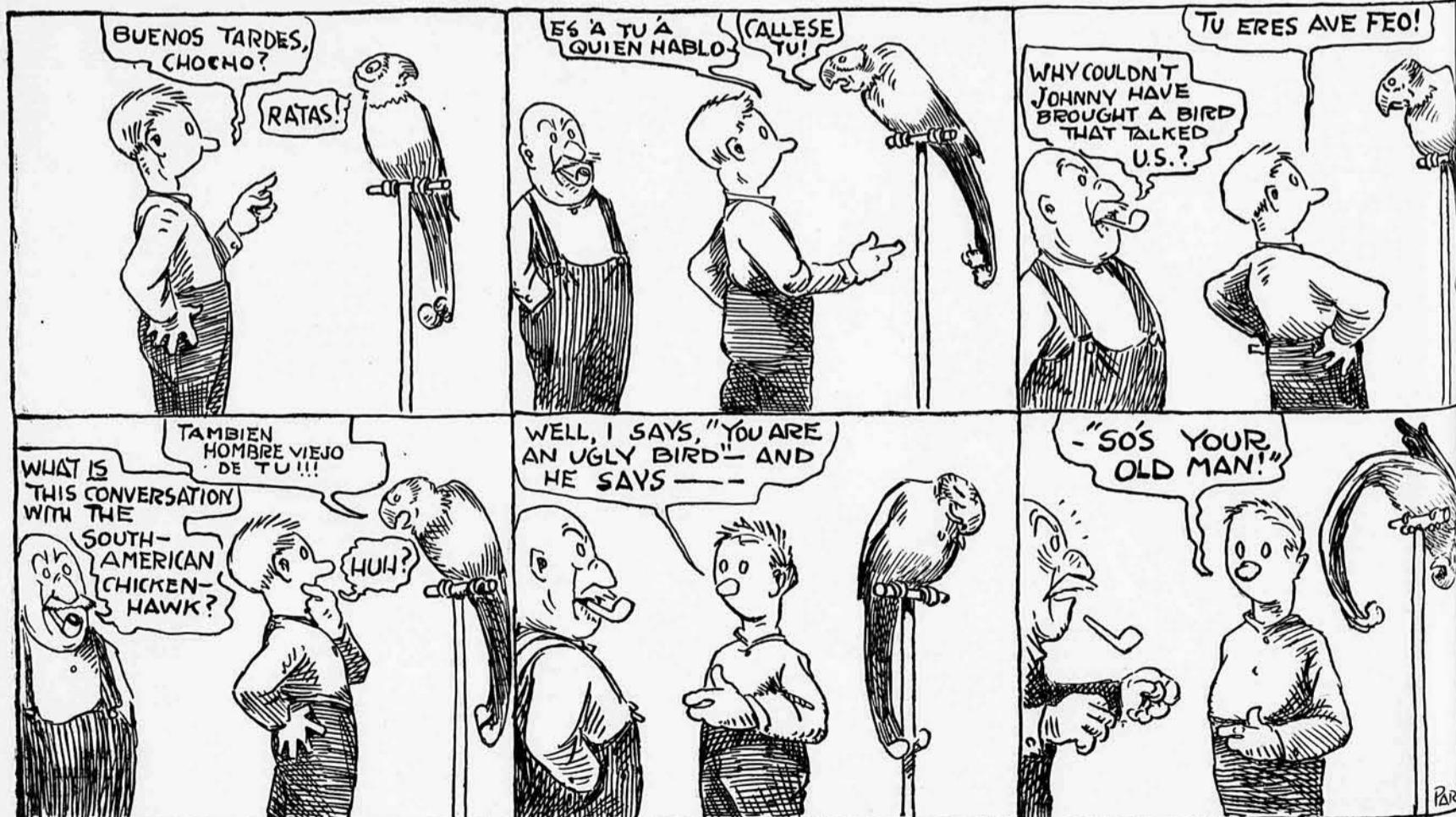
Shirley Writes to Us

I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, have eyes, light hair and fair complexion. I go to school in Merwin. I live in a large brick house. I weigh 115 pounds. I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Shirley Smith.



Here's one of the dear Old Goose verses, that every boy and girl should remember all thru life, for ever so true. Did you say "What is it?" You are going to have to do work to find out. You must copy each letter as you have noticed of them are missing. All that is missing is just one line to complete each line. Send your answers to Leona S. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Chocho Says It With Spanish



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

beauty is More Than Skin Deep, Then Really Just How Deep is It?

NDLY publish a remedy for pimples and blackheads. I am 18 years old," writes Susie. When I inquiry from a boy or girl of age, it is likely to be about facial pustules. Even boys want to "look good." Pimples and blackheads are the constant annoyance of such people. The trouble is a disease of the oil glands of the skin called acne. Do not know of a cure for every fact there is no such cure. Treatment presents many variations. Case is benefited by care in eating, drinking, a free daily bowel and attention to the hygiene of the skin every day. Most young people have this trouble give too little time and attention to the face and to the rest of the skin. Will cheerfully massage the face minutes, but do not wish to give minutes to the remainder of the body.

It may as well be remembered that acne of the face will not respond to treatment that ignores the rest of the body. The very best skin treatment is a cool or cold bath all over the body every morning, followed by friction with a rough towel. This strengthens the general circulation good not only for the skin but for every organ of the body. The young persons with acne should be abstemious, especially as to food and fats. The medical treatments vary with the case. Some cases respond favorably to an autogenous vaccine which can now be prepared by any doctor. He takes a portion of the excretion from the pustules and sends it to a laboratory. There the vaccine is prepared and sent back to the doctor for injection. The expense is rather great and my advice is to give the patient and general hygiene a good rest. The tendency is for pimples and blackheads to clear up without treatment as the boy or girl becomes an adult, but it may run well into adolescence."

What to Do About Coughs Last Three Months

I would like to know what is good for a cough and how long after a child has had it before they have it and how long it lasts. My children have coughed for weeks and have choking spells at night. Mrs. R. E. H.

Exposure to whooping cough for a period of 14 days before treatment, and it may be three or four weeks before the "whoop" appears. This is a disease that runs only six weeks well. Many run two or three months. Please bear in mind that a cough is a serious disease, more deaths than scarlet fever. The best of medical care. If no "home remedy" that is really effective.

Not a New Disease

Please advise us whether Hodgkin's disease is very dangerous? Is it some kind of cancer? A relative of ours has had an operation on his neck for this disease. The doctors call Hodgkin's disease. Please tell what you can about it? It is a new disease. R. D.

Hodgkin's disease is not new, but a rare and very serious disease. It is related to cancer, but is just as fatal. There is progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes. While I hesitate to say it is incurable, I know of no cures from my own experience.

Plenty of Vegetables

Now at 27. At 16 I had gallstones and my liver does not work well, and I constipated. A friend suggests "What do you think?" N. W.

There is a liver trouble in early life that is organ deficient in its secretion. One of the greatest mistakes is to be constantly "whipping" with medicines. That is what "gas" and kindred drugs do. "Whip up" the liver. It responds and then collapses. Proper for you to give the liver a rest, and therefore to ab-

stain from eating fats, sweets and indigestible foods. You may help it further by eating food that will urge the bowels to work. This calls for vegetables, especially those that are bulky, for whole wheat bread, for fruit, and for plenty of cold water.

You will find body exercises that cause you to bend at the waist and to make the abdominal muscles work will help you. Do not disregard this suggestion. It is quite practicable and may be the very thing you need.

As a temporary aid to the bowels you will find mineral oil, "Liquid Petroleum," helpful and harmless.

Safety Valves of Tucker's Barn

(Continued from Page 3)

Cane on poor hillside land certainly did well after Sweet clover, while cane on similar land where there had been

no Sweet clover, entirely failed. The sired, and 20 miles of good fencing guards the entire farm.

Mr. Tucker is getting interested in the baby beef end of the livestock business. About all of the Polled Shorthorns and White Faces are pure-bred and the Shorthorns are registered. Some stock has been sold for breeding purposes.

Federal Taxes Show Slump

Tax collections for the fiscal year 1928 decreased \$74,776,244.29 under 1927, the treasury department has announced.

More than half of the loss was from income taxes, which fell off \$45,455,965.92, income tax collections for 1928 being \$2,174,496,477.80 against \$2,219,952,448.72 for 1927. Receipts from miscellaneous taxes also showed a decrease to the extent of \$29,320,278.37.

Total tax collections from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,790,906,885.62 against \$2,865,683,129.91 for the year before. The largest tax collections for 1928 came from the state of New York which had \$753,268,608. Pennsylvania stood second with \$246,742,797, North Carolina third with \$225,316,160 and Illinois fourth with \$222,029,673.

Four billion birds in America! Well, well. When the bird who sticks ads on parked cars is found there will be 3,999,999,999.

