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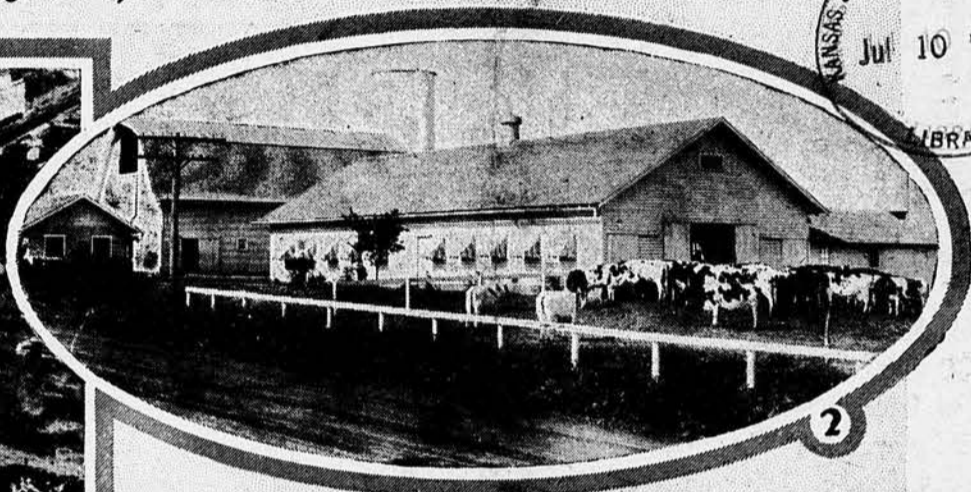
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

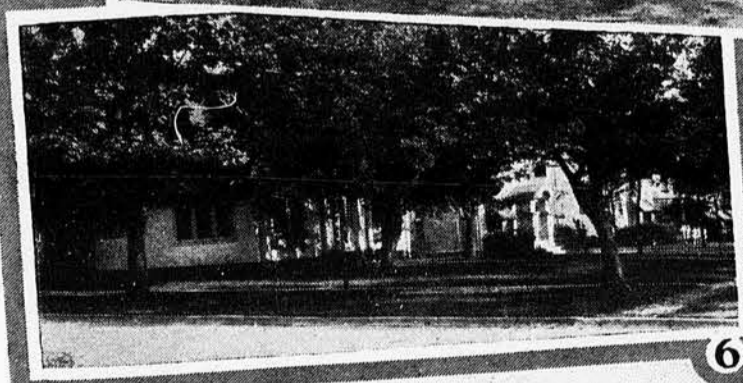
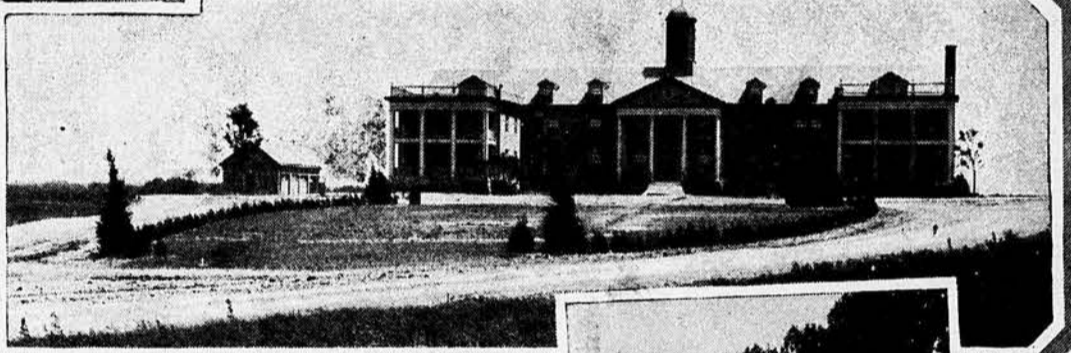
Volume 68

July 12, 1930

Number 28



1. Air View of Abilene.
2. Holstein Herd on Farm of St. Joseph's Orphanage.
3. Brown Memorial Home for Aged.
4. West Third St.; U. S. 40 Highway.
5. Hardy Garten Truck Farm.
6. Residential Section.
7. New City Hall and Auditorium.



Abilene — Center of a Prosperous Agricultural Region

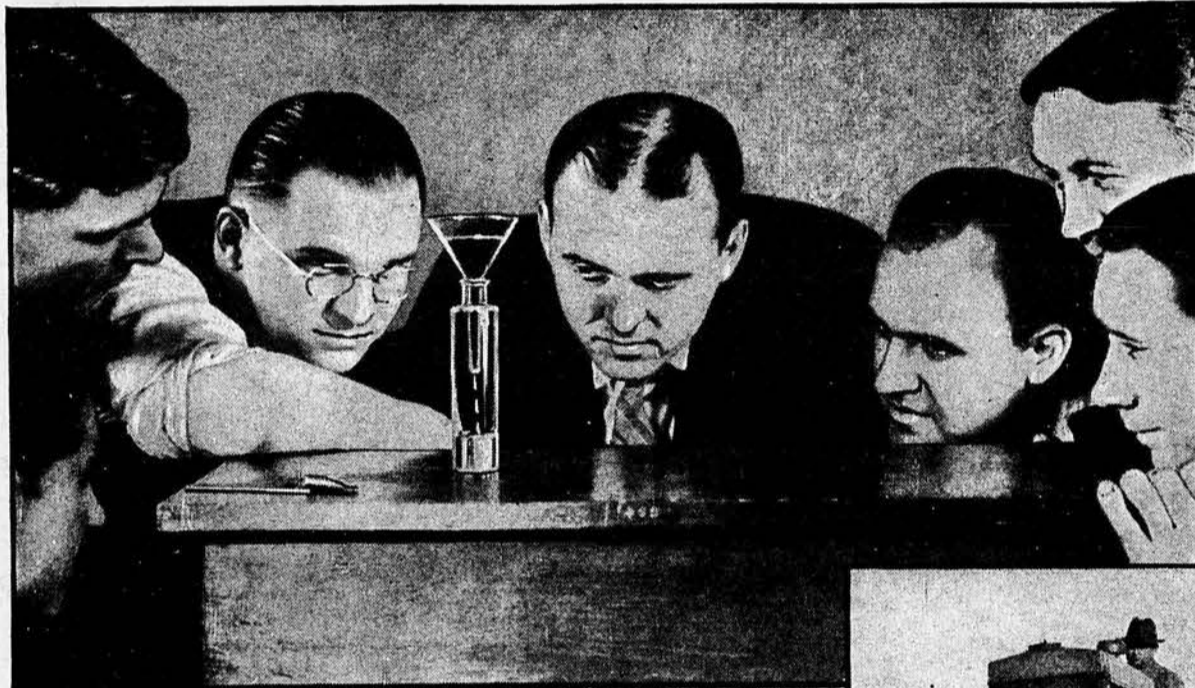
(See Page 21)

THERE ARE **D**OLLARS for YOU

in these clear amber drops

PEOPLE can hardly believe their eyes when they see this simple experiment. Your eyes would bulge too, because this is what happens.

Some New Polarine that has been used for hours and hours is drained from a crankcase. It's as black as a crow. Then it is poured into this simple filter that does nothing but remove the dirt. Drop by drop it seeps through. These clear amber drops are just like the fresh New Polarine that was put in the engine.



PROOF that New Polarine stands up is given by this Filter Test. With the dirt removed, "used" New Polarine has every single quality of the fresh oil.

NEW REFINING METHOD GIVES "PURE BRED" OIL

There before your eyes is proof that New Polarine stands up. Proof that the experts of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have really developed a new oil. It isn't refined like other oils. The new way gives it a heavy, sturdy body, so no undistilled parts of the crude are added. New Polarine is wholly distilled. This new oil is a "pure bred".

Think what it means to you to have a motor oil that at last combines all of these necessary lubricating qualities.

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2. New Polarine gives little carbon. Tests have shown that the amount deposited by New Polarine is actually only half of the average deposit of various extra-priced oils.

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You don't have to baby New Polarine. Crank up and off you go, with every moving part of the engine properly lubricated.

Never before have you been able to get so much for your money. That's what farmers report. And this probably includes some of your neighbors. Ask them about New Polarine.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.



MAKING MONEY depends a lot on keeping things from going wrong. That's why New Polarine is being used by so many farmers. It's the best guard for their pocketbooks that they've ever found, where motor oil is concerned.

New POLARINE 25¢ a quart at retail

New Iso-Vis has every one of the fine qualities of New Polarine and in addition is specially prepared so that it does not thin out from dilution—a decided advantage. 30c a quart, retail.

Motor Oil



STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Jul 10 '30

Volume 68

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Wilson's Market Includes 15 States

Books Prove Certified Seed and Pork Production Most Profitable

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

AN ACCURATE daily diary keeps every transaction straight for Bruce S. Wilson, Riley county. That may sound like a great deal of trouble but it isn't. Instead it makes the business of settling with tenants at the end of the year a simple matter, and it keeps profit and loss facts regarding the numerous projects carried, including crops, hogs, poultry, certified seed, alfalfa and cash pasture returns, out of a muddle. Mr. Wilson has kept records almost from the time he started farming, and these yearly ledgers in which daily notations are summed up are filed for reference.

There are a number of reasons for keeping these old books. They tell the complete story of farming operations for a number of years back and offer many valuable suggestions for current work when seasonal and market conditions seem to repeat themselves. They show over a period of years which projects are the most dependable, why profits were available and as well the reasons for any losses. In short, Mr. Wilson believes that "pencil farming" is as definitely a part of agriculture as turning the soil, planting the seed and harvesting the crop. He carries a handy little notebook all the time and it has become second nature with him to jot down the numerous important items in a very busy, businesslike farm life.

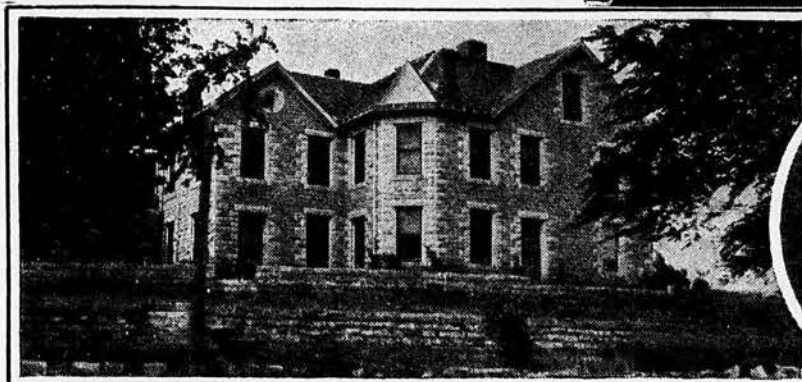
When the Farm Account Club was organized in Riley county, Mr. Wilson joined, and has been a member for five years. "This particular work," he explained, "showed us what we could do with poultry and hogs, so we are pushing them stronger, as we know they will pay." A poultry flock hadn't appeared as an important item in the farm records until something like two years ago. The account club pointed out the fact that some layers were needed to balance up the farm work and income. Out of 500 chicks purchased last year about 150 layers went into production quarters in the fall, and they returned \$3.38 for every dollar invested in poultry. This project will be studied and results in the future are sure to be excellent. Findings of the Kansas State Agricultural College are followed in the poultry work from feeding methods to hail screen runs for chicks.

seven sows or gilts. After the pigs in a litter are a few days old they can be moved out to give new arrivals the advantage of the warmer quarters under the straw loft." With this clean start the pigs on this farm lead a wormless existence, and fresh alfalfa range assures real progress.

Spring and fall pigs are handled much the same, only when the alfalfa pasture is gone the porkers are fed alfalfa in racks. To show that Mr. Wilson gets good results, we mention the fact that he saves 8.5 pigs on the average in fall litters and 9 from spring farrowings. Fall pigs sold this spring averaged 219 pounds in four days less than 6 months old, and they returned \$1.47 for every bushel of corn they ate. The feed costs of the sows are figured in this. Exactly 48 head fed out in the fall of 1929 returned \$1.82 for every bushel of corn they ate, and 45 head fed out in the fall of

duction is the rule on every hand, such swine management as this seems to assure a profit if anybody can make money with hogs. Mr. Wilson's accounts show that for every dollar he has invested in hogs he has received \$5.68 in return.

Of course, raising hogs and feeding them out is one of his most profitable farming operations. Producing and utilizing quality feeds has been a factor in this as much as sanitation. And one other thing that is being started is the cross between purebred Duroc gilts and a purebred Poland China boar. Having followed results with other herds Wilson decided to try the thing himself. And as he has several years' records on Durocs alone he will be able to follow the ex-



At Top, Certified Seed From Cedar Knoll Farm on the Station Platform at Keats Awaiting Shipment. Next the Fine, Old Stone House Bruce S. Wilson, Riley County, Has Made into a Modern Home, With the Owner's Picture at Right. At Center, an Outstanding Exhibit Mr. Wilson Set up From His Farm at the Diamond Jubilee at Manhattan in the Fall of Last Year. The Blackboard Sign and Newspaper Advertising Have Done Excellent Work. The Stone Building Is the Center of the Certified Seed Business and Lower Left, 50 Hogs Sold This Spring Averaging 219 Pounds at Less Than 6 Months Old



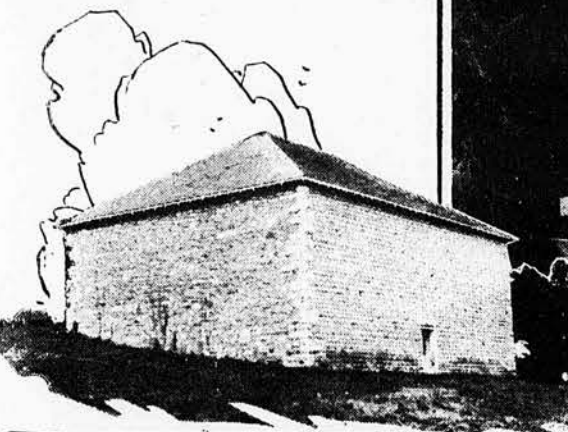
periment thru to see which is the more profitable. He plans to use his gilts two years and replacements will have to be bought if this crossbreeding is kept up. On the other hand, if it proves profitable enough he may spread out and keep a special herd just to produce the gilts for crossing. Success with hogs on this farm has been so outstanding that farmers on a recent all-county tour stopped at Wilson's to look over the system used there.

Producing alfalfa for the market has been quite a specialty, and close attention is given to the job of getting it in readiness for the buyer. As a matter of fact this crop has three reasons for being included in the extensive program mapped out by Mr. Wilson. First of all enough is provided for the livestock and for hog pasture on the home place, and the tenants usually feed their share. From the standpoint of fertility this crop is especially valuable. All that is fed, of course, is returned to the soil. Then during the nine years Mr. Wilson has been farming this land he has seeded some alfalfa every fall, with a single exception. This results in working the alfalfa over a good share of the farm. The rotation includes alfalfa four or five years, corn four years and small grain two years. "I have covered my entire acreage with legumes the last 10 years," Mr. Wilson explained, "except some rich

bottom land and 16 acres of upland that is being prepared this year." Market alfalfa then comes third in order.

An eye is kept on the alfalfa after it is cut so that it will not over-cure. At the time Mr. Wilson decides it has cured enough so it will not spoil or on the other hand lose too many leaves the hay is baled right out of the windrow and stored in the two huge barns built for that purpose. This crop has brought a good price as a rule. This year it sold for \$8 a ton at the field. Also the two balers have handled the crop from 40 to 50 acres of prairie hay every year, which has been marketed.

Cedar Knoll Farm is known thruout a wide territory because of another specialty—that of (Continued on Page 23)



And speaking of sanitation leads right into the hog business. Special alfalfa patches are fenced off for the use of new litters. At the customary time Mr. Wilson hitches his tractor on to the movable farrowing houses, after they have been thoroly scrubbed with hot lye water, and pulls them out to the clean ground. These are the last word in farrowing quarters, as three of them have straw lofts. "I like this straw idea fine," Mr. Wilson said, "but they are a little more expensive to build. However, it isn't necessary to have a straw-loft house for every sow. I have three and have been able to accommodate

1928 returned \$1.62 for corn. Pigs are creep-fed at a week or 10 days old, and Mr. Wilson is satisfied this is the proper method for efficiency with the pork production project. Shelled corn, shorts and tankage are available in the creeps. Different combinations in rations have been tried, but the best financial returns that have been made so far were obtained a year ago with tankage and corn. It is quite an inspiring sight to see Mr. Wilson's five single and one double farrowing houses lined up on fresh alfalfa pasture with thrifty, growing pigs as evidence that sanitation does pay. In this age when over-pro-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE spent two weeks in Eastern Canada. I have traveled by rail, by automobile and by boat something more than 4,000 miles; have crossed the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the smaller provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. For the first time in my life I have traveled for a period of 14 days with no personal responsibility whatever. It is the first time that I did not even have to look after my traveling bag, to see that it was taken to a hotel when the party stopped at a hotel and returned to the car when the party moved on. It also is the first time I ever went on a journey and had a carriage provided when the distance to be traveled was more than two blocks.

It is the first time in my travels when I did not even have to worry about tips, how much or how little I should give. The party made up a pot for tips, put it in charge of one man and the travelers thought no more about it. It was the best arranged trip I ever have taken, and frankly, I cannot imagine a trip where there were 70 men and women in the party which could be better arranged, or where there could be more perfect co-ordination between those in charge of arrangements. Never before have I been on an excursion where there was more effort put forth on the part of local committees to make things pleasant for the visitors. A little later, when I get all the names of the persons who were particularly responsible for the arrangements and conduct of this tour, I want to print them, just to show my appreciation.

'Tis a Huge Country

CANADA is a whale of a country. It has an area of 3,574,746 square miles. It is bigger than the United States, but of course its area takes in more than a billion acres of land that never can be occupied except by Polar bears, reindeer, musk ox and Eskimos.

The fact that Canada reaches clear up to the Arctic Ocean, and takes in a good share of it, has created a wrong impression in the minds of people who never have visited the country. They associate the name Canada with everlasting snow, temperatures so low that the breath freezes as soon as it leaves the nose or mouth of the breather and has to be broken off in chunks. Only last summer, as we were told in Canada, a tourist came driving thru lower Ontario in July with snowshoes and skis fastened on his automobile. At that season he would have had to go at least a thousand miles beyond the Northern boundary of civilization before he found any snow.

The fact is that the southern districts of Ontario and Quebec have some very hot weather, as we discovered, fully as hot as we would have experienced anywhere in the United States. It doesn't last so long but does a good job of heating up while it lasts.

No country in the world has a more romantic history than the early settlements of Canada. It is the history of an aristocracy combining with religious orders and attempting to impose a medieval civilization and a medieval religion on a wilderness peopled only with savages. The story begins with the discoveries of those daring explorers, John and Sebastian Cabot, followed more than 30 years later by Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence and claimed the dominion of the wilderness in the name of the king of France. Those old boys were a strange mixture of unscrupulous greed and fanatical religion.

They had two principal objects in view, perhaps three; first they wanted to add to the dominion of the king of France; second, they hoped to increase their own personal wealth and reputation, and third, they wanted to save the souls of the savages. The fact that the savages had not asked to be saved and were well enough satisfied with such religion as they already had, made no difference.

Whatever you may think of the religious doctrines or the methods employed by these religious zealots, it must be said for them that they were possessed of marvelous courage and unflagging zeal. Without apparent hesitation the Jesuit priests went unarmed into the heart of the unbroken wilderness and often with unflinching fortitude endured horrible tortures until merciful death relieved them from their sufferings.

For a century and a half Canada remained in

the possession of France. Of course that possession was to a considerable extent nominal. A vast part of the wilderness remained unsubdued. The foothold the French had, at best, was slender and precarious, but in retaining even that, the warriors and explorers from the sunny lands of France showed extraordinary daring and valor. That century and a half was replete with romantic adventures, with exploits in the fur trade, attempts at explorations and struggles for the mastery with the hardy men of Great Britain and her New England colonies. At last the end came on the historic Plains of Abraham in a battle which might in modern wars be called a skirmish, for fewer than 10,000 men made up the entire ranks of both armies; but nevertheless one of the great battles of history, for it ended French domination in America and changed the course of American history. Today the Plains of Abraham is a beautiful park, thru which the tourist is driven, perhaps in a sight-seeing bus, or it might be in one of the quaint horse-drawn buggies which seem peculiar to the two French-Canadian cities, Quebec and Montreal. Apparently the old bitterness has been forgotten, and both commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, are equally honored for their gallantry and daring.

It has been 160 years since the Treaty of Paris gave to Great Britain the whole of what was then Canada. Nova Scotia had been ceded 50

tics, but trying to give some sort of picture of what I saw.

The province of Ontario is the most populous, altho not the largest in area, of all the Canadian provinces. It has an area of 407,262 square miles; it extends north and south more than a thousand miles, and at its greatest breadth is 885 miles wide. It is more than four times as large as the British Isles, and nearly twice as large as France. It is one and a half times as large as our great state of Texas; about five times as large as Kansas, and nearly twice as large as the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Ohio combined.

It had a population of 3,145,600 in 1926, and probably has a hundred thousand more than that now. This is approximately one third of the entire population of Canada. It either contains or is bounded by lakes which constitute more than half the fresh water bodies of the world. Its shores are washed by the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Lake St. Clair. The great river St. Lawrence marks its southern boundary from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the outskirts of the city of Montreal.

The Detroit and St. Clair rivers constitute part of the dividing line between it and the United States. In addition to the lakes and rivers mentioned, it contains the really great bodies of water, the Lake of the Woods, Lake Nipigon, Georgian Bay, Lake Timiskiming and Lake Ibtibi. Its northern boundary for full 600 miles is washed by the icy waves of Hudson and James bays. Its climate varies from a mildness equal to that found in southern Ohio or Kentucky to the bitter cold of the Hudson Bay region, where a temperature of 60 degrees below zero is not uncommon.

