

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

August 11, 1928

Number 32



## *It's Circus Day*

*H*IP, hooray, for circus day!  
Am I happy?—I should say!  
Yes, the circus is in town,  
With its elephant and clown;  
With its monkey and its bear;  
With its lion in his lair;  
With its tricky riding mule—  
Not from any riding school—  
Lincoln Brothers circus show  
Plays today—you bet I'll go.  
Break of day, on Walnut Street,  
Saw me up, the show to greet.  
Say, my heart was filled with joy,  
And the heart of ev'ry boy  
Danced around his breast, I think.  
When an elephant stopped to drink  
From a trough of water, where  
I was standing, in the square.  
To the circus grounds I ran,  
And a big, fat circus man,  
Standing there, in dewy grass,  
Told me I could earn a pass  
If I'd help him—Well, you see,  
That was just what suited me.  
So I helped him and his men,  
Toting poles and seats, and then,  
When we got that circus built,  
From his vest this card of gilt  
He pulled forth and gave to me—  
"Pass one boy," it says—just see!  
Gee, but ain't there lots of class  
To this pretty circus pass?

—Sam J. Banks

Published By ARTHUR CAPPER

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR





# Polarine

## Will Keep Your Tractor On the Job!

A tractor is only as good as the *work* it does. And the work it does depends on the *oil* you use!

To keep a tractor doing good work is simple—if you know how. Thousands of farmers in the Middle West have found the way. They use Polarine.

Polarine is made to work on the farm—made in grades to meet the needs of every type of tractor. It's one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and has helped to build this Company's reputation for dependability. For years Polarine has given satisfactory service on farms throughout the ten states of the Middle West.

Polarine is sure and safe. No guess work. Buy the grade especially made for your machine. It will keep your tractor always on the job—any job you give it to do!

That's what counts. You can't afford a tractor that works today and slumps tomorrow. Polarine will keep your tractor plugging away day after day working as it *ought* to work!

Polarine protects every part of the engine from heat and friction—keeps it running smoothly—prevents trouble and makes the machine last longer.

A man, asked why he used Polarine, once said, "I'd rather buy Polarine than buy repairs!" Wouldn't you? Next time you need oil ask for Polarine of the right grade for your tractor.

*Consult the chart at any Standard Oil Service Station and buy the grade of Polarine especially made for YOUR tractor.*

**Standard Oil Company,** 910 S. Michigan Ave., **Chicago**  
(Indiana) 4913



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

August 11, 1928

Number 32

## Where Orcharding Is on Factory Basis

*Sharpe Thinks Kansas Apples Some Day Will Be Superior to Those Produced in the Northwest*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE time is coming when the Kansas apple will put the Northwest product out of business in this marketing section, and I am planning my production with that in view."

When a man like James Sharpe, Morris county, makes such a statement it gets an audience. "Here is the proposition as I see it," he said. "There is a great deal to learn in this orchard work. I realize my knowledge is meager, but I make new discoveries every day. One thing sure is the fact that Kansas can compete with the Northwest growers, but before that will be possible there must be decided changes and improvements in many things, but the time is coming."

Despite the fact that Mr. Sharpe minimizes his experience in growing apples, he is recognized as one of the outstanding men in his particular work in the state. He has succeeded in a big way where others have failed to make progress.

It is well worth visiting the Sharpe orchards at two different times during the year. Once at spraying time and again when harvest is underway. Mr. Sharpe doesn't farm any more himself, but rents out the cultivated acreage. All he does is handle

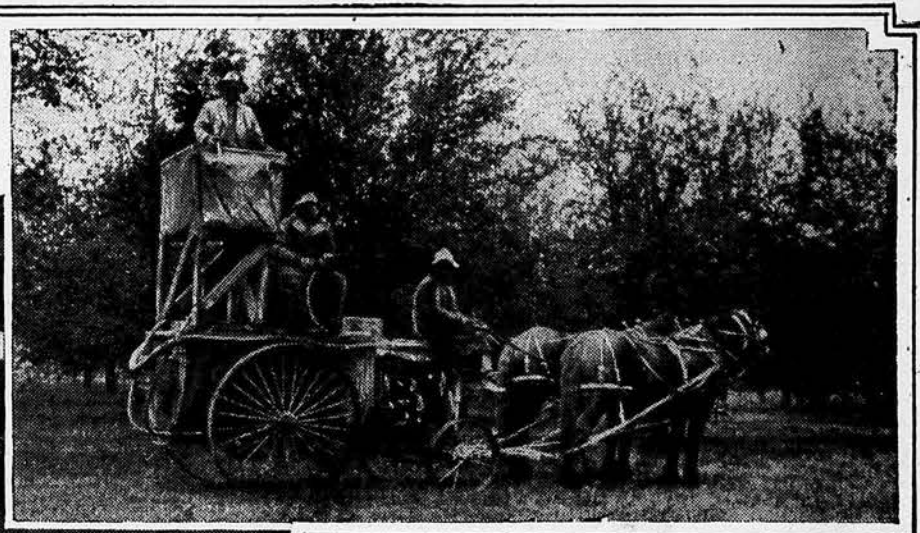
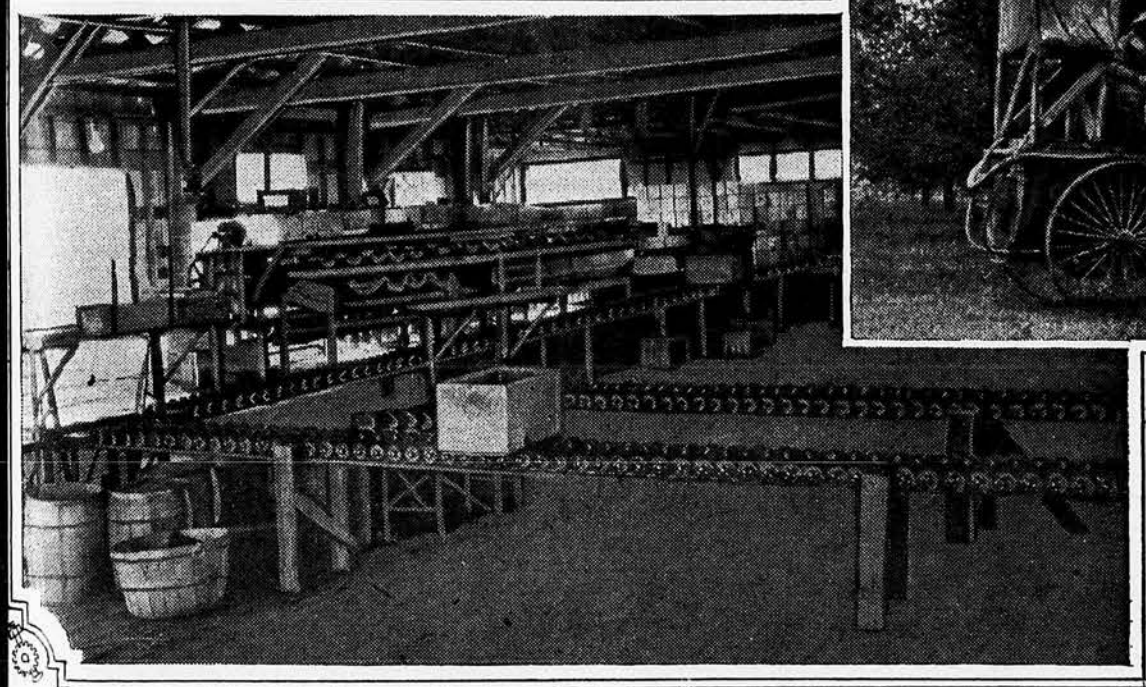
200 acres in orchard, where fancy box and barrel apples are produced—a product that Kansas could well afford to put up against anything the Northwest has to offer. There is quality in the Sharpe fruit, and size and flavor. That is because Mr. Sharpe and his son, Homer, who is in partnership with him, follow practices of pruning, spraying and cultivation that experience has taught are best. Mr. Sharpe's father and grandfather were horticulturists, he followed in their steps, and the son specialized in this particular line at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"I came here as a poor boy," Mr. Sharpe said, "but that is in the past now. I don't like to recall the hard things we've had to do." And he waved those

thoughts aside to explain his present system of spraying. On this particular day he was located out in the orchard "head over heels" so to speak in this particular operation, Sharpe and son don't waste any time with this job. That is one reason it will pay anyone to see them in action. "I'll not attempt to tell you the mistakes I've made," the senior member of the firm smiled, "but one of the important things is to spray down so as to get the liquid in the cup of the flower."

And he means that he sprays down. He has two power sprayers that go over the orchards five or six times. The spraying schedule recommended by the college is followed, with some changes that Mr. Sharpe has worked in on his own account.

(Continued on Page 24)



Immediately Above is One of the Power Sprayers in the Sharpe Orchard, Manned and Ready for Action. Up and Down the Rows of Trees It Goes, Rarely Stopping. As the Team Pulls Along Mr. Sharpe and His Son Spray Down on the Trees, Getting the Liquid Death for Apple Parasites Where It Will Do the Most Good. Mr. Sharpe is Seated on Top of the Tank Back of the Driver, While the Son is up in the "Crow's" Nest, Where He Gets the Top Half of the Trees. At the Left is a View in the Apple House. The Grading Machinery is at the Rear. Note the Box Going Along the Apple Conveyor Where the Lid Will be Nailed on. Then the Box Goes to Storage

## Silage as a Forerunner of Legumes

INDIRECTLY a silo is responsible in a large measure for turning H. M. Lefever, Neosho county, into a farm owner. He is very willing to give the dairy herd credit for buying his farm, and he asserts that it would be impossible to make the profit he has with the cows had it not been for a liberal use of silage.

"Until 18 years ago I was a renter," he explained. "Then I started in the dairy business, and that was the means of my becoming a farm owner. Every dollar in my present farm of 240 acres was made by dairying. Before I started with the cows I was doing general farming."

But to get back to the silage, Mr. Lefever has this to say: "I not only consider it important for the dairy herd, but I would consider it impractical and almost impossible to carry on the dairy work without silage. That is, I feel it would be utterly impossible to make the progress I have without its help."

Lefever is enthusiastic over this subject. He said he would like to stress the importance of silage because it has proved valuable to him. "Folks in this section can grow such crops," he said. "I feel that silage is a fore-runner of legumes. The farmers here can build up a profitable dairy production thru the use of silage and use the manure to build up soil fertility while they are getting their lime and legume programs underway. I consider that a progressive, profitable, workable thing

to do while we are working along to the legumes."

He uses corn mostly to fill his silo, and he likes it better than any other crop he has used, including cane and kafir. "Kafir is the most expensive silage to put up," he said. "Too large a per cent of grain for the amount of forage." He figures he can get up his corn silage cheaper than he can get prairie or alfalfa hay in the bale. His figures for prairie hay go like this: Mowing, raking and getting to the baler, \$1 a ton; \$2 a ton for wire and baling, with a total cost of \$3.50 baled and in the barn.

He put up 40 tons of corn silage with 10 men at \$3 a day, or \$30. The tractor and cutter, averaged \$15 a day and binder \$12 a day; a total of \$57 for 40 tons of silage, or \$1.42 a ton. That is less than half the cost of the hay. "Corn silage is much more valuable than the prairie hay," he said, "but of course, it takes both of them together to do the job."

When the recent lime special pulled in at his station, Mr. Lefever was there. He is interested in liming to the point of doing some on his farm. He has studied the proposition and is satisfied that lime is the thing that will make his dairying more profitable. He has been farming about half of his 240 acres to small grains, but he started this year with legumes on a good scale. He has lime on 14 acres, his test indicating that he needed 2½ tons to the acre.

"We had a real demonstration where the alfalfa was sown last fall," he said. "Where we had applied the lime the crop was excellent. At the time this was 2 feet high, there was scarcely nothing on the unlimed part." Aside from alfalfa on limed ground, Sweet clover also is getting a good try-out. Mr. Lefever wants to work in enough Sweet clover for pasture and will grow all the alfalfa hay his cows will eat. Then he feels that he will be on a very sound footing and sees a good future to his business. "Lime will make the legumes possible," he said, sold on the idea from previous study, and resold on it by the lime special. "Home-grown alfalfa hay and Sweet clover pasture will cut my cost of milk production at least in half, I am sure."

There are 32 head of Jerseys in the Lefever herd, with about 18 milking at present. They are high grade, and the farm always has a purebred bull. Sweet cream is sold, and has been all these 18 years, to hotels and for ice cream making. Handled this way, Mr. Lefever gets a premium for a superior product.

The winter dairy ration consists of silage, corn fodder, alfalfa, prairie hay, corn chop and cottonseed meal. The corn and cottonseed are fed about 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk produced. The summer ration—and Lefever feeds all year for production—is fine corn chop and bran, 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk and good pasture.



DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
 G. E. FERRIS.....Protective Service  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor  
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer  
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes  
 DR. C. H. LERRIGO...Medical Department  
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

# KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor

DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
 FLORENCE G. WELLS...Farm Home Editor  
 MRS. DORAL THOMPSON...Farm Home News  
 LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Page  
 PHILIP ACKERMAN  
 .....Manager, Capper Pig Club  
 T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A KANSAS man who has just returned from North Dakota says the people there are opposed to giving up the state elevator, notwithstanding the fact that it has lost money on account of political mismanagement. The reason for this is that the farmers' wheat is screened at the state elevator and only the cleaned wheat is shipped; the farmers having the benefit of the screenings. One of the candidates for governor makes the state elevator one of his campaign issues; he promises if elected to take the elevator out of politics and put it in charge of a practical business man, instead of a committee of politicians. If this is really done there is no reason why it will not be a success.

The political campaign, nationally, has not officially started yet. The candidates for President and Vice President have not been officially notified that they have been nominated, so that in theory they do not know yet that they are actually running. However, the campaign has opened in fact. It is going to be a peculiar and interesting campaign. Of course, both of the leading political parties have adopted long platforms, which platform committees tolled and sweat over at Kansas City and Dallas, but the people generally are not paying much attention to those platforms.

The candidates themselves are the issue to a greater extent than has been the case for many years. Both Hoover and Smith are men of great native ability, but they are radically different types of men. Smith's career has been wholly in New York City and New York state; while Hoover has been a world character for the last 14 years. Smith was an East Side boy, born of poor parents. He came into prominence thru the favor and by the power of Tammany. Tammany sent him to the legislature. Tammany elected him governor time after time. He never has been able to carry more than four or five counties in New York outside of New York City, but the city itself has always rolled up for him a tremendous majority. At present he is one of the grand sachems of Tammany, and may be considered as the real head of that organization.

Hoover was born of Quaker parents on an Iowa farm. He worked his way thru Leland Stanford University and came into world-wide fame by his work in Belgium during the World War; this reputation was further enhanced by his record as Food Administrator appointed by President Wilson after we got into the war.

The two men therefore largely make their own platforms. Both will stand or fall on their records. Smith represents that part of the people who are bitterly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. Hoover will by force of circumstances and from personal conviction stand for the opposite idea. Party lines will perhaps be broken down to a greater extent than they have been in Presidential elections for a good while, altho they were badly broken down in both 1912 and 1916.

In the contest now begun, there really is no middle ground. You are either for prohibition or against it. If you are against it; if you believe that the Eighteenth Amendment ought to be repealed and that it would be better for the country to go back to the open saloon, then you ought to vote for Governor Smith. If you believe that the Tammany idea is the proper one for the Government of the United States, you ought to vote for Hoover.

### Against Corporation Farming

WRITING from Perry, Albert A. Rose says: "I notice your assertion that you were the first editor to advocate incorporated farming. In this you probably are correct, altho I read in the Youth's Companion, I think, that a Dakota professor, North Dakota, as I recall, advocated incorporated farms as a cure for many farm ills. "I do not deny the wastefulness and losses in our present system, but my objection to the incorporated farm idea is that it would spoil farm life for farm children. To me the joys of the farm far exceed those of the city, but aside from that, farm life, rightly carried on, leads to habits of industry. How could children on incorporated farms find employment under corporate management as much as under private, family ownership?"

"Personally I am thankful that I lived to tell my father that I was glad he made me work, and

I hope that my children—I have six—will tell me that they are glad I made them work. Please do not think that I am trying to create the impression that I am a ripsnorter to work, for I am not. Neither am I sure that I would have become a tramp or a "bum" if I had not been set at any task until I was thru school. Yet I do think that the necessity for working for a living is not so irksome when habits of industry are established in youth. I love play and still play ball with my youngsters, but I believe that no human being who is able to work has any right to live in complete idleness.

"I had one teacher who kept the following motto on the wall: 'An idle brain is the devil's workshop.' "I believe this is near the truth.

"I believe that a reasonable amount of work with pleasant surroundings will develop men and women of greater mental and moral strength than



if they spend their youth in idleness. Of course I know that all children in the cities do not grow up in idleness, but more do so than on the farms."

I can agree with nearly every proposition stated by Mr. Rose. It is scarcely possible to say too much concerning the benefits of habits of industry. One of the objects I would hope to see accomplished by the corporation farm I have outlined is that every boy and girl on that farm would be taught to work. The schools of the little city built up for the purpose of conducting this kind of a farm would be connected with the business of the farm; the pupils would devote a part of the school day to study and recitations and the remainder to practical study, out of doors, of the work of the farm.

The best training that can be given a child is to teach him how to do something useful, so that he will learn to love accomplishment. It is monotony that makes work a drudgery. The individual who loves his work does not regard it as drudgery. So far as mere physical effort is concerned few if any workers expend as much effort in work as the player at any outdoor game expends in his play, but he probably complains about the work, while he is eager to play. The reason is that he has a keen enjoyment in the one that he does not have in the other. However, a man may become so interested in his work that he is unwilling to leave it even to engage in play.

Why are boys and girls leaving the farms? There are two reasons; one is that they do not like the work on the farm, and the other is that

they believe they can make more money and have a better time in the cities and towns than on the farm. In view of the general admission that the farming business is not so prosperous as other lines of business you scarcely can blame the boys and girls for wanting to get away from the farms.

The proportion of renters to farm owners is constantly increasing, and as renters increase, conditions on the farm become less and less desirable. Going thru the country you generally can pick out the rented farm by the appearance of the buildings and other improvements. The renter will not keep the buildings in repair because he cannot figure that it will be of benefit to him. The landlord wants to get as much as possible out of his land, and therefore spends as little as possible in the way of repairs. This is not always true, but I think it is the general rule.

Our present system, if it can be called a system, tends to impoverish the soil, to place the lands more and more in the hands of renters and to lower the standards of living on the farm.

I want to see farming made so profitable that there will be no temptation to forsake it and engage in some other business. I want to see it made so delightful that no other business will be so pleasant. I want to see work made so agreeable that it will rival play. I want to see it conducted so scientifically that it will attract the best minds.

Under the system I hope to see put into operation there will be no idleness except such time as may be spent in necessary rest and recreation.

### We Do Not Vote for Presidents

A DEMOCRATIC reader who evidently is not satisfied with Gov. Al Smith as a candidate for President asks if he can scratch the name of Smith on his ticket and vote the remainder of the ticket and have it counted.

We have become so accustomed to talking about voting for President that we are apt to forget that we do not vote for President at all. The framers of the Constitution feared to put the power of electing the President in the hands of the people, and therefore devised the plan of permitting the various states to choose electors who would in turn choose a President. Sometimes these electors were chosen by direct vote, but oftener they were selected by the legislatures of the states. They were at liberty to select any man they chose for President. At first the man who received the highest number of electoral votes, provided that was a majority, was elected President, and the one receiving the next highest number was elected Vice President. As the country was already dividing into parties this was likely to result in the election of a member of one party as President and of another party as Vice President. In 1804 three-fourths of the states ratified the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the electors chosen by the states shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, provided such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority then the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, one of them for President. In casting this ballot each state shall have one vote, to be determined by the majority of the representatives from that state.

The person having a majority of the electoral votes shall be the Vice President, and if no candidate for Vice President have a majority from the two highest on the list the Senate shall choose a Vice President. Theoretically these electors have a right to vote for whomsoever they please, but custom has reduced them to mere automatons that record the will of the political party which carries their state.

It would therefore avail this reader nothing to scratch the name of Smith, which will appear on the ballot above the names of the Democratic candidates for electors. If he desires to vote against Al Smith he must vote for the Hoover electors. If he simply scratches off the name of Smith and votes his ticket that way, his vote will be counted for the Smith electors just the same.



### Didn't Tell the Truth?

"The other day, James," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, "you made some intimations that reflected to a certain extent on my reputation for truth and veracity. Havin' been caught at my mother's knee to stick to the exact truth regardless of consequences, this reflection I just say sort of rankled in my bosom. Often, James, I've been compelled to call men down on statements they made to me and urge them even with tears in my eyes to quit their prevarication. Now here was Lige Bigelow, he was a good friend of mine; I had known him since he was a child. In many respects Lige was a good man, but somewhere he contracted the habit of exaggeration, and nuthin' I could do seemed to help him.

"For instance, I got to talkin' on the subject of raisin' poultry. I had made quite a study of the poultry business, and had some curious experiences. I was tellin' Lige some of them, showin' the differences in the natures of different kinds of birds. I had a goose once that drove a hen off her nest and proceeded to set on that nest full of eggs and the hen was just ready to begin business on, and wouldn't let the hen come back. Well, in the course of time them eggs hatched out, 12 chickens. That goose was the proudest thing anybody ever saw, but she was determined to raise them chicks natin' to her notion. She took them all down to the pond and waded in, expectin' them to follow her, which of course they didn't do. They just stood out on the bank yellin' their heads off, but they wouldn't put a foot in the water. What did that goose do? She waded out and then proceeded to persuade them chicks to get on her back and then swam out to the middle of the pond. The next day she come a draggin' a board in her beak and got all of them chicks on that and then pushed them out into the water. Well, she just kep' at it till she taught all of them chickens to swim like ducks.

"I had another flock uv chickens hatch, and just as they come out uv the shells a skunk grabbed the hen off her nest, leavin' them chicks motherless. It happened that I had a female dog that had a litter uv pups. She saw that skunk grab the hen and immediately, notwithstanding the fact that the dog doesn't like to tackle a skunk, she lit into that one and killed it, but not before it had killed the hen. That noble dog, James, did a wonderful thing; she gathered them 12 little chicks, takin' them one at a time to her kennel and put them with her pups. Then, James, she proceeded to raise them chicks to suckle like the pups, and I'm glad if she didn't raise every one of them that way till they was growed up so that they could fly up on the roost.

"Well, I was tellin' these experiences of mine to Lige, and to my surprise and disgust he commenced to tell me his experiences in raisin' poultry. The stories he related bein', in my opinion, wholly improbable. He said that he once went into the chicken business down in the Mohave Desert. He said that durin' the hottest season his hens did nuthin' but hard boiled eggs. He said that he had settin' some of the hens, but the only way

he could keep a hen's feathers from ketchin' fire from the heat of the sun was to set her in a pan of ice water. In that way he said that he managed to hatch out several dozens of stewed chickens. He said that one hot day two of his best roosters got to fightin' and became so het up with the exercise that both of them busted into flames, and before he could get water to put them out there was nuthin' left but a few charred chicken bones and bits uv scorched meat.

"I told Lige that these stories uv his were, to say the least, highly improbable, and that my private opinion was that he was lyin' to beat the band, and that if he kep' on he would get to the pint where not even his best friends would believe a word he said."

### Answers to Anxious Inquirers

S. J.—In my opinion there is no such thing as a criminal class, altho there are a great many criminals. A majority of men have within themselves the possibility of being criminals. On the other hand, there are very few who under proper en-



vironment will not turn out to be pretty decent citizens. Men are good or bad for different reasons. Some are good because they are too cowardly or too stupid to be anything else. Some are good because they have lived always with surroundings calculated to make them good, according to the standards of the time in which they live, and they develop according to standard. Some are good because they have sense enough to see that it pays better and is in every way more satisfactory to be good than bad; some really achieve goodness under difficulties and despite considerable handicaps.

Some turn out badly because their natural ten-

dencies are that way and they yield easily to temptation; some are bad because they have been thrown into an environment that develops the worst that is in them and dwarfs the best there is in them. Some go wrong because of some powerful temptation which they have not moral strength enough to resist; some become bad because they get a wrong slant on life for one reason or another. But the best have a good deal of dormant meanness in them, and the worst have a considerable amount of goodness in their makeup.

Under some circumstances the worst criminals will display a nobility and generosity of character that is surprising, and under other circumstances men of the finest reputations will show a yellow streak that none of their neighbors had suspected. Every man is a dual personality, and that is what makes the questions of government and regulation of society so complex. Also standards of morals differ with different times and different circumstances. That is the reason we are not going to solve all of these economic, social and moral problems right away. Long after you and I are dead and forgotten people will be arguing over these same problems, and quite possibly the standards will be different from what they are now.

Y. Z.—Your complaint about your neighbors may be well founded. I do not know your neighbors; they may be a bad lot, but I must say that from long experience I have found that a man's reputation among his neighbors is generally about right.

DISTRACTED WIFE—If your husband is as mean as you say he is he should have his block knocked off, and you are a fool for staying with him and standing his abuse. But before rendering final judgment I should like to hear his side of the case. Sometimes the fault is all on one side, but not very often.