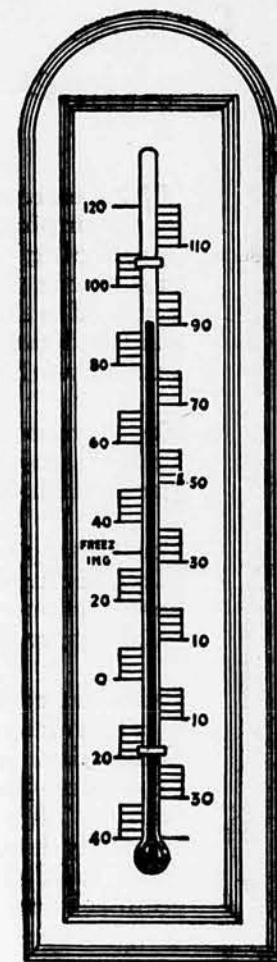
When the Mercury Hits 90° in the Shade

THAT'S when cooling is hardest—right when it is needed most; and that's when the best oil is most important.

Just a little friction means the extra temperature which results in an overheated motor—maybe ruined cylinders and pistons.

Make sure—

Ask Your Dealer For
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MOTOR OIL



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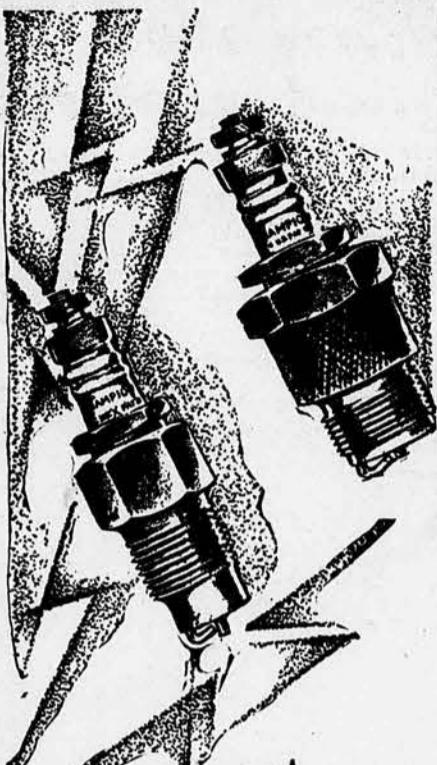
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For Champion is of two-piece, compression tight construction, with a new solid copper gasket seal.

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A fixed spark-gap under all driving conditions is assured by the special analysis electrodes, which greatly resist pitting and burning.

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Plugs
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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCUNE

STRAIGHTWAY he proclaimed him safely away, by dropping him over Jesus." Paul did not wait. He got the city wall in a basket. And he was rich in one friend in particular, namely, Barnabas. The disciples themselves were afraid of Paul at first. They thought there must surely be some fraud about it—this man who used to persecute the Christians is now only pretending to be one, so that he gets the names of the Christians, and have them thrown into prison. But "no," said Barnabas, "he is all right. He is a new man, changed by Christ. Let us give him our hand and our heart." And they did. Barnabas was Paul's friend thru the years. They had disagreements, to be sure, but it did not break their comradeship. Other great friendships in the church have been those of Paul and Luke, Peter and Mark, Luther and Melanchthon, Calvin and Beza, Cranmer and Latimer, Wesley and Whitefield. Christian friendships are mighty. The church ought to be a society of friendly persons. Is yours?

When the early explorers of what is now Yellowstone National Park told of the geysers of boiling water they had seen, of the pots of boiling mud, of the scalding pools, they were regarded as fools and frauds. Such things could not be, they were told. Yet these men affirmed that such things could be, for had they not seen them? In religion it is the same. What you know you know. The blind man said, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." Opinions do not count. Profession is good only when backed by possession. Experience is possession. That was the power of Paul's early preaching, and the power of it all thru his career. The reason Dante wrote so piercingly of hell was that, as men said, he had been in hell; that is, he had suffered so, had thought so long on the wrongs and woes of men that he had almost literally been in hell.

The next factor that made Paul believe that Jesus is divine was his wide knowledge of the Old Testament. He knew, as every well-informed Jew did, his Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi. In reading these pages, he believed that a hundred facts pointed forward to the coming of the Just One. Every Jew believed that Messiah would come. And those who became Christians believed that Jesus was this Messiah, that he fulfilled every description of the Coming One. And most of the preaching of the time was directed to that end. It was argument, the quotation of passages to prove what the speaker was saying, and their application to Jesus, as the one who fulfilled all these conditions.

Of course that sort of preaching would not do today, in most communities. No one doubts (or at least most people do not) that Jesus was the Christ. Preaching today must deal with the application of what Jesus taught to our day; to persuading people to accepting this Christ, and living for Him.

It was a complete reversal for Paul. What he had been doing he now undid. He was building the thing which he had opposed and hated. It was a complete right-about-face. And that is what genuine personal religion is supposed to do, every time. When Paul made his great defense of himself before King Agrippa later on, he said that he had been sent to "open their eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Does religion do that now?

This is one of the problems faced today by the church. The old-time revival is a thing of the past, at least in most places. And yet the old time revival had power, when it was conducted by sincere and devoted people. Sometimes a whole community would be changed, and life made sweeter and brighter. Old animosities would be done away, old misunderstandings cleared up, old hates forgotten. A substitute must be found for the revival, which does the work of the revival, but probably without employing the revival methods, unless in time the people should become so hungry for religion that they would go to any kind of a meeting to get it. But we must not think that the message of religion is bound by any particular method. Where one method will not work, another will. Dr. Harnack of Germany, the most noted living authority on church history declares, "A living faith requires no special methods."

But the folk did not like Paul. Queer, isn't it? It was a new idea which antagonized some of their cherished beliefs, and so they decided to kill him. That is the final argument—kill a man if you don't like him! But friends got

Lesson for July 22—Years of Growing Experience. Acts 9:19-30; 12:25 and Gal. 1:15-18. Golden Text—Acts 9:20.

Plan 1929 Gardens Now

Planning the garden usually is a matter for early spring. Frequently, say the horticulturists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it might better be done the previous summer. Often in the fruit or vegetable garden there come times when only a small supply of vegetables is available. At the same time neighbors who planted different varieties, or planted at different times, will be enjoying the benefits of the garden and a succession of its products. At that time it is possible to take note of present deficiencies and to prepare to remedy them the following year. A sheet of paper for preservation of summer resolutions will prove helpful when the early gardening period returns again.

Also it is well to observe effective groupings of perennials and annuals in neighboring gardens with a view to rearrangement, transplanting, or sowing of seeds to obtain the most beautiful arrangements of the gardens.

In many sections of the country the autumn offers the best opportunity for planting new shrubs and trees. Plans should be made to fit these with those already placed and with prospective plantings. For best results in gardening and landscaping, plans should be laid well in advance and adhered to from year to year.

What Good Land Can Do

(Continued from Page 3)

"I feel as if our county has several good herds of Herefords," he said. "I have investigated herds in various states, and always have come back more proud than ever of ours. I have talked to practically all of the breeders in the county and they tell me their herds are very profitable, and they said they were especially profitable during the lean crop years."

These breeders have discovered that their satisfaction isn't limited to their personal financial success. They are reaching out to aid the boys who are coming along. They have decided to send at least two 4-H club boys to the American Royal who make good this fall at the county fairs with their calves. The boys who go must take the first prizes with Hereford calves. That will be another good advertisement for Clay county Herefords, the men believe. "It is the way for us small breeders to advertise," Gibbs said. "The club boys know how to fit them right and it saves our time."

Recently 33 breeders of Hereford cattle from seven counties in North Central Kansas met on the Sam Gibbs farm and formed a district association, and Mr. Gibbs was elected president. "The purpose of the association," he said, "is to promote co-operation in the production and marketing of better Herefords."

From the fuss over American films in France it can be seen what an odious thing protection is when foreigners resort to it.



Your Summer Outing

There are going to be a lot of weekdays and Sundays and holidays when you can get away from farm work for a day or two's out. Even if you only take a short trip, the change from routine work and the seeing of new faces and new places will be good for you and your family.

Half the fun of going on an outing is to be well prepared. With lunch baskets, vacuum bottles, jugs for hot or cold drinks, a portable camp stove, if you want to cook a meal or two, and the kind of auto accessories for your car, you can get more pleasure from your trip. If there is fishing near you need a good fishing outfit, as we can pick out for you at "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Have more than one outfit so the rest of the family can enjoy fun too. Many of your neighbors have taken our suggestion of taking a few outing and picnic conveniences and are keeping them ready so that they can slip away at a minute's notice, whenever there is an opportunity.

Why don't you come to one of our stores and let us show you many things we have that put fun into your vacation days, save trouble and time in getting ready to go? You will find money will go farther here, too.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Paper" Wheat Hurts Prices

Dumping Grain at Harvest or Later Has the Same Demoralizing Effect on the Market

A wide-spread attempt to withhold wheat from the market until it reaches a certain price, not making provision for marketing in a business-like way, is likely to end in failure. Early in 1920, farmers of several states, including Kansas, pledged one another to hold their wheat until it reached an agreed price, thereby dumping the market the price of wheat did advance, but the market was demoralized later when, without trying to unload it, growers dumped stocks on the market much as are dumping their wheat now. If such farmers withhold their wheat too long, the market will be depressed three or four months hence, the usual time to happen. Speculators in the wheat pit undoubtedly will dump several million bushels of "paper" wheat and depress the market 10 to 20 cents a bushel. Farmers are reluctant to hold in the face of a radical decline, because they have seen the effects of market manipulation wipe out their profit all too often. One solution to the problem of a better price is large-scale pooling. One competent cotton salesman, selling for 50,000 bushels, cannot be stampeded. Fifty thousand farmers, acting individually, can be.

