

Cop 2

# KANSAS FARMER

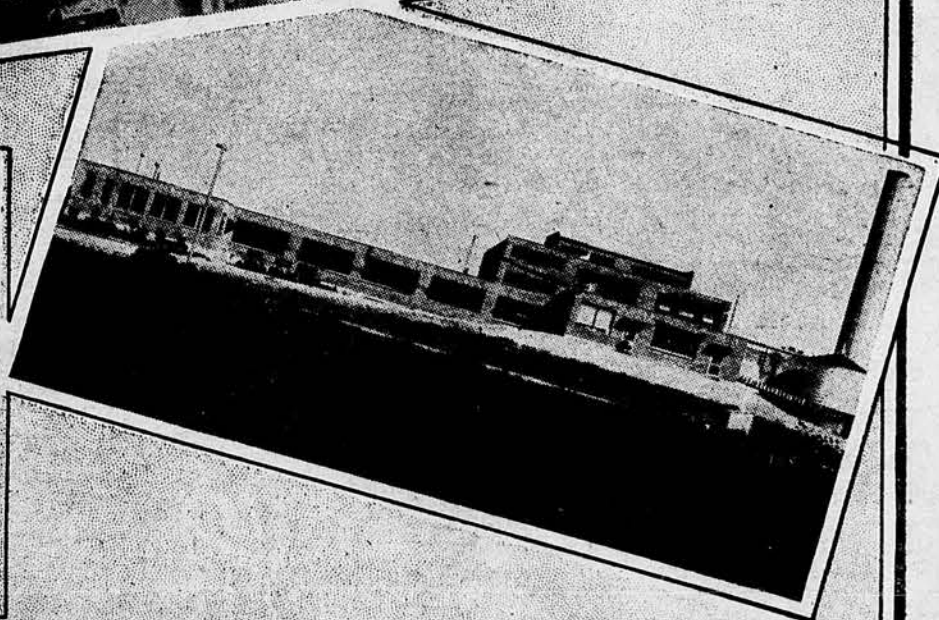
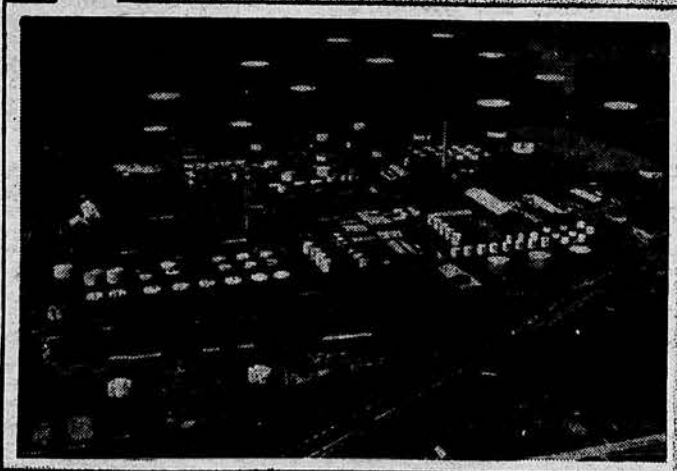
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

November 16, 1929

Number 46

## And Here's Coffeyville



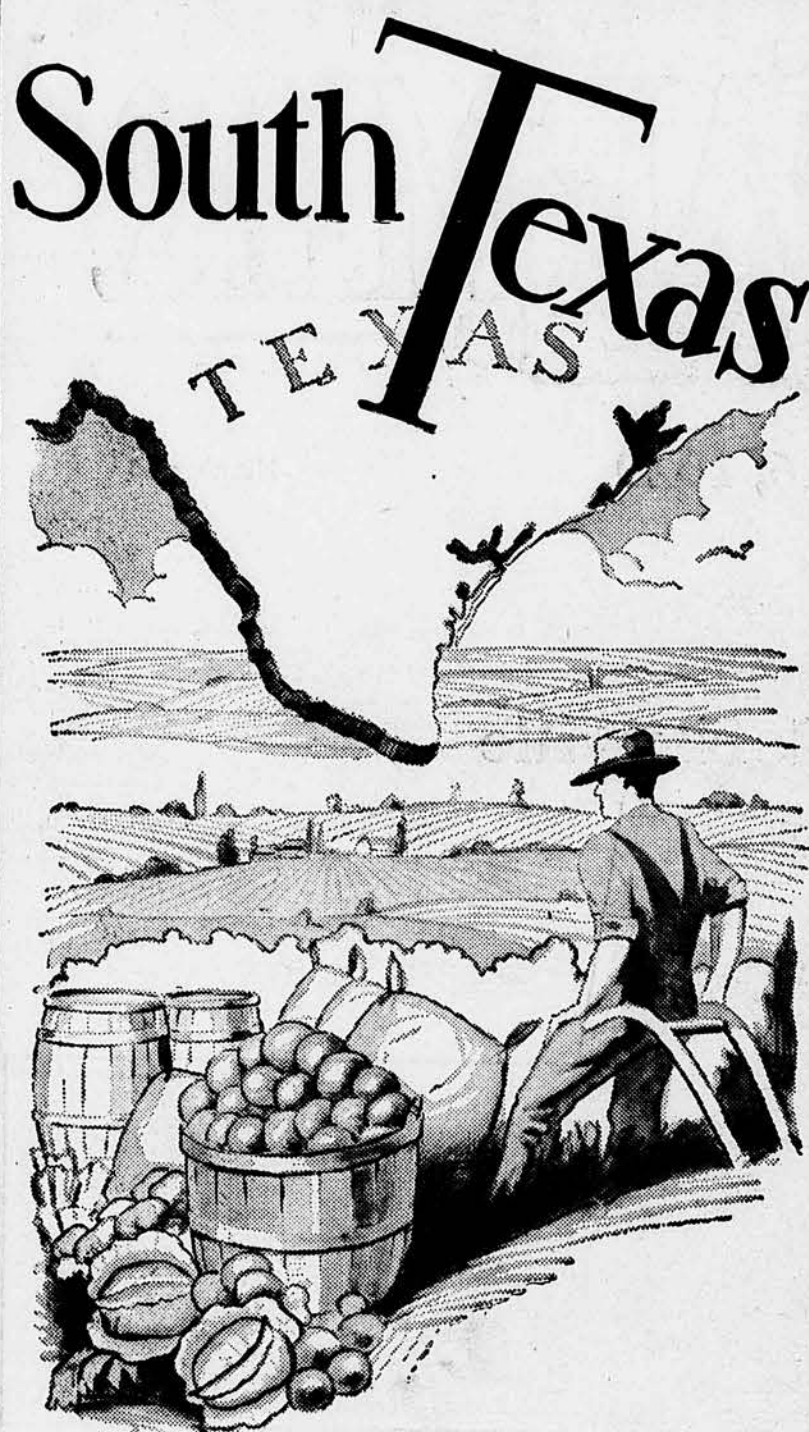
Upper Left—Air View of Main Business District

Upper Right—Missouri Pacific Railroad Shops

Lower Left—National Refining Co. Plant

Lower Right—Page Milk Condensery





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Director Agricultural Development  
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HOUSTON, TEXAS



"A Service Institution"

## 'Tis a Fine Year for Wheat!

The Plants Are Well Established, and Should Remain in Good Condition

BY HARLEY HATCH

**T**HE long range weather forecast for the week just gone said we were to have a week of little precipitation, and that the weather would be warmer than normal. It was a very poor guess, as we had four rainy days and the first freeze of the fall. A lot of rain fell, the gauge at Burlington showing more than 3 inches. This was none too much, as it nearly all went into the ground. We now have moisture enough to last us a long time, and wheat is going into the winter in prime condition. Few men have started corn husking, aside from what is picked for present feeding needs. Those who have been very far into their fields say that there is not as much corn as was expected. They are not much disappointed, being like the Irishman whose dressed pig fell short of the hoped-for weight; "He didn't weigh near as much as I expected and, Begorra, I always knowed he wouldn't." Considerable kafir that was left to be cut after the frost is yet standing in the fields as the rain followed the frost so closely there was little time in which to harvest it. Cattle have mostly been taken out of pastures; the rain and the freeze destroyed what feeding value there was in the bluestem.

#### All in Bristol Fashion

Little farm work was done during that week of rain. On Jayhawk Farm we took turns at being carpenters, masons, painters and fence builders, getting the buildings and yards in shape for winter. We thought it better to do that work now than to wait until it was cold and stormy. As nearly as possible we have most things around the yards and buildings in "shipshape and Bristol fashion," as my father used to say of anything that was put in good condition. The landmark that identified the place to folks who had been long away and who had returned for a visit was an old stone barn, the last of the buildings left on the farm that were here when we came, almost 34 years ago. The walls of this barn have been leaning for some time, but during the last year they took such a slant that we feared to keep stock inside them. So this week we completed tearing down the north half of the walls, and in their place put up a tight wall made out of car siding. It will make the building much more comfortable for stock, as the old stone walls were laid up without mortar, and about all they did was to keep out the worst of the cold. A section of wall 34 feet long and 8 feet high contained 8½ tons.

#### High Egg Prices, Anyway

Here is a schedule of the prices of the most important farm products paid by local dealers: Corn sells largely to feeders; it is yet rather sappy and most buyers are taking 80 pounds of ear corn for a bushel. The price paid ranges from 80 to 85 cents a bushel. The nearer one gets to Madison territory, the higher is the corn price paid by feeders. This territory contains many large feeders, and there never is enough corn raised there to supply the demand. There is little wheat now left on the farms for sale; it would have to be of good quality to bring 90 cents a bushel. I wonder what would be said of this situation by old timers who used to think that the parity between wheat and corn should be two to one; that is, if corn was 50 cents a bushel, wheat should sell for \$1. Now corn is 85 cents and wheat but 90 cents. The price of butter was reduced 2 cents a pound this week by the big creameries and, in order to be fair and generous all around, they reduced the price of butterfat 4 cents. We have the best egg market in the state at Burlington; extra first eggs were 43 cents a dozen there today and standard firsts were 41, in contrast to the 36 cents which the Topeka buyers were paying, according to radio station WIBW. Baled bluestem hay now is bringing \$7.50.

#### Free Lunch Is Better?

Fewer public sales of farm property have been held in this county than

usual. The number will no doubt be increased later after the corn and kafir have been put in the crib and bin. The plan of selling corn in the field and kafir in the shock has often been tried, and with not very good results. Corn and kafir always sell well at public sales, often above their market value, but the grain has to be husked or threshed or the buyers will not take hold except at a large discount over going prices. The man who buys corn in the field or kafir in the shock is buying a job, and few care to do that. So it happens that the man who tries to dodge corn husking by selling the crop in the field has to pay too high for the privilege. In this part of Kansas it is usual to turn the feeding of the crowd over to some church organization, which often gives a 50-cent dinner for 25 cents. In most parts of Nebraska a free lunch is served at noon; this lunch usually consists of two buns and some bologna and some cookies in a sack. It is quickly passed.

#### Lower Clover Seed Prices

A friend who recently has been on a visit to Indiana brought back several bushels of Red clover seed with him. He said the crop in the East was larger than it has been for some years, and that nearly every farmer had seed for sale. The going price there was \$10 a bushel, which is \$5 or more less a bushel than has been paid in recent years. They have a better country there for Red clover than we have in this part of Kansas, and their seed crop usually yields much more. My friend said the average yield of clover seed in the part he visited was from 3 to 4 bushels an acre; the returns from that threshed in this county, so far as I have heard, were around 1 bushel. In most instances the seed here was threshed with a common grain separator; had a clover huller been used I presume the yield would have been doubled. Years ago we threshed a field of Red clover with a common grain separator; the first time thru the machine we got 12 bushels. As it was seen that the machine was not taking out all the seed, the blower was turned back over the machine and the straw deposited where it could be pitched in again. On the second trip thru we got 6 more bushels, and still there was much seed left in the straw.

#### Best to Pay Cash?

At each meeting of our local Grange, which is held every two weeks at Sunnyside schoolhouse, we have a question box. Every member who cares to do so writes a question, and these are read by the lecturer and are discussed by the Grange. As a sample of the questions submitted, let me give those handed in last night: "Can someone explain the so-called 'sales tax'?" "Is installment or 'deferred payment' buying a good thing for the financial and industrial interests of the country?" "Do you think speculation in stocks is hurting agriculture?" "Would our country schools be better if several districts were consolidated?" "Is it profitable to feed high priced meat and mineral rations to hens in the winter?" The "sales tax" didn't get to first base; it went out on three called strikes. It also was agreed that cash payments were better for all concerned than "deferred payments," which is a more pleasing way of saying "going in debt." It was thought that school consolidation still was impracticable, owing to the usual condition of country roads in winter, while all agreed that stock speculation was taking too great a share of the credit of the country. All the poultry growers present thought that extra rations paid well when fed to hens, with eggs at the local price of 41 to 43 cents a dozen.

#### Count 'Em!

The Little Carnegie Playhouse has gone Russian with Sovkino's "The Village of Sin," an atmospheric film of life in a vodka village. The film was directed by Olga Preobrezhenskaya—a woman of letters.—Variety.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

November 16, 1929

Number 46

## Lutz Again Won Corn Husking Honors

*Beat 27 Other Contestants and Set a New Record for Himself*

**H**IGHEST honors in the third annual state corn husking contest, conducted by Kansas Farmer on Dan Casement's Juniata farm near Manhattan, on November 6, were earned by William J. Lutz of Riley county. In placing first, the champion corn husker of Kansas for 1929 successfully defended the title he earned a year ago in a similar contest, and beat 27 other speedy huskers who entered Kansas Farmer's state contest as champions of their home counties.

Lutz not only bested every other contestant, but he beat his record of a year ago by nearly 2 bushels. His record this year shows that he husked 25 bushels and 54.5 pounds of corn in 80 minutes, this being the amount left after all deductions, as against 24 bushels in the same length of time last year. But this champion of two years was pushed for the top place for 1929 by Ira Critton of Crawford county, winner of second place, who actually threw more corn into his wagon than Lutz, but lost out by 16 pounds because he left too much marketable corn in the rows he husked. Both Lutz and Critton will enter the national corn husking contest on November 15, which is sponsored by the Capper Farm Papers and the Standard Farm Papers, near Platte City, Mo.

By taking first place, Mr. Lutz won \$100 in cash and a free trip to the national contest offered by Kansas Farmer, and a silver trophy cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper. It was evident that clean husking won the championship—Lutz apparently has a good eye for ears of corn, because he left comparatively few as he worked at top speed thru the field. He threw 1,900 pounds of fine Reid's Yellow Dent corn into his wagon in the 80 minutes. He had to take some deductions for husks, as he had 6.5 ounces to 100 pounds of corn, and was allowed only 4 ounces free. For husks he lost 47.5 pounds from his load. The two gleaners and the referee who followed Lutz thru the field found only 16 pounds of marketable corn left

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

We can expect these two men to make excellent records in the national contest in Missouri on November 15. They both are fine young men farming

meets so they could send champions to the state-wide event on Juniata farm. Out of this group of champions, 29 were selected to enter the state con-



in his rows. But since 3 pounds are taken from the load for every pound left in the field, the champion had another deduction of 48 pounds, making total deductions amount to 95.5 pounds and leaving a net load, after all penalties, of 1,804.5 pounds.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Critton's record for second place, with that of the champion's. Critton tossed 1,915 pounds of corn into his wagon in the field, or 15 pounds more than the champion; he had only one-half ounce of husks too much to the hundred pounds, which penalized him only 0.5 of corn as against 47.5 pounds for Lutz. But Critton left 39 pounds of marketable corn in the field, which cut his load in the final count by 117 pounds. His total deductions were 126.5 pounds against 95.5 pounds for Lutz, leaving him second high man with a net of 1,788.5 pounds of corn, or only 16 pounds under the champion.

1. The 28 Speedy Huskers Who Entered Kansas Farmer's State Corn Husking Contest. 2. John B. Collister, Manager of Juniata Farm. 3. Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, Left, Presenting the Silver Trophy Cup on Behalf of Senator Arthur Capper, to William J. Lutz, Husking Champion of Kansas for 1928 and 1929. Dan D. Casement, Owner and Operator of Juniata Farm, Stands Between Them. 4. Ralph Snyder Weighing Loads of Corn. 5. Dean L. E. Call, of the Agricultural College, Left, and G. E. Ferris, Manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department, Weighing Gleanings. 6. L. E. Willoughby, of the College, Weighing Husks



for themselves and are keeping in practice so they will be able to bring national husking honors to Kansas.

In the preliminary work ahead of the state contest, 60 Kansas counties lined up to hold county elimination

test, along with Lutz, the champion for 1928. He had the right to defend his title, and, as you know, did it quite admirably. Two men eligible for the state meet were unable to enter at the last minute, so the counties actually represented included: Anderson, Brown, Chase, Clay, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Lincoln, Linn, Marshall, Morris, Nemaha, Norton, Pottawatomie, Reno, Riley, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Stafford, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wichita, and of course, Mr. Lutz filled the 28th place.

It is especially interesting to note that western Kansas counties were well represented and that, in fact, it was a state-wide event.

For knowing what real sportsmanship is, we highly recommend this fine group of Kansas farmers who entered the state husking contest. They went in to do their best and when final results were read, they were quick to congratulate the high men, and now, to a man, they are backing Lutz and Critton to win the national contest.

J. Pluvius seemed to have a grudge against corn husking contests some days before the state event, and the many counties had to do some real maneuvering to get their contests staged between rains. But the day of the state meet brought out a shining sun in a

(Continued on Page 19)



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1927 shows that no individual in Kansas had a net income, subject to income tax, of more than \$300,000, and only one admitted that his income exceeded 1/4 million. Over in Missouri, however, there was one man with a net income, subject to income tax of more than 2 million dollars. If a man has an income subject to income tax of \$50,000 a year he is ranked as a millionaire, on the general assumption that 5 per cent per annum represents the income on a principal of 1 million dollars; so if a man has an income of 1/4 million dollars, the assumption is that he is worth 5 million dollars.

Of course, that is not a strictly accurate estimate, because many men manage to make more than 5 per cent on their capital, and many others receive large salaries who have not much accumulated capital.

Seventy-five years ago all the millionaires in the United States could easily have been counted on the fingers of the two hands, and probably they could all have been counted on the fingers of one hand. None of the great fortunes we all know about now were in existence. Alexander Stewart, the richest merchant of his day, was just getting the foundation of his great business established; his total fortune probably was considerably less than a million dollars. Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the Vanderbilt family and fortunes, was in the shipping business, mostly river boats, and had not begun his career as a railroad builder. Gould was a young surveyor, unknown outside of the neighborhoods in which he lived and worked. Rockefeller was a lad of 15; Henry Ford was not born until nine years after that date. The founder of the house of Morgan was a banker in rather a small way. Perhaps the richest men of that time were those who owned large tracts of land.

It was after the Civil War that great fortunes began to accumulate. As there was no general income tax in those days, there is no record of great incomes or great fortunes, but it is entirely probable that even as late as 1875, 10 years after the close of the Civil War, there were not more than 100 men in the United States who possessed property in excess of a million dollars. That was only 54 years ago.

Of course, the population of the United States in 1875 was scarcely more than half what it is now, but great fortunes have increased fully 160 times in number and far more than that in aggregate quantity during these 54 years.

In 1927 there were 33,005 individuals in the United States classed as millionaires, whose annual incomes subject to income tax totaled \$50,000 or more; 22,573 of these had incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per annum; 5,261 had incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 3,873 had incomes between \$150,000 and \$300,000; 1,141 had incomes between \$300,000 and 1/2 million dollars; 557 had annual incomes between 1/2 million and 1 million dollars and 290 had incomes of a million dollars or more a year. During 1927, 62 persons got into the multimillionaire class who had fallen below that figure before. Nearly half the millionaires live in the state of New York. Of the 11 individuals who return incomes of 5 million dollars per annum or more, seven live in New York, while Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each have one.

Just 35,575 citizens of Kansas made income tax returns for 1927. Under the operation of the present income tax law, the head of a family is allowed an income exempt from tax of \$3,500. In addition to that he is permitted to exempt his local taxes, interest on debts owed by him and the amounts paid by him for religious and charitable purposes. If he has minor children dependent on him for support he is allowed a further exemption of \$200 for each child. Also, if part of his income consists of dividends on stocks on which the corporations issuing the stocks pay taxes at the source, that part is not counted in his taxable income; furthermore, if he has a life annuity, that is not taxed.

So the head of a family may have a large income and not have to pay any income tax. A single person is allowed an exemption of \$1,500 per annum, and in addition is allowed the deduction of his local taxes, interest paid by him on debts owed, amounts contributed for religion and charity, and if his income is derived from stocks of corpora-

tions taxed at the source that also is exempted, as well as a life annuity, if he has one.

In view of these very liberal allowances, it is surprising to know that our Government derives 50 per cent or more of its entire revenue from income taxes.

In my opinion, an income tax permitting liberal exemptions is the most equitable form of tax. It is no hardship for a man who is allowed all the exemptions permitted by our national income tax law to pay his income tax. In other words, a liberal income tax law places the burden of taxes on those best able to bear it.

### He Was Disappointed

I WAS somewhat disappointed in not finding some comment of yours upon the action of Attorney General Smith in the case of Ralph Fleagle," writes E. L. Miller of Oxford, Kan. "Why was he a defense witness and why did he take so much interest in saving the neck of a criminal who was being tried for a crime committed in Colorado?"

"Does he have more power than a judge and jury, and if so, why do we have them?"

"If he can give promises and these promises be binding in court, wouldn't the promises of a county

of Fleagle that Attorney General Smith said that he had made any agreement with Fleagle. Of course, he would have no authority to make such an agreement; he merely testified concerning the agreement that was made by the Colorado officials in his presence, and stated, in answer to a question, that he would have stood by the agreement if he had made it. The Colorado sheriff, thru whose untiring efforts these murderers were apprehended and brought to trial, approved of the agreement on the ground that it was necessary to effect the capture and conviction of the others.

It might also be kept in mind that if these men had been tried under our Kansas law none of them could have been legally hanged. Kansas never has had capital punishment in fact since it became a state. For many years it had a curious law which provided for the death penalty, but with the provision that no one condemned to be hanged could be executed for one year after conviction and then only on order of the governor. As no governor cared to take the responsibility of ordering a prisoner hanged, there gradually accumulated in the penitentiary a number of men under sentence of death.

At one time there were nearly 100 men in the pen under sentence of death. A good many years ago the legislature amended the old law, and abolished capital punishment entirely. However, that has nothing to do with the Colorado case or the conduct of Attorney General Smith. He was merely at the trial as a witness and was not pretending to dictate either to the court or the jury.

### Write to the Consul

1—If a man dies in South America leaving considerable property and money, leaving no relatives except his wife closer than nieces and nephews, and the wife resides in the United States, will she inherit all if there was no will? 2—If this man who is worth almost a million in holdings in South America leaves any property to nieces and nephews, what steps would the nieces and nephews take to get the property? S. O. S.

1—Each South American country has its own laws concerning the disposition of property of native born citizens, aliens or naturalized citizens. Without knowing what these particular laws are I cannot answer your question. I would suggest that you write to the consular representative of the United States living in the locality where this man died and get from him the information in regard to the disposition of this man's property. It is a general rule that consuls or other diplomatic representatives, more especially consuls, have jurisdiction over the property of aliens residing in that country whose nativity is the nativity of the country from which the consul comes.

### Grounds for Divorce?

I am a young married woman with small children whom I dearly love and a husband whom I have always loved. I have tried to make things pleasant for him. But in return he has played false with me. The thought of it is driving me almost insane with grief. I asked him once to tell me he was sorry, but all I got was abuse. Is there a place where I can be financially cared for so that I may bring up and educate my children properly? A. F.

If your husband has been guilty of the things you charge him with, you have ample ground for divorce, or you could bring an action for separate maintenance. If you mean to ask if there is any public place where they care for wives who are in your unfortunate condition, I would say no. If your husband is financially responsible, you can compel him to maintain you and your children.

### Needs Plenty of Evidence

Is there a law against home breaking? How much evidence must one have if there is? Can one take a married woman for breaking up a home even tho the man runs after her? W. R.

What I suppose the inquirer means to ask is whether there is a particular criminal statute that applies to offenses of this kind. No. Of course, this home breaking may imply certain offenses which are specified by the statute, such, for example, as adultery, but there is no special criminal statute that applies to a case where a woman alienates the affections of the husband of another woman. The woman whose husband's affections have been alienated would have ground for an action for civil damages against the home breaker. The burden of proof would rest on her if she brought such action. In other words, she would have by a pre-



attorney or of a city attorney to a yellow crime specialist be effective also in court?

"This whole proceeding has interested others as well as myself, and we would like your opinion on it, as it seems rather peculiar to us."

I presume the reason Attorney General Smith got mixed up in the Fleagle case was because the Fleagles were residents of Kansas at the time the crime was committed, and some of them at the time they were arrested. This called for extradition, that is, the State of Colorado asked that the State of Kansas give them up to stand trial in Colorado. Just why Attorney General Smith happened to be present at the conference when the agreement was entered into between the Colorado officials and Ralph Fleagle, I do not know. I assume that it came about in connection with the capture and extradition of the Fleagles. Having been a witness to this agreement, it was, of course, natural that on his trial Fleagle would summon Attorney General Smith to testify to the agreement that had been made with Fleagle, that in consideration of his confession, which led to the arrest and conviction of the other bank robbers, his sentence was to be reduced to life imprisonment.

I did not understand from the report of the trial



ponderance of evidence to show her charge was true. Just how much evidence the court might require or how much evidence it might take to convince a jury is something I could not answer.

## Protects the Inventor

Quite a while ago I saw in one of the Capper papers where a lady had invented some device for a telephone and sold the idea for quite a sum. Can one sell an idea that way without patenting it and where? I know of a family where a man has an article worked out but cannot afford to buy a patent on it. C. R.

Of course, an invention might be sold before it is patented. However, the purchaser in order to protect himself would immediately have to get a patent. Otherwise any one else might copy the invention. The sole purpose of a patent is to protect the inventor from others who may wish to take advantage of his invention and so deprive him of the benefits that ought to accrue to him from it. Not knowing what the nature of your article is, or the article to which you refer, I do not know where you would find a market for it. If it has to do with some particular kind of machinery which is manufactured by one of the great machine companies like an automobile company or the International Harvester Company, take the matter up directly with the heads of those institutions.

## Who Owns the Hen Houses?

Can a landlord hold a building you have put up on his farm when you paid for it and erected it yourself? My landlord recently died, and the place is for sale. I have some hen houses that I put up. Could the buyer keep me from moving them by law? Mrs. R. L.

I presume these hen houses are not fastened to the soil, that they are temporary structures that have been erected and can be moved about from place to place. If so, they are personal property, and you would have a right to move them when you leave the place. A house erected on land with a permanent foundation becomes part of the realty, and cannot be moved without the consent of the holder of the title to that land unless there was some agreement between the holder of the title, that is, your landlord, and the renter, yourself, that buildings erected upon the land may be moved. Or if they are not moved, that they must be paid for by the purchaser of the land. Our legislature enacted a statute that covers cases of this kind in the case of large landowners like the Scully estate, but it is not broad enough to cover all cases.