Practically every agricultural product that can be grown in the United States, barring citrus fruits, can be grown in Ontario. I think most of our party were rather surprised on reaching Windsor to learn that the temperature on that particular day was over 100 in the shade. A representative of the Canadian Pacific railroad who accompanied our party undertook to explain the temperature to me. He called my attention to the fact that the part of Canada in which we landed was considerably south of Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. He evidently supposed that was about all I could digest at one time. The next day he convinced me that we were as far south as Boston, and when I listened without protest he insisted the next day that the southern point of Ontario was farther south than most of New York City. If I had stayed with that man another week he would have tried to convince me that Canada really lies south of the United States and that our party was made up of Eskimos seeking a warmer climate.

A Ham Sandwich, Maybe?

WE STARTED at Windsor, which is tied up with four or five other towns, each with a separate municipal government, but so close together that people have to be told when they have crossed from one to the other. One of these towns has the curious name of Sandwich. Just why it was given that name I do not know. There is some sort of tradition that in the days before the Civil War when Canada was the haven for escaped slaves from the South, several thousand of them crossed the Detroit River and settled near Windsor. Maybe that was why this town was named as it was. The sons of Ham were bred and mustered there. A ham sandwich is made up of ham, bread and mustard. Any one desiring a diagram of this can have it by writing me and enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

In the early days Windsor was a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. Originally the Hudson Bay Company was nearly the whole thing in Canada. It policed the country so far as it was policed, made its own laws and enforced them in its own way. Something like the East India Company when Lord Clive and Warren Hastings were at the head of it.

Ontario has the distinction of containing the capital of the Dominion of Canada, which is a federation of nine provinces and two territories. The provinces are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario,



years before. It is still a question, however, whether the French or English have really conquered, for there are conquests of peace as well as war. Thru all these years the French-Canadians have retained their language, and in the vast province of Quebec the French-Canadian patois, which I am told is really a purer French than most of the French that is spoken today in France, is the language of a majority of the people. The old narrow strips of land reaching back from the river front to the bluffs in the distance still constitute the farms of the descendants of the original French settlers.

While the size of English speaking families decreases, the French-Canadians continue to be fruitful and multiply as in the days of old. The French-Canadian engineer of our train is the proud father of a family of 20 children. The report went out that the number of his offspring was 21, but when we interviewed him in regard to the correctness of this report, he modestly answered "Not yet."

The French are not a migrating people. Very few Frenchmen leave France, so the increase of French in Canada must come from natural increase in population, but unless there be an immigration of people to Canada speaking other tongues than French, it is only a question of time until the French will control the country their ancestors lost on the Plains of Abraham.

Ontario Has 407,262 Square Miles

As I expect to inflict on my readers more of these articles on Canada, I will divide them, taking up province by province, not attempting to go into details or burden the readers with statis-

Prince Edward's Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan; the territories are the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The nominal head of the Dominion government is the governor general, appointed by the king of Great Britain. However, emphasis must be placed on the word nominal. As a matter of fact, the governor general is purely a figurehead, ornamental rather than useful. Canada pays him a salary of \$50,000 a year and furnishes him with a residence; pays the expense of keeping up the house; pays the hired girl and the coachman, and such other servants as are deemed necessary. This seems like a very soft job with no responsibility whatever, for the less responsibility the governor general assumes the better he gets along. Nominally he is a very powerful official, but if he knows his onions, and he generally does, he had better not undertake to exercise his power.

The real government of the Dominion of Canada consists of the House of Commons and the Senate. The members of the Senate are appointed by the governor general, and hold their jobs for life. The salary is only \$4,000 a year, but then they really don't have to work at the job much of the time. There are 96 senators all told, exactly the number of our own Senate at Washington. The House of Commons consists of 245 members supposed to be divided among the nine provinces according to population. No bill passed by the Canadian Parliament becomes a law without the assent of the governor general, but he never exercises the right of veto. When the bill is passed by the Parliament he signs on the dotted line.

It may be supposed that the Canadians do not pay much attention to the mother country, but if you have that idea you are mistaken. As a matter of fact they are very proud of the fact that Canada is a member of the great British Empire, and they are great respecters of official titles. I think I heard "God Save Our Noble King" sung at least 50 times while traveling thru Canada. As the tune is the same as our "America," our crowd got so they could sing "God Save Our Noble King" as well as the Canadians. The mayors in Canadian towns also seem to be persons of importance, or at any rate the office seems to be considered of more dignity and importance than in this country. At the various dinners and luncheons given us the mayor of the town was generally present, and was always referred to by the other Canadian speakers as "His Worship, the Mayor." If Bill Rigby should be referred to as "His Worship" he probably would regard it as an unfriendly act on the part of some person who was trying to ridicule him. I cannot think of anybody seriously referring to the chief executive of Topeka as "His Worship." There are some things to be said for this custom. The Canadians take their government more seriously than we do over here. They seem to have more respect for officials and official titles, and that very fact makes them more willing to obey law.

The Jury Would Decide

A farms ground on the east side of a graded road. B lives across the road from A. There are hog tracks leading from B's yard into A's field and damage done to A's crops by the hogs. Are these tracks leading from and to B's yard sufficient proof when tracked by two neighbors that the damage was done by B's hogs? If so can A sue B for damages and court costs? B's hogs and turkeys have been running on and off of A's crops for three years. How can A compel B to keep his stock off the crops?
H. B.

These tracks certainly would be pretty strong circumstantial evidence, but if the matter were tried by a jury, the court would instruct the jury that they were to be judges of the credibility



of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence. It would be for the jury to decide then, whether this was sufficient evidence upon which to give A a judgment against B. Unless the people of the township have voted to permit hogs to run at large they are not permitted to do so, and if they are not allowed to run at large the owner is responsible for the damage occasioned. Turkeys, like other fowls, are not permitted to run at large in Kansas.

I do not know whether there is a herd law in

operation in the county from which this question comes. The questioner can easily find out by going to the county clerk.

Would Marry Under 18 Years

1—To whom should I write to get information about forest rangers and how to get a position? 2—What states allow girls to marry under 18 years?
R.

1—Write to R. Y. Stewart, Chief Forester, Atlantic Building, 928-930 F St., Washington, D. C.

2—Girls may marry without the parents' consent at 16 years in Maryland and New Hampshire, 21 years in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming, and 18 years in the other states.

They may marry with the parents' consent at 12 years in Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia; 13 years in New Hampshire; 14 years in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah; 15 years in California, Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin; 16 years in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Porto Rico, West Virginia and Wisconsin; 18 years in Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, New York, Tennessee and Vermont.

Only Thru Their Father

If Mr. and Mrs. B have property, the deeds being in the husband's name, and Mrs. B dies, the children being all of age, what portion of their mother's estate if any can they get by law?
T. B. S.

So far as this real estate is concerned the mother has no estate and they can only inherit thru their father. If the mother claimed an interest in this estate before her death, she should have gone into court and asked for a division of the estate, or if her husband had deeded to her a half interest in this estate, then it would be distributed to her children as her estate, half of it going to her children if she made no will and the other half to her surviving husband.

B Is the Natural Guardian

A and B are husband and wife. A died. Would B have to have a guardian appointed for the children or is B the natural guardian? B was left with six minor children.
Mrs. M. G.

B is the natural guardian of these children. If it becomes necessary to divide the property left by A it would be well to have a record of the fact that B, the mother, is acting as the guardian of these minor children.

Can Start Action

We have a man living in our house who does not pay his rent. What steps shall we take to make him move?
M. E. S.

Begin an action of forcible entry and detainer and put him out.

"Blue Monday" Not So Blue

From a Statement Broadcast by Senator Capper Over the Columbia Chain

THE actual situation in this country does not seem to be so bad as recent headlines would indicate. I was much interested in reading Economist Irving Fisher's analysis of the securities and commodities markets. His statements and conclusions are interesting, and not nearly so discouraging as recent stock market reports.

Apparently we are justified in being less pessimistic, perhaps a little more optimistic than the market speculators.

By this fall, unless I miss my guess, the excess of production will have been consumed to an extent that will justify resumption of production, tho perhaps not quite on the scale of the first half of 1929, when we just naturally produced more things than we were able to consume.

There is a deep seated conviction over the country that stock gambling is largely responsible for the booms and the panics—sometimes only near-panics—that inevitably follow the booms.

Looking into the next few months, I foresee a demand that some effort be made to regulate gambling-speculating, on the New York Stock Exchange. That comes regularly after every debacle such as we have witnessed recently.

Looking still further ahead, I can see a perhaps more insistent demand for more Government regulation and control of the issuance and sale of securities, and for the regulation of holding companies in nearly all lines of corporate business.

It probably could be proved that the ownership of wealth in the United States is little, if any, more concentrated than it was a century ago. The rich are richer. This is true. But the poor also are richer. They have more necessities, more luxuries, more comforts, more leisure, more opportunities for enjoyment, better chances for investments that will allow them to live comfortably in their old age.

But the control of wealth has not gone along the same line at all. This especially is true of

corporate wealth, and more and more of our wealth is becoming corporate. The trend of ownership of corporate wealth is toward diffusion. No one holding in the American Telephone and Telegraph company, it is said by Theodore M. Knappen, represents more than 1 per cent of the stock of that company. But the company is not controlled by its shareholders, but by a small group of persons, whose control practically is self-perpetuating.

Mergers, consolidations, holding and investment companies have taken and still are taking the control of wealth farther and farther away from the individual shareholder. In another generation this control of wealth will amount to the ownership of wealth, in spite of the fact that the books will continue to show a wide diffusion of ownership.

Control of control, thru the investment banker and the holding company, is becoming a Governmental problem as a result of the shifting of control of wealth away from the nominal ownership of wealth.

There are holding companies that are piled up eight deep on the top of their operating companies. Five and six-layer "cakes" of holding companies are common in the utility field. This means that eventually the Federal Government is going to have to regulate holding companies, both of railroads and public utilities.

But the control of these holding companies goes back, in the last analysis, to the bankers, to those who control credit and deal in money.

For this reason, it seems to me that a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Glass of Virginia is of much importance, and will receive more attention in the coming months than it did generally upon its introduction.

Senator Glass also has a resolution pending that will result in the coming session of Congress in a general investigation of the banking system of the country.

The Glass bill, which its author calls the "banking act of 1930," would revise and rewrite the Federal Reserve Act, of which Senator Glass was one of the authors.

As I read the bill, it proposes to reduce, if not prevent, speculation in the stock market; also to revise the Federal Reserve Act to give the member banks a greater profit from the earnings of the Federal Reserve System.

This act would remove control of the Federal Reserve System from the Secretary of the Treasury. The purpose of the bill is to "provide for the safer operation and more effective use of the assets of the national banking associations, to prevent undue diversion of funds into speculative operations, to regulate inter-bank control, and for other purposes."

Consideration of this measure to rewrite the Federal Reserve Act is likely to open up the whole subject of the control of credit and money, which actually is the control of wealth, in the United States.

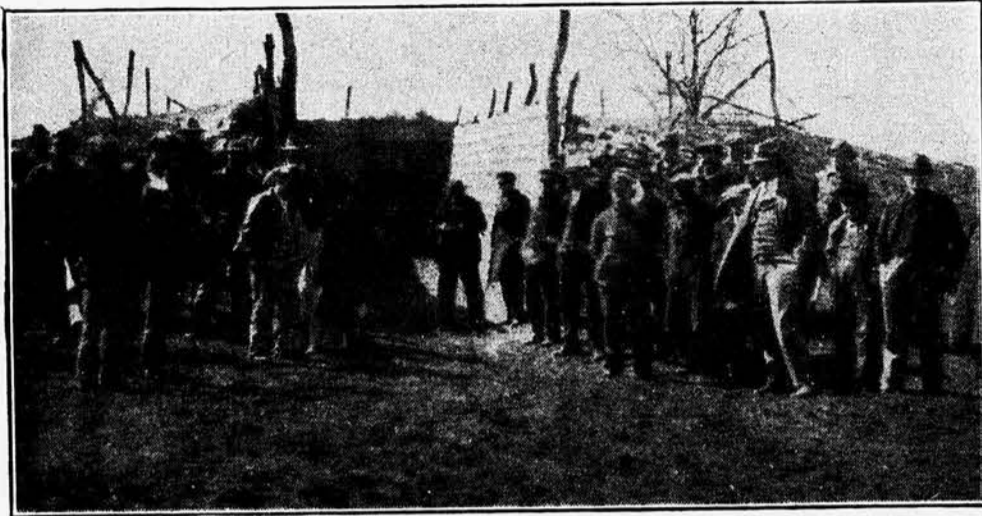
If the enactment of the measure results in diverting the use of funds of the national banking system from speculative channels and into more legitimate business channels, it will have accomplished a great good.

Of almost equal importance should be the legislation coming finally from an investigation into railroad holding companies, recently begun by the House committee on interstate commerce.

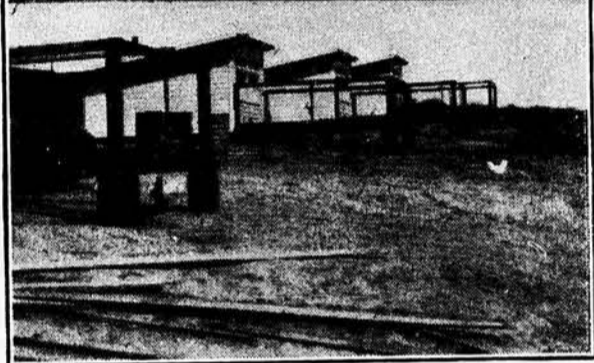
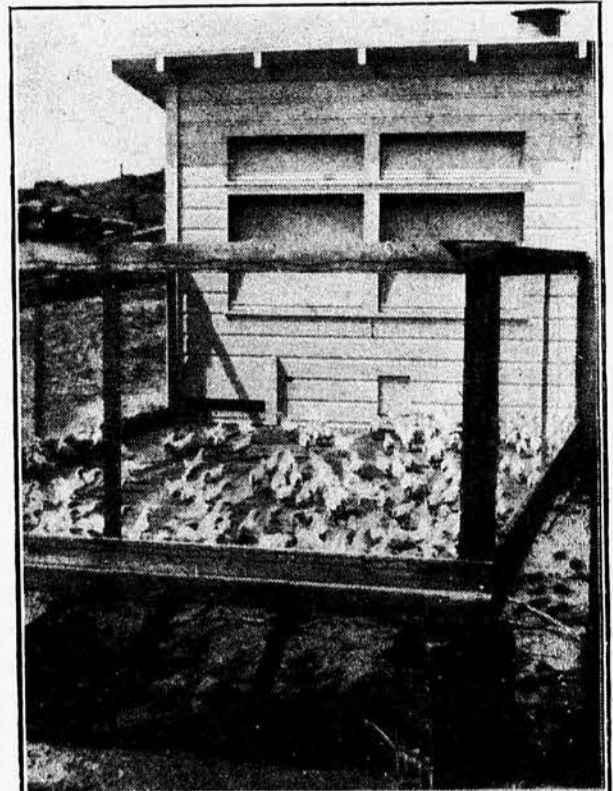
It is my judgment that before this investigation into the control of railroad holding companies is completed, it is bound to get into the problem of holding companies for public utilities, especially for electric and hydro-electric power utilities.

Minimizing speculation on the stock market is highly desirable, but to my mind this is only one feature of the bigger problem of Government regulation, in the public interest, of the control of corporate wealth, if that is possible.

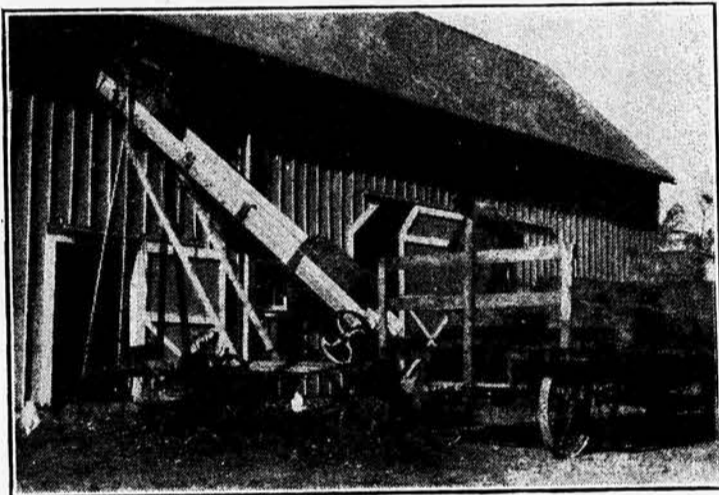
Rural Kansas in Pictures



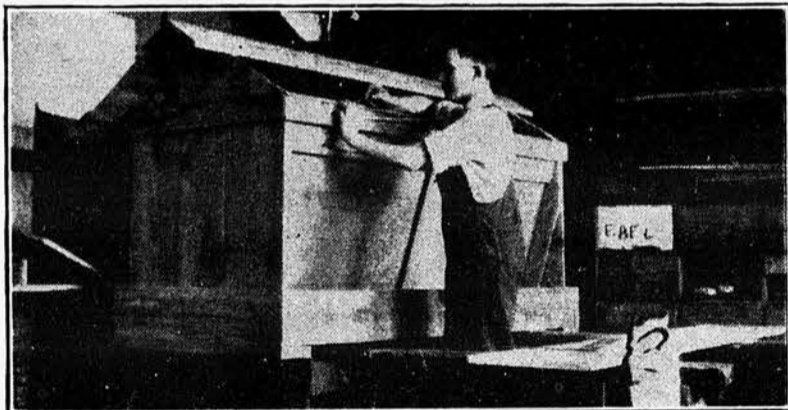
Trench Silo on the F. C. Steimel Farm, Neosho County, with 60 Neighbors Who Gathered to See How It Was Built and to Learn Its Value. It Was Cut Into the Side of a Hill and Lined with Rough Native Lumber. Mr. Steimel Assures That It Is Inexpensive, Easy to Fill and That Its 70 Tons of Silage Will Keep Well. Silage Cut Milk Production Costs a Third and Cows Are Kept in Healthier and More Thrifty Condition



Equipment Like This Made It Possible for E. P. Dominy, Rawlins County, to Hold His Chick Losses Down to 4 Per Cent. Continued Poultry Sanitation and Proper Feeding Will Beat That Figure



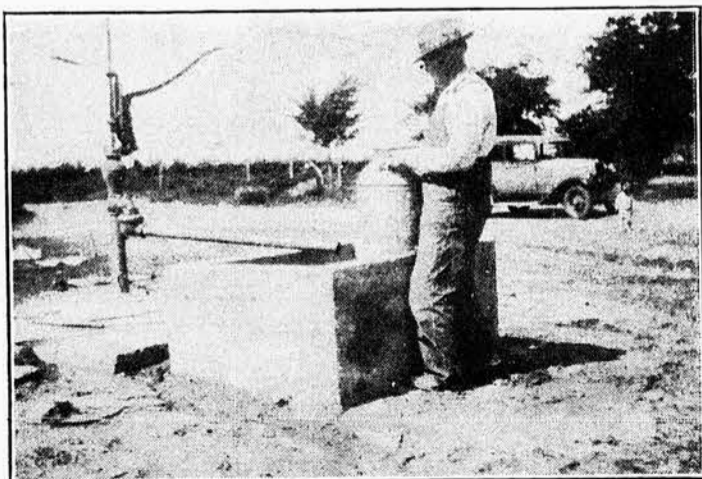
At Left Is a Device Planned and Built by Tom Marks, Lyon County, Which Takes Most of the Labor Out of Storing Hay in the Barn Loft After It Has Been Baled and Brought from the Field. The Repair Shop on This Farm Is an Important Item. For Example, a Side-Delivery Rake and a Cultivator That Had Been Junked Took on New Life After Going Thru It. Mr. Marks Will Tackle Anything from a Neck-yoke to a Tractor



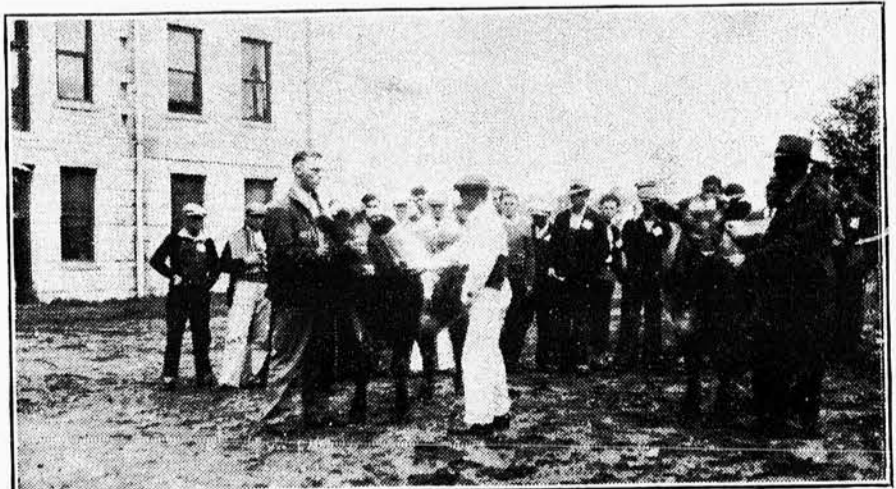
This Picture, Sent in by C. A. Perkins, Vocational Agriculture Instructor at Oswego, Shows Orville Miller, One of His Students, Building a Self-Feeder for the Pigs He Is Carrying as His Class Project. Learning by Doing Is Bound to Produce Better Farmers for the Future



Some of the Women Who Enjoyed Their Farm Bureau Recreation Day and Picnic, Held Recently on the Banks of the Pawnee River. Hodgeman and Ness Counties Were Represented. Amy Kelly, State Home Demonstration Leader, K. S. A. C., Had Charge. Ella Meyers, Home Demonstration Leader, Ford County, Told of Her Trip to Europe



Milk Cooling Tank on J. W. Heffron's Farm, Woodson County. It Is Connected with a Concrete Stock Tank so Cold Water From the Well Serves Two Purposes



Judging Beef Cattle at the Tenth Annual State High School Vocational Agriculture Judging Contest Held at Manhattan, April 28-29

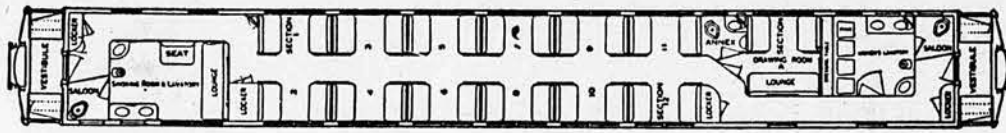
Another Call for Adventure Land

Here Is Some "Inside Dope" on Pullman Cars and Answers to Other Questions Asked About the Jayhawker Tour

By Roy R. Moore

TO MANY folks who have signified a desire to participate in Kansas Farmer's third great adventure trip to the Pacific Northwest, this page may seem rather elementary. In fact it's just that. So many have written us about different features, particularly as to train equipment and such matters, that we've decided to conduct a sort of question box in an effort to clear up all matters about which questions have arisen. And those of you who have traveled all over the world and are familiar with the intricate details of a Pullman sleeping car, check this over and see if any travel luxury has been left out. We don't believe that any personally conducted tour was ever given more thought in arranging the little things that go a long way toward making everyone happy. To that end, this publication and the participating railroads have spared no expense. Kansas Farmer will have its own men on the trains to look after your wants. This group will be headed by Tom McNeal, veteran editor; himself an old hand at the travel game. Of course the railroads will have plenty of men on board to see that everything runs smoothly.