The Voice of the Miller

One of the strongest arguments ever advanced in favor of co-operation is contained in a clipping from the "Weekly Northwest Miller" of January 11, 1889. "One can scarcely pick up a paper," says the clipping, "that does not contain some reference to a miller's combine to force up the price of flour. Heaven knows the miller has no desire for a trust, yet he wants to protect himself from destruction, and if he can only do so by combining with his competitor to limit his production, he certainly has this inalienable right. He has grown weary trying to expose the flour situation to those who have heard only one side of the question and have only arrived at the conclusion that it is all a waste of time. It is wheat and flour is flour and wheat must look after their interest, the dear public most certainly will do it for them. Therefore, mere noise and idle hue and cry should have no influence on the trade whatsover. Millers should go ahead and tend their business. Such words as trust, combines and monopolies are better than failure, ruin and bankruptcy any day."

Consider the Trousers

"Why not handle trousers as we handle wheat or cattle or other necessities of life?" asks a Canadian pool. "Why not have a spot price for trousers, a street price, trousers on hand and a cash closing price each day? Why don't the speculators have an option on a pair of trousers? Then excitement there would be on exchange when trousers were falling. Those who had stocked up earlier in the day would be feverishly getting rid of trousers. Why shouldn't we have a Trousers Act on the statute showing how trousers must be graded, stored and shipped? What a difference the country would be in if someone at a corner on the trouser market was in the position to dictate the size of the pants of a nation. What a difference the speculators might get out of infinite possibilities. The petty market of bread is now the plaything of speculative markets of the world. Have trousers raised to the same level of dignity. Why don't the Makers of America demand their rights?"

ed Merchandising System

The Wheat Belt at harvesting time presents an appealing study in contrast. The slightest sign of rain sends a chill fear into the heart of the grower. So much depends on that expanse of waving grain. The thought of fields and acres of wheat bending lower and lower toward the binder, brings redoubled efforts on the part of the grower. The anxiety

that fills the mind of a man faced with harvesting several hundred acres of grain cannot be pictured. It must be experienced to be appreciated. But after the harvest, what then? The grower does not use the same zeal in disposing of the crop that he used in harvesting it. Rather, he disposes of it with a prodigality that makes the Prodigal Son and Ponzi look like pitiful pikers. In competition with thousands of other farmers he forces half or two-thirds of his crop on the market in one-fourth or one-sixth of the marketing season. By no stretch of the imagination can promiscuous dumping of wheat be regarded as a good thing for the grower. He pays too dearly for the privilege of a full cash settlement at harvest time. Such an archaic custom must be supplanted by a merchandising system similar to those used by other successful industries.

What Ails the Farmer?

"The farmer predicates his productive effort on the price he got last year," says an Eastern commission house in summarizing what ails agriculture. "The manufacturer predicates his productive effort on the price he expects to get next year. Industry is highly organized. When a surplus is promised, manufacturers ease off. Agriculture is not highly organized. Mere talk of acreage reduction prompts many farmers to plant double acreage if they can. Industry never exploits the bear side of the market. Every two weeks in 1926, for example, the Federal Government told the world the cotton farmer had produced an overwhelming surplus. The farmer is suffering from too many laws which restrict his outlets, from too much neglect by himself of his own problems, from too much credit."

Amazed the Natives

(Continued from Page 10)

camels a couple of days behind. But Jim stuck it back in place and we struggled on.

According to the speedometer we were still 10 miles from N'Guigmi—and barely able to make any progress at all. We were walking beside the bikes and pushing in that maddening hot sand nearly every foot of the way. And the valve stem popped out again. Again Jim fixed it. We inched along another mile or so and—voila! the great, white battlements of N'Guigmi fort on the top of a hill a couple of miles away!

The bush thinned down, we left the sandy road and struck off across lots for the gates of the fort itself, and the village at its feet.

A sentry apparently gave the warning for the walls of the great fort became black with people, hundreds swarmed out of the village to meet us and hundreds more lined up on either side of the road before the gate. Two French officers ran down to greet the dirty, sweaty American tramps, and then pointed to the flag pole above the fort.

There flew the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory itself, just above the Tricolor of France! We learned next day that a native tailor, a prisoner, had worked all night to make the flag and have it ready for our arrival. And it waved there above that great desert fortress for the three days and nights that we were there. And when we left the Commandant presented the crudely-fashioned flag to us with his compliments, and we promised to send him a real sure-enough proper American flag in its place.

We were welcome in N'Guigmi, the gateway to the Great Desert north of Lake Chad.

Sniffing Inches

Little Betty's grandmother used the old-fashioned method for measuring a yard by stretching the goods at arm's length, holding one end of it up to her nose. One day Betty came up to her grandmother with a piece of tape.

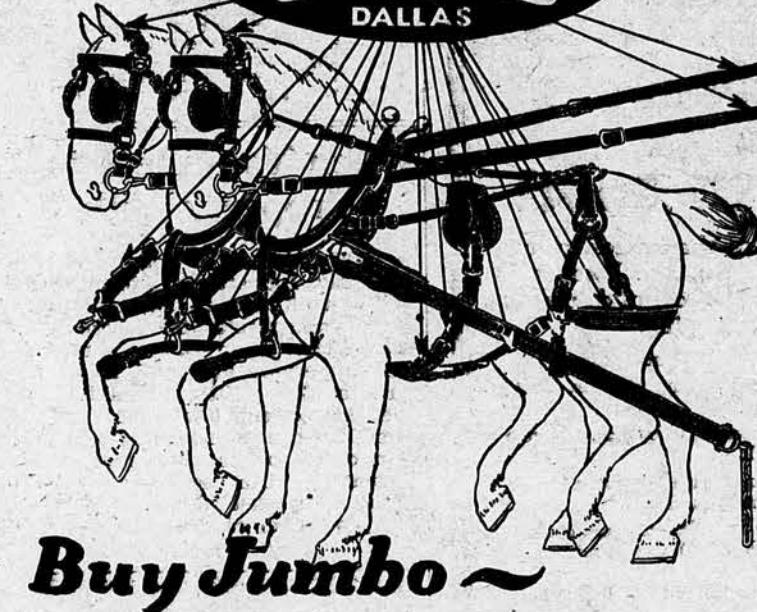
"Smell this, grandma, and see how long it is," was the startling request.

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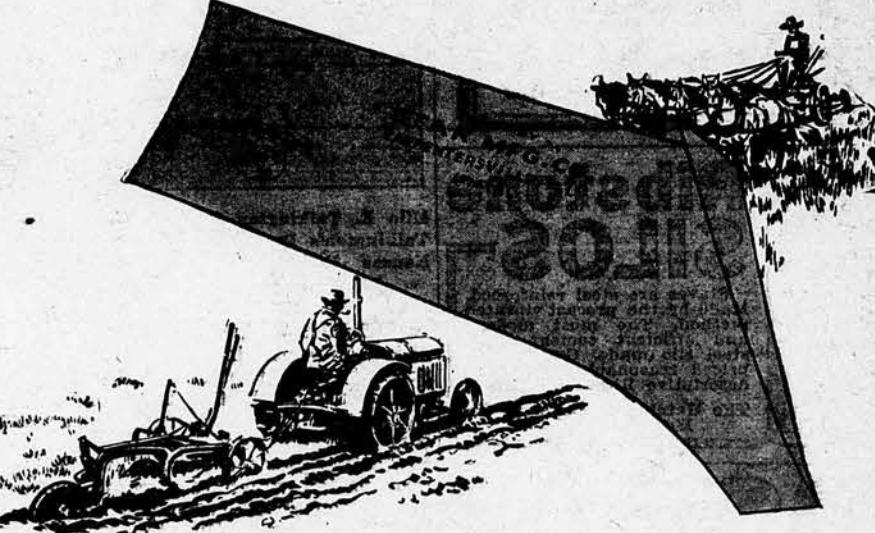
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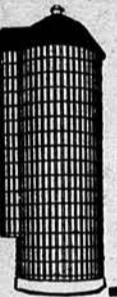
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MANAGER

Protective Service



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

When You Are Away From Home Guard Your Property With a Protective Service Sign

NOT to exceed 10 years in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, at Hutchinson, is the sentence given to the young thief for whose capture and conviction the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid its 28th reward of \$50. Milo E. Talkington, of Sheridan county, was not at home when Laverne Johnston and Sam Vardeman came to his place and stole an automatic rifle, some car repairs, drained his gasoline barrel and emptied his barrel of lubrication oil. But

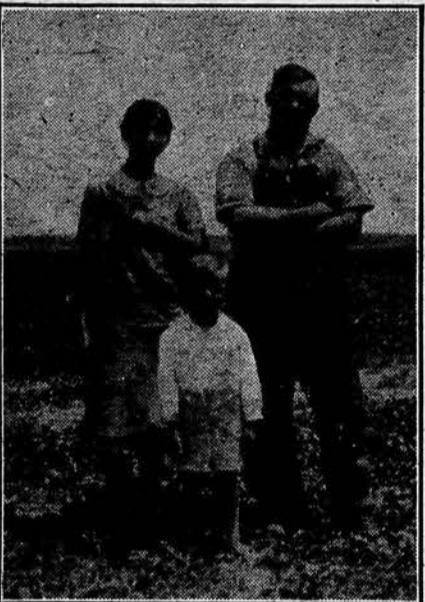
Soon after Mr. Talkington left Mr. Stillwell also went to Hoxie.