## Court Has the Authority

A and B were husband and wife. B got a divorce, the court giving her the custody and control of the three children. The court ordered A to pay alimony, but he has left the state and does not pay any. B has since married. How and what would she have to do now to change their names to her last husband's name?

The district court has the authority to change names. B as guardian of the children should file a petition in the district court stating that the petitioner and these children have been bona fide citizens of the county for at least a year, setting forth the cause for which the names are sought to be changed and giving the name asked for. It then becomes the duty of the district court at any term

thereof after filing of such petition, upon being duly satisfied by proof in open court of the truth of the allegations set forth in the petition, and there exists proper and reasonable cause for changing the name, and that 30 days' previous notice of the intended application had been duly given in some newspaper of general circulation in such county, to order and direct a change of the name.

## Half to the Wife

A and B homesteaded a quarter section, or A did. In four years he proved up and traded it off for a home in town, but did not put B's name on the deed. A died. Can B keep one-half of it or does it all go to their children? Does the state law give one-half to B? N. N. T.

The surviving wife in any event is entitled to one-half, and if as a matter of fact one-half of the original homestead was hers, she would be entitled not only to the half she already owned but one-half



of the deceased husband's half. But even if the courts hold that the title was all in the husband she would be entitled to one-half.

## Should Have a Receipt

A and B bought 320 acres on which was an \$8,000 mortgage. A deeded over to B 160 acres, the deed stating that the land is encumbered with a \$4,000 mortgage. B paid \$2,000 to the company that holds the mortgage. Should B have the deed changed to show \$2,000 instead

of \$4,000? The company holds the abstract on 320 acres. What receipts should B have to show that \$2,000 has been paid to the mortgage company? O. S.

He should have a receipt signed by the president of the company and the secretary and he also should be satisfied that the \$2,000 payment is indorsed on the mortgage note. When this is done that would be an entire protection to him. It is not necessary that he should have any change made in the deed if it was correct at the time it was made, with this exception. Of course, this mortgage would cover the entire tract, and every part of that land would be held for payment of that mortgage until the mortgage itself was extinguished.

## Attach the Property

My sons were employed by a contractor on a pipe line in the oil field. After they had worked a while they asked for their pay. He told them he paid when the job was finished. One of them quit at that time, but the contractor did not pay him. The job was finished two months ago, and he never has paid either of them a cent. He has gone to the western part of the state and has told them twice that they could expect their pay, but has never sent it. Is the company he worked for responsible for this, and what would be the best way to collect it? O. B.

Bring suit and attach any property this contractor may have or any money that may be due to him from the company. That is, garnishee any money that may be in the hands of the company which employed him.

## Not Subject to Damages

Owing to the fact that there are a large number of stray dogs that bother sheep and cattle in his community, would it be lawful for cattle raisers to shoot these dogs when found on their property? D. C.

Unless these dogs are listed for taxation purposes they have no property rights, and even if listed, if they are worrying sheep or other livestock the person so killing the dogs would not be subject to damages.

## For 3 or More Miles

If one lives over 2 miles from the school in Kansas does the state or the district have to furnish transportation for the children? M. C.

No. The law provides that where the children live more than 2 miles from the school the district may furnish transportation, but it is not obligatory upon the district to furnish transportation unless the children live 3 or more miles from the school house.

## Did She Receive Pay?

I am writing to you in regard to my niece whom I promised a home so long as she wanted to stay with me. She and her two babies came to stay with me and keep house 22 years ago. She and the children were always well provided for. Now she intends to marry, and says she is going to get half of what I have. What I want to know is can she get it? G. M.

She is not entitled to any particular part of your estate. She would be entitled to pay for her services while she acted as your housekeeper. If she was fully paid for these you are under no further obligation. If she was not, her claim would be a valid one against your estate.

# Farm Board Is Meeting the Crisis

THE farmer and those who eat what the farmer produces are going to profit, in the long run, from the work of the new Federal Farm Board.

In my opinion, the board has done a lot of constructive work in the first three months of its existence.

The results, as yet, are intangible rather than tangible. The foundation of a huge building does not make much of a showing below the surface of the ground. But the building itself will not make much of a showing, and will not be of value, unless it is built on a lasting foundation, constructed of sound materials and with honest and well-planned workmanship.

The board has initiated the organization of central sales organizations, which will give collective bargaining power, for grains, livestock and wool.

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation is organized and already at work. The livestock central sales agency is in the conference state. Wool, cotton, citrus fruits, the dairy interests, the latter two already well organized—are working out plans for obtaining or improving their collective bargaining power to the point where these commodities can be produced at an operating profit.

Numerous loans have been made in comparatively small amounts, it is true, and virtually all of them supplemental to loans already made thru the intermediate credit banks. The aggregate of these does not make much of a showing in comparison with the ½ billion dollars which the board has been allotted. But it must be remembered that the Federal Farm Board was not created simply to serve as a lending agency. It was created to work out and put into effect a permanent program that will make farming pay.

This permanent program is based on giving each agricultural commodity collective bargaining power in the open market to have an influence in that market. This collective bargaining power, in the

long run, will be obtained thru the building up of the group co-operative marketing associations. And in my judgment, the board, in the main, is proceeding along the right lines in organizing co-operatives already in existence into co-operative central marketing agencies.

The use of stabilization corporations to handle surpluses is one of the most delicate problems ahead of the board.

This country is producing exportable surpluses of wheat and cotton. The problems presented by these exportable surpluses must be met squarely and solved intelligently by the board if it is to be successful.

These two commodities, probably beyond all others, present what might be called emergencies. The board is called upon to work out not only a permanent long-time problem for both wheat and cotton, but also to protect the growers against the depressing effect of these surpluses.

Prevention of these surpluses is only a part of the program outlined in the Agricultural Marketing Act, as a lot of us who helped write it believe, and as the act states. Control of the surplus also is a function of the board. By control is meant the buying of enough of the surplus to exercise some control of the market price. Very frankly, I believe the board still has to meet this problem. I have every confidence it will do so, and that it will be solved in the interest of the wheat growers and the cotton growers, and in consonance with sound public policy.

This confidence in the ultimate success of the board in grasping and solving the problem of the surplus is strengthened by the following statement from Chairman Legge in a letter to Senator McNary, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture:

The process of stabilization, as we see it, divides itself into two, rather distinct classes. The first class is what might be called normal operations, involved in almost

everything the board is doing. Every measure taken to increase the effectiveness of co-operative organizations in any commodity, or to improve their financial position, to centralize or correlate their activities so as to make their operations more effective, is in itself a process of stabilization.

It is our hope that, as time goes on, this activity will in most cases prove to be all that is needed, the result, of course, depending on how successful we are in working out large, well-managed organizations, which will control a sufficiently large percentage of the product to make their influence felt on the market.

The second form of stabilization might be termed extraordinary or emergency operations, whereby, because of a large surplus of any commodity, the operation would consist of buying and taking off the market some considerable part of the tonnage so as to relieve the pressure, and carrying the product until some future date in the hope there would be a more favorable opportunity of disposing of it.

This second, or emergency, class of operations would, of course, be carried out strictly under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act with money advanced by the board, and if the final result of such operations shows a loss or deficit, such loss will be borne by the revolving fund, as provided by the act.

Wheat and cotton surpluses are the two mean hurdles immediately ahead of the Federal Farm Board. I am confident they will be undertaken successfully by the board. They must be, if the Agricultural Marketing Act is to accomplish what is hoped and expected of it.

On the whole, I believe that business men and farmers can look forward to constantly improved farming and business conditions as results of the work of the board. Some surplus middlemen may be squeezed out in the process. But the country can dispense with a few middlemen better than it can dispense with a prosperous agriculture.

Arthur Capper

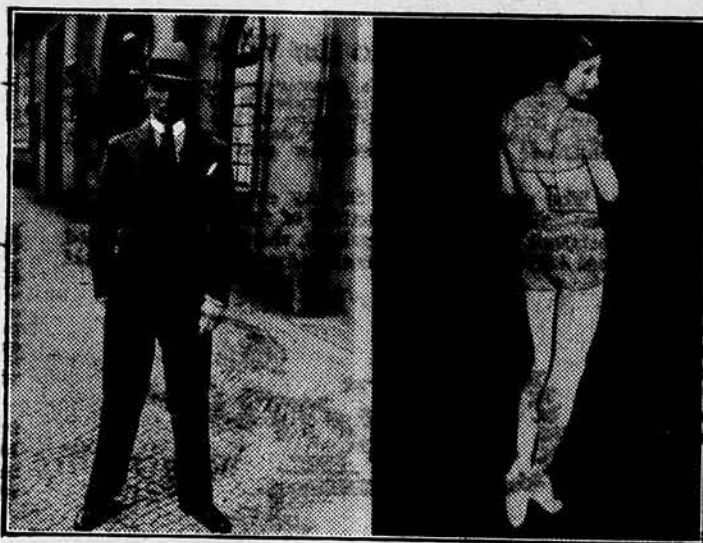
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



Here is a Stunning New Daytime Frock From Paris: a Black Satin and White Crepe de Chine With Front Insertions; Rhinestone Buckles in Front Complete the Trimming



Here are Male and "Female" Views of Barbotto, Taken in Berlin, Whose Clever Female Impersonations Have Completely Fooled the Audiences There. Besides Claiming the World's Championship for Female Impersonating, Barbotto Could Lay Claim to Having the Most Beautiful Man's Back in the World as Well!



And This is the "Helen Wills" of Japan, Miss I. Taniguchi, Photographed Just After She Had Won the Championship There



The Purchase of 64 Stringed Instruments Known as the Wanamaker Collection of Rare Old Viols, From Dr. Thaddeus Rich of Philadelphia, Has Been Announced by Rudolph Wurlitzer of New York. The Picture Shows Most of the Collection, Which Sold for \$650,000, Which Seems Like a Rather High Price!



Fortunately for Prince Humbert, Heir to the Italian Throne, His Would-be Assassin, Fernando di Rosa, a Young Italian Law Student, Slipped Just as He Fired at the Prince, Who is Placing a Wreath on the Tomb of Belgium's Unknown Soldier, Just After This Picture Was Taken



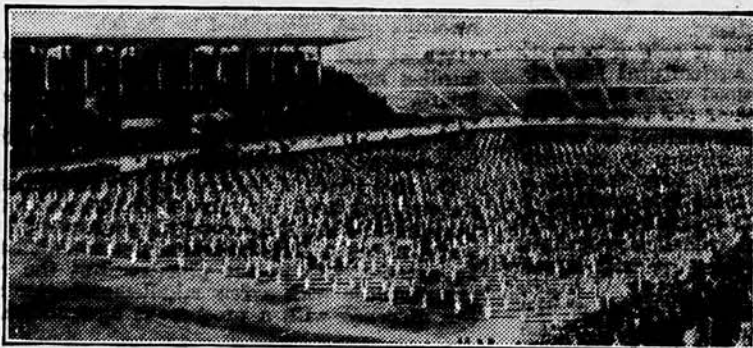
Alois Lanf of Oberammergau, Germany, Who Has Been Chosen to Play the Role of Christus in the 1930 Passion Play



Walter Ewing Hope of New York, the New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury



Mme. Marie Curie, Right, the Co-Discoverer of Radium, Photographed Recently at the Dinner of the American Cancer Society in New York, With Mrs. Robert G. Mead



Here is a Mass Meeting of the Young Fascisti in the National Stadium in Rome; They Are Seen Giving the Fascisti Salute to the Immobile Dictator



Center, Gen. John H. Sherburne, Presenting the Keys of the Church of Belleau, France, to the Mayor, M. Deforge; the Church Was Built by the Veterans of the 26th American Division, Who Destroyed the Old One by Gunfire



# Tour Reservations Close Soon

## "All-Kansas Special" Leaves in Two Weeks on Eastern Trip

By E. H. Kimball

THE time worn adage concerning the irregularity of Old Man Opportunity as a visitor has never been more applicable than it is to the "All-Kansas Special." This wonder tour is a rare chance to combine entertainment with education in a way that is so unusual that it even attracts the attention of men so travel-wise that they might reasonably be expected to be unimpressed by a two-weeks' tour of the East.

There are many features that contribute to the individuality of the "All-Kansas Special," setting it apart from other tours that might at first glance seem similar. It will pay every Kansas farmer regardless of how pressed for time he may be and irrespective of how widely he has traveled to learn what these features are.

There are several types of special tours. Perhaps the most common is the sightseeing special on which the tourists are primarily interested in natural scenery and the lure of large cities. Then there is the booster tour on which an expedition sets out to "tell the world" of the advantages of its home community. Contrasted to the booster tour is the "homeseeker special" carrying folks who feel that they will find a better home "out and beyond." And there are educational trips that have as their purpose the sending of a delegation to see how the people of other sections are doing the same job better.

But the people on the "All-Kansas Special" will not be going to the East primarily to see skyscrapers and oceans. They will not be there to carry New Yorkers back to live on Kansas farms. And they will not be seeking homes in 34th floor apartments in Yonkers. Neither will they be on the lookout for better methods of harvesting wheat. Rather they will be combining certain of these purposes and adding others that are found in none of the other group tours.

The Kansans will see skyscrapers and oceans—and Niagara Falls, which is perhaps even better—but F. B. Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press, who will have charge of the tour, would never give his own time to the journey if he were only to act as a spieler of the "rubber-neck" type. And it is probable that the travelers will not forget to tell New Yorkers of the glories of Kansas if the opportunity presents itself. These are the ordinary features that will be combined in the present tour.

### The "Big Idea" Behind The Trip

And now we come to the big idea behind the "All-Kansas Special." Senator Capper believes that leading Kansans with their agricultural interests and leading Easterners with their industrial interests can only be brought to realize the full importance of one another by close personal contact of the type which will be afforded on this tour. And there you have it. It is not a mysterious purpose but it is a great one. Kansas Farmer's motive in promoting the trip is to help bring about the mutual understanding between western agriculture and eastern industry that is becoming increasingly necessary for the success of both.

In line with this purpose the "All-Kansas Specials" of 1927 and 1928 are history. We took some of our Master Farmers, some of our leading livestock breeders and representatives of most other Kansas agricultural interests around substantially the same route as will be followed this year. But to make the idea work it was necessary to bring them in contact with the industrial brains of the East. And they did make these contacts.

### Senator Capper Met Party

Senator Capper met the party in New York and introduced his Kansas friends to some of the Easterners. He acted in the same capacity part of the time in Washington. F. B. Nichols did the rest. The Kansans met, during their two-weeks' trip, President Coolidge, Harvey S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; E. C. Sams, president of the J. C. Penney Co.; E. H. S. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange; Vice-President Curtis, F. W.

Helmsell, advertising manager of the International Harvester Company; Louis Swift, Swift & Company; H. W. Arnold, general manager of the Delco-Light Company, and a long list of others of similar prominence.

Few of the individual members of the Kansas parties would have met even 25 per cent of these men had they traveled alone. It required the big idea back of the "All-Kansas Special" to attract the attention of these men and arouse their interest to the point where they wanted to act as hosts to the travelers.

### Only 31 Men Will Go

Arrangements have been made for an equally ready access to most of these same men this year. The 1929 party will have perhaps an even better view of the "inside" than has been the pleasure of those on the last two trips. Every man on the trips of the past has been effusive in his comments regarding the success of the idea. All of them have told their friends of the journey and many of these friends have recognized the fact that here was a chance that should not be missed if any effort and sacrifice could enable them to take advantage of it. And here is where Old Man Opportunity comes in. There are still a few places left on this year's special. Your application may be filed by using the coupon on this page. If all reservations have been made by the time your application reaches Topeka your money will be returned to you

### The Itinerary

DECEMBER 1  
Entrain at Topeka

DECEMBER 2 and 3  
Seeing Chicago

DECEMBER 4  
Detroit—Motor Capital

DECEMBER 5  
Niagara Falls

DECEMBER 6, 7, and 8  
The Glories of New York

DECEMBER 9  
Philadelphia

DECEMBER 10, 11, and 12  
Washington, D. C.

DECEMBER 13  
Akron, Ohio

DECEMBER 14  
Home Again!

promptly. The train leaves in two weeks and reservations will be closed prior to that time. Only 31 men will be taken.

As everyone knows, even the best of things become monotonous if overdone. For that reason plenty of variety has been provided on this tour. The men will have a chance to see everything pictured on this page—Independence Hall, Washington Monument, the Statue of Liberty, and Mount Vernon—and in addition Niagara Falls and Lake Michigan, the Atlantic Ocean and scores of other beautiful historical spots which every American has an ambition to see.

Chicago, Detroit, Schenectady, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Akron will all be host cities. And anyone who has made an "All-Kansas" trip will tell you that they all know how to do the job properly. You can experience it for yourself by doing a little quick work on the coupon below.

As an indication of the satisfaction of former travelers on "All-Kansas" specials, the resolution adopted by those on the 1927 trip follows: "Whereas it has been our privilege and pleasure to have been on the All-Kansas Tour of the East during the period between November 27 and December 10 in the year 1927, in which we visited Chicago, Detroit, Ontario, Schenectady, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Akron and other points of interest, and . . . Whereas we were privileged to see many interesting sights and places, meet many famous men, travel over historic ground, simply because of the foresight and thoughtfulness of the Kansas Farmer organization in the different cities, . . . Be it resolved that we the undersigned members of the All-Kansas Tour, give our unqualified thanks to Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of our own state farm paper, to F. B.

Nichols, editor of Kansas Farmer and manager of the trip and to Roy R. Moore, publicity manager. We also desire to express our appreciation to Basil Church, John Gaughen, Philip Zach, Neff Laing, and Frank Gaughen, branch office managers and all other men of the Capper organization who gave so much of time to make the trip a success. In witness whereof we affix our signatures."

The men who signed the resolution, some of whom may be your own neighbors, were H. O. Peck, Wellington; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka; Herman Zwick, Sterling; George T. Baker, Sterling; Karl Koblit, Hazelton; A. J. Valdois, Haven; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; S. G. Clark, Belpre; T. E. Tuckwood, Stafford; Albert Weaver, Bird City; M. W. Liddick, Wellsville; Chris Hart, Peabody; Fred Symes, Harveyville; C. F. Hubbard, Mitchell; J. D. Wright, Mitchell; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Rolla D. Joy, Hays; J. A. Shrauner, Montezuma; R. E. Snelling, Norwich; E. A. Grandy, Garfield; Walter E. Gilmore; W. H. Pundt, Lenexa; John L. Pundt, Lenexa; A. Tomlinson, Topeka; Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; C. W. Boone, Neal; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa; W. P. McCrerey, Hiawatha; E. P. Desmarais, Meade; and James J. Costa, Anthony.

### The 1928 Touring Party

Similar expressions were made by the men on the trip last year, the list including: H. S. Peck, Wellington; A. L. Little, Holton; F. M. Cudney, Belpre; E. W. Cudney, Trousdale; T. J. Charles, Republic; W. A. Williams, Studley; A. B. Fisher, Fellsburg; William Johnson, Hays; Jesse C. Walton, Belle Plaine; C. Stecher, Haven; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; A. Yale, Grinnell; E. R. Werner, Colby; Harry Merhusen, Jewell; Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita; Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford; W. A. Sleight, Oxford; A. E. Yale, Grinnell; A. B. McCrerey, Hiawatha; John E. Trembley, Council Grove; O. R. Shutt, Wilburton; Carl Rife, Lyons; H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis; James A. Johnston, Lyons; John W. Thielenhaus, Bison; J. S. Dalby, Collyer; and George H. Wilson, Winfield.

Any of these men will be glad to give you their personal reactions to the tour and after you have talked with them you will want to have your name added to the list of those who have made the trip.

For the benefit of those who have misplaced the information relative to the cost of the tour, we repeat that the total cost of \$198.70 includes railroad fare, Pullman fare, tips, hotel rooms at each over-night stop, scheduled side-trips and a number of meals along the route. These meals will be furnished by various organizations which will act as hosts to the party. The exact number cannot be definitely stated. All other meals will be paid for by the individual.

It has been found on previous trips that most of the men have been satisfied with the scheduled side-trips, although some have wanted additional sight-seeing. It is obviously impossible to arrange for various additional trips that would please everyone, so these also have been left to the individual to choose at his own expense.

### Application Blank

F. B. Nichols  
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas.  
Dear Sir:

Dear Sir—Enclosed, find my check for \$198.70. Please make a reservation for me on the "All-Kansas Special."

Name.....

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

It is understood that this trip includes stop-overs at Chicago, where the great International Livestock Exposition will be visited, as well as the works of the International Harvester Co.; Detroit with its inspection of the big automobile plants; Niagara Falls—one of the world's wonders; New York—the commercial capital of the world; Washington—the home of our Government; and Akron.



Statue of Liberty



Mount Vernon—Home of George Washington



# What Will Stop Feather Picking?

*Poultry Raisers Over the State Are Invited to Tell Experiences Regarding This and Other Chick Troubles*

**T**HE poultry flock under the supervision of Mrs. Ralph Colman, Douglas county, is a success. It is one of the most profitable features on the farm, and is handled after a system that is approved by the best poultry raisers. Some 200 or more purebred White Wyandottes bring in an excellent gross income and high net profit from graded hatching eggs in season and graded market eggs when hatching is over. The flock is culled once a year by a representative of the agricultural college, and once a month by the Colmans. Males of known ancestry are used in the matings, and baby chicks are started carefully and kept clean.

But even the best poultry raisers have problems that their neighbors all over Kansas probably can solve. Mrs. Colman wants to know how to stop feather picking. "I would like to read the experiences of others along this line," she said the other day. "The best remedy I have found for feather picking is the dark room, but that isn't as successful as it might be. It is feather picking when the chicks are 2 to 4 weeks old that bothers me. Don't confuse that with toe picking. I have no trouble from the latter. The main thing in this, I think, simply is to keep the chicks warm. But I would like to know whether other Kansas farm folks have had trouble from feather picking, and how they control it."

"There is no half-way measure with chicks. When we first took up poultry raising I made all of the mistakes to which the beginner is subject. But experience teaches a lot. I have excellent success with chicks because the hatching eggs come from a sturdy flock and incubation is given every care. I make sure to keep the chicks comfortably warm, give them a good starter and sour milk. And I think it pays me better to buy a commercial chick starter than to mix it on the farm. Our chicks get plenty of whole sour milk and in my opinion, there is nothing like it for them. Skimmilk certainly doesn't begin to take its place. At 2 weeks old I slowly introduce grain, feeding it on papers. The chicks are raised on clean runs, but in addition I am going to try the hall screen sanitary run next year."

## Must Have Sturdy Chicks

I have found two very good methods of raising baby chicks, altho I have had success with some others. I will give my plans as I use them.

Do not think success or failure begins at feeding time, when baby chicks are bought or eggs for same are set, for the first essential to healthy, vigorous chicks is in the parent stock and the right care thru incubation. We must have sturdy chicks to start with, then be sure the chicks are from 60 to 72 hours old before feeding. I find the chicks which are a little slower hatching also are a little slower learning to eat. For instance, eggs set under hens, if you will observe the chicks that hatch first, will be the ones to over-eat, unless watched carefully, altho they are the same number of hours old when fed.

The next step is to be sure you are acquainted with the feed you are planning to use—this is the only loss I have had with chicks for five years. Last spring I tried a new mash, which did not meet with my approval. I have used the commercial mash prepared by our local mill, also others, with equal success. I use half mash, the other half I add to the mash. It consists of equal parts of bran and cornmeal for the first three days of feeding. I started by feeding first a little on clean papers, then in feeders, set before them four times a day, for 15 to 20 minutes, with a small feeding of oatmeal about the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. I give them plenty of clean, warm water.

From the third to the seventh days of feeding increase the length of time of feeding, add more mash and less bran and meal until you will use all mash and leave feeders by them all the

time. Beginning about the 10th day I feed all the clipped barley these chicks will clean up twice daily; unless they have access to same, which we usually drill in the brooder range. We also have used alfalfa and alfalfa meal. All chicks have free range away from the old stock.

Beginning about the fifth week, I feed all the wet mash the chicks will clean up, twice daily. Just moisten the mash with water—I use 3-pound coffee cans for this. Do not let mash stand, as it will sour. Also begin feeding chick grain every morning and evening about the 10th day of feeding, gradually increasing same until you can give them all they will eat. I also give the chicks codliver oil when they are confined during the early spring on cold, snowy days.

The other feeding plan is this: When chicks are 72 hours old, feed about a level tablespoon of chick grain to each 20 chicks. Every morning and evening give them oatmeal about 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., and a 20-minute feed of mash at noon, using the grain and wet mash the same as the above method.

Our Buff Orpington pullets, which we purchased as baby chicks February 14, started laying the first of July. They were just 4½ months old, and they weighed 5 to 6 pounds apiece. They were fed by the wet-mash method. It surely hastens growth and makes fine, sleek hens of them, with plenty of plumage, altho more feed is used, especially on growing stock.

We had 52 cockerels from this same hatch, which we sold at 9 weeks old, they averaging 3 pounds each. I am keeping two cockerels which weighed from 4½ to 5 pounds at 12 weeks old. I received 30 cents a pound for the Buff Orpingtons and 25 cents for White Leghorns, which went to customers in town.

This is my second year of feeding wet mash to poultry for early egg production. Out of 300 Orpingtons purchased last spring we were able to raise 285 chicks. One hundred eleven of these were pullets hatched April 9, and were placed in the laying house September 1, when egg production started. They have grown into the largest, healthiest hens I ever have owned.

A case of eggs weighed, at our Equity Union Station, 58 pounds. At the McDonald fair I won three ribbons—third on my Buff Orpington pullet and first and second on my Leghorn cockerels.

I never have lost one of the Buff pullets from sickness, and only three Leghorns out of 60 pullets hatched June 4.

We produce practically all the grain fed and buy the mash at \$2.50 a hundred in ton lots, except a small amount when first starting chicks. I do not believe it costs more than 60 cents apiece to produce pullets until production starts.

I would be glad to supply the feeding plan I use for these pullets if you wish to know more about the next 12 months of these chicks' lives.

I believe hatchery chicks are far the best where you can get extra large stock, free of disease. But I have hatched some with hens—some exhibition birds this year—and will also another year as I wish to raise most of this stock from chicks I am now raising.

Mrs. Calvin Rogers.  
St. Francis, Kan.

## Hens Pay \$2 Net Profit

Last year a hailstorm destroyed our crops, and with almost a total failure the previous year, we were compelled to curtail our expenses, and in times like those every dollar counts. It was

our chickens and milk cows that kept us going.

We raised accredited White Wyandottes. We use eggs from our flock, which we hatch ourselves. We improve our flock by buying the best cockerels we can get within our means.

We cull our pullets very closely and discard everything which does not show production form and construction besides standard conformation.

Our most satisfactory way of starting baby chicks has been to keep a good mash before them all the time, also fresh, clean water. We use the formula given by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Our eggs are graded for market, and we use culls at home and sell to private families. Our profit to the hen for the year November 1, 1927, to October 31, 1928, was \$2.01.

Minneola, Kan. J. T. Buess.