### Have a Survey Made

How should I get our section divided equally between the four of us who are owners? I have owned the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10, township 7, range 6 in Mitchell county. This section was formerly school land. At that time, of course, our lands were not very valuable, but are more valuable now. At an early day we as owners put our partition fence on what are supposed to be the lines, but now I find I am short on my quarter about 4 1/2 rods. Will you please publish the legal procedure? W. E. I.

To establish your legal lines you should have a survey made by the county surveyor. This may be done with very little formality. All that is necessary is to make your application to the county surveyor that such survey be made. The county surveyor then proceeds to make the survey to establish the proper lines and files his report. Those who are affected by such survey may within 30 days from the filing of the surveyor's report appeal to the district court. If no appeal is taken the survey stands as the legal survey.

# Grain Gamblers "Relieve" the Farmer

THE poker players of the Chicago wheat pit have gambled away more than 75 million dollars of the Kansas farmers' wheat money during the last 90 days.

It started with one of those before-harvest "drives" which have so often demoralized the milling industry as well as the farmer's market. Robbing farmers is the grain gambler's specialty. He believes in relieving farmers of their cash before they get it. In fact, if it were not for the big grain gamblers, there might be much less need of a farm-relief program.

The ogre-ish wave of short selling in the wheat market, that has driven the price of this grain down more than 50 cents a bushel in the last 90 days, supplies a convincing illustration of the way grain gambling affects the price of the farmer's products. The futures market has been hammered by the consistent powerful pressure of men "who know what they want." Nothing but selling can cause a futures market to decline, and this is done by two classes only—speculators and "hedgers." A sale in the futures market is made either by a gambler who is selling short or closing out a purchase previously made, or else it is a legitimate hedging transaction. A sale in the futures market cannot be made by any other class of trader.

It follows logically that every decline in the futures market is caused by speculators or by hedgers, and at times, of course, by their combined operations.

I doubt if there is much objection on the part of producers to ordinary hedging transactions, as in many cases these are of real value to the local elevators that buy the farmer's grain. But the distressing truth is that selling by gamblers is greatly in excess of the selling for legitimate hedging accounts. It has been estimated that more than 90 per cent of the selling in the wheat futures market is purely speculative. When we get that far in the consideration of the decline, the problem begins to take a more definite form. Inasmuch as selling, and nothing but selling, forces a decline, and inasmuch, also, as 90 per cent of the selling is done by gamblers selling short to force a decline, it follows logically that speculative selling is the

dominant factor in forcing a decline in the wheat market. The market's two great abuses are short selling and excessive speculation.

Let us consider, for a moment, what occurred in that connection on the Chicago market when this "bear raid" started in May. In the first three days alone, on that market, the futures transactions were 97,400,000, 90,300,000 and 93,700,000 bushels respectively, or almost twice as much wheat as the entire crop grown this year in this country's premier wheat state.

This hammering was continued, until on July 28 when July wheat closed at \$1.18 1/2—about where it remained thru the remainder of the month—as compared to \$1.70 1/2 April 30. That was a decline of 52 cents a bushel, a loss of more than 75 million dollars to the farmers of Kansas alone.

Naturally the gamblers took advantage of all the technical conditions in the market, especially the ancient stunt of "touching off" stop-loss orders placed behind their operations by the optimistic chaps who were hoping for an advance. And they made full use, too, of bearish propaganda. Finally, there was a thoro "shaking out" of the last of the "longs," who had bought at above \$1.30.

Consequently, day after day, the situation was as graphically and tersely put by the Wall Street Journal. In commenting on one day's operations in the grain pit, that authority said, "General selling pressure met demoralized buying power." In other words, there was no actual market.

I am wondering if there is anyone left who will have the hardihood to pull that time-worn shibboleth about the wheat market responding solely to the "law of supply and demand." That explanation had whiskers on it before the present generation of gamblers was born, and it seems to me the whiskers have become considerably elongated by the market operations of 1928. When a market-rigger can artificially increase the supply of wheat 10 million bushels over night, what's the use of prattling about a law of supply and demand?

Next to farmers, the millers are interested in curbing undue speculation in wheat. At their annual convention in Chicago in May, the Millers' National Federation adopted this resolution:

Whereas, Recent vast expansion of trading in wheat futures, with resulting frequent wide fluctuations in price upon which transactions in actual wheat and its products are based, indicates a renewal of professional speculation similar to that of 1924-25, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fullest knowledge of daily trading operations and the status of the future trading markets being essential to the proper conduct of hedging, we again request the United States Department of Agriculture to publish daily, in segregated form, for each grain and active future, the volume of trading and the open contracts in all contract markets.

The fact is that the wheat market is in the hands of gamblers who are "playing horse" with it most of the time, as they "shake out" the "longs" going down and the "shorts" going up. And inasmuch as the big opportunity for a bear raid comes in times of large crops and while the grain is for the greater part still in the hands of the producers, farmers are pillaged by these operations.

It is time that gamblers should be eliminated from the market, and futures operations be limited strictly to legitimate hedging transactions. And this is exactly what I hope to do in a bill I now have before Congress, S3575. It declares that unbridled "short" selling and "long" buying are against the public interest, and endeavors to restrict such practices to the ordinary commercial needs of the hedgers.

I hope to get favorable action on this bill when Congress meets in December, and I am sure I shall be able to do this if there is enough of a demand for it from the Wheat Belt.

The wheat exchanges should and must be market places in principle and in fact, for both farmer and buyer. They cannot continue to be a den for "bears" and a shed for "bulls," where they lie in wait for the lambs from the fold. The professional grain speculator must go. He has no valid, nor logical place in the economic structure of the nation. He and his tribe are parasites solely, preying on the world's most useful man—the producer.

*Arthur Capper*



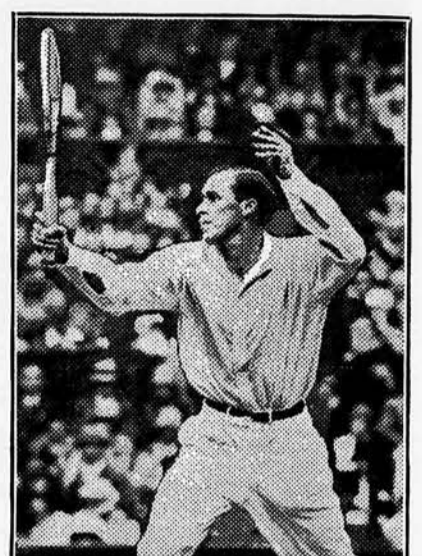
# World Events in Pictures



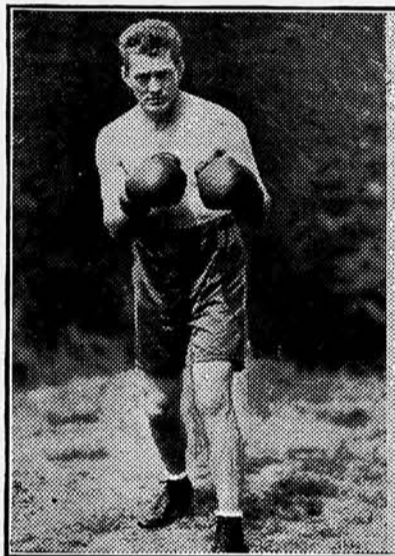
This Advance Fashion is an Unusual Street Costume for Autumn. The Material is a Mixture of Red Wool and Rayon. The Skirt is in Two Tiers



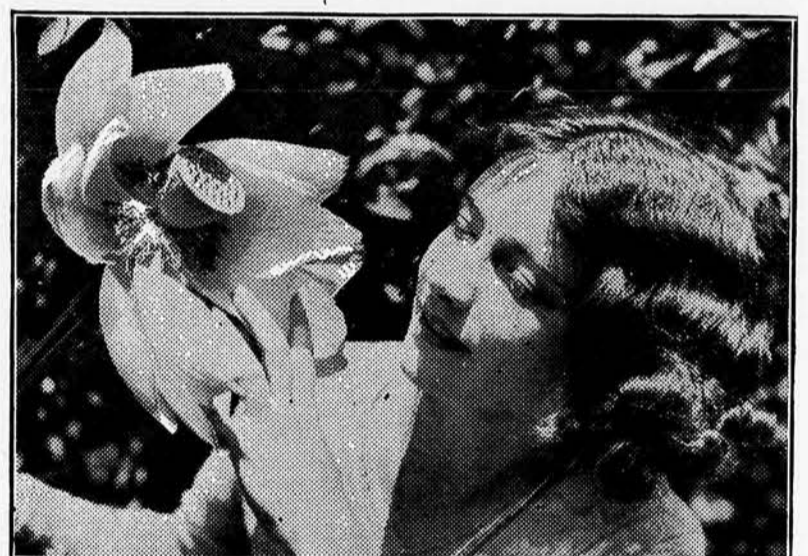
Left, a Victorian Golfér as Portrayed by a Young Lady at the British Charities Association Old English Garden Fete, London; and Right, the Modern and Attractive Young Woman Golf Champion, Bernice Wall. This is an Interesting Contrast in Costumes of Yesterday and Today



An Unusual Action Photo of Big Bill Tilden Just Before He Was Barred from the Davis Cup Team—He Was Playing Lacoste. Then He Was Reinstated to Play in France



Who Did You Pick? Gene Tunney, Left, World's Heavyweight Champion, and Tom Heeney, New Zealand, Who Challenged the Successful Title Defender. Now Tunney is Giving up the Rough Sport to Avoid Being Knocked "Punch" Drunk Again as He Once Was in Practice



Marie Bertrand Examining a Magnificent Lotus Flower from the Largest Lotus Flower Bed in the United States. This is in Echo Park, Los Angeles. The Pink Fragrant Beauty is the Same Lotus That Grows on the River Nile Egypt



John J. Raskob at His Desk in Democratic Headquarters, New York. He Resigned as Chairman of the Finance Committee of General Motors to Give His Time to Campaigning for Governor Smith



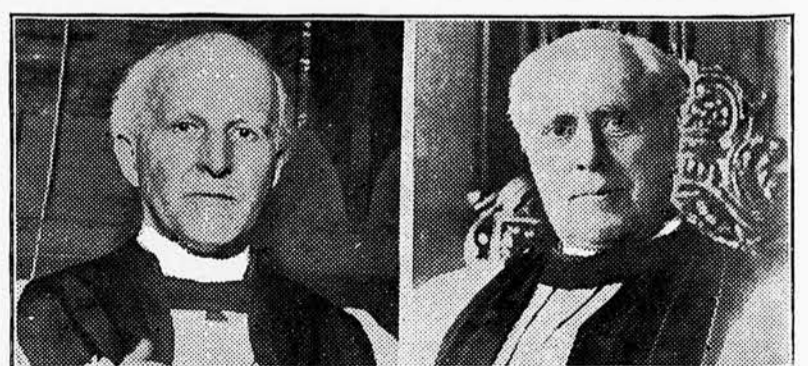
Senator F. M. Simmons, North Carolina, Who Resigned from the Democratic National Committee. No Explanation Was Given, But During the Convention, Senator Simmons Was Outspoken Against Governor Smith's Nomination



Jose de Leon Toral, Youthful Caricaturist Who, on the Pretense of Showing a Cartoon to President-Elect Obregon at a Luncheon, Drew a Revolver and Fired Several Shots, Killing the General



Left to Right W. B. Acker, Chief Clerk of the Department of Interior, Administering the Oath of Office to Roy O. West, Chicago, Who Succeeds Dr. Hubert Work, Right, as Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Work Resigned to Head Hoover's Presidential Campaign



Left, the Most Rev. C. G. Lang, Archbishop of York, Who is Mentioned to Become Primate of the Church of England. Right, the Most Rev. R. T. Davidson, Whose Resignation as Primate—the First in History—Has Been Accepted. Ever Since the Rejection of the 1928 Prayer Book Revision Measure by the House of Commons, the Primate's Resignation Has Been Expected



# A Real Upward Price Trend in Hogs

Evidently the "Mortgage Lifters" Are Going to "Do Their Stuff" for the Next Year or More; Producers Are Giving Three Rousing Cheers

By Gilbert Gusler

**H**OG producers are going to get a taste of prosperity in the next 12 to 18 months. Production in both the United States and Europe has been shifted back into second speed as a result of the unfavorable ratio between hog prices and feed costs during the last year. Market receipts will be lighter, domestic demand fully as good and export demand larger during the next year than in the last one. Accordingly, higher hog prices are in prospect, while the present corn crop outlook promises lower production costs.

The 1928 spring pig crop in the United States was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 7 per cent smaller than last year. In the Corn Belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the reduction likewise was 7 per cent. These decreases are equivalent to more than 3 million head in the Corn Belt crop and to about 4 million head in the total crop.

In addition, the reports of intentions to breed for fall litters were interpreted to mean a reduction in the pig crop of next fall. Based on the relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings in past years, there may be a decrease anywhere from 7 to 15 per cent in the total fall pig crop and of 3 to 9 per cent in the Corn Belt crop.

### 4 1/2 Million Fewer Animals

Altogether, the June pig survey by the Department indicated a reduction of about 3.5 million to 4.5 million head in the combined spring and fall pig crops in the Corn Belt, which will determine the market supply in the hog year starting November 1, 1928. The reduction outside the Corn Belt may run 1.5 million to 2 million head.

Since the number of hogs slaughtered by farmers in the Corn Belt for their own use tends to run rather uniform from year to year, it is probable that market receipts in the next hog year may be reduced by practically the full amount of this decrease in the Corn Belt pig crop. There may be a small additional decrease because of fewer hogs being marketed from outside the Corn Belt.

The number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, which is the most comprehensive measure of supply, probably will be about 48 to 49 million head in the hog year ending October 31, 1928. This is on the assumption that slaughter in the last five months of the period will be about the same as a year previous, when it was 16.2 million head. In the seven months ending May 31, 1928, inspected slaughter reached 32.3 million head. Slaughter in the current hog year represents a sharp increase over the year ending October 31, 1926, when 40.8 million head were dressed in inspected plants, but it still falls short of the 52.9 million head dressed in the 1923-24 hog year. If the indicated decrease of 3.5 to 4.5 million head in the market supply in the next hog year materializes, inspected slaughter will be about 44 to 45 million head.

### A Reduction in Herds

European hog production tends to expand and contract parallel with changes in the United States. It is governed by the ratio between hog prices and feed costs, which are on an international market basis. However, European countries have made an effort since the war to become self-sufficing. Production was not curtailed as sharply by the unfavorable price ratio three or four years ago, and it was expanded more rapidly since then in the United States. Slaughter in Germany in 1927 was 40 per cent greater than in 1925. Denmark increased a third and the United Kingdom gained 15 to 20 per cent in the same period. Thus far in 1928, European slaughter has been heavier than in 1927. But, the heavy receipts have been partly at the expense of herds. How long it will take for liquidation to run its course is uncertain, but it probably has passed its climax already.

The number of hogs in Germany on December 1, 1927, was estimated at 22.9 million, compared with 19.4 million a year earlier and 10.2 million two years before. Since the number dressed at 36 leading points in Germany from last November to April, inclusive, was about 50 per cent greater than a year previous, it is probable that the number remaining on farms is about where it was in 1926. Financial returns to Danish farmers from the record bacon exports have been quite unsatisfactory, and production there is being checked. Last winter, the Netherlands reported a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent in breeding hogs, owing to financial losses during the preceding year.

Increasing native supplies of hogs in Europe in recent years caused a sharp drop in exports from the United

States than a year previous. The improving outlook abroad is reflected also in the rise in foreign prices in the last few months. The average price of hogs at Berlin in June was about \$14.60 for 100 pounds, compared with \$10.45 on May 2. Danish Wiltshire sides were bringing \$23.50 for 100 pounds at Liverpool, against \$17.38 at the low point in February.

If the number of hogs available for slaughter under federal inspection in the United States in the next hog year drops to 44 to 45 million head, as roughly indicated by the pig survey, and if foreign demand improves as expected, how much will prices advance? It would be absurd to pretend to know the precise answer, but there is some evidence worth examining.

For several years, the United States has been reporting the average weights

If the relationship in these recent years between supply and cost to packers is maintained in the coming year and slaughter drops to 44 to 45 million head, the cost to packers probably will be between 1,075 and 1,125 million dollars. This would mean an average price of about \$10.75, depending somewhat on average live weights. Since this represents the price at packing centers, the average to growers would be around \$10 to \$10.25, while for the Chicago market taken alone, it would indicate an average of about \$11. Because of seasonal fluctuations, prices during the fall and winter would be below the average, and those in spring and summer would be above the average for the year.

### 'Tis an "Artificial Horizon"

This sounds like fine figuring, considering the fact that it is based on only a rough approximation as to future supply. But, it provides what the navigator calls an "artificial horizon" from which the importance of subsequent developments can be gauged. With a favorable corn crop prospect, for example, farmers may breed more sows for fall litters than they intended early in June. Abundant and cheap corn may lead them to feed out to considerably heavier weights than in the last year. Changes in the supply because of such influences would affect hog prices. An important change in the general commodity price level also would affect hog prices. Within reasonable limits, however, the total income of farmers from hogs will be increased if they decrease production still further, and their cash returns will be reduced thru larger production than the June pig survey indicates.

Hog prices have already experienced part of the rise to be expected. The \$2 to \$2.50 advance from the winter level of around \$8.25 at Chicago is more than a seasonal upturn. For nearly two months, hog prices have been higher than a year previous. The improvement is based partly on anticipation of smaller production ahead. Receipts have remained larger than in 1927, but average weights have been 3 to 5 per cent less, and low prices have brought some increase in both domestic and foreign demand as compared with a year earlier.

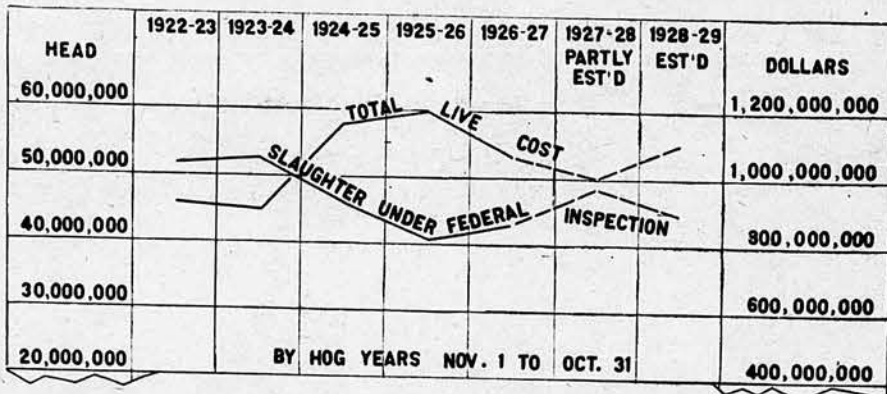
### Much Like Last Year

During the balance of the present hog year, up to October 31, 1928, it is probable that receipts will be much the same as last year. Weights probably will average somewhat lighter, so that the total product from current slaughter probably will be slightly less than in the corresponding period of 1927. The amount of product now in storage to be merchandized in this period is larger than last year. Meat stocks exceed a year ago by the equivalent of about 3/4 million head. Stocks of lard exceed last year by the equivalent of about 2 million head.

With less beef available, domestic demand for pork probably will be larger than a year ago. Foreign demand also should exceed last year, increasingly so as the year progresses. Speculative demand as manifested thru willingness to carry over hog products in storage probably will be larger than in 1927. Under these conditions, a higher average level of prices is probable. Last year, the average price at Chicago was \$9.15 in July, \$9.10 in August and \$10.50 in September and October.

How long will hog prices stay on the higher level which seems in prospect in the next 12 to 18 months? It is probable that this upswing will be of shorter duration and smaller in extent than the previous one starting in 1924. Neither the corn-hog ratio nor the level of hog prices became unfavorable enough to force such extreme curtailment of production as occurred at that time. Foreign demand is not likely to support such a big upturn as occurred then. In the past, there has been a tendency for small cycles in

(Continued on Page 23)



As the Number of Hogs Slaughtered Went up in the Last Five or Six Years, Their Total Live Cost to Packers Went Down and Vice Versa. The Estimated Slaughter for the 1928-1929 Hog Year is Based on the June Pig Survey, and the Estimated Live Cost Assumes That the Relation Between Slaughter and Cost Will be About the Same as in the Last Few Years

States. Exports of hog meats in the last year and a half have been at close to the lowest rate in half a century, and but little more than half the amount exported from Denmark. Exports of lard dropped to the lowest level in several years, but remained about 40 per cent above pre-war. Exports of meats in 1927 represented only 5.7 per cent of the product from hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, which was the smallest proportion since this record was started in 1907. Exports of lard were 46 per cent of the federal inspected production, the smallest fraction since 1918.

The stimulation of foreign consumption of hog products because of low prices and the anticipation of lighter supplies have already resulted in some improvement in export demand. Despite the high rate of slaughter in Europe, the United States has exported 11 per cent more lard and 16 per cent more hog meats since January 1, 1928,

of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection and their average cost for 100 pounds to packers as well as the total number. With this data, it is possible to calculate the total live cost. The record for the last five hog years is as follows:

Crop Year ending in October 31	Inspected Slaughter in Thousands of Head	Live Cost For 100 Pounds	Total Cost in Millions of Dollars
1922-23	51,609	\$ 7.87	917
1923-24	52,876	7.58	897
1924-25	46,105	11.30	1,158
1925-26	40,812	12.37	1,195
1926-27	43,080	10.57	1,061

It is evident that during this period, as the number of hogs marketed went up, the total amount paid by packers for the crop went down. That is holding true in the current year also, since the 48 to 49 million head probably will cost only about 1 billion dollars, or a little less, against 1,061 million dollars for 43,080,000 head in the preceding year that the packers bought.



Parson



# What the Folks Are Saying

## Why Should the Potato Growers in the Kaw Valley, in a Time of Low Prices, Be Required to Pay Excessive Freight Rates?

Here is a copy of a letter written a few days ago by Senator Capper to the Hon. Johnston B. Campbell, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

**T**HE distressing situation in which the potato growers of the Kaw Valley find themselves prompts me to write you, urging you to give your best consideration to the telegram which J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, sent you yesterday, on behalf of the board. In that telegram he expressed the hope that the commission would reinstate the rates on Kansas potatoes to Eastern and Southeastern destinations which were in effect prior to July 14, 1928.

The rates now in effect for this territory are ruinous to this important branch of the agricultural industry. The existing schedule discriminates against the producers of this region to such an extent as to shut them completely out of territories which heretofore have afforded them the best market for their product. I believe I am warranted in saying that you will find the railroads themselves are not in favor of the change in the rate structure recently made, and certainly it would be of tremendous advantage to the growers if the old rates could be restored and this disaster be averted.

The economic condition of these potato producers is deplorable, the worst I have seen in all the years I have lived in Topeka. The market price of potatoes will scarcely cover the cost of digging and sacking. Some potatoes have been sold in Topeka for 27 cents a bushel, notwithstanding it costs 30 cents a bushel to dig and sack the crop. Sacks alone cost 7 cents a bushel.

Compared to the prices they received for the crop of 1927, it is estimated the Kansas River Valley growers will lose on an average of \$3,125 each on this year's crop. These men should not be victimized if there is anything that can be done to help them.

It is plain that freight rates become a vital matter when such abnormal market conditions prevail. If the rates must stand it is probable that much of the crop will not be dug. This would be a most unhappy situation from the viewpoint of consumer as well as producer. The crop is of unusually high quality this year. It would be nothing less than wicked waste if these thousands of carloads of excellent food cannot be used. I believe they could and would be moved if you would put the old rates into effect as an emergency measure, an act amply justified by the circumstances. In my opinion, the best interests of all the people, producers and consumers alike, require that this be done. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

### Upward Trend in Poultry?

One year ago the gloom of over-production hovered over the poultry industry. The farmer felt that he had been robbed of a business that was rightfully his by the city poultryman, the ex-school teacher and the commercial poultryman. Today that feeling is different. The town poultry yard is a flower garden, the prices of eggs and poultry are good and conditions are back to normal.

In view of existing conditions it would appear that egg prices will be satisfactory during the coming year. At the end of June the cold storage operations practically ceased, with a good, substantial supply, but a shortage of perhaps 10 per cent on 26 important markets. Just what effect this will have on the industry is difficult to predict. It should mean higher prices for fresh stock during the fall and early winter. Current receipts are running lighter, with little hope for an immediate increase. Exceedingly warm weather has resulted in early moulting, and high feed prices in a movement of hens to the market.

Storage holdings of frozen eggs are considerably less than a year ago, with an increased demand for this product. Exports of frozen and dried eggs from China this season have amounted to

only about one-fourth this volume of the products for 1927.

The farm price of eggs should increase from now until December 1. Surveys seem to indicate that the percentage of young stock on Kansas farms is about equal to 1927, but that 15 to 25 per cent of these birds were hatched after June 1. They will not be mature and cannot be expected to come into production until after January 1. Our supply of pullets is limited.