But to get back to the question box. We've received a good many inquiries about various features of the tour. The following are some answers to questions of persons who are thinking of making the trip, which may interest many others. Don't hesitate a bit about asking us anything you may want to know concerning the Jayhawker Tour. If your own questions are not answered here, write us and we will be glad to



This Drawing Shows How Pullman Cars, Like the Ones We Will Have, Are Arranged

Vancouver to Seattle are included. Three meals a day are paid for in the initial cost. In fact, every expense incidental to the trip is covered by the initial payment made at Kansas City at the beginning of the journey.

Q. What about tips?

A. There is no tipping on the Jayhawker Tour. You will have the best kind of service all along the way without tipping, as a portion of the initial cost of the trip is used for this purpose.

Q. Will we be approached during the trip regarding the purchase of land?

A. Absolutely not. Kansas Farmer is taking every possible precaution to make sure that the Jayhawkers will not be bothered by land sellers or sellers of anything else. The tour is strictly a vacation trip. The only obligation of the members of the tour is that they have a good time, and that obligation will be very easy to fulfill.

Q. What is a Pullman sleeping car and what does a Pullman passenger get for his money?

A. A sleeping car is a home on wheels with every convenience and luxury of a first class hotel. By day it is your living room. At night the seats are converted into excellent beds, with mattress, blankets, sheets and pillows. At one end of the car is a washroom for women, at the other a like room for men, with all the toilet facilities, hot

We Will Have an Up-to-Date First Class Train All to Ourselves on the Jayhawker Tour. An Observation Car Like the One Shown at the Left Will be Ours to Use for Two Weeks. The Pullman Cars Will be Like the One Shown to the Right. Below is a Typical Dining Car Scene. We'll Eat Many Fine Meals in the Diners



and cold water, soap and always fresh, clean towels for everybody. In each car is a porter who, answering an electric bell, is always at your service as are hotel attendants. He looks after your baggage, makes up your bed at night, polishes your shoes and performs any services you require.

Q. What kind of meals will we have? Will we always have enough to eat?

A. The meals will be of the finest served anywhere, and, most assuredly, we always will have enough to eat. Here's the menu for one meal we will eat, a luncheon; the big meals, the dinners, will be served in the evenings:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Young Onions | | Radishes |
| Cold Consomme | | Rice Tomato |
| En Cup | | En Tureen |
| Boiled Smoked Ham with Spinach | | |
| Tenderloin Steak with Fresh Mushrooms | | |
| French Fried Potatoes | | |
| Breast of Chicken | | Assorted Cold Meats |
| Wine Jelly | | Potato Salad |
| Sugar Corn | | Pickled Beets |
| Au Gratin | | Spiced |
| | Tomato Surprise | |
| | Mayonnaise | |
| Watermelon | | Cherry Pie |
| | Ice Cream and Cake | |
| | Macaroons | |
| Coffee | Tea | Iced Tea |
| | | Milk |

Q. How do I find the space I am entitled to use on a sleeping car?

A. When you go to the train the Pullman conductor will examine your ticket and direct you to the right car; there the porter of your car

give you any information you may want.

Q. What is the cost of making the Jayhawker Tour?

A. Rates vary with the different accommodations. They are as follows, all being from Kansas City and back: One person in lower berth, \$237.25; two persons in a lower, \$222.25; one person in an upper berth, \$199.75; two persons in a compartment, \$242.25; three persons in compartment, \$237.25; two persons in drawing room, \$258.25; three persons in drawing room, \$242.25; four persons in a drawing room, \$234.25.

Q. What do the rates include?

A. The rates given in the previous answer include railroad fare and Pullman accommodations from Kansas City to Twin Cities, Glacier Park, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver, Jasper Park, Winnipeg and back to Kansas City with many stops along the way. All side trips out from the railroad to world-famous places of scenic interest and the 7-hour boat ride from

will receive you, care for your baggage and show you to your seat.

Q. What about berths?

A. There are different types of sleeping cars; the standard car usually contains one drawing room, two compartments, and a number of berth sections. A section is a semi-enclosed space containing two seats comfortably holding four people. At night it is made up into upper and lower berths, or beds. The length of the bed in the lower berth between headboards is 6 feet and 2 inches and its width is 37 inches. The length of the bed in the upper is the same, but is 3 inches wider. Both uppers and lowers are made ready for night occupancy. Each bed is made with three sheets and one or two blankets, as the temperature may make necessary. A sheet is spread over the mattress, then a sheet and the blankets and finally on top another sheet covering the blankets completely. There is a complete change of the linen daily. Each berth has two pillows and in each pillow are 2½ pounds of the finest goose feathers. Two people may comfortably sleep in a berth. In each berth there is an electric reading light;

(Continued on Page 25)

TOUR DIRECTOR, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

I am interested in your low-cost Jayhawker Tour. Please send me without any obligation on my part descriptive literature and other information.

.....Members of my family may be interested

Name

Address R. F. D.

Former Kansas Girl Earns Radio Fame

And Helen Kane Once Was Fired Because of the Way She Sings

EIGHT important radio folks are brought to you this week in picture as well as on the air. Our pictorial introductions here include Ginger Roger, stage and screen star, who formerly made her home in Topeka. She has gained considerable prominence in dancing and has won all sorts of honors in musical comedy and in motion pictures. She now has aspirations to be a radio star, and is featured on the Mardi Gras program over WIBW on Tuesday evenings. Miss Roger has appeared many times on the stage in Kansas.

We introduce, also, a few of the dance orchestra leaders heard over WIBW. Doing a left to right, we find Will Osborne, famous for his crooning; Paul Tremaine, who specializes in novelties; Freddie Rich, who is an outstanding conductor; Jules Albertini, popular society entertainer; Huston Ray, who can play two pianos simultaneously, and Ben Pollock of Broadway fame.

Helen Kane was promptly fired from her first job in a music store because an irate boss didn't



- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and His Woodmansten Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

TUESDAY, JULY 15

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Nelswender; Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Trio, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 7:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—The Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Story in Song
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

- 10:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

THURSDAY, JULY 17

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Trio, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington—Wile (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 7:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and His Woodmansten Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

FRIDAY, JULY 18

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery; Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria



Left at Top, Ginger Roger, Former Kansas Girl. Center, Left to Right, Will Osborne, Paul Tremaine, Freddie Rich, Jules Albertini, Huston Ray and Ben Pollock, Prominent Orchestra Leaders Heard Over WIBW. You Can Make Out Helen Kane's Signature on Her Photograph



- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—The Caballeros in "Spanish Nights"
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

SATURDAY, JULY 19

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather

(Continued on Page 19)

like her "boop boopa dooping," additions to various songs she might choose to sing along with her work. But if that particular employer happens to be listening to his radio some Saturday night, Helen will have her sweet revenge. For at this time she broadcasts some of her famous songs as guest artist on the Paramount Publix hour over WIBW at 8 o'clock on Saturday nights.

WIBW'S Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JULY 13

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musical
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—Jewish Art Program (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel; Crane Calder (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Flashlights
- 5:00 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.
- 6:00 p. m.—"Bob and Monte" in the Renton Co. program
- 6:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and His Band (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Refineries Co. program (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—The Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, JULY 14

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard; Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus; Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Trio, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Ben Pollock and His Orchestra (CBS)



“Where would we be *without* paved highways?”

THE old dirt road belongs to the horse and buggy age. Paved highways are no longer a novelty. Today, farm-owned automobiles are driven over farm-to-market roads that equal and even exceed city streets for smoothness and swiftness of travel.

But what about the oil you use? Has it kept pace with every other development that the motor car has brought? One oil—Shell Motor Oil—keeps ahead of lubrication requirements. Shell Motor Oil is ready now for the cars you will see next year. Hence, it is safer for the car or truck you drive today.

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GASOLINE . . . MOTOR OIL . . . KEROSENE . . . TRACTOR OIL . . . GREASES

Anyhow the Showers Helped

Corn Is Making a Fine Growth These Days; Small Grain Is in the Shock

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had a week of varied weather. First it was very hot, so hot that records tumbled. Then came two showers, 48 hours apart which provided just the right amount of moisture and also cooled the air. This kind of weather made the corn grow and did not stop harvesting, as both showers came just at evening. This week, which ends the month, finds virtually all the small grain in the shock. The few combines in the county have started, but the wheat is scarcely in a condition to store. Both wheat and oats will yield more than seemed probable 60 days ago, but the gain in bushels is more than balanced by the loss in price. If the talked of plans are carried out considerable wheat will be fed on the farm, both to hogs and chickens, as 65-cent wheat does not fit in well with 75-cent corn, especially when we consider the haul to market. Bluestem grass seldom was in better condition. The fine condition of pastures will enable stockmen to hold back their cattle; the present low prices are bad enough, but a rush to market would be fatal.

18 Bushels of Wheat?

There are 22 acres of wheat in the shock on this farm which seems likely to make from 15 to 18 bushels an acre. It will be threshed as soon as we think it fit, and it is our present plan to use at least part of it for feed. We had saved out enough old corn to last us until next October, but when wheat dropped to 65 cents we sold part of this stored corn for 75 cents a bushel, and in place of an all-corn ration will feed half corn and half wheat. The wheat probably will be ground, but the corn will not be. When the corn was sold we brought back enough shorts to last until we could have wheat to feed; the shorts cost \$1.55 a hundred or at the rate of more than 90 cents a bushel for wheat. Tankage has dropped slightly and is now selling for \$3.60 a hundred. Shorts balance the ration better than ground wheat, as the protein is largely in the outer hull of the wheat, but we prefer at present prices, to feed half wheat and half corn and use a little tankage to help balance the ration. We have in the past fed an all-wheat ration to hogs, soaking the wheat from one feed to the next, but better results can be secured by feeding half corn and half wheat.

'Tis Lime Spreading Time

With harvesting done and the corn laid by the boys are this morning spreading the carload of lime we got in last week. This goes on 20 acres, and the invoice called for 45 tons of ground limestone. The bills are now in and we find the cost to be \$1.40 a ton; of this 50 cents is for the lime and 90 cents for freight. At \$1.40 a ton I don't see how one can lose much by using 2 tons of lime to the acre. Even if it were not for alfalfa I believe that it would pay on much of our upland on the common farm crops. I judge this by an experiment tried on our garden this spring. We had a little lime left over and spread it on that part of the garden where the peas and beans were planted, and I have never seen such a yield in all the years we have been making garden. In spreading this lime we use a spreader belonging to the county Farm Bureau. The lime is loaded in a common farm wagon to which the spreader is attached the same as any endgate spreader. A stub tongue was put in the wagon and the load is pulled by the tractor, which handles it much better on the plowed ground than horses, especially as the load usually runs around 3,000 pounds.

Fine Crops on the "River Road"

A trip from this farm to Emporia the first of the week over the "river road" disclosed the best crop I have seen growing in the valley since 1924. The wheat, which was about half cut at that time was very heavy, and

seems fully equal to the 30 bushels to the acre that many expect. Oats also promised a heavy yield, and we passed field after field that appeared good for 50 to 60 bushels. Corn was being laid by by those who could spare the time from the harvest field, and this crop, too, promised 100 per cent. I have never seen the bottom fields freer from weeds nor the corn with a better color. This is one year when the bottoms appear to have a long lead over the uplands but the bottom farmers are taking no chances. They are getting the grain off the bottom just as fast as they can, in some instances threshing with the wheat carrying so high a per cent of moisture that it cannot be stored with safety in an ordinary bin. I am rather inclined to believe that there will be no flood on the Neosho or Cottonwood this year; it is not starting out like a flood year.

Too Much for Meat?

The drastic downward course of farm prices seems to have been halted for a time at least. Farmers had thought they had been pretty thoroughly deflated prior to this last drop, but it now seems that they didn't know what deflation meant. With farm prices at their present level, farm buying power will, of course, be greatly cut down. There is still much criticism among cattlemen regarding the holding up of retail meat prices; the packers seem to be playing fair and have reduced the wholesale prices of meat to correspond with the reduction of prices of live cattle. But retailers almost without exception still are charging prices for their meat which are based on wholesale prices from \$3 to \$5 a hundred higher. The only local price reduction of beef of which I have heard has been in Burlington, where the local markets are selling both loin and round steaks for 25 cents a pound and roasts for 15 cents. I have, just to test the market, bought beefsteak in both Emporia and Hartford during the last week. In Emporia I paid 33 cents a pound and in Hartford 35 cents. Most of this meat is cut from cow stuff, which at the present time is not bringing more than \$5 to \$5.50 a hundred in Kansas City.

There Was No Oil

Our hopes of becoming oil magnates suffered a severe set-back this week when a well which was being drilled about 1/2 mile south of this farm came in a "dry hole." Even tho the hole may be full of water, if there is no oil it is called a dry hole. So far as I can hear not even a drop of oil was found in this test. A strong flow of fresh water was found almost at the start, the flow being found but 16 feet from the top of the ground. Further down more water was struck, and I am informed—I don't know how correctly—that a strong flow of sweet, fresh water was found at depth of around 600 feet. It is rather uncommon to find fresh water at this depth here; in a well drilled near the buildings on this farm salt water was struck at a depth of about 115 feet. I imagine that the test will "blow up" lease prospects here. Most of the land in this neighborhood has been under lease for the last five years, and the rent of \$1 an acre a year has been paid promptly, but the five-year lease expires next February, and I am not expecting to see it renewed. It is not a large amount, to be sure, but it pays the taxes on the land and some beside, and this has been a great help in the last five years.

A business statistician says that wives purchase 64 per cent of all men's ties, so that, we suppose, the men just have to get along with wearing the other 36 per cent.

Floyd Gibbons, with his ability to change the subject at the rate of 267 words a minute, is an ideal person to bring home with you when in need of a domestic alibi.

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Allen Speeders Solve It

A Picnic Every Month Makes the Problem of Attendance at Club Meetings the Least of Worries

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs



Here Are the Allen County Honorary Members Faithfully Performing Their Duties by Finishing Up the 30 Pounds of Fish Provided for the Club Meeting and Picnic. Left to Right: J. O. Brown, J. B. Dunham, of Whom Glenn Reade Said, "When J. B. Dunham Is at His Best, He Eats More Fish Than All the Rest," and Glenn Reade

THE June meeting of the Allen Speeders was held on the lawn of the J. B. Dunham residence just outside the city limits of Iola on Sunday, June 15. As usual, the members were present 100 per cent. The visitors included the club manager and family. A combined picnic and club meeting had been planned at the J. O. Brown farm near La Harpe, but a big rain Saturday night put the dirt roads in bad condition, hence the change to the Dunham suburban home. As a result of the new location, both Glenn Reade and J. O. Brown, with their families, had long drives thru the mud, but fortunately, each drove a "model T," which simplified matters.

We'd been hearing about the Allen Speeders for a long time. Their team is of medium size, and their club activities are typical, but we've observed right along that they have one noticeably commendable characteristic. Always they attend the regular meetings, and "they" means the entire membership. We were determined to learn the reason for this on our visit, and we did. Now, how many other teams would like to know the secret? Well, here it is: The Allen Speeders serve a picnic dinner at every meeting! And if the one we had the pleasure of helping to consume is a fair sample, we predict no falling off in their attendance record.

Still there is another thing for which the Allen Speeders are noted. They have honorary members. At a recent meeting all of the "dads" were elected to this order. We had not heard of honorary members in other teams, so we were interested to know their duties. In the Capper Clubs, the mothers are regular members and enter their farm flocks as projects. It appears that honorary members are not required to take care of projects. Some of you will remember that in former years there was a fathers' department in the Capper Clubs. Then the fathers entered their farm herds as their projects. When it came to record keeping, however, a large per cent of the fathers lay down on the job. It is our opinion that this new di-

vision will be more popular than the old. We believe you will agree with us when you learn the duties of an honorary member. As nearly as we can tell after having witnessed their performance, the duty of the honorary member is to eat the major part of the fish provided for the picnic dinner. As a matter of record, we made a snapshot of the Allen county honorary members while they were functioning in an admirable manner. You will find a reproduction of the picture on this page.

After the lunch was served, the club members held an interesting meeting, during which each told of the progress of his project. It was clear to see that worthwhile things are being accomplished by everyone. And the good part about it is, they are getting an abundance of pleasure out of it. On every hand one came upon evidence that fathers, mothers, boys and girls counted it a cherished privilege to be part of this community.

We are tempted to propose a club slogan to place beside J. C. Mohler's "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." Why not let ours be this: "Capper Club Folks Have the Best Times in the World."

Let every club member keep in mind that we are still offering small prizes for the best cartoons, stories, and poems submitted every month. Those who have been competing in these contests will tell you it is a lot of fun. Whether you win a prize or not, you will enjoy seeing your story along with those contributed by other members in the Capper Club News each week. Of course, there is a chance of finding that you are the possessor of the object for which all the other members are striving. But, if that should happen, you will be equal to the occasion—just look on the bright side as Louise Ragsdale of Coffey county evidently did when she wrote the following lines:

If I should draw a picture
And really win a prize,
Ma says my head would swell
To twice its usual size.

I don't think that would happen.
What matter if it did?
I then could take my money
And buy a brand new lid!



Allen Speeders and Visitors on the Lawn of J. B. Dunham, Iola, Just After the Picnic Dinner, June 15. Left to Right, Back Row: Byron Brown, John Dunham, Nellie Allen, Wanda Reade (Leader), Mr. Bartow (of Kansas City) Lucile Bartow, J. B. Dunham, J. O. Brown, Glenn Reade. Second Row: G. C. Parks, Mrs. J. O. Brown, Mrs. Glenn Reade, Mrs. J. B. Dunham, Mrs. Garetson, Mrs. Bartow, Mrs. J. M. Parks, Paula Jean Parks, Jamie Parks. Front Row: Modena Brown, Margie Ann Reade, Fawnita Reade

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Scientific discovery doubles
life of rubber
Prices lowest in the history of RIVERSIDES



THE rubber in RIVERSIDE Tires and tubes is "vitalized." That fact is worth many dollars to every car owner of America. It represents one of the great advancements in tire making.

What "Vitalizing" Rubber is

Rubber deteriorates with age, just as steel rusts. Both of these effects are caused by oxidation.

Chemists found a way to prevent oxidation in steel—the result is *stainless steel*. Now they have found a way to retard oxidation of rubber by adding a new chemical agent, "anti-oxidant"—the result is "vitalized rubber."

"Anti-oxidant" keeps tires young and more elastic. Cracking and premature ageing are virtually overcome. Mileage is remarkably increased.

These facts have been proved by over 30,000,000 tire miles of road tests on a fleet of 18 cars and trucks.

Buy Now
at lowest tire
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There are no finer tires

As the result of "vitalizing" RIVERSIDES offer you greater value than before...and prices are reduced to the lowest in our history. Today, RIVERSIDES cost you as little as 26c per thousand miles of service.

We claim there are no better tires than RIVERSIDES—in appearance, in materials, in workmanship, in service. The price is less because our profit and selling expenses are less—and these are the only reasons.

You may obtain these new vitalized RIVERSIDES in sizes for all cars at our retail stores, or by mail postage prepaid.

FREE! PACKARD • BUICK FORD AUTOMOBILES

Enter the Ward contest for the best slogan for these new "anti-oxidant" built RIVERSIDE Tires. Write for full details to any store listed below or ask for rules at any of our 550 Ward retail stores.

Examples of our Low Prices Effective until August 31st

SUPER-SERVICE RIVERSIDE Unconditionally guaranteed for 30,000 miles 30x4.50 \$10 ⁷⁵ 33x6.00 \$18 ⁸⁵
SIX-PLY RIVERSIDE Guaranteed for 22,000 miles 30x4.50 \$8 ²⁵ 33x6.00 \$13 ¹⁰
FOUR-PLY RIVERSIDE Guaranteed for 18,000 miles 29x4.40 \$5 ⁵⁵ 31x5.25 \$9 ⁷⁵
TRAIL BLAZER Guaranteed for 15,000 miles 29x4.40 \$4 ⁷⁹ 28x4.75 \$6 ²⁵
Sizes to fit all cars—Tires put on free at all of our retail stores. Prices slightly higher in Texas

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PORTLAND, ORE. OAKLAND, CALIF. FORT WORTH DENVER ALBANY

Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

You'll Find One Answer to the Food Question in Delicious Sandwiches

THE Earl of Sandwich immortalized his name when he ate a piece of meat between two slices of bread. But little did he realize that his discovery would result in so many different and delicious sandwich combinations. Fancy shaped sweet sandwiches, dainty open-faced party sandwiches, and the heartier, savory and "square cornered" ones all find a place on our menus these days and offer varia-



Do you find the Kansas Farmer club letter in your mail box every month? If not, send in your name to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and it will be sent to you. Send a list of your club members, if the whole club would be interested in having a copy of the letter.

tion to an old familiar standby. For the children we can make honey nut sandwiches and cut them in strips, circles or diagonal shapes. White or whole wheat bread may be used and the filling made by blending equal quantities of honey and creamed butter with enough finely chopped nuts to add flavor. Peanut butter sandwiches may be varied by mixing the filling with orange or prune juice before spreading. Young folks will enjoy a snappy peanut sandwich filling made by coarsely grinding roasted peanuts and mixing them with a well-seasoned boiled salad dressing thinned a little with cream.