Knowing that no one would be at home at Talkington's, the two young men left Stillwell's as soon as Mr. Stillwell had gone to town. When Morris Shafer passed Mr. Talkington's home on his way to Hoxie he saw Johnston and Vardeman carrying some things out of the house. They dropped what they were carrying when Shafer went by. As soon as he got to town Mr. Shafer told Mr. Stillwell that he had seen the two boys, who had been staying at his place, coming out of the Talkington home with some things which they dropped when he passed. Knowing that Mr. Talkington was in town, Mr. Stillwell promptly hunted him up. He told him Mr. Shafer had seen the two young men leaving his house. When Mr. Talkington returned home he missed the rifle, car repairs, gasoline and oil. Next morning he and Mr. Stillwell went to Hoxie and reported the theft to Sheriff Charles R. Dick.

Protection Is for Subscribers

After committing this theft the young men did not return to Stillwell's but went to their home in Rooks county. Mr. Stillwell told the sheriff where they lived. The sheriff went to Rooks county with a complaint sworn out by County Attorney C. L. Thompson, charging Johnston and Vardeman with stealing a rifle valued at \$25. Because in the meantime the young criminals had gone to Nebraska, Sheriff Dick did not get them on his first trip. The Sheridan county sheriff then asked Sheriff A. C. Gillilan, of Rooks county, to keep watch and let him know when the thieves returned. In a day or two they came back to Rooks county and Sheriff Dick went after them as soon as he was notified. After thorough questioning, Laverne Johnston confessed and maintained that Sam Vardeman did not participate in the Talkington theft. Johnston also told the sheriff where to find the stolen rifle. Vardeman then was released to the Rooks county sheriff to stand trial for a previous crime. He now is serving a sentence in the Kansas Industrial School at Topeka. He is younger than Johnston.

When Johnston was brought before Justice of the Peace W. F. Schultheis he waived his preliminary hearing. He remained in jail until April 20 because



Milo E. Talkington and His Family. Mr. Talkington's Property Was Protected By a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign While He Was Away From Home

Mr. Talkington's Protective Service sign was posted in plain sight, and his property was protected altho he was not at home. That is the reason Talkington's neighbors, Morris Shafer and Ray Stillwell, have been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward for giving information which resulted in the apprehension of the two young thieves.

April 14 Mr. Talkington stopped on his way to Hoxie to see Ray Stillwell. He told Stillwell that his family was going to town with him. Johnston and Vardeman, who were staying at Stillwell's, overheard this conversation.



My Kansas Farmer subscription is paid in advance for one year or more as shown by the enclosed address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer.

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This is the Protective Service Sign That Thieves Hate. Fill Out the Coupon Now and Mail it to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The 10 Cents You Send Will Bring You This Sign to Protect Your Property From Theft. Remember That it is Necessary to Send With This Coupon the Address Label From Your Last Issue of Kansas Farmer

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

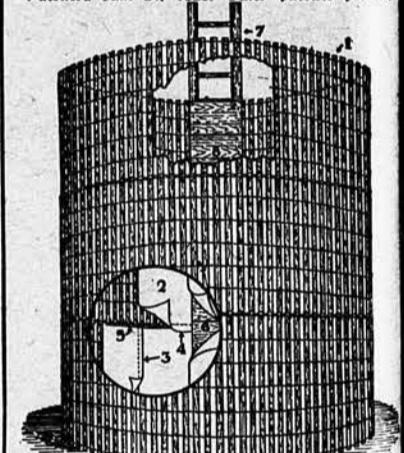
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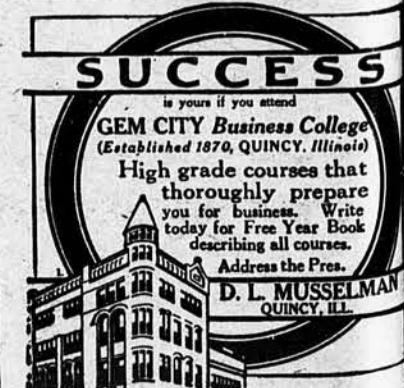
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ould not give \$1,000 bond. On April 1 he pled guilty in district court and was sentenced to not more than 10 days in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory and to pay \$25.65 court costs.

The next time you and your family come home will you have a Kansas Protective Service sign posted around your property? A Protective Service sign posted near the entrance to our farm will warn thieves against stealing from you. Just imagine how much more secure you would feel with a sign posted, especially while you are away. The worst thieves have heard about the \$50 reward offered for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from a Protective Service member. Theft records show they pass by farms where the sign failed to steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is not posted. I hate to have the \$50 Protective Service reward hanging over their heads.

Your Kansas Farmer subscription paid in advance for one year or more, put the Protective Service coupon and send it to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. In the 10 cents you enclose with your coupon is received by this department you will be mailed promptly your gold and black sign. After you get your sign and post it near the entrance to your farm, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will pay \$50 reward for capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from your product farm premises. Fill in the Protective Service coupon today and do not delay having the protection it affords.

Should Double Storage

Kansas has a storage capacity now of about 220 million bushels, but the trouble is this storage is not properly distributed. Of the present storage capacity, 32 million capacity is on the farms, 32 million capacity in elevators and 28 million capacity in mills. Properly distributed this would care for a bumper crop, but it happens that much of this storage is in sections where they raise little wheat. Again some farms have more storage than they require while others have none.

There is a big storage shortage in the Wheat Belt of Western Kansas. For instance, Rush county, which is testing 4,216,000 bushels of wheat this season only has storage for 3 million bushels. Ness county which is testing 4,053,000 bushels, has a storage capacity of only 2,300,000. The ratio holds good in all the sparsely settled but big wheat counties of the West.

"The storage problem was just one worry over for this year when we had a bumper crop it wouldn't matter much," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, "but it is a permanent problem. With the production of power machinery increasing and harvesting wheat our acreage is going to increase right along. We are increasing it about 150,000 acres a year now. Some farm authorities dream of a 20 million acreage in Kansas within a few years. That means that we must have more storage."

"The ideal storage," said Mohler, "is a storage. The wheat growers then will keep their wheat under cover. It won't be out in sight where every speculator could figure up just how much wheat there was in the country. Farmers, with their wheat stored on their farms, could keep the speculators in the dark as to the supply and would no doubt help the price. But the farmers feel that production is their work. 'It is our duty to save the crop,' they say, 'and someone else's work to furnish storage and transportation.' And I am inclined to believe that outsiders, such as railroads, millers, and grain buyers will be to furnish the new storage needed. We ought to have double our present storage in the Wheat Belt now. Of course, it is too late to do it for this year's crop, but with the increased acreage coming on we need it in the future."

More Milk Thru Co-ops

Available information indicates that the quantity of fluid milk handled by co-operative associations has been increasing rapidly during the last three to five years. Reports collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1924 and 1925 show a substantial increase in

quantity for the latter year as compared to the former.

Approximately 11 billion pounds of fluid milk was marketed thru co-operative associations in 1927. This quantity is nearly one-fifth of the estimated quantity used in continental United States for household purposes last year.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Harvest time arrived here the last of last week and everybody has been at it early and late. Cutting here got under way about on time, but farther south the work has been delayed by the rains which held back the ripening process. The farmers are well pleased over the prospects from their fields this season, and the yields are expected to be much better than last year. Most of the grain here is being taken care of with the binder and header, the combine not being put to general use as yet.

Small grain ripened rapidly since it cleared off last week. We started on my brother's field first as it was the ripest. It was pretty green yet in many places, but was ripe enough to head in pretty good condition by the time we had finished the field. Thursday we began on the 40-acre field on the home place. As it was hot and the horses didn't seem to be able to make much headway, we thought we would try the tractor on the binder and see how it went, so got it out and soon had it tuned up and away we went.