Feed prices, which have been giving considerable concern, should show much relief in the near future. A large wheat crop should result in lower prices of mill feeds which are extensively used in poultry feeding. Good prospects for corn and kafir and an abundance of oats make more economical production seem likely. A good supply of alfalfa hay will be ready to substitute for green feed if weather conditions favor its cutting.

Not only is the egg market favorable, but the live poultry market also is quite a contrast to a year ago. Lower prices for fowls are probable with the

For years there has been a steady increase in the efficiency of harvesting machinery and the means of getting it to the shipping station. This has placed an unnecessary burden on the railroad companies in building up their reserve of cars in advance of harvest.

The sole remedy lies in providing farm storage where farm storage is needed. What good are combines, trucks and other delivery equipment if the market is depressed 10 or 15 cents a bushel unnecessarily! This could be quite easily saved nearly every year by every farmer having adequate storage to take care of the expected crop.

Storage is available almost all over Kansas at a cost of about 12 cents a bushel. This is practically indestructible storage in the shape of steel tanks. And \$850, the cost of a truck, would provide farm storage for 8,000 bushels of wheat. It is rather strange that some of these folks who have been buying trucks never consider the result of efficient delivery equipment in depressing prices unnecessarily. So

market nearer and at the same time provides a good road for their cars. Mr. Winnes "lost out" on the hay market last year because he couldn't get his product to market at the right time, due to the muddy road. Several of the families have sons and daughters going to and from college every day. The return from this road would more than pay for the cost, even if the 350 loads of gravel were bought at the regular price.

These men have done more than build a road. They have shown what can be done by teamwork, the same kind of teamwork taught at the great college stadium less than 2 miles away. H. D. Garver, Manhattan, Kan.

### Sweet Clover for Seed

There are a considerable number of farmers over the state who have second year Sweet clover which matures seed this year. It is rather difficult to know just when to cut it for seed because it ripens unevenly on the stalk. Frequently you will see that one plant contains perfectly mature seed, other seed which is in the dough stage and seed blooms. Naturally the crop should be harvested for seed when there is the greatest amount of mature seed. The hull on the mature seed turns black and dry. It shatters readily when mature. A good seed crop should harvest 5 to 8 bushels an acre. Frequently as much as 50 per cent will shatter in the harvesting process. In many cases it is desirable to have a high percentage fall to the ground, which will be left to produce a new crop of Sweet clover the following spring. This is an easy and good way of getting a new stand of Sweet clover. Due to the cheap price of the seed at this time it is doubtful if we should make any great effort to harvest a big crop of seed.

When the seed is properly matured it can be harvested in one of several different methods. Probably the most common method is to cut it with the ordinary stubble binder, in which case the stubble should be cut high. The big difficulty in harvesting Sweet clover for seed is that it shatters readily. O. H. Browning of Uniontown says he usually uses the ordinary grain binder for harvesting his seed. This year he has in mind making a beating machine. This machine is made from an old binder. In this method the seed is beaten out with a reel on a platform, where it is gathered and sacked for further cleaning with a huller or fanning mill. This machine does not cut the stalks for threshing. It saves threshing time and money and also twine. It saves probably only about 50 per cent of the seed. Because of the low price of this seed and further, because many farmers desire to leave seed for a new crop, this method has given satisfaction in other places. It also is an economical method of gathering the seed. Your county agent has plans for making a beating machine, which any farmer may use. Fort Scott, Kan. T. F. Yost.

### Lime and Legume Notes

The season for liming the soil for fall alfalfa seeding is again here. Farmers all over Allen county are preparing seedbeds, securing lime, and getting ready for seeding. Lime is being secured from local cement plants, is being shipped into the county, and is being crushed by local pulverizers right on the farm.

J. W. Oliver, Geneva, is unloading a carload of lime this week. This will be used in seeding a field of alfalfa. Mr. Oliver has used lime for five years.

A. R. Stroup & Son have been pulverizing a lot of lime for farmers in Salem township recently. About 200 tons were crushed on the farm of R. W. Kamping, with quite a large part of it being sold to neighboring farmers. A. C. Dick, in the same neighborhood, also had a large tonnage pulverized. This lime will all be used for preparing soil for seeding alfalfa. Iola, Kan. Roy Gwin.



She Has Until November to Decide

coming of the culling season. Arrivals on the markets to this date have been light, with a good demand. Broilers are increasing, but there has been an inclination to store them which has materially helped the situation. Holdings of broilers and roasters are considerably lower than a year ago. The supply of turkeys remains about the same as in 1927.

The chief concern of the poultryman at this season should be the weather, control of disease and the maturing of the growing stock. It is very important that the laying flock be kept in production as late as possible by the feeding of mash and milk. The pullets must go into winter quarters in a good, fat condition to be capable of heavy winter production. Worms must be controlled by the use of clean ground brooding and reliable remedies.

The poultry outlook for a farmer in the Middle West is very bright. Favorable climatic conditions, cheap feed and nearness to market give him an enviable position. He must guard the quality of his product, for quality is in increasing demand, with good premiums obtainable. G. T. Klein, Manhattan, Kan.

### Farm Storage Will Help

I read with considerable interest the article in your July 21 issue, "Paper Wheat Hurts Prices."

You have stated the conditions, but without proposing any very definite remedy or placing the blame entirely on the farmers, where it belongs. It is doing no good to yap about the miller, the grain dealer and the merchandising system that we have now so long as the farmer, himself, takes no interest in remedying the situation by providing farm storage.

long as these conditions exist there must be machinery for taking care of wheat by providing an open market and, as our system here of marketing has been the result of several hundred years of constructive improvement, there can be no way of taking care of the unusual situation except by providing storage. David G. Page, Topeka, Kan.

### 'Tis a Good Road, Too

American farmers have been criticized for not being able to work together. This thing which they seem to lack is called teamwork in colleges. One exception to this is seen in a group of farmers living near Manhattan.

Tiring of having their only road to town being nearly impassable after every rain, they got together and decided to gravel it. Gravel was furnished free from the farm owned by Mrs. Albert Dickens. Paul Winnes, D. A. Brown, J. W. Hartley, Asa Whitney, Ralph Whitney, Harry Whitney, Kenneth Hostenstein, John Kimball, Ben Kimball and Fred Kimball hauled the gravel and made an excellent road to U. S. Highway North 40. These men, under the competent supervision of Ben York, completed the mile of road in just seven days, with an average of eight teams a day. From the start the project had the heartiest cooperation of the township board, of which Ed Knox is trustee, W. P. Dodge, treasurer, and Henry Bayer, a member. Before any hauling was done the township board widened the road, clearing out stumps and making a fine grade.

With a few days' work in the slack time of the year these men now have a year around road which brings the



# Good Weather for Haying!

## And This Year the Alfalfa Took Most of the Leaves on Into the Mow

BY HARLEY HATCH

**D**URING the week just gone the temperature has been lower than normal, with a moderate breeze either from the north or northeast and a haze of light clouds over the sky most of the time. Under such conditions threshing and haying went very well, indeed. On this farm the second crop of alfalfa, which should have been cut at least two weeks sooner, was put up. The mature hay was raked as soon as possible and the curing finished in the shock. It was then drawn to the barn with little loss of leaves, and it went under cover a much better lot of hay than we expected. Best of all, a pretty good rain followed on Sunday, which was fine for the corn and all other row crops. As I write this the radio brings news of another flood on Blood Creek in North Barton county doing much damage to farm property and washing out 1 mile of railroad track. I saw that track being put in last May, and it never occurred to me that it could ever go out again. I am very sorry to hear of this. As this is written the weather is cloudy and cool, but the forecast is fair and warmer. Corn is silking and seems thankful for the good shower.

### Three Pulls and Up!

Because the carpenter who built our old barn objected so strenuously to cutting the plate in making the hay door it has always been too small to use slings. For this reason we have never used anything but a six-tined grapple fork there. This fork works fairly well under the right conditions, but never again would we make a hay door in which slings and harpoon forks could not be used. We gave the new outfit of harpoon forks and slings a trial in the new barn with the alfalfa this week, and they both worked successfully. It took two pulls with the harpoon forks and one with the slings to clean off a good big load of alfalfa. With prairie hay it would be a different story, of course, but if the harpoons do not work well we will use a chain or a bar with the sling pulleys, and in that way use the grapple fork instead of the harpoons. In haying we usually run three wagons, and for that reason bought three slings to clean up the bottom of each load. The door in the new barn is 10 feet wide and the extreme length is 13 feet; it takes in either sling or harpoon loads in good shape, but there is not much room to spare in width.

### We Need More Storage

For several days during the last week some of the local wheat buyers paid under \$1 a bushel for good sound wheat. This is getting back to old time prices when we could buy a self-binder for \$125 or a mowing machine for \$50. But the reduction in price of wheat brings no corresponding reduction anywhere along the line of machinery, transportation or handling charges. For this extremely low price the combine is largely to blame, and that the "Wheat Kings" together with out of condition grain caused by combined harvesting. It is said that the combine is the coming method of harvesting because it is so much cheaper and quicker, but what does it profit a man if he saves 10 cents a bushel in harvesting and loses 20 cents in marketing? If the combine is the coming machine some method of storage will have to be devised so that the whole crop will not be thrown on the market at once, much of it out of condition. Present conditions play into the hands of folks who wish to see cheap grain, and they are seeing it right now, too. And the answer of the wheat growers to present conditions is all too likely to be an increased acreage sown this fall.

### Too Much "Service"?

If the present low price of wheat were reflected back to the consumer in the form of cheaper bread, cheaper flour and cheaper mill feed it would not be so bad, but at this writing bread is being sold in nearby towns for the

highest prices charged since the war. Of course these prices are yet based on old wheat; when the new wheat gets into milling channels cheaper flour and feed may be possible but never before has the spread between the bushel of wheat sold by the farmer and the cost of a loaf of bread to the consumer been so great. "Service" charges are increasing right along; they add greatly to the cost but nothing to the food value of the product. An instance of this is a nearby small town to which bread trucks from four different towns drive to deliver bread, when one truck would be ample to handle all that is used. All this duplication of service costs, and the cost is borne, not only by the consumer, but by the producer as well. Those of you who know what good home baked bread is like will not be surprised to know that, with most of the folks eating bakers' bread, flour consumption is decreasing every year.

### Steers Sold for \$15!

Buyers at the great livestock market centers still are waiting for the big run of grassfat cattle to start. They stand just inside the gate with the club of lower prices ready to strike when the big run enters. But, so far, the big run does not come. Cattle owners from the big pastures of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas have been testing out the market. A run of larger proportions for a day or so promptly brought much lower prices and the run as promptly stopped. The cattlemen feel secure in their position; they have behind their breastworks plenty of grass and water and heavy reserves of financial support. The market is demanding beef, and to supply that demand buyers have been forced to come out from Kansas City and seek the cattlemen right in their own pastures and ask them what they will take for their stock. I am credibly informed that during the last week Kansas City buyers came into this county and bought directly from the owner 700 head of good beef steers for which they paid \$15 a hundred at the local yards. It certainly does seem as if one more good year is ahead for the man who is raising the cattle he sells.

### Better Change to Livestock

Never since bluestem hay began to be shipped out of this country has the commercial hay business been so thoroughly "blown up" as it is this season. It has been years since a crop of native hay of so good a quality has been raised, and there is no market for it that will pay for the labor in handling, to say nothing of the hay. I don't know but what this will prove a good thing in the end. No farmer ever made any real money by baling and selling hay; the money went to the hay buyers, and each town in the hay belt had one or two magnates who became wealthy by buying and selling, shipping and storing bluestem hay. If we are compelled to find a livestock market for our grass, either as pasture or as winter feed, the country is going to be better off in the end. There is such a thing as taking the fertility out of the country in box cars, and a good example of that in any country is in selling hay. Despite the fact that the hay market has so completely gone to the bad, men who have money to invest in land are looking, not for land under the plow, but good well sodded grass land. And so, even tho our hay market is gone, the country is going to be better off in the end.

### A Wee Bit o' Scotch

A Scotchman was discovered wandering around Detroit with a pair of rumpled trousers over his arm. "Can I help you in any way?" asked a kindly citizen. "Man," replied the Scot, who was evidently a newcomer, "I'm looking for the Detroit Free Press."

A model marriage is one in which the wife is a treasure and the husband a treasury.

# 20 Exclusive features!

of the greatest development in Gas Engines

## CUSHMAN CUB

~designed especially for farm use~

Not a month old—and already the most talked of farm-type gas engine ever developed. Here are the 20 reasons: 1. Develops 1½ to 2½ Horsepower; 2. Simple in construction; 3. Fully Enclosed; 4. Timken Bearings; 5. High Compression; 6. Wico Magneto; 7. Uses less than a pint of gasoline per horsepower hour; 8. One pint of oil every 40 hours of running; 9. Automotive type cylinder; 10. Large capacity gasoline tank and oil reservoir in base; 11. Throttle governor;

12. Splash lubrication with special oil gear; 13. Hard oil and grease cups entirely eliminated; 14. Special Cushman carburetor; 15. Special-oil breather; 16. Die-cast babbitt, shim-adjusted connecting rod; 17. Disk-type flywheels; 18. Hopper cooled; 19. Ample gas and oil fillers; 20. Convenient power take-off.

Fill out the coupon below and get full details about The Cushman Cub. Dealers who are interested in the Cushman Cub franchise should write us today.

**Cushman Motor Works**  
Lincoln, Nebraska



CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS  
209 Cushman Building  
Lincoln, Nebraska

Without obligation on my part, please send complete information on the Cushman Cub.

Name.....

Dealer.....

## Why experiment with your own money?

Cities Service has relieved you of the necessity of paying for experiment. Each year this nationwide industrial organization spends more than \$1,000,000 in experimenting and improving its products.

Cities Service Oils and Gasolene must meet the most rigid requirements. That is because great light and power plants and vast fleets of motor trucks rely upon these superior qualities. When you adopt them you may be sure of dependable performance.

Cities Service Radio Concerts  
Fridays, at 8 p. m., Eastern  
Daylight Saving Time



Cities Service Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City

## CITIES SERVICE OILS AND GASOLENE



# Real Troubles Are Starting?

## The Folks at N'Guigmi Apparently Are Not Optimistic Over the Roads on to Rig-Rig

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

COME to my office this morning at 9," invited the Commandant of the French fort at N'Guigmi. "You'll see that, difficult as your road has been so far, your real troubles in crossing Africa by motorcycle haven't yet begun."

At 9 the sandy courtyard of the post was already dazzling white in the sun. Each grain of sand was a crystallized hellion of heat, firing back to the fevered sun, ray for ray, every calorie sent down. It was hot. We put on our cork sun helmets and plowed thru the deep, soft sand of the courtyard.

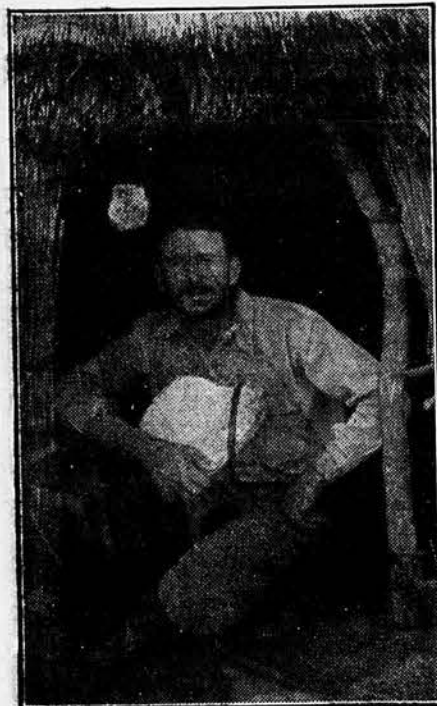
At each corner of the fortress wall stood a black sentry, gazing out at well, at Africa; there was nothing else. Given barbed forks instead of their short French carbines and those sentries would have passed for so many black imps there in that desert inferno. Above us stretched the radio aerial, our only communication with the rest of the world—or rather with that other world to which we did not seem to belong at all. And above it all, even above the Tricolor of France, hung the American flag, withering there in our honor, in honor of the only Americans who had ever ventured into that part of Africa. Personally, I think that tribute should be paid to those Americans who have not been there, for they have shown the better judgment.

### "And Nobody's Child"

In the far corner of the courtyard was the well, with its low concrete wall about the top. An old woman had just pulled up, hand under hand, a leather bucket full of water. The wet rope coiled in the sand, and another black hag, with a wooden peg in her nose, helped pour the water into a goat skin slung across a donkey. They smiled at us as we plodded thru the sand.

A tiny little pickin with a suspicion of a lighter shade in her bare, black skin grinned up at us from the sand. "White father and black mother," Jim observed. No white woman had ever been in that country.

"And nobody's child," I agreed. She'll always be the plaything and the property of the post, just as is her older sister, the voluptuous inamorata in cheap silk girdle and silver anklets who flashed the same in-



Francis A. Flood, the Bearded Bushman—Himself

nocent smiles at us from behind the grass mat hung over her Franch sergeant's doorway. Many of these legitimate concubines there were, some as dazzling black as the sand was dazzling white, but many whose lighter skins and finer, graceful features betrayed a higher—or lower—ancestry. They were simply following the only

life they had ever known, the profession that had brought them into the world in the first place. They were the playthings and property of the post.

We came to the Commandant's office. A soldier held aside the grass matting which hung over the doorway to shut out the glare of the sun and sand, and we entered. It was cool inside those thick mud walls. All the direct light was shut out, and a huge swinging fan suspended above the desk was propelled thru a Rube Goldberg system of ropes and pulleys by a pair of Gold Dust twins hidden behind a pile of saddles in a corner.

The Commandant was administering justice. Squatting on the floor before the table and the interpreter was the day's grist of plaintiffs, defendants, accusers and accused. Old Abdul Remnah had had a camel stolen. When the thief tried to sell it in the next village, 60 kilometers away, Abdul's son-in-law Malam, recognized the camel and seized it from the thief. A few weeks later, before Malam had time to return it or even to notify Abdul that he had it, the thoughtless camel

up and died. Now Malam was suing his father-in-law for the camel's board and storage bill and the indignant Abdul was demanding the price of the camel. Abdul declared that his son-in-law hadn't intended to return the camel and that if he had fed it right it had never died anyway. It made me think of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and some of the knotty problems it is called on to settle.

Old Gamrum, a doddering black moron with filed teeth and huge sores on his legs was there with one of his younger wives, the plump and fetching Meemo. A triangle case. Old Gamrum had always been jealous, Meemo complained—and without any grounds whatever, she insisted, altho the court believed her looks and her youth were against her. His nagging and suspicion had been too much, and so finally she thought she'd jolly well give him something to be jealous about. (And this ultra-modern philosophy away back there in the heart of primitive Africa). So she went away with another man. She had never done anything like that before; her jealous husband had simply driven her to it.

Gamrum followed and knifed them both, with the very knife now sheathed on his scrawny upper arm. The other man had died and thus kept out of court, but Meemo had rubbed red herbs and tobacco juice into her wound and was sore now only in her heart. Her husband was glad to let her go, but he'd paid 15 goats and a hundred francs for this particular wife and

now her father refused to give the money back. Said it was Gamrum's fault and therefore he didn't have to make the customary refund when a wife went wrong. One side of the triangle was erased, but here was a problem still.

### She Was Free!

But the next case was so etched into my memory as to remain there. I am sure, so long as I shall remember any detail of our African trip. It was the freeing of a slave. A trembling old woman, terror in her eyes, shielded a wide-eyed, under-nourished boy behind the rag that was her dress and faltered her story to the interpreter. Translated into French and then into English her own words, of course, are lost, but here is her brief story:

She was a slave, bought years ago from a dealer in the North. She was a slave because her father, a chief of a roving tribe in Tibesti, had been himself captured and sold, and all his family scattered like the sands of the Great Sahara. She had learned the language of her master and had served his family well, doing the thankless drudgery that only slaves may do. Years dragged by. Her three daughters had been sold, but that was all right; they'd been sold as wives the same as free girls and that's all women are for anyway. But now her son was sold, and to a man in a distant village. She had learned it only today. Tomorrow they'd lead him off. She had protested—and she showed great streaks across



**SKELLY**  
QUALITY  
HASINO  
SUBSTITUTE

# Riding on Air

WHEN your motor is humming smoothly, your car seems to be floating along without effort. Such smooth operation is generally due to Good Lubrication. TAGOLENE Motor Oil has prolonged the smooth-running life of thousands of cars. It stands up under abuse which would break the body of a less hardy lubricant. And TAGOLENE also is a good buy for the farmer who takes good care of his car, truck or tractor.

## TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE TO STAND ABUSE

MADE by the REFINERS of SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE



her back where a lash had cut her to the ribs.

The Commandant spoke to the interpreter and the interpreter explained to her that now all slaves are free. There are no slaves under French rule except those who remain in voluntary servitude for lack of other place to go. He told her she was, therefore, free, she and her son as well. As free as her former master, as free as she wished to be. She might snap her fingers at her owner and tell him to Inshi to Gehenna, if she liked. She was free!

It was hard for her to understand, to reconstruct in one flash the outlook of her whole dark life. I could see her think it thru as the strange idea of freedom which had first clogged in her brain suddenly cleared and became something she could understand and then realize she had. It was almost more than she could carry away and she swayed for one moment above that stolid black audience on the floor. Then she stiffened, straightened her bruised and bleeding back, and gasped as, I imagine, she contemplated for the first time in her life that "fierce joy of freedom" which should be no stranger to a daughter of a desert Bedouin, the freest folk on earth.

**"Hadn't Seen Anything?"**

I had seen a slave freed. It was as tho I'd seen a dead man given life, a lost soul handed back to a saint, or forgiveness returned to the damned. Certainly I'd seen Hope born again. This freedom.

"You want to know about the road to Rig-Rig and to Mao," the Commandant turned to us and brought me back to earth, back to sand again. "These men will tell you." As much as to say, "I haven't the heart myself."

The interpreter questioned, in detail, a merchant who had traveled the route many times, en caravan. Then he discussed it with the black postman whose fast camel had made the trip twice monthly for three years. Apparently he was searching for one ray of hope—and had failed to find it. Turning to us, apologetically, sadly, the interpreter broke the news that, withal our hard trip from Zinder and Maine Soroa, we hadn't seen anything yet. From N'Guigmi on, the sand was deeper and softer in the caravan trail itself, and the terrain beside the road was so bumpy and cut up with sand holes, clumps of bush, sand burrs, and stumps, as to make it impossible to travel off the trail. Furthermore, there were only two villages in the hundred miles between N'Guigmi and Rig-Rig. There were "encampments" occasionally but at some there were no people and at others not even water.

We thanked him, for he'd done his best, and went back to our quarters in the fort.

"We'll take the side cars off, Pop, load 'em on camels along with the rest of our baggage, tires, gasoline and such, and we'll tackle this stretch with our solo bikes," said Jim.

"I've never ridden a solo motorcycle, sans side car, in my life," I protested. "and this piece of Africa sounds like a stiff contract for a professional motorcycle rider." I'd never ridden any kind of a motorcycle, even with a side car, until we started across Africa, but I'd learned a lot.

"Well, you'll probably learn more between here and Rig-Rig than on any hundred miles back home," Jim encouraged. "And besides, the sand'll be soft lighting. And nobody to laugh at you when you tumble."

"No. Not even a doctor if I break my leg."

**Bobo Inherited the Trousers**

We ordered five camels for the next day, and then Jim and Bobo went to work removing the side cars. A good "bog" was this big Stygian Bobo of ours. He'd been given to us by the French military government to be our valet, interpreter, watchdog, and general Man Friday as long as we would stay in N'Guigmi. He was a tailor and leather worker by profession, but had been a valet to a French officer for a time. He had discovered that when his officer's clothes wore out they were given to Bobo. He also learned that he could tear or scorch a hole in a pair of trousers and thus inherit them sooner. Then he, being a tailor and not too proud to wear neatly patched trousers, could not only keep up his own wardrobe but even have a few clothes to sell occasionally. But like other clever men who are not quite clever enough he was apprehended

and sentenced to three years in jail. When he came along they took him out and gave him to us. He was a model. He sewed on all our buttons, repaired our canteens, and did everything except prove himself a crook.

Bobo and Jim got some native-tanned antelope skins and made one for each tire casing, a complete inner boot about 4 inches wide, going all the way around and sewed together at the ends. These were to protect our tubes against punctures by those thousands of thorns that we always picked up when we left the road and just struck out across Africa, off the caravan trail. We had to do a lot of this cross-country bushwhacking because the sand usually was too deep in the camel trail for us to travel there. Besides, we had to navigate around what hills we could miss and zigzag back and forth, taking them on the slant, up those we had to cross.

"Now, we'll have to deflate our balloon tires clear down to 8 or 10 pounds of air," said Jim, "so they'll flatten out and give the maximum traction in the sand. But that'll make the rear tire slip on the rim and pull out the valve." So he taped the inner edge of the rim to make it rough, as well as narrower. Then he split an extra inner tube all the way around, took out the valve, and stuffed the rubber into the rear casing, between the regular tube and the antelope boot, leaving one edge sticking out alongside the rim to bind and help prevent slipping.