Cottage or cream cheese fillings are always favorites and are often varied by mixing them with chopped nuts, drained, crushed pineapple, chopped olives, minced watercress, minced dates and chopped nuts, or raspberry jam. When combined with apple butter, cream cheese makes a particularly nice filling for graham crackers for the children. Raisin bread goes especially well with ham, cream cheese or apple butter fillings. Nut breads usually require only a creamed butter filling, altho finely minced parsley may be added for variation. Rye bread combines well with meat or piquant fillings; while whole wheat or white bread are equally appropriate for sweet and savory sandwiches. A nutritious filling for brown bread sandwiches is made by blending 1 cup of minced dates with 1/4 cup finely chopped nuts, a dash of cinnamon and 1 tablespoon of orange juice.

Open-faced sandwiches are usually made of sandwich bread, sliced thin, cut into rounds or diamond shapes and spread with softened cream cheese. They are garnished with slices of stuffed olive, sprigs of parsley, Maraschino cherries, or tiny bits of pimento.

Men always enjoy a hearty "square cornered" sandwich when the filling is chopped corned beef moistened with catsup. To prevent the catsup from soaking into the bread, spread the latter with a thin coating of butter beaten to a creamy

Do You Know That

Leaf lettuce contains more iron than head lettuce? This was one discovery of a study made at the University of Wisconsin. The dark meat of poultry has more of this food mineral than the white meat, and salt water fish more than the fresh water variety. Parsley is an excellent source of it. If you long for rosy cheeks and red lips, don't pass up the garnish when the platter is passed your way. Nell B. Nichols.

By Vernetta Bartle

consistency. The addition of a lettuce leaf is always an improvement. Salad sandwiches are growing in popularity for light lunches and picnics, altho to be at their best they need to be eaten shortly after they have been prepared. Salad combinations may be served between slices of toast, whole wheat bread or between picnic buns. Suggestions for salad fillings include the following: salmon, chopped pickle and mayonnaise; lettuce, tomato, bacon and mayonnaise; minced ham, mayonnaise, hard-cooked egg and lettuce; chicken, celery and mayonnaise; and chicken, chopped almonds, mayonnaise and lettuce.

Club Identifies Flower Types

BY CHARLOTTE BEISTER
Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County

THE iris is one of the oldest and loveliest of the old-fashioned flowers. Johnson county farm bureau members have been interested in identifying the various types which are growing about their homes. It was during one of these afternoons of study that Mrs. Scott Lorimer of Johnson county suggested that she would like to exchange with some of the other members.

It was a happy thought to know that there were other women thruout the county who were anxious also that their surplus bulbs be made a part of their neighbors' garden. Mrs. Jasper Kincaid, a flower chairman who lived in the county seat, Olathe, offered to take any bulbs and save them until the members could call for them.

Women are given instructions as to planting. From now until fall is a good time to plant the tubers. The small rhizomes should be separated as each will develop into a single plant. Many people make the mistake of planting too large clumps of tubers. It is only a year or two before resetting is necessary for overcrowding will make blossoms less vigorous.

"Has the exchange been a considerable amount of work?" we have been asked. "Nothing but a pleasure," says Mrs. Kincaid. "Whenever a woman brings bulbs she gives a description of them. When any of the ladies desire iris, they do likewise. Whenever bulbs are planted, happiness also thrives."

Bits About Beauty

BY JANE CAREY

THE high cost of cosmetics is many a woman's excuse for not giving her hands and complexion the care that good grooming calls for. Hark ye, then, to these little tips on cosmetic economy.

The sun-tan fad having faded, there is an urge among women to keep a creamy skin this season. Milk baths are recommended. Sweet cream removes sunburn. Buttermilk is a pimple remedy; it also has a tendency to do away with freckles. A daily facial milk bath softens, bleaches and smooths the skin. A little starch, mixed to a paste with cold water applied at night is an anti-sunburn remedy. It helps to refine the pores too.

If you want flashing white teeth, use salt on your toothbrush. Not only is it an economy; it is recommended by the American Medical Association as being superior to tooth-paste. Gardening can play havoc with hands. It can also be made to serve as a beauty treatment! Working up a good sweat acts as a bleach to any part of the body; applying cold cream to the hands and putting on cotton gloves when going a-weeding will cause them to be bleached and softened at the same time. If your hands are red, try holding them up when applying lotion. Massage down from the finger-tips to the wrist, causing the blood to flow down the arm. Rub vaseline on the hands before putting them in the mop pail. This prevents the dirty water from getting into the wrinkles at the knuckles. Wash the hands in warm water afterward. Never put the hands in extremely hot water, if you value their good looks. Rinse well with cold water, and apply glycerine, mixed with a little lemon juice.

Not only does the cow contribute to cutting down the cost of cosmetics; the hen has something to say about the matter! For flabby skin, try an egg mask. Cleanse the skin, preferably with cold cream. Beat up the white of an egg, add a teaspoon of almond meal and 4 drops of olive oil. Cover the face and throat with the mixture, using a bit of cotton to apply it. Put the mask on thick enough to be seen. Lie down for 15 minutes. Remove the mask with a cloth dipped in warm water. Rub a little cold cream into the

skin, wipe off the surplus and see how fresh and firm your face feels. If you have large pores, it is advisable to follow the treatment with a generous laving of cold water.

Children Enjoy Scrapbooks

BY MRS. M. O. LINGLE

WHEN our oldest child was 18 months old we started the "big book." I obtained a large sample book of men's clothing. A salesman had discarded it as it was out of date. It is 18 by 22 inches and contains 27 pages.

I cut colored pictures out of magazines and after tearing off all the cloth I pasted the pictures. I chose colored pictures as these appeal to a small child. There were pictures of children, animals and fruits. We had a large "Home Sweet Home" picture which had become torn. This filled one page. Some old Christmas seals went on another page. At first we filled only a few pages but we kept saving every suitable picture and added them from time to time. Every time any one came to see son he wanted to show the "big book."

We have moved three time and the "big book" has always gone along.

These Styles Promise Much

FOR summer a dress is expected to help you keep cool. The two dresses pictured here do insure this, and, of course, the little tot who dons a simply made sun romper such as this one will find some coolness.

No. 770 shows a new flared experiment, the front being pressed into inverted plaits in a box-plait effect, and the back showing a circular effect, seamed at the center to give a lengthened line to the figure. The belt is worn at the normal waistline. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 2586 is designed for the tiny boys and girls who spend most of their time in the rays of the sun. The complete suit is cut in one piece. Bias binding is stitched around all the raw edges.

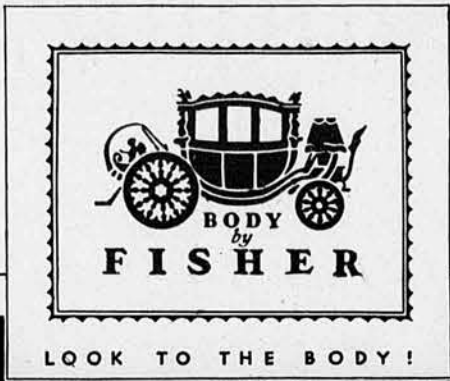


With the addition of buttonholes and buttons on the shoulders, the suit is completed. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

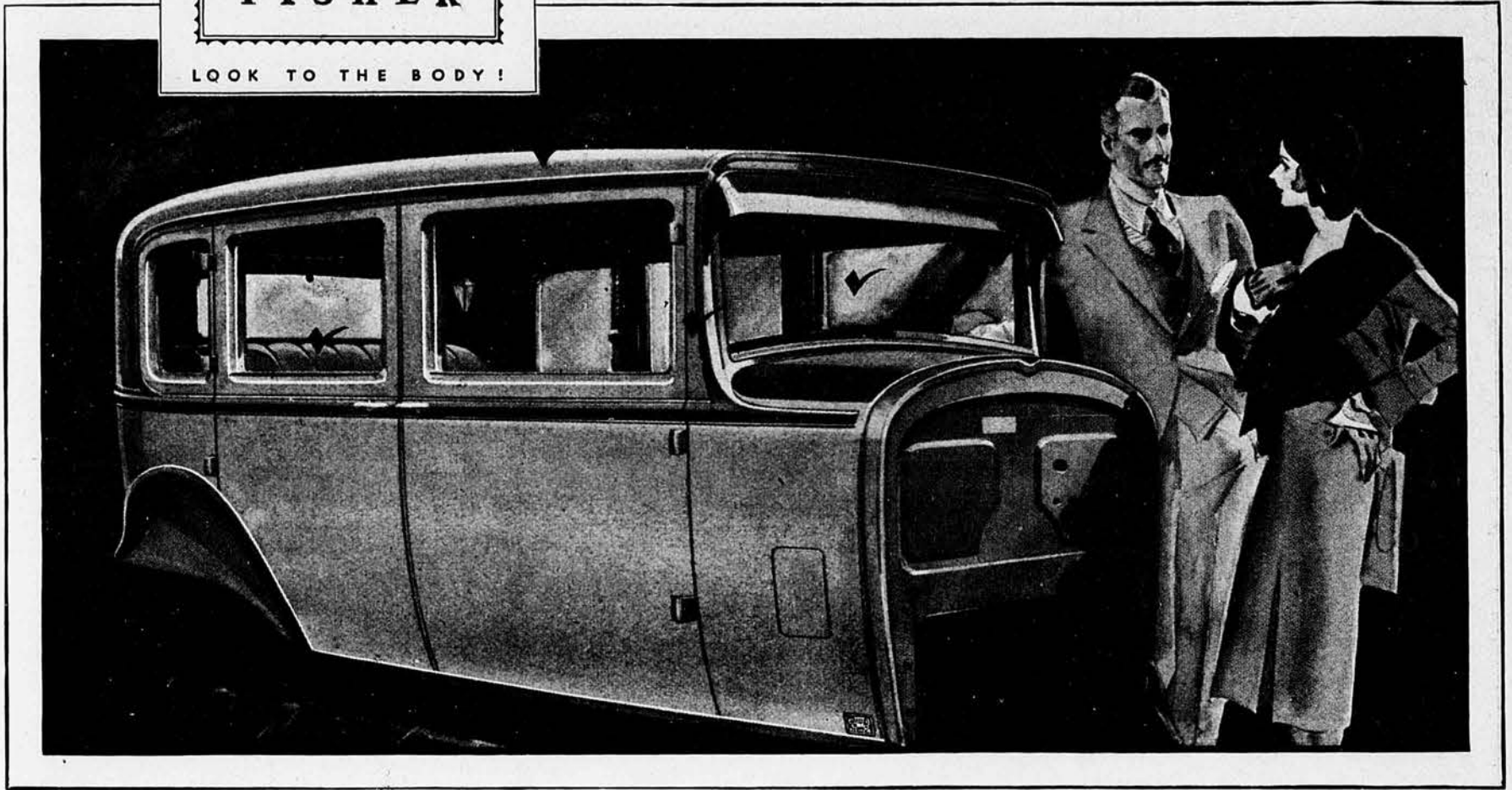
No. 2605 again shows the possibility of slimming up. A deep hip yoke tops the circular flaring skirt. The all-around blousing of the bodice is the secret of the slenderized effect. A deep V-neckline is attractive, and is finished with two large bows of contrasting material. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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WE trust that you are not depriving yourself of Fisher Body quality. ¶ Quality of advanced design, quality of wood-and-steel construction, quality of finest craftsmanship and material—quality is the one and absolute rule in every Fisher process and particular. ¶ The result is that every Fisher Body car, in any field of price, unquestionably represents extra value and more for your money. ¶ The emblem, “Body by Fisher,” and the emblems of General Motors cars also shown here, are the well-known symbols of a quality obtainable only in General Motors cars—the *only* cars equipped with Body by Fisher.

Check these points for extra body value in the car you are considering

- ✓ **Wood-and-Steel Construction**—Fisher Bodies are constructed of selected seasoned hardwood, reinforced with powerful braces of malleable iron, drop-forged steel and pressed steel. This type of construction provides utmost strength and resilience, and is freer from rumbles, rattles, and other body noises.
- ✓ **Roof Construction**—Fisher Body roofs are of strongest type construction; namely, the Fisher bow-and-slat type. The bows are cut to form—not steam bent—consequently retain their shape permanently. Specially notable is the steel roof-rail panel, which strengthens the roof materially and adds to the beauty of the car.
- ✓ **Clear Vision and Safety**—Every Fisher Body is equipped throughout with the highest quality genuine plate glass, affording clear and undistorted vision. The non-glare feature of the Fisher Vision and Ventilating Windshield is the latest important Fisher contribution to driving safety and car beauty.

- ✓ **Durable, Rich Upholstery**—All upholstery fabrics in Body by Fisher are much costlier than that accepted for ordinary body construction. They are extra fine in quality, and thoroughly tested to resist fading and wear. Fisher cushions and backs are designed with special care for riding and driving ease and for long-lasting durability. Form-fitting cushions over deep, resilient springs fit the contours of the human body providing maximum passenger comfort.

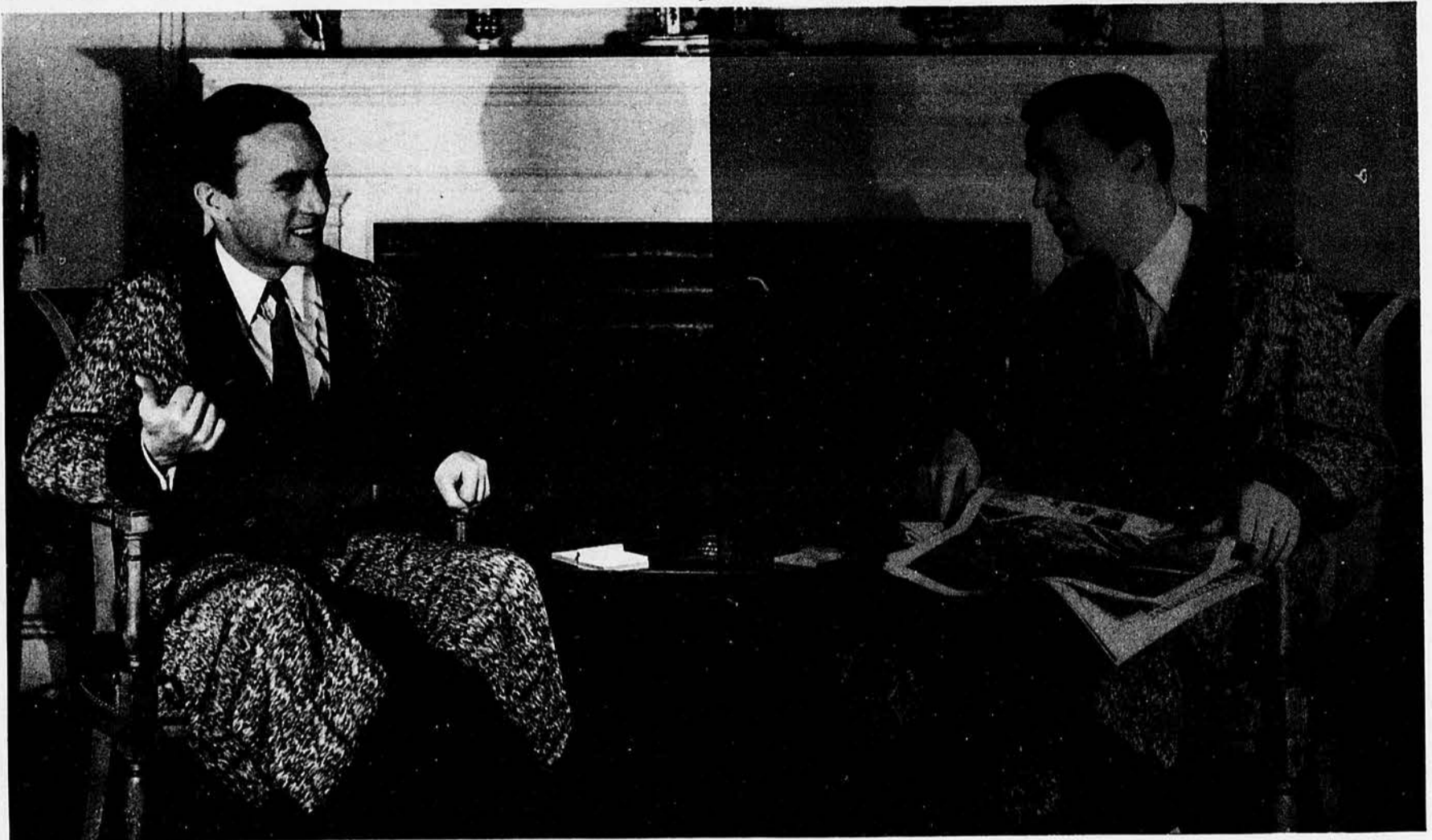
These are only a few of the many extra value features of Body by Fisher. All told, the special and exclusive advantages of Fisher Body assure much more value from every standpoint in the Fisher Body car.



G E N E R A L M O T O R S

"Let's play a round of golf" says MR. HACKETT

"Let's stay home and rest" says MR. HACKETT

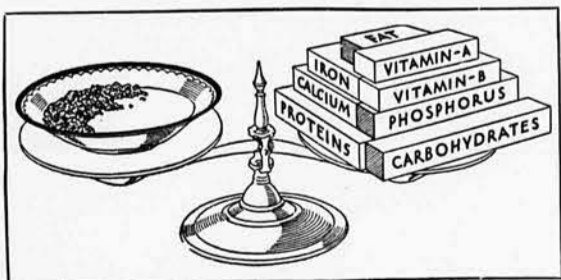


More vigor per spoonful... **GRAPE-NUTS**

In every one of us, two sides of our nature are struggling for supremacy. "Let's lick the world," says one side. "Sit down," says the other, "you can lick the world tomorrow."

To play hard and work hard—to greet each hour with zest and draw from it the utmost pleasure and profit—that's living! And that's what we want most. Vigor, energy to make life every day a glorious adventure.

Why don't we always have this vigor, and energy? What happens to us when we can't "get up steam"—when we haven't even enough initiative and enthusiasm to grasp the pleasures we long to enjoy? Look



GRAPE-NUTS MAKES THE SMALL BREAKFAST SAFE
A single serving of Grape-Nuts with cream provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Add Grape-Nuts to your breakfast.

for an answer in the food you eat. For food, day by day, must rebuild the body and recharge it with vital energy. And only the right kind of food can do the right kind of job!

If you want all-around health, exuberant energy and vitality, see to it that your food, every day, gives you all the building, energizing elements your body needs.

There is one food long known for the contribution it makes to building and fueling the body—a food which gives us a tremendous amount of energy in proportion to the amount eaten. This food is Grape-Nuts—purposely designed to give you the nourishment that produces healthful vigor, buoyant energy—and to give it to you in a form that is temptingly delicious.

Grape-Nuts is made of choice wheat and malted barley. It is abundant in dextrins, maltose and other carbohydrates, which are the chief producers of energy.

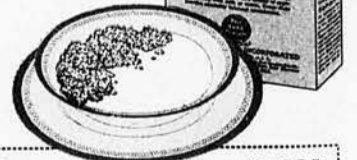
In addition Grape-Nuts provides vital elements often lacking in the modern diet—iron for the blood; phosphorus for teeth and bones; proteins for muscle and body-building; and the essential vitamin-B, a builder of appetite.

And Grape-Nuts invites eating. Its golden-brown kernels, tinged with purest malt sugar, are crisp and crunchy. Not only does this crispness add to deliciousness—it also encourages thorough chewing to help better digestion. And also gives to teeth and gums the brisk exercise they need to remain sound and healthy.

Start now to make breakfast build vital health and energy for you. Buy Grape-Nuts today for breakfast tomorrow! Your grocer sells Grape-Nuts—a Product of General Foods Corporation. Or send coupon below for free trial offer.

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"There's a Reason"



POSTUM COMPANY, Inc.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

G-F-F.
7-30

Please send me free, a trial package of Grape-Nuts, and two free booklets—"Happier Days from Better Breakfasts," and also "Civilized Teeth and How to Prevent Them."

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Fill in completely—print name and address

In Canada, address GENERAL FOODS, LIMITED, Sterling Tower, Toronto 2, Ontario



IT'S WISE TO CHOOSE A SIX

... and the Chevrolet Six provides unusual ruggedness dependability and economy

Ability to keep on running dependably . . . day after day, month after month . . . at a minimum cost per mile—that is one outstanding quality of Chevrolet performance. That is one reason why more and more buyers of low-priced cars are finding it wise to choose a Chevrolet Six.

The very fact that Chevrolet is a Six means greater reliability. For the six-cylinder engine is, above all things, smooth! And six-cylinder smoothness not only assures greater comfort . . . but protects every part and unit of the car from the destructive effects of vibration. Engine, body and chassis all last longer as a result—and need fewer adjustments or repairs.

But six-cylinder design is only one factor of Chevrolet dependability. The banjo-type rear axle, for instance, is exceptionally large and rugged. The heavy channel steel frame provides support for the body throughout its entire length. The



The Coach, \$565, f. o. b. Flint factory

four-wheel brakes are big, powerful and durable. The beautiful Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood-and-steel—the strongest, safest, most durable construction known.

And equally impressive, the new Chevrolet is just as economical as any automobile on the road today. It costs no more for gas—for oil—for upkeep. And on many service operations, Chevrolet's flat-rate charges are the lowest in the industry.

Near at hand—probably only a short drive away—is one of the 10,000 authorized Chevrolet dealers. Why not visit him today and see the new Chevrolet Six? Check over such features as the great 50-horsepower valve-in-head six-cylinder engine—the four long semi-elliptic springs and Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers—the many other modern features of extra value. Find out about the small down payment and easy terms on which you can own a Chevrolet Six.



CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

CHEVROLET SIX

The Sport Roadster.....\$555
The Coach.....\$565
The Coupe.....\$565
The Sport Coupe.....\$655
The Club Sedan.....\$665
The Sedan.....\$675
The Special Sedan.....\$725
(6 wire wheels standard)

Roadster or Phaeton

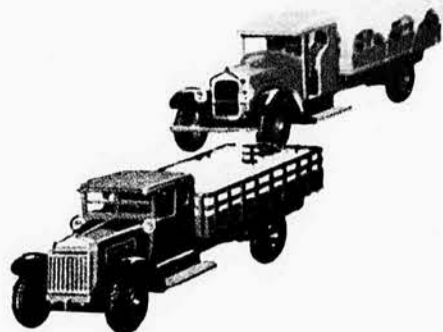
\$495

Special equipment extra

The Sedan Delivery.....\$595
Light Delivery Chassis.....\$365
1½ Ton Chassis.....\$520
1½ Ton Chassis with Cab.....\$625
Roadster Delivery.....\$440
(Pick-up box extra)
Prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

GOOD YEAR

Pathfinder



THE
IS RIGHT
THE
IS RIGHT



MORE TONS ARE HAULED ON
GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON
ANY OTHER KIND

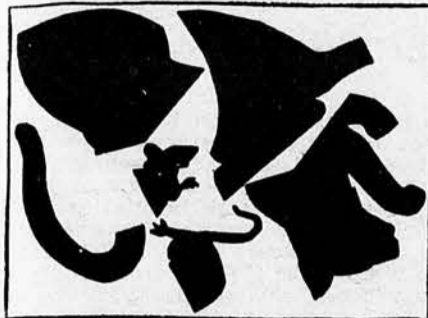
Here's a truck tire that can do a great job of hauling on your farm. Full ten ply—generous in size—marked with a name that instantly gives you its pedigree—GOODYEAR PATHFINDER.

Thousands of farmers can tell you its record of big mileage at low cost. They can tell you its husky strength and its road-gripping, rut-bucking traction. It has proved itself on the farm and on rural highways and byways.

It has proved itself, too, on thousands of other trucks, where tires must do a tough job of hauling at a low first cost.

You'll have no real idea what an outstanding value these Goodyear Pathfinders give you until you try them. Goodyear dealers know this—they know the strongest advertisement they can put out is the tire itself. That's why alert Goodyear dealers are now making a special drive for more farm users of Goodyear Pathfinder Truck Tires—by featuring them at prices so low that you'll have a mighty hard time finding any kind of truck tires for less. See them, price them, and you'll want them.

Have You Tried Your Luck at Puzzles?



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of two little animals. Can you guess what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

There Are Eleven of Us

I am 11 years old and was in the sixth grade last year. Have I a twin? I will be in the seventh grade this fall. I go to Old Rantoul school. My teacher's name was Miss Winkler. I have six sisters and four brothers.

You Are Invited

Don't forget, boys and girls, that July 14 is Senator Capper's birthday and you are all invited to his party at Garfield Park, Topeka. Everybody come.

For pets I have three cats. Their names are Dandy, Puss and Pearl. I like to read. I enjoy reading the young folks' page very much.

Arlene Landes.

Osawatomie, Kan.

Evelyn Has a Pet Rabbit

I am 11 years old. My birthday is March 9. I am in the fifth grade and I go to the Baldwin Standard school. For pets I have two dogs—Lindy and Sport—and a cat named Anna. We call her Kitty sometimes. I also have a pet rabbit. She is all brown except her tail. I have a doll. Her name is Molly. She has 14 dresses, one hat, one cap, two pairs of stockings and

one pair of underwear. I have another little doll. Her name is Susie. She is 8 inches long and Molly is 15 inches. I have two sisters. Their names are Phyllis and Nadine. I haven't any brothers. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Evelyn Patterson.

Baldwin, Kan.

Spot and Beauty Are Pets

I live on a 60-acre farm 20 miles from Goodland, Kan., and Sharon Springs, Kan. For pets I have a pony and colt. The colt is certainly cute. The pony's name is Spot and her colt's name is Beauty. My birthday is March 16. Have I a twin? I am in the fourth grade. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother's name is Edgar. My sisters' names are Gladys and Mary Lou. My teacher's name is Miss Swanson. There are eight pupils in our school.

Juanita Mather.

Sharon Springs, Kan.

Try to Solve This

Hidden away under the grass, you will find that for which Jack is digging. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas



Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Steven Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Para. There are 36 pupils in my room—16 are in the 4B and 20 are in the 4A. I am in the 4A. I have one brother. His name is Clarence. He is

4 years old. I like the children's page very much. Steven J. Martinek.

Topeka, Kan.

Cold Drinks for Hot Days

Dear Little Cooks: Every summer we go in search of some new drink to serve with our meals or take with us on picnics. I have found two splendid new ones and am printing the recipes for both here so that you can take your choice. The first one is for Lemonade Fizz.



Juice of 1 lemon
Pounded sugar to taste
1 glass cold water
1/2 teaspoon soda

Squeeze the juice from the lemon, strain, add it to the water with sufficient pounded sugar to sweeten the whole nicely. When well mixed, put in the soda, stir well, and drink while the mixture is "fizzing."

Another beverage which is especially cooling is grape water:

2 1/2 cups grape jelly
3 cups boiling water
3 cups cold water
Juice of 3 lemons
6 tablespoons sugar

Dissolve jelly in boiling water, add cold water, lemon juice and sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved and mixture well blended. Serve ice cold. Serves six persons.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Can You Guess These?

Why is the letter E like death? Because it is the end of life.

What is the beginning of every end, and the end of every place? The letter E.

What was the first bet ever made? The alphabet.

What is smaller than an ant's mouth? What goes into it.

Why is a baker a most improvident person? Because he is continually selling that which he needs (kneads) himself.

What is the most difficult lock to pick? One from a bald head.

What is the height of folly? Spending your last shilling on a purse.

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it's sat-in.

What is the difference between a cat and a match? The cat lights on its feet, and the match on its head.

Why is the history of our country

like playing a lively tune on the piano? Because it is touching "a merry key" (America.)

Why is the superintendent of a children's playground like a stranded vessel? Because he runs a-ground.

Why are ships like fortunes? Because they are built on stocks.

Why are people that jump to conclusions like ships? Because they are generally at sea.

When is a ship's anchor like a chicken? When it's a-foul (fowl.)

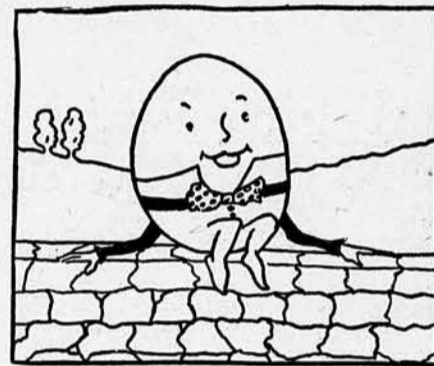
Word Square Puzzle

- 1. — — — —
- 2. — — — —
- 3. — — — —
- 4. — — — —

1. A number; 2. Something worshipped; 3. A head; 4. Cloth measures.

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

Mother Goose Puzzle



Bumpy Lumpty fat in a tall;
Rumpty Gumpty hat I greet hall;
Ill thy ring's hordes any ale she ring's met

Would nod pat Gumpty Bumpy together amain.

Change one letter in each word so as to form a familiar Mother Goose rhyme. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—For a Lady Dotty Has Some Queer Ideas

True Interior Decoration Is a Science

There Is General Satisfaction in Painting and Refinishing

IT TAKES more than good taste to make a livable home. Interior decoration is a science as well as an art. However harmonious the woodwork, walls and furniture, behind the charm of well-chosen colors there must be the assurance of durability and cleanliness, a surface that is not only attractive but well protected and easy to take care of.

Every part of the room has its affinity in the paint and varnish line. A paint that will do for the floor is not suitable for the walls or the



How many candles will there be on your birthday cake? If you are planning a birthday party for some of your friends or little tots the new leaflet, "A Balloon Birthday Party" will be helpful. You may have it by writing to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price of the leaflet is 4 cents.

furniture, and the same holds true in regard to varnish. Generally there are definite directions on the container of these materials stating just how and where they are to be used.

For walls, flat paints are generally preferred to gloss paints because they have greater hiding properties. In the kitchen and bathroom, however, where the walls must be washed frequently, a gloss paint is recommended. Flat paint possesses a wonderful ability to cover up the blemishes on an old surface, but gloss paints and enamels will stand even harder wear than flat paints. When enameling a surface that is in poor condition, it is advisable to use flat paint for the two undercoats, the third coat, of course, being enamel. On new wood, the undercoats may be either flat paint or enamel undercoating. Since these priming coats supply the foundation for the finish, it is essential that they should be just right.

The preparation of the surface is just as important as the selection of the right paint. First of all, it must be clean and smooth. Old paint or varnish that is cracked and scaling should be removed with a paint and varnish remover. A painted surface in good condition requires nothing more than a good cleaning and a light sandpapering, but varnished woodwork that is to be painted, enameled, or lacquered should have the gloss taken off before the new finish is applied. This may be done with a solution of sal soda and water, or by sandpapering.

Unfinished wood will require a priming coat, which penetrates the wood and gives the succeeding coats a firmer anchorage. The primer on an open-grain wood should have an excess of linseed oil; on a close-grain wood, an excess of turpentine. It will take a day or more for this first

The Door of Life

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

THE door of life swings to and fro,
Just for a little while—
I stand upon the grey threshold
And smile—and smile.

The door of life swings to and fro,
And soon—too soon it closes.
And that is why beside my door
I grow red roses!

coat to dry. It should then be sandpapered lightly before the second coat is applied.

To insure satisfactory results it is essential that the temperature of the room in which the work is done be high enough to allow the paint or varnish to flow freely. Between 60 and 70 degrees is a safe temperature.

A well-chosen and well-kept brush is also a necessary element of a good paint job. It is short-sighted economy to attempt to save money by buying cheap brushes. The best course to follow

By Mary Allen

is to go to a reliable dealer and depend upon him to choose the brush best suited to the work in hand.

Brushing methods vary with the nature of the finish. For example, paint is brushed out, while enamel and lacquer are flowed on.

From these simple directions it will be apparent that there is nothing complex about the practical side of painting. Deliberate and careful methods will bring their own reward, a lightening of household tasks and more leisure to enjoy the pleasant surroundings which are sure to result.

Let's Count Our Candles!

BY PHYLLIS LEE

MOST little children are fond of birthday parties. They are usually fond of balloons too. So a balloon birthday party should be a huge success. During this warm weather, a morning party followed by a light lunch is a pleasant and easy way to entertain the small friends of your young son or daughter. Luncheon will make the children feel as if they had been to a real party and dispenses with party refreshments which often spoil healthy appetites.

Let the young host or hostess help make the invitations. Out of pink cardboard cut large circles to represent balloons. These circles can be cut to fit into envelopes for mailing. A piece of ribbon can be fastened to this pink circle balloon and the following invitations written on it:

We are having a Balloon Party at ten,
We'll play several games, and then
Mother will serve lunch,
To all the bunch,
I hope you'll be here Tuesday at ten.

Balloon Bounce, Balloon Ring, Hopping Balloon, Lazy Balloon, Snappy Balloon, Balloon Toss and a Balloon Hunt will keep the small guests busy.

The luncheon menu can consist of potato balls and small circle sandwiches, some filled with salmon and some with jelly. Straws can be served with the milk. Vanilla or strawberry ice cream can be scooped in round balls and of course there should be a birthday cake. A white cake with pink icing, white candle holders and pink candles will be pretty and palatable. Watermelon balls could be served if desired.

Securing the Proper Food

BY LUCILLE BERRY WOLFE

THE artificial feeding of babies is something which calls for scientific knowledge and supervision. Putting something in baby's stomach which seems to agree with it, is far from providing proper nourishment. The fluid in baby's bottle must contain a balanced ration in a concentra-

tion suited to its digestion. Even tho your physician may need to experiment rather extensively to find the proper food, be patient enough to realize that the finest baby specialists in the country have to resort to experimentation for conclusive results. Be assured that your baby is much safer under the care of a physician at this time than it would be if you were to follow the recommendations of well-intentioned friends.

Every baby needs orange or tomato juice, and cod liver oil in addition to its milk. These are not just accessories or pleasant extras in a baby's diet, but necessities for bone and body growth. They are being added to the baby's diet by physicians, at as early an age as 2 months, in normal cases. If every mother could see the results of lack of these foods in the diet of experimental animals, no urging would be necessary to induce her to provide them for her children. White rats become scraggly, wheezy, rickety and weak in a short time without these necessary elements, regardless of a sufficient supply of other food.

A simple way to remember the proper gain for a baby to make during the first year is to divide the year into four periods of three months each. After the first usual loss in weight, the weekly gain during the first period should be 6 to 7 ounces, for the next period, 4 to 5 ounces, then 3 to 4 ounces, and for the last period, 2 to 3 ounces.

Remember that I will be glad to help you with any problem that may be troubling. Address Lucille Wolfe, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

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

Rich Soil Not Good for New Plants

Last fall I planted some new slips from plants which I wished to keep all winter. I used very rich soil and for some reason the plants did not do so well. Can you tell me why this happened? Mrs. S. P. Y.

A rich soil is not advisable for young plants, because it has a tendency to force a rapid growth, which one should always strive to avoid.

Do You Enjoy Baking Too?

I enjoy baking more than any other part of my cooking experiences and wish to have some new recipes. May I have a list of what you have in this line so that I can make a choice of the ones I can use? Mrs. K. C. G.

We have leaflets on Cookies, Quick Breads, Cakes, Pies, Fruit Cakes and Eggless Cakes. I am sure you will like these recipes. You may have any of these for 2 cents each, or the six for 10 cents. Order from the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

You May Serve Lazy Lunches

By Elizabeth Shaffer

LAZY lunches, or light suppers if your dinner is at noon, are a boon to the woman who wishes to save time in meal preparation. Most such meals are, of course, just a way of fooling yourself. But, even so, lazy menus allow a few hours' leisure. And so they seem worthwhile.

Sandwiches with any not-too-moist filling are a good choice for the lazy lunch as they may be prepared several hours before meal time and left in the bread box. They should be wrapped in waxed paper or in a damp cloth. A jellied salad such as tomato jelly or perfection salad may be prepared ahead and some fruit such as baked apple or pear which requires no last minute peeling and slicing may be used for dessert.

Cold meat loaf and potato chips or potato salad offer another combination which is a lazy meal possibility. For dessert suppose you serve apple pie then you can reheat it in the oven while lunch is being eaten and the meal will not lack a warm touch.

Canned baked beans may be quickly heated on top of the stove. Serve brown bread or rye bread with the beans and apple sauce and cake for dessert. Croquettes may be formed, egged and crumbed in the morning. Then they are ready to fry in quickly heated fat while you set the lunch

table. Hot bread lends a welcome touch to an otherwise cold meal. Muffins, biscuits or parkerhouse rolls may be reheated easily, if you have an oil stove with an oven, by moistening the surface of the rolls or biscuits with water and placing them in the oven. Or you may put them in a tightly fastened paper bag without previous moistening and reheat them in that. Biscuits may be rolled out, cut, and placed on a baking sheet ready for the oven. They may be left in the refrigerator several hours before baking.

Cauliflower or cabbage au gratin is a good luncheon dish to reheat along with the muffins or rolls. Fruit of some sort for dessert and milk or tea as a beverage will round out a lunch or supper of this type.

Canned soups are ever ready to assist in the hurried meal. Lettuce salad is always a possibility if the lettuce is left washed and wrapped in a damp cloth, and if there is a bottle of French dressing or some other sort of salad dressing in the refrigerator.

Deviled eggs do not seem too "picnicky" a luncheon dish if they are served on lettuce with a salad dressing. Custard, either baked or steamed, is a luncheon or supper dessert which may be prepared far ahead and there are many suitable cold puddings. Much of the success of the lazy lunch depends on advance planning.





Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Kansas Has 700 Cases of "Jake Paralysis," Most of Them From Wichita and Vicinity

KANSAS is not alone in presenting victims of "jake paralysis." The drinkers of Jamaica ginger lived in many states, and many are those now suffering from what doctors call "an unusual type of multiple peripheral paralysis." Doctors from Mississippi and from Alabama who have been investigating cases in their own states give their rather gloomy findings in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The outlook is bad for those who already are victims. Since the ailment attacked only those using Jamaica ginger as a beverage, it is reasonably certain that the publicity given will head off new cases.

In the Alabama cases some of the victims had been drinking Jamaica ginger as a beverage for months. The first symptoms they felt were soreness and aching in the calves of the legs. After one or two days this disappeared, but then they observed that it was difficult to control the movements of the feet. Soon they were unable to get about without the use of canes or crutches, and then came a weakness of the hands and fore arms similar to that of the legs. Some of the patients were so badly attacked as to become bed-ridden, but the majority continued to get about thru the assistance of canes or crutches. High-stepping gait and foot drop were noticeable in all of the patients. There were no marked sensations of pain after the early aching and soreness had passed.

Kansas was very hard hit with this trouble, having nearly 700 cases reported, most of them from Wichita and its vicinity. At first the alcohol used in preparing the Jamaica ginger was charged with the trouble, but investigation showed that the very best quality had been used, and it is now concluded that responsibility lay with some deterioration of the ginger. Investigations are not yet complete. Undoubtedly some poisonous agent to which the nervous system is especially sensitive caused the paralysis. Probably it will be shown eventually that this poisonous product has not been a constant feature of Jamaica ginger, but existed only in certain batches distributed about the time the paralysis occurred. However that may be, it is a safe bet that no more Jamaica ginger will be sold for use as a beverage.

We are bound to sympathize with the unfortunate victims and to hope that some remedy may yet be discovered that will help their condition. At present the prognosis is bad. Most of the cases seem to have settled into a chronic state from which little improvement is to be expected and, indeed, the fear of further degeneration cannot be excluded. Some 10 per cent of these patients became a county charge at once, and there will be a larger proportion as the days go by unless scientific discoveries as to treatment are more successful than they have been thus far.

Test Meal Is Needed?

I have gas in my stomach. Will you tell me in your Rural Health column the cause and cure?
Y. M. G.

Gas in the stomach may mean much or nothing. It troubles some folks because they gulp their food without chewing it and wash it down with great draughts of tea or coffee. Other people have it because they eat too much sugar. On the other hand, it may be an indication of some serious trouble like ulcer. There are so many different causes that I cannot do more than guess. If the trouble is chronic and will not yield to careful eating, I advise a test meal and analysis.

Drinking Cups Were Abolished

I would like an answer to these questions: Just how can Venereal Diseases be given to others? Can they be taken by using same towel, pencil or drinking cup? If so, is there no law to prohibit such people who have them to mingle with the public? Doesn't the Health Officer have a right to quarantine these peo-

ple? There is a place for lepers, why not for those with this terrible disease? I would like an answer thru the Kansas Farmer, if you think it proper, as I think the people need to give thought to this question for self-protection.
Mrs. L.

Venereal disease is commonly communicated by close personal contact such as kissing or sexual relations. Innocent people sometimes contract it by the use of contaminated toilet articles or eating utensils. This is not at all common, yet common enough to be good reason for precautions. Venereal diseases are reportable but the patients are not quarantined. The United States Public Health Service is doing good work in prevention. That is why the common drinking cup and common towel have been abolished from public places. But there is room for greater progress.

Build Up the Body

Will you please tell me in the Kansas Farmer what causes pimples and how they can be cured?
Miss W.

Pimples come when the oil glands of the skin become choked and clogged. Pimples are not due to "impure blood," so blood medicine is not indicated. Keep the skin of the whole body vigorous by taking a daily cool bath and brisk toweling. Wash the face carefully once daily in hot water and mild soapsuds; otherwise use only cool plain water. Do not irritate pimples by picking at them. If there are blackheads, squeeze out the little plug of matter, when "ripe," by firm, even pressure. Eat plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables. Do not eat candy nor use butter, cream or fat foods to excess.

Operation for a Specialist

What is the best method to remove warts? I have quite an unpleasant bunch of them. Is there any way I can remove them at home, or must I have them killed with an electric needle? One is on the lip.
P. P. J.

Undoubtedly the best and safest treatment is to have them dissolved by the electric needle. It is a simple matter that can be readily done by any doctor equipped with an electric wall plate. The removal of a single wart can be done safely at home by the application of glacial acetic acid. However, I do not advise this for use on the lip.

Electric Needle Will Help

Would you please tell me what is the cause of superfluous hair? Is there any way of getting rid of it? If so, what is the best?
S.

Superfluous hair is a peculiarity, not a disease. It comes without apparent cause and quite often is due to inheritance. The electric needle is the best way to get rid of it. This fails, however, when there is a heavy growth. In such a case I advise the use of the safety razor.

Earns Radio Fame

(Continued from Page 8)

- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Klene
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Trio, and Rosa Rosario
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclants (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Showboat (CBS)
- Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Ins. Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount-Publix Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

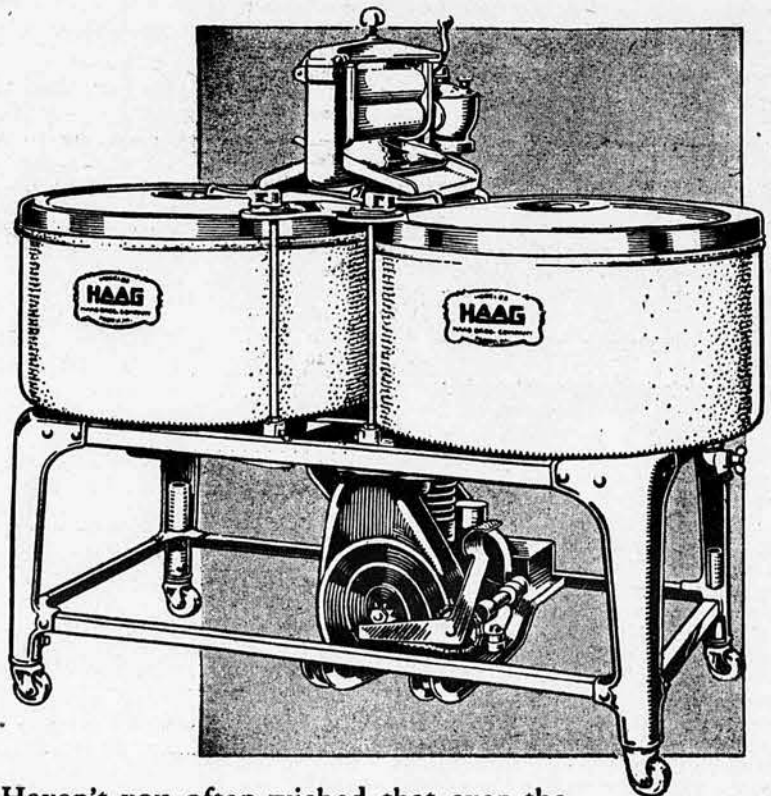
The quickest washing you ever did can now be done in half the time with the

New

HAAG

TWIN-TEX

ALL METAL DOUBLE-TUB WASHER



Haven't you often wished that even the quickest washing you ever did could be done in only about one-half the time?