## Our Losses Are Small

We feel we had fine success last spring raising chicks. We put 340 White Rocks in our brooder house and didn't lose more than 10, and they were the weak ones. We bought eggs from a neighbor and hatched them ourselves and we also bought baby chicks from a hatchery. The ones we hatched ourselves seemed stronger and grew better, altho we have had hatchery chicks that did just as well. We have incubators enough to hatch our chicks next spring and we expect to use our eggs.

We feed the K. S. A. C. all-mash ration until the chicks are 8 weeks old, then we feed kafir and corn chop. We mix our mash, which is before the chicks all the time.

At 5 months old the chickens begin laying.

Elmdale, Kan. Mrs. J. M. Miller.

## Keeps the Hens Laying

I would like to tell you how I conquer my sitters, and "kill two birds with one stone." I shut sitters in a coop and during the warmest part of the day take a lard can, or any large vessel and fill it three-fourths full of warm water and add 2 tablespoons of any good dip—enough to make a milky solution. I grease my arms with lard so they won't burn and give the sitters a bath clear to their eyes. This kills all lice and pests and changes the hens' minds about sitting, and they soon are back on the job laying again. I have kept my hens laying all summer in this way, and they will go into the winter free of lice and ready for a winter's production.

Gove, Kan. Mrs. J. A. Sword.

## These Pullets Started Early

I have 60 Barred Rock pullets, hatched March 25. The first egg was laid August 16, which would be at an age of 4 months and 22 days.

At 5 months old they weighed from 4½ to 5½ pounds. Up to September 16, they had laid 64 eggs and were gaining in production right along.

Has anyone a better record for pullets of an American breed?

Mrs. R. L. Gliser.

Sharon Springs, Kan.

## Game Laws for 1929

"Game Laws for the Season 1929-30," the 30th annual summary of federal, state and provincial statutes relating to game, has been compiled by the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, and published as Farmers' Bulletin 1616-F. The outstanding information presented is the summary of laws relating to seasons, licenses, limits, possession, interstate transportation and sale, for each state and province and for Newfoundland and Mexico, in the form of detailed but concise synopses. A copy may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It is mighty hard to make a spend-thrift understand that to make money last he must make it first.

## Arden Booth, Future Kansas Farmer



**A**RDEN BOOTH of Fairview is Kansas' best dairy calf club boy for 1929. This high honor was bestowed on him after a careful study of the records of all farm boys and girls in dairy calf club work in this state this year by M. H. Coe, State Club leader. And as a reward for his fine achievements he was the winner of the free trip to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, awarded by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute.

Arden has been in club work five years. Particularly outstanding in his good work is his active interest and leadership in 4-H club activities in his county and in state club events. At his county 4-H Club camp last summer he was chosen mayor. And at both the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair he assisted in working and carrying out the 4-H program.

As a dairy calf feeder, fitter and showman, Arden has done exceptionally well. His purebred Jersey was grand champion over all breeds at the Tri-County Fair at Horton this year. In getting his calf into fine condition he feeds plenty of alfalfa hay and skimmilk, and a grain mixture of 3 pounds ground barley, 2 pounds ground corn, 4 pounds ground oats and 1 pound of oil meal. Grain was fed at the rate of 1 pound a day at first and increased to 6 pounds as the calf became older. In preparing the calf for the show ring, he clipped her, polished her horns, and gave her a bath twice a week. Arden intends to buy another heifer calf this fall, and from the two head of young stock he will then own he expects to build up a Jersey herd of his own to help him pay his way thru college.





# THE CHEAPEST EGG SHELL MATERIAL

*because it Gets the Best Results*

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE is by far the cheapest egg shell material that can be purchased.

Everything except oyster shell has been eliminated from a bag of PILOT BRAND. Every piece of shell will be consumed by your birds. It is screened to the proper size... there is no waste whatever in PILOT BRAND... no odor... no poisonous matter... no magnesium... every ounce is pure egg shell and bone-building material... 99% Calcium Carbonate.

It is from 20% to 40% cheaper than low-priced shell and oyster shell substitutes. The use of PILOT BRAND costs but a few pennies a year per hen... even one extra egg will pay for it, but 30 or more extra

eggs are consistently produced... all profit. There is absolutely no health risk in feeding PILOT BRAND. It is always pure... builds bone and good health... besides strong egg shell and more eggs.



**FOR POULTRY**

We make and pack PILOT BRAND so that you will never want any other egg shell material. It is by far the largest selling brand of egg shell material in the world. Poultrymen who watch their costs and production, throughout the poultry world, will not take mixtures of clam shell, mussel shell and oyster shell and dirt sold for pure oyster shell... nor will they take substitutes. They know better by experience. They know PILOT BRAND to contain nothing but pure oyster shell.

**OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION**

Shell Building

St. Louis, Missouri

Don't make a mistake. Keep PILOT BRAND before your hens when on range as well as when housed. They will only eat it as nature demands. Dealers everywhere.



# Where Is Your Wandering Boy Tonight?

*Mischief Leads to Crime, But an Ounce of Prevention Is Worth Considerably More Than a Pound of Cure*

By G. E. Ferris

Manager Kansas Farm Protective Service

**W**HAT is crime? What is mischief? A boy might steal an apple or a watermelon mostly for the excitement of it. He would be a criminal in the eyes of the law, but at heart he might not be a bad boy. When a boy steals for the purpose of selling what he steals or trading what he steals for something else he desires, then he has not only committed a crime in the eyes of the law, but is at heart a criminal. When a boy steals for profit, he has become a criminal at heart or at least is started in the direction of being one. Theft as a crime involves a financial profit or hope of a profit, but a theft for mischief has no economical consideration in the eyes of the thief. A boy may reform even after he makes a criminal start. He should not be discouraged but should be encouraged to reform. If he persists in his criminal habits, one bad deed will lead to something worse and sooner or later he will be brought to justice.

Very often boys on the farm have no spending money. Occasionally they need money for their personal desires—to buy hunting ammunition or fishing tackle, tires and gasoline for their automobile or to take a girl to a dance or a show. When boys have no money of their own and need it as indicated, it does not seem bad to them to take and sell a hen from the home flock, without the knowledge of their parents. Often this is the step that leads to very serious difficulty later. In the instance of a Shawnee county boy, it led to a sentence in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory because he stole chickens to get money to spend on his girl.

## Property of His Own

For encouragement every boy should receive an allowance of spending money, a portion of which might well be invested on the farm or applied to his savings account. Better yet, every farm boy might well have a few hens of his own, some pigs, or sheep, or a cow, and thus learn how to make his own saving and spending money. The boy's livestock should not be his up until the time when it is ready to market and then his father claim the proceeds.

Very likely, the boy will need the supervision of the parents in any little business enterprise he may have the privilege of trying. Most certainly the parents should know how he spends his money and should encourage him to save it. Most boys want to buy their own athletic and show tickets and to meet little expenses at school, independently of their parents. Providing them with the means of earning money to do this may help to establish in their characters such traits as honesty, initiative, thrift, independence and providence for the future. Too much money may spoil the boy, but none at all and no means of earning it may be a very serious discouragement and may cause some very serious temptation.

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid 114 rewards for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from the farm premises where a Protective Service sign was posted at the time of the theft. Nearly half of these convictions for which Protective Service rewards have been paid by the Protective Service have been for the guilt of country boys. In the face of this evidence, the Protective Service Department knows that farmers are as willing and anxious to have their sons



enjoy the good things of life as are men in any other line of business. At the same time, if their incomes are not great enough to justify it, they are compelled to deny their sons money for many things they would be only too glad to see them have, if they could afford it.

Not the smallest share of these boys who get themselves into trouble come from the small farms where out-of-date equipment still is used and from which the profits are too small to permit providing much spending money to the boy or boys.

There still are too many farms where the boy

uses two horses and implements no more efficient than his grandfather used. His grandfather may have prospered using such equipment, but conditions were different then. His grandfather did not have to compete against other men using larger teams or a more efficient tractor. The boy of today does face this kind of competition and unless he is equipped to do as much work in a day as his competitors, he cannot hope to be as prosperous as they.

It is not fair to the boy to give him a small machine and only 2 or 3 horsepower, in this day and age, to compete against boys who are provided with equipment with which they can do two or three times as much work a day. The fact that the boy is living on a comparatively small farm where small machines will get the work done within the proper season is not a sound excuse for handicapping him in this manner. He should not be required to waste his time, no matter how small the farm is. If larger and more modern equipment will permit him to get the work on the home farm done sooner, he should have it and thus be enabled, in the time so saved, to work for some neighbor and earn additional money.

## Larger Equipment Is Needed

On too many farms, the farmer's own son will be sent into the field with a one-row cultivator, working alongside a hired hand also using a one-row cultivator. The boy, with a two-row cultivator, could do as much work as both of them and, according to experienced users, could do just as good work. On most farms where labor is inefficiently utilized in this manner, the net income is not likely to be large enough to make the farmer feel he can afford to give his son as much spending money as the boy would like, and probably not as much as the hired man received for the same amount of work.

By eliminating the hired man's wages and board, a two-row cultivator would not only pay a high rate of interest on the investment, but also would permit the farmer to pay the boy a satisfactory wage and, at the same time, put some extra money in the farmer's own pocket. In practically every farming operation, modern equipment will effect similar savings.

On some farms, there may be no hired man, but two or three boys are given small implements with which to do the work one of them could easily do with modern equipment. Is it not only fair to the boys to provide one of them with such equipment and allow the others to work for neighbors or elsewhere where they could earn a satisfactory wage?

Some men seem to feel that so long as they keep the boys "busy" on the home farm that is all that is necessary, and the boys should be satisfied with whatever the father can afford to pay them. They overlook the fact that in farming it is not a question of being busy, but of being profitable. (Continued on Page 28)

# Ups and Downs in the Beef Business

By Homer J. Henney

**I**LL NOT feed my steers so long this winter. Corn is too high and cattle are too high." What goes up comes down, but a few cattlemen can recall when it was mostly down. Stockers or feeders purchased from the Flint Hills of Kansas or the Kansas City market, fed in the Corn Belt, and sold as fat steers on the Chicago market in the spring months have not always decreased the amount of the mortgage on the farm, and when it didn't, the seller of feeder cattle or thin stockers that fall suffered as well as the man who fed the cattle. Lack of profits and criticism from one's banker, family or friends, either directly or in the way the ice box cools the vegetables, were all important in reducing the demand for grass cattle that fall. The demand may have been for fewer cattle or for the same number at a much less price a hundredweight. In either case, the grass cattle man felt the blow that was dealt on the Corn Belt feeder the previous spring.

A graph of profits and losses is jogged up and down with some regularity, but occasionally there is a set of two or three years of profits and again two or three consecutive years of losses. Old timers will recall the springs of 1913, 1914 and 1915, and more recent cattlemen will remember the springs of 1921, 1922 and 1923.

In the last 29 years, these two periods of three years each were the most discouraging to the banker who wanted to keep the farmer in the feeding game. There is no period of three years in succession that can unmistakably be considered as profitable. In the spring of 1909 and 1910 and also 1924 and 1925, most feeders made a profit either due to cheap cattle purchased in the fall or low priced corn. With the above six years of heavy losses and the four of profits, the remaining 19 years show a

profit or loss alternately. That is for the other years, if one year were profitable, the next would be unprofitable or at least just break even. The odds then are slightly in favor of every other year's feeding with a greater chance of hitting three years of losses in succession rather than hitting three years of profitable feeding in succession. For the 29 years, there are only seven which could without question be considered profitable to all feeders. There are 11 years that distinctly show heavy losses and 11 when sales just about covered initial investment and feeding costs. In the 11 average years, the good feeder probably made money most of the time, and the inefficient feeder, no doubt, lost money most of the time.

Not all was grapes and easy sailing during the war, as first cost and feeding costs ate up apparent profits from high sales. Since the war, the springs of 1924, and 1925 stand up high like a new tooth welded on an old saw, only to be followed by big dips in the springs of 1926, and 1929. The dips tend to wipe out the profits and oftentimes more. The question is, "Can a saw be made so that hard use will not break out some of the teeth?" If a tooth or teeth break out, we say there's a flaw in the blade. What's the flaw of feeding? King Corn produced principally by old man weather.

In the spring of 1904, 1908 and 1911, cattle sold as fat steers in some cases for less a hundred than the first cost. The post war feeders can well remember their credit status after selling off in the springs of 1926 and 1929. Old man corn crop was the thief who stole the profits in each of the above five years. In the fall, before the losses of the

spring of 1926, nature produced the largest corn crop in the corn belt feeding states since 1921. The corn crop of 1925, which caused these losses, was 30 per cent larger than the average of the two previous years. Losses in the spring of 1929 were also preceded by a large crop in the corn belt states. Corn Belt production in 1928 was about 15 per cent larger than the average crop the two years previous.

With the war years excluded there has been only one Corn Belt corn crop that was not responsible for losses in feeding, if the crop were larger by 10 per cent than the average crops for the two previous years. That was the crop of 1909, when most feeders considered the winter operations of 1910 as being fairly profitable.

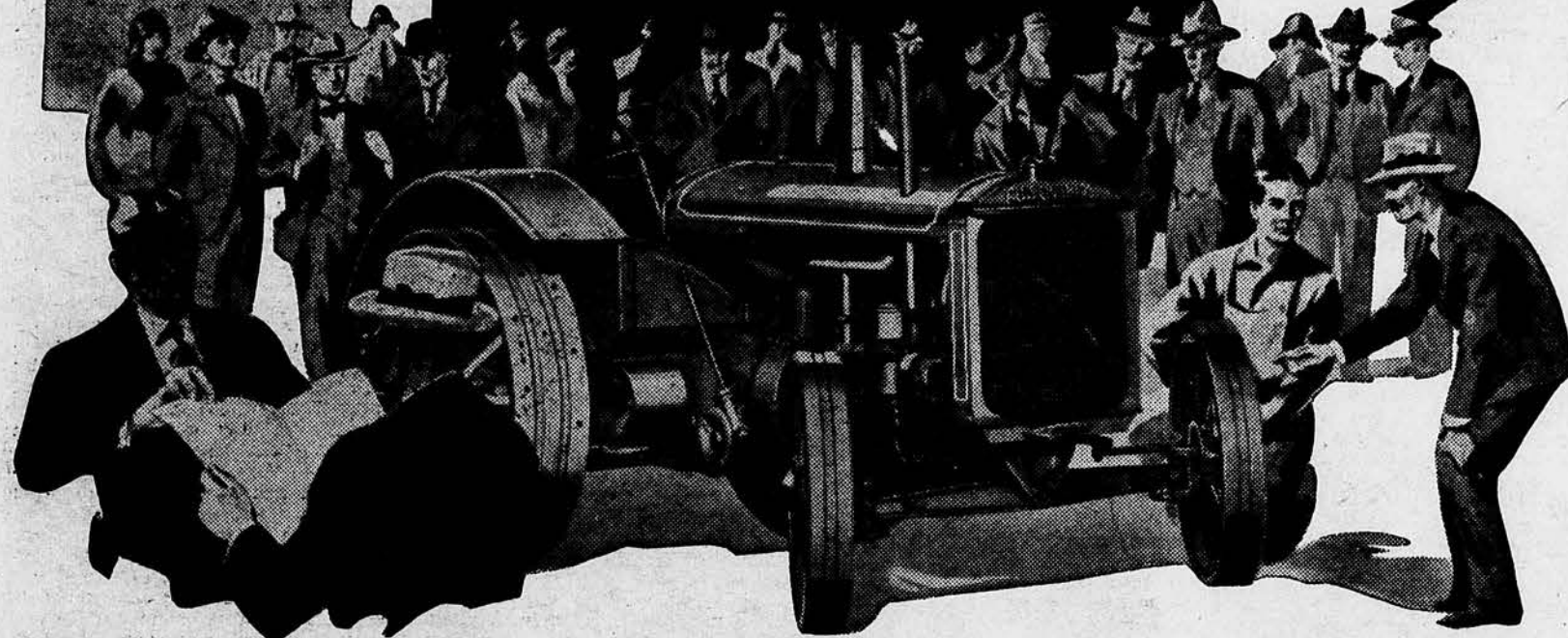
The ups are the kind of years all feeders are hoping to see. The Utopia of feeding will be one with no downs. King of corn with broad shoulders stares the young feeder in the face and to market go the warmed up cattle.

There are seven years since 1900 of distinctly large profits from feeding winter cattle. There are 11 years when the feeder's credit declined. In six of these seven years corn was relatively high compared with the price the previous year. The position of the cattle cycle aided the price changes from the fall to spring but a corn crop the fall the stockers or feeders were purchased was a big factor in halting feeding operations.

The old theory—it pays to feed when corn is high—is not to be taken literally as true from the above statements. Feed costs may be out of line and large sale margins over first cost squeezed into the drops of red ink on the point of the pen. Shrewdness with a conscience to guide, however, has found many an old feeder able to stay on his farm and feed cattle while others chose to sell out or be sold out.



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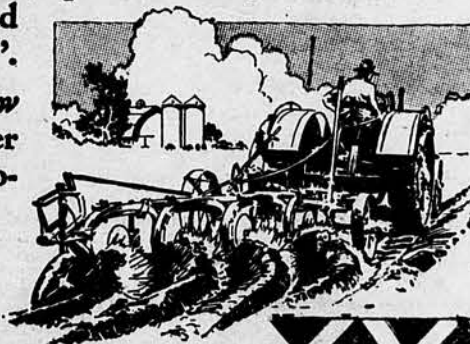
Tell the folks *now* that on November 23rd you're all go-

ing to see the Allis-Chalmers "Power and Profit" show at the dealer nearest you.

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# Kansas Grows Quality Potatoes!

*But Only Thru Organization Will Adequate Prices Be Obtained for the Crop*

By W. E. Grimes

**T**HE biggest unsolved problem confronting Kaw Valley potato growers is the orderly production and marketing of their potatoes. Exceptional progress has been made in the methods of production in the last 10 years. Diseases and insect pests have been brought under control to a remarkable degree. Standard varieties are uniformly grown. The best production methods are generally practiced. Under the potato inspection law, the quality of Kaw Valley potatoes reaching the markets is excellent, and the buyer of Kaw Valley potatoes is assured of potatoes of quality. The former reputation of Kaw Valley potatoes as being of poor quality and full of dirt has been replaced by a reputation for high quality.

All of these outstanding and progressive accomplishments have been the result of concerted, persistent and organized effort in solving the problems. The type of organized effort was that best suited to the ends to be accomplished. Growers and others interested co-operated whole-heartedly in solving the problems. The success of the efforts of those concerned can be attributed to effective organization and excellent co-operation.

The most important unsolved problem is that of orderly production and marketing. Years of high prices and limited acreage and production, followed by disastrously low prices and excessive production have prevented Kaw Valley potato growers from enjoying the profits that should rightfully come to a group of producers who have acted so intelligently and effectively in solving their production problems. Potatoes of high quality have been consigned to markets only to find too many potatoes there and too few elsewhere and lower prices were secured than could be justified excepting for the glutted condition of the one market.

## Real Co-operation is Necessary

Experience in solving the problems pertaining to production methods and the experience of other producers in solving similar marketing problems clearly indicate that the marketing problems of Kaw Valley potato growers can be solved only thru effective organization and the hearty co-operation of all growers in the valley.

The need of effective organization of farmers for the satisfactory marketing of their products has been emphatically recognized in the recent federal legislation creating the Federal Farm Board. This legislation recognizes, in the first place, that the problem of marketing farm products satisfactorily to producers can be accomplished only by producers. In the second place, this far reaching act recognizes that producers cannot act individually or in small loosely organized groups in solving these marketing problems. The agricultural marketing act specifically provides means of encouraging effective organization of producers for improving the marketing of farm products. The act is recognition not only of the farm problem, which in large measure is a marketing problem, but it also recognizes a definite method of attack in solving this problem, and that is thru effective organizations of producers.

If this act accomplishes its purposes to any material degree thru the operations of the Federal Farm Board, the benefits secured will go to those producers who now are, or who may place themselves, in a position to take advantage of this measure thru effective organization. There never has been a time when greater advantages appeared to be available to those producers who can organize and co-operate effectively. The entire force of the Federal Government has been placed at their disposal in attacking their problems, and the states, thru their agencies for the improvement of agriculture, stand ready to lend all possible assistance in this movement.

## Dairymen Not Treated Fairly?

The experiences of the dairymen of the Kansas City milk producing region in the present milk strike are a pertinent illustration of the urgent need of effective organization in solving marketing problems. These dairymen believe that they are not being treated fairly on test, weights or prices in the marketing of their milk. Efforts are being made by these producers to improve their situation, but to date little progress has been made. The producers appealed to the Federal Farm Board for aid, but failed to secure it because of the lack of an effective organization capable of acting within the limits prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Act. The milk producers of another region, with a different type of organization, secured aid thru the Federal Farm Board in solving similar problems. These two situations illustrate the urgent need of effective organization in solving the problems of marketing farm products.

The logic of insisting on effective organization and co-operation in solving these marketing problems is apparent to anyone who will take thought on the matter. An individual producer is so small a factor in the market for any of the major farm products that he, acting alone, can have little if any effect in solving marketing problems. Group

action on the part of a majority of the producers of a commodity within a region is essential before improvements can be effected. The Agricultural Marketing Act recognizes this, and sets up machinery thru the Federal Farm Board to aid effective organizations of producers. Never before, in the history of American agriculture, has there been so great an opportunity for agricultural improvement thru the organized efforts of farmers.

It is safe to predict that the potato marketing problems of the Kaw Valley will be solved only thru the organized efforts of a majority of the growers of the valley. Never has the stage been better set for such a movement than at present, with the facilities of the Federal Farm Board available to aid in accomplishing the needed improvements.

Before an effective organization of a desirable type can be perfected it is essential that the marketing problems of the commodity be thoroughly understood. These problems are apparent to every



grower in the valley, and they have been stated again and again. However, it is not amiss in this connection to briefly restate them. The more important problems may be grouped under four headings as follows: (1) the problem of year to year variations in the acreage of potatoes grown in the valley; (2) the problem of handling surplus production in years of high yields or large acreage or both; (3) the method of sale whether f. o. b. at local station or on consignment and also price cutting by dealers, and (4) the problem of freight rates on potato shipments from the Kaw Valley to potato markets.

The six counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Leavenworth, Douglas, Jefferson and Shawnee comprise the major part of the Kaw Valley potato section. During the last nine years the combined acreage of these six counties has varied from 14,575 acres in 1926 to 18,766 acres in 1928. The trend in the acreage has been steadily upward. However, fluctuations of 10 to 20 per cent from year to year, such as occurred in 1926 to 1928, if accompanied by similar changes in other competing sections cannot help but result in violent price fluctuations from year to year if usual yields are secured. The solution of this problem is in stabilizing the acreage on the basis of that needed with usual yields to supply the market at satisfactory prices. This cannot be attained without the co-operation of other potato growing sections. Effective organization in each section is needed, and nothing is to be gained by standing back and waiting for the other fellow to make the first start. It is doubtful if any organization can control the acreage excepting thru disseminating among its members information concerning the acreage needed with the usual yields to supply the market. However, an organization can accomplish much thru inspiring members to action that will be helpful to them and to the group. The question of the extent to which

an organization can succeed in controlling production is still undetermined. Experience in attempting it will be the only way of telling. Little, if anything, can be lost in the attempt, and the possible results are so worthwhile that it is highly desirable that it be attempted.

Fluctuations in total production caused by variations in yields probably are beyond the control of any organization. These fluctuations are chiefly the result of varying weather conditions. However, the handling of surplus production caused either by increased acreage or high yields is one of the chief functions of an organization for marketing purposes. The work of the Federal Farm Board is aimed directly at preventing such surpluses from coming into existence, if possible, and at aiding in handling them after they come into existence. This field presents many opportunities for improvement thru effective organization and co-operation.

The third group of problems in the marketing of Kaw Valley potatoes pertains to the methods of sale. It is generally recognized that the consigning of a perishable commodity such as Kaw Valley potatoes to distant markets by a large number of independent growers and dealers results in a buyers' market. The seller is at the mercy of the buyers, since the potatoes usually must be sold in that market and cannot be reshipped to another market. A change so that the bulk or preferably all of the potatoes of the Kaw Valley are sold on an f. o. b. local market basis is highly desirable. It can be secured only thru organized effort.

## Under-Quoting An Evil

Under-quoting by dealers who are attempting to secure sales in distant markets has been frequently reported as one of the serious problems of the Kaw Valley potato industry. This practice has been blamed for unwarranted price reductions on many occasions. It can be stopped only thru organized action, and this action must be taken by growers, since dealers are restrained by federal law from engaging in any such activity.

Freight rates on Kaw Valley potatoes have been a live topic during the last two years. Rates have been disadvantageous to the Kaw Valley. Improvement in this situation can be secured only thru organized effort.

These are what seem to be the more urgent marketing problems of the Kaw Valley potato industry. It is not sufficient merely to name and describe them. An aggressive program for their solution is needed. Such a program could be developed along any one of a number of lines. First, further attempts along the lines developed last fall and winter could be attempted. The plan at that time was to organize a co-operative association to put into effect a minimum price quotation plan as the major objective. A minor objective was to determine what could be done in the way of a clearing house association. The plan was aimed directly at the problems of under-quoting, the handling of surplus production, the dissemination of information concerning desirable acreage to be grown and indirectly at the method of sale and other problems. The contracts of growers representing 85 per cent of the potato acreage in the valley were required to make the organization effective. Approximately 75 per cent of the acreage was signed up.

The plan was not without its weak points, and a consideration of these weaknesses should be helpful in further plans for the improvement of the situation. It may be questioned whether it was advisable to set a date when the specified percentage of the acreage was to be signed up. Weather conditions interfered with the organization work or otherwise the goal might have been reached. On the other hand, the setting of a definite date spurred those interested in the plan on to attempt to get it into operation promptly. The question of a date when the goal is to be reached is a debatable one.

## A Discount is Required!

The method of sale followed in the valley at times would have presented a serious problem in the operation of the plan. The practice of consigning potatoes to distant markets for sale in those markets at the best prices obtainable would have produced a situation in which the minimum price quotation plan would have had difficulty in operating. Obviously, the solution would be to change and make all sales on a local f. o. b. basis. This requires time and the co-operation of both growers and dealers. Everyone seems to agree that this change should be made, but it can be effected only thru effective organization that will insure thorough co-operation and will hold all growers and dealers in line.

Another weakness in the plan and probably in any grower controlled plan is the tendency in times of low prices to blame the situation on the organization. The organizations would not be to blame, but this argument would be used by its opponents. Growers must expect such arguments, and must learn to discount them if they are to co-operate effectively.

(Continued on Page 17)



# "They're making 'em better than ever

—but they cost me about the same"

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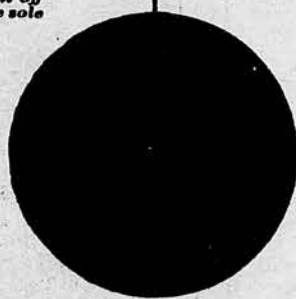
the toe, and so on. Each is scientifically perfected for the job it must do; each contributes to more days wear. Stout linings and fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mills at Mishawaka especially for—and only for—Ball-Band footwear.