All those extras filled the casing so full that it was a half-day's job to get the tire on—but it didn't seem that it would ever slip, or puncture either. And it never did. With our motors wide open, in low gear, we struggled thru sand, our tires deflated almost flat, and never an inch did they slip.

Our struggle from N'Guigmi on will be described next week.

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The threshing season started off on a neighboring farm Wednesday afternoon and continued until Saturday, when it began raining again. My brother has been helping with the work there and reports a good yield. The first job threshed made only a little over 17 bushels an acre, but the next field of 50 acres yielded 990 bushels by machine measure, and probably will weigh out a little more than that. The landlord in this instance is selling his share on the local market for \$1; the tenant is shipping his share.

What threshing has been done in this part of the county so far shows a yield of from 17 to 20 bushels an acre. My brother-in-law, south of here, threshed an 80-acre field for a neighbor last week that yielded almost 26 bushels an acre. The fellows down in the southern part of the county report even larger yields.

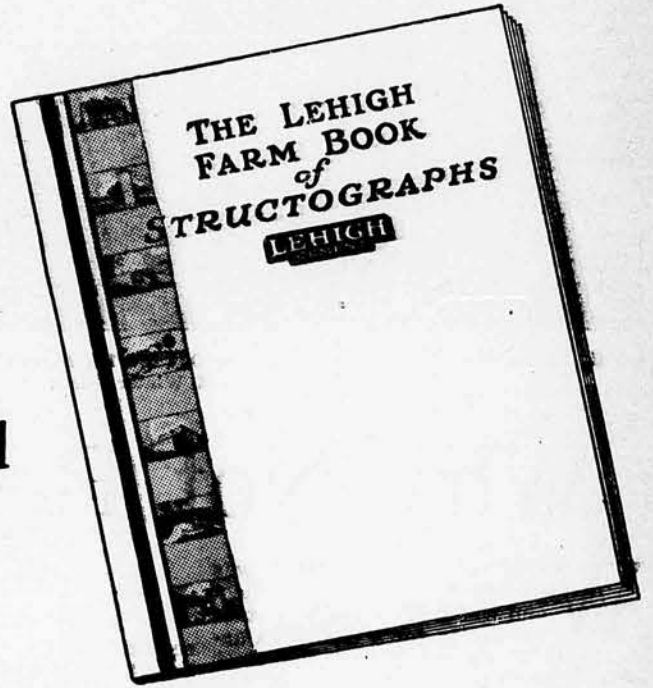
Usually in threshing bundle grain

from the shock we have from four to six bundle wagons and four pitchers in the field, but this year on account of so many farmers wanting to work in their corn fields we are doing away with the pitchers in the field and putting on an extra bundle wagon or two and having every man load his own wagon. Since the combines have invaded this county we haven't so many harvest hands coming in for work as usual, which makes it harder to get the extra help needed.

It seems as if during the harvesting and threshing season, when we are the busiest, we invariably have several still days in which the wind doesn't blow enough to keep the stock supplied with water, and this makes extra work for us. This year our ponds kept the stock pretty well supplied from the rains until last week, when we had to fall back on the engine, and when it balked we drove the tractor up to and belted it on the pump jack, and before long had the tank filled.

The pastures thruout this section are in a better condition now than I have seen them for a long time, and can carry a larger number of stock than usual, but I don't know when they have had so small a number of stock grazing there as this year. On account of the extremely dry years of 1925 and 1926 the farmers were compelled to cut their herds down to the minimum on account of the shortage of feed, and now when we have feed we don't have the stock to use it.

**Now ready!**  
**enlarged and improved**



*The most popular and useful farm book we have ever published*



Finishing top of walk with a straightedge. Excess material used for finishing treads of steps.



Note that beveled edge of form permits finishing top coat on step tread flush with riser of step.



A wet brush may be used to make easier the wood-float finishing operation.

An enlarged edition of the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs is now ready for you. (45,000 farmers wrote for the first edition.) One simple thought makes this book unlike any other on the subject of concrete improvements for the farm. The thought is simply that *the right pictures tell a story much plainer than words.*

This book is packed with 300 pictures taken on actual jobs, showing the how and why of each operation. To the 300 pictures there have been added enough *non-technical* directions to make each operation perfectly clear. Easy-to-follow instructions for making and mixing concrete are also included.

You will find this new book invaluable. Following is a partial list of the subjects:

Foundations and walls, poultry house floors, dairy barn floors, hog houses, storage cellars, garages, walks and steps, fence posts, manure pits, septic tanks, tobacco curing barns, milk houses and making concrete.

We will be glad to send you a copy free on receipt of the handy coupon below.

In all your concrete work you will want to use a cement that is uniform in quality—dependable. *The Lehigh dealer near you displays the blue-and-white "Lehigh Cement" sign.* He is ready to supply you with all the cement you need.

**Lehigh Portland Cement Company**  
Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill.—Other offices in principal cities throughout the United States.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.,  
Box 19-H, Allentown, Pa.

Please send, FREE, a copy of the new Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Route \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**LEHIGH**



**MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST**



# Kraus Really Likes His Farm Operator

*This Hired Man Is Paid a Good Salary From the Ellis County Farm, and Good Farming and Profits Are the Result*

SINCE he cannot operate his farm himself, Ed Kraus believes it is a good investment to pay his farm operator a good salary. He owns 1,280 acres in Ellis county. W. C. Adams operates this farm in such a manner that no red ink is used in the ledger. Kraus is sure one of the reasons Adams makes the farm yield a good return is because he does not have to worry about living expenses. He gets \$100 a month, besides milk, eggs, meat and garden truck for his family. Not the least of Adams's satisfaction comes from living in a modern farm home with water, sewer, electric lights and a furnace.

Until 10 years ago Mr. Kraus lived on his farm. He left to educate his four children and to gain back his health. Gladys has graduated from

the Hays State Teachers College and this year Telka finished her freshman year at the same institution. Edward, Jr., graduated from junior high school this year and Donald is in the sixth grade.

"Since I have gained back my health," states Mr. Kraus, "I feel it is a lot better to oversee my farm than to rent it. It gives me work to do and I have something to occupy my mind. If an owner wants to, I believe he always can get along well with the man who is operating his farm."

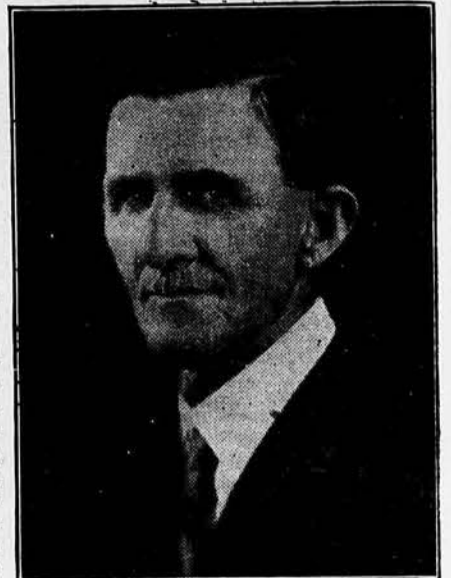
Besides his 1,280 acres, Mr. Kraus controls the farming of 320 additional acres. He still farms the place homesteaded by his father in 1876. Until 10 years ago he lived all his life on the homestead. Now he lives in a modern and well-kept home in Hays.

"Another reason Adams gets a good salary," says Kraus, "is because enough cattle are kept to keep him busy the year round." Stock calves are bought in the fall, fed silage in the winter, pastured on 640 acres in the spring and summer and shipped as fat grass cattle in the fall. Usually 150 Herefords are wintered and pastured. Two 10-year-old pit silos provide storage for 100 acres of pink kafir silage after the kafir heads have been removed to supply grain. Both silos have a building over them and Kraus maintains he would not trade the pit silos for any other kind. Silage is removed with a windlass and team power. It is distributed to the feed troughs by an overhead track and push dump car.

Forty sheep each year pay Kraus a liberal dividend on his investment. He makes the most money on sheep from wool and from selling butchered lambs during the winter to families in Hays. Lamb is the cheapest meat he can raise, according to Kraus, and selling it the way he does it allows him a liberal profit. In the winter the sheep are fed silage and a small ration of grain—kafir or barley. During the summer they keep the weeds cleaned from the pasture.

"We used horses when I used to be on the farm," explains Kraus. "Now for most of the heavy work tractors are used. I have three tractors. Four years ago I bought a combine. All my new machinery is kept in a machine shed, and the shed is paying for itself by making it possible to keep the machinery out of the weather, too."

When the 765 acres of wheat is ready to cut Kraus uses his combine and hires another. He runs his day and night. According to Kraus, a farm-



Ed Kraus Does Not Live on His Own Farm But Is the Best Help His Hired Man Has



W. C. Adams, the Farm Operator, Putting Out the 100 Acres of Pink Kafir That Provides Grain and Winter Silage

## Why Not Really Organize Farming?

By S. E. Sweet

WHEN at the age of 17, I was graduated from high school and was transferred to a state university for a course in agriculture, I remember that the most violent reaction to that experience was in regard to the compulsory military training.

Having been raised in the comparative freedom and independence of country life, my whole being revolted against the idea of being bossed and herded about the university campus at the will and pleasure of overbearing older student officers and the severe discipline, which seemed unnecessary.

After awhile, however, this feeling wore off, especially under a captain who commanded the confidence and respect of his men. Later on when we marched in the governor's inaugural parade, receiving our full share of applause, and when our company marched off from the field on prize drill day with two out of the three prizes, I began to take pride in the fact that I was a little cog in a human machine which could function so perfectly.

### Evolution of Farmers' Organizations

This illustration is only incidental, the point being that a country boy went back to the farm to ripen a complete understanding of a great principle that has become so important in the affairs of men, namely, that great movements can be carried out, great strength and resistance shown, and results accomplished, by thoroly organized, well-directed effort, and in no other way.

During the 30 years that have elapsed I have watched with great interest the various farm organization movements, local and general, spasmodic and continued, that have from time to time been launched. These movements have been urged on, no doubt, by that under dog feeling which perhaps was never better expressed than in the words of a national organizer who said, "The farmer of today has been the plaything of vast industrial and

economic forces, with which he cannot hope to compete except in an organized way."

The increasing number of chains and consolidations, is only part of the evidence that independence as a factor in business is on the wane. Day after day, our big hotels and pleasure resorts are thronged with high officers, representatives, and delegates of various organizations and interests, brought together by the feeling that the problems in their particular line, are mutual rather than competitive. They are urged into compacts, working agreements and understandings, which, no doubt, are faithfully carried out, even while their respective advertisements face each other in the press, and local representatives hustle about in petty competitions, which can do no great harm, even if genuine, as "a spring rises no higher than the level of its source."

The proposition of farmers in general getting together likewise, for their own mutual protection and benefit, has bumped up against a wall of difficulties. Co-operative marketing faces the problems of uncertain production, non-elastic consumption and demand, and largely perishable products. Individual units must be dealt with, not by the dozen or hundred, but by thousands, operating under every shade of condition and circumstance. Many of them are not farmers by either training or choice, but simply the unfortunates, misfits, culls and siftings of other occupations who have drifted and shifted, until agriculture has finally claimed them. They naturally tend to add to the number of those who have neither characteristics nor facilities that give strength and cheer to struggling co-operative buying and selling ventures.

Probably it is largely a realization of these difficulties that has given rise to this cry for relief by legislative

means, and there are many things no doubt that can be done along this line that will help. When we come to think, however, of many other points where help is badly needed, such as getting a bigger share of the consumer dollar; increasing the purchasing power of what is received; better standardization, conservation and distribution of farm products; control of surpluses and stabilization of market conditions; lower and more equitable taxes; fixed rates and charges; and other similar things, the feeling persists that it is thoro organization rather than legislation that must be depended on to bring the most of these things about.

But organization means nothing particular only as it gets results, and those results depend not only upon its leadership, but especially on the thoro support that it can command, whenever and wherever such support is necessary. The thorn in the flesh, therefore, is the independent individual who refuses to co-operate or stand for the organization program, for, like the air hole in the suction line or pressure tank, an ounce of leak can often destroy a pound of concerted effort.

Even in local instances farm organization has seldom reached a state of completeness where offensive and defensive pressure could be exerted. Despite this the common excuse of the farmer as to why he does not join the movement is because he cannot see that it is doing the farmer very much good. He has put the cart in front of the horse, apparently expecting the effect to drag the cause along behind it.

The trouble is far from being all on the outside. Among the so-called supporters of organization we find one farmer after another, who does not deem it anything out of the way, if he should choose to take stock of gossip or rumor, and go up in the air, broadcasting his criticism and dissatisfaction with the management of his or-

er can put his wheat in the bin in good condition with one-fourth the cost and grief it is necessary to experience with a binder and thresher.

None of Kraus's land is summer fallowed. Immediately after combining the wheat the land is listed. Later the soil is thrown in the furrows with a weeder. Sometimes then the land is harrowed. A one-way plow is used if there is much volunteer grain. For years Kraus raised nothing but Turkey wheat, but now he grows some Blackhull.

ganization before even taking the trouble of making careful inquiry or investigation. Such an individual may refuse to continue his support of the organization if the policies or decisions of its officers do not coincide with his own views, without stopping to consider that those leaders in a position of central authority, with their hands on the pulse of the situation, would be much more competent to handle those matters than the individual far out on the side lines could possibly be.

### Nothing But a Joke

Another class of farmers seems to look upon organization in an indifferent way as something that they ought to be perfectly free to dive into or out of, at any time when such a change of policy offers the promise of even temporary advantage. Both training and experience convince me that even with proper size, leadership and opportunity, an organization built out of such shoddy, loose-woven material can never be much better than a joke. This is not the wall of a pessimist, but the candid conclusion of one who has unbounded faith in organization.

Agriculture will always have plenty of discouragements, but the greatest of these, as I view it today, is the fact that a splendid network of farmers all over this country, who are awake to the situation, and have already joined hands in an effort to fight out the remedy, are largely forced to accept common lot with the majority who are absentmindedly standing around wholly or partly on the outside, waiting for someone to bring them relief. Meanwhile the handwriting on the wall is telling them they are not likely to get any so-called relief until, in sufficient numbers, under efficient leadership, they get their hands and their heads, instead of their heels together in an effort to help themselves.

After all, it need surprise no one that Germany is now in favor of world peace.





P. A.?  
You bet  
it is!

I'VE been a P. A. fan from the first. When I took up pipe-smoking some years ago, I asked for Prince Albert, right off the reel. That's the brand I noticed most men smoking. And they looked the picture of contentment. I soon knew why. Get some P. A. and you'll know, too.

Open the package and treat yourself to a fragrance that only a wonderful tobacco can have. Put a load in your pipe and light up.

Cool as a notice that your insurance is about to lapse. Sweet as paying your premium in time. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . that's Prince Albert.

It isn't any single quality that makes Prince Albert the largest-selling brand in the world, but a combination of qualities that gives you *everything*. I don't know what brand you're smoking now. I do know you can't beat P. A. on *any* count.

# PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



There are TWO full ounces of sure-fire pipe-joy in every tin.



*“It has women’s  
enthusiastic approval”*

## *The IMPROVED KOTEX*



combining correct  
appearance and  
hygienic comfort

**H**OW many times you hear women say—  
indeed, how many times you, yourself, say:  
“What did we ever do without Kotex?”

This famous sanitary convenience is now presented with truly amazing perfections. And already women are expressing delighted approval.

“It is cut so that you can wear it under the sheerest, most clinging frocks,” they tell one another. “The corners are rounded, the pad fits snugly—it doesn’t reveal any awkward bulkiness. You can have complete peace of mind now.”

The downy filler is even softer than before. The gauze is finer and smoother. Chafing and binding no longer cause annoyance and discomfort.

### *Positively Deodorizes While Worn*

Kotex is now deodorized by a patented process (U. S. Patent No. 1,670,587), the only sanitary pad using a Government-patented treatment to assure absolutely safe deodorization. Ten layers of filler in each pad are treated by a perfect neutralizer to end all your fear of offending in this way again.

Women like the fact that they can adjust Kotex filler—add or remove layers as needed. And they like all the other special advantages, none of which has been altered: disposability is instant; protective area is just as large; absorption quick and thorough.

Buy a box today and you will realize why doctors and nurses endorse it so heartily—45c for a box of twelve. On sale at all drug, dry goods and department stores; supplied, also, in rest-rooms, by West Disinfecting Co.

# KOTEX

KOTEX COMPANY, 180 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

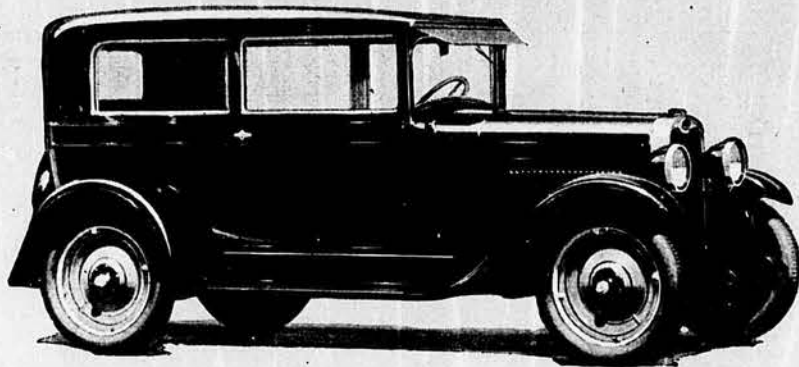




for Economical Transportation



# 1<sup>st</sup> Choice of the Nation for 1928!



*A*CCLAIMED by hundreds of thousands everywhere as an amazing example of fine car value, the Bigger and Better Chevrolet has enjoyed such tremendous preference on the part of motor car buyers that today it stands first choice of the nation for 1928!

Over 750,000 new Chevrolets delivered to owners since January 1st! The largest number of automobiles produced this year by any single manufacturer! And hundreds of thousands of these are to be found on farms. Never has any Chevrolet enjoyed such overwhelming public endorsement—for never has any low-priced car combined such impressive performance, such delightful comfort and such distinctive style.

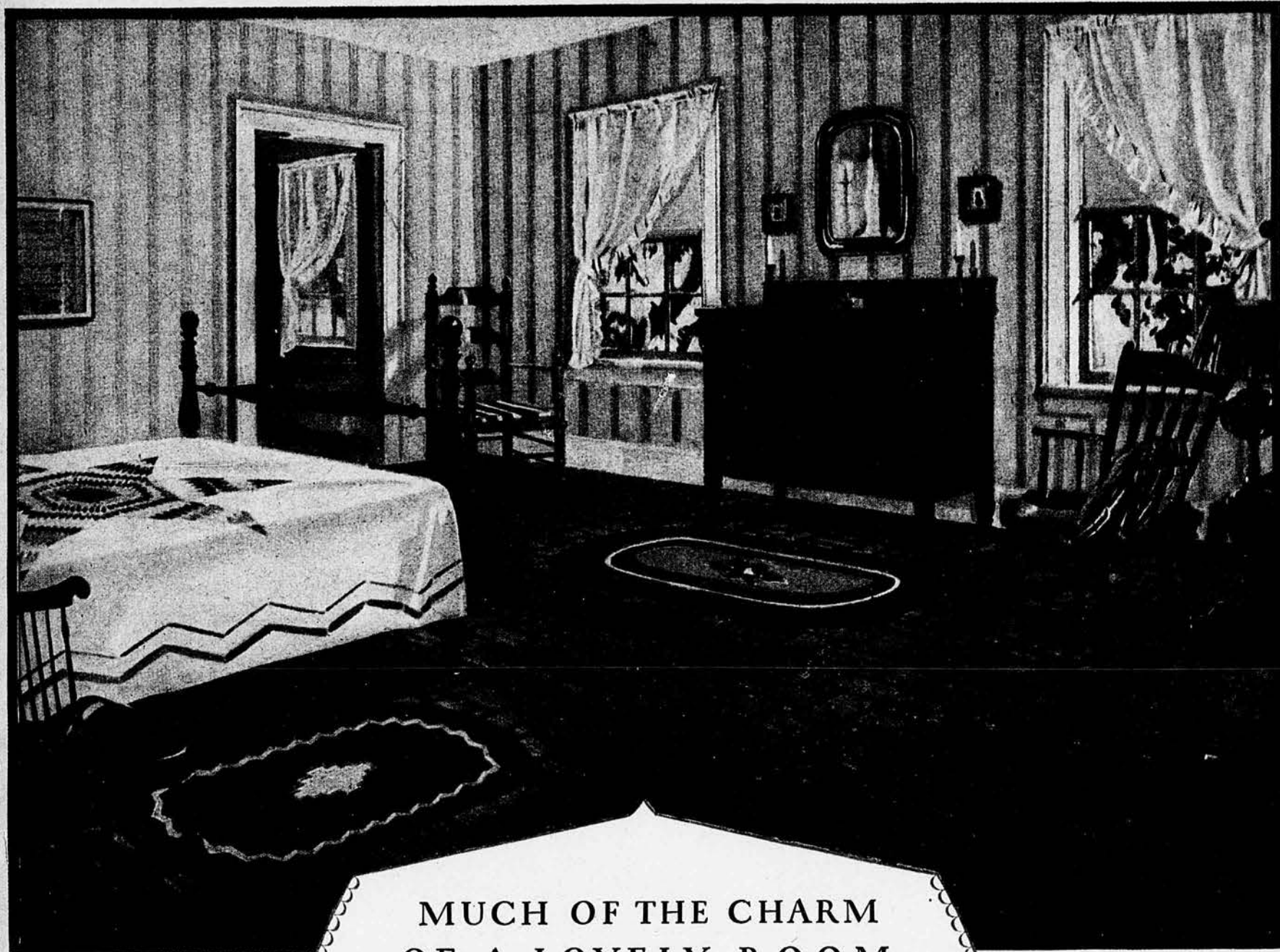
Visit your Chevrolet dealer to see this sensational automobile!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.  
*Division of General Motors Corporation*

*The Touring or Roadster, \$495; The Coach, \$585; The Coupe, \$595;  
The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695;  
The Imperial Landau, \$715. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.*







Floor of Armstrong's Arabesq  
Linoleum, No. 9321

MUCH OF THE CHARM  
OF A LOVELY ROOM  
LIES IN THE CHOICE OF  
A COLORFUL FLOOR

By Hazel Dell Brown

IN the thousands of letters I have received asking for suggestions on the decoration of interiors, I am impressed by the scant attention paid to floors. Walls, woodwork, draperies, and furniture are carefully selected and harmonized, but floors seem to be taken for granted, and usually the floor is an unpleasant yellow or light brown, seldom in tone with the rest of the room, and frequently, after a few years, is splintery, uneven, and unsightly.

A floor is the very foundation of your room and deserves just as much consideration as any other part of it, and, I am sometimes tempted to say, even more. Thanks to the new ideas in linoleum, you can now have pretty floors in color and pattern at less than the cost of a good wood floor.

I always think of linoleum as a very practical floor, because, with the right kind of care, it will give a lifetime of wear. When I speak of "Linoleum," do not think of the impossible old-fashioned oilcloth which covered the kitchen floor in

our grandparents' day. Patterns in linoleum now-a-days are really pretty, deserving of any room in the house.

One advantage of linoleum floors which I am sure will please women who do their own housework is the ease with which they are cleaned. The men folks *will* track in mud and dirt, but if you have floors of linoleum, the dirt is very easily whisked off with a damp mop. Except in the kitchen, perhaps, all the care required of a linoleum floor is a daily brushing and occasional mopping.

This is especially true of Armstrong's Linoleum with the new dirt-resisting Accolac surface—a smooth yet resilient protective finish. You

will form an entirely different idea of linoleum when you see this new lacquered surface. It is beautifully soft and lustrous—not *shiny*—more like a lovely wax finish in appearance.

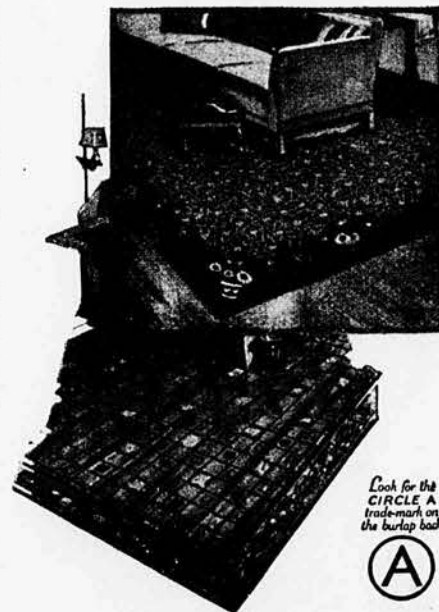
Many rooms seem to look their best with floors covered with a large room-size rug. These may be obtained in many beautiful patterns in Armstrong's Linoleum with the same enduring Accolac surface, at remarkably low prices. Cheaper still are the Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs, also with the Accolac surface.

Both Quaker-Felt and Linoleum Rugs can be seen and compared at any Armstrong dealer's store. Ask to see the newest Armstrong patterns.

Write a letter, too, and tell me about your floor and furnishing problems.