Well, your wish has come true. Here are actually *two* complete washers in one—powered with the dependable Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline engine. Fill both tubs with hot clean sudsy water, start the engine, and in the time it took you last wash-day to do *one* washerful, you can now do *two* washerfuls. Or, you can use one tub filled with lukewarm suds to *ease out* the dirt particles, and then the *hot* suds in the second tub will finish the job in a jiffy. You can *rinse* clothes with the power agitator, too. See this latest and greatest Haag washer today. Its remarkable features will astound you—its price will surprise you because it's actually less than that asked for some *single-tub* washers. Stop at your nearest dealer's today.

HAAG BROTHERS COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. 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 you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Why Not Refer Your Complaints Against Insurance Companies to the Protective Service?

INSURANCE agents representing the better class companies usually are reliable salesmen. They are licensed by the state insurance department. Now and then, however, a highbinder passes around with his hammer in one hand telling where his company's contract or policy is superior to all others. The Protective Service advises to leave this agent and the company he represents alone. Cheap insurance, or in other words, insurance that is bought for less than good insurance costs, may be worth all it costs, but the policyholder is fooling himself if he thinks for a moment the benefit derived from the policy will be any more than in proportion to the required premium. Besides the policyholder is at the disadvantage of being led to believe that he has insurance that covers, when, as a matter of fact, he may have nothing of the kind.

The Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer believes in life insurance and feels that every man should carry all that he can afford to pay for, especially the young man. With all of the good insurance companies licensed to do business in Kansas, there is no reason for doing business with life insurance companies selling so-called cheap insurance, often termed mail order and radio insurance. If such companies are licensed to do business in Kansas, however, they may be counted on to do for the policyholder as they say they will do in their contract with the policyholder or in the policy which has been issued.

According to Charles F. Hobbs, commissioner of insurance in this state, if a company is admitted to transact an insurance business in Kansas it must and does designate its legal representative in this state. Then, if there is a dispute between the insured and the company about a claim, the insured may file a suit against the company by naming its Kansas legal representative in the suit.

The state insurance commissioner, commenting further upon life insurance companies, says, "if there is a dispute between the insured and a company that is not admitted and that does not have a legal representative in Kansas, the insured must go into the state where the company has its headquarters to file suit. That is costly, for the person bringing the suit must pay all the extra expenses. If the claim is small, and most claims against unreliable insurance com-

panies are small, the insured could not afford to bring a suit to assert his rights.

"It does not seem like good business to take out insurance with a company that does not have a legal representative in the state where the insured may live. Most of these cheap policies, especially accident policies, allow very few legitimate claims in favor of the policyholder."

The Protective Service co-operates very closely with the state insurance department. Please feel free to refer to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka any insurance complaint that you may have. If this department cannot get a fair settlement for you, your complaint will be referred to the state insurance department, which department, under the direction of Mr. Hobbs, has collected more than \$100,000 in individual claims due citizens which previous to being referred to the state insurance department had been declined the policyholder by the insurance company.

Lists Safe Investments

The Oklahoma-Farmer Protective Association, in response to a letter asking for the names of a few reliable oil royalty companies in Oklahoma, makes this answer:

"Following is a complete list of reliable oil royalty companies in Oklahoma in which you may safely invest your money and expect regular dividends as long as you live and whose stock you can sell at any time at the full price you pay for it:

Does anyone know of any other names that should be added to this list?

Interested in Soybeans?

Soybean Production in Kansas, Bulletin No. 249, may be obtained free from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

On Stock-Share Leases

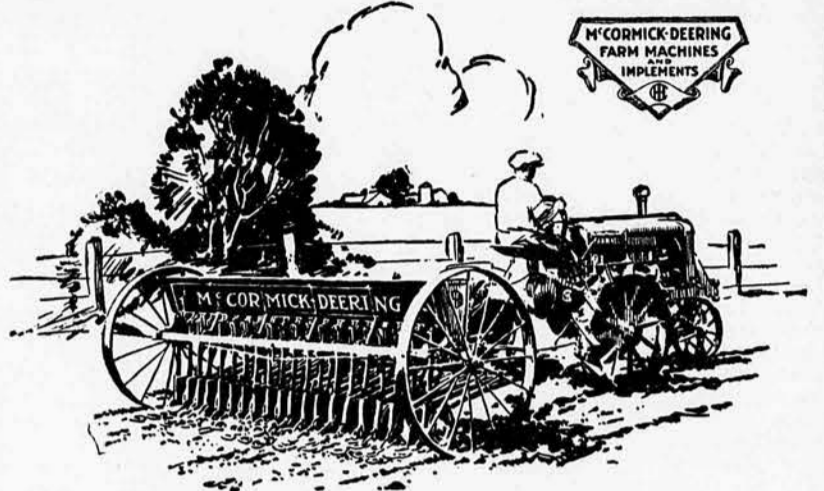
The Stock-Share Lease, Bulletin No. 155, may be obtained free from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Sometimes a pessimist is a man to whom an optimist owes money.



Sheriff Lloyd Sands, right, and Undersheriff C. E. Yockey at Erie and a poultry buyer at Chanute shared equally in the \$50 cash reward paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the apprehension and conviction of Roy Libby. Libby is serving a sentence in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson for stealing chickens from Bruce Brown, whose farm near Chanute is posted with a Protective Service sign. The Chanute poultry buyer, whose name is not being divulged so that he can help catch other chicken thieves, gave officers Sands and Yockey a tip which was of considerable aid in tracing the theft.

Every Kernel gets a Square Deal



when you plant with a McCormick-Deering Grain Drill

SEED poured into the sagless hopper of a McCormick-Deering Grain Drill is well on its way to a good healthy crop. From the feed cups down through the flexible-spiral, steel-ribbon grain tubes, and into the earth the grain travels a sure path to success.

There is no skipping or bunching. The feed cups are instantly adjustable to sow any quantity. Fast or slow-

moving teams or tractors have no effect on accuracy. Every seed is planted to an even depth with clocklike precision, and the field stools out, grows, and ripens evenly and uniformly as a result.

Take uncertain seeding off your list of hazards. Sow your grain with a McCormick-Deering Drill, ready for you at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Write for a folder.

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(Incorporated)
Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States

McCormick-Deering

Never before such
SAVINGS

WARD'S nation-wide sale, now going on, is the greatest in our history. Every price greatly reduced. Over 2,000 bargains to select from. Look at your summer sale book or borrow your neighbor's. Get your share of these special offerings and enjoy a double saving.

YOU HAVE THIS BOOK **Sale Ends Aug. 31st**

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Eroot Early **NO** Blowing in Freezing
Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing in Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.

ALL-STEEL CORRUGATED GRAIN BINS
MID-WEST BINS are made of 2 1/2 in. Corrugated Steel estimated 25 times as strong as flat steel. Cost no more than ordinary bins. Easily set up or moved. Non-sag patented roof. Biggest value. Low price. Freight prepaid. **FREE**—Write for folder, prices.

MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 153 Am. Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

7% WITH SAFETY
YOUR dollars will work harder for you, with **SAFETY**, when you invest them in 7% Preferred Stock of a company that supplies thousands of Kansas farm homes with daily necessities—electricity, telephone service, etc. Write for full details to Dept. K.F.

The Public Utility Investment Company
NATHAN L. JONES, President SALINA, KANSAS

Do You Know That—
you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

In Modern Abilene

Abilene was founded in the late 40's by hardy pioneers who lived in log cabins and depended on wild game for existence. T. F. Hershey, in 1856, camped on the bank of Mud Creek, where in 1860 the town of Abilene was laid out.

Until the building of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now the Union Pacific, in 1866, all houses were log. G. B. Seely built a frame store with rooms above in 1868, the first frame building other than Drover's Cottage, a hotel built by J. G. McCoy.

In July, 1857, McCoy drove Texas cattle across Indian Territory to Abilene for shipment. During the next three years, more than 3 million cattle were shipped to eastern markets.

September 3, 1869, Abilene was incorporated as a third class city, with C. Henry as acting mayor. In 1870 Tom Smith, the first marshal of Abilene, was shot down, a martyr to duty. In 1870, James Hickok, better known as "Wild Bill," came to Abilene. He succeeded in keeping order. The same year, a brick and stone court house was built, the first building of any material other than wood. In 1871 J. G. McCoy was elected as Abilene's first mayor.

From 1882 to 1887 Abilene prospered. The town and county demanded new railroad facilities, and in 1887 the Rock Island and Santa Fe built branches thru Abilene. In 1888 inflated values fell, but in 1897 prosperity returned, this time on a solid foundation.

The site of Abilene, located in that part of the United States which at the time was known as the Great American Desert, is now the center of one of the most prosperous and dependable agricultural and livestock regions of the country.

Wheat, corn and alfalfa are the county's principal crops. West of Abilene are raised exceptionally fine watermelons, cantaloupes and sweet potatoes. Dickinson county, of which Abilene is the county seat, ranks among the West's foremost producers of cattle, hogs, poultry and eggs. The county receives increasing attention every year.

An average annual rainfall of 30 inches and 260 days of sunshine a year indicate the favorable climate of this section.

Widely conceded to be one of the most delightful small cities in Kansas in which to live and to work, Abilene possesses unusual cultural and commercial attractions.

Notable are its pure water, 25 miles of asphalt pavement; two city parks; 14 churches; five school buildings, including Junior and Senior High; public library, new \$125,000 auditorium seating 1,500; a new 50,000 United Companies' office buildings; country club; natatorium; Brown Memorial Foundation with 10-acre park and supporting a home for the aged, children's home, and summer camps for boys and girls; Joseph's orphanage, four banks, a trust company; building and loan association; and the usual number of other businesses found in every community.

Abilene is particularly proud of its water, 99.98 per cent pure, pumped from the sand spring 3-miles west of the city. The city owns its water works system, valued at \$300,000 and having a capacity of 2 million gallons a day. The sand spring was a popular watering place for the early inhabitants of the plains.

Abilene is located at the intersection of Federal Highway U. S. 40S and State Highway No. 15, both of which are all-weather roads. Federal Highway 40S is rapidly becoming a favorite coast-to-coast trail for tourists, due to its direct routing and many points of special interest. Except for 24 miles now being paved, a concrete slab reaches from Abilene to Kansas City, 180 miles.

In addition to stressing scholastic standing, the Abilene high school is widely known for its winning athletic teams. The football team has an enviable record of winning 39 out of 45 games in the last five years.

The city park has ample playgrounds and also housing for the Central Kansas Free Fair, held here annually. The Library Park, near the center of the city, is convenient for summer concerts by the municipal band. The municipal airport is 2

miles east of the city on U. S. 40S.

The Brown Memorial Park, 3 miles south of the city, is a project fostered by the Brown Memorial Foundation. The park covers 250 acres and had the unique distinction of being a place of diversified recreation without charge. Facilities are provided for various sports, including boating, swimming, picnicking, baseball and tennis. The foundation also maintains a Boy Scout camp and a Girls' camp where organizations from over the state enjoy camping privileges at a nominal cost. The Home for the Aged is located in the park, and a Home for Children will be built there.

Abilene has a municipal swimming pool. Several private organizations provide healthy recreational privileges for their members, among which is the Abilene Country Club with a \$20,000 club house, a nine-hole golf course and a large lake. The Redbud Lake Association has a property of 66 acres, 13 of which is covered with a clear lake fed by springs. Picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming and cabin sites are provided at Redbud Lake.

Mention Abilene to almost anyone and immediately is recalled "North of 36," that memorable picture presented in the popular novel by Emerson Hough. The name Abilene is also associated with that of "Wild Bill" Hickok, the town's early day marshal, who maintained law and order. Those who visit Abilene expecting to find signs of "an early day cattle town" have a pleasant surprise in store. No semblance of the old days remains. Instead the city has tree shaded avenues, beautiful residence districts, a well-laid-out business section planned under a city zoning system, and—most important of all—a thriving, thrifty citizenry. Abilene extends a welcome to tourists and visitors. Modern tourist camps and ample hotel accommodations are available to meet the varying tastes and requirements of the traveling public.

Undeniably, the Eastern industrialists in Congress have a keen sense of duty.

The United States may be dry today but it looks damp to Morrow.

Keynoil

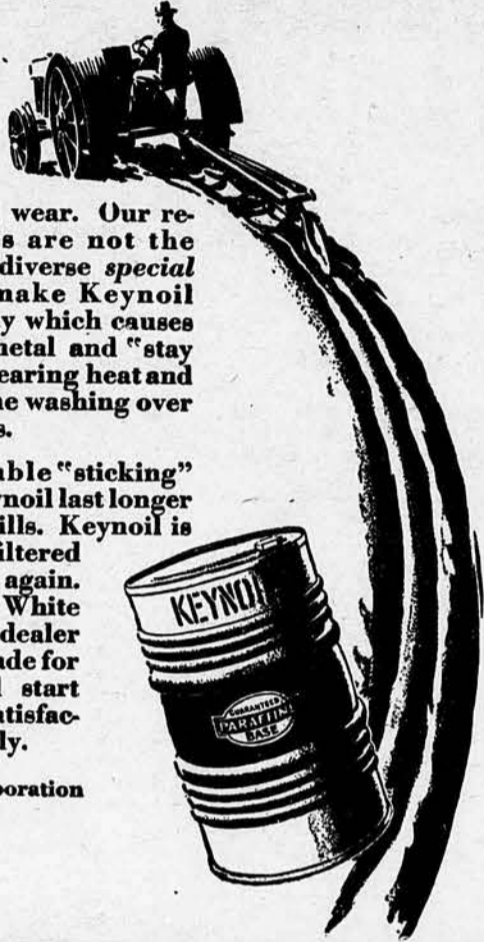
LUBRICATES AND LASTS

GIVES YOU BOTH—
PARAFFIN BASE plus SKILLFUL REFINING

Only the finest paraffin base crudes go into Keynoil—for only a paraffin base oil can successfully resist tractor heat and wear. Our refining processes are not the usual ones. By diverse special processes, we make Keynoil "oilier"—a quality which causes it to soak into metal and "stay put"—resisting bearing heat and unburned gasoline washing over the cylinder walls.

This remarkable "sticking" power makes Keynoil last longer—cuts your oil bills. Keynoil is filtered, filtered, filtered—then filtered again. Ask your local White Eagle agent or dealer for the correct grade for your needs—and start enjoying real satisfaction—economically.

White Eagle Oil Corporation



IT'S A WHITE EAGLE PRODUCT



If your dealer does not handle Larabee's Best Flour write the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.



OPEN YOUR OVEN WITH CONFIDENCE

LARABEE'S Best FLOUR



"Look for the Little Dutch Girl on every sack"

Farm Crops and Markets

Crops Are Doing Well; Will the Weather Man Be Kind in the Next Few Weeks?

CORN and the sorghums have been making an excellent growth—yields are going to be good this year if the Weather Man will do his job in supplying moisture. The second crop of alfalfa is quite satisfactory in most communities. Pastures are generally in good condition. Prairie hay yields will be above average. Potato yields also are good; digging, however, in the Kaw Valley has been delayed because of low prices. Tractors are being used for very long hours on most wheat farms in preparing land for the crop of 1931.

Anderson—We have been having ideal growing weather, warm with frequent showers. Farmers have been very busy with their field work. Row crops are quite weedy. It has been difficult to hire satisfactory farm hands this year, despite the fact that there are a good many unemployed men in the county.—Olga C. Slocum.

Atchison—Wheat and oats produced good yields, and the quality is quite satisfactory. Folks have been having a difficult time with the haying, due to the showers. There is plenty of farm help. Corn will be rather late. Hail did considerable damage to the gardens recently, and also some to field crops. Eggs, 19c; cream, 31c; potatoes, \$1.75.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Farmers have been very busy in harvest. We have received a good deal of rain recently, which has been very helpful to the growing crops.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—Wheat yields were better than had been expected. There is plenty of farm help this year. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather was dry during harvest and ideal for the operation of combines—we counted 18 at one time in operation within a radius of 2 miles. Wheat is turning out better than had been expected, and it is of fine quality. Corn needs rain; it is rather small and uneven.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers have been busy with the summer work, threshing the small grains, cutting the second crop of alfalfa, and cultivating corn. Most of the corn is now laid by. A good rain would be helpful. A wind storm recently blew much of the green fruit off the trees.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—The weather has been hot and dry; farmers have been quite active in the harvest fields. Corn is backward, but is doing fine. Wheat yields are not large, but the crop is of good quality. Wheat, 66c; corn, 70c; barley, 50c; oats, 45c; cream, 24c; hens, 14c; eggs, 15c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain. The second cutting of alfalfa is better than the first crop. A considerable acreage of popcorn was planted here this year, and it is in fine condition. I have been much interested in the material the Kansas Farmer has been printing about the Jayhawker Tour of this year; everyone had a mighty fine and profitable time last year, and I certainly hope that there is a big crowd of Kansas folks on the trip this year.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—About half the wheat crop was cut with headers, the rest with combines. Wheat and barley will produce better than an average yield. Corn is small for this season; most fields have a rather thin stand. Gardens are in fine condition; potato yields are above average.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—We have had some good showers recently; corn is making a fine growth. There is not much of a demand for extra help here this season, and a good many folks are out of work.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been favorable for harvest. A good rain would be helpful to the corn and the pastures. Harvest wages, \$3; wheat, 67c; oats, 35c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.50; flour, \$1.30; eggs, 14c; hens, 12c; broilers, 15c; butter, 40c; potatoes, 45c a peck; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Both the yield and quality were quite satisfactory with the small grains this year. Most farmers have had a good deal of difficulty with the weeds in the corn and kafir. A large acreage of millet and cane was planted, due to the unfavorable weather for other crops. Eggs, 15c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—An excellent crop of oats was harvested; wheat yields were fairly good. Peas are being harvested for the cannery at Lawrence. Corn has an excellent color. All crop prospects are satisfactory. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, 65c; corn, 90c; butterfat, 25c; hens, 14c; springs, 20c; eggs, 15c; flour, \$2.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Farmers have been very busy in harvest. Most of the corn has been laid by. Crops are in about average condition for this season. Corn, 70c; wheat, 65c; eggs, 16c; cream, 25c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—The weather conditions have been favorable for growing crops and also for harvesting and threshing. The yield and quality of the wheat produced this year were quite satisfactory. Most of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Potato harvesting has been delayed on account of a poor market.—Mrs. Bertha Bel Whitelaw.

Labette—Many farmers have been busy with small grain threshing; some grain has been stacked. Much of the corn is laid by. Pastures are in good condition. There is an increasing demand for horses. Wheat, 68c; corn, 70c; cream, 26c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather is hot and dry; harvest is largely finished. Wheat yields are good; returns from barley and oats also are quite satisfactory. Livestock is doing well.—A. R. Bentley.

Linn—Upland wheat is making about 20 bushels an acre. We have not received much rain, but there is enough for present purposes, and corn is in excellent condition. Roads are smooth. Corn, 90c to \$1.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—The weather has been hot and dry; a good rain would be welcome. Wheat and oats yields were good, and the second crop of alfalfa is heavy. Farmers are busy threshing the small grains; most of the crop will be held for higher prices.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers have been very busy in harvest. Corn is doing very well. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. There is plenty of farm help. Prairie hay will be scarce, as most of the meadows have been plowed up.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—The weather has been ideal for harvesting. Combines have been very busy. Both the yield and quality of the crop this year were better than had been expected. Corn and the feed crops are doing well. Wheat,

65c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—Albert Robinson.

Ness—Harvest has been in "full blast"; combines have been in operation in every direction. Wheat is making from 10 to 15 bushels an acre; a few fields are better. The quality is very good.—James McHill.

Osborne—Wheat harvest is the main job these days. Corn is in excellent condition, but it needs a shower. All spring crops are doing well. There has been plenty of harvest help. Wheat, 62c; cream, 27c; eggs, 18c; heavy springs, 15c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Weather conditions are very favorable for harvest—it was cool and dry. Wheat produced better yields than had been expected. Corn is making a good growth, and it has a fine color. Pastures are in excellent condition, and cattle are doing well. Wheat, 66c; corn, 65c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—Wheat harvest is finished; yields were better than had been expected. The grain is of good quality; much of it is now being stored to await a better market. A good rain would be of help to the row crops. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut; some is being left for seed. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 14c; cream, 24c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—Corn has been making a fine growth; the soil contains plenty of moisture and the weather has been warm. Crops were injured somewhat recently by hail. The second crop of alfalfa, which is being cut, is quite satisfactory. Farmers have been very busy with their field work.—Ernest H. Richner.