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## MORE DAYS WEAR

Whatever the job, whatever your personal preference may be, you'll find just the boot you're looking for in the Ball-Band line—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots, and the new 3-Buckle Walton for "boot protection with shoe comfort." And each carries the Red Ball trade-mark, your assurance of those exclusive Ball-Band features that mean more days wear

# BALL-BAND

Built-to-the-foot



# A Higher Price for Wheat?

Apparently Markets Are Now on a Subnormal Basis, and Will Advance

BY GILBERT GUSLER

**W**HAT the price of wheat should be is always in dispute, but rarely have differences of views been so pronounced as in the last two months. These differences have been expressed not only as verbal opinions, but also in the form of abnormal price spreads between basic world markets.

For weeks, the December delivery at Chicago has been nearly as high, and Winnipeg quotations have been even higher than Liverpool, instead of at the discounts required to sell for export. Differentials between cash prices in North America and Liverpool have been more favorable for trading, but not much hard winter or Manitoba wheat could be sold abroad at the higher prices quoted compared with Argentine wheat. That country has been selling 10 to 15 cents below other surplus areas. Native wheat in Continental countries, especially in the high tariff nations, has been much below the cost of imported wheat. These conditions still prevail.

## Farm Board is Optimistic

On October 26, 63-pound Argentine wheat was quoted at \$1.31 in the Liverpool spot market, with No. 2 hard winter held at \$1.39 and Australian wheat at \$1.42. The October delivery closed at \$1.29 and December at \$1.33. Altho North American markets are separated from Liverpool by 20 to 25 cents of freight costs and handling charges, the Chicago December delivery closed at \$1.27. Winnipeg December closed at \$1.38, altho it represents an especially high quality wheat. Buenos Aires November delivery closed at \$1.16.

Now comes the highly significant market opinion of the Federal Farm Board, which states that, based on known world supply, present prevailing prices for wheat are too low, due chiefly to putting a large part of the year's supply on the market within a short time and partly to the effect of the unprecedented liquidation in security prices. To enable farmers to wait until a more advantageous time, the board is ready to lend to wheat co-operatives, qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead Act, enough to bring the total borrowed from all sources to the following amounts a bushel: No. 1 hard winter, basis \$1.18 at Chicago, \$1.15 at Kansas City and Omaha, and

\$1.21 at Galveston; No. 1 northern, basis \$1.25 at Minneapolis; No. 1 red winter, basis \$1.25 at St. Louis; No. 1 durum, basis \$1.12 at Duluth; and No. 1 white, basis \$1.12 at Seattle. Premiums or discounts from this basic schedule will be made in the case of higher or lower grades.

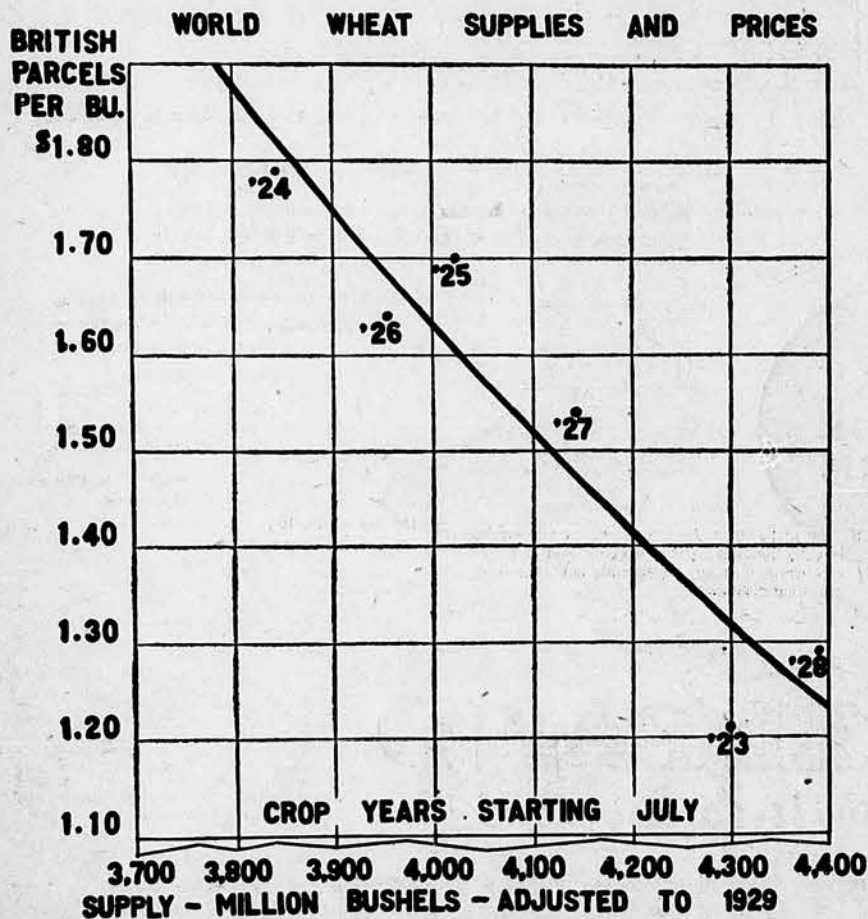
## High Hopes, Anyway

These prices were only slightly below market quotations when they were announced, so the board virtually agreed to lend enough to enable wheat co-operatives to advance to their members almost, if not quite, as much as farmers could get by selling outright to dealers. Such an offer implies that the changes are strongly in favor of a worth while rise later on.

The board's announcement probably was based partly on the conclusion of the price analysts in the United States Department of Agriculture that the price of British parcels thru this crop year should average 35 to 40 cents higher than in the last season, when it was \$1.29 a bushel. The Liverpool prices previously quoted are only a few cents above last year's average, indicating that the prevailing level is much too low.

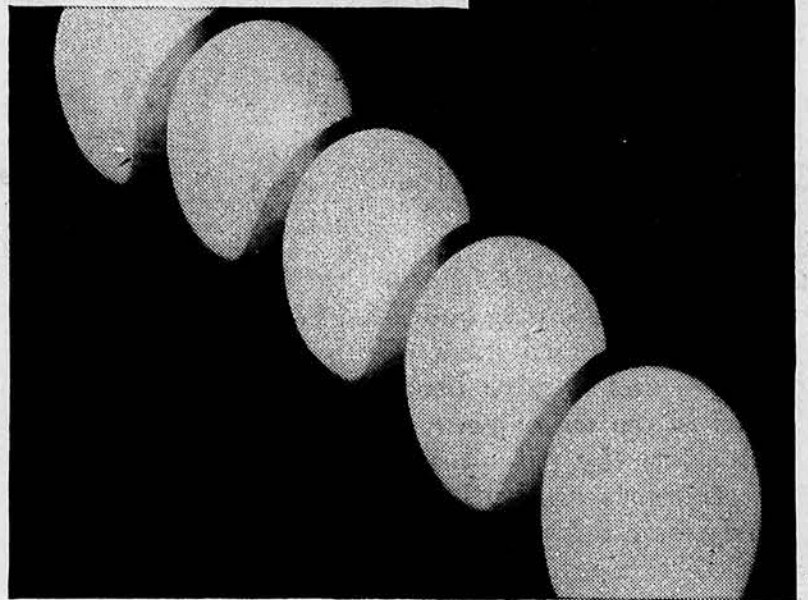
This opinion as to the extent of advance to be expected in the world level, represented by British parcels, appears justified by the relationship that has prevailed between world supplies, consumption and price in recent years. World production, outside of Russia and China, appears to be about 3,400 million bushels, or 500 million bushels below last year. With the carryover in recorded positions about 136 million bushels more than in 1928, the total supply, crop and carryover, appears to be about 360 million bushels below 1928. Allowing for the apparent annual increase of about 70 million bushels in world consumption, there is a decline of fully 425 million bushels in the world's supply in relation to demand compared with last year.

The accompanying chart illustrates the relationship that has prevailed in the last six years between the world's wheat supply and the world price level. The point for each year is located so as to indicate the world supply on the horizontal scale and the price on the vertical scale. The supply figures for



The Curve Indicates the Approximate Average Relationship Between Supply and Price. With an Estimated World Supply of About 3,950 Million Bushels for 1929, the Expected Average Price Would Be About \$1.68

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## And It's All Called Oyster Shell

**BUT** There's one oyster shell that gives you eggs with strong shells \* \* \* one oyster shell that has been fed to the champion layers of the past two years. Reef Brand, by supplying needed egg shell material in its purest, most digestible form, will increase your egg yield by 25%. More eggs and eggs with the strong shells that mean extra profit.

Ask for Reef Brand Oyster Shell, over 99% pure Calcium Carbonate, digestible four hours faster than any substitute.



There's a big difference in Oyster Shell and your profit will prove it. Ask your dealer for Reef Brand.

**Reef Brand**

REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

GULF CRUSHING CO.

NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.



earlier years have been adjusted to the 1929 consumption level by allowing for an increase of 70 million bushels annually in world consumption.

The department's forecast that British parcels should average 35 to 40 cents higher than last year rests on some such basis. Current figures indicate that the world's supply this year will be about 3,950 million bushels. Reading upward from the point indicating this amount on the scale at the bottom of the chart to the slightly curved line which indicates the approximate average relationship between supply and price in the past, and then horizontally to the vertical scale, the indicated average price for Liverpool parcels is about \$1.68.

With prevailing prices not much above \$1.30 for Argentine wheat at Liverpool, the world market is much below what would be expected if the price-supply relationship is to be the same as in the last few years. Some variation must be allowed for, as the distances of the points for past years from the curved line show that some of them departed as much as 10 cents from the expected average price.

Several conditions have caused world markets to become so badly "messed up," and kept world prices below the level indicated by the price-supply relationship in the past. To begin with, the early summer uprush in North American markets under speculative buying and Canadian pool activity, based on crop damage, went farther than European markets were willing to follow. Then came unexpectedly large exports from Argentina and a small import demand from Europe. Refusal of North America to compete in the depressed world market caused stocks on this side to become tremendous.

Today North America has about 400 million bushels in the show windows, and storage space is virtually filled at several important markets in the United States. The logic of the situation points to larger demand from abroad in the next four months, but there is no certain sign of increased buying as yet, and conditions indicate that it is unlikely to broaden rapidly.

#### Heavy Stocks in Europe

Argentina shipped 79 million bushels from July 1 to October 26, compared with 34 million a year previous, although earlier estimates were that the Argentine supply was about the same as a year earlier. That country is still shipping 4 to 5 million bushels a week, a rate which suggests that there is still a good deal left. Even the offered at low prices, a considerable part of the shipments are said to be going afloat unsold.

Shipments from all exporting countries from July 1 to October totaled 230 million bushels compared with 256

million last year. Smaller exports from Canada more than offset the increase from Argentina. Changes in other countries were not large. These reduced world shipments have not been going into consumption promptly, resulting in the accumulation of heavy stocks at European ports which were recently estimated at 50 million bushels.

European demand for import wheat has been restrained by the large supply of native new crop wheat and probably a larger carryover than usual, by high tariffs in several countries, by tight money and by the belief that world supplies did not justify high prices.

European production exceeded the early forecasts, and with the larger carryover, probably, gave a larger total supply than last year. With a dry harvest, farmers needing money and prices higher than last year; native offerings have been heavy thus far. Several countries increased their tariffs on wheat last summer. Germany now imposes 42 to 49 cents, France 53 cents and Italy 74 cents. Allowing for other costs, it is evident that \$1.25 wheat in North America becomes high-priced by the time it gets into these countries. With better feed crops, less low grade wheat is being used for livestock.

These conditions probably exerted their maximum effect on world prices in late October. Winter weather will reduce offerings of native wheat in Europe, and the reduced new crops in Canada, the United States, Argentine and Australia may begin to have a larger part in determining prices.

Taking into account the large market stocks in North America and Europe, the obstruction of trade by tariffs, and the fact that one-third of the crop year is already gone, it seems probable that the world price level will fall somewhat short of the average indicated by the price-supply relationship. It should be high enough, however, to lift Liverpool above its late October position, and bring moderately higher prices on this side.

Some allowance must be made for revisions in the estimates of supply. If upward revisions predominate, then price estimates must be lowered. The ultimate outcome will be influenced by the new crop outlook. It appears unwise to count on repetition of the small 1929 yields in four leading exporting countries.

#### Hogs Decline in Weight

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market this year in October was 221 pounds, as compared with 232 pounds in October of 1928.

That Hollywood comedian accused of choking his wife may just have been trying out a new gag.

## The Very Important Person— Along This Way Lies Madness

By Charles H. Lerrigo

MENTAL health is even more popular today than physical health. "What use having a good liver if you don't know how to live?" is the cry. We have much writing about mental hygiene, and this paper may profit by a few remarks on the mental health of everyday beings.

What about the very important official I met this morning as I walked to the office? I bowed as one should, and in response I received a downward tilt of the unlighted cigar that ornamented his features. The man is important. I know that, for I helped to make him so. My vote is one of the mass that changed him from the complaisant, almost beseeching, individual of a few short months ago to a figure firmly established on fame's pinnacle (two years, anyway). I do not regret my vote. By virtue of his office this man is important. Yet there is danger. You see he thinks that it is he, himself, who is important; and along that way lies madness.

You know you just can't fool a plain ordinary country doctor in matters like this. After he has practiced a few years they all look alike to him. He stands by many bedsides. He sees them doubled up in the grips of gall-stone colic or such vulgar ailments and he knows how long their importance lasts. He sees them seized by rush of blood to the head to such an extent that it becomes high blood pressure. He knows what the wining and dining do to them, and he knows that even the circumspect and sober are brought low by the little germ of influenza and other morbidic atoms that are no respecters of persons. Worst of all, he knows that when once a man begins to consider himself important he is a ruined soul, and that all of these humbling influences will not restore his sanity. After all, sanity is nothing more nor less than the ability to co-ordinate properly with your environment. The poor sap who is bitten with the germ of self-importance, no matter whether the microbe was bred in the hothouse of politics, business, wealth or fame, has little chance. He may come to heel under the blessed uses of adversity. But the stain will cling, and cries of "Out, out damned spot!" will avail but little. Moral? Yes, but what's the use?



## More weight on your hogs—



## more eggs from your hens— if you take this precaution against large roundworms

(ascarids)

GET the roundworms out of your hogs and your poultry so that your livestock will get the full benefit of the feed. You'll have more hog to sell—you'll get more eggs from your chickens.

Don't wait until hogs or poultry are downright sick from worm infestation. Take no chances—do what so many others are doing: Use Nema to get rid of the worms and give your stock a chance.

D. G. Hazard, of Olney, Mo., on a chance gave Nema to six shoats that seemed to be without a symptom of worms. Next morning he found plenty of roundworms—all dead. "I made a collection of the worms and bottled them to show to hog raisers," he tells us. He's just one of hundreds who write that Nema is the surest, quickest remedy for these worms.

The poultry department of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College writes that 382 wormy hens gained 85% in egg production after capsuling with Nema. Treatment left all hens looking fine and in excellent condition.

Wesley Barry of Lampasas, Tex., had 50 lambs in very bad condition from stomach worms. He was forced to dip at that time. One lamb died and seven others were so weak they had to be carried to the vat. Then he used Nema. "Ten days later," he says, "the lambs were greatly improved and have done finely ever since."

Mrs. J. F. Reagor, in Llano, Texas, had been losing 4 to 6 turkeys a day. Found they had roundworms. Tried Nema on 100 badly infested birds and saved 96.

### For large Roundworms in hogs and poultry

### For Stomach Worms in sheep and goats

— a scientific, reliable remedy

[also effective for both large ROUNDWORMS  
and HOOKWORMS in dogs and foxes]

MADE BY PARKE-DAVIS, who have been leaders in the production of medicinal products since 1866.

EFFECTIVE: Nema Capsules get rid of 95% to 100% of the roundworms, stomach worms or hookworms—usually in a single treatment.

NO GUESSWORK: Each infested animal or fowl gets its correct individual dose. When you mix worm remedies with feed you can't be sure of results. Some stock is bound to get too much; and other stock, too little.

NO SETBACK to otherwise healthy livestock. (Of course you wouldn't give any worm medicine to animals suffering from intestinal diseases.)

EASY TO GIVE  
LOW COST

FREE Bulletins tell a great deal about worms in livestock—and how to get rid of them. Just mail coupon

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Desk 6-31  
Address nearest office: Detroit, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Seattle, St. Louis.

Please send the free Nema Bulletins I have checked:  
☐ No. 650, on Hogs, Sheep and all livestock.  
☐ No. 655, on Poultry.  
☐ No. 652, on Dogs and Foxes.

Name.....

R. F. D. No.....

P. O. .... State.....

# NEMA

## Worm Capsules

A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT





# The Pigs Went to Market!

But Next Year's "Crop" Will Make the Trip to Kansas City Somewhat Earlier

BY WILLARD GREENE  
Bazaar, Kansas

**T**HIS little pig went to market! But he got there 30 days too late, and what the buyers did to him is just another reason why thousands of country boys hunt jobs in town every year. Last year I watched an early top of \$13.10 at Kansas City shrink \$4 before I could get my hogs across the finish-line. The lesson soaked in, and this summer instead of following my former practice of feeding the pigs just corn and water and letting them balance their ration with whatever the grass and blue sky chance afforded, I decided to give them a complete ration and let them go to it.

My choice was a well-known commercial ready-mixed product, containing 57 varieties, more or less, of things calculated to tickle a pig's palate and put lard on his back. I didn't break any world's records, or pay off the old mortgage at one shot, but I did produce the best pigs I have ever sent to Kansas City, and in the least time. And the records I kept on the experiment were well worth the effort. For the benefit of others who may be wondering why the old-fashioned "mortgage-lifter" isn't doing his stuff with satisfactory regularity, I am glad to submit the results of my experiment.

## A Self-Feeder, Too

With my first truckload of "Pig's Delight," I bought a modern self-feeder. And say!—that was a bigger piece of luck than I was entitled to. The home-made self-feeder I had been using is out of a job now. The new one practically ruined \$50, but after using it on one bunch of hogs I have no regrets. It is pretty tough on the rats and birds, but it makes a fine sideboard for the swine! They learned the combination quickly, and I believe they actually tried to play tunes with the metal lids! Anyway, both the pigs and I greatly enjoyed the harmony, which frequently continued clear thru the night, particularly when the days were too hot for regular feeding.

On June 15, the P. D. salesman brought a pig-crate and small scales in his "Hoople," and we caught and weighed enough of the porkers to give us a pretty good idea of the whole bunch. We estimated the total weight of the 62 pigs at 3,950 pounds. Then we loaded one bin of the self-feeder with the patent breakfast food and the other two with shelled corn, and the race for the early fall market was on. A very limited amount of skim milk and what had once been an alfalfa pasture, but was now principally colt's tail and jimson, were the only other feeds regularly supplied. A little surplus kafir was ground and marketed thru the feeder, and the pigs helped clean up a "set" where wheat was threshed, but a guess was put on the amount of wheat salvaged, and both kafir and wheat were charged as "corn."

## And Three Pigs Died

During the course of the experiment, three pigs died, but I did not blame the feed for this, so their weights were estimated at death, and entered in the "Pork Produced" column. September 17, 30 hogs "took the trip," weighing 6,280 pounds at home, and topping the Kansas City market at \$10.65 the next day. On October 15, 26 more went to the city, weighing 5,365 pounds at home, and again (except for four) they topped the market, which was, however, only \$9.50. Four were a little shy of finish and sold for \$9.25. Three gilts stayed at home for future reference, but their estimated weight was added, making a total final weight of 12,635 pounds, or a gain of 8,685 pounds.

Four tons of pork had been produced, but the big question was: Had it been done at a profit? And if so, how much?

The record showed that 484 bushels of corn and 6,440 pounds of "Pig Pudding" had been used. I considered that 85 cents was a fair farm-price for corn at the time the experiment started, and figured accordingly. Anyhow, I had a total feed bill of \$626. In other words, the gain had cost \$7.21 a hun-

dred for feed, divided as follows: corn, 5.57 bushels, \$4.73; commercial feed, 74.15 pounds, \$2.48. But feed costs are not the only ones to consider in making pork.

If I had sold my pigs in the middle of June, it is safe to say I would have got \$2 a hundred more than I actually received for the finished product. As they weighed nearly 2 tons at the beginning of the period, I figure I lost \$80 on the pork I started with. Also, if I had sold my pigs and corn in June, I could have saved about \$30 in interest. Then I had \$6 in miscellaneous hired labor charges against the hogs.

But even these items did not cover the cost of the feeder. So I added \$6 for that, or 10 cents for each pig fed. At this rate I can pay for the feeder in about five years, even if I figure interest charges while paying for it. As it is substantially built of metal and creosoted lumber, it should last two or three times that long. It wouldn't have hurt my conscience to charge the pigs

"four bits" apiece for the use of the patent buffet, which would have financed it in a year's time, but I'm no hog, even if I do associate with such.

Well, the total of all these costs came to \$748, or \$8.64 a hundred. And the price received for the hogs averaged \$9.54 on the basis of home weights. This left 96 cents a hundred, or a total of \$89.77 for shoes for the baby, new automobiles, grand pianos and other little trifles so dear to the heart of the great American farmer. Figured as a labor charge, it means that I received about 66 cents a day for the time spent in looking after the hogs. Or if the profit were spread over the corn used, I received close to \$1.02 for my corn at my own farm. One of my neighbors received \$1.03 for a load or two (which he had to deliver to another farm) at the peak of the market in August, but otherwise corn prices locally ranged from 70 cents at shucking-time last fall to about 96 cents last August, usually delivered.

If these profits seem small, it should be remembered that when I fed the pigs I expected a dollar or two a hundred more for hogs than I got. And I notice a good many of our "experts" are admitting that the hog-market fooled them this fall, too. Every increase of a dollar a hundred in the selling-price would have added \$126 to my bank account, or slightly over a dollar a day for time spent in caring for the hogs, or about 26 cents a bushel

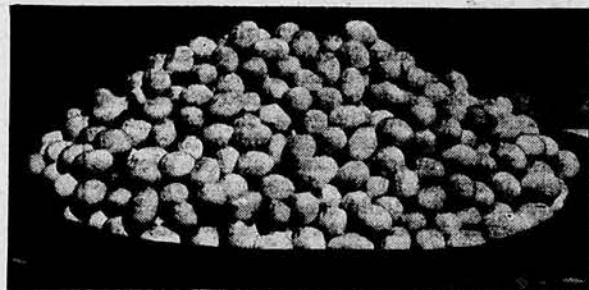
to the price of my corn. Anyway, the final figures were on the right side of the ledger, and I had a good education thrown in—on part of one.

Did the commercial feed pay? Well, judged by past experience, I got my hogs to town a month earlier than otherwise, and I know a month's delay on the first bunch would have cost me \$72.22. It is too early to say what I would have lost on the second cut, but present conditions indicate there would have been a further loss. Also, I saved a month's labor and interest charges, so I estimate that I just picked off the Christmas tree fully half the cost of the commercial feed. And it wouldn't take much arithmetic to show that the feed was easily worth the other half of what it cost.

Certainly it paid if those feeders are right who say it takes 10 bushels of corn alone to produce a hundred pounds of pork. I "got by" with 5.57 bushels, and the difference (4.43 bushels) at 85 cents comes to \$3.77. But the "Pig Provender" cost me only \$2.48, a hundred of gain, even if it is charged at full price, instead of half, as suggested.

## One Litter of 11 Pigs

As to the hogs used, they were all a Spotted Poland-Duroc Jersey cross, except for one litter of 11 purebred Spotted Polands. The cross-bred pigs made an average daily gain of 1.36 pounds, and the purebreds 1.21. But



## A STORY TOLD IN EGGS

**572 MORE EGGS in 100 days**—almost 6 eggs per bird—when the hens were fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Those were the striking results obtained in a practical experiment conducted on our Research Farm to demonstrate the value of Pan-a-min for stimulating egg production and increasing poultry profits.

This test was made with 200 good yearling White Leghorn hens of the same strain and in good health. They were equally divided into two pens of 100 each. A coin was tossed to see which pen should receive Pan-a-min in their feed—aside from which there was no difference in the care and feeding of the two pens.

Here is what happened. Both flocks laid over 50% throughout the 100 days. The group which did not receive Pan-a-min produced 5310 eggs while the Pan-a-min hens laid 5882 eggs. That is, the Pan-a-min hens laid 11% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-min hens.

In dollars and cents this increased yield meant 18% greater profit. The cost of feed for the 100 days was \$72 for each pen. Eggs were selling at 40c a dozen. The profit from the Pan-a-min hens was \$124.06 or \$19.06 more than the profit from the non-Pan-a-min hens. This was 19c more profit from each Pan-a-min hen.

The cost of the Pan-a-min fed to the Pan-a-min group of Leghorns was \$3.19—netting a profit of \$5.97 for every dollar's worth of Pan-a-min consumed.

What Pan-a-min did in this experiment, it is doing in other tests conducted here on our Research Farm. It is bringing similar results on thousands of successful poultry farms throughout the country. You, too, can expect added profits if you make Pan-a-min a part of your regular feeding program.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) is an improved conditioner and mineral supplement which enables hens to convert the maximum amount of feed into more eggs and greater profit. Three pounds of Pan-a-min are added to every 100 pounds of mash, costing about 1c per hen per month.

Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration. Start now. Call on the local Dr. Hess dealer.

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

**100 GOOD HENS FED PAN-A-MIN RETURNED 11% MORE EGGS AND 18% GREATER PROFIT**



**THAN 100 EQUALLY GOOD HENS WITHOUT PAN-A-MIN**



**Dr. Hess Poultry**  
**PAN-A-MIN**  
**PUTS AND KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM**



every breeder knows that the pigs do not get off to such a flying start when the sow's milk has to be split 11 ways, as when there are only six or eight youngsters, so perhaps this one test does not justify the belief that cross-bred pigs are better. The 62 pigs that started the test were the product of eight sows. They went to market at an average age of 6 months and 15 days, weighing 206 pounds.

Will I continue to balance my hogs' rations? Certainly, I will, tho it may be I will experiment with some other brand, or try my hand at "rolling my own" mixture from tankage, shorts and any other suitable concentrates I can get. If I do, I probably shall try two or three mixes, and feed them side by side in different compartments of the feeder, and let the hogs vote on their choice. With a new crop of pigs coming on every six months, to occupy the pens and houses, as well as the owner's attention, and also in view of the necessity for keeping my capital moving, I have decided to quit spending eight months on a job I can do in a little over six. And the fact that the early market is nearly always better doesn't make it any harder to reach a decision to crowd the hogs from start to finish, even if it means buying plenty of good concentrates to balance my home-grown feeds.

## Kansas Grows Potatoes!

(Continued from Page 12)

The minimum price quotation plan contemplated sales thru those dealers who co-operated in the plan. No material changes in the relation of dealer and grower were contemplated.