Enclose 10 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration," beautifully illustrated in color. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1028 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Two attractive patterns in Armstrong's  
Linoleum Rugs; above, Printed Linoleum  
Rug, No. 807; below, Jaspé Linoleum  
Rug, No. 747.



Look for the  
CIRCLE A  
trade-mark on  
the burlap bag



Armstrong's Linoleum

INLAID AND PRINTED IN RUGS OR PIECE GOODS



# Alfalfa -- The King of Kansas Crops!

A Vast Increase in the Acreage of This Soil Building Legume Is Needed All Thru the Middle West

By J. A. Hodges

**U**NDER normal conditions, alfalfa furnishes a profit when grown as a cash crop, comparable to or better than other crops grown in Kansas; it is an insurance toward obtaining better yields; and is one of the greatest aids in livestock production. In these various ways it tends to balance the farm business and improves the opportunities for profit.

In 1927 Kansas stood second in acreage and third in production of alfalfa. Although the 923,056 acres in alfalfa gave the state a high rank, the high point in acreage was reached in 1915 with 1,359,498 acres. The decline from that figure came mostly in two periods, from 1915 to 1917, and from 1920 to 1922. Men in close touch with the situation point out that the first decline was due largely to an increase in wheat acreage in response to high prices, and the second probably was due to insects, diseases, winter killing, and otherwise unfavorable conditions.

The yield varies from year to year. In 1927 the Kansas State Board of Agriculture reported slightly more than 3 tons an acre. Over a 10-year period it has been about 2½ tons an acre. On the acreage cut for seed over a seven-year period the yield was approximately 2½ bushels. In total value it is exceeded by wheat, corn and kafir. The total value to the agriculture of the state, however, is not expressed by a fixed price a ton. Its place in the crop rotation, as a feed for livestock, and in general as a means toward more balanced systems of farming must be considered. It is from these various angles that the costs and incomes are discussed.

## Lime May be Needed

Due to the variety of conditions under which the crop is grown, the various methods of handling and the difference in efficiency for the many operations, no one figure can be given as expressing with exactness the costs involved. An estimate, however, based on fairly normal conditions may be given as a basis for discussion.

Careful preparation of the seedbed is the first requirement of a good stand. Whether this is to be seeded in the spring or fall depends on the locality and conditions. It usually involves plowing once, disking twice, harrowing two or three times, drilling, and rolling either before or after seeding, or both. If all of these operations are included there will be about eight man hours and 29 horse hours an acre. Other costs of getting a stand include seed, cost of equipment, manure and overhead. It also may include inoculation, acid phosphate and lime. Without these last items a reasonable estimate of the costs is \$10.80 an acre. In sections where stands cannot be secured without liming, an extra charge of around \$5 for applying 2 tons of lime should be allowed. Should acid phosphate be applied, as is found advisable in the eastern part of the state, the increased yield would no doubt more than pay the cost. In a number of tests in Eastern Kansas, acid phosphate valued at \$1.85 an acre caused an increase in yield valued at from \$2 to \$7 an acre. The cost of seeding must be distributed over the entire life of the stand. Six years may be taken as an average, although it sometimes greatly exceeds this and sometimes is shortened to fit in a rotation. If a failure results the cost naturally is greatly increased. The use of some adapted variety like Kansas common reduces this risk. The life of the stand and yield is often increased by a top dressing of manure, additional applications of acid phosphate, or sometimes by cultivation. These may decrease costs in the long run. On the basis of a seeding cost of \$10.80 an acre and the stand remaining six years the annual charge for securing the stand would be \$1.80 an acre.

A large portion of the hay is cut and used on the farm. In this case it may be either stacked or put in the barn or sheds. On the basis of records

kept in Jackson, McPherson and Bourbon counties by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, a reasonable estimate on the time for mowing three times, raking and putting in the barn a yield of 2½ tons would be 14 man hours and 20 horse hours. Other items to be considered include equipment, land charge and storage. With the annual pro rata charge for seeding, this brings the total estimated cost an acre up to \$16.30. A yield of 2½ tons at \$11.50 a ton would give a return of \$28.75 an acre or a net return of \$12.45. This is considerably more than would result from corn, wheat or oats figured on a comparable basis. It is apparent that even if the yield were the same on every farm the return might be different. Mowing is one of the least variable operations, yet in 1924, 12 Jackson county farmers varied 15 per cent in the time required to mow an acre. Efficient hay equipment and the judicious handling of crews are always important factors, but these may be offset by the weather.

## As a Seed Crop

Should the hay be baled and sold the increase in price received would about cancel the expense of baling, leaving the margin approximately the same. Alfalfa, as a seed crop, is more uncertain than the hay. Counting the normal yield of the state as 2½ bushels an acre, saving one crop for seed would increase both costs and income. It is estimated the total cost of putting up the hay and saving the seed would be \$21.46, while the income for 1¼ tons of hay at \$11.50 and 2½ bushels of seed at \$10 would be \$45.13, leaving a net income of \$23.67 an acre.

This gives no value to the straw, which is sometimes valued at about half the price of hay. Should the yield of seed be larger the opportunity for a greater profit would be increased.

The extent to which alfalfa may be depended on to increase the yields of other crops and thus increase the income indirectly may be illustrated by the effects on corn and wheat in experiments made at Manhattan by the agronomy department, Kansas State Agricultural College. The results of one experiment showed the yield of corn as follows: Corn continuously, 20 bushels an acre; corn, corn and wheat, 25.7 bushels an acre; and alfalfa (four years), corn, wheat, wheat, 31.2 bushels an acre. Here the increase in corn yield was 5.7 bushels in one case and 11.2 bushels in the other. In another experiment the effect on the yield and protein content of wheat was as follows: Wheat grown continuously, 15.3 bushels an acre with 14.2 per cent protein; corn, corn and wheat, 14.4 bushels an acre and 12.7 per cent protein; alfalfa (four years) corn, wheat and wheat, 19.8 bushels with 15.1 per cent protein. It does not follow that alfalfa always increases the grain yield of the crop immediately following. In some cases there is a decrease in the first crop, due to the dry condition of the soil and the large quantity of available nitrogen present. It is pointed out that if the crop is wheat this may cause a rank vigorous growth which may lodge in a wet season or burn in a dry one. Corn is recommended to follow alfalfa in Eastern Kansas where the rainfall is plentiful, while kafir usually is better in Central Kansas.

Another warning is sounded in the

case of alfalfa. The fertility of the soil is not necessarily increased unless the crop is handled properly. The great benefit of alfalfa in its relation to soil fertility is its ability to obtain a part of its nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil. As nitrogen is the most deficient element in most Kansas soils and the most expensive to buy as a fertilizer this means a great saving. However, if the crop is sold, large quantities of phosphorous, calcium and potassium are removed, the first two of which are often deficient in Kansas soils. From this standpoint the importance of feeding alfalfa on the farm cannot be overemphasized.

## For All Farm Animals

While the effect on soil fertility is one argument for feeding on the farm where grown, its value as a feed and pasture crop is a more important one. In one form or another it can be used for every class of livestock on the farm. As a pasture for cattle or sheep its tendency to bloat must not be forgotten, but for horses and mules the danger is not great, especially for young stock and brood mares. For hogs it is the best pasture to be had. It will carry from eight to 10 medium sized hogs an acre. The saving in grain depends on how much the hogs are forced on pasture. Probably 500 pounds would be a conservative estimate of the pork that could be attributed to an acre of alfalfa pasture above that due to other feeds. At 8½ cents a hundredweight this would mean an income of \$42.50 an acre. Or counting \$1.80 as the annual proportion of the seeding charge, this would be a net income of \$40.70 an acre.

The value of alfalfa hay in the dairy ration is unquestioned. Some Kansas dairymen have gone so far as to say they would not attempt dairying without alfalfa. It is not only palatable but also furnishes especially protein and mineral matter to the ration. The former, the highest priced part of the ration, can thus be largely home grown in this way. Alfalfa hay and corn silage make almost a perfectly balanced roughage. Alfalfa and corn make a fairly good ration for average cows, but more variety is necessary for heavy producers. Chopped alfalfa can be substituted for bran with only a very slight loss in production. In an Illinois experiment 5 tons of alfalfa fed to dairy cows caused an increase of 3,880 pounds of milk as compared with timothy. At \$2 a hundredweight for milk, this would make a ton of alfalfa worth \$15.52 more a ton than timothy. For young dairy cattle, too, alfalfa hay is unexcelled. Some dairymen have depended on it almost entirely for young animals.

## Worth \$80.40 a Ton

Many experiments might be quoted on the value of alfalfa hay for beef cattle, but probably the following quotation from members of the animal husbandry department will illustrate as well as any. "Previous tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that a ration consisting of all the shelled corn calves will eat, 1 pound of cottonseed meal a day, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay a head a day, and all the silage they will eat is about the most satisfactory ration that can be fed from the standpoint of gains, finish and efficient use of feed."

In discussing alfalfa hay in connection with lamb feeding, Prof. H. E. Reed of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural College, has the following to say: "In this connection it may be of interest to alfalfa growers to know that western lambs costing \$13.10 a hundredweight, fed corn and alfalfa hay for 45 days, gave a return of \$80.40 a ton for the alfalfa hay fed them, when corn was figured at 70 cents a bushel."

Alfalfa is one of the best green feeds for poultry, adding variety to the ration, acting in a favorable way on the digestive tract, and giving a good color to the yolks of the eggs.

## A Persistent Falsehood

**A**FEW days ago a letter was received from a reader in which he bitterly attacks Herbert Hoover, charging him with having done the wheat farmers vast harm during the World War by fixing the price of wheat.

This falsehood has been reiterated so often that a great many believe it without taking the trouble to investigate.

What are the facts? In the spring of 1917 the allied governments, bidding against one another for the last of the United States wheat crop of 1916, forced the price up to \$3.25 a bushel. The farmers got little or nothing of this exorbitant price, for long before that they had sold most of the wheat on the farm at a normal price. The Allies in order to prevent the recurrence of this abnormal price combined their purchasing agencies into one organization. Henceforth they would not bid against one another.

In Europe the grain buyers, under this arrangement were paying their farmers \$1.50 a bushel on the farm. In Australia and Argentina they could buy even more cheaply. However, the matter of shipping gave the United States an advantage. A freighter could transport three cargoes of grain from our port to Europe in the time it took to carry one cargo from Australia or Argentina. In a letter to President Wilson, Hoover reviewed this situation and stated his opinion that the prices which the allied buyers offered were unjust to the American producer, and recommended the appointment of a commission with farmers in the majority to determine a fair price.

In August, 1917, President Wilson called together 11 men eminently representing all the domestic interests affected by the price of wheat—two labor leaders, six executives of farmers' associations, two economists, one business man. One of these men, by the way, was Dr. Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas Agricultural College. One was Dr. Harry A. Garfield, son of former President Garfield, eminent lawyer and scholar and president of Williams College. Others were Mr. Tabor, head of the National Grange; Charles S. Barrett, president National Farmers Union; Mr. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association, and Mr. Funk, president of the Corn Growers' Association.

The commission spent two weeks in close conference and hard debate and finally settled on \$2.20 a bushel for the basic grade. The labor leaders stood for a price far lower than that; the farmers' representatives stood for a price slightly higher than that, and the economists stood for a slightly lower price than that finally agreed upon.

Garfield, Tabor, Barrett, Shorthill, Funk and Waters all had made public statements that Hoover had nothing to do with fixing this price.

President Wilson, announcing the price to the country, put into his statement this line: "Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determined the Government's price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

To say that Herbert Hoover fixed the war price of wheat to the Allies is to say that all of these men were liars and that President Wilson was a liar.

Still, the lie will still be peddled.



# By Budgeting We Have

## How a Small Income May Be Spread Amply Over Large Expenditures

By Rosa D. Willis

**B**UDGETING a farm income seems to present such a list of complications, that it is generally conceded to be impossible. We are never sure from day to day what we are going to receive for our products. How can we spend wisely when we don't know how much we are going to have to spend?

The questions of "How do you manage to have all these things?" and "How do you keep up your supply of this or that?" are asked of me so frequently, that perhaps my system of budgeting might give others an idea.

To be sure, co-operation is the first essential between the senior members of the firm, at least, and among all the members if the children are of an age to take part.

The first rule we made was that the small items such as poultry and milk should produce something with which to pay every day's expense, thus leaving the income from the main source, free for meeting the heaviest obligation, whether it should be paying for the farm or improving it.

Next we realized, that the family must be fed, and that it should have what it needs, rather than what is cheapest. Our garden was planned to raise everything practical to raise, and a small space is devoted to small fruits and fruit trees.

Since no garden can produce quite all that the family health requires, enough hens are kept to

penses are deducted. We expect \$500 from this source; but last year it netted \$649. Thus far there has been a place for every penny of it, but we are beginning to talk of the time when it may mean a vacation trip before college days begin.

To be sure, all this requires a good deal of book-keeping and demands no small amount of stick-to-it, for it is hard not to pad one department at the expense of another, but we found by experience that such does not pay, and now we call it poor business. Bad luck is usually attributable to bad management, and all good business firms are striving for better management, and so is our farm firm.

While the above may not be applicable to any other farm than the one which first demonstrated its effectiveness, I believe that any farmer and his family will find some such system a great improvement over the usual scheme, for it is so very easy to miss in the business of producing the raw product.

### From Little Cooks' Notebooks

**DEAR** Mrs. Nichols: I read the Little Cooks' Corner in Kansas Farmer and try most of the recipes. Now as a return favor, I wonder if you would not like to try one of my favorites. Daddy and all of us like it.

#### Orange Snow

1 egg  
1-3 cup orange juice  
2 tablespoons crushed ice

Beat the egg until it is stiff and seems dry. Add the orange juice slowly, fold in the crushed ice and serve at once.  
Christine Davey.  
Linn County.

Christine's recipe makes me think of ice cream but it must be better for one wouldn't need to turn the freezer. Then too wouldn't it be good in winter time made with snow that has just fallen? I am going to make orange snow real often myself, and I know you will want to clip the recipe and paste it in your notebooks. Wouldn't it be fine if everyone would send in the unusual recipes that they make and then we would print just as many of them as possible. Of course every one who has a recipe printed will get a prize of \$1. Send your dessert recipes to Mrs. Nichols, care of Little Cooks' Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Daughter's Spending Money

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

**W**HEN I was a little girl many of our neighbor women allowed their daughters to care for the little farm flock, and if there were any surplus eggs to sell, the money derived was given to the girls for pin money. But now, on the majority of farms the poultry is a very important side-line to farming, on which we depend for groceries, clothing and perhaps to pay the gasoline bill.

There are many other ways in which mothers may encourage their children to earn their own spending money. This earning and handling of money teaches a child the value of a dollar, as well as giving them responsibility. That a child will take better care of money they have earned than that earned by their parents was illustrated to me very plainly last Saturday in town. I was with a sister-in-law who encourages her children to earn what spending money they need. Her 12 year old daughter came to her with a request for money to treat herself and a chum to ice cream. With a sly glance at me, the mother handed Lily Dell her own little purse, containing money the girl had earned. "Oh, I guess I don't want ice cream," the daughter decided. If the money had been given to her Lily Dell would have spent it without a qualm, but what she herself had worked for and was saving—that was a different matter.

After the girls had gone on I asked the mother to tell me how Lily Dell earned her own spending money, and she suggested that I ask her daughter about the little flock of orphan lambs she raised every year. There are several farmers in the vicinity who raise large numbers of sheep. In every flock there are a few orphan lambs that have to be raised on a bottle. The owners are always glad to give these lambs to anyone who will take care of them, and each year Lily Dell raises five or six, and sometimes more. Last year it was eight and this year it is five.

In regard to the care Lily Dell Harriman gives her lambs, she has the following to say, "I feed my lambs a pint of whole milk apiece, three times a day until they are 2 months old. Then I give them separated milk as long as they care for it, and half a pint of grain, increasing it gradually to a pint. This I feed them until they are ready for market, and I have been getting \$5 each for

my lambs at marketing age. I am saving my money so that when I get in high school I can have money for the little extras every girl wants."

I know one family of girls who earned \$44 one fall by gathering walnuts in the wood pasture, and selling them. On another stock farm much feed is bought, and the daughter is allowed to patch and sell all sacks. She receives 5 cents each.

There is another girl whose father keeps many hogs. Every little pig that needs to be raised on the bottle is given to the daughter, and for every pig that she raises until it is old enough to go in the pen with the others, she is given \$1.50.

Encouraging the children to earn their own spending money relieves parents of an added expense. It teaches the child responsibility, and the value of money. It usually affords a profit from something that would otherwise be wasted, and it gives the child something to be interested in and to work for.

### Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**A**LL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

#### For Strong Vanilla Flavor

**I**F YOU wish your cake to have a strong vanilla flavor, put a few drops of vanilla in the bottom of the cake pan, put the cake back into the pan and the heat of the cake will send the vanilla flavor all thru the cake.  
Mrs. Leta Williams.  
Labette County.

### Learn All About Quilting

**T**HE Tree of Paradise quilt pattern which is shown above is as old as quilting itself. It is lovely pieced in pastel shades of blue, rose or lavender with now and then a triangular piece of yellow, to suggest sunlight peeking thru.

There are many other equally lovely patterns



**MARY ANN**  
SAYS: Simple desserts are life-savers, and no doubt, housewives in general would be glad to give three cheers for the women who have invented these plain, but sweet tooth satisfying dishes. One of the favorites at my

house is warm drop cakes. These go nicely with fruits. "But what becomes of the left-over drop cakes?" I can hear a chorus of voices ask. For everyone knows that cold drop cakes without icing are about as tempting as cold biscuits or cold muffins. This is how I use them. Crumble them into individual dishes, top with stewed fruit and serve with cream. We like this with dried peaches which have been stewed in plenty of sugar. Try it on the family!

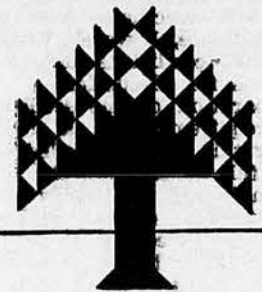
produce sufficient eggs for paying the "store bill." The money from the sale of chickens, however, is used to improve the flock and building or repairing about the chicken premises.

Next in family expenses is listed clothing and general upkeep of the house. This department is assigned to six good milk cows, whose chief duty is to produce a cash income from cream, and then provide milk, cream and butter for family use, and milk for calf, pig and chicken consumption. With just ordinary care each cow produces \$5 worth of cream a month, so the family never knows what a shortage of clothing money really is, and the supply of household linens is never short. Another cow keeps the lights and the car.

I might add that the purchase of household linens, and to some extent the clothing purchase is systematized. The January income is divided into two weeks' payments. At this time of the year the white sales are open, and one can secure a supply in that line very reasonably. I purchase a few household linens whether or not they are actually needed, which answers the question of why I am always supplied, in spite of a very moderate income. Also the first two weeks in November the household allowance goes for a new pair of blankets or two, whether or not they will be needed this winter. Thus I am sure of something on hand for a present or for charity as the case may be.

It is system that counts, says big business. We find it not at all difficult to set aside the income for one month from the cows and chickens for our pet charities. One week to the Red Cross, one week to the Salvation Army, and the income from the other two weeks is reserved for the many small opportunities which come to all communities.

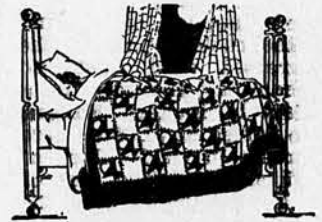
There are several so-called sidelines, but I shall mention only the largest and most important. The income from the turkey crop, after paying its own "overhead," is used for an improvement desired about the place. A fence, a need about the house or yard, or a pleasure trip, after Christmas ex-



### QUILTING

A NEW, OLD ART

Compiled by Margaret Whittemore  
Edited by Florence G. Wells



CAPPER PUBLICATIONS  
TOPEKA, KAN.

shown in the booklet, "Quilting a New-Old Art" as well as directions for putting a quilt into frames, patterns for quilting and suggestions of other adaptations of quilting, such as pillows, robes and many others.

Price of either quilt booklet or pattern is 15 cents, or the two may be had for 25 cents. Send all orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



### The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. E. R. Page



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

#### For Hot Days

BABY HAROLD writes me the following letter: "I am 9 months old and have always been a good boy until these very hot days came and they cause me to be so uncomfortable that I cry and fuss. Maybe you can tell mother and me in your Baby's Corner something that will help during the rest of the summer. Thank you very much. Your little friend Harold."

I agree with you, Harold, that the hot weather is hard on all of us. Brown up folks dress as lightly as they can and take cool drinks frequently. We babies cannot tell when we are thirsty or too warm or when the bright sunlight is hurting our eyes. The best we can do in such cases is just cry and if no one understands us we cry some more.

Mother says that at 9 months you may be cutting some teeth and this is an extra taxation. First of all your mother should see that your digestion is in good condition and be careful not to overload your little stomach. If you are bottle fed and there is any looseness of the bowels your milk should be boiled during the hot weather. And, of course, all the bottles and nipples should be thoroughly washed in soapsuds and boiled each day before the food is placed in them. When the food is prepared it should be cooled immediately in cold water and then kept cold until time to feed it.

You should be given plenty of cool water to drink and have a tub bath every morning. It is also cooling and comforting to have a sponge bath in the heat of the day and again nearer bedtime.

A few days ago I got prickly heat under my chin and under my knitted and so mother took the band off and said, "We'll leave that off until this hot spell is over." Then she gave me a sponge bath with tepid, baking soda

water. This water had about a teaspoonful of baking soda to every pint of water. It is so soothing. Each time I got fussy mother bathed the prickly places off with the soda water. The next day the prickly heat was practically all gone.

All you need to wear on the hot days is a diaper, so maybe your mother can take some of your clothing off. She should keep you in the coolest room in the house or on a screened shady porch.

My mother keeps me out of doors quite a little early in the mornings and late in the afternoons, but she is careful to protect me from mosquito bites. She says mosquito bites alone are enough to make a baby cry.

All of this is quite a little work but mother feels repaid for it when she knows it keeps me comfortable. I am glad you wrote to me, Harold. I like to get letters.

#### Baby Mary Louise.

Another leaflet has been added to Mrs. Page's baby's corner library. It is "Feeding the Baby From One to Three Years Old." This is the third leaflet Mrs. Page has written for Kansas Farmer mothers. The others are: No. 1 Feeding the Baby From Six Months to One Year, and No. 2, Baby's Wardrobe. These leaflets may be obtained by writing Mrs. Page, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your letters. If you wish more than one of the leaflets 4 cents in postage will be needed.

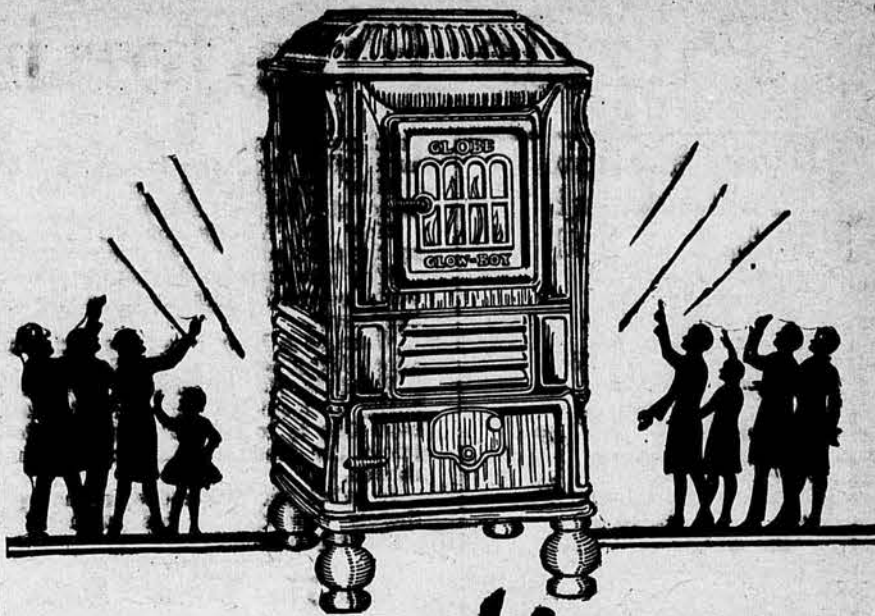
#### Controlling Clothes Moths

COMPLETE elimination of clothes moths from dwellings and other buildings is difficult, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, but they can be kept in control by methods outlined in Farmers' Bulletin 1353-F, "Clothes Moths and Their Control."

The remedial methods explained include thorough cleaning and sunning, storage in paper, cold storage, control with chemicals such as naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene, camphor and others, several forms of fumigation, and proper precautions for control thru use of properly made cedar chests.

Applications for the bulletins should be made to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.



# Praised! BY USERS EVERYWHERE

THOUSANDS OF HOME FOLKS sing the praises of the GLOBE Glow-Boy. In this "hard boiled" age, public approval is something to be proud of. It must be EARNED! Home owners are demanding soundness and in the Glow-Boy they are finding:

Real GLOBE furnace construction . . . larger grate surface and firepot than many pipe furnaces . . . greater heating surface (giving more circulation) than the average pipe furnace . . . locked and sealed joints . . . airtight doors . . . perfect fire control.