It wasn't as big a job to hitch the two machines together as I had anticipated. We removed the tongue and horse eveners and hooked a log chain on the tongue truck frame, then on over the left-hand side of the tractor plow to a beam brace which made it just right to run the tractor bull wheel within two drill rows of the grain to take a full swath. From what I had heard others say about it I was afraid we would be unable to cut a full swath unless we had a side draft hitch of some kind, but not so with our outfit. I stayed on the binder during the forenoon and awhile after dinner, while my brother ran the tractor and showed the boy here working for us how to handle the machine. Then he took my place while I went at other work. After supper I took the binder again and we cut until dark. The tractor gets over the ground more rapidly than horses, and we don't have to bother about stopping so often, which is a time saver.

Friday afternoon we hooked the car trouble light on the rear tractor light socket and ran wires back to the binder so we could watch the operations of the machinery there and cut until after 10 o'clock when the pitman broke.

Our plans for night cutting Saturday were spoiled by a shower early in the evening, which proved to be a fore-runner of a nice $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch rain during the night, bringing the temperature down to where it is more comfortable. During the three days previous the thermometer registered from 98 to 100 degrees in the shade.

In scarcely any neighborhood in the county did harvesters stop to celebrate the Fourth, and many a farm woman stayed by the hot stove to cook for the help. With good weather continuing during the coming week the major part of the small grain will have been cut.

From what I can learn the grain being combined in the southern part of the county is coming up to expectations as to yield, some few fields going as high as 35 bushels an acre.

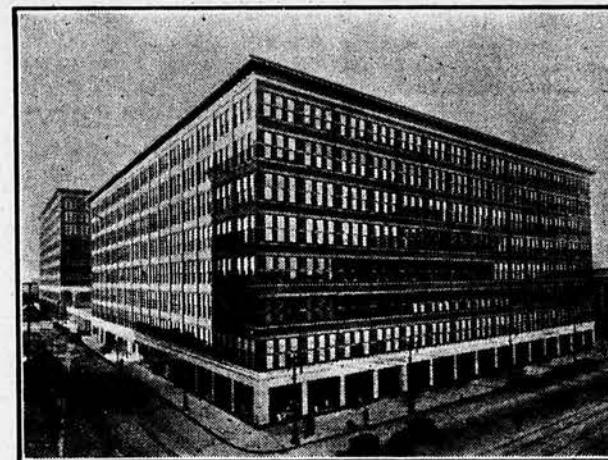
One farmer near here threshed his wheat from the header barge last Saturday and reported a yield of 22 bushels an acre. The price received for this grain was \$1.10 a bushel, and it contained some smut.

On looking thru our wheat I failed to find any smut. We treated all our seed wheat last fall, as did a large number of farmers around here, and so far as I can learn all these fields are free from smut.

With the oats, however, it is different. Our fields are affected some with smut, and according to statements made by neighbors their oats fields are infested, too. The oats are slowly ripening and soon will be ready for the sickle, which will keep the harvesters busy until that task is completed.

The local markets at this point last week were as follows: Cream, 39c; eggs, 21c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 13c; heavy springs, 23c; light springs, 20c; corn, 85c; and wheat \$1.20.

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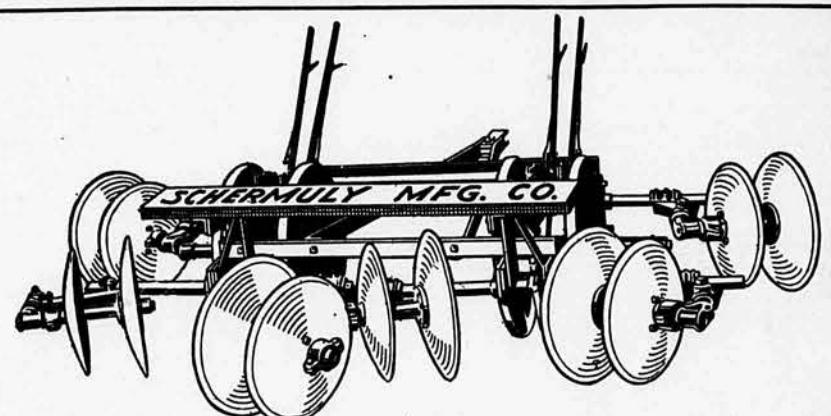
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Small Grain Was Better Than Expected

Oats Fields That Were Apparent Failures in June Made 30 Bushels, While Hailed-Out Wheat Yielded 10 to the Acre

CONSIDERABLE hot, dry weather followed the rainy spell and harvesting and corn cultivation made rapid progress. Wheat binding and shocking is almost completed in the eastern and north central counties. Harvesting is nearing completion in the southwest and is well along in the northwest. Wheat yields turned out much better than expected in a good many parts of the state. Even fields in the southwest that looked like a total loss from hail were gleaned with special machinery and made 6 to 10 bushels to the acre. Protein content is proving better than anticipated and test weights are well above the normal 60 pounds.

Corn and grain sorghums have been making excellent growth, and corn fields are comparatively clean considering the wet season. Oats harvest is nearly completed and barley harvest is well advanced in all the western counties. Yields of both of these crops are proving better than had been expected. Some oats that was almost too short to catch with the binder was found to be well filled and made 25 to 30 bushels an acre on fields that looked like failures back in June.

Hay crops and pastures continue in fine condition. The second cutting of alfalfa is heavy. Cattle have made rapid gains in flesh on Flint Hills pastures. Some early shipments of grass-fat stuff already have been made and the market movement promises to increase in volume rapidly. Supplies of marketable hogs on farms are very light and the market movement promises to be at low ebb for a month or two.

Allen—The recent fine weather has allowed the farmers to catch up with their corn plowing. Most of the wheat and oats are in the shock and promise good yields. Flax will be a good crop. Most corn is a good average but too much rain did it some damage.—T. E. Whitlow.

Brown—Corn is mostly laid by and is looking fine. A few fields are weedy. With harvest over wheat will make about an average crop. Oats below average a little. Hay and pastures fine. New wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1; cream, 41c; eggs, 23c; hogs, \$9.50.—A. C. Dannerberg.

Cheyenne—Weather conditions during the last 10 days or so have been favorable for farm work, and vegetation has made wonderful growth. Some corn fields are being laid by. Barley, oats and wheat are maturing in excellent condition, and harvesting is just starting. Since May 1, we have received 13 inches of rain, and it is estimated that the soil contains moisture to a depth of 5 feet. Some of the wheat on summer-fallow is lodged.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Rain and then more rain is keeping harvest idle while wheat whether standing or in bundles is taking some damage. Probably 40 per cent of the harvesting remains to be done. Some threshing has been done and the wheat tested as high as 63. It is selling at a good figure. Harvest help is plentiful and wages are good. The rains did not seem to hurt the corn—or the weeds—and the pastures are the best. Farms for rent already are in demand and command good rates. Early corn is shooting and potatoes are yielding well.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Most of the corn has been laid by and threshing has started. Considerable cane has been planted this month for feed next winter. Late blackberries and plums are ripening and grapes promise a good yield. Housewives are canning vegetables for winter use. Pressure cookers are becoming very popular for canning.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Harvest is in full blast. We had quite a rain and wind storm a week ago which did some damage to the wheat. But these hot days soon dried out the fields so combines could do their job. Yields are satisfactory but prices are disappointing. Most elevators are filled. Corn is doing fine. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 85c; cream, 38c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Gray—Harvest is about half finished, wet weather interfering. Wheat yields almost out of reason, averaging more than 25 bushels to the acre. The price here for the grain is \$1.09. Corn and kafir are making rapid growth. Fields are weedy.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—After several days of dry, windy weather the farmers were able to run their binders and combines. We had an electrical storm recently with 2 1/4 inches of rain which stopped harvesting for several days. Wheat, \$1.15; oats, 40c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 40c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—More than a week of hot, dry weather made it possible to get the wheat cut. There still is some wheat and oats to harvest, however. The dry days were followed by heavy rains over the county which will greatly benefit the corn, most of which is laid by in good condition. The second cutting of alfalfa is very heavy.—Vernon Collie.

Lane—Hot, windy weather has followed the wet, cool days of the last month and conditions have been ideal for combines to work. Harvest is in full swing. Have had good time to clean out weedy row crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Johnson—Very warm weather has prevailed. A good shower fell last week. Corn is doing well, some is tasseling. Alfalfa is being cut for the second time. Wheat threshing is

under way with yields up to 35 bushels an acre. Potato digging has started with good yields—some as high as 300 bushels an acre. New wheat is bringing \$1.25; potatoes, 60c to 70c; eggs, 24c; cream, 39c.—Mrs. B. B. Whitehead.

Marshall—We had a destructive hail storm in the northeast corner of this county recently. Early planted corn is more than knee high. Oats still adding stem length. Wheat is all in the shock and will average 30 bushels to the acre. Second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Sweet clover is in full bloom. Potatoes are crowding one another out of the hills to get more room to grow.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Weather conditions have been ideal for the most part and harvest has progressed nicely. As the combines went along, yields as high as 40 bushels an acre were reported. This sounds large, perhaps, but Ness county has some heavy wheat. Spring crops are doing well.—James McHill.