Another possible plan for the solving of these marketing problems would be the organization of an association of a majority of the growers which would contract with one or more dealers in the valley to sell the potatoes of the members on a brokerage basis. Such a plan has much to commend it. It would permit the continued patronage of dealers in the valley, many of whom have been real friends of the potato growers and have worked hard, consistently and faithfully on behalf of the Kaw Valley potato industry. Any plan that failed to recognize these dealers would work an injustice.

A third plan, and one which is open to the objections just stated, would be an organization which would market the potatoes of the growers co-operatively. If the sentiment of the growers is correctly understood, this type of plan is not favored because it would eliminate the existing dealers who are justly recognized by growers as real friends of the industry.

Whatever plan of organized activity is adopted, organization is essential, and the question of who is to support the organization is of paramount importance. The federal and state laws on the subject make it clear that such an organization must come from the growers and consist primarily of the growers. The experience of last year also clearly indicates that any concerted action for the improvement of the marketing of Kaw Valley potatoes will come from the growers.

There were growers who did not favor the plan advocated last year. These growers were conscientious in their attitude. They did not have faith in the desirability of the plan. While others differ in their opinion of the plan they cannot justly criticize those who failed to sign because they did not have faith in the workability of the plan. However, these growers will be open to serious criticism if they continue to oppose every plan advanced for the improvement of the situation without making every possible effort to develop plans of action that seem desirable to them. Future inactivity on the part of the growers who opposed the minimum price quotation plan can justly be construed as evidence of lack of real interest in the problem of improving the marketing of Kaw Valley potatoes and the welfare of the Kaw Valley potato industry. It will not suffice to say the problems are not serious. This would be ignoring facts.

Those dealers who opposed the minimum price quotation plan are in a similar situation. They were unquestionably conscientious in their attitude on the matter. However, some of them are open to criticism for their failure to take any part in the making of the plans when they had the opportunity to do so and then opposing the plans that were developed. Further action of this type can be interpreted only as lack of real interest in promoting the welfare of the Kaw Valley potato industry.

These things have not been said in a spirit of criticism or of censure. They are statements of facts that must be taken into account in further attacks upon the problems of securing satisfactory marketing of Kaw Valley potatoes. It is clearly apparent that organization and co-operation among the growers is essential to solve these problems. It is equally clear that the initiative must come from the growers. Dealers will either support or oppose these plans. Their action will determine whether the ultimate set up of the Kaw Valley potato marketing machinery will have a place for them or will exclude them. It is hoped that they will have a place in the ultimate solution of these problems, for many of them have been real friends of the industry. However, the growers cannot be expected to sacrifice their welfare indefinitely for the sake of the selfish interests of dealers who may stand in the way of the solution of these pressing marketing problems.

In attacking these problems, the Kaw Valley potato industry can count upon receiving the continued active support and co-operation of those in charge of the work in marketing at the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is hoped that this co-operation may include all interested in the welfare of the potato industry of the Kaw Valley.

We suppose that the beauticians also have their days when they feel that their work is almost futile in some cases.

No, no; the ass that spoke in Bible times didn't spend 30 minutes introducing the speaker of the evening.



# \$10,000 in PRIZES!

for Solving Picture-Puzzles!



announces the most Unusual Contest ever Devised!



HERE'S a contest that everyone can enter!—Never before has the public had such an opportunity to cash in on the fun of solving puzzles!—\$2000 First Prize—1064 other valuable awards!—Informative booklet containing all the rules, FREE at your dealer's!

SIX picture puzzles constitute this contest. Each contains sixteen squares representing words which, when read from left to right, form a complete statement of sixteen words regarding one of the famous BOND Electric products. The puzzle shown in this advertisement deals with BOND Flashlights which embody six distinctive points of superiority that protect the user and increase the efficiency of the light.

The trick is to find out the story each puzzle tells—it's loads of fun! The prizes will go to those who, in the opinion of the judges, submit the most expressive and appropriate solutions. Some one will win \$2000—it might as well be you!



## Free Puzzle Books at Your Dealer's!

To make it easy for you a little book has been prepared describing the various BOND Electric Products on which the puzzles are based. This booklet contains all six of the puzzles, the Rules of the Contest, Instructions on How to Proceed, and the Official Entry Blank which contestants should use in submitting their solutions. It is obtainable without charge from any Authorized BOND dealer.

If it is not convenient for you to locate an Authorized BOND dealer, mail the coupon below and all information will be forwarded Free of Charge.

## BOND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

Makers of Radio "A", "B" and "C" Batteries—Storage and Dry Batteries—High Vacuum Radio Tubes—Flashlights and Mono-Cells.

A CLUE TO THE ABOVE PUZZLE: BOND'S 3-way Safety Switch prevents accidental lighting and power-wastage when the flashlight is not in use. The unique Candle-Light feature transforms your BOND Flashlight into a powerful electric candle, giving you, in effect, two lights in one.

CONTEST DEPT. C, BOND ELECTRIC CORPORATION, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Dear Sirs: Please send your Free Book of Instructions relating to the \$10,000 "Picture-Puzzle" Contest.

Name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_





## Children's Book Week Is Being Observed as a National Event

BY D. M. HARMON

**C**HILDREN'S Book Week is November 17 to 23. I don't know that a slogan for the week has been adopted. If not, I would suggest, "More Juvenile Books in the Home."

Of the hundreds of letters received from our many readers this fall, a large percentage has been from children. Many of them have listed the books in their library or books they have read. If we had space to print some of their favorite books and authors, or the list of books they read during the last year, I believe that you would agree with us on the proposed slogan.

### 'Tis the Tenth Anniversary

Since 1919, one week in November has been set aside to celebrate the publishing of the new books for boys and girls during the year. This year is the 10th anniversary, and libraries and schools, realizing the importance of the early reading habits of children, are making a great deal of the occasion. There is reason enough to celebrate. Never have children's books been so colorful, so varied and so educational as they are today. Even history comes to life in the stories woven around the personalities of the old patriots of our country.

The greatest pleasure in life is that of reading while we are young. Do you remember those hot-cheeked hours of enchantment—Aladdin's adventures with the lamp—the woes and joys of the Little Women—the hair-whitening adventures of Jim in Treasure Island?

### The Children's Reading

The child is to blame in only a few cases. Usually he does not choose the books in the family library, but he does read the books he finds there. There will be many rainy days this winter when the children can't play outside; they grow restless and want something to do. Mothers will have a problem on their hands, which can be easily solved if there is a shelf of tempting children's books in their living room. Not only will a problem be solved, but the child will be laying a sound foundation for his future reading.

For the very young child there is nothing so entertaining as Old Uncle Wiggly's Bedtime Stories. Uncle Wiggly has many adventures in Magic Land, Sugar Island, and in the Woods. He also has many experiences with his automobile and his airship, with Buddy and Brighteyes Pigg, Dickie and Nellie Flitpail, Jackie and Peetle Bow-Wow, Woodie and Waddle Chuck, and Jollie and Jillie Longtail. Each book can be

read many times and not become tiresome. The Bunny Tots and The Mother West Wind Stories also are good friends of the small children.

### A Series of Adventure Stories

In choosing books for children, it is important to remember that it is largely a question of growth of perception and appreciation and of changing taste, rather than years. Usually we can lead from the bedtime stories to boy and girl series. The adventures are of actual life.

The nice part of these series is that the books can be added one at a time, and the characters already familiar to the boys and girls become real to them. They not only enjoy their hours of reading, but also become book-conscious and take great pride in their library.

### Old Favorites Are Interesting

Fortunately, a good tale never dies. Among the other things the boys and girls have to be thankful for on this 10th anniversary of Children's Book Week is that old books with their everlasting charm are now being reissued at popular prices. Among these we include: Robin Hood, King Arthur and His Knights, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Robinson Crusoe, Hans Brinker, Tom Brown's School Days, The Arabian Nights, and many others.

Not infrequently the family library is neglected because there is no book store in your town and it is difficult to get books. As a result, the library goes on year after year with the same old books—neglecting the children and not taking advantage of the new books written to appeal to them at various stages of development.

A little poem by Abbie Farwell Brown I ran across the other day made me wonder if we really did appreciate the books we have today. Maybe it will make you wonder the same thing.

"Suppose no jolly chaps had known  
What books the boys like best—  
No Kingsley, Scott and Stevenson,  
No Cooper, and the rest.

"Suppose the world were still too young,  
Men had not thought of books;  
Suppose there were no libraries,  
No cozy reading nooks:

"Suppose—it is too horrible,  
To think it might be true!  
On rainy days and winter nights  
What could a fellow do?"

## Books for the Boys and Girls

**T**HERE is no longer an excuse for not having Juvenile books in the library. If there is no book store in your community, the Capper Book Service will serve you. The price is now within everyone's means. Why not start building up the children's library today? Besides the books listed below, you will be interested in the books listed on page 35. They are not only unusual values, but also will make splendid Christmas Gifts.

Mystery and Adventure Series for Boys, 6 books—each.....	50c
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The latest greatest poultry house of all. Can be secured from \$25 to \$1000. Greater profits, by adding only \$100 to \$200. Free! Draft Plans, which mean more chicks, more eggs, greater profits.



## Lutz Again Won Honors

(Continued from Page 3)

clear, cold sky and made things just right for the county champions to show their skill and endurance. Something more than 1,500 automobiles were expertly parked by motorcycle police from Manhattan, and estimates of the crowd run between 4,000 and 4,500.

Kansas Farmer wishes to take this opportunity to thank County Agent S. D. Capper, of Manhattan, for his efficient work in helping to get things lined up for the state contest, and to express appreciation of the fine spirit of co-operation on the part of Farm Bureau members of Riley county and others from Pottawatomie who provided teams and wagons, and who acted as officials. Without this fine help the contest could not have been the fine success it was.

To Dan D. Casement, owner and operator of Juniata farm, where the meet was staged, we are especially grateful, as well as to John B. Collister, manager of the Casement ranch. These two men did everything that was humanly possible to see that huskers and visitors were satisfied. One of the best fields on the huge ranch was made available, adequate parking space was set aside separate from the picnic grounds where the program was held after the huskers were thru, weighing and unloading equipment was located in handy positions and both Mr. Casement and Mr. Collister were at the farm all day to see that everyone was happy. It was interesting to the several thousand visitors to see the fine pens of cattle being prepared by Mr. Casement for show purposes, and the alfalfa demonstration plots. Nothing was left undone by Mr. Casement, Mr. Collister, County Agent Capper and Riley and Pottawatomie county folks in general, that would add to the success of the event.

It isn't likely that a more orderly crowd ever gathered in the state than was on hand to witness the husking contest. Everyone was good enough to stay back from the huskers as they lined up in position for the starting gun. There they stood, the contestants, poised ready to rip the first ears of corn free from the protection of husks and hurl them into the wagons, to be quickly followed by a stream of others for an hour and 20 minutes. Some of the men seemed to have two ears in the air most of the time. Each man had four rows to husk in making a complete round, and those who finished their immediately were assigned to new lands, with extra time allowed for making the change. Four rows were husked out between lands to make sure that teams wouldn't knock down any corn in lands next to the one they were working.

A loud-speaker system was set up so that everyone could hear all the announcements and talks made during the day. The program started at 10 o'clock in the morning with the introduction of all of the huskers, L. E. Willoughby, of the Agricultural college; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, and Dean

L. E. Call, of the college. These three men were the official judges of the contest and took great pains to see that all weighing and final figuring were absolutely accurate. While Dean Call explained some of the essential points of the contest to the many visitors, the contestants, referees, gleaners and drivers were given final instructions and lined up for the start. County Agent S. D. Capper and John B. Collister rode along the line of "battle" to see that everything was in readiness, and then at the signal from the official timekeeper, the starting guns boomed out. Music was provided from records over the loud-speaker to entertain folks who didn't wish to follow a

## 1929 Contest Entries

William J. Lutz, Riley county; Ira Critton, Crawford; Frank Moore, jr., Jackson; Thomas Dahl, Jewell; Elmer Carlstrom, Clay; Orban Derrick, Brown; E. W. Holden, Doniphan; Arthur Jeanneret, Nemaha; Clarence Meyer, Shawnee; Ed. Johnson, Marshall; Emet Kiehlley, Franklin; Fred Bachman, Sedgwick; Hugo Hauke, Morris; Walter Nelson, Riley; Ewald Wolting, Lincoln; Taylor McAfee, Jefferson; George Cox, Linn; Ted Eppinger, Norton; Herchel L. Wiley, Reno; Leonard Christiansen, Stafford; Joseph Riebel, Coffey; John P. Leer, Pottawatomie; W. M. Seigrist, Wabunsee; Virgil Mosteller, Washington; George Merrifield, Anderson; Alfred Glaze, Russell; George Jaeger, Wichita and John Hensley, Chase county.

favorite husker thru the field, and at other odd times during the day. In the afternoon, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gave an inspirational address which carried a real message to his hearers regarding the value of the Kansas corn crop. Mr. Casement gave the final results of the contest, and Ralph Snyder presented the silver trophy cup to Mr. Lutz on behalf of Senator Capper and Kansas Farmer.

The first five men in order of their winning, included William J. Lutz, Riley county, who received \$100, the silver cup, and the free trip to the National Husking Contest in Missouri; Ira Critton, Crawford, \$50; Frank Moore, jr., Jackson, \$25; Thomas Dahl, Jewell, \$15; and Elmer Carlstrom, Clay, \$10. To show that it was a close race, there was a difference of only 15 pounds of corn between the first five loads from highest to lowest, gross weights. The final results, of course, are different because of the various deductions made for husks and gleanings. The husking table in this issue of Kansas Farmer gives the exact findings of the judges, and the relative standing of each contestant who participated in the meet.

Next year Kansas will have not only a state contest, but the national as well.

## RESULTS OF THE KANSAS STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST

Name and County	Prizes	Pounds in Wagon	Ounces Husks per 100 Pounds	Pounds Deducted for Husks	Pounds Corn Left Behind	Pounds Deducted for Gleanings	Total Deductions	Net Weight of Corn, Pounds
William Lutz, Riley Co.	\$100	1,900	6.5	47.5	16	48	95.5	1,804.5
Ira Critton, Crawford Co.	50	1,915	4.5	9.5	39	117	126.5	1,788.5
Frank Moore, jr., Jackson Co.	25	1,915	6	38.25	37.5	112.5	150.75	1,764.25
Thomas Dahl, Jewell Co.	15	1,900	4.5	9.5	48.5	145.5	155.0	1,745
Elmer Carlstrom, Clay Co.	10	1,905	2	0	76.5	229.5	229.5	1,675.5
Orban Derrick, Brown Co.		1,770	2.5	0	33.5	100.5	100.5	1,669.5
E. W. Holden, Doniphan Co.		1,795	4.25	4.5	50.5	151.5	156.0	1,639
Arthur Jeanneret, Nemaha Co.		1,805	6.25	40.5	48	144	184.5	1,620.5
Clarence Meyer, Shawnee Co.		1,735	7	52	21	63	115.0	1,620
Edward Johnson, Marshall Co.		1,780	7	53.5	37.5	112.5	166.0	1,614
Emet Kiehlley, Franklin Co.		1,725	3.75	0	43	129	129.0	1,596
Fred Bachman, Sedgwick Co.		1,710	4.75	12.75	36	108	120.75	1,589.25
Hugo Hauke, Morris Co.		1,705	7.5	59.75	33.5	100.5	160.25	1,544.75
Walter Nelson, Riley Co.		1,730	6.5	43.25	52.5	157.5	200.75	1,529.25
Ewald Wolting, Lincoln Co.		1,760	8.5	96.75	49	147	243.75	1,516.25
Taylor McAfee, Jefferson Co.		1,640	5	16.5	37.5	112.5	129.0	1,511
George Cox, Linn Co.		1,645	7.5	57.5	34	102	159.5	1,485.5
Ted Eppinger, Norton Co.		1,700	9	119	37	111	230.0	1,470
Herchel L. Wiley, Reno Co.		1,615	2.5	0	49	147	147.0	1,468
L. Christiansen, Stafford Co.		1,555	4.5	7.75	31	93	100.75	1,454.25
Joe Riebel, Coffey Co.		1,695	5.5	25.5	75	225	250.5	1,444.5
John P. Leer, Pottawatomie Co.		1,620	5.75	28.25	49.5	148.5	176.75	1,443.25
W. M. Seigrist, Wabunsee Co.		1,745	5.75	30.5	100.5	301.5	332.0	1,413
Virgil Mosteller, Washington Co.		1,590	3.25	0	64.5	193.5	193.5	1,396.5
Geo. Merrifield, Anderson Co.		1,665	10	166.5	36.5	109.5	276.0	1,389
Alfred Glaze, Russell Co.		1,600	9	112	39.5	118.5	230.5	1,369.5
George Jaeger, Wichita Co.		1,580	6.5	39.5	83	249	288.5	1,291.5
John Hensley, Chase Co.		1,430	10.25	153.75	121.5	364.5	518.25	911.75

Deductions Were as Follows: 3 Pounds for Each Pound of Corn Left Behind, 1 Per Cent for Each Ounce of Husks in Excess of 4 Ounces, up to and including 8 Ounces, and 3 Per Cent for Each Ounce in Excess of 8 Ounces. All Deductions Are Figured on the Basis of the Total Weight of Corn in the Wagon.

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## WINTER REFRIGERATION!

Depend on SUPERFEX — not the weather!

COOL weather cannot be depended upon to keep food sweet, wholesome and tasty—the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tells you that! Don't take chances with outdoor makeshifts—freezing hurts food as much as summer heat. SUPERFEX, the new oil-burning refrigerator, keeps everything at safe temperatures—summer and winter, at a cost of two to four cents per day!

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## OIL BURNING Refrigerator

Superfex is manufactured and guaranteed by the  
PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY  
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CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OIL-BURNING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN THE WORLD

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Gentlemen: Please send us at once, complete illustrated literature on SUPERFEX Oil-burning REFRIGERATORS.

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The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.  
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.



# Ice Cream--A National Dessert

*Increasing Demands for This Product Have Been of Great Help to Dairymen*

By Ellen S. Brinton

**I**CE CREAM is one of the important manufactured dairy products. The industry has developed immensely in the last decade. The public has learned to eat more ice cream not only in hot weather, but also in winter.

Years ago making ice cream was a sideline with a local bake shop. The usual method was to have a large open kettle stand inside another container filled with ice and salt. Cream, sugar and flavoring were put in the kettle, and a strong-armed man stirred the cream until thick, and nearly stiff. The mixture was ladled out into tin containers of various sizes, a lid put on and the whole package buried in ice and salt, to harden for delivery that same day.

Very good ice cream was made by this process, but it was not adapted to large scale manufacturing; there was always danger of salty ice cream; and after standing for some hours or overnight an icy or granular texture developed.

Then someone invented a machine that would make ice cream by a continuous flow system—the modern method by which the cream is led thru pipes into a horizontal freezer. The paddles are operated by electricity, and in 15 minutes the ice cream is drawn off at the bottom in a semi-frozen condition, and another batch is started. Other devices have been developed to insure uniformity and quality of product, and electric operated refrigerators have helped to eliminate the necessity for ice and salt.

Dairy companies viewed the growing demand for ice cream as a possible outlet for surplus milk and cream in the plentiful season, but making the ice cream has become such a business that in many organizations it is of as much importance as the distribution of bottled milk. Health authorities consider ice cream as a necessary food. Where there are state and local regulations safeguarding milk, there are practically always the same requirements for ice cream, including tuberculin testing of cows, pasteurization of milk, and sanitary conditions in country stations or city plants, and health examinations of employees.

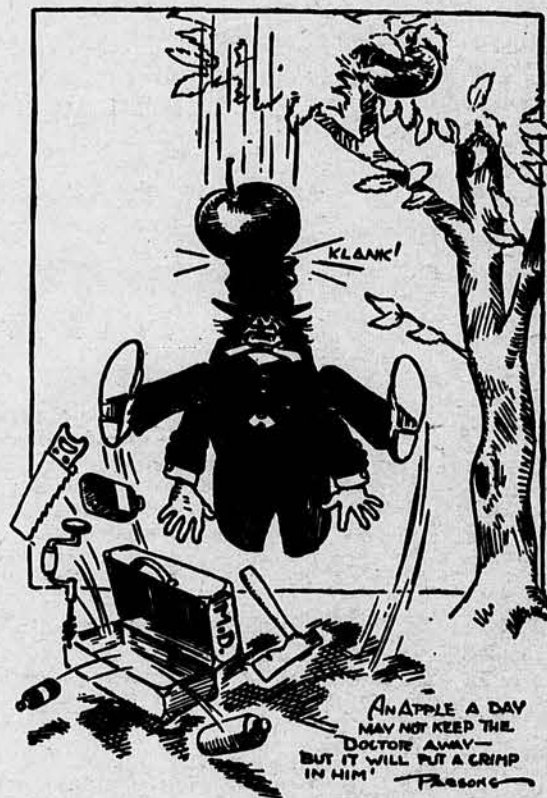
## From the Middle West

Securing enough good quality cream is a problem. The enormous population along the eastern seaboard (there is almost a continuous city from Boston to Norfolk) uses all available milk supply within 300 miles as liquid, bottled milk. There is comparatively little left over for manufacturing butter or ice cream. Large dairies are now reaching far out into the Middle West for a constant supply of good clean milk and cream. The tendency is for the dairy to establish its own country plant rather than buying indiscriminately. Thus it controls the quality of the finished product from source to the consumer's doorstep.

There is much misunderstanding concerning the manufacture of modern ice cream—what it is made of, how long it is kept before distribution—and some of the ideas are sheer pieces of imagination.

Ice cream is not made months ahead. Ice cream plants work according to the weather. During a long, hot spell, night work, or two shifts may be needed to keep up to demand. Let a cool spell come and the manufacturing departments will rest and work part time until warmer weather brings renewed activity.

In the usual practice ice cream is made one day, held over night to harden, distributed by truck the next day. It is kept at near zero temperature. There is no possibility of any food product spoiling at that low point, so the dealer may safely



sell ice cream from his cans until the supply is exhausted. But any dealer who cannot sell ice cream fast enough to need at least two deliveries a week is considered too unimportant to bother with.

Ice cream is still made from good rich cream, the modern study of ice cream manufacturing and of consumer preferences has brought certain recommendations from state and government bu-

reaus that are being adopted generally by the trade. It has been found that people like a rich, firm ice cream, and that this can be secured easily and with additional food value to the final product if some water is removed from the "milk" (trade name for the sugar and cream combination).

Commercially it is customary to add 40 per cent "AA" cream to a form of condensed milk and reduce this with whole milk to secure the desired analysis. Most manufacturers further add a very small bit of gelatine as a "stabilizer" to prevent ice crystals forming when ice cream is kept overnight or longer.

To guard further against separation of butterfat from the other ingredients in ice cream, the mix is put thru a "homogenizer" after pasteurization. This action thoroughly breaks up the fat globules and prevents the ice cream from having a greasy or buttery consistency.

Granulated sugar is the preferred sweetening except when other types, such as maple or brown sugar, are desired for flavor. Only enough sugar is used to suit the taste of the public, for sugar is a deterrent to freezing, as those who try to make desserts in an electric refrigerator have discovered.

## Pasteurized for 30 Minutes

As an example of what may be considered a good formula for ice cream, here are the specifications of the Medical Service of the Veterans' Bureau, issued February 1, 1929: "Butterfat 10-12 per cent; solids not fat, 8-12 per cent; sugar, 12-16 per cent; gelatine, not more than 0.5 per cent. Mix must be pasteurized for 30 minutes, plants must be kept in sanitary condition and all employees under medical supervision."

Some manufacturers make two grades of ice cream, using a good formula for their bulk ice cream, but making all package goods heavier in body, considerably richer in fat, and then using special care to secure quality fruits and flavors.

Large ice cream manufacturers carry six to eight flavors at all times, changing the combinations according to season. About 50 per cent of the ice cream made is vanilla, as it is the base of most sundaes and sodas, and of many desserts at home. Chocolate comes next, then strawberry and cherry custard, the last made of maraschino cherries.

Other flavors are burnt almond, raisin, mint, peach, banana, coffee, walnut, maple, butterscotch, with variations constantly being improvised to appeal to public desire for something new. Egg custard is made especially at Easter, pistachio with a pale green color for St. Patrick's Day, and a kind of plum pudding with fruits and nuts at Christmas.

The source of all the flavors would be a story in itself. First-class ice cream makers use the utmost effort to get materials to make their product not only acceptable but desirable to the public—for ice cream sells largely on taste. The laboratories try out every idea offered, and all kinds of products, making up small batches of ice cream and

(Continued on Page 27)

# The Corn Needs Plenty of Water

By George S. Knapp

**T**HE dry weather of last August has again revived interest in the irrigation of corn. During the dry years of 1925 and 1926 there was a general interest in the corn irrigation as well as irrigation of other field crops. Many pumping plants were put in on river valley lands thruout the state by farmers, and in some instances by Chambers of Commerce which were interested in gathering information on the value of irrigation.

The principal purpose of these pumping plants was to insure farm crops against short periods of dry weather so common to a large portion of Kansas. It was not expected that these pumping plants would be needed every year but that they would be available on dry years or when dry periods occurred to make up whatever deficiency existed in the seasonal rainfall. The results obtained so far have fully met the expectations of those who have engaged in irrigation.

In 1925 the average yield of those irrigated fields which could be compared directly to unirrigated fields or unirrigated portions of the same fields was 53 bushels with irrigation and 12 bushels without; in 1926 the yields were 62 bushels with irrigation and 18 bushels without; in 1927 rains were more generous and the pumping plants were used less. Except in the western portion of the Arkansas Valley no irrigation was practiced in 1928, which was a wet year, noted in fact for flood overflows in most sections of the state. Notwithstanding the wet spring, many pumping plants were used for irrigation of corn in 1929 and an examination of some of these fields in September indicated that the yields of the irrigated crop would be more than double that of unirrigated corn in the same localities.

The work thus far has emphasized the fact that to be successful the pumping plant must meet two requirements. First, it must be constructed so that it is always ready for use when needed, without undue delay; and second, it must be of such size that the owner can do a reasonable and satisfactory day's work with it. These might seem like minor considerations, yet many men who have tried pump irrigation, and failed, have failed solely because they have ignored one or both of these fundamentals.

It has been a popular theory that because the pumping plant is used only occasionally, any kind of a temporary or makeshift installation will serve the purpose. That theory is false. The need for irrigation water comes at unexpected times, and often when the farmer is busily engaged in other important work. If it is necessary for him to assemble some equipment into a temporary installation, or make extensive repairs on his plant before he can use it, the probability is that either he will fail to put water on his crop at all, or if he does water it, he will apply the water so late that the crop is already badly damaged, and he declares irrigation is a failure.

The farmer is never expecting a dry season. He may have lost most of his crop last year by drouth, but since there is plenty of moisture in the spring when he is planting, he reasons that this will not be another dry year, and he does not plan for irrigation as a part of his regular summer's work. He seldom realizes that his crop is needing water until it has actually suffered for lack of it. He then

waits a few days in the hope of rain. Suddenly it occurs to him that unless he does something at once his crop will be lost. If it is then necessary to gather pump, pipe and other equipment, which during the year has been used in various ways about the place, and assemble all into some kind of a haphazard and temporary installation, the chances are that he gets water on the crop only after it is damaged beyond recovery. He has then spent his time and money, does not get an adequate return, and he says irrigation does not pay.