The GLOBE Glow-Boy is NOT just a stove with a casing around it, but a scientifically designed FURNACE that heats the whole house. For economy, genuine heating satisfaction and more than ordinary good looks, Glow-Boy does not have an equal! Fill out the coupon below and let us give you more complete details.

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Indiana



THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 406 BROADWAY, KOKOMO, IND.

Gentlemen: I would like to hear more about Glow-Boy—how will he heat my house more comfortably, and how much fuel will he save me—tell me all about him and his companion product—RAY-BOY.

Name.....  
 R. F. D. or Street No.....  
 City or Town..... State.....

## Fashions of Serious Mood

### For Sports We Still Cling to Simplicity

3431—Comfortable two-piece dress for sport or school wear. Either long or short sleeves. Cluster plaits in the skirt give graceful lines. Designed in sizes, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3264—A suggestion for first days at school. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

794—Delightful step-in combination. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



Price of all Kansas Farmer patterns is 15 cents. Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# Apollo

Full Weight, Galvanized—assures economy, utility and endurance!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel RUST-RESISTING Galvanized

Roofing and Siding

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

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

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

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"



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

## Boys! Girls!

CAN YOU SPELL?

This Puzzle is a sure winner. Every boy and girl who joins Club wins a prize. It's easy. Try it. See how many words you can make out of the letters in the word "Republican." A few of the words are can, pie, ice, van, ear, etc. Don't use more letters in the same word than are in the word "Republican." Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will be counted. We are going to give away 5 Shetland Ponies, 5 Bicycles and a lot of extra prizes. Be the first to send in list of words. See if you can make a list of 20 or more words. Every boy and girl that sends in a list of words and joins the Club will get a prize and \$1.00. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie. Clip this ad and mail it with your list of words to

Jumbo Club, 13 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Ks.



10 Grand Prizes Given Away



# Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

**I** know a fellow that's so dumb he think a hall

15

19 .14 .17 .16

11. .12 .18 .19

9 .10 .20

.8 4 23 .22

7 .6 3 .21

5

2. 24 25

1 is a rubber plant

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

### Try to Guess These

- What is the difference between a match and a cat? One lights on its head and the other on its feet.
- What is an island? A wart on the ocean.
- Why does a little dog curl his tail? So the fleas can loop-the-loop.
- How did Johnnie's dog die? Swallowed a tape line and died by inches.
- Why does a policeman resemble a

rainbow? Because he never shows up until after the storm is over.

How did Jimmie's dog die? Went under the bed and died by the foot.

How did Willie's dog die? He ran up the alley and died by the yard.

Why can negroes be safely trusted with secrets? Because they always keep dark.

When is a baby like a perfect cup? When it's a tea thing (teething).

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a troublesome boy? One is to be well shaken before taken, the other to be taken and then shaken.

In what profession does a man get thoro'ly immersed in his business? A swimming teacher.

### Lois Has Twenty Dolls

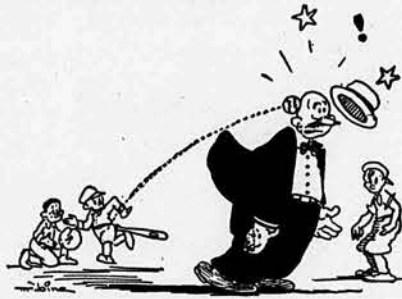
For pets I have a cow, seven cats and three dogs. I am 6 years old and in the first grade. I have about 20 dolls and a play house. When I get big I want to be a music teacher or school teacher. I would like to have a pony named Beauty. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Lois Nadine Knabe.  
Edgerton, Kan.

### My Cat's Name is Jingle

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I belong to the 4-H club. My teacher's name is Miss Bennett. For a pet I have a cat named Jingle. He is black and white. I like to work the puzzles on the boys' and girls' page.

Laura Frances Zutnik.  
Scammon, Kan.



"It's a Hit"

### Belongs to Sewing Club

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Hawkins school. I have to go nearly 1/2 mile to school. For pets

I have some chickens and a cat. I am taking music lessons. I take twice a week. I belong to a 4-H sewing club. I have no brothers or sisters. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Laura Wadsworth.  
Ottawa, Kan.

### There Are Nine of Us

I am 10 years old. I have five sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Pearl, Wanda, Dorothy, Joyce and Kathryn. My brothers'



names are Harold, Warren and Rex. We live on a farm 5 miles from town. We have nearly 3 miles to go to school. My teacher's name next year will be Miss Kimmel. We have two ponies and a baby pony. Her name is Trixy. Topsy and Ataboy are the other two. Here are their pictures.

Hollis Bracelin.  
St. Francis, Kan.

### Rose Takes Music Lessons

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to St Mary's school. I have three brothers and two sisters. They are all farmers except one brother in Detroit. Instead of pets I have a nice flower garden. I live in town. We have 75 chicks and 45 hens and we also have a cow. I take music lessons in winter. I certainly enjoy the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. I will try to answer all of them. I like to read and read a great deal.

Rose Huffles.  
Herndon, Kan.

### Goes to Eclipse School

For pets I have a dog, sheep and pony. The dog's name is Max, the sheep's name is Betty and the pony's name is Dixie. Dixie will eat sweet things. I ride Dixie after the cows at

night. I have one sister. Her name is Wilma Frances. She is 6 years old. I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. My sister will be in the first grade. I have 2 miles to go to school. I go to Eclipse school. I ride my pony to school. I have taken piano lessons three years. I like to take piano lessons.

Dorothy Tuttle.  
Waverly, Kan.

### Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Enemy; 3. Gully; 4. A cell; 5 East (abbreviated).

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



What does Jane have in her wheelbarrow? She has just been to the grocery store and bought the things pictured here. If you will write their names in order one after the other the initial letters will spell the name of the other vegetable she bought. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—When There's a Will There's a Way





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## The Idea That We Must Suffer Pain Because of a Vague Heritage is Too Prevalent

THE idea that we must suffer certain things because of some vague heritage from dead and gone ancestors is still far too prevalent. It is illustrated in the following letter: "My mother suffers very much at times with a pain between the shoulder blade and spine. This pain seems to be inherited. Her grandfather had it in his hip, and her mother the same place has it. She has had it about 37 years, tho otherwise healthy. It comes and goes. Just a little sewing started this time. Is there anything that can be done for her? She will not take medicine to deaden pain." The mother is quite right in refusing to take medicine to deaden pain. There is an excellent instance of the effect of pernicious ideas, such ideas have come down to us from our ancestors and we now know to be entirely unwarranted and erroneous. We believe very few ailments to be hereditary. We concede hereditary influence in mental defects, epilepsy and certain tendencies of character, but not in many diseases. Cancer is not hereditary, neither is tuberculosis, although both were so classified formerly. The damage wrought by these false ideas is incalculable. A pain is felt, you may well expect it," says mother, "I had such pains and so did my mother before me." Very well. The victim ascribes the pains to some mysterious heredity, and thenceforth every symptom of such disturbance that comes is unconsciously catalogued in the same list until the subconscious mind has certain very well defined impressions that are made a part of that person's every day life. Of course she has pains. How could she help it? She has been brought up to believe that they are inevitable, and well-worn nerve paths convey the impressions readily at any time. After 37 years of it a cure hardly to be expected. It depends on the strength of will. And she will save herself much misery by adhering to her good resolution against the taking of medicine to deaden the pain.

But I do not think that you have much to expect from operations to straighten the joints.

### See a Good Doctor

Is there such a disease as catarrh of the stomach? Can it be cured by doctoring for catarrh of the head or how? Are there any home treatments one might use? Is it a serious disease? Mrs. H. M. K.

Catarrh of the stomach is a serious disease that is quite beyond reach of home treatment. The best way to cure it is to go to a sanitarium where the stomach can be given regular treatments and the diet regulated. After that one can finish the treatment at home.

### Spud Men Meet Crisis

Kaw Valley potato growers are facing a crisis this year—that is, all except three of them and perhaps more, who didn't plant an acre of the tubers. These three are "sitting pretty." But the others have their share of the big surplus that is hunting a market this year. Reports early in the season from the United States Department of Agriculture, and from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, forecast a big acreage and a weak market—that's the big trouble now. J. C. Mohler knows of three Kaw Valley men, however, who took the agricultural reports seriously. But that is past now. Maybe the future will not see such heavy plantings. The big thing that is at stake now is to get cost of production, at least, out of the present crop. About 150 potato growers and dealers met in Topeka last week to see what could be done, and some progress was made. Plans that were adopted have possibilities of boosting the price of potatoes 15 cents, or even as much as 25 cents a hundred, according to Frank O. Blecha, of the agricultural college.

The program decided upon includes: The appointment of a "minimum price" committee of dealers, supported by growers thru contracts, by which the dealers in the Kaw Valley district in Kansas, along with those of the Orrick district in Missouri, will not underbid one another beyond a certain point to be determined daily by the "minimum price" committee.

Telegrams were sent to growers' associations in Minnesota, Nebraska and New Jersey, asking co-operation from them in the form of their holding their crop from the market for three weeks past the usual marketing time, stressing the opinion that all growers thereby will be benefited. It is hoped this will prevent the markets from being flooded further.

And a slogan that harks of other selling campaigns to relieve similar situations was included in the program. It is this: "Eat More Potatoes," and will be put over by associations of grocers and Chamber of Commerce units, if they follow the wishes of those in the meeting last week.

Any talk of a permanent marketing association was sidetracked for consideration of the "minimum price" committee and the "seed hedging" ideas. These were worked out by E. A. Stokdyk and Frank O. Blecha of the agricultural college, and were proposed by Blecha.

Senator Arthur Capper was the first speaker at the meeting. He stressed the idea of better marketing. "It isn't a question of production," he said, "but one of organized marketing. And it is the same practically every year." He pledged his support in solving this marketing bugaboo, so that the producer can have some voice in what his product shall bring.

One bright spot was the fact that news was received at the meeting that the railroads had yielded to the demands of the state Chamber of Commerce, Senator Capper, the state public service commission, growers and others, to restore old, lower freight rates to the important marketing centers. This means a saving of about 8 cents a hundred to Kaw Valley shippers.

# Tractor Plows

## McCormick-Deering P & O

THE next time you need a plow see the McCormick-Deering dealer in your section. He sells the McCormick-Deering P & O line. It covers all plowing requirements.

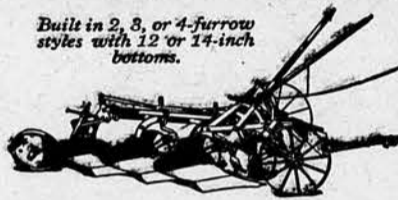
special, practical features in design. In ability to stand hard work and abuse they have no equal.

McCormick-Deering P & O plows offer many

The materials used in their manufacture are positively the best that can be obtained.

## McCormick-Deering No. 8 Little Genius

Built in 2, 3, or 4-furrow styles with 12 or 14-inch bottoms.

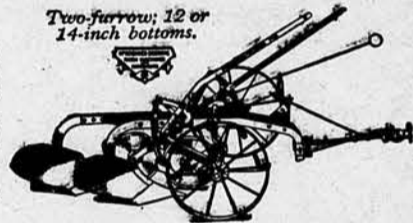


It has been 15 years since the first Little Genius was put on the market. Improvements have kept it well abreast of modern requirements. Here is a plow that offers great bottom and beam clearance, improved power-lift and quick-detachable shares. It is the original low-cost, long-life tractor plow.

## McCormick-Deering Little Wonder

The No. 2 Little Wonder combines every feature essential to good 2-furrow plowing. Light weight—light draft. Rigid, flexible hitch. Positive power-lift, good trash clearance, and patented 2-lever adjustment that instantly regulates depth and level.

Two-furrow; 12 or 14-inch bottoms.



In addition to the above the McCormick P & O line includes tractor disk plows, all types; walking or riding horse plows, sulky or gang style, with moldboards or disks; and two-way horse or tractor plows for irrigated lands. Also a full line of general and special shares and plowing accessories.

Descriptive literature sent on request.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois (Incorporated)

# Save \$10. to \$20. A TON GRIND YOUR OWN FEED WITH A JAY BEE

Over 9000 Users Have Proved "Jay Bee" the World's Greatest Feed Grinder—The Only All-Steel Hammer Mill

Grinds better, finer, faster, at lower cost per ton than any other feed mill. Always dependable. Free from costly breakdowns and repairs. You can't beat the Old Reliable "Jay Bee" for biggest capacity, lowest operating cost, fine, cool grinding of any grain, hay or roughage.

Made of boiler plate and manganese steel. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No knives, burrs, gears, rolls nor plates to break, wear dull, cause friction or heat feed. Grinds the feed cool—feed is better, will go farther, be more palatable, will not spoil in storage.

### Take Advantage of "Jay Bee" Economy—Efficiency—Savings

"First cost is only cost—not one cent repairs in 3 years," John Dickson, Lake Co., Ill. "Saved 50% of feed bill," L. W. Bower, Chatfield, O. "Saved \$6 a day," J. W. Charlton, Donelson, Tenn. "No repairs in 4 years," F. Tonak, Murdock, Neb. "Took 1/2 less feed," T. D. Jarrett, Springfield, Ill. "Saved \$150 a month," E. Westergard, Omaha, Neb. "Last word in efficient and economical grinding," Hunt Bros., Lockwood, Mo.

2 Free Booklets! "99 Reasons," Feeding Booklet, descriptive literature sent free. Easy Payment Plan. 3 sizes: 7 H. P. to 30 H. P. Fordson or Farmall tractor will operate successfully. Stock in all principal cities.

J. B. Sedberry, Inc., 23 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

The SPROCKET Packer & Mulcher—the best there is—for horse or tractor—any size. Insure your next year's wheat crop NOW, by packing the seedbed as soon as plowed.



Write today for Catalog and Prices—Box 802 Western Land Roller Co., Hastings, Nebr.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY Students can earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER SILOS Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early NO Stowing in Stowing Down Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for price. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO CO. R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

## Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

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

### An Examination is Needed

What is the cause of mucus in stool? M. R. W.

Mucus in stool is not only a symptom of catarrh of the bowels but also various other ailments. The trouble may be confined to the rectum and delicate fistula, piles or inflammation of the rectum. Home treatment by a daily enema consisting of salt solution prepared by dissolving 1 level teaspoonful of common salt in each pint of water may help. You must be examined to find out just how serious is the trouble.

### Usually Ends Favorably

Have you ever heard of or have you ever seen a case of skin trouble called Pityriasis? If so, is it infectious or contagious? What is the best way to prevent it from spreading to others, and what is the best way to treat it? F. D. S.

Pityriasis Rosa is a skin disease characterized by an eruption of redish color, which scales like bran. It is non-contagious and usually ends favorably by keeping the patient quiet at rest. One must be very careful not to confuse this with scarlet fever, which is quite a different matter.

### May be the Teeth?

My fingers, wrists and elbows are deformed by inflammatory rheumatism which spread to muscular and finally arthritis. It is of many years' standing. Can I get lightened in my joints by surgical operation? R. R.

This infection should have been checked at its beginning by finding and removing the purulent focus that was responsible. Even yet that is the thing to do. It may be in the teeth, in diseased tonsils, in the sinuses, in one of the vital organs. It is hard to say just where it will be found, but the first thing is to clean out. Then the body may assert itself to quite a remarkable degree in straightening out the crippled joints.





### Avoid discomfort and possible injury

SEED and plant treatment with dust disinfectants, such as copper carbonate and other compounds, requires full protection of the nose, throat and lungs.

Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Mask gives you this protection. Keeps out germs and injurious fumes when you're spraying or treating seed. Comfortable. Allows free breathing. Priced at \$2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C.O.D. Willson Goggles, Inc., 213 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

### DR. WILLSON'S DUST AND SPRAY MASK

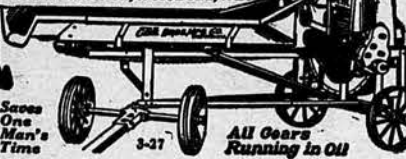
Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Masks are recommended by Du Pont in using large quantities of their Semesan Seed Disinfectant Dusts.

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

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

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

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



WORK that's Profitable RECREATION that's Healthful

## IN CANADA Better Land Bigger Yields Lower Taxes

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

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



G. E. FERRIS MANAGER

# Protective Service



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

## Will Paroles Stop Chicken Thievery — Jails Were Built for Thieves

IF IS a bigger word in the criminal world than it is for those of us who tread the straight and narrow. Everything a thief does depends on if he gets caught. But "if" has an unusually big meaning to Francis Murphy of Douglas county. If he had not fallen out of a tree where he was hiding, he might have escaped from the sheriff's officers who were hunting for him.

On Sunday morning while Protective Service Member William Wulfkuhle of near Lecompton was at church, Francis Murphy stole 10 White Wyandotte hens. It made no difference to Murphy that Mr. Wulfkuhle was paying him as a hired man. He took the 10 chickens to four months in jail and to pay court costs of \$16.25. The thief was sentenced May 25 and was paroled July 13.



Left, William Wulfkuhle Whose Chickens Were Stolen and Merritt Woodward Who Suspected the Chicken Thief

ens to the Belvoir store near the Wulfkuhle farm and sold them for \$8.50.

One of Mr. Wulfkuhle's neighbors, Merritt Woodward, who is a member of the local Central Protective Association, was at the store when Murphy brought in the chickens. Knowing for whom Murphy was working and being suspicious, Mr. Woodward told officers of the Central Protective Association. These officers with Mr. Woodward then went to learn from Mr. Wulfkuhle whether he had had any chickens stolen. Upon investigation the 10 hens were found missing, and Mr. Wulfkuhle went to the store and identified the stolen White Wyandottes by a hole he had punctured in the web of their feet.

### Are Short Sentence Paroles Right?

Sheriff W. J. Cummings was notified and he swore out a complaint for Francis Murphy. Murphy suspected his arrest and fled from the Wulfkuhle farm. The sheriff then issued an arrest warrant for him.

Nothing more was seen of Murphy until May 24. That day Add Scheer met Murphy on the highway near Lawrence. Murphy owed Mr. Scheer some money on a car he was driving. When the young chicken thief saw Mr. Scheer he ran into a near orchard of George Davis. Mr. Scheer promptly notified the sheriff's office that he had seen Murphy and Undersheriff R. R. Rutherford with a deputy came and searched the orchard for the escaped thief. After they had searched for some time they were surprised at the sight of Murphy as he fell out of the tree under which they were standing.

When Murphy was taken before Justice of the Peace R. B. Stevens at Lawrence he pled guilty to stealing the 10 Wulfkuhle chickens and was

sentenced to four months in jail and to pay court costs of \$16.25. The thief was sentenced May 25 and was paroled July 13.

Will paroles for chicken thieves put a stop to their business? If they will not, the paroling of such thieves is not fair to the folks who work so hard—and usually this is the woman on the farm—to raise a flock of chickens. There should be a mighty good reason before any such paroles are granted.

### Descriptions Catch Thieves

Even tho your neighbor had some farm equipment or livestock in his possession of which you were suspicious, and even tho you knew that another farmer in your county had had stolen farm equipment or livestock like that recently acquired by your suspected neighbor, would you report your suspicions to your sheriff if you did not first have a complete description of the stolen property?

The point is this. Numerous thefts are reported by Protective Service members to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department. If a complete description of the stolen property is not given when the theft is reported to this department, it does very little or no good to list in the Thefts Reported column of Kansas Farmer the property which has been stolen. No farmer, regardless of how suspicious he is that his neighbor has stolen farm equipment or livestock, is going to feel justified in reporting his suspicions to his sheriff unless he has a description of the stolen property as well as that suspiciously possessed property.

Therefore, the Protective Service department is especially anxious that all reports of stolen property to this department will carry a complete description of the property stolen so the same may be printed in the Thefts Reported column. The complete description reports will catch more thieves, because then farmers who find their neighbors with property, the description of which tallies with that reported in the Thefts Reported column, will be more prompt in telling their sheriff about the matter.

Should you ever have a theft to report to the Protective Service department, please write a description such as the following so that there might be a better chance to pay the \$50 Protective Service reward to the person or persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Forty Rhode Island Red hens, left wings clipped, weight 6 pounds each. Two Poland China brood sows, weight 300 pounds each, tail of one is short, right ear of other is slit.

Set of heavy work harness, decorated with white and red celluloid rings, four links on ends of traces. Left line spliced.

### Tells of Hog Cholera

Advisability and economy of immunization of suckling pigs against hog cholera and the discrimination required in inoculation of young pigs form part of the new material included in the revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 834-F, Hog Cholera, which the United States Department of Agriculture has just published. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Jardine is in Alaska

Secretary Jardine is now in Alaska, on an inspection trip to the experiment stations there.

## The GIZZARD CAPSULE

For Round, Taps and Pin

### Worms in Poultry

An INSOLUBLE capsule containing medicines for all three kinds of intestinal worms. Being insoluble, it passes through the mouth, throat, crop and stomach to the gizzard, where it is ground up like grain of corn, pouring 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. Far better for the birds, too.

as there can be no absorption of medicine in crop or stomach to cause sickness, through off feed

laying. Fanciers, hatcheries, public institutions and flock owners everywhere have already used millions of GIZZARD CAPSULES. "A wonderful invention, and even better than your claims," says C. A. Paxton of the Lenexa (Kans.) Leghorn Farm.

Prepared in two sizes: Adult, for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule package \$1; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7; 1,000 for \$12; 5,000 for \$55. Chick Size (used for chicks 1 to 2 lbs., turks 2 to 4 lbs., 3 for chicks 2 to 4 lbs., turks 4 to 6 lbs.) \$1 per 100; \$4.50 per 500; \$8 per 1,000.

### A Liberal Trial

We want every poultry raiser to try a free sample of this wonderful capsule—no 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., 462 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Makers of Germozone, Flu-Koff, and other famous Poultry medicines. Sold by dealers at 10,000 towns.

### Germozone

Twice a week in the drink is a wonderful preventer of diarrhoea, digestive disorders and intestinal infections caused from getting picked up with the food or drink. Keeps the crop pure and sweet. Prevents and corrects. Excellent also for colds, roup, canker and all mucous membrane disorders. Used and recommended for more than 30 years by thousands of poultry raisers. Light form, at dealers (see that the bottle bears our label). Tablet form for mailing, 200 tablets, \$1.50 postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 462 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## Guaranteed

Every pair of KEY Overalls backed by our guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

KEYS are well made throughout. Reinforced seams. Best quality denim. Made for wear, comfort and good fit. Ask your dealer for KEYS. If he cannot supply you, write us.

The MEYER MFG. CO. Fort Scott, Kansas (11)



## KEY OVERALLS

## NEW Low Model MELOTTE 30 Days Free Trial

NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick—to see and USE on 30 days FREE Trial the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-round satisfaction than was ever known before.

Don't Pay for 4 Months Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days FREE Trial. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer. The MELOTTE SEPARATOR, E. S. Babcock, U. S. Pat. 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. C-298 Chicago, Ill. 2448 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.



# Farm Crops and Markets

## Pastures Have Been Doing Well, and This Has Been Holding Back Cattle Movements

**C**ONTINUED rains have been of great value in promoting a growth of crops, except where the down-pour has been excessive, as around Hays. Pastures are doing unusually well, and this is holding back the movement of cattle to market. What livestock has been sold has been going on the market at satisfactory prices. The second cutting of alfalfa was of unusually good quality in practically every community in Kansas, and the third crop has made a fine start. Excellent progress has been made in preparing land for the wheat crop of 1929.

**Bourbon**—Good progress is being made with threshing. Corn is in good condition, but a rain would be helpful. Pastures have a rather short growth of grass. Eggs, 21c; cream, 40c; milk, \$2.20 a cwt.; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 50c; corn, \$2.30 a cwt.; kafir, \$2.25 a cwt.—Robert Creamer.

**Brown**—We have been receiving too much rain for the grain that has been out in the shocks, and more stacking than usual is being done. Wheat is yielding from 10 to 30 bushels—the average is about 16 bushels. Corn is making an excellent growth. Pastures are in good condition. Corn, 90c; wheat, 95c; cream, 38c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$10.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Coffey**—Threshing is about finished—yields were satisfactory. The weather has been ideal for row crops. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. The second cutting of alfalfa was very satisfactory. Wheat, \$1; corn, 90c; kafir, 78c; heavy hens, 17c; heavy springs, 23c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 36c.—M. L. Griffin.

**Douglas**—Threshing is almost finished; yields have been very good. The recent rains have been of great help to the corn, and the outlook for a crop is very satisfactory. Farmers are preparing land for fall wheat. Many jars of vegetables and fruits are being canned these days. Sweet clover is being cut for seed. Eggs, 24c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Corn and the feed crops are making an excellent growth. Farmers are cutting the second crop of alfalfa. Considerable plowing or hating has been done for next year's wheat crop. Corn, 85c; barley, 60c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ford**—The wet weather did considerable damage to the wheat. Corn and the feed crops are doing well. Alfalfa produced a fine crop, but it was difficult to get the hay dry enough. Pastures are doing well, but flies are numerous.—John Zurbuchen.