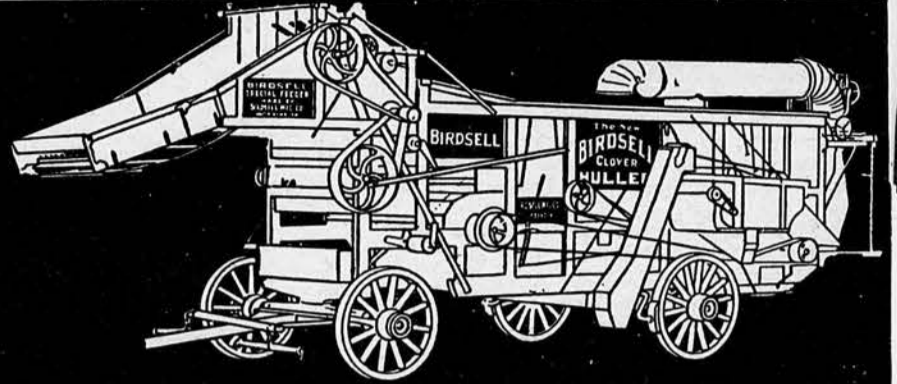
Rooks—Harvest is on in "full blast"; the stand is thin and the heads are small. It is likely that the yields will average about 8 bushels an acre. Wheat, 61c; eggs, 16c; cream, 26c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat harvest is almost finished; yields are rather low, due mostly to insect and hail damage. Rain is needed; the soil lacks moisture and the pastures are drying up. Wheat, 68c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 24c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Farmers have been very busy in wheat harvest. The grain is not of very good quality, as it was injured somewhat by hot winds a few days before harvest. Pastures are rather dry, but they contain considerable feed. Corn is small for this season; a great deal of the crop was replanted. Many new combines were bought here this year. A great many chickens were hatched here this year, but the losses were rather heavy, on account of an unfavorable spring. Many men are unemployed in this section. The row crops need rain. Cream, 25c; corn, 65c; wheat, 56c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Smith—Farmers have been very busy in wheat harvest; most of the crop was cut with combines, and the larger part of it is being stored. There has been plenty of help. Corn and kafir are coming along all right, but they need rain; pastures are becoming dry. The pig (Continued on Page 25)

WHY WASTE 25% of your CLOVER SEED?



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Put it in the Sack instead of the Stack

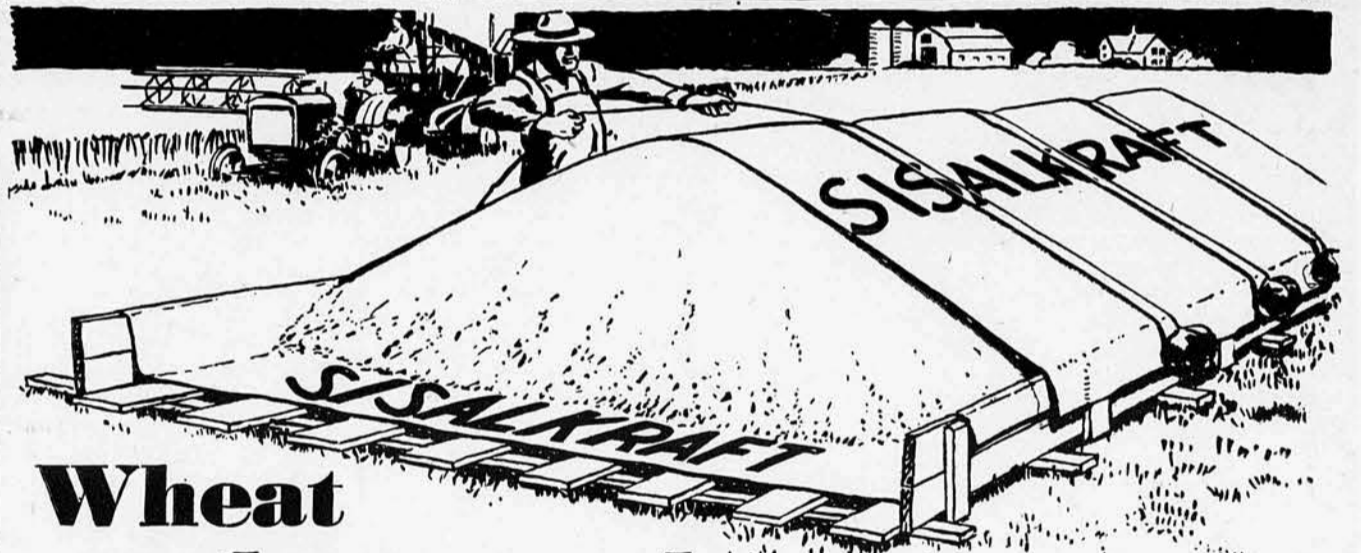
With lower grain prices you will need the profit from your seed crop. Don't waste it by "make-shift" hulling methods. Grain separator attachments will not deliver the maximum seed you can get.

Prudent farmers the country over rely upon a Birdsell. For 75 years Birdsell has been known as the most dependable, efficient Huller. It is a seed saver—gets all the seed clean and sure. Over 24,000 are operating in the field today. Insist upon your thresherman using a Birdsell. Write for descriptive literature on the 4 sizes. Sold on payments.

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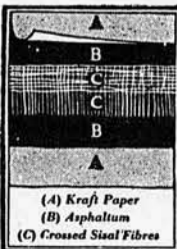
Wheat on the ground—but well protected!

With elevators full and prices down, a lot of wheat is staying on the farm. And most farmers have no choice but to store it on the ground. At a small fraction of the cost of permanent bins you can protect such grain storage with Sisalkraft.

Here's a clean, tough sheet that will absolutely stop water or moisture. Hundreds of farmers use it for covering hay stacks, lining chicken or hog houses, lining granaries, etc. During last year's harvest where ground storage was only needed for very short periods Sisalkraft was laid directly on the ground. But where grain is likely to

remain in storage for some time it is essential that some support be provided under the paper to raise it off the ground. Any old boards can be used for this purpose. Sisalkraft comes in rolls up to 7 feet wide. The wider widths are especially suitable for protecting wheat, because fewer laps are required.

The cost of Sisalkraft is very low. It is so strong and tough that it can be used more than once if desired. It can be bought in lumber yards in almost every town in Kansas. If your dealer doesn't have it, write your name and address on the edge of this advertisement and send it to us. We will tell you where you can get it conveniently.



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(B) Asphaltum
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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Central Kansas is in the midst of wheat harvest. Another week will finish most of the wheat in this locality. The weather so far has been about ideal for harvesting. We have had considerable wind, but with the combine the wind does not bother. Wheat is yielding as well or better than most farmers thought it would before starting cutting. The quality on an average is better than we have had for some time. Some of our wheat is testing as high as 62 pounds a bushel. The wheat is thin on the ground in most fields, but the wheat that did not burn too badly is very well filled.

The most unpleasant thing about the cutting this season is the hard, dry ground. The tractors ride just like they are traveling on the paved highway. If one had short lugs to put on in the place of the long lugs it would add a great deal to the comfort of the tractor drivers. A very small percentage of the ground is being worked so far. There has been no wet weather to stop the combine, so unless a farmer had an additional tractor he has had no time to work the ground. A second reason is the dry ground. A disk plow or a one-way plow is about all that would touch the ground until rain falls to soften it.

The drop in the wheat market has added no special attraction to wheat farming. The lowest price so far locally was 58 cents. A great deal of the crop is being held on the farms and going into storage in the terminals. The storage rates are so high that storing is almost prohibitive. The rate is 2½ cents for the first month and 1½ cents for each additional month. If the grain has to be moved in the terminal an additional charge is made. Thus to hold wheat in storage one year would cost at least 19 cents a bushel. This rate is too high. Wheat is going into all kinds of storage from the great out-of-doors piles to the high priced terminals. If the Boards of Trade have indirectly caused the low price for wheat they have at the same time helped to bring to pass what the Farm Board is working toward, stopping the harvest rush of the crop. The major part of the crop this year undoubtedly will be marketed thru a

acreage in some parts of Kansas. We have heard a few farmers say they are going to put less ground to wheat the coming year. Western Kansas will sow as much wheat as ever, and in addition all the sod people could get broken this spring. The low price of wheat does not hurt the western farmer like it does the farmers living on the higher priced land. One western grower said he could make good money at 60 cents a bushel.

Potatoes have produced a very good crop locally this season. This is the first year for some time that new and old potatoes have been the same price at the grocery stores. The acreage this season is not so large as it has been during some of the past years.

Market Includes 15 States

(Continued from Page 3)

certified seed. For some time Mr. Wilson has been selling certified kafir, oats, Atlas sorgo, alfalfa, corn and wheat. He has advertised widely in various newspapers and for all who pass his farm on one of the main highways of the state he has a special blackboard giving the name of the farm, the owner's name and a list of seed for sale. As a result it isn't an unusual sight to see two or three piles of sacked certified seed on the station platform at Keats, awaiting shipment. Records show where every sale has been made. Once a shipment of 875 bushels of certified Kanota oats went to California. Another entry in the book for the year shows that corn was purchased from Cedar Knoll Farm by the government of Russia. But in brief Mr. Wilson's market for certified grain includes 15 states. Obviously there is a tremendous amount of work connected with certification, but in this case such specialization has paid well. Mr. Wilson knows the job from start to finish. During the last nine years he has planted certified seed and has selected the best from his crops to sell. During that time sales have totaled something more than \$14,000.

Mr. Wilson owns 1,232 acres in two farms, but both are under his supervision. When he came to his location he found it in a low state of fertility with buildings badly in need of repair, so he has spent the last nine years following his extensive im-

EASIER NOW TO ENJOY SKELGAS



FOR YOUR SKELGAS "GAS PLANT" and CHOICE of FIVE SKELGAS STOVES, and MANY MONTHS SUPPLY OF FUEL, in fact, FOR EVERYTHING

IT IS easier than ever now to enjoy Skelgas. So many farm and town homes are installing this modern fuel that we are able to offer during July an entire Skelgas installation for only \$12.50 down. The \$12.50 includes everything—your "gas plant" (the steel cabinet, regulator and controls); two cylinders of Skelgas (many months supply for the average family); and choice of five beautiful Skelgas Stoves.

Your Skelgas dealer can offer the stoves pictured here in this special July opportunity. There are three others, too. Skelgas Stove No. 510 is just the model for a small home where space is limited. It has four top burners, and a large oven. Throughout, it was designed especially for Skelgas.

Skelgas Stove No. 530 has four fast-cooking top burners, full sized oven and broiler. This is a fully enameled stove, including enameled liners in the oven and broiler, with black japanned burners and grids. No. 530 is finished in white porcelain enamel with gray enamel trim. This same style is also available in cream with beautiful, soft green trim. And oven heat regulators may be had on stoves with either of these color combinations. Your dealer will install in your home, ready for use, any one of these five stoves, as well as the "gas plant" and the two cylinders of Skelgas, for only \$12.50 down. You may have a year to pay the balance, in small monthly payments.

Other Skelgas Stoves also are available on small down payments, and lights and water heaters may be included.

Hot weather is ahead. Why not make your kitchen



Skelgas dealers are offering this stove for only \$29.50.

Stoves of this type for only \$55 to \$72.50, depending on color and attachments.

as cool as any room in the house—right now? Skelgas is used by thousands of women who heartily recommend it as the ideal fuel. Dealers will be glad to show excerpts from hundreds of letters. But see your dealer at once, while this July \$12.50 down offer is in effect.

SKELGAS

The COMPRESSED SKELLY NATURAL GAS

Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
SKELGAS UTILITY DIVISION, K-8
Skelly Oil Company, El Dorado, Kansas
Please send me the name of nearest Skelgas dealer, who can give me the complete Skelgas installation for a \$12.50 down payment.

Name.....
Address.....

S-377

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. What famous character in literature was shipwrecked and left on a South Sea island?
2. What is a cobra?
3. Who was chosen Kansas' Wheat King for 1929?
4. What is the origin of "A Feather in His Cap"?
5. Why are three gilt balls used as a sign by pawnbrokers?
6. What Kansas psychiatrist recently achieved national prominence by writing a book?
7. Who wrote the story of Rip Van Winkle?
8. Who painted "The Immaculate Conception"?
9. How often does Halley's comet appear?
10. What causes the winds?
11. What is the name of the green coloring matter in plants?
12. What are the five Great Lakes of North America?

(Answers are given on page 24)

period of several months because most folks think prices will rise.

The slump in the wheat price has made many of the banks tighten up on credits. No money will be lent this year to hold wheat.

Gasoline thieves are causing considerable trouble. A kerosene barrel belonging to a local farmer was tapped and the kerosene allowed to waste. Then for spite they smashed his 5-gallon filling can all to pieces. Another farmer has been sleeping near his tank wagon in the hopes he could catch the thieves. We are using distillate this year and do not keep a very large supply of gasoline on hand, but one morning we went to the field thinking we had enough gas to run until noon and found only about half a gallon in the barrel. If we were called on to classify thieves we would put the gasoline thieves in the same class with the chicken thieves.

There is a bare possibility that the low price of wheat this season will cause a slight decrease in the wheat

provement program. Land that had been cropped to corn for 40 years has felt the beneficial effects of alfalfa or perhaps Sweet clover. Crop yields have picked up greatly and new buildings have been added, while old ones have been repaired, including the home which has been made modern and convenient. The help problem seems to be answered. An all-purpose tractor does most of the heavy work and one tenant has been with Mr. Wilson for 20 years.

Farmers Are Holding Wheat

Reports from the Wheat Belt indicate that the producers are holding more wheat off the market, either on the farm or in other local storage, than in any previous year.

Tells of Onion Sets

A revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 434-F, The Home Production of Onion Seed and Sets, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

JACOB is always interesting, whether you like him or not. And you can't help liking him at least part of the time, because he is so much like the rest of us. He seems to have come, on his mother's side, from a family of deceivers. Rebecca was not afraid of a lie or several of them, when they stood to her purpose. And her brother Laban was equally expert. Rebecca must have taught her sons lying from childhood. When Jacob was a young man she put on the little drama of making him up like his brother so as to deceive poor old Isaac, and she instructed him just how to lie most effectively. No doubt she had given her favorite son many other lessons in this art, altho this was the most dramatic one.

But things have a way of evening up. Jacob was slick and he had brains. But he who runs up against the moral law and knocks it over usually finds that it has an amazing

It was well that Jacob had this reconciliation with Esau and this forgiveness from God. For the deeds of the past were going to come hard upon him. When a man is changed by religion his children are not always changed at the same time. What he has done long before may now come on with terrible force, and he must summon his new found strength with God to help him. One day Joseph disappears. His older brothers lie to their father about his having been killed, just as their father had in his day lied to his father. Famine comes. One of his sons comes up missing when the others come back from Egypt. Even Benjamin must go the next time a journey into Egypt is made for food. The poor old man is inconsolable. "If I am bereaved of my children I am bereaved."

Then comes the great day of his life. It seems as if God said, "He has suffered enough. Let us turn over to

Answers to Questions on Page 23

1. Robinson Crusoe.
2. A hooded snake found in India and Africa.
3. Tom Bair of Minneola.
4. It was an ancient custom in Hungary that none should wear a feather save he who had slain a Turk.
5. It was the coat of arms of the Medici family of Florence; the first to make the lending of money a business.
6. Dr. Karl A. Menninger of Topeka, author of "The Human Mind."
7. Washington Irving.
8. Murillo.
9. Every 76 years.
10. The earth's rotation and the unequal heating of its atmosphere.
11. Chlorophyll.
12. Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario.

power of recovering itself, and, like an experienced boxer, of delivering some terrible blows. In "Great Expectations," Joe says "There's one thing you may be sure of, Pip, namely, that lies is lies. However they come, they didn't ought to come, and they come from the father of lies, and work round to the same."

Jacob flees from home to escape his brother's murderous wrath, and finds work with his uncle Laban. He promptly falls in love with his cousin Rachel, and agrees to serve his uncle seven years for her. When the great day comes, Laban palms off on him Leah, her older sister. Leah is very sweet, of course, but she isn't Rachel. To get her he must toil seven years more.

His farming plans work out pretty well, and he becomes well-to-do. No doubt he addressed luncheon clubs and farm bureau clubs on how to be happy tho a farmer. He does not get on any too well with his uncle, and they accuse each other of unfair dealing, and one night Jacob packs up his wives and children and drives off his sheep, cattle, asses and camels.

He has not gone far when distressing news comes to his ears. Esau is coming to meet him. He would rather meet a desert simoon than Esau. And yet, too, he wants to meet him. He has never been at rest since he played that contemptible, lying trick on his brother. But now, what might happen? If Esau feels as he did 20 years ago . . . ?

He divides up his lengthy caravan into sections so that if Esau falls on one section the rest may escape. Rachel and her sons he puts last of all, in the safest place. That night he remains alone and spends the night in prayer. Perhaps he is driven to prayer in a panic of fear. Men sometimes are.

Next day he meets Esau, and that big-hearted man meets him as one ought to meet one's long lost brother. There is no suggestion of revenge, and the two men meet and part with tears. And that is the old story all over again. With all of Jacob's success he was not satisfied. He never achieved inward peace until he had made things right with man and God. "If thou rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee . . . first be reconciled to thy brother." There is no substitute for that. One can never be right with God so long as he is wrong with his fellowmen, tho he pray day and night. Members of the church who meet on the street and do not speak may call themselves Christians, but other people will have a different name for them.

a page of joy." Joseph is not dead. He is ruler of all Egypt. The patriarch looks once more into the face of his son.

The greatness of Jacob lies in his willingness to make amends. Having admitted his sin and having made all things right with God and man, he goes on to develop into a character of power and goodness.

Lesson for July 13—Jacob a Selfish Man Transformed. Gen. 25 to the end of book. Golden Text—Matt. 18:26.

Meat Prices Too High?

There should be a great increase in the consumption of meat, according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Prices paid by retailers are about 25 per cent below those of a year ago. It is hoped that they will presently reduce prices to consumers in the same ratio. At a meeting of the board a few days ago in Chicago it passed this resolution:

The fact that meat now is available in abundance at unusually low wholesale prices, which in some instances have not been equaled in a number of years, should prove beneficial not only to the consumer but to the livestock and meat industry as well.

Adjustment of the present price levels and otherwise encouraging a larger volume of meat business will have the desired effect. The retail business should exert every effort in this direction.

The wholesale price of beef not only is low, but the quantity of beef available at the present time is larger than at any time for the last four years, and cattle supplies are on the increase. The wholesale price is approximately 25 per cent below the figure of a year ago.

The wholesale price of lamb in recent months experienced a similar decline, reaching its lowest level of the last 10 years, with large volumes of lamb available for the market; and pork, likewise, has shown a downward trend.

Such a depression in wholesale meat prices should prove to be a boon to consumers, and if they are familiarized with the situation there is no question that they will take advantage of it to the fullest extent for, as is well known, we Americans are a great meat eating people. It remains, then, for the livestock and meat industry to call the public's attention to the facts for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

We Need Local Fairs

BY F. W. BELL

The community that holds a good fair or livestock show every year is fortunate. Their livestock shows are one of the best means of keeping posted as to the most profitable types of livestock to raise. The judges who award the prizes usually are well informed regarding market demands, and are very willing to give reasons for their placing as well as to answer any questions that may be asked. Their fairs are very valuable because competition between a number of exhibitors stimulates improvement. Everyone strives to win, and the loser this year is quite likely to come back with a winner next year.

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Join the thousands of people between the ages of six and sixty who are learning to play the piano, organ or violin through the improved course of training offered by the American College of Music.

During the past 24 years this institution has enrolled over 50,000 pupils. You can enroll no matter where you live.

Write for full particulars. Read what students and parents say about results. Address

American College of Music
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1322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

To Silo Owners

YOU are an aggressive, up-to-date farmer, or you wouldn't own a silo. You are always on the watch for improvements in methods and machinery. You want cold hard facts, not manufacturer's claims.

The 1930 Papec Cutter Catalog covers:

- 1—Silo-filling costs with figures.
- 2—Electric power silo filling.
- 3—Improvements in Papec design.

An honest attempt has been made to give a busy farmer the information he wants in the simplest possible form. The new catalog will be of interest whether you do your own filling or hire it done. If you want a free copy, write your name and address on the margin of this ad and send it in.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.

247 West Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

Ensilage Cutters
Feed and Roughage Grinders—
Hay Choppers



Make PROFITS RISE in Summer

Don't be satisfied with ordinary profits. Get 25% more eggs by feeding Reef Brand, the oyster shell of champion layers. Clean, odorless. Digestible in 8 hours. Supplies necessary calcium carbonate. At your dealer's.

Reef Brand

PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY
Gulf Crushing Co. New Orleans, U.S.A.

Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Fords Milker

Light for Women Folks
Fewer parts; easier to clean. Yet unequalled for quality milking, long durability. Thousands in use—costs less. Models for every barn condition.
\$100 Complete Ready to Milk
Send for Catalogue No. 63
MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
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WHY... of all SILO FILLERS Bought in Wisconsin 40% are GEHLS

Wisconsin dairymen, owning 20% of the silos of the whole U. S., appreciate the GEHL cutter's, emphatically superior points, including its big capacity at low speed, light running and clean cutting due to nearness of knives to rollers. Positively self-feeding, non-clogging; easy knife adjustment; gears running in oil; improved fan blade attachment; throws MORE green corn at only 500 r.p.m. a safe speed requiring less power.

Power Cost as Low as \$1.75 -per silo, a challenge record for low expense. 5 h. p. motor or 2-plow tractor runs the GEHL like a top. Save regrets by not buying any cutter until you get our catalog and name of nearest dealer. Write today.

All About the GEHL CUTTER FREE
GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
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WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY is the "Supreme Authority"

EVIDENCE
Hundreds of Supreme Court Judges concur in highest praise of the work as their authority.
The Presidents and Department Heads of all leading Universities and Colleges give their indorsement.
The Government Printing Office at Washington uses it as the standard authority.
High Officials in all branches of the Government indorse it.
Send for free illustrated booklet.

Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

And you will feel much better when you have made provision for your family. Insurance means protection, protection means assurance and contentment, contentment means happiness. This magazine offers the best insurance value you can buy—insurance that will give you the satisfaction of knowing you have made provision for your loved ones.

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policy for \$2 a year. Write us for full particulars.

KANSAS FARMER Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the classified section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.
Read the Classified Advertisements.

The Ag. Teachers Met

The 13th annual conference of vocational agriculture teachers of Kansas was held the first of last week at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan. Reports and talks on the program familiarized the instructors with the progress being made in Kansas and other states in the teaching of vocational agriculture.

Extensive studies indicate that approximately 70 per cent of the farm boys of Kansas attend high school one or more years. These boys, as well as their instructors, are teachers, because their crops and livestock projects leave their impress on the practices and farming methods of most of the farms in the school community. Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture is taught in 112 Kansas high schools.

Marco Morrow, assistant publisher of The Capper Publications, in a talk the last session of the conference, inspiringly told his teacher audience that vocational study and teaching of plant and animal life, and plant and animal culture offer a most acceptable vehicle for teaching agricultural pupils a richer, deeper and more abundant life.