If, on the other hand, the plant has been installed properly, so it is always ready to run, there is less reason to procrastinate when the crop is in need of water, and when the farmer does make up his mind to irrigate he can proceed without delay. This gives the pumping plant somewhat the same status as an insurance policy—something provided for in advance of the need for it, forgotten until it is needed, but when needed is ready to serve. Under these circumstances the pumping plant becomes a satisfactory and effective crop insurance.

A very important factor in the irrigation of corn is the application of water before the crop has suffered injury. Such injury usually occurs before it is discovered that the crop is in need of additional water. In a great many instances there has been a tendency to wait until the corn shows an urgent need of moisture before the farmer thinks about irrigating. Then by the time he has the pumping plant ready to operate the crop has been injured beyond recovery. The importance of watering corn in time can be very well shown by citing the experience of J. D. Mitchell of Lawrence. About the middle of June, 1926, Mr. Mitchell

(Continued on Page 27)



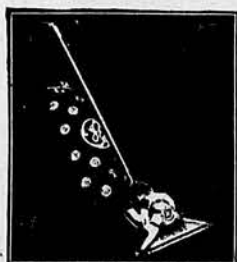


# Electricity — The Time Saver

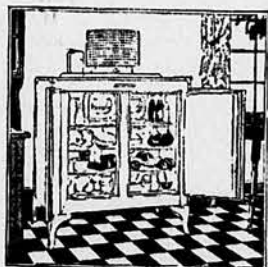
In the days before electricity on the farm, breakfast meant continual trips to and from the kitchen range. Now, with Hotpoint electric aids, anything from coffee to ham and eggs can be prepared right at the table. ¶ The time saved with these and other electric appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, washing and ironing machines, refrigerators, fans and water heaters, is worth many times the trifling cost of the electricity

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*Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time on a nation-wide N.B.C. network.*



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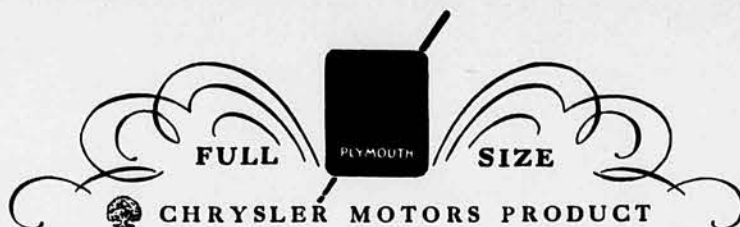
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THE FULL-SIZE 2-DOOR SEDAN, \$675  
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It is bigger—with the largest bodies and widest doors of any car in its field. It is handsomer—being Chrysler-styled. Smoother, quieter, livelier, more flexible—it is a typical product of Chrysler engineering.

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the sure command of Chrysler 4-wheel *hydraulic* brakes—always equalized and permanently noiseless—the only car at its

price with such absolutely dependable braking control.

Visit your Plymouth dealer. Get the full measure of this *full-size* car by putting it to any man-size test that occurs to you. You will marvel at its value when you buy it, and at its quality forever after.

# **PLYMOUTH** AMERICA'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE CAR



# What the Folks Are Saying

## More Than 3 Million Motor Cars a Year Are Needed for Replacements

**D**ESPITE the increasing production of motor cars, it may be that the saturation point is in a way of being reached. This at least seems to be suggested by the fact that while production in 1928 was 4,358,748 cars the automobile registration in the United States increased that year by only 1,359,881. The figures are given by the automobile division of the Department of Commerce. It is the latter figure that indicates where the much mooted saturation point may be. In 1929 the output of new cars was far in excess of the 1928 figures, but has slowed down in recent months. But the figures show that even with no new car owners more than 3 million new cars are required every year for replacements. These are not by any means all included by the figures for cars traded in. It appears that while about 65 per cent of the number of new cars bought represented old cars traded in, or a total of 2,823,186, almost an equal number of old cars, or 2,416,720 went on the scrap pile. Some of these are duplicates, being first traded in and later scrapped. But that approximately 2½ million cars must be scrapped every year must be added to the fact that several million automobile owners want a new car every year or every two years, whether their cars are worn out or not, to arrive at any figure of demand for new production. Even tho the saturation point should be reached therefore, there will be a demand for as many new cars as were actually produced in 1928, or for a greater number.

It is the opinion of the automobile division of the Department of Commerce that the limit to the demand for automobiles is not to be looked for in capacity to buy, but "the ability of the country to absorb more cars depends upon the capacity of the highways." Highways are being increased in aggregate mileage every year, and old highways are being widened to accommodate growing traffic. Altogether it appears that continuing prosperity is in store for the automobile industry.

Trading in is nevertheless the bane of this business. The percentage of traded in to new cars was 65 last year, against 62 in 1927 and but 48 in 1926 and 36 in 1925. Before it ever reaches 100 per cent, which it cannot do, owing to the scrapped factor, the saturation point will have arrived.

Topeka, Kan. Harold T. Chase.

### Diphtheria Prevention

Diphtheria, first described in 1765, and for years regarded as the most terrible of all the diseases of early childhood, thru recent advances in medical science has been conquered. The seriousness of diphtheria infection is readily realized when it is stated that approximately 65 per cent of cases and 85 per cent of deaths occur in children under 10 years.

The possibility of the control of diphtheria has developed thru successive stages, beginning with the discovery of the specific germ of Klebs and Loeffler in 1884. Thru the development of antitoxin in 1890, a curative agent was provided whereby diphtheria could be successfully treated, provided the specific was used during the early stages of the disease.

Further advances in diphtheria control were made in the development of toxin antitoxin, the means of prevention against contracting the disease. Toxin antitoxin was first used about 1903; its great value as a preventive was definitely realized within a short time and its use begun in great quantities about 1913.

Diphtheria is an acute infectious disease, caused by a specific germ. The throat is most frequently attacked, but cases of diphtheritic infection of the eyes, or skin are not unusual. The germ grows in the throat, it most frequently localizes on the tonsils and forms a membrane which has a dirty, whitish color, and a very distinctive odor. In very young children, the germ frequently localizes in the trachea, or "windpipe," and the condition resulting is known generally as "membranous croup." This is the most serious type of diphtheria, for in addition to the use of antitoxin, it may be necessary to insert a silver tube in the child's throat in order that he may breathe. Because of the after effects of this type of diphtheria, many children have to wear this tube in their throat all their life.

The first extensive immunization program in Kansas was undertaken in Wabaunsee county by the county board of health in 1921, when 2,500 children were given toxin antitoxin. From that date until the summer of 1926, only six cases of diphtheria had been reported, all in children who were not of school age in 1921, or adults. Seven cases of diphtheria were then reported in short order, and as a result another immunization program was undertaken, and the great majority of children who had enrolled in school since 1921 were given the protective treatment—the number approximating the total of 1921. No cases of diphtheria have been reported since 1926, and the total since 1921 is 13, one resulting fatally.

In 1923, immunization programs were undertaken in a number of the cities and rural areas in various parts of the state. This preventive work has been sponsored by city and county boards of health, county medical societies, Parent-Teachers' associations, American Legion Auxiliaries, women's clubs, boards of education and various other organizations, in co-operation with the state board of health. From data on file in the state department of health and information received from private practitioners of medicine, it is estimated that not less than 300,000 children have been rendered "diphtheria proof" in the last eight years.

Toxin antitoxin immunization programs, however, have been confined almost entirely to children of school age in past years. The results are shown in that in recent years there has been a definite decrease in the number of cases and deaths in the age group 5 to 19 years, while there has been a relative increase in the number of cases and deaths in children under 5 and in adults over 20.

The lowest death rates from diphtheria have been recorded since toxin antitoxin immunization was begun in 1923. In 1926, Kansas had the lowest diphtheria death rate of all the states in the registration area. A comparison of two five-year periods, before and after toxin antitoxin immunization, shows a 74 per cent decrease in the number of cases and a 73 per cent decrease in the number of deaths.

For the first six months of 1929, 279 cases of diphtheria were reported, the lowest number on record for a similar six months' period of any year. As the number of cases decreased, however, the virulence of the infection apparently increased. For the period January 1 to August 1, 1929, the total of deaths was 27, the highest for the first seven months' period of any year since 1925.

Toxin antitoxin is a harmless mixture which leaves no scar, and in children under 12 years causes no reaction, except that in occasional cases there may be a slight reddening and soreness at the site of injection. It is administered with a hypodermic syringe in three doses, one week apart, and protection usually develops in six to eight weeks after the third injection. According to latest available data, 95 per cent of children under 5 years and 85 per cent of the group under 10 years are protected with the first three injections. A longer period of time is required for protection to develop in the age group 5 to 9 than in those under 5. The majority of the remaining 15 per cent will be immunized with a second course of three injections. Since children under

12 years are most susceptible to diphtheria, it is recommended all from the age of 6 months to 12 years be given the protective treatments.

Medical science has provided the method of protection against sickness and death from diphtheria—a preventable disease—in toxin antitoxin immunization. The next five-year period would show diphtheria a vanishing disease if toxin antitoxin were administered to every baby when he reaches the age of 6 months.

If every parent will co-operate with the Kansas State Board of Health in the "Diphtheria Must Go" program, diphtheria will cease to be a menace to the children of Kansas.

Dr. Earle G. Brown.

Topeka, Kan.

### 'Tis a Real Pest

Altho the United States has been free from foot-and-mouth disease, with the exception of brief epidemics, this livestock malady is an ever present danger. In every case of foot-and-mouth disease in this country the source has been shown to lie in importations from abroad. The experience of the last few months has indicated the need for maintaining in force the existing strict regulations to provide against the possibility of an outbreak with millions of dollars of loss in its train. Such a fear is shared by other countries; for example, Great Britain, where careful studies have been made of the situation and the possibility of imported products carrying the disease into Britain.

Some countries where the disease has gained a permanent foothold have given up the task of endeavoring to stamp it out and have adopted control measures. However, as foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most dreaded livestock maladies and its great danger lies in both the malignity of the disease and the rapidity with which it spreads among animals and from place to place, the United States has always adopted a policy of prevention rather than cure. When outbreaks have occurred they have been stamped out vigorously by destruction of infected and exposed animals and disinfection of infected premises. Nevertheless, the cost in money of these outbreaks has been great. In 1902 the direct cost of eradicating the disease was a million dollars and the indirect losses probably 15 million dollars, according to Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The greatest amount lost in any single outbreak was in 1924-25, where the direct cost was about 10 million dollars and the indirect losses probably 25 million dollars. It can be seen, therefore, that foot-and-mouth disease is a scourge to be kept away from our livestock herds at all costs.

Chicago, Ill. Rudolf A. Clemen.

### Thank You, Lester

I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation for the very fine way in which you covered the vocational and Future Farmer activities at the Kansas State Fair. Your review was thorough and accurate, and it will no doubt go a long way toward informing the people of Kansas on these matters. I believe I speak the sentiments of all Kansas vocational agriculture teachers when I say that we very deeply appreciate the fine service your publication is giving us.

Topeka, Kan. Lester B. Pollom.

### He Likes Our Covers

Congratulations are in order. I refer to the cover page on the Kansas Farmer recently in which you so splendidly told of the development of Manhattan and the Kansas State Agricultural College. I was especially attracted to the neat layout and the general idea as a whole. I have been following very closely the cover pages you have used, and find that it is very interesting to note their educational value.

Manhattan, Kan. L. L. Longsdorf.

## Louis Will Have His Chance

By Con Van Natta

**A**NY farm community or rural club can help a crippled child and do what the Garnett Rotary Club did, or any city civic club can do. On invitation I was down at Senator Capper's old home town recently to tell the Rotary Club of Garnett about his work for crippled children, and how an individual, or small body of interested people, could do something really worth while—something that would give them the greatest satisfaction of any endeavor of which they could be a part. "Locate a crippled child," I told them, "and if it is an operative case and one in which results are sure, help what you can and the Capper Fund for Crippled Children will finish the job."

The club didn't know of such a child, but would "try and find one." At the meeting that evening was a number of fine boys—guests of club members at the dinner. My story finished, I felt a twitch at my coat sleeve: "Please, Mister, I've got a little crippled brother at home." The club members gathered round. "Here's your chance, men," I told them.

The case was investigated at once. There was no red tape or waste of time. In a few days Louis Woodrum was taken by a member of the club to St. Luke's Hospital at Kansas City, where the finest of orthopedic surgeons began making Louis over.

In a letter recently received, Leonard McCalla of the Garnett Rotary Club tells me that Louis, home between trips to the hospital, "is very happy because of what is being done for him. The family are very appreciative, and our club is glad it had such a chance and availed itself of the great opportunity afforded us. We recommend that other clubs try it."

To do this work costs a lot of money. The more contributors we have, the greater the number of unfortunate little ones the Capper Fund for Crippled Children can send thru the big hospital. In your list of Thanksgiving-Christmas giving do not fail to include the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. There are no administrative salaries. Any amount is gratefully received. Address Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



LOUIS WOODRUM



# New Hats for Nothing

*Steam, Paint, Hat Blocks Help Kanwaka Club to Pretty Head Gear*

By Marianne Kittell

THE women of the Kanwaka Farm Bureau have learned to laugh at the cost of clothes and the high price of hats. For a year now they have been studying millinery under the direction of the state specialist, and have come to the point where they scarcely consider purchasing a hat. Rather, to make it themselves is much the better plan.

The hats which they produce do not bear the home made stamp that some unbelievers might expect. They look like a milliner's product, and there is a reason. The women take no short cuts or try to skimp on time; they have learned that such practices spoil the effect of their hats and leave the homemade mark.

They have regular millinery "tools." For instance, when they started making hats as a part of their farm bureau project work, they were told that they would need hat blocks. Several were purchased at once. Some of the women in the club who had large head sizes found that hats made on these blocks would be too small. Accordingly, they induced their husbands to make them larger blocks out of cement.

They were given specific directions about the need of careful steaming, cleaning and patience in working with their hats. They have followed this advice religiously and their hats show the results of their care.

Their headgear comes under two classes, the inexpensive ones and those which cost nothing at all. These farm bureau women have learned to utilize bits of material to cut down and reshape frames. Occasionally they buy new material or trinkets for decoration, but generally they make use of material which has been in their sewing boxes unused for a time.

"The greatest fascination in millinery work," says Mrs. R. L. Colman, who is group leader of the project, "is in working over old felt hats." Few of the tricks of the trade are unknown to these women. A beautiful royal blue hat which had faded to a sorry grey has been refurbished by the simple expedient of turning it wrong side out. To obtain the necessary smoothness, after it had been put on the hat block, moistened, and reshaped, it was sandpapered carefully.

Another tan hat which the women felt needed brightening, was put on the hat block and dyed with a mixture of warm gasoline and tube paint. Naturally, when there is no material to buy, the cost of making such a hat is practically nothing.

The trimming which the women of this community use on their hats often is original. One woman took the buckle off her husband's worn out field hat, enameled it and had a chic little buckle to finish off the back of the hat. Another one gilded a cracker-jack prize bird for ornamentation on the

own nimble fingers is the source of much satisfaction. In groups of two, three or four, the women meet to do their millinery work, and the afternoon flies swiftly and happily with the creation of beauty under their fingers.

## A Difficult Contest to Judge

THIS was one of the best contests I've ever judged," said Nelle G. Callahan, Foods Adviser of Kansas Farmer, in speaking of the recent Quick Bread Contest held by this department. "The recipes sent in were of a high type and showed much originality and forethought. Accordingly, that made choosing the winners much more difficult." Mrs. H. E. Chrisman of Scotts Bluff Co., Nebraska won the first prize, and Mary Van Keirsbluck of Johnson County was awarded second prize. Other women sending in outstanding recipes were:

Mrs. Otto Weber, Marshall County  
Mrs. Frank Stephens, Rio Grande Co., Colorado  
Mrs. Carl Strathe, Crawford County  
Ruth Isabella Ross, Smith County  
Mrs. Francis Hahiger, Rice County  
Mrs. H. L. Stevens, Norton County  
Mrs. Conrad Gronquist, Riley County  
Mrs. Charles Husted, Douglas County  
Nathalie Sadey, McPherson County

These recipes were so excellent and made such delicious quick breads that Kansas Farmer is sure other subscribers will be eager to try them to serve on these chilly evenings. In the leaflet are recipes for orange nut bread, angel food biscuits, corn bread, gingerbread, coffee cake, and many others, making 12 in all. This leaflet will be sent gladly on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Send your requests to Foods Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## The Alert Club Flourishes

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

AFTER observing the activities and growth of various women's clubs for a period of years, one readily will agree that the group ever on the alert for something new, interesting and beneficial grows and accomplishes. This applies not only to community work, but to club programs themselves.

Answering the roll call with a current event may be all right, but it does become monotonous, and there are plenty of other ideas that are just as good that will afford a chance. Many clubs answer the roll call differently each time. These ways have included: "My Favorite Author and Why," a favorite and seasonable recipe, an original poem or verse, "The Epitaph We Wish on Our Tombstones," a childhood incident that taught a worthwhile lesson, a tribute to mothers (for May meeting), a bit of western verse, "The Handiest Piece of Equipment in My Kitchen," an exchange of choice designs for embroidered tea towels, and "My Most Embarrassing Moment."

Many clubs are working on some project and getting material from their State Extension Service Department. This is an excellent plan. One club uses this material for the first meeting of the month, and for the second they plan their own demonstration meeting. Much of the material for this meeting is procured thru the advertising columns of household periodicals. The last time, the leader sent to several dye companies for suggestions on doing the tied and dyed work. She received three fine pamphlets, illustrated in colors. She did a little experimenting before the meeting. Every member was requested to bring something to the meetings that she wished to dye. Dyes were purchased from club funds and that night every member went home with a prettily dyed piece or two. These ranged from delicately tinted scarfs to sash curtains made from sugar sacks.

Another plan that works admirably, is letting each member in turn plan a program and take charge of it. This makes a better variety of subjects chosen and also makes for a greater interest, as the members naturally take more interest in what they are helping to plan.

Many clubs have a rule that no hostess shall serve more than one drink and two eatables, but one club went a step further and requested that the drink or one of the eatables be made either by an original recipe or by one not in common use. At each meeting all brought their recipe books along and jotted down the recipe for the special dish for that day. This kept each woman on the lookout for unusual dishes, and as a result, each has a notebook filled with some of the best recipes.

All day meetings to which the whole families are welcome, during the season when the men are not too busy, are popular. Basket dinners are served at such affairs. Then when spring work commences the meetings are shortened to afternoon ones. When this is done, it is often desirable to have one basket dinner a month—usually on Sunday—so as to provide a get-together for the families. One club has such dinners and each occasion serves to honor the members who have had birthdays during the

month. These members are not asked to bring baskets, and are seated together at a special table.

There are many phases of home decoration that could be taken up by an interested group of farm women. Plan the program for some time ahead, and appoint a demonstration leader for each meeting, so that they would have time to obtain material and instruction. Basketmaking, crepe paper flowers, tied and dyed work, fabric painting, fabric flowers, uses of bias tape, designs for piecing and quilting quilts, unusual kitchen aprons, uses for flour sacks and sugar sacks, and many other things can be studied profitably.

Kansas Farmer can help you to these club helps mentioned in the story above. If you are interested, write to the Home Department, enclosing a 2-cent stamp with your request. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

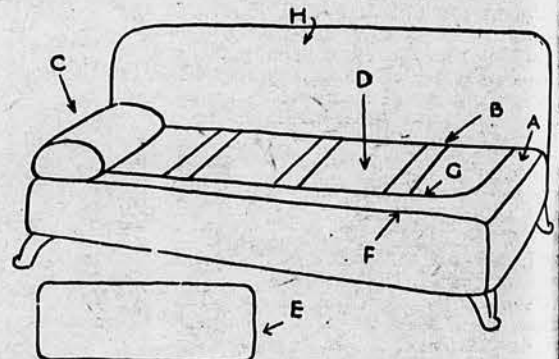
## Cot Transformed Into Davenport

BY MRS. EVA ELLIOTT

HAVE you a sanitary cot in your living room? One of the kind that has a leaf that drops down and one that goes up to form a back? And have you, like me, become disgusted trying to keep a quilt spread over the back?

I made a davenport out of mine, and have received many compliments on it.

First I purchased 6 yards of tapestry cloth at 60 cents a yard, 4½ yards burlap for lining at 24



cents a yard, two rolls black bias binding, used old quilts for padding, and two small pillows rolled for the end cushions.

"A" is a padded roll to keep seat pad from slipping off. The tapestry is cut so, to come up on the lining D, then a row of machine stitching at F. The roll is laid under the edge of G, the cloth turned under and stitched by hand.

B is the bias binding which is sewed on the upper and lower sides of lining, the ends left sticking out and are tied to the back springs.

The seat pad E goes between the pillows and is made of old quilts cut the proper size, with tapestry on top, burlap for lining. H, the back, is made "slip cover" fashion, with the tapestry extending over the back 6 inches, then the burlap the rest of the way to the floor. It isn't fastened to the rest of the cover, so doesn't pull down when anyone sits on the couch.

The pillows, C, also are covered with the tapestry, and are the finishing touches. They are not fastened on, but lie between the seat pad and the padded roll, and so do not roll off easily.

I have an old wicker chair which I intend to upholster with the same material.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

## Delicious Apple Spread

PEEL, quarter, core and chop fine 2 quarts sour apples. Add 3 pints brown sugar, the juice and rind 1½ lemons, ½ ounce ginger root, a little salt, and enough water to keep the apples from burning. Cover mixture and cook slowly for 4 hours, adding water as needed.

This makes an excellent spread for lunch box sandwiches as well as table use. Try it sometime as a filling for gingerbread sandwiches.

Harvey County.

Goldie Base.

## For Tea-Stained Cups

RUB inside of teacups with moistened baking soda until all stains have disappeared. Then wash with warm soapy water, scald and dry.

Washington County.

Mrs. L. Farrow.

MARY ANN says: Training children with the help of a maid, and training them alone, are two different things, especially in the matter of eating. I am in the latter class, and am doubly blessed with working material, so I have had a real problem at the table. It is no easy task to watch two babies, and especially if the babies are of the Independent Young American class that insist on doing all their own cutting, and mashing and helping themselves. To patiently try



and try again is my only suggestion, and allow a little time for the double dose. Anyone could train one youngster in at least one-half the time it takes to train two. But I have learned a little about bibs and tablecloths. Bibs and small tablecloths made of oilcloth protect the children's clothes and the tablecloth under the children's plates.

side. They cut down the brim of a hat and used the cut off portion for self-trimming. As has been said, they occasionally buy trimming and also save ornaments from one hat to use on another. Many of the hats they create. Others they copy from magazines, models they have seen worn, or from mail order catalogs. All are tasty and certainly in present mode.

What would they do when felt hats are no longer the vogue, or when they have cut up or cut down the felts until there is nothing to cut? Already many have met that emergency. They have discovered that felt bought by the yard is reasonable and that an amount sufficient for a hat can be bought for less than a dollar. Velvet and satin for hats also is available, altho these materials are not enjoying the popularity with the rural woman that felt is just now.

It's fun to make hats. Besides the money one saves, the joy of creating something with one's



## Real Thrill in Weighing!

Watching the Weekly Gain in Infants Gives Mothers Both Pleasure and Help

A RECORD of the baby's weight the first year, at least, is indispensable. It is a sure index to how the baby is thriving and the best guide to his physical condition. And what mother does not get keen enjoyment and satisfaction in the story the scales tell from day to day or week to week? That is, provided they tell the right kind of story as they always should in the case of a normal baby.

The first six months of a baby's life are vitally important because the child's whole future—mental, physical and moral—depends largely on his getting the right start. His physical condition is readily determined by weighing and this "chore" is so simple and easy that every mother should do it.

The first week after birth a baby normally loses a few ounces. There is no need of feeling concern over this. After that he should gain gradually and steadily at the rate of 4 to 8 ounces a week for at least six months. During this time the child should be weighed once a week at least.

From the seventh month on there are many periods when no weekly gain is made, as when the weather is very hot or at teeth-cutting time. At this age a weighing once in two weeks is enough.

A baby of average weight, 7 to 7½ pounds at birth, should weigh 12 to 13 pounds at 3 months old. At 5 to 6 months he should have doubled his weight at birth. At the end of the first year a normal baby will almost have trebled his original poundage.

A bottle-fed baby may not gain as rapidly as a nursing baby during the first month but after that the gain is quite as regular and during the last half of the year is likely to be more steady because a nursing baby usually loses weight at weaning time.

Altho babies receiving the prepared infant foods increase more rapidly in weight this does not mean that their strength and other development will keep up in proportion. In fact there is a tendency that weight will outstrip the other factors.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### List of Food Leaflets

I am a new subscriber to Kansas Farmer and have not had an opportunity to read about many of the food leaflets which you send out, but as I am interested in having more recipes for my kitchen I will appreciate it very much if you will send me a list of your leaflets, from which I can pick the ones I wish.

Mrs. G. E. G.

Here is a list of our leaflets, all of which are obtainable thru the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. These are 2 cents each. Any woman is welcome to these leaflets. Just check the ones you wish and inclose the correct postage:

- Meat Canning
- Oven Meals
- Quivering Castles
- Desserts
- Sandwiches
- Fruit Cakes
- Toothsome Candies
- Cheese
- How Our Folks Cure Meat
- Oven Canning
- Canning Fruits and Vegetables
- Cooking for Coin (Recipes which have won prizes at fairs, etc.)
- Funny Food Favors
- Pickling
- Salad Lore
- Fish and Cheese
- Pies
- Cakes

### Removal of Peach Stains

Will you please tell me how to remove an ugly peach stain from a colored silk dress?

Mrs. R. W.

I am suggesting that your best method is to pour boiling water thru the stain, as with clear coffee stains. Borax will help in removing stubborn stains. Apply a few drops of dilute oxalic acid and rinse well with warm water. Javelle water may be used on white materials. Use the Javelle water solution and boiling water in equal quantities and immerse the stained por-

tion, allowing it to soak a few minutes, then rinse thoroly with boiling water. We have a leaflet which gives directions for treating any stain which may come on your clothes, and you may have it by writing to the Women's Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclosing a 2-cent stamp for mailing.

### Waffles as a Dessert

DOESN'T the suggestion of waffles as a dessert strike just the right note between the frivolous trifles of summer and the authoritative substantialities of winter to you?

Waffle batters may be made up in advance and stored in a covered pitcher in the refrigerator. Here is a recipe for pecan waffles which has no rival for the ideal fall dessert.