Osborne—Harvest is on. Combines had some slow work on account of rains. Wheat is making 25 to 30 bushels, with a test of 60 and better. Corn and feed crops are doing very well. Flies are bad on livestock but the cattle are fat. Eggs, 21c; wheat, \$1.15.—Roy Haworth.

Phillips—We had two severe storms with wind and hail doing some damage to corn and wheat. Gardens also were damaged. Harvest started last week.—Martha Ashley.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat harvest is well under way and weather conditions are fair. Some of the wheat lodged badly. The yield and quality is very satisfactory and the moisture content is low. Corn and spring crops are doing well. Grass is excellent and livestock is thriving. Plenty of labor available.—Col. Art McAnarny.

Republic—Wheat harvest is about finished in this county with fair yields, except where grain was damaged by hail. Oats are ripening unevenly and a good many fields have not been cut so far. Corn is looking fine and a good rain that fell recently will do much good. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 40c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Another soaking rain, ranging from 2 to 4 1/2 inches, put a stop to harvest for several days. Wheat is making about an average yield and is testing unusually high. Considerable wheat already has been harvested and a few more days of dry weather will see a lot of the grain in the bin. Plows are starting in some fields where wheat has been harvested. Pastures are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.11; corn, 85c; cream, 39c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Rooks—Harvest is in full swing. Some fields are quite weedy. Wheat is a little thin but of an excellent quality. Oats and barley are good. Corn and feed crops are growing well. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 84c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 34c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat harvest is going full blast, and more grain is being handled by combines this year than ever before. The crop is averaging somewhat better than had been anticipated in most cases. Spring crops all are making very rapid growth. Pastures are excellent. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 37c.—Wm. Crotinger.

S

Testimony—Moderate production, tested seed, if he had some farm relief it would be 100 percent.

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Have Skylimit Club

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

How is "Skylimit" for the name of a club? The Capper Poultry Club of Montgomery county chose this as the name for their local organization. Now let's read a letter from Harry McGugin, club secretary of that county: "We held a Capper club meeting Thursday, and it was rather a novelty. This was a peppy meeting as we varied it from the ordinary by using the limbs of a large sycamore tree for our gathering place. Out in the shade and fresh air, you see. It was different and somehow we liked it. Our sycamore tree is near the home of Forrest and Densel Evans. The roll call was answered by naming something accomplished in club work. A short talk was given by Harry McGugin on the club camp. Then followed a discussion on naming the club. The name "Skylimit" was chosen, and we all like it. We sang several songs and put pep in our yells. Three guests, Lila and Zella Schaub and Jack Mabeck, were present. We took several pictures of the folks at our meeting."

When Edgar Woodson, Dickinson county, learned that another peppy boy had entered the club in his county he felt good about it. Here is part of a letter he wrote to the club manager: "The Capper Pig Club work is all right. The pigs are doing fine, too. They all have two rings in their tails. I sure am glad to get the name of another club member."

Some of you folks may have lost chickens in storms recently. Della Ziegler, Morris county, was fortunate in saving her chickens thru a storm. She writes: "A severe storm about a week ago broke four windows in our house, broke down several trees and killed several guineas. But no chickens were killed."

Edgar H. Beahm and his father, Rush county club folks, are harvesting some wheat for their neighbors with a combine and a new tractor. The 240 acres on the Beahm farm are not quite ready for the combine. Edgar tells us that wheat is making about 30 bushels to the acre.

A Bigger American Royal

At the annual meeting of the directors of the American Royal Live Stock Show, held in Kansas City, James C. Swift was re-elected president for the ensuing year, W. H. Weeks vice president and general manager, F. H. Servatius, secretary and A. M. Paterson assistant secretary. Plans were laid for greater activity in all departments and all indications point to a record breaking Live Stock Show this year.

The 29th annual American Royal will be held November 17 to 24, 1928, and will include beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, draft horses, light harness horses and ponies, saddle horses, commercial draft horses and mules, industrial exhibits, government educational exhibits, livestock judging contests by teams of state agricultural college students, vocational agricultural high school boys, and members of 4-H boys' and girls' livestock clubs.

The third annual National Congress of Vocational Agricultural High Schools will be held in Kansas City during American Royal week. Last year 27 states were represented. At a conference held in Kansas City C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C., chief of Agricultural Education Service, indicated that more states would be represented at this year's national Congress.

Plans were made for increased activities in connection with the fifth annual Royal 4-H Boys' and Girls' Club Conference to be held at Kansas City during American Royal week. An elaborate educational and entertainment program was arranged.

New directors chosen were Joseph F. Porter, president of the Kansas City Power and Light Company, and president of the New England National Bank; A. F. Seested, president of the Kansas City Star Company, Joseph H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner for Kansas, Jewell Mayes, secretary Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and E. W. Stillwell, vice president Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kan., and vice president Kansas City, Kan., Chamber of Commerce.

Starve the Hessian Fly

"The Hessian fly has just finished collecting its regular toll from another

wheat crop. It now is resting, or lying dormant in the wheat stubble, waiting for this summer's volunteer wheat or for the early-sown wheat of this fall," says H. M. Bainer, director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He goes on to say, "The control of the fly lies in destroying it while it is in the stubble and by keeping down all volunteer wheat so the summer brood will starve to death."

"Fortunately the same tillage operations that are most favorable to wheat production are most favorable to the control of the fly. Insofar as possible, the stubble should be covered, immediately after harvest, with not less than 3 inches of soil. If it is not convenient to plow or list right after harvest, the land should be double-disked or one-wayed. This will not only conserve the moisture and make plowing easier, but also starts the growth of the volunteer wheat."

"Volunteer wheat is the greatest source of fly infestation to the fall sown crop. Conditions that are favorable to the germination of volunteer wheat are conducive also to the early emergence of the fly. Since the volunteer wheat is the only food available, the flies infest it and later broods attack the regular crop that follows. No volunteer wheat, therefore, should be allowed to grow at any time during the summer. Rotation of crops is another practical means for controlling the fly. Still another important step, in its control, is not to sow too early in the fall; wait until the greater part of the fall brood of the fly has emerged. For definite information, as to when this takes place, the farmer should get in touch with the local county agent or with the agricultural college."

"While the individual farmer can control the fly to considerable extent, yet on account of danger of infestation from neighboring fields, it is far better that the control be thru community co-operation."

Didn't Set the Prices

Few Kansas farmers probably believe today that Herbert Hoover was in any manner responsible for their losses during or since the war in wheat or other products, the facts in this matter having been fully reported and widely published, but any such opinion will not bear the light of what actually occurred and will be completely corrected long before November's election. What is of more interest is what Mr. Hoover's ideas may be for the future of agriculture.

When the United States entered the war, however, Hoover officially advised the President of the ideas of the allied governments that this country should furnish wheat at \$1.80, as a good ally. Hoover disagreed altogether and so reported to President Wilson. When the price was actually fixed, it was done by a fair price commission of which Hoover was not even a member.

A review in 1925 by the U. S. Grain Corporation of the stabilization of the prices of wheat in the war gives a wealth of exact and authentic information on this whole subject. Some of the figures and calculations of the grain corporation relating to war costs, prices and profits are still of interest to wheat growers. This review finds, for example, that in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska taken together the cost of producing an acre of wheat increased from \$9.62 in 1913 to \$17.12 in 1918, to \$19.47 in 1919 and to the peak of \$20.48 in 1920. But figures of profits and losses compiled by the grain corporation and reported in 1925 show that taking all wheat there was a profit over cost of production in 1913 of some 56 million dollars, of 319 million dollars in 1914, of 643 million dollars in 1917 and the peak of 815 million dollars profit in 1918. Then the profit rapidly declined with the war ended, to 547 million dollars in 1919 and 115 million in 1920 and then in 1921 the beginning of a series of heavy losses, amounting to 188 million dollars in 1921, to 32 millions in 1922 and to 216 millions in 1923.

The post-war collapse of farm prices was disastrous, but it was no more due to Herbert Hoover than to Chang Tso Lin of China.

There's nothing against the inferiority complex, except that it doesn't affect the right people.

A miss in the car is worth two in the engine.



Worms in Poultry

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

It is 5 times as effective as worm remedies given in the food or drink, which dilutes and weakens them; it is 3 1/2 times as effective as soluble capsules dissolving in the crop.

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

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

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

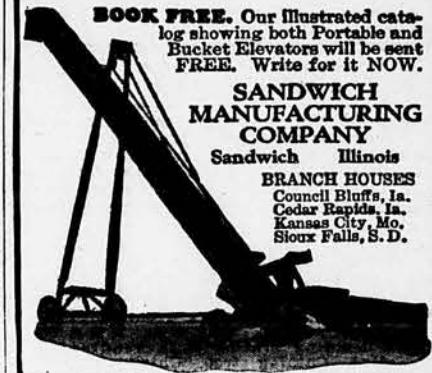
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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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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.