**Graham**—We received a rain July 28 and 29 of from 5 to 6 inches, with some hail. A part of the wheat and barley was not cut when this storm arrived. Growing crops are all in excellent condition, except where they were damaged by hail. Threshing was delayed by the wet weather. Livestock is in good condition. There is an ample supply of farm labor. Wheat, \$1; corn, 85c; cream, 37c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Weltz.

**Greenwood**—Good progress has been made with oats threshing; the average yield is about 50 bushels an acre. Wheat is averaging 30 bushels. Cattle are being moved to market in considerable numbers. More rain would be helpful. Some road work is being done.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harvey**—Harvesting and threshing are finished, and plowing is the big job—some folks are plowing at night. The ground is getting dry and hard and a rain is needed. The third crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat, \$1.01; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 26c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 2c; roasting ears, 15c a dozen; heavy hens, 17c; broilers, 23c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—From 5 to 7 inches of rain fell over the county in July; this was well distributed thruout the month, and the outlook for corn is unusually bright. The second crop of alfalfa is all cut; the crop was large but the quality was only fairly good, due to excessive rainfall. Most of the old corn is being moved to market.—Vernon Collier.

**Lane**—Several fine rains recently have put the soil in excellent condition. Harvest has been delayed, but the wheat yields are the largest on record—60 bushels an acre are not uncommon. Apparently we will have a good wheat crop and a fine corn crop in the same year. There is an excellent demand for cattle.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lyon**—The wheat and oats are largely threshed out—yields were good. Wheat apparently has averaged about 30 bushels an acre of grain that was saved—the average would have been higher if it had not been for the losses at harvest time caused by the wet weather. Corn is doing very well. The third crop of alfalfa will soon be ready to cut.—E. R. Griffith.

**Morris**—A 2-inch rain fell here July 30, following two weeks of dry weather, which gave the folks a chance to lay by the corn and to get considerable threshing done. Corn that was planted early and well tended is in an excellent condition; some of the late planted fields are small and show a poor color. Kafir is making a rapid growth and should produce a bumper crop. Wheat yields are from 20 to 25 bushels; oats from 15 to 30 bushels. Sweet clover is ready to cut for seed; it will yield well. The second crop of alfalfa was large, and the third crop has made an excellent start. Prairie grass will give an immense yield. Wheat, 95c; corn, 90c.—J. R. Henry.

**Neosho**—Row crops are doing unusually well; there is a splendid outlook for corn this year. Good progress is being made with wheat plowing. The graveling of the road between Neodesha and Thayer has been almost completed. Cattle and hogs are going to market at good prices. Wheat, \$1; corn, \$1; kafir, 85c; hogs, \$10.50; hens, 18c; eggs, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

**Phillips**—We have had a great deal of rain recently. Corn and the feed crops are making an excellent growth. Threshing has started. There is plenty of farm labor.—Martha Ashley.

**Ness**—The weather conditions have been unfavorable for the operation of combines—and the combines will be operated for some time yet. Some plowing is being done for the wheat crop of next year.—James McHill.

**Reno**—The wheat land is all listed for next year's crop. Corn is making an excellent growth. And the grass and weeds also are doing well.—D. Engelhart.

**Rice**—Considerable wheat was lost during harvest in this county, due to the extremely wet weather. A good rain a few days ago was of considerable help to the folks who are plowing. Corn is about up to the average; it is in excellent condition where it was well tended. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rush**—The rainfall has been frequent and abundant recently, and all spring crops are making an unusually fine growth. Pastures are in excellent condition. The damp weather has damaged the uncut wheat seriously—and probably 25 per cent of the acreage in this county is still uncut. This has been poor combine weather. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—We have been having too much rain, as there is considerable wheat yet to cut. A rain a few days ago put the rivers and creeks all out of their banks, and did much damage to the growing crops. Along the Smoky River fences were washed and whole fields of crops destroyed. Row crops are doing well except where they were damaged by high water. Cattle are fat and are selling at very satisfactory prices. Elevators are full of combine wheat that must be "kept moving" in order to dry it out. Many farmers cannot get into their fields with heavy tractors. A good many chickens have died recently. Corn, 85c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Stanton**—The weather has been rather dry, and the row crops are needing rain. Wheat, \$1.05; milo, \$1.35 a cwt.; corn, 75c; cream, 37c; eggs, 19c; hens, 15c; fries, 23c.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wallace**—Harvesting is finished, and the corn that was not laid by is getting some attention. A large yield of corn is expected here. Flies are numerous. We are still getting plenty of moisture, and row crops and pastures are doing very well. Cream, 38c; eggs, 20c.—Everett Hughes.

**Washington**—The second crop of alfalfa has been harvested; the yield was large. Most of the shock threshing has been finished; yields were very satisfactory. Corn is doing very well. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1; corn, 86c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wilson**—A great deal of wheat is being threshed these days; yields are good. Corn is making an excellent growth. Some early planted kafir is starting to head. A good many roads are being hard surfaced this year.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

### A Real Upward Price Trend

(Continued from Page 7)

hog prices to alternate with large ones. On that rule, also, this cycle should be a small one.

If the corn crop materializes its present promise, with the hog, beef cattle and horse populations all reduced, it is probable that the corn-hog ratio will become favorable by late fall. Just how soon this change will occur and how soon hog production will be stimulated by it is wholly conjectural. Allowing for the usual lag in making adjustments to such market conditions, however, it appears probable that farmers will raise no more pigs in the spring of 1929 than they raised this last spring, but that a tendency to increase production will be evident in the fall pig crop of 1929. In that case, 1930 likely will bring a repetition of the hog market of 1927. If something should happen to blast the 1928 corn crop, then a continuation of the unfavorable corn-hog ratio would increase the curtailment of hog production and prolong the period of high hog prices.

### Young America

A perplexed and wearied wife said to her husband one evening, after their little 6-year-old hopeful had been put to bed: "My dear, I am almost mentally exhausted. You will have to help me with that boy. Suppose you take a turn at answering some of his questions, and give me a rest."

"I'll be glad to," briskly answered the husband. "I think it's a father's duty to assist in the development of his young son's mind. Now just what are some of the questions he has been asking?"

"Well," replied his wife, with a sigh, "so far today I've answered about 200, but I can only remember the last four: 'Why does a dog chase his tail?' 'How far can a cat spit?' 'Why don't women wear suspenders?' and 'Does God wear whiskers?'"

Well painted buildings add to the attractiveness of the farm.



## Look Yours Over!

If you should want to sell your farm today does it have the appearance of being worth as much money as it really is? The looks of your buildings—house, barns, hog and poultry houses and other small buildings—are always a determining factor in the apparent value of your place. Well painted buildings, with neat, well fenced yards are always worth more than weather beaten and dilapidated looking ones. Even the small, unpretentious house, well painted, with a touch of bright color here and there, is always attractive to the passerby. You and your family will enjoy living in it more, too. But there is more value to paint than just looks, for it prevents rot and decay and the consequent costly replacements.

Go across the road and look your place over critically. Does it look prosperous and well kept? If not, come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and get just the right amount of good, dependable paint and fix your place up before winter comes. It will be one of the best investments you ever made. Be sure you get time-proven paint, just right for your locality. At our "tag" stores you are sure of it.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Look for the "Sign" of the "tag" in the window.



# There Is No Profit to Anyone Else!

## Roadside Markets Have Become a Factor in Recent Years in the Sale of Farm Products All Over the United States

By Gilbert S. Watts

**T**HERE is no question that opportunities in roadside marketing are increasing. Roadside marketing began when automobiles first came into general use, and it has grown along with the use of automobiles. The fact that there are more automobiles in service this summer than ever before means that the possibilities in roadside marketing will increase. Furthermore, an increasing mileage of improved roads in Kansas will present roadside marketing opportunities to a great many farm operators whose locations have been unfavorable previously.

Possibly the level of employment and wages may turn out to be slightly lower than during the last few years. This should not be grounds for great discouragement. I believe the roadside market which affords reliable products at reasonable prices will seem even more attractive than usual to those who may be compelled to fill their family market basket as economically as possible. Unquestionably fruit, vegetable or poultry farmers who are located advantageously will make no mistake to consider carefully the possibility of increasing net farm income by operating a business-like roadside market. To such favored ones—for the roadside market can solve the marketing problem of only a very small percentage of all farmers—the roadside market may be the answer to the old, old cry for a more direct form of marketing.

### Good Quality Is Essential

Some folks say roadside marketing is going backward. Without doubt some roadside markets are going backward. On the other hand, those markets which have been offering the motoring public something unusual in quality of product, in price or in service have been going ahead and will continue to go ahead.

Roadside marketing is merchandising, not farming. One of the first considerations of successful merchandising is the product. This must be something which is in demand. It must be at least good and usable in quality. The supply must be reasonably dependable. Therefore, the first step in realizing one's roadside marketing opportunity is to adjust production to roadside demand.

It may be that one or more products should be added to those already grown on the farm; possibly peas, lettuce, celery, melons, berries, grapes, poultry or certain tree fruits. Perhaps succession plantings should be made to insure a liberal supply over as long a season as possible, as with bush beans or radishes. Possibly new and higher quality sorts should be substituted for those previously grown. Moreover, no effort should be spared to keep a continuous supply on hand at the market. It is impossible to build up trade if customers frequently come back for certain products and fail to find them on the market.

Much has been written concerning the location of the roadside market. The primary considerations are a clear, unobstructed view of the site from the road and ample parking space off the highway. Convenience in looking after the market should be considered, also.

### How to Set Prices

In the erection of the market stand and in caring for the surrounding grounds, attractiveness should be a constant aim. Trees, shrubbery, green grass and flowers all attract trade. People like to deal in pleasant business places. Frequent painting in colors which harmonize with the surroundings pays good dividends. Folks drive out into the country for pleasure and recreation and the genuinely artistic roadside market will bring many to a stop. A good market name will help them to remember the place; will enable them to direct their friends more specifically. Neither wornout names nor flippant names, as "Brookview" or "Sam's Market" carry distinction. A

genuinely unique name may be difficult to find but it is worth the effort. Sometimes the community's local history or early legends may suggest ideas. Lacking some other distinctive name there is no better practice than to use the owner's name as a part of the market name.

"How should one set prices on the roadside market?" This question is frequently asked, and no definite answer is possible. The important point is to be informed on what others are securing for similar products in nearby markets. Such information may be obtained from customers, from retail market reports in newspapers or by telephoning friendly competitors or stores. Accurate price setting is a very large factor in fully realizing one's roadside market opportunity. Too high prices drive away customers. Too low prices eliminate profits. In general it is wise to set roadside market prices above city retail prices only when the product offered is distinctly superior in quality to that ordinarily obtainable, as, for example, when extra fancy strawberries are sold at 35 cents a quart when the usual run is going at 25 cents. When care is exercised to offer uniformly high and dependable quality, in such a crop as peas or sweet corn, for example, a price which averages equal to city retail is seldom protested. Bulky products of a relatively non-perishable nature, as potatoes and cabbage, ordinarily are priced most advantageously between city wholesale and retail prices. However, all price settings must be subject to final adjustment to supply and demand on the particular market concerned. Close observations of the reactions of one's customers to price is the supreme guide to making charges.

Full realization of one's roadside market opportunity is dependent on good salesmanship. Salesmanship in the larger sense implies much more than "waiting on" the customer. It includes neat appearance, a pleasant bearing and an attitude of readiness to serve. The customer is afforded helpful assistance in selecting what she desires. She is never pressed to buy. Her packages are made up securely and placed in her car for her. Finally the salesperson terminates the deal with a genuine "Thank you."

"How should I advertise my road-

side market?" The question is from a subscriber's letter. A roadside market may be advertised in a number of ways, one or more of which it may be advisable to employ.

Blackboards, facing traffic as it approaches the market from each direction, have proved exceedingly useful. If the message on the board is made brief and in large, easily-read letters, results are remarkable. However, a common and fatal fault in this connection is to permit the message to become obsolete, as in the case of a sign reading "Fresh Eggs, 25c," when all had been sold.

A very effective and relatively inexpensive means of advertising the roadside market near the larger towns or smaller cities is by using the so-called local reader advertisements which usually are run in some part of the local paper. It is more effective, as a rule, to advertise regularly on a relatively small scale than to run a large "ad" only occasionally.

### The Display Attracts Buyers

Another very productive means of advertising the roadside market is to mail written, typed or printed postcards to a list of customers or possible customers. A list of things available at the market, or a well-written brief story of some one product, will bring customers. In writing advertising remember it is your business to impress the reader rather than to express yourself.

Good display is one of the most effective means of increasing sales. The display should be designed to catch the eye of approaching motorists and should be maintained in a fresh, attractive condition at all times. On a market where a large variety of products is displayed observation has shown that some customers fail to see all the things on display. In such instances sales of any particular product are stimulated by showing it in two or more places, as at both ends of the market.

A very important point in operating the roadside market in a businesslike manner is to establish a one-price policy. The customer's confidence is inspired and the operator is protected. An excellent plan, especially when several different persons serve customers, is to post in some conspicuous place on

the market a slate, or a typed or written sheet bearing a list of all things offered for sale together with the price of each for that day.

Finally, the sum and substance of realizing one's roadside marketing opportunities is to sell only good products at their best and to serve one's customers so dependably and faithfully that they will come back time after time and will bring their friends.

## Orcharding on Factory Basis

(Continued from Page 3)

Two men tend to filling the big tank sprayers and three men do the spraying. When the trio drives back with the empty tank, the two mixers have the second one ready for them. All that is necessary is to change the team from one sprayer to the other, or use two teams.

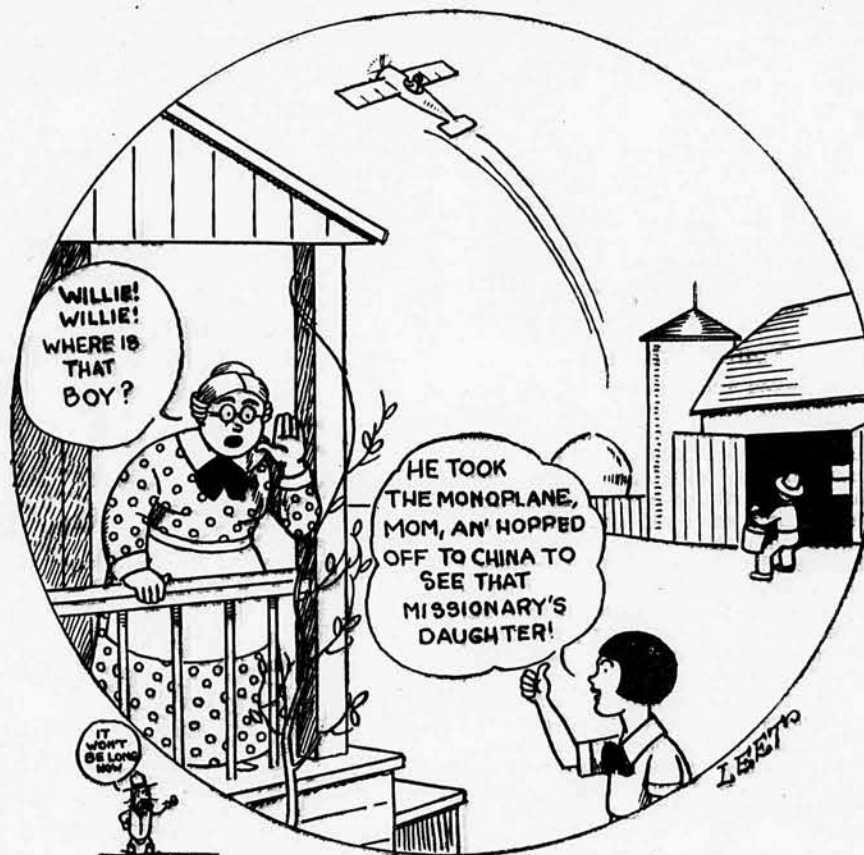
One of the three men drives the outfit, while Mr. Sharpe and his son do all of the actual work of spraying, one taking the upper part of the trees and the other the lower half. The team pulling the big tank rarely ever stops, because as they go at a slow walk past each tree, Mr. Sharpe and his son hit the right spots with the spray from their double-nozzle hose lines. "It is important to spray every part of the tree," Mr. Sharpe explained. "If we didn't do that we would have considerable loss from wormy apples. With the horse-drawn outfits we can easily spray 1,000 trees a day. I've noticed that most of the men who are making a success with their orchards are doing the spraying themselves." That indicates how important this successful orchardist considers the fight against apple parasites and diseases. He feels this so keenly that he wouldn't turn the job over to any other man.

Everything is hustle at apple picking time. It reminds one of a genuine factory system, as everything works out so smoothly. It requires some 50 hands for this big job. Last year the crop totaled something like 100 carloads, so we must realize it is a big job. Six wagons, each holding about 63 bushels, bring the apples in to the central packing shed. One pulls in under the shelter at the unloading dock about every 15 minutes. As many as 1,000 bushels a day are handled from orchard to storage or market.

Apples go on to the grader from the unloading dock. This is operated by electricity. Sharpe can set the machinery for eight different grades, but he rarely uses more than four. As the various belts carry the apples along they automatically grade out for size and weight. Numerous intricate little scales check up on the weight of each apple. As the boxes are filled they are pushed on to the gravity conveyors, which roll them along to the box nailers. After that they roll along to the loading-out dock where they are loaded on trucks and hauled to storage or to market.

Expenses during the harvest season amount to \$200 a day and more. That gives some idea of the size of the business. Help costs around \$3.25 a day. Barrels and baskets for use in packing are purchased by the thousand. The books show 18,000 boxes and 10,000 baskets were purchased last year to handle 100 carloads of fruit.

Homer, the son, looks after storing and loading the cars and keeps time on the help. Mr. Sharpe, of course, superintends the whole business. The apples always are stored and their owners never have to look for a market. The marketing end is stressed by Mr. Sharpe as being equally as important as production. This year picking likely will start the latter part of this month. In order, there will be Jonathans, Grimes Golden, King David, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Gano. Aside from this there likely will be some to pick from the experimental orchard plots. After the harvest is over there will be about 30,000 bushels of apples ready to be marketed in an orderly manner with the aid of genuine salesmanship.



When the Farm Boy of the Future Goes Courting!





**Insist on the White Carton**  
NOTE package at right—picture of one horse only. Just 2 words—Caustic Balm.  
Now Made in U.S.A. Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle (Lasts long time)—\$2.00.  
All druggists or direct. Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole proprietors and distributors Cleveland, Ohio



**CAUSTIC BALSAM**

**WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN NO. 650**

Telling about **NEMA WORM CAPSULES**  
(Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure Quick Action—No Losses Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store  
Nema Booklet sent free by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF **PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.  
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.


**SUCCESS**

is yours if you attend

**GEM CITY Business College**  
(Established 1870, QUINCY, Illinois)

High grade courses that thoroughly prepare you for business. Write today for Free Year Book describing all courses.

Address the Pres.  
**D. L. MUSSELMAN**  
QUINCY, ILL.



**DR. SALSBUARY'S KAMALA COMBINATION WORM CAPSULES FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS**

Each capsule contains Kamala and other drugs that kill Tape, Round and Pin Worms. Nearly 10,000,000 used by large breeders of poultry and state institutions. No waste or guesswork, does not make birds sick.

50-\$1.00, 100-\$1.75, 200-\$3.00, 500-\$6.75, 1,000-\$12.00; postpaid and guaranteed.

State age and breed of birds when ordering.

**DR. J. E. SALSBUARY**  
205 WATER STREET CHARLES CITY, IOWA  
Specialist in Poultry Diseases—Consultation by Letter Free

**Lock-Joint SILO**  
Concrete Stave

**BEST QUALITY CONCRETE RUST PROOF REINFORCING**  
Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment  
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.  
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.  
Wichita, Kansas



**Copper Engraving**

WRITE FOR PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M  
TOPEKA-WICHITA



**Sunday School Lesson**  
By the Rev. N.A. McCune

**A** NEW order of things had come. The men who were carrying the gospel message were taking it to all alike, Jew and Gentile, educated and uneducated. And the Spirit of Christ was having the same results in one kind of person as in another. When a man received the word of life he became a new kind of man. This was (and is) the genius of the Christian message.

But some good folk were not pleased with this condition of affairs. They could not be weaned away from the old order. They said "Christianity may be all right, but on top of that it is absolutely necessary to have the old rites observed, as taught in the Old Testament. Nothing is valid without that, and no one can be saved without it." It is easy to see that if this had been carried out the Christian message would have passed out of existence. If the old forms and ceremonies had to be observed anyway, the new message would have passed out and been forgotten. Hence the conference about this, at Jerusalem. The familiar arguments were presented, and were listened to respectfully.

Then Peter arose to make some remarks. He reminded his hearers of his extraordinary and beautiful experience of the dream of the animals that were let down from heaven; of his going to Caesarea to the house of Cornelius, and how that man and his family had all received the gift of salvation, and the Holy Spirit (Acts X.) Those present had heard all this, but they needed to hear it again. When he had finished James said a few sensible words, and a few simple rules were laid down for the new Christian converts to follow. It was nothing like the stiff regulations of the old order. The liberty of the Christian was preserved.

The world was tired of strict rules by which men were to be saved. The liberty which Christ taught and which he exemplified in his life was the thing that the souls of men cried out for. But it was very new and strange, and often there were abuses of it. Later, Paul wrote some words about Christian liberty that are as good for us today as they were then. In modern phrase they run like this: "Let not him who eats certain food look down upon him who abstains from it, nor him who abstains from it find fault with him who eats it, for God has received both of them. Who are you that you should find fault with the servant of another? Whether he stands or falls is a matter which concerns his own master. One man esteems one day more highly than another; another esteems all days alike. Let everyone be thoroly persuaded in his own mind. . . . For the Kingdom of God does not consist of eating and drinking, but of right conduct, peace and joy, thru the Holy Spirit. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, freedom is enjoyed." (Romans 14:3-6, II Cor. 3:17.)

This whole question of Christian liberty is one that is receiving much attention today. We seem to be living in a day as new as the day of the early Christians. Practices which our fathers considered essential we do not regard as so vital, and matters on which we older ones are pretty fully agreed are not counted as important by our children. For that reason many folks believe that the younger generation is fast going the way of all wickedness. Whatever else we do we ought at least to be slow to judge and try to get their point of view.

Take the question of the use of Sunday. We do not observe it as many of us were brought up to observe it. Sunday would seem dull and gray if we did. Many folks go to church in the morning and play golf Sunday afternoon. And I fear that many others do not take pains to attend church in the morning. Others go on long automobile rides which take the entire day. Is this an improvement on the old way of regarding the Sabbath? Was the old way too strict? Is the present attitude too lax? On one fact I believe we ought all to agree, namely, that Sunday is indispensable if religion is to continue. A day for rest and worship is essential. No Sunday, no church. No church, no Bible. No Bible, no religious instruction. No religious instruction, and paganism follows. And the incoming of paganism will spell the

outgoing of democracy, free schools, free speech and all the rest of it. At least I believe something of that sort would be the order of events.

This is a question pressing for solution, and there is no dodging it. What our fathers did was good in their day. It may not suffice for ours. Here Christian liberty comes in. It is not rigid rules that are needed, but the spirit of love to God, the desire for worship, which will lead the people to want to use Sunday for religious purposes. People with no reverence for the Divine will make pagan uses of Sunday, as they always have. The real question is the use to which Christians put it.

And it is always well to remind ourselves that liberty is found in obedience. Obeying the laws of flight, the bird has freedom in the air. Obeying the laws of eating, exercise and sleep, the athlete wins the prize. Obeying the law of love, one finds friends and peace of soul. Liberty is not license. It does not consist in defying every law and every principle. And yet just what Christian liberty is can be learned only by thought, prayer and practice.

Lesson for August 12—The Council in Jerusalem. Acts 15:1-35 and Gal. 5:1-15. Golden Text—John 8:36.

**The Tame Hay Outlook**

BY W. E. GRIMES

The July 10, 1928, crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that alfalfa and tame hay of good quality will be scarce and high in price during the coming winter. Total production of all tame hay is forecast at 84,383,000 tons, or 22,085,000 tons less than last year's crop, and 8,678,000 tons less than the five-year average. The crop of the North Central states is forecast at 35,807,000 tons, or 17,382,000 tons less than was produced in 1927, and 8,737,000 tons less than the five-year average crop. Reduction of acreage and lower condition of the acreage remaining account for the situation.

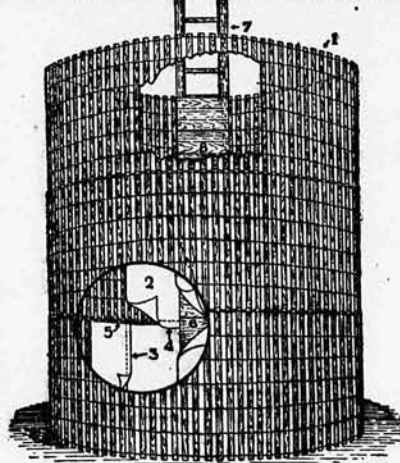
Alfalfa is included in the figures for all tame hay, and the outlook is for a material reduction in alfalfa hay available during the coming winter. Good leafy alfalfa of dairy quality probably will find an excellent demand at good prices in the dairy sections of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and adjoining states. These states all have prospects for materially reduced hay crops.