Call for Adventure Land

(Continued from Page 7)

in the lower a hammock and hangers for clothes at night. The upper berth is reached by a short ladder which the porter will place in position. The upper berth also contains hangers and a shelf. Berths are enclosed at night with curtains, a set for both lower and upper, giving complete privacy. Day and night, a touch of the electric call bell which is in every berth will summon the porter.

Q. What is a drawing room?

A. A drawing room in a Pullman car is the last word in travel luxury. It gives the complete seclusion and all the comforts of home or the highest class hotel. It is particularly advantageous for family use, there being 28 square feet of space, including the individual washroom and lavatory. The drawing room has upper and lower berths which are made ready as berths in a section, and in addition there is a lounge 6 feet in length and 2 feet in width, useful for daytime naps and transformable at night into a comfortable bed.

Q. What is a compartment?

A. A compartment, like a drawing room, is an enclosed space, a room giving complete privacy. It has upper and lower berths and individual toilet and lavatory arrangements. A compartment has a square footage area of 41½ feet. In cars containing compartments and drawing rooms they can be used en suite by opening the connecting door.

Q. What about the living facilities of the sleeping car?

A. In the women's dressing room special attention has been paid to the comfort of the sex. The washroom is 50.5 square feet in area, is equipped with three mirrors with a total of 26 square feet, three washbowls and one dental lavatory, a dressing table 6 feet and 8 inches in length, three suitable and comfortable chairs, racks for bags and hooks for clothes. In the men's washroom there are three to five porcelain washbowls, a lounge and seats, mirrors, hooks for clothes, a dental lavatory and a slot for old razor blades. In each car is a drinking fountain with sanitary drinking cups.

Q. What about ventilation and heating?

A. Ventilation in Pullman cars is excellent and is by the exhaust system. As a matter of fact, more fresh air per capita is enjoyed by Pullman passengers than in many other places of public resort, such as restaurants, basement stores and theaters.

Electric fans aid in maintaining a proper circulation of air.

Q. Are there any special things that women need to keep in mind?

A. It is desirable for a woman to carry a kimono or wrapper to wear at night and morning in going to the washroom; this is the accepted custom. Nothing is easier than to learn

how to utilize the sleeping car's facilities thruout. Members of a congenial party promptly make a social event and an enjoyable occasion of such travel. Women nowadays have no hesitation, fears or embarrassments at traveling alone by Pullman. The courtesy and attentiveness of the train conductor and porter are always enlisted to insure their safety and comfort. Undress at night as completely as you would at home; you are perfectly safe and you will sleep as well as in your own bed.

Ice Cream as a Market

One of the most profitable outlets for butterfat now offered is that for ice cream. Most of the 4,000 ice cream factories in the country pay a substantial premium for sweet cream, and altogether take the butterfat produced from over 1½ million cows. Since 1905 the per capita consumption of manufactured ice cream has nearly trebled.

Associated with the tremendous growth of the ice cream business and also the creamery butter industry the past 25 years has been the increasing farm use of cream separators during this period. Altho the first patents were taken on this machine in 1878 there were some individuals and creameries opposed to its use even as late as 1905, on the mistaken assumption that the quality of the cream was injured. Today the cream separator is counted as indispensable on every farm where butterfat is sold and as one of the foremost factors in building up the dairy industry. Better care of the separator and other milk utensils, prompt cooling of the cream and frequent delivery are making it possible to produce a quality product for this special market.

It's Easy Money for Me

BY CHARLES CATES
Derby, Kan.

My incubators cut my first cost of poultry about half, depending on the price of eggs at the time I set them. I make my easy money in hatching chicks.

In order to raise many chicks, especially if one hatches with incubators, brooders are necessary. One can have more chicks the same age. To have 300 or more chicks the same, one should have a brooder to keep the right temperature. It will take less work to care for the chicks, and they will grow better with the right temperature.

I have a coal brooder, and during the coldest of weather fuel costs about 35 cents a day. It takes care of the chicks, but it requires more care than my oil burner brooder. This brooder has no wick and it has a smoke flue to carry off the gas. We can use either coal oil or distillate. I use distillate which costs me 6 cents a gallon, and in the coldest weather I never burn more than 3 gallons a day. This brooder cuts my brooding expenses nearly one-half.

In one season both incubator and brooder paid for themselves, and they will last me for many years.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 22)

crop was rather small this year. Cream, 27c; eggs, 16c; hogs, \$8.35.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Harvest has been on in "full blast." The crop is making from 5 to 30 bushels an acre, according to the way the land was prepared, the higher yields being on summer fallow. Very little of the crop is going on the market. Tractors and plows are being operated at night, so most of the land will be ready for next year's crop by the time this crop is harvested.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—Farmers have been very busy in harvest. Corn is in good condition, but it is somewhat behind its normal schedule of growth. There are more men here this summer than there are jobs. Eggs, 16c; cream, 25c.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Corn is making a good growth; many fields are laid by. Threshing is the main farm job these days. Gardens are doing unusually well this year. Fruit is scarce. Potatoes, \$1; butterfat, 27c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

On Pigeon Raising

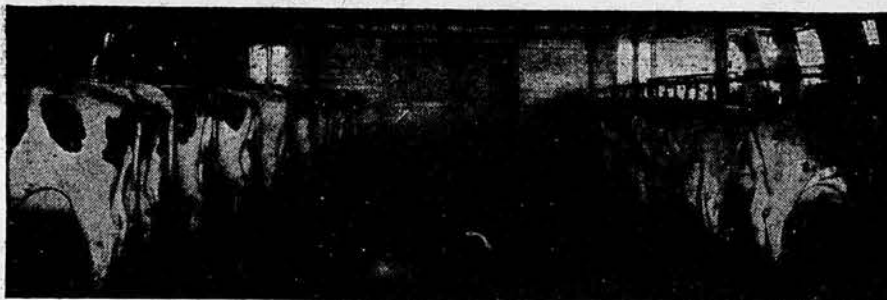
Details concerning the methods of housing, selection of breeding stock and the management of pigeons are described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 684-F, Squab Raising, which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

That solar eclipse, staging itself at the time of the prohibition straw vote, naturally was total only in spots.

The Tails Tell the Tale

THE Holsteins on the left of this picture were sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser. The Guernseys on the right were not.

On the Holstein side, all quiet and restful. On the Guernsey side, every cow swishing, tossing her head and stamping. It was the same way in the pasture too.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. The pine odor principle was proved to be the most efficient and longest lasting in 300 tests with many fly-repelling materials. (Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 1472.)

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is a protector that really protects.

Its fresh, pine-woods odor, so agreeable to you, is positively repulsive to flies. It stays with your sprayed cows and repels flies all day long.

Don't confuse it with household "fly killers" which, to be effective, must be used in tightly closed rooms. Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is for livestock only — a protector of cows and horses out in the pasture and in stables and barns.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has antiseptic and germicidal value. It kills every disease germ it comes in contact with. It does not gum or discolor the hair. It does not taint the milk.

WARBLES. On the twenty cows that were sprayed regularly with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser at the Research Farm only two ox warbles were found. Of three cows that were not sprayed during the fly season one had 15 grubs in her back, another had 9 and the other 8. Protect your cows from warbles as well as all other fly pests by using Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly.

The local Dr. Hess dealer will supply your needs. Call on him. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser



High Fences

By

Grace S. Richmond

A man who wrote of the homely delights of pipe smoke, burning logs, clean snow and pine woods, and a girl from New York, a sophisticated columnist, are the characters around whom Grace S. Richmond, the author of "Red Pepper Burns," has built her new novel, which has just been published.

Only \$1.00, Postpaid

David McRose fell in love with pretty Ross Collins as fast as Scotch ancestry and five generations of New England restraint would let him. Tho she loved David, Ross was determined to live her own life and she feared that the straight line of his jaw would put an end to her ideas of independence. But Ross with the help of Dr. Sam, a warm-hearted neighbor, who stopped minding his own business long enough to give her some sound advice, finally found the solution to her problem.

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE
Cpaper Building Topeka, Kansas

Away With Low Producers

BY O. E. REED

There are three things we can do to make our dairy herds more profitable. Cull the low producers; feed the others according to what they can produce when well fed; then breed intelligently. Let's consider what we can accomplish by culling the low-producing cows from our dairy herds.

Studies, by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, of the production, feed cost and income records of cows on test in Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations have shown that the elimination of the lowest producers from the dairy herd not only increases the average production a cow, but always results in increasing the cash income over cost of feed a cow. Therefore, if any dairyman is dissatisfied with the income which he makes over cost of feed, he can always increase that income a cow by culling a little closer.

At present, when the surplus of dairy products in this country is abnormally high, and when prices are correspondingly low, closer culling is one of the ways of getting better results immediately. Our figures indicate that culling the lowest-producing per cent of the dairy cows in this country would not lower the milk and butterfat production as much as 1 per cent, but only one-fifth of 1 per cent; and that culling the lowest-producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows would not lower the milk and butterfat production 10 per cent, but only 5 per cent.

Some people say that it is not good logic to blame the low producers when there is a surplus of dairy products in this country. I am not interested in whether it is the low producers or whether it is the high producers that cause the surplus, but I am mightily interested in the fine effect which the culling of the low-producing cows from our dairy herds has upon the pocketbook of the dairy industry.

However, not every low-producing dairy cow in the United States represents a loss. There are farms where the family cow lives principally on feed that would otherwise be wasted, and she may be cared for by labor that could not earn as much in any other way. We are talking now about the commercial dairy.

In the commercial dairy, there seems to be little danger that the culling will be too severe. If all our commercial dairy herds were culled as they should be culled, the production of milk could be so controlled that it could be kept constantly in balance with consumption. That, of course, would be the ideal situation.

However, to bring about such an ideal state of affairs, the dairyman must have production, feed cost and income records of his cows. How is he going to get such figures? As far as I know, the most practical way to get such information, at a cost he can afford, is thru the work of the Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations, or similar organizations of dairymen.

A Dairy Herd-Improvement Association is an organization of about 100 dairy farmers who co-operatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. One day each month the tester weighs the feed, both concentrates and roughages, for each cow in the herd; weighs her milk and tests it for butterfat, and figures out the gross income and income over cost of feed for each cow. From the record of one day a month he compares the record of the individual cow for the month and for the year, and comparing the production records of the daughters of each bull with the production records of their dams, he passes an accurate judgment on the actual breeding value of the bull. Thus the farmer in the association knows, at all times, what every cow in his herd is producing. Knowing the amount of production and the cost of feed, he is able to cull the low and unprofitable producers without guesswork. He is able to feed the rest of his cows according to their capacity for profitable production. Thus he increases his profits. Also, he is able to use the records in such a way as to breed his herd up toward higher production, instead of down toward a lower and less profitable production.

The Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations are growing rapidly in numbers and influence all over the country, and the national dairy breed

associations have recently worked out and adopted herd test plans by which it may be possible to bring about a very rapid improvement in our dairy herds.

Let's Fight the Weevil

BY E. G. KELLY
Manhattan, Kan.

The wheat weevil has come out well this year. The terminal elevators and flour mills know only too well what the weevil can do. Millions of bushels of grain were so badly damaged last year that it would not make flour. Some of the terminal elevators spent thousands of dollars treating wheat for weevil, and the exporter had to treat millions of bushels. Treating wheat for weevil is expensive. The main thing is to treat it before the grain is badly damaged. Wheat put into storage from the combines is carrying with it the eggs and larvae of the weevil. Clean out the bins and elevators and get the grain treated before the weevil gets to the field. Treat the wheat you are planning to store.

\$474.66 Profit From Pigs

BY C. E. AUBEL

Is it possible to handle hogs in a small way so they will be profitable? I had occasion recently to drive out of town. My route led me by an old friend's place. He is Bruce Wilson of Keats, Kan. On many occasions in the last few years when meeting him in town or at a farm sale we had talked hogs. Seemingly there was no particular connection between the questions he asked. Yet I gathered that he intended trying his luck with a few sows.

As I neared his farm on this recent trip, and saw a nice bunch of spring pigs, I decided to stop and see how his luck had turned out. I found him nearby, and we walked over to see the pigs. The "nice" bunch of pigs turned out to be an extra fine bunch. He had seven sows, and 61 pigs were nursing them. They were all husky and practically raised, being well over 6 weeks old. They were a pretty sight, with each sow having nearly nine pigs hanging on to her for nourishment. It was evident that my friend had solved the problem of economical pork production, and I was bound to get at the bottom of it.

So I asked if his sows were always so prolific and were they always such good mothers. He replied that six sows had raised 50 pigs last fall, and that since he had kept careful records of the feed consumed in fattening those pigs for market he would be glad to show me the production costs. Here are the items from his ledger, which shows all the expenditures incurred in fattening those pigs this last winter.

568 bushels corn	\$432.40
40 sacks shorts	69.10
22 sacks tankage	83.80
1520 pounds alfalfa hay	15.20
Vaccinating and castration	27.00
Trucking to market	7.50
Total	\$636.00

Receipts	
Sale of 44 head, 9,636 pounds at \$10.20 a cwt.	\$982.87
Sale of six head, 1,386 pounds at \$9.30 a cwt.	128.89
Total	\$1110.66

A total of 11,022 pounds of pork was produced from the six sows in six months' time. Counting all the feed from the time the pigs were farrowed, including that fed in the creeps, the amount required to produce each hundred pounds of pork was 288.1 pounds of corn, 36.3 pounds of shorts, 10.8 pounds of tankage and 13.8 pounds of alfalfa hay. This totals 349 pounds of concentrates. The corn for the pigs was weighed and measured and fed in a self-feeder. The shorts and tankage were mixed in the proportion of a little better than 1 pound of tankage to 2 pounds of shorts and fed in a self-feeder. The hay was fed in a rack.

A little study of this shows that excellent gains were made on the feed. The pigs were certainly fattened at a very low cost. How was it done? First of all, good brood sows were selected and a good boar was used. The sows were permitted exercise and water, and well-balanced rations. The pigs were farrowed in clean quarters on clean ground, on which hogs had not been previously run for years. The

pigs after farrowing were placed on clean alfalfa ground, and at an early age were fed in a creep. At 8 weeks old they were weaned and placed in a dry lot for fattening and allowed to run to a self-feeder containing shelled corn, tankage and shorts. Each sow raised an average of 8 1/2 pigs. They were farrowed about the middle of September, and at 6 months old weighed 225 pounds. They returned \$474.66 above feed costs. Certainly a nice return from six sows for one farrow, and Mr. Wilson has his sows farrow twice a year, so they have an opportunity to double this return.

This is a splendid example of the value of raising worm free litters and of farm management. It is producing hogs in a way that can be done by any farmer. The equipment is not expensive. In fact, the equipment for this system of production which is in use for two farrows a year will not exceed \$200, fences and all. The six or seven sows are expected to raise two litters a year. The sows and pigs are self-fed, and records are kept of the operations. Is it any wonder that this herd is a profitable one?

LIVESTOCK NEWS
BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Wm. Figge, Wheaton, Kan., Pottawatomie county, has a nice little herd of registered Red Polls with about 20 breeding cows. He has four young bulls of serviceable ages for sale.

Ray R. Pfarrang, Wheaton, has around 100 Poland China spring pigs and is not sure whether he will hold a public sale this fall or not. He may decide to sell them at private treaty. I visited the herd recently and his herd boars and herd sows are of the best of breeding and of the big, useful type.

Last week at Waterville I called to see Nelson Brock, who breed registered Spotted Poland China hogs. They were very busy in harvest but took time to tell me they were figuring some on an August sale of bred sows and gilts. They are not quite sure about it but will decide soon. They could sell around 50 mighty nice September and October gilts out of their big herd sows and sired by their popular herd boars. If they decide to sell in August they will advise Kansas farmers and breeders through the Kansas Farmer in due time.

At the 55th annual meeting of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association held at White Plains, N. Y. recently, David Page of Topeka was re-elected to the board of directors. Arthur H. Sagendorph, owner of Alta Crest Ayrshire farms, Spencer, Mass., was elected president of the association. Mr. Page is the owner of Fair Fields Farm at Topeka and one of the best known breeders and exhibitors of Ayrshire cattle in the Southwest. The association reports a 13 per cent growth in registrations during the last year. Kansas has a number of good Ayrshire herds and the breed is growing in popularity all the time.

Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan., is a breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and registered Tamworth hogs. In this issue of the Kansas Farmer he is starting his advertisements of both breeds and is offering a bunch of last September and October farrow for sale bred to the best known breeders and exhibitors of Hampshire and Tamworth hogs. Last week when I visited his farm I had an opportunity to look at them and they are really very choice. They are well grown and very typy and splendid gilts. Under Tamworths he is offering spring boars sired by outstanding prize winning boars and out of the best Tamworth sows I ever saw.

At Netawaka last week I called on A. C. Steinbrink who breeds and shows Spotted Poland Chinas. On Oct. 18 Mr. Steinbrink will sell a nice lot of spring boars and gilts at Hiawatha. The Banker, a large boar that has won honors at many of the leading fairs, The Raven and The Target, are the herd boars that have sired his spring's crop of around 90 pigs. Mr. Steinbrink has made several good sales and has always enjoyed a good liberal home support and breeders from adjoining states have been able to find individuals in his sales that suited them. He is going to show at Topeka and Hutchinson and some other Kansas or Nebraska fairs. His sale will be advertised in due time in Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Holstein sale manager says that now is the time to begin arrangements for your fall sale and that the best results are always obtained by selecting your date early and giving your sale manager proper time in which to work up the sale. If you are planning a sale this fall you should write Mr. Mott at once and get things under way in order to insure a successful sale. There is always a number of breeders or dairymen who have a surplus but not enough to hold a sale alone and if arrangements are made early a combination sale of one or more offerings can often be arranged by the sale manager and the sale held at some central point. Better get in touch with Mr. Mott if you have anything for sale.

Probably no breeder of hogs of any breed in Kansas is better or more favorably known than is F. B. Wempe of Frankfort. He has sold breeding stock all over Kansas and adjoining state for a good many years and wherever you find Hampshire hogs in Kansas you can rest assured there is some of the Wempe breeding in the herd. He has done more to popularize Hampshire hogs in Kansas than any other breeder. He also is the owner of a mighty fine herd of registered Jersey cattle and sells young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records and his herd is a real working herd and is usually close to the top if not leading every month. It is always a pleasure for me to recommend Frank Wempe to anyone wanting either registered Hampshires or registered Jersey bulls because I know Mr. Wempe will do his best to please his customers.

The Clay County fair the first week in September at Clay Center, is sure to be one of the best fairs in Kansas this year. It is a free state fair supported by the county and a number of new buildings are already completed and the contractors are rushing work on the new \$2,500 hog barn that will house the swine exhibits. This fair follows the North Central Kansas free fair at Belleville and exhibitors who are planning to go to Belleville can stop off at Clay Center the week following which

JERSEY CATTLE
JERSEY HEIFERS
100 yearlings, 150 two year old springer Jersey heifers, springer and fresh cows, all native and out of good producing herds and T. B. tested.
W. L. RUSH, P. O. Box 782
S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906

A REAL HERD HEADER
12 months old at a bargain if taken soon, out of the highest producing herd in northeastern Kansas. 9 cows average 451 lbs. butterfat per head 1929. D. H. I. A. record.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Vermillion Hampshires
Bred gilts for September farrow sired by Riverside Booster. They are mated to Vermillion Masterpiece and Vermillion Hawkeye. Spring boars for sale. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

TAMWORTH HOGS
VERMILLION TAMWORTH BOARS
Spring boars by outstanding prize winning sires. The dams are champions at leading shows. Priced for quick sale. RAYMOND WEGNER, Onaga, Kan.

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Change of copy as desired
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

is the week before the fair at Topeka. A real bunch of boosters have the Clay Center fair in hand now and it is sure to be a real livestock show this year. You can write the Clay County Fair secretary, Clay Center, Kan. for the premium list which is out and ready to mail.

I have a letter from a man 47 years old, married, experienced in farm work of all kinds, especially in caring for livestock, who would like to have a permanent job on a farm, preferably livestock farming. He is well recommended by a well known Kansas livestock breeder. If you are interested, write to me and I will give you his address.

- Public Sales of Livestock**
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 7—Northeast Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavarocho Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
Aug. 27—Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. Bred sows.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.

- Important Future Events**
- Aug. 13—State Wheat Festival, Hutchinson, Kan.
Aug. 25-29—North Central Kansas free fair, Belleville, Kan.
Aug. 29-Sept. 5—Nebraska State fair, Lincoln.
Sept. 8-12—Kansas Free fair, Topeka.
Sept. 13-19—Kansas State fair, Hutchinson.
Sept. 15-22—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo.
Sept. 22-27—Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.
Oct. 11-19—National Dairy show, St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 29-31—Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, McPherson, Kan.
Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

C. A. Estes, Blue Rapids. Forty 8-weeks old Rhode Island Red chickens with a Rhode Island Red hen and an A-shaped galvanized coop.
T. F. Goff, Hill City. Forty Buff Orpington pullets.
Glen W. Shackelford, Elmont. Dress shirt, two silk dresses, voile dress, pair of blue serge trousers, silk underwear and number ten gauge shot gun.
J. A. Ferrell, Valley Falls. Four polled Shorthorn cows. Average 1,100 pounds. Bar brand on left hip. Mr. Ferrell, personally, offers a \$300 reward for the capture and conviction of the thief.
Albert Honig, Onaga. Lady's hand tooled Meeker made purse and a gun.
Mrs. John H. Reser, St. Marys. Fifty White Leghorn chickens.

FACE THE FACTS!

When tempted to over-indulge

"Reach for a Lucky instead"



Be moderate—be moderate in all things, even in smoking. Avoid that future shadow* by avoiding over-indulgence, if you would maintain that modern, ever-youthful figure. "Reach for a Lucky instead."

Lucky Strike, the finest Cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobacco—The Cream of the Crop—"IT'S TOASTED." **Lucky Strike** has an extra, secret heating process. Everyone knows that heat purifies and so 20,679 physicians say that **Luckies** are less irritating to your throat.

"It's toasted"

Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough.

*We do not say smoking **Luckies** reduces flesh. We do say when tempted to over-indulge, "Reach for a **Lucky** instead."