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1½ cups flour             | 1 teaspoon salt      |
| 1 tablespoon sugar        | 1 cup milk           |
| 2 eggs                    | ½ cup chopped pecans |
| 3 tablespoons butter      | 1 teaspoon vanilla   |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder |                      |

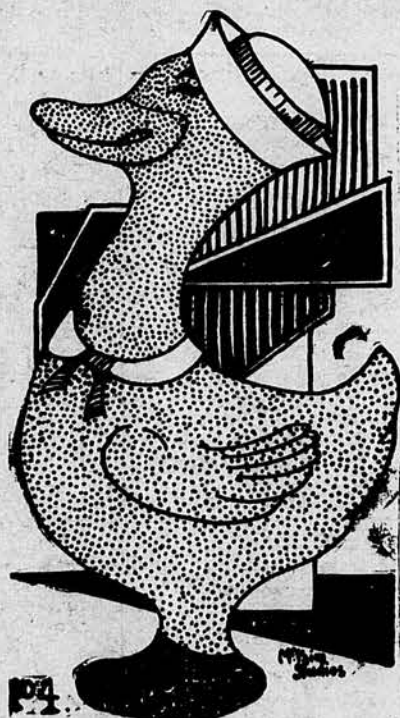
Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs until light, add the milk and the melted butter. Combine the liquid and dry ingredients and beat until smooth. Add the pecans and the vanilla. Bake in waffle iron. Serve with crushed berries or whipped cream.

### Tapestry Bags in Favor

SOME things we have not changed since the time of our grandmothers and among these are tapestry bags, which are always smart. They are still in favor. The material usually is petit point and the scenes depicted are pastoral, cottages and shepherds, reminding us charmingly of the time of Marie Antoinette. The shape is often the same as grandma's bag, with the frame in gold.

### A Cuddle Duck for Baby

HERE is another clever Christmas gift you can be making for your very small friends these fine November days. The Cuddle Duck gift will be most appropriate for the young fellow who must take a companion with him on his afternoon napping. He is just 12 inches high and will nestle



down companionably in the crook of the little arm. The duck is made of fast color yellow gingham with a white cap and black boots. Both sides are stamped, so that if you care to use a plain back, two gifts can be made from one order.

Stamped materials for making the Cuddle Duck, including the thread, can be obtained from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for 50 cents. When ordering ask for No. 104.

# Flavor From The Mountains of Central America



For People Who Want Something Different in Coffee!

FROM tiny volcanic districts high in the western mountains of Central America come coffees unlike any known before.

Experts concede that these coffees have a rare tang and rich bodied flavor, not duplicated by any other region in the world. We don't want to tell you how good it is. We want you to try it instead—to discover it yourself.

### Why It Is Different

Nature alone puts the flavor in coffee—puts it in the growing berries. "Blending" and "roasting" do not change it. For roasting can only bring out whatever flavor nature has already put in.

Most of the coffee that you get

today, regardless of brand, has one common flavor. Because 70% of all coffee sold in the United States comes from one general region—Brazil.

The marked difference you will find in the taste of Folger's Coffee comes from an entirely different type of coffee. Coffees grown in the mountains of Central America. Coffees that world experts consider the choicest, richest flavored of probably any known.

### To Let You Test It

Get a pound of Folger's Coffee from your grocer today. Drink it tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then decide which you like best. If, for any reason, you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. We will pay him. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order Folger's now for the test?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.  
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas



FOLGER'S COFFEE  
VACUUM PACKED





# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We live  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Navarre. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I walk  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the 99 school. For pets I have four cats, one dog and one colt. The cats' names are Snowball, Blue Bells, Tabby and Stubby Tail. The dog's name is Bobby and the colt's name is Frisky. We live on a 160-acre farm. My birthday is May 12. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Vera Mae Ballan. Enterprise, Kan.

## Inez Likes Her Teacher

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to New Sweden school. My teacher's name is Miss Goodyear. I like her very well. For pets I have three dogs. Their names are Frisky, Queen and King. I have one cat. Its name is Jocko. Inez Brooks. Clearwater, Kan.

## Can You Solve This Puzzle?

The letters in each group can be arranged to form a word. When the resulting words are placed in the right order, you will find a well-known proverb. The illustration furnishes a clue. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



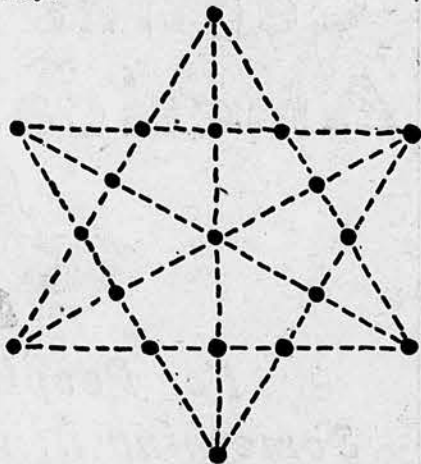
## Esther Has An Angora Cat

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I am 5 feet tall and weigh 75 pounds. I have blonde hair, brown eyes and fair complexion. This is the first time I have ever written. For pets I have an Angora cat, a dog named Jack, a spotted pony named Pat and two sheep. We milk 10 cows. I would like

to hear from some of the girls and boys. Esther Van Dyke. Burlington, Colo.

## A Tulip Puzzle

A Dutch gardener planted 19 tulips in nine rows with five in each row. How did he do it?  
Answer: By arranging them in this way:



## Edna Likes to Go to School

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I live on a 100-acre farm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from town. I go to the Harper grade school. I like to go to school. My pets are a black and white Fox Terrier dog named Trip, a yellow and white cat named Tab and three Bantams. One Bantam is just a chick. There are three girls and two boys in our family. Harper, Kan. Edna I. Schmidt.

## My Dog's Name is Cricket

I am 11 years old. I have one little brother. I am in the fifth grade. I have blue eyes. My hair is blond and bobbed. My brother's name is Earl. He is 4 years old. For pets I have a dog named Cricket. I wish that some of the girls and boys would write to me. Beulah Read. Council Grove, Kan.

## There Are Eight of Us

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to St. Elmo school,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from home. My birthday is May 2. Have I a twin? For pets I have two

little kittens named White Tail and Blacky. I enjoy the children's page very much. I have three sisters and four brothers. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Margaret Wolf. Grainfield, Kan.

## Try to Guess These

Why is a healthy person like the United States? Because he possesses a good constitution.  
In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.  
What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters the weakest and most depraved, as well as the best of men? A hat.  
Which travels the faster, heat or cold? Heat, for you can catch cold.  
Why is a box on the ears like a hat? Because it is felt.  
What did the cheese say to the toasting fork? You are too pointed.  
How does a stove feel when full of coal? Grateful.  
What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.  
Part of a foot with judgment transposed.  
And the answer you'll find just under your nose. Inch—chin.  
What food represents dirt and gobblins? Sand-wiches.  
Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Farthest from the bark.  
What is the difference between an engine-driver and a schoolmaster? One minds the train, the other trains the mind.  
What is the difference between a locomotive and a hound? One is trained to run and the other runs a train.  
What precious stone is like the entrance to a field? A-gate.

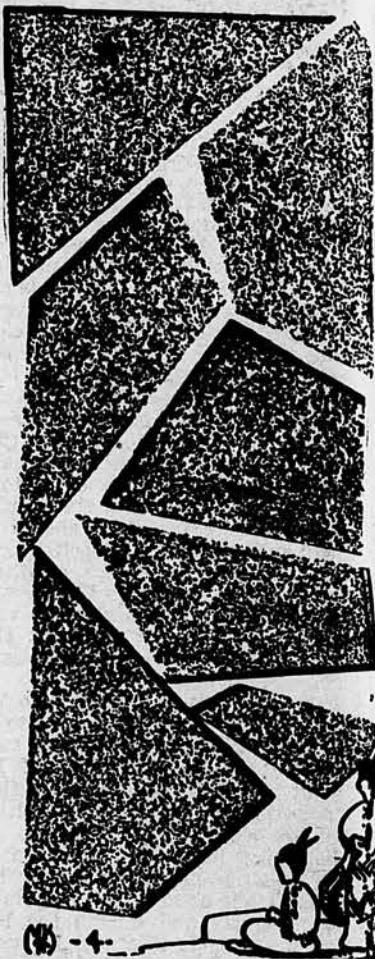


"Were you a good boy in school today?"  
"I guess so—the teacher said she'd never seen another boy like me."

## Samuel Has a Bantam Hen

I am 9 years old and am in the fourth grade. I have three sisters. Their names are Genevieve, Roseleen and Arleen. Genevieve is 6 years old, Roseleen and Arleen are twins. They are 4 years old. I have a pet Bantam hen and she has four little chicks. I am

also raising six little pigs by hand as their mother died. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Lyons, Kan. Samuel Martinie.



Great Yellowstone, our National Park, is in this state's northwest; Black Hills, Rock Springs, sage brush and cows,  
I think fill up the rest!

The pieces of this puzzle when correctly set together make a map of the state, which the verse describes. The star indicates the capital. When you have found what state it is, send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—The Home-Team Rooter!





## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Leafy Vegetables, 2 Quarts of Water a Day and Exercise Are All Mighty Helpful

**C**ONSTIPATION can be cured in most cases in which it is not the result of mechanical obstruction or deep seated disease like paralysis or Bright's disease. Curable cases are those in which the patient is ordinarily in good health, but is obliged to take pills to get the bowels to move. Often this patient is afflicted with headaches, "dark brown taste" in mouth, dry tongue, feelings of heaviness and lassitude. Any complaint that can produce such wretched feelings is worth some little trouble to cure.

Make up your mind that you never will be cured by medicine alone. The first essential is to establish a habit of giving the bowel operation regular attention. Give 15 minutes' time to it every day at a certain and particular hour, preferably just after a meal, and go whether or not there is any inclination. Plan to have an indoor toilet so that cold or wet weather will not deter you.

Eat food that has enough "roughage" to give the bowel something to urge it along. Such food is in the coarse articles of diet such as the leafy vegetables, whole wheat bread, bran muffins or biscuits, and raw fruit. Raisins are very helpful to the bowels, and a bread made of white flour, graham flour and cornmeal in equal parts, with the addition of raisins and molasses, is one of the most palatable helps to freedom from constipation.

In addition to eating proper food, you must drink enough water. Two quarts a day is about right. Tea and coffee are rather constipating, usually. Be very moderate in their use. In some cases men have been much improved by discontinuing the use of tobacco.

At first it may be necessary to help the bowel action by a small enema of water, especially if the patient has piles. Begin with a quart of warm water. But each day that it seems necessary, try to reduce the amount of water used and make it a little cooler. A small enema of cold water is not objectionable. Constipation causes piles, but once in existence piles also cause constipation. They should have medical attention.

Exercise is necessary, of course. Most of you do take exercise, perhaps in plenty, but a little special attention by way of kneading the abdominal muscles will do much for your constipation.

#### Should Be No Trouble

Please tell me how to wean the baby to prevent the breasts from becoming sore and to stop the flow of milk. I intend to wean the baby, but have so very much milk. Please tell me what to do. It is my first baby, and I would like to take care so that the breasts will not get sore and caked.

E. M.

You don't tell me the age of your baby. Usually the best way to wean a baby is gradually. At about 8 months old the baby should be given one feeding of cow's milk a day in place of one of the regular nursings. Each month one more nursing should be replaced by outside feeding, so that at 12 months the baby is getting only one nursing a day, when he should be weaned entirely. It usually is not necessary to apply anything to "dry up the milk," but a firm bandage across and supporting the breasts, put on in figure eight fashion, is helpful.

#### Use Care in Eating

I would like to know what causes heartburn.

S. M. R.

Heartburn is just a name that is applied to a form of acidity of the stomach in which acid fluids are regurgitated into the mouth. Thorough mastication of food is a great help in curing this condition.

#### Build Up the Body

Will you please tell me how to remove blackheads or pimples on the face? Is it a disease of the blood or skin? G. E. F.

Blackheads and pimples usually are associated with the disease known as Acne. It is a skin disease, and is not a sign of evil habits, as is so often supposed. It is very common in young persons from 16 to 25 years old, and

usually goes away of itself in time. Diet plays a part in the treatment. Fats and sweets should be avoided. Food should be eaten slowly and thoroughly masticated. The bowels should move once daily without aid of cathartics. Exercise in the open air should be regular. A daily cool or cold bath followed by a brisk rubbing with a towel is very helpful. Medical treatment is valuable. Some good results are obtained by the electric galvanic current. An autogenous vaccine that the doctor prepares from the excretion of one of the patient's own skin lesions may cure after other measures have failed.

#### Ice Cream—A Dessert

(Continued from Page 20)

trying the results on various groups of people. The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on a series of blind tests made to determine just what the average person really likes in ice cream.

In Philadelphia the best vanilla ice cream is always flavored with real vanilla beans chopped fine and mixed with sugar. This gives a characteristic flavor as well as a "peppery" appearance to the ice cream, both of which are objected to by the public in New York and Boston where the extract is used. Most manufacturers use a blend of cocoa and chocolate, as all chocolate with its excess fat makes too heavy a product for flavoring ice cream. Selecting the cocoa is often a problem, as the flavor varies greatly according to source and also treatment in the chocolate maker's hand.

During the summer months anything cold is appreciated, and ice cream sales are largely in bulk form for counter dispensing. There is an increasing sale of small individual cups of ice cream with wooden spoons, which is considered more sanitary than the open uncovered cone. In winter, the fancy forms of ice cream are growing in popularity for bridge parties, banquets, formal dinners, and other social occasions. Different flavored ice creams are packed into various shaped molds, hardened and turned out—some of them further decorated with whipped cream which has been colored and flavored similar to the way that an expert baker decorates a cake.

#### Corn Needs Plenty Water

(Continued from Page 20)

started his pumping plant in order to see that everything was ready to go. He operated the plant for a half day, watering a small plot of corn. During the early part of July, when his crop showed a real need for moisture, he then applied a general irrigation. In the fall when the crop was harvested, that portion of the field which was irrigated in June, before it was thought to be really necessary, outyielded the rest of his irrigated field by 10 bushels an acre.

Fred Reed of Larned, during the summer of 1927, irrigated a 70-acre field of corn in the Pawnee Valley. That was a good corn year, due to the large amount of rainfall received in August. During the latter part of July, Mr. Reed watered all but about 15 acres of this field of corn. A small part of the field was not watered until a week later, and at the time the corn was beginning to fire. In the fall when check plots from different parts of the field were harvested and yields measured, the part of the field receiving no irrigation gave a yield of 20.1 bushels; the part receiving adequate irrigation at what seemed the proper time showed a yield of 34.1 bushels and the portion which was irrigated a week later yielded 43.5 bushels. These results show the desirability of watering the crop before it is too late. Furthermore, the application of water not only saved the crop but also greatly increased the yield.



## Look for this new Fine China in every package

This stimulating hot breakfast supplies the stamina and energy that builds brawn and brain

Now cooks in 2½  
to 5 minutes

**W**HEN you open a new package of these stimulating and nourishing quick-cooking oats, you never know what fine piece of china you will find. But you do know that it will be something you need, that it will be of highest quality and in good taste.

Your family knows that Mother's Oats are the richest oats that grow. From each bushel we ob-

tain only about 10 pounds of flakes from these rich full-flavored grains.

Now you can get 2 kinds of Mother's China Oats—the Regular that you have always known—and Quick Mother's, specially prepared to cook thoroughly in 2½ to 5 minutes.

The makers of Mother's Oats also make Quaker Oats and Quick Quaker Oats, which you may have been accustomed to buying. They use the same care in selection, the same high standards of milling, that have made the name Quaker a household word.

# MOTHER'S OATS

## China Brand

Mother's Oats comes in 2 styles, the Regular and Quick Mother's that cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes





## Protective Service



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.

### Remember Next Time an Agent Comes to Your Place, "Trick" Insecticides Fail

**T**HOUSANDS of pounds of insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants are sold annually in complete harmony with the insecticide act as enforced by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, but certain types of "trick" preparations also are being offered for sale and should be guarded against.

Farmers are warned by the Federal Administration against buying preparations to be added to feed and drinking water which their makers say will control external parasites on poultry and other animals consuming them. Neither should any one be misled by the theoretically plausible claims made for preparations designed to be absorbed by the sap of trees to control fungous diseases and to kill insects on and in the trees. Preparations to be hung in the home to drive away all household pests, purify the air and to prevent disease are also branded as useless.

One of the misbranded preparations sold to control lice, mites, ticks and fleas on poultry and other animals by being taken into the system with the food and drinking water, it has been found, could be bought for 18 cents a gallon. This preparation, retailed in small containers, netted the producer \$64 a gallon. Neither this mixture nor any of the many similar mixtures could produce the results claimed for them.

Liquids, powders and capsules to be placed in a hole in the tree, under the bark, or in the soil, and paints to be applied to the trunk of the tree, have all been examined for their alleged powers to control fungous diseases and to kill insects when, according to the advertising literature, the substances are taken up by the sap and carried to all parts of the tree.

Not only is the value of these "remedies" very questionable, but many of them actually harm the trees. They may cause serious damage to shade and orchard trees, and in case of the latter, endanger the crop thru failure to control insects and diseases.

Housewives are especially cautioned not to believe the glittering promises made for attractive little cases containing a chemical, which, when merely hung in a room, will drive away or kill moths, ants, roaches, flies, and mosquitoes, and at the same time disinfect the room, purify the air, and prevent disease.

### Eggs Pay for Unordered Ties

Most of us are familiar with the selling trick whereby some necktie selling organization secures names and addresses and sends out boxes containing neckties worth about 25 cents apiece, with the statement inclosed that if the recipient will remit for the three ties all the way from \$1 to \$1.50 the ties may be kept. If not wanted they are to be returned to the sender. The same scheme is worked with Christmas cards.

Attention has come to the Protective Service of a man living in Clay county who received a box of ties with the information he could keep them if he would remit \$1.25. This man is a chicken raiser. It occurred to him to give the necktie selling organization a dose of their own medicine. Accordingly, he fixed up a setting of eggs and sent in payment for the ties. The eggs were accompanied with a letter to the effect that he was in the egg business and since the necktie firm had sent him some of the product of their business, without his ordering, he would send them some of his product in payment. But he added that the setting of

eggs was worth \$1.50 instead of \$1.25 and requested a remittance of the balance due him.

### Why Go to Wall Street?

Wall Street is not the only place to gamble in stocks or oil units. A hastily formed company has asked the state blue sky department for permission to sell units in an oil royalty owned in a Western Kansas county. The following are figures from the pencil of State Blue Sky Commissioner Carl Newcomer.

The units would sell for \$100. On the basis of number of units asked permission to sell, a man risking his \$100 would have 1-14,400 chance to get his money back. The company claims to have purchased a 1-16 royalty in the oil, if any, taken from 720 acres. To make it simpler, the 1-16 royalty would have to earn \$1,440,000 before the unit purchasers received \$100 in dividends, providing there was no sales commission spent in talking them out of their money.

At that rate the 720 acres of alleged oil land would have to produce \$20,040,000 worth of oil before the "investors" began making a profit. But the royalty is owned on land in a county where no oil has been discovered. Again the Protective Service says, Investigate Before You Invest.

### Where Is Your Boy Tonight

(Continued from Page 10)

tion of how hard a man works, but how efficiently he works, which determines his real earning power. If a farmer with one or more sons does not wish to have them work for neighbors or in the city, he should either buy or rent sufficient additional land or change his farming system so as to have a full season of profitable work for them with modern equipment.

The boy who is forced to work hard all season with small, inefficient machines and receives an unsatisfactory wage simply because the farm will not pay enough to give him satisfactory wages, when managed in this manner, is not altogether to blame when he resorts to stealing to obtain the money he feels he is entitled to. Does not a part of the blame rest upon the father who is responsible for the equipment with which he works and, therefore, for the amount of work he actually accomplishes?

In the October 12 issue of Kansas Farmer, Editor Tom McNeal wrote as follows:

"I have a friend who is one of the most kindly and also one of the most practical men I have ever known. His heart overflows with love for his fellowmen and with an earnest desire to help the unfortunate. He tells me some of his trials and problems. They are many and difficult, but he does not get discouraged or lose interest in his work. But he admits that there are a good many cases that seem to be utterly hopeless. The parents often are more incompetent than average children 10 years old, and yet they are raising families to be as incompetent and hopeless as themselves. What ought to be done with such people?"

"It does very little good to help them with food or money or clothing, because they are incapable of taking care of what is given them. They do not know how to take care of themselves. They are incapable of doing any sort of work even moderately well, and no matter how much chance there may be to get work, they are generally out

# Why have a stable-full of TIRED COWS



Why do your cows let down in winter? Why is it so hard to get much more than your feed money back? Isn't it because you expect too much of the herd in this modern dairy pace?

Winter feeding—with little succulent green food, little fresh air and exercise—puts a heavy burden on digestion and assimilation. The milk yield falls off—cows get "off feed," break down. What a drain to have even a few such laggards to carry along when feed costs are highest.

**Thousands have found the answer**

Well-regulated dairies everywhere are adopting regular winter conditioning with KOW-KARE—turning losses into profits by maintaining robust digestion and assimilation. Your feed-money can only come back as milk money when

## KOW-KARE

The Concentrated Cow Conditioner

Send for FREE Cow Book

A really valuable book to any cow owner. Written by a veterinary authority so that any dairyman may know just what to do when a cow is sick. Illustrated; full of helpful hints.



the whole herd is kept to a high degree of milk-giving efficiency.

KOW-KARE is a scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, blended with potent herbs and roots. This invigorator of the milk-making organs helps the cow to thrive on her natural diet and ward off the diseases that interrupt production. For a few cents per month per cow you can give your cows the support of this tested aid to cow health and productive capacity.

### For Freshening Cows

—When danger lurks for off-condition animals, KOW-KARE is a real insurance policy. KOW-KARE conditioning, before and after is widely recommended by dairy experts. Your experience will prove its value.

Feed stores, hardware, drug and general stores have KOW-KARE—\$1.25 and 65¢. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail direct, postpaid.

Dairy Association Co., Inc., Dept. 50, Lyndonville, Vt.



## Warm Water FOR Hogs in Winter



No Upkeep Cost!

## DEMPSTER SELF-HEATING HOG WATERER

DON'T wait until winter to install it! It is just as necessary for hogs to have fresh cool water in the summer as warm water in the winter. Heated economically in winter with live manure. Dead manure keeps it cool in summer. Self-closing lid keeps water clean. Requires no attention. Will keep your hogs thriving, growing, fattening, both winter and summer. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO. 719 South 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.



of work for the reason that they are incapable of earning even moderate wages at any kind of work. Yet no legislature would pass a law that would effectually stop the breeding of that kind of human beings. They are not so deficient mentally as to permit their being placed in any of our charitable institutions, and they are not idiots or insane. They are subnormal and have hardly the mentality of children 10 or 12. In fact, a great many children of 10 or 12 are far more capable of making a living than these people. What can be done and what ought to be done about them? My friend, who has devoted all of his spare time for a good many years to helping the unfortunate, says that he does not know, and neither do I."

Mr. McNeal and his good friend say in conclusion that they do not know what ought to be done. Specifically, neither does the Protective Service, but from the experience this department of Kansas Farmer has had in the investigation of cases in which farm boys have been sentenced to penal institutions for stealing, it realizes that there is room for improvement in the ranks of respectable families. Entirely too many of the cases with which this department has dealt have been propagated by boys from substantial and respectable families where the parents were sorry they had not kept better informed regarding the mischievousness and ensuing criminality of their boy. Uncontrolled mischievousness leads to crime.

## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Another fine rain of more than an inch has moistened the soil to a considerable depth. Wheat is making an excellent root growth, and many fields have enough top growth to completely cover the ground. The unusually cold nights have slowed up some of the rapid growth the wheat was making, and most folks are glad of it. We have noticed several fields over the country that are beginning to turn yellow. This condition seems to be only in the fields where there is a great amount of volunteer that has grown very thick and rank. There is one field of wheat between our place and town that was never sown that seems very fine. The ground was listed and worked down and harrowed crossways. A rain came soon after harrowing, and the volunteer came up very evenly over the entire field.

Corn is selling readily at \$1 to \$1.10 a hundred in the ear. Only a small amount of new corn has been dry enough to shell so far. Corn is yielding only fairly well, and it appears evident that this part of the country will not have enough corn to last the coming season.

Most of the stock was brought home from pasture about the middle of October, and since then the animals have been fed dry feed or have been run on wheat pasture. Unless we should have a very long, hard winter, there is plenty of feed in the country to take the stock thru in good condition. It requires quite a supply of feed to last thru the six to eight months that the stock are off pasture. There is considerable alfalfa hay in the country, but

it seems as if much of it is to be baled and shipped out. The quality is very good this season, and prices are high, so it is moving out rapidly. With several weeks of wheat pasture the early part of the winter, and with a few weeks in the spring, stock in this part of the country should go thru the winter in good condition.

There has been more fencing fixed up and more new fencing done this fall than I have seen for a number of years. Fence building in this part of the country is a joke to what it is in some states and parts of this state. For wheat pasturing, a number of farmers use just a single barbed wire, altho quite frequently a man will take the time to put on two wires. Most anything is used for posts, from a broken forkhandle to a header beam. For permanent fencing, hedge, catalpa, and cedar usually are used. Good hedge posts around 4 to 5 inches in diameter sell for 30 to 45 cents each. Hedge makes good posts, and lasts a long time, but it is some trouble to drive staples into them. About the most satisfactory method of fastening the wire to them is to fasten it with wire. Folks who come out from the East laugh quite a lot about Western fencing.

At one of the neighbor's this week we saw a good use for an old grain drill box. He had made a self-feeder for the small pigs out of it. He had made a shallow, rectangular box just as long as the grain-box, and about 18 inches wide. The drill box was set on the box, and the brackets on the ends of the drill box were bolted to the ends with leg screws. The feed cups had been taken off, but the wooden blocks between the cups still were in the drill box. The little scheme made a dandy feeder for small pigs, and it also could be used for feeding mineral mixture of any kind. Since seeing the idea it occurred to me that with some changes a very good poultry feeder could be made in much the same way.

It is pretty clear to me now why the Chinese elms are such rapid growers. Last spring our elms were in full leaf before most of the other trees got started. And only a few leaves have fallen so far. The trees are still growing, and have about as many leaves as they had in midsummer. One of the largest trees among those we set a year ago last spring is 4 inches in diameter and 12 feet high. The unusually long growing period explains how they can grow so rapidly.

As soon as the shocks dry out a little, kafir and milo threshing with the combines will be the main task in this part of the country. So far the stalks have been too green and damp to thresh. The combine and four or five men can put thru several acres in a day when the seed is in good condition for threshing. If the seed is dry when threshed and little of it cracked, we do not have much trouble keeping it in the bin until warm weather comes. If the bin leaks and the seed gets wet it will spoil quickly.

A film company advertises its latest product as "the last word in talking-pictures," but that, of course, is almost too good to be true.

The use of talking motion-pictures in the churches would greatly increase attendance at the other churches.



## Topped the Market!

And Look What He Saved in Feed!

How do certain feeders continually top the market and save money on feed? One of the most successful feeders in North Dakota here tells he saves 1/3 on fodder, 1/2 on sweet clover—yet gets top prices!

"In January, 1927, one of your No. 244 Letz Mixed Feed Makers was purchased by me.