Under these conditions it seems probable that alfalfa hay of good quality will bring prices that will well repay care in putting it up and for holding it until this winter or next spring.

**A Real Cattle Show**

An unusually good cattle show is expected this year at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 15 to 21. It likely will be larger than in 1927, when the association paid out \$10,279.25 in cash prizes to 49 exhibitors with 857 entries.

**THE BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO**  
Patented Jan. 24, 1928. Other patents pending.



This invention enables EVERY FARMER to own a silo. The cost is a mere fraction of a permanent silo; the results the same. Just as much milk from the ensilage and no fortune invested. Complete—Can be erected in an hour's time. Write for information.  
**THE JOHN H. VON STEEN CO.,**  
Dept. K, Beatrice, Nebraska

**Checked Necro Losses**

**Mr. Geo. Bender of Hope-dale, Ill. is Successful in Stopping Hog Losses from this Disease**

This hog raiser had just about given up hope of any profit from his hogs. Then he made a really remarkable discovery. His letter reads in part as follows:

"Last summer in July I had 186 spring pigs, that took sick. I was losing two and three and four a day. It looked like I was going to lose them all. By that time one of your men came to see them. He pronounced it Necrotic Enteritis the same as the other veterinarians did, so I bought twelve gallons of 3rd DEGREE LIQUID. At that time I had 150 pigs left. I then started on a 7-day charging. After I gave them four chargings I was surprised to see the results. . . I lost very few after this charging. . . 3rd DEGREE keeps them in good condition and also free of worms. We butchered three hogs a few days ago, and not one worm could we find. 3rd DEGREE is not hard to feed to hogs. I feed it in whole oats soaked. The hogs like it. The results I had so far I can recommend 3rd DEGREE to others."

**Necrotic Enteritis Often Fatal**

Necrotic Enteritis is a chronic inflammation of the intestines which impairs the digestion to a serious degree, stunts the growth of an animal and often proves fatal. This disease is most prevalent in pigs about or following weaning time and also in "shipped in" or stock pigs.

Too much attention cannot be given to study of various hog ailments. The wise farmer, the one who will show a large profit in hogs at the end of the year is the one who knows the cause and symptoms of all common hog diseases. He also knows the proper treatment to give. For the hog raiser who is anxious to have an intelligent understanding of these subjects we have compiled a booklet, of convenient size, and in clear language, explaining hog ailments and treatment. This booklet will be mailed to you FREE upon receipt of the coupon below.

**Prevention Cheaper Than Cure**

The old adage about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure is particularly applicable to hog diseases. Healthy pigs and hogs may carry many deadly disease germs in their system. As long as the general condition and vitality of the animal is high the germ has very little opportunity to do deadly work. 3rd DEGREE LIQUID FOR HOGS is very effective in keeping hogs healthy and preventing disease from spreading. It is the original 3-purpose hog liquid and should not be confused with inferior substitutes. 3rd DEGREE does these 3 things:

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

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

**FREE 50 Page Hog Book**

Get the FREE Book we have compiled for hog raisers. It's chock full of valuable information about caring for and properly raising hogs. Many claim it is responsible for their success with their herds. Your copy awaits your request. FREE. Write today. Postal will do or use coupon below.

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

**3RD DEGREE LIQUID for Hogs**  
MANUFD. AND SOLD ONLY BY **DROVERS VETERINARY UNION**  
Dept. E-5 Omaha, Nebr.

COUPON

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

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

Name.....

Address.....





# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

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

## DISPLAY Headings

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

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS, large breed, \$9.50 hundred, Leghorns \$7.50. Assorted \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

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

### July, August Bargains

On chicks, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$8; 200-\$15; 500-\$36. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Assorted heavies, 100-\$7.50; 200-\$14; 500-\$34. Light Brahmas, 100-\$10; 200-\$19. Leftovers, 100-\$6.50; 200-\$12; 500-\$30. We pay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

### LANGSHANS—WHITE

BIG BONE TYPE, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, March hatched. Cockerels, \$1.50; 1½-year hens, \$1.25; 1½-year cocks, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Barcus, Preston, Kan.

### LANGSHANS—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, FLOCK record. 125 hens hatched 4,000 chix. Sold 3,000 eggs. Hens, \$1.50. April pullets, \$1. February chix, \$1.50. Roosters, \$1.50. Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

### MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, \$1.25. Pekin ducks, Ed Bruenger, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING—MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorca chicks \$12.00. Eggs \$5.00-100 postpaid. Guaranteed. Advance orders 1c less per chick. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

### AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

\$10 TO \$20 DAILY EASILY EARNED SELLING shoes for the largest direct to wearer concern in the world at saving of \$2 to \$3 pair; some good protected territory still open. Doublewear Shoe Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

### LUMBER

BUY DIRECT—LUMBER AND SHINGLES at reduced prices. Best quality. Farmers trade our specialty. Robert Emerson, Tacoma, Wash.

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

### TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

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

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

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT. LAPTAD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

### Tonn's Redhull Wheat

"The wheat that stands up better." Stands up when others lodge. A heavy yielder, does not shatter or winter-kill. Compares with Turkey in milling and baking test. Higher in protein. Limited supply available. \$2.50 bushel. Sacked F. O. B. Write for full particulars to F. E. Tonn & Sons, Haven, Kan.

### KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ORDER—SIX GOSSY PRINTS, 15c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

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

KODAK OWNERS ONLY. FIRST ROLL finished free. No negatives. Only one order to a family. Denison Picture Shop, Denison, Tex. Desk K.

### HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lbs. \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

FINEST NEW HONEY, ONE CAN \$6.00. Two \$11.00. Six \$30.00. Delbert E. Lhommedieu, Colo, Iowa.

### DOGS

GOOD WOLF HOUNDS. Ready to go. Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES, Beauties, Plain-View, Lawrence, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS, REGISTERED STOCK, males, females. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

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

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

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RAT-TERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: CRANK SHAFT FOR 25-50 Avery tractor T. B. motor. Hubert Stanley, R. 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, 28-46 CASE separator \$500.00. Good shape. Threshing now. Bert Carnes, Ft. Scott, Kan.

24-40 AVERY SEPARATOR, 14-28 TWIN City Tractor year old, can show operating. Ralph L. Miller, Eureka, Kan.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER N. 13, COMPLETE. Good running order. Easy Hammer mill brand new. Two screens. Earl Hodgins, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE ONE \$2-60 NEW AVERY Threshing Machine, only run 25 days, \$1200.00 will buy it. J. R. Walther, R. 2, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—NO. 17 FOUR DISK AND Eight Bottom Moldboard John Deere Tractor Plows. Wildgen Lumber Co., Holsington, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW TON AND QUARTER Samson truck, nearly new; twenty-two-inch International wood separator. Ross & Waldo, Ellis, Kan.

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

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

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—HATCHERY, 6148 EGG Electric incubator, plenty territory for increased capacity, building 24x70, 6 lots chicken fenced, two brooder houses. Priced right. O. D. Price, Ada, Kan.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

### RUG WEAVING

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

### CORN HARVESTER

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

### CHEESE

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

### PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Fed Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Freight paid on 12 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

### MUSKRATS

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ART? CATALOG and particulars, 5c. Tedjo Art Supplies, 4629 Michigan, St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICA'S FINEST PULL MILK CAP. Stock printed \$1 thousand delivered. Free samples. National Manufacturing Company, 2800 Mercier, Kansas City, Mo.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—QUITTING, closing out entire herd; 30 young cows and heifers, all bred; mostly close up springers. Herd abortion tested and accredited; choice of 15 or more at \$200 each; 5 young serviceable age bulls at \$100 to \$125 each. Cooke & Son, Maysville, Mo.

### HOGS

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES, EITHER sex, any age. Best of blood lines. Harper Fulton, Rt. 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE—Some extra fine registered spotted Poland China gilts, also 2 fine boars. Born Feb. 4. If interested call for prices; also sow due Aug. 5. Morris Selerup, Masonville Rt., Loveland, Colo.



The Activities of Al Acres—Every Pasture Pool Player Should Have One



HOGS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SPRING boars, gilts. Bred sows; herd boar. Arthur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, yearlings and two year old, also Reg. yearling ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—CHOICE QUALITY Rambouillet type breeding ewes from yearlings to five years old; desirable weight white faced feeding lambs with 86c rate to Chicago. Endorsed by Montana Wool Growers' Association. Wire or write your wants. Halthausser & Moyer, Glendive, Mont.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshires

A few top notch spring boars, well grown and from outstanding sows.

FAIRFIELD FARM

David G. Page Topeka, Kansas

DUROC HOGS

DUROCS — Bred Gilts and Sows

Best individuality and blood of the breed, bred to our outstanding young herd boar, The Colonel. Spring boars, real ones, immuned, 22 years successful experience in breeding Durocs. Write for prices, photos, etc. G. M. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

BRED SOWS

Bred for September and October farrow. Spring boars ready for service, registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Colo. Monogram, Early Dreams and Greater Harvester breeding. Few spring boars. D.W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

Spotted Poland Pigs

Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. Champion blood lines. Earl C. Jones, Florence, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars

By Sunray, son of Giant Sunbeam, also a few good bred gilts, prices reasonable, reg. free, write. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

Bred headed by three Blue Ribbon winners at the Kansas State Fair, Puffer, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$1000 and \$800 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females, not related. Reg. trans. Best, load free. Deliver 3 head 250 miles free. Phone. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas



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.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



W. Carlton Hall of Coffeyville has one of the good Poland China herds of Kansas. He is heading the herd sons of The Knight and Nighthawk. Mr. Hall also breeds registered Guernseys and is now completing what will be one of the finest dairy cattle barns in southern Kansas.

Fred Abildgaard, Shorthorn breeder of Winfield, has a great young herd bull sired by the Blawhawk bull Collynie Clipper. This calf was purchased at foot with his dam in the Otto Wenrich dispersion sale. Mr. Abildgaard is getting some mighty fine calves out of his herd bull, Captain Vanguard. This bull's sire and dam were both imported.

Five years ago M. F. Jarvis of Winfield, formed a partnership with Neal Dulaney for the breeding of registered Holsteins. The time for which the partnership was to exist will be up this fall. During the time one of the strong herds of southern Kansas has been builded. The herd was founded mostly with grades. These were sold from time to time and the proceeds invested in sale topping females. Now the herd numbers about 50, headed by the Carnation

Farm bull, a son of the great bull Matador VI, and out of 1100-pound record dam. A dispersion sale will be held in November.

J. Blain Adams of Dexter is one of the young Hereford breeders of Kansas who weathered the storm of low prices and limited demand that raged for several years following the boom prices of the war period. During this time Mr. Adams culled the herd closely and now has about 60 head of good ones that carry the blood of leading sires of the breed. His herd bull, Park Lad, is son of Dandy Steinway.

For more than 25 years, Lyons Bros. of Coffeyville, have bred registered Red Polled cattle and thirty years ago they bought their first Durocs. They have sold breeding stock in their own and many other states and after so many years of experience, say no part of the country can prosper agriculturally without livestock. Their present herd bull is Kansas Lad, a grandson of Kansas City Lad II. The brothers have always given special attention to scale and they now have some very large cows in their breeding herd.

Earl Bushnell of Coffeyville, one of the very well known Shropshire sheep breeders of the state, and superintendent of the sheep department of the Kansas State Fair has formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Drybread, son of Sam Drybread, one of the early Hereford cattle and Duroc hog breeders of the state. The boys will continue to breed the best in Shropshires and Hereford cattle, and have started in with Durocs. Mr. Bushnell says the demand for good sheep in the last few years has really exceeded the supply. They have a flock of about 35 breeding ewes. In the past they have and continue to buy breeding stock from leading breeders of America.

E. W. Mock, Jersey specialist of Coffeyville, announces a reduction sale to be held October 6. The Mock herd was founded in 1907 with granddaughters of Finacial King. Since that time Island bred bulls have been used all the time and now the herd is easily 90 per cent Island breeding. During the time sons of Senith Sultan, Sybils Gambo, have been used and during the past five years the great bull, Maiden Ferns Princess, has been leading sire of the farm. Over 50 sons of this bull have been sold to Kansas breeders and dairymen, and some of the best herds in the west have his sons in service. Since starting testing the Mock herd has made 34 register of merit records that average 542 pounds of fat.

LIVESTOCK NEWS By J. W. Johnson Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan. Image of a man.

The biggest wheat story I have heard so far comes from Clay county. Five acres of old alfalfa land on the Jacob Yeany farm, southwest of Clay Center, produced 60 bushels to the acre. The farm is run by Clarence Woodhams.

With a fourteen per cent larger acreage of corn in Kansas this year than last, the prediction that we will have a 200,000,000-bushel yield don't look so far wrong. According to the state board of agriculture, the yield last year was 176,910,000 bushels. This with the big wheat crop should attract attention to Kansas as an agricultural state. All kinds of livestock is scarce and commanding good prices.

The Nebraska state university recently purchased from Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, the three-year-old bull, Scarlet Crown, a son of Marshal Crown, to head the state herd at that place. The Tomsons are fitting for the fall fairs several young bulls, sons of Scarlet Crown and Scottish Gloster, another bull in use in the Tomson herd. The last named bull is considered the best bull sire they ever owned. They have a fine lot of young bulls that will be at the fairs this fall and that are for sale.

Just imagine setting in the big \$150,000 Free Fair grandstand and enjoying in comfort the big Hagenbeck-Wallace circus performance and the big racing program all for the price of one admittance to the grandstand—the main gate being free. The Hagenbeck-Wallace show is one of the largest in the world and will give a performance in front of the grandstand every day during the Free Fair at Topeka, September 10-15. The big livestock show and other attractions are all free and everyone believes this will be the biggest and best fair ever held at Topeka.

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association's annual picnic held on the campus of the Boys' industrial school, North Topeka, last Thursday, was well attended and a most enjoyable affair. A big basket picnic at noon and a fine program following it was enjoyed by several hundred breeders and their friends from over the state. Senator Arthur Capper, Cong. James Strong, and C. W. Dingman were the principal speakers. Dr. W. H. Mott gave a brief report of the national meeting and sale at Milwaukee and Mr. Laselles, field man for the central states, gave an interesting talk about origination and conditions as he found them over his territory. Ralph O. Button deserves most of the credit for the success of the big picnic because of his untiring efforts in working out the details of the program and other things that made the picnic the success that it was. Mr. Strong owns a fine herd at Blue Rapids and Mr. Dingman has been in the Holstein business for a number of years and owns a splendid herd at Clay Center. A feature of the picnic was the show held in the forenoon and the prizes awarded by the merchants of Topeka. Conditions have changed some in the Holstein game as it has with all livestock, and instead of the breeders talking about where they might sell something, they were talking about where they could buy a suitable bull or a few cows and heifers. An abundance of feed in sight makes the dairy business look inviting this fall. Doctor Mott has a number of public sales already booked and anyone wanting to sell a few good ones should write him at once and he likely could arrange to place them in some of the coming breeders' sales. Prices are sure to be good this fall and there never was a better time to sell cattle than in sales this fall.

The Washington County Co-operative Creamery Co. owns a big modern creamery at Linn and there are 1,113 stockholders, and 800 of them are active patrons of the creamery at present and receive for butter-fat each month over \$35,000. There are about 4,000 Holstein cows in the creamery territory and many of these cows are pure-

The Real Estate Market Place RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

20 AT \$100, 40 at \$200. Farm bargain. Write Box 218, Leslie, Arkansas.

COLORADO

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

640 ACRES wheat and corn land well improved on school and mail route. Close in, real bargain. Other lands, A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colorado.

COMPLETELY equipped poultry farm and hatchery near Rocky Ford. Pure bred stock. Best 20 acres in Colorado. Write for Particulars. Will Keen, Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE 320 Acres smooth wheat land, fenced, 60 acres broke, 24 miles south of Granada, Colo. \$10 per acre. Terms. Dierks-Peters Lumber Co., Owner, Garden City, Ka.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas Farms, Ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ka. 800 ACRES. All choice level wheat land. \$8.50 per A. Box 521, Dodge City, Kan.

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

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

640 ACRE FARM and ranch, mile from town. Fine schools. Ideal stock and grain section. Geo. D. Royer, Gove, Kan.

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

BIG CROP Wheat Lands, \$15 to \$50. Prices advancing. S. W. Kansas and Baca Co. T. L. Baskett & Co., Copeland, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE: 80 A. well imp. poul. and dairy farm. Alfalfa, Sweetclover, and prairiegrass. Write owner, R. E. Keene, White City, Kan.

8 ROOM modern house, garage, 2 lots near Kan. State Agri. College, Manhattan. A bargain. Write E. B. Gift, Normal, Tenn.

SOUTHEASTERN Kansas farms and poultry ranches; pre-war prices; write us your wants. Southwestern Land Co., Thayer, Kan.

BUY LAND NOW. The safest investment. Write for list of any size farm you may want. Corn, wheat, alfalfa land. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE 170 A. Kaw Valley Dairy, Potato and Grain farm for sale with equipment. 2 1/2 miles of state university town. Inquire of R. P. Welborn, Lawrence, Kan.

100 TO 200 A. WANTED Wanted to rent Kaw Valley farm 3 to 5 years. Crop or cash. Little upland pasture desirable. R. W. May, Perry, Kan.

FOR SALE: Fine 60 A. suburban farm home; one of the show places of Eastern Kansas, 80 miles south of Kansas City. Sewell Land Company, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Imp. 300 A. stock and grain farm 2-3 new, smooth work ground, balance blue stem pasture. 1 1/2 mile to town on R. I. Write Robt. S. Galbraith Fr. White City, Ks.

3500 ACRE RANCH for sale. 1200 acres in cultivation. 50% of whole ranch good farm land. 200 acres mow land. Well watered and all fenced. Address Box 355, Ashland, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage Mo.

CHICKEN FARM, 45 acres, good 6 room house with cellar, 3 chicken houses, 3 brooder houses, all good; good barn, hay shed, another building for car and grain. Nine acres alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, 13 acres corn and kafir. 2 1/2 miles to hard surface road. \$3300 for quick sale. Immediate possession. Oscar Giesel, owner, Rt. 4, Scranton, Ks.

breeds and there are a number of herds in Washington county that are as good as can be found in the state. Others who started with high grades are gradually working into purebreds and it is a real Holstein territory. The Washington County Holstein Breeders' association at a meeting recently decided to put on a sale, not because there was any great surplus of cattle in that section but with the idea of making it an annual event for the purpose of creating more interest in good Holsteins. Dr. W. H. Mott was invited to meet with them for the purpose of promoting this sale and last Friday, Doctor Mott and myself drove up to Linn and spent most of the day with the officers of the association and others interested in Holsteins in that county. It was decided to sell around 50 head to be selected for the sale with a view only to their future usefulness and the different herds in the association will be drawn upon for good animals to make this sale. The sale will be held November 9 in a new, modern pavilion, heated, and one of the best places to hold such a sale in the state. Cattle in this sale will not be those that the consignor desires to get rid of but on the other hand will be cattle that the sale committee believe will reflect credit to the Holstein herds of Washington county. H. J. Meierkord, secretary of the association, and a prominent breeder, and also in the banking business in Linn, is well known over the state because of his activities in Holstein affairs in Washington county. Cong. James Strong, who owns a fine herd near Linn, was at the meeting and will be one of the consignors to the sale. The sale will be advertised a little later in the Kansas Farmer.

MISSOURI

FARM bargain, 230 acres, 5 room house, big barn. 180 acres can be plowed. 3 miles from railroad. 70 miles south St. Louis, \$3,000 cash takes it. F. J. Care Kansas Farmer.

TEXAS

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

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

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

WASHINGTON

SMALL DAIRY FARM IN STEVENS COUNTY. We will help you to own your own dairy. 50,000 acres of fertile cut over timberlands to choose from. 12 years to pay, 6% interest. Loans made for improvements and stock. Let us drive you out and introduce you to your future neighbors, and they will tell you their experience. Detailed information gladly furnished upon request. Write or come in our office. We will drive you out any time, Sundays and holidays included. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 11 Simons Block, Spokane, Wash., Tel. Main 5041.

WYOMING

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 640 acres irrigated, 18 miles west of Laramie, Wyo. Large improvements. All been cultivated and grown record crops. Near open range and timber. Offered at sacrifice because of death of former owner. Wonderful opportunity for right man with sons to farm and handle large number cattle, sheep and hogs. Irving H. Howe, 305 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 320 A. wheat land on paved roads, east of Garden City. \$35 per acre. 640 A. south of La Junta, Las Animas county, Colo. \$8.50 per A. Ed. P. Seymour Realtor, 12 E. Sherman St., Hutchinson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: two or three volcanic ash or silica deposits, not over three miles from Railroad. Give description and small samples. Production department, 1117 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

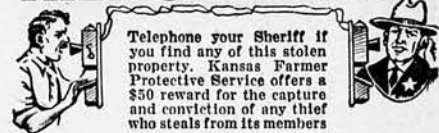
REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL, buy, exchange farms anywhere direct thru Farmers' Co-op. Land Ex. Fredonia, Kan. Guaranteed service. Pay when closed.

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

THEFTS REPORTED



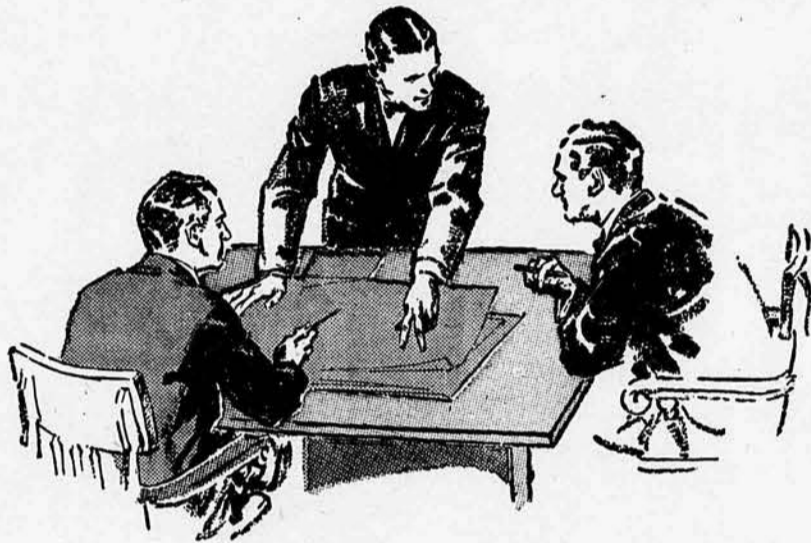
Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members. H. H. Huenter, Seneca. House burglarized of \$3 in silver. Robert Greenwood, Parsons. Load of lumber valued at \$75. Mrs. C. T. Handy, Milton. Set heavy work harness with new leather fly-nets. Decorated with celluloid rings and heart shaped 8 by 10 inch leather ornaments, one with metal letters LEO attached. Frank S. Todd, Coldwater. Package of dry goods valued at \$10.85 stolen from mail box. Mrs. M. E. Duncan, Vernon. About 40 White Wyandotte spring chickens, weight 2 1/2 pounds each. Also a hay rope pulley. Mrs. C. M. Rice, Hardy, Neb. Twenty mixed Barded Rocks, Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red spring pullets, weight 3 1/2 pounds each. Mrs. G. C. Falk, Kanopolis. House burglarized of \$5 or \$6, overalls, shirt, hose and garters and a revolver. Will Cochran, Hoyt. 1000 White Leghorn young chickens. A few White Leghorn, White Rock and Buff Orpington hens. Mrs. George Kreipe, Tecumseh. 100 Plymouth Rock spring chickens. J. R. Slagle, White City. Four new leather collars, two 22 inch, one 20 inch, one 23 inch, and one old 23 inch collar and five sweat pads.



# Oil facts for farmers

(No. 5)

Traveling the country for lubricating data  
—to assure economy



**T**HE Mobiloil Engineers started their field research work in 1905. It has continued without interruption.

Last year the Mobiloil Engineers conferred repeatedly with the 842 American manufacturers of cars, trucks, tractors and other automotive units.

They studied blue-prints of every car built.

They were consulted frequently by engineers in automotive plants on important matters affecting engine design.

The engineering, field and laboratory work of the Mobiloil Engineers is unique. And it makes for unique quality and economy in Mobiloil.

### Savings that count up

Very likely some one of your neighbors has cut his oil consumption from 15% to 50% through the use of Mobiloil. He will probably tell you

that he has to pay fewer repair bills and has less trouble with carbon and over-heating.

Mobiloil has made itself the most asked-for oil on farms today because it saves money. Its slightly higher price is more than offset by many definite operating economies.

### How to buy

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

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

Your dealer will show you the complete Mobiloil Chart which recommends the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

### Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not listed below see complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar	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.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	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.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" T & TT	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Garford	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack	BB	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	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	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.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
<b>TRACTORS</b>								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
" (other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. B.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

### TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

The World's Quality Oil  
**Mobiloil**  
VACUUM OIL COMPANY



**Mobiloil**

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