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BABY CHICKS

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

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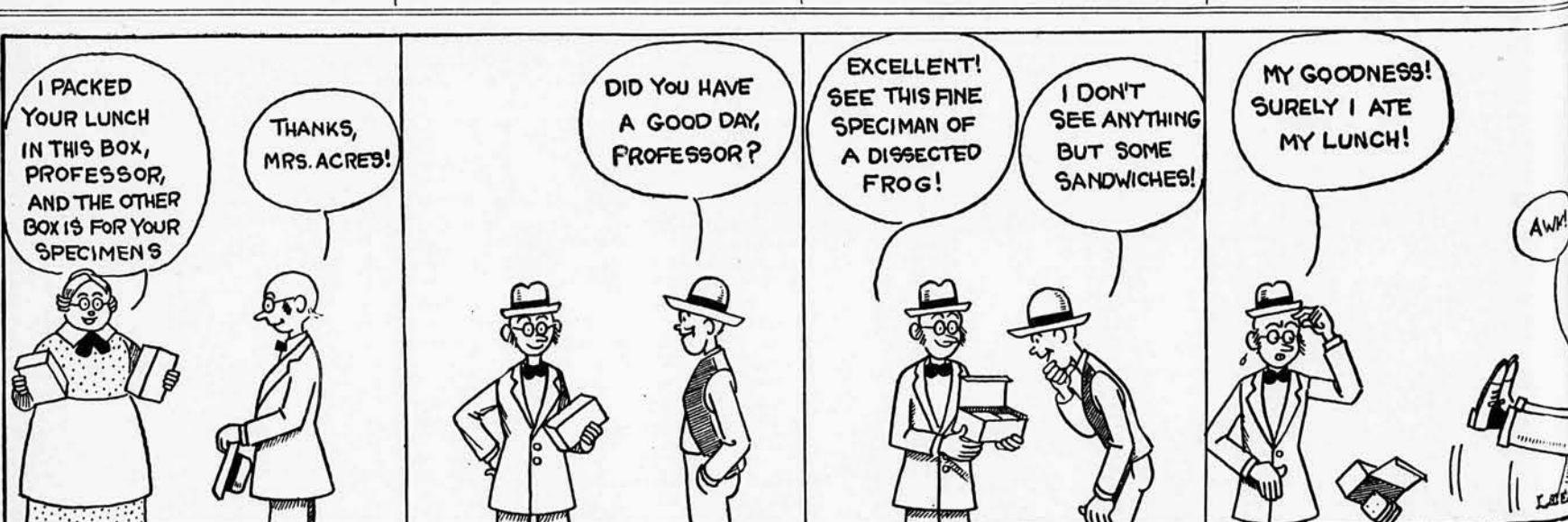
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ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL TYPE TRACTORS, most any make, practical new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

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

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING MACHINES priced for quick sale: Two 12-20 Oil Pull, one Wallace Cub, one Fordson late model, one 16-30 Oil Pull, two 2 and 3 disc plow, one 9-18 Case, several 2 and 3 bottom tractors, one Ford truck, steel dump body, 15-25 Lawson tractor. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT IN condition. Rumely Oil Pull engine, 24-hp. threshed three seasons, not run over 100 days, good as new. Port Huron separator, 28 inch, always been shedded and good shape, ready to go into the field. Foot extension feeder, steel; gas wagon, cook shack, new. Belts all in good shape, drive belt run part of last season. Will cheap; reason for selling, combines. N. Wiggins, Lyons, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Maybe the

PAINT

OVERALL PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish 50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK**SHEEP AND GOATS**

FOR SALE, PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE Rams, also 50 good grade ewes. Vernomme, Leroy, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis. SIX CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, tested, crated, \$135.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE: HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers. T. B. tested. Jones & Bringold, West Concord, Minn.

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS, BRED SOWS. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kansas.

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

Chicks Must Have Care

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

We can apply to our poultry work Roosevelt's policy: "Do what you can with what you have, where you are." We can't all have the finest of equipment, we cannot buy all the equipment we need to start with—but we can take care of what brooders, feeders, fountains and other equipment we have so that it can be used over a period of years, and add to this some labor-saving device each year.

Now is a good time to "tab up" on the results we had in raising baby chicks. If many chicks were lost, what was the cause? Did the chicks become chilled or overheated from the brooding system that we used? If the heater was not satisfactory and caused losses it will pay to plan on replacing it next season with one that will give best results. We should get the most important equipment first, even tho we must use wooden mash hoppers made from scrap lumber in order to get a more expensive and necessary piece of equipment.

One big question confronts many of us today. It concerns that phase of the poultry business to engage in. There are so many branches of poultry work, each branch becoming more specialized. There are profits to be made in each branch.

A Many-Sided Business

The real poultry breeder is the person who has been willing to devote years of his time to building up a strain of birds that will produce as good and better birds than the parent stock, both in egg production and standard qualities. He has line-bred his fowls until he has established these qualities in their makeup so that for breeding purposes they are able to transmit their good qualities to the flocks into which they are introduced. This is the value of birds bought from flocks that have been established for a number of years, and been bred along certain lines of improvement.

To the folks who do not care to go into the business of establishing a strain of birds, doing special mating, trapnesting and the like, there is the commercial side of the business, where one makes a specialty of producing market eggs for the highest quality trade. At such plants as a rule no males are kept, the owner preferring to buy large numbers of baby chicks, or 8-week pullets to replace his layers. There are poultry plants that make a specialty of producing pullets for selling to commercial poultrymen. And there are the hatchery folks who are in the business of hatching millions of baby chicks from farm flocks, and doing custom hatching for different communities. Each branch of the poultry business must be managed differently. Each has its own particular problems.

Change the Rations Slowly

Never make abrupt changes in the feeding methods of either old or young birds. This should be especially watched in changing from starting mash to growing mash with our flocks of young chicks. A week at least should be allowed for changing completely from one to the other. Most manufacturers advise making the change when chicks are 7 to 8 weeks old. We have found it a good plan to start changing from starting to growing mash when chicks are 6 weeks old, and taking two weeks to make the complete change, mixing the growing mash in slightly larger proportions each day.

For controlling coccidioides practice cleanliness in the extreme meaning of the word. Two of our leading experiment stations have found thru experiments made with different groups of chicks that milk in some form has given best results in combating this disease. Dry skimmilk has perhaps given the best of results, as there is no dampness attending its feeding. One of the mashes that gives good results is: 40 pounds dry skimmilk, 30 pounds yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds ground oats, 10 pounds wheat bran. Allow plenty of hopper space, and plenty of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**HOLSTEINS**
more Fat!

Holsteins lead the world in production of butterfat—the largest factor in dairy profit. Eighty per cent of the cows which have produced 1000 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

Write for literature
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS
Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Cotantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 heifers dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

Reg. Guernsey Bull
5 year old, A. R. granddam produced 15,365.20—705.40 fat Class A. Price \$200.
HUGH FERGUSON, PHILLIPSBURG, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Polled Shorthorns
headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Delivered 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Spotted Polands
Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Coll. Monogram, Early Dreams and Greater Harvester breeding. Few spring sows.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

North Central Kansas Free Fair
Aug. 27-28-29-30-31, 1928
Entries close Aug. 17th.
Write for list
W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

clean water. Discontinue grain while feeding this ration. After the flock shows improvement it can be gradually brought back to the regular mash and grain feeding. Moving to fresh range or confining to brooder houses which are cleaned daily and disinfected will help control coccidioides also.

A Chicago judge says there is too much cooked-up testimony in divorce cases. And some that is too raw.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 9—A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Assn., Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 25—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.

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

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

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

19
Kansas Farmer for July 21, 1928

GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

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

LIVESTOCK**SHEEP AND GOATS**

FOR SALE, PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE Rams, also 50 good grade ewes. Vernomme, Leroy, Kan.

O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS, BRED SOWS. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kansas.

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

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

READ THIS

Spokane, Wash., July 9, 1928.
Upper Publications, Topeka, Kan.
Attention W. R. Gilmore.
In reply to yours of July 3rd we will say that we have had a great number of inquiries from Kansas Farmer advertising.

Yours very truly,
STEVENS CO. INV. CO.
J. G. J. Bolesonian, Pres.

ARKANSAS

FREE ILLUSTRATED FOLDER of the beautiful Ozarks and cheap timber lands and homes there. Write B. Ozone, Ark.

COLORADO

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

FOCK RANCH, 640 A., \$3 acre; house; fenced, water. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

FOR SALE—320 acres near Catholic Church and School and other Churches. Henry Gindart, Stratton, Colo.

IRRIGATED 160 FARM; sure crops, 31 mi. Denver, paved roads, fine improvements, excellent farm and home, wonderful crops, sugar beets, wheat, corn, alfalfa. Paid up irrigation right. School bus, \$100 per A. M. Kingore, 822 E. and C. Bldg., Denver.

FOR SALE: Denver's Cottage City, Auto camp; 18 one, two and three room cottages, five room residence, private garage, grocery store, building, stock and fixtures, hot and cold showers, 2½ acres land, the best arranged cottage camp between Chicago and Los Angeles, money maker the year around; best reasons for selling; investigation invited, owner on ground. No trades, agents. 2973 South Santa Fe, Denver, Colorado.

CANADA

6000 ACRE wheat ranch Imp., 11,000 raw. Best of soil. None better. Write T. M. Huff vestment Co., Lethbridge, Alberta.

KANSAS

ESTIMATES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

0 ACRES, All choice level wheat land. \$8.50 per A. Box 521, Dodge City, Kan.

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

FOR LAND for sale direct from owners in Hamilton Co., Kan., and Baca Co., Colo. F. Hughes, Pratt, Kansas.

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

SNAP, 600 acres Sedgwick Co., 200 bottom, 550 in cultivation. Sandy loam. Part this. Owner, Box 127, Wichita, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—160 acres 4½ miles Chanute, Kan., rolling sand loam soil; 110 acres rangeland and pasture. Balance real truck or rangeland; good markets close; real truck, dairy or poultry farm; on milk route; mile school, 10 minute drive to best high schools and churches. Well improved nearly new 6 room cottage, bath, basement, natural stones. Good hay barn, double garage, poultry houses, etc. Some oil production. A real one. Price \$60.00 per acre. One-half cash, balance long time, 6%. Ray Russell, owner, route 3, Chanute, Kansas.

THREE GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

Highway No. 14, 40 A. pasture. Over 300 fine level land, ideal tractor and combine land. Big ponds in pasture, 2 good wells, windmills, fair improvements. 200 A. in alfalfa, now producing wonderful feed. Price \$60 per acre.

150 acres 3½ mi. of Jewell, good house, other fair improvements, good wells at house and barn, 20 A. pasture. Bal. farm land. Fine level farm. Price \$55 per acre. 100 acres 3 mi. of Jewell, good house, splendid well with windmill, 20 A. pasture, barn, farm land. Large ponds in pasture, lightly rolling. Price \$50.

Possession of any farm as soon as wheat is marketed. Terms, half cash, bal. 6% no title and abstract to date furnished.

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

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

Grain and Stock Farm

331 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa, never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts.

mi. west of Plevna; High School; Churches; elevators and Depot. 6 mi. to paved road; mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

Land Opening

A new line under construction in Montana opens a million acres of good wheat and stock country. Send for New Line Book.

Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana offer best opportunity in two decades to secure good improved farms from banks, insurance and mortgage companies at a fraction of their real value. Send for lists, improved farms for rent.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have exceptional opportunities in fruit and poultry raising and dairying with mild climate and excellent scenic surroundings.

Write for Free Book on state you prefer. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Real Estate Wanted

DO YOU WANT to buy land? Do you want to sell land? Write C. Vernon Noble Co., Manhattan, Kan.

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

Poland China Hogs

Sept 4—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.

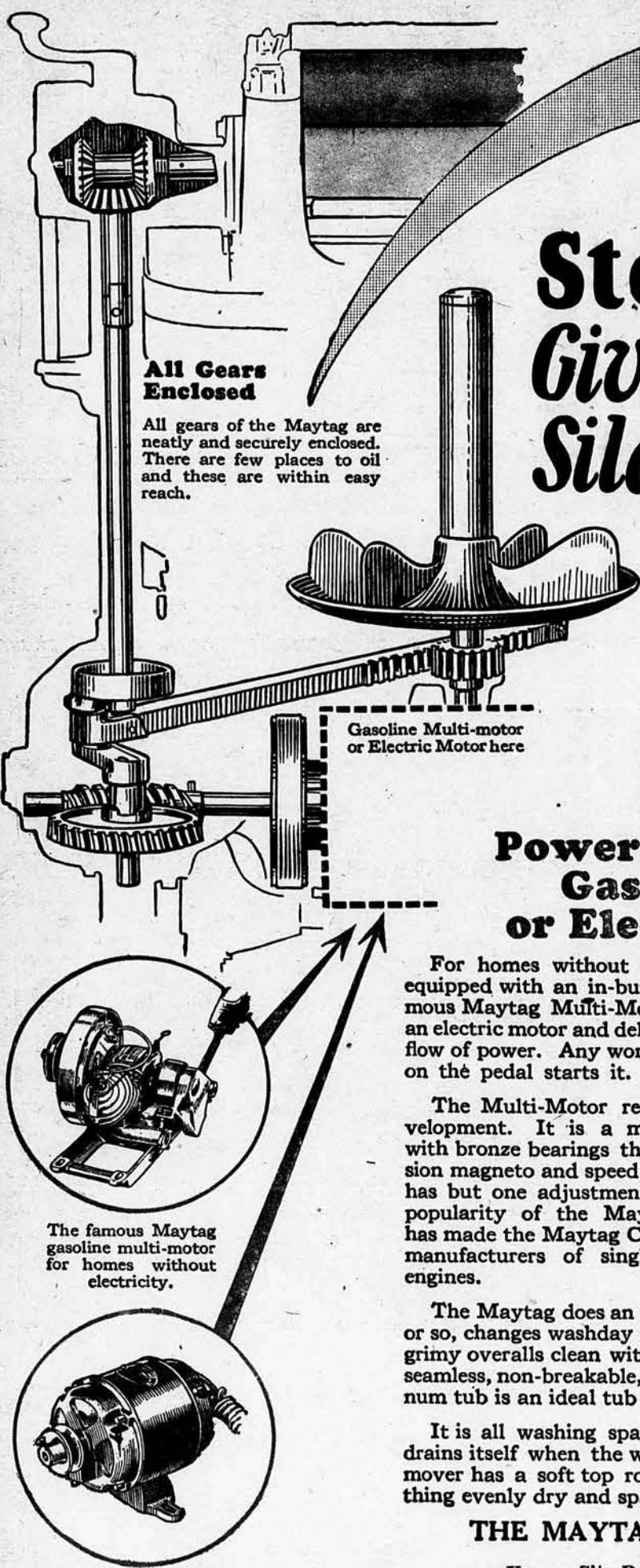
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

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

Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.



The famous Maytag gasoline multi-motor for homes without electricity.

Standard 1/4 H.P. electric motor for homes with electricity.



Maytag Radio Programs

WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M.	WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M. KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P.M.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M. WHO, Des Moines, Sun., 7:15 P.M.	WBZ, Boston, Fri., 7:00 P.M.

Hours designated are standard time at the stations named

Steel-Cut Gears Give the MAYTAG Silence and Durability!

THE marked simplicity of the Maytag Aluminum Washer is evidenced by the power-drive arrangement shown here. There are comparatively few gears on the Maytag. They are all precision-cut to one-thousandth of an inch in accuracy, specially heat-treated to the proper hardness, and mesh perfectly with a remarkable absence of vibration and noise. Such high-grade construction assures long life and trouble-free service for the Maytag.

Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

For homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with an in-built gasoline engine—the famous Maytag Multi-Motor. It is as compact as an electric motor and delivers the same sure, smooth flow of power. Any woman can operate it. A step on the pedal starts it.

The Multi-Motor represents fifteen years' development. It is a modern, high-grade engine with bronze bearings throughout; Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. The carburetor has but one adjustment and is flood proof. The popularity of the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer has made the Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder and two-cycle engines.

The Maytag does an average washing in an hour or so, changes washday to wash-hour, washes even grimy overalls clean without hand-rubbing. The seamless, non-breakable, heat-retaining, cast-aluminum tub is an ideal tub for a farm washer.

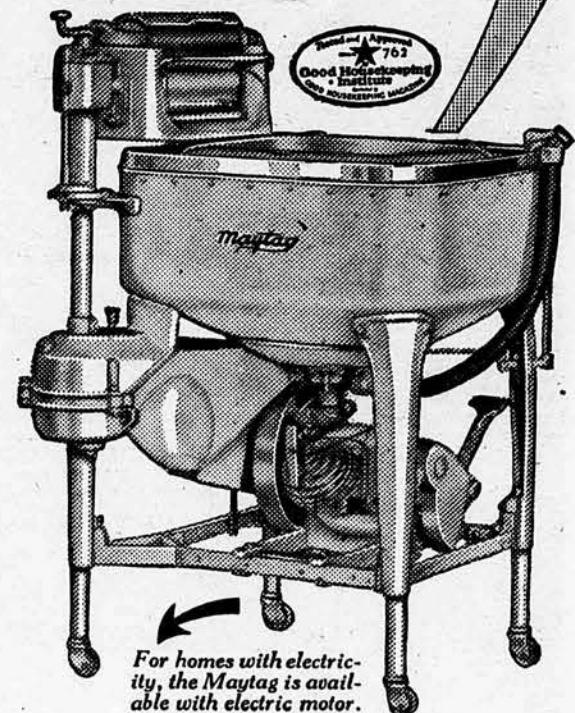
It is all washing space, holds an unusual amount of clothes, and drains itself when the washing is done. The new Roller Water Remover has a soft top roll and a hard bottom roll. It wrings everything evenly dry and spares the buttons.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1894

Kansas City Branch, 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Maytag Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N.Z.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

FREE Trial Washing

Experience the joy of a Maytag washing in your own home. Find out why the Maytag won world leadership. 'PHONE for a Maytag before next washday.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

maytag

Aluminum Washer

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