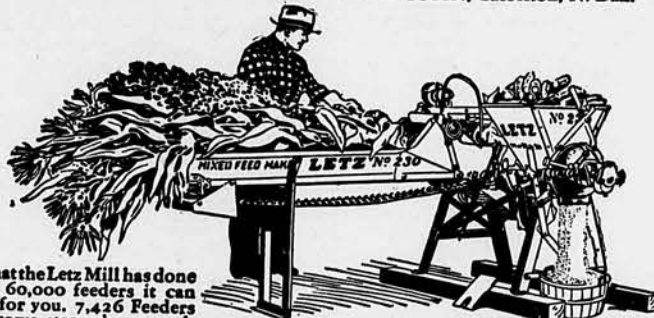
I am farming 1700 acres of land. I feed from 160 to 250 head of steers each year, 800 sheep and lambs per year, 50 head of horses, 100 hogs and 8 milk cows.

I find that the Letz roughage mill is effecting large savings in feed for me. I save better than one-third of my corn crop and over one-half of my sweet clover in using this machine. I can also finish my steers for market in a much shorter space of time and with a considerable saving in feed.

I plan on feeding a larger number of steers each year and incidentally must raise more feed.

I may state here that several carloads of steers that I have shipped to South St. Paul this year have topped the market and the Letz roughage mill is instrumental in getting these results."

P. F. AUSTIN, Casselton, N. Dak.



What the Letz Mill has done for 60,000 feeders it can do for you. 7,426 Feeders of cows, steers, hogs, poultry and sheep have helped prepare a mighty interesting booklet on successful feeding. It tells how they have been able to make the following savings:

1. Save 25% to 50% of present feed crops.
2. Release feed crop acreage for cash crops.
3. Increase milk and meat production through better feed preparation.
4. Save labor handling feed crops.
5. Improve health and condition of all animals.

This big book is yours for the asking—absolutely free. Let us send it to you. Just mail the coupon.

# LETZ

AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

LETZ MFG. COMPANY,  
454 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.  
Without obligating me in any way, please send me the book showing the various ways dairymen and stockmen have increased their profits by recutting, grinding and mixing their own feed crops by the Letz system. I am now feeding:

..... Dairy Cows; ..... Steers; ..... Hogs; .....

..... Sheep; ..... Horses; H.P. of my Engine.....

My name is.....

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is.....

City..... State.....

### HOW THE LETZ DOES IT

All in One Machine  
You can chop only or grind only or chop and grind. The Letz does all three operations. Each operation separately or any two or all three in one operation.



Sharp knives for chopping roughage. Use the "chopping" setting only if wanted.

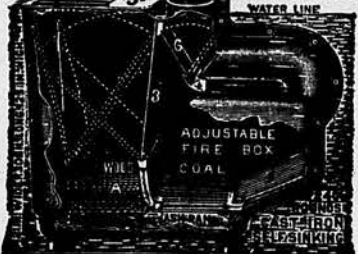


Sharp hammers for grinding grain. Use the "grinding" setting only if wanted.



Chop, chop and grind all in one operation. Use the Letz for a better feed in one operation.

## COW BOY SURE HEATER for STOCK TANKS



## KEEP COWS HEALTHY

Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking

### COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Every Day

Turn cows out to drink in plenty of warm water, get sunshine and fresh air, fitting them to resist T. B. Warm water aids digestion, saves grain. Burns coal, cobs or wood. Very durable, practical and reliable. Quick to heat; strong draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. Constructed of best material. ENTIRELY SAFE.

"Purchased 1 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfactory and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one, W. H. PEW, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia."

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## "Hurrah for Our Team!"

Hats Off to the the Club Member Who Delights in Saying That With Lots of Pep

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Copper Clubs

TAKE a look at the three groups of Copper Club folks shown here. As you study the faces of the different persons, you will discover an expression of pleasure and pride in nearly every one of them. That's because these boys and girls are proud to be a part of teams that do things.

Each of us can accomplish certain things alone, and we are happy when we have done these things well. Then there are other undertakings, usually bigger ones, which can be completed only with the help of several persons working together. The earlier in life we learn to work agreeably and suc-



The Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Copper Club of Marshall County Placed Second in the Pep Race This Year and Are Among the First to Announce Plans for the Future

cessfully with others, the greater our chances of reaching the goals at which we aim.

One of the purposes of the Copper Clubs is to give young folks training in team work. For that reason, one of the most valuable prizes offered, the pep cup, can be won only thru the efforts of several members all pulling together. They all share in the work; they share also in the victory.

Here is an interesting thing about working with other folks. When you work for yourself and by yourself, no one, not even your best friend, is going to be as much interested in your success as you are. If victory comes, it is to be enjoyed mainly by you alone. But when you are a part of the team—Oh boy! It's fun to plan together, and it's fun to work together. If the team doesn't come up to your highest hopes, then each of you is consoled by the companionship of the others, and the soreness is divided into so many parts that yours doesn't hurt much after all. On the other hand, when victory comes to the team, the joy of it is multiplied by the number of members in the team. All of you rejoice together, each as much interested as the others—all shouting at once, "Hurrah for our team, hurrah for our team!"

Folks, there's nothing like being a member of an enthusiastic club team, whether it wins or loses. See to it that your community has an up-and-coming Copper Club team for next year. Not only the youngsters enjoy club work, but the mothers do, too, as is shown from the following story of Mrs. Hammett, who won the mother's cup. Perhaps the fathers will, too, if enough of them are interested in forming a father's department.

### Mrs. Hammett's Club Story

When I joined the Mothers' division of the Copper Club, I thought that by so doing I could help Cyril and Alberta. (Francis did not join until



The Lincoln County Team Is to Lose a Mighty Good Leader When Ethel Mae Blaser Goes Away to School Next Year, But There Are Some Fine Members Left to Carry On

later), and be company for Mrs. Nielson, she being the only mother who had enrolled in the "Blanchville Progressive Club."

Little did I think at that time that I would get just as much enjoyment, practical knowledge, and beneficial experience as any one of the children, but I am sure I did.

I attended every club meeting, tho it was an 18-mile trip, and I was often very tired when it came time to go. We nearly always met in the evening and often I had had a hard day's work. But when the rest were ready to go I was always ready, too, and tho I was tired when I went, I would come home feeling fine, for who can associate with a bunch of "peppy, wide-awake boys and girls" without catching some of the vigor and enthusiasm. I am sure I enjoyed it as much as any one there. We have had picnics, club tours, and so many good times.

I attended the Copper Club Rally and enjoyed every minute of the three days of splendid entertainment which Mr. Parks had so kindly planned for us. Francis and I attended the Rally this year, but I want to arrange for Cyril and Alberta to attend next year, and, of course, Francis and I will attend if possible. It may seem early, but we are already making big plans for another year.

When I entered the farm flock in the club last April, I had only 65 hens and nine cockerels and a pair of Bourbon Red turkeys. Now I have a nice flock of Leghorn pullets and cockerels. I sold quite a number of cockerels and the others will be marketed in a



The Rush County Rushers Made High Scores in About Every Contest That Was Announced During the Club Year

few days. I have 180 chickens and four turkeys. I used the Hendriks method of feeding baby chicks and had fine results. My chickens pick up a great deal of their feed in the barnyard where the stock is fed. There is a big amount of grain that would be wasted if the chickens did not eat it. Then, too, most of the time the chickens have all the sour milk they care for.

It cuts the feed bill down so much, if one has plenty of milk. My turkeys won first at the Marshall County Fair and my chickens third. The judge told me my chickens were hatched a little late for show purposes but that they were good birds, so I thought I did real well, for there were a good many Leghorn entries. I have learned more about poultry this summer than ever before. Alberta and I have read and studied bulletins and farm journals; we read them aloud and then wrote our reviews. The boys did the same way with their bulletins.

We are all planning on a bigger and better club next year.

Mrs. G. A. Hammett.

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Major, U. S. Air Corps Reserve

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## Over Station WIBW

An important step in the specialization of radio programs to fill the needs of the great agricultural districts of the United States was made public a few days ago by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He announced that his organization is ready to open a new network of broadcasting stations in the Middle West.

The new network was formally dedicated with a special program in which members of President Hoover's Farm Board participated on the evening of November 17, and on the following day the new chain began regular active operations.

Commenting on this new and highly specialized service, Paley said, "The eagerness with which a really adequate broadcasting service, designed for the listeners on farms and in small towns has been awaited was clearly shown in visits by Sam Pickard and H. A. Bellows, both executives of the Columbia Broadcasting system, to the broadcasting stations which will participate in our new farm chain.

"To each station in the farm network, which Pickard and Bellows have organized, it means that the rural listeners in its service area will receive all the benefits of what amounts to uniting the resources of eight outstanding broadcasting stations with the resources of the Columbia Broadcasting system behind them, in order to put on every day at noon a program of a type which no individual station could possibly afford."

Bellows, who, with Pickard was a member of the federal radio commission, has spent many years in the broadcasting field in the agricultural districts of the United States, being the director of Station WCCO, Minneapolis.

Bellows stated that "seven years of experience in the broadcasting of noon programs for listeners in small towns or on the farms has demonstrated that this is one of the most important services which radio broadcasting can perform." Bellows states, "It is essentially a service for the home and for every member of the family. It is a service which largely excludes jazz, and which does not want the music of a symphony orchestra.

"It is a service made up largely of music of the type familiar to country homes, of melodies and songs which have become dear to millions of Americans of all ages. The service which Columbia planned and will give over its farm network is based on the actual experience of those who have been providing this service successfully during the last few years. It comes in answer to thousands of requests for the kind of entertainment which means most to this particular audience, done on a grand scale made possible only by the tremendous consolidated producing power of network broadcasting."

Eight of the most popular and powerful broadcasting stations in the Middle West have been organized to form the farm network of the Columbia system. They are WBBM, Chicago; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; KMOX, St. Louis; KMBC, Kansas City; WFBM, Indianapolis; KOIL, Omaha; KSCJ, Sioux City, Iowa; WIBW, Topeka, and KFHH, Wichita.

It has been estimated that in the area covered by this group, there is a rural population of 12 million persons, divided into 2,750,000 families, and a potential radio audience of over 5 million persons.

## How to Blast a Stump

BY L. C. LEBRON

Success in stump blasting is a matter of common sense and discretion. The work may be undertaken by any one of reasonable intelligence, who will first experiment with a few average size stumps to determine the method of loading and the amount of dynamite to use. Every stump is a problem in itself. The age and kind of a stump, the nature of the soil, the ground condition at the time of blasting, the character of the root system, the equipment the farmer has—all must be taken into consideration when devising the best and most economical method of removing stumps. For best results, blast when the ground is wet.

There are two general systems of blasting stumps, one in which the least possible quantity of dynamite is used

for loosening up the soil and cracking the stump, but without attempting to blow it out of the ground. This necessitates the use of a team, tractor, or stump puller, after the blast. Where this equipment is available and labor is not expensive, this method probably is the cheaper. A small charge of dynamite is placed under the center of resistance and as close under the stump as possible. The effect of the charge being to split the stump, leaving it in several large pieces with the roots attached to the soil, but loosened.

The other method is to place enough dynamite under the stump in such a way that the entire stump, roots and all, are blown out at once. The only labor required in this, outside of putting down the hole and firing the charge, is to fill up the hole and pile up the fragments of roots where they can be dried and subsequently burned. This is the cheapest method where team or tractor is not available, but it requires larger charges of dynamite.

In tap-rooted stumps, the charge should be placed inside the tap root. The hole should be started about 8 inches below the surface, and bored at

an angle of 45 degrees to a point a little beyond the center of the tap root. After placing the charge in the hole, tamp lightly with dry shavings or other material and gradually increase the force of tamping, using damp earth or shavings until the hole is half full. It is not necessary to have dry material except in tamping around the cap.

Where the boring method is not used, either place a large load close against the tap root about 2 feet below the surface, to cut it off and release the stump, or place two charges against the tap root under each side and fire them electrically.

In lateral-rooted stumps, the hole may be made with a wood auger, a soil auger, or a driving bar and a hammer. The hole should be made directly beneath the body of the stump at a depth varying with the size of the stump, but deep enough to blow out the lateral roots. In blasting very large stumps, it is necessary to spring the hole with half or third of a cartridge in order to place enough explosive under the stump.

Long, narrow charges waste explosives. Charges should be bunched as

much as possible to get the effect with least explosives. Large lateral rooted stumps are sometimes loaded with several charges and fired simultaneously by the electric method.

Because of the various factors which materially influence the blasting of stumps no absolute rule can be laid down giving the required charge for blasting stumps of different sizes, but the following table which is based on the blasting of old but solid stumps in firm, dense soil, can be used as a guide: stumps 12 inches in diameter, 1 pound; 18 inches in diameter, 1½ pounds; 24 inches in diameter, 2 pounds; 30 inches in diameter, 2½ pounds; 36 inches in diameter, 3 pounds; 42 inches in diameter, 3½ pounds; and 48 inches in diameter, 4½ pounds.

If the stumps are green, or if the soil is loose or sandy, these amounts must be increased.

These estimates are made for cases where the stump is to be blasted out entirely and the work is to be done by dynamite alone. If the object is merely to loosen the stump before pulling it, the charges can be reduced to one-third or one-half the quantities named.



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## Farm Crops and Markets

### An Increasing Interest in Dairying Is Very Evident This Fall in Kansas

WHEAT is in good condition over practically all of Kansas. In many sections it is supplying the most pasture it has produced at this season for many years. Corn has matured, and the folks are busy husking. There is little disease among livestock this fall. An increasing interest in dairying is developing all over the state, which is a mighty fine item in the progress of the state's agriculture.

Most of the important farm products are in relatively strong statistical position on account of the lower production and higher prices as compared with last year, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its November report on the agricultural situation.

Since early summer the prices of practically all groups of farm commodities, with the exception of meat animals, have increased. An index of 30 items combined is 141 for September as compared with 135 in August, 140 in July, and 135 in June, the five-year period of 1909-14 being used for the base of 100. The combined index for September last year was 141. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought in 1939 for September, so the index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of commodities that farmers buy was 92 on that date, the highest point reached this year.

The total outturn of the principal food and feed crops this year will be somewhat below that of last year, despite the fact that the acreage harvested will be about the same size as in 1938. However, the important crop which substantially exceeds that of last year. Notwithstanding the favorable weather in September, the crops of the grains, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tree fruits all apparently will be smaller than last year's, and it now seems probable that yields of all crops combined will average 7 per cent below yields last year, and 4 per cent below the yields of the preceding 10 years.

"The poorer corn prospect this summer," says the bureau, "influenced cattle feeders to reduce their operations somewhat as compared with a year ago. After the level of fat cattle prices this year, and smaller feeding profits during the first half of the year have tended to slow down cattle feeding operations. The number of cattle and calves shipped from markets into the Corn Belt during the three months, July thru September, was 20 per cent below this summer than last. It was the second smallest movement of feeder cattle for that period in 12 years.

"Information the early part of last month indicated that there would be about as many sheep and lambs fed this fall as a year ago. It appears, however, that part of the Corn Belt will feed more lambs and that Colorado and Western Nebraska will feed as many as last year, but there will be decidedly fewer fed in the Pacific Northwest. The premium on ewe lambs that has prevailed for some years is largely lacking this year, a fact which is not without significance as related to the general trend of sheep production."

As to other commodities the bureau says: "Action of the potato market has followed rather closely the generally strong underlying conditions, and prices have continued from two to three times as high as a year ago. Prior to the harvest season, potatoes generally have been downwardly trending, but there may be some recovery once the fall crops are in storage and can be moved out gradually. The number of birds in poultry flocks this winter probably will be in excess of last year's numbers. The leading turkey price also report about 10 per cent more birds than last year. The smaller supply of apples this year has already reflected itself in a higher price level.

"Dairy markets have been more or less unsettled the last 30 days, but the egg markets have been featured by continued firmness and seasonal advances in prices. The market movement of wheat in September was much lighter than in September of either of the two preceding years; corn movement was about like that of a year ago; decidedly more hogs came to market; about the same number of cattle and sheep moved to market; and about the same quantity of butter was shipped."

### 'Tis a Big Wheat Company

With the filing of Articles of Incorporation at Wilmington, Del., recently, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a central marketing agency for the grain co-operatives of the United States, came into legal existence, with headquarters in Chicago. This is the first national commodity co-operative sales association to be set up under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board. Similar organizations for the wool and mohair and livestock co-operatives are in the process of formation, and will be completed at an early date. Organization of the co-operatives handling other commodities on national or regional lines, dependent on the particular commodity is being fostered by the farm board in the hope that they, too, will put themselves in position to take full advantage of the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation is organized on a strictly co-operative basis which will make use—to the greatest extent possible—of all existing farmer-owned grain marketing facilities. The organization will have adequate capital, and if given the support of existing farmer-owned grain marketing associations, will handle annually a volume considerably in excess of 500 million bushels of all grains. General and active management of the corporation will be in the hands of a general manager who, the bylaws provide, "shall be a person acceptable to the said Federal Farm Board."

This corporation provides a medium thru which the Federal Farm Board may make loans to co-operative grain marketing associations, both for current marketing purposes and for permanent physical facilities. Such an organization, if properly managed and properly supported by the farmer-owned grain marketing associations, should not only reduce local and terminal marketing costs, but also should exert a strong influence toward greater market-price stabilization.

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation provides a plan whereby farmers may extend their co-operative grain marketing activities on an extensive scale into the domestic terminal and export markets. The plan which has been provided is the result of conscientious effort on the part of a committee representing all types of existing

farmer-owned grain marketing agencies. Great pains have been taken to insure that the provisions are essentially fair to all types of grain marketing associations, and provision has been made for insuring fair representation for all associations in accordance with the relative volume of business and support which they give to the corporation in future years. Best of all, it provides a means whereby the grain producers may help themselves thru their own efforts rather than by receiving what might be termed a direct "dole" out of public funds. With these provisions, the new corporation has a splendid opportunity for accomplishing worthwhile results for grain producers, and it should receive the full support of all existing farmer-owned grain marketing associations.

At the call of the Federal Farm Board, 52 representatives of 36 farmer-owned grain marketing associations met in Chicago July 26 as the first step in the organization of the corporation. An organization committee of 16 members was created, and it met with the farm board in Chicago late in August, at which time a sub-committee of three members was designated to draft articles of incorporation and bylaws. This sub-committee conferred with the farm board in Washington two weeks later, when a complete agreement was reached on the details of organization. The sub-committee made its final report to the organization committee in Chicago October 25, and the articles of incorporation and bylaws were formally adopted and ordered filed.

The corporation has an authorized capital stock of 10 million dollars, and no patronage dividends will be distributed until the capital and surplus total 20 million dollars. Dividends on all stocks will be limited to 8 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for only by farmer-owned associations, farmer-owned grain sales agencies, and growers' grain pools upon the minimum basis of one \$100 share for each 2,000 bushels of all grains handled by the association. Stock may be paid for in full or on terms, if purchased on terms, 10 per cent must be paid down, and the balance covered by five notes of equal amount, one of which is payable annually.

Only associations meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act may subscribe for the capital stock of the corporation. The main provisions of this act are:

1. That the membership shall be made up of agricultural producers;
2. That the association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members;
3. That the association does not do more business with non-members than with members; and
4. That the association must conform to one of the following: either that it follow the principle of one vote a member, or else dividends on capital stock must be limited to 8 per cent.

At the present time, according to records in the Division of Co-operative Marketing, Federal Farm Board, about 50 per cent of all farmer-owned grain marketing associations now comply with the provisions of this act. In addition, a large proportion of the farmers' elevator associations which do not now comply with the provisions of the act can do so by changing one or more of the provisions in their bylaws.

The corporation will have 19 directors, seven of whom shall be selected by the farmers' elevator associations, five by the growers' grain pools, and one each by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. With the exception of the incorporating directors, and part of the first board each director will hold office for a term of three years. The territory within which the corporation will operate is to be divided into five districts, and directors from any district will be nominated by the type of association which they represent, which nomination will be equivalent to election at the annual meeting of stockholders in April of each year. Provision is made for reappointment of directors from time to time as inequalities develop.

### More Alfalfa Seed This Year

In making arrangements to handle the grain of its stockholding members, the corporation may buy the grain or handle it on a brokerage basis. The corporation will undertake to assist and strengthen its stockholding member associations, but where duplication of effort or wasteful practices exist, an attempt will be made to eliminate such waste as soon as practicable.

Alfalfa seed production in the United States is expected to be about one-fourth larger than a year ago. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates production at about 39,400,000 pounds of country-run seed, compared with about 31,150,000 last year.

Both acreage and yield were greater than last year. Production increased in the majority of important producing states, including Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. On the other hand, production decreased in Utah, California and Arizona.

Acreage for seed in the country as a whole was larger than last year, when a greater portion of the crop was cut for hay. The increase in the yield was less marked, although substantially greater than that of a year ago. The average yield of 400 growers whose aggregate production amounted to about one-twentieth of the crop in the United States was 149 pounds, compared with 115 pounds last year.

In general, losses from frosts, hot, dry winds or rains at blossoming time were much less than a year ago. In several states losses were reported this year, as well as a year ago, from insect pests, including webworms and grasshoppers. The crop was harvested earlier than a year ago in the majority of districts. Growers reported more favorable weather and labor conditions than prevailed a year ago. Of the total number of growers reporting, nearly three-fourths indicated growing and labor conditions as favorable. Likewise quality was reported as much better than a year ago. About 70 per cent of the number reporting indicated fair to good quality and 20 per cent indicated a very good quality.

Prices to growers in important districts on September 24 averaged about \$17 for 100 pounds, basis clean seed, or about a dollar higher than last year. Prices were not fully established in all sections, but were higher in the important districts except in Idaho, where they were lower, and in Montana, where they averaged about the same as a year ago. Lowest prices were reported in Eastern New Mexico and Southern Idaho and highest in Western South Dakota, Northern California and Western Nebraska. Grimm alfalfa prices ranged from \$24 to \$25, with the bulk of the offers between \$25 and \$30.



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## CHAMPION Spark Plugs

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Spring sales of alfalfa seed, following the small 1928 crop, were reported by retail dealers to have shown a very slight increase over those of the year before. Carry-over is believed to be much smaller than in other recent years.

Imports were smaller than usual, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, amounted to 1,146,400 pounds, compared with 782,300 in 1928, 5,137,700 in 1927, 4,782,500 in 1926 and 5,238,300, the average for the last 13 years. No seed was permitted entry during the three months July 1 to September 30, but 40,000 pounds were to be permitted after staining. During this period last year about 133,100 pounds were imported, compared with 501,650 pounds, the average for the last 11 years.

### Larger Flocks This Year

On the basis of reports received on about 20,000 farm poultry flocks, the indications are that the total number of birds in all the farm flocks of the country at the end of 1929 will be about 5 per cent greater than the total at the end of 1928, about the same as the total at the end of 1927, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The reports indicate that there were 2.4 per cent fewer hens and pullets in laying flocks on October 1, 1929, than on October 1 a year ago, but the number of young chickens of this year's hatch, including pullets being saved for layers, was about 10 per cent greater than on October 1 last year.

As compared with a year ago, the numbers of young chickens have increased generally throughout the country with 14 per cent more in the North Atlantic states, 10 per cent more in the North Central group, 13 per cent more in the South Atlantic, and 8 per cent more in the South Central and in the Far Western states.

The bureau believes that by the end of the year the total number of birds in laying flocks will exceed the total number at the end of 1928, and thus make up the decline in number that occurred in 1928.

### A Shortage of Hay?

BY E. C. PAXTON

Kansas farmers who are planning their winter feeding operations are interested in the supply and prices of hay and rough feed as well as of corn and other grains. The most significant factor in the present situation is the decidedly short supply of Kansas hay. The October first estimate indicates only 3,650,000 tons of all varieties of tame and wild hay produced in Kansas this year, as compared with 4,700,000 tons last year.

The total United States crop of hay is larger this year than last. The October estimates indicate the United States production of tame hay this year is 100,582,000 tons, compared with 92,983,000 tons last year. The United States wild hay production is estimated at 12,419,000 tons this year, as compared with 12,915,000 tons last year. Increased production this year is noted in all the Ohio Valley states, where a remarkably fine early season brought a clover yield well above last year and beyond the average of recent years. Alfalfa yields in most states were better this year than last, the United States production being 17 per cent higher than last year. The alfalfa crop was short in the southern states of the Great Plains Area.

This abundant supply for the country as a whole seems likely to maintain rather low price levels. But those areas where the crop is short may expect to pay a fairly high price for shipped hay where the haul is long and handling charges are added. Parts of Kansas would seem likely to experience some deficiency of good hay before the winter is over.

Varities of hay available are a matter to be considered, as well as quantity and quality. This year Kansas consists of 1,620,000 tons of alfalfa, 990,000 tons of wild hay and 1,048,000 tons of other hays, comprising clover and timothy alone or mixed. Sweet clover, sudan, millet, annual legumes, and grains cut green.

About 600,000 tons of the 1 million tons deficiency of hay in Kansas this year as compared with last year is in alfalfa alone. This shortage of alfalfa in the state is due largely to a 12 per cent decrease in acreage and partly to lower yields this year. Kansas has found great difficulty in recent years both in maintaining old stands and establishing new alfalfa. This year the season we have passed from a position of one of the greatest surplus alfalfa states to a position where many local communities are likely to feel the deficiency keenly. Last year Kansas ranked third among all the states in alfalfa production, only Nebraska and California exceeding it. This year Kansas will rank fifth—both Colorado and Idaho having passed our record. Minnesota and Utah are even pushing Kansas for fifth rank in alfalfa tonnage.

Not only is Kansas short this year in finer hays of commercial importance, but the yield of coarse forage is very light compared to last year. Last year Kansas grew 671,000 acres of sweet sorghum forage that yielded well for a total of 2,138,000 tons. This year we have 5 per cent smaller acreage and the yield will average at least 1/4 ton an acre less than last year. Moreover, this year the state has 14 per cent smaller acreage of grain sorghums, such as kafir, milo and feterita. The stover and forage from these crops enters very largely into winter roughing of cattle. With this smaller acreage and a very poor late summer growing season, the supply of this kind of feed is certain to be very short of last year. No doubt more corn forage has been conserved this year than last, both as silage and as fodder.

Every consideration points to the fact that all available coarse forage and hay should be carefully conserved against the winter's needs for cattle, horses and sheep. Any unusual drain on supplies from extended periods of severe temperatures and snow might deplete local supplies to the danger point. Pasture should be utilized to the fullest extent so long as its sustaining power is good and weather favorable.

Present indications are that more than the usual supply of wheat pasture will be available. Many cattle already are grazing on wheat fields. Recent rains give promise that much more wheat will be in condition for grazing in the near future. This wheat pasture promises to offer much relief from a situation that could easily prove serious otherwise. In Western Kansas, where considerable winter grazing on buffalo grass is practiced, the pastures are in excellent condition for winter. The growth is not so heavy as last year, but the grass is well cured and strong in food value. Supplemented with wheat pasture, this grazing puts the winter months in better winter situation than many eastern farmers find in the state, where winter grazing is not available.

Summed up, the situation is about as follows:

1. A shortage of 1 million tons of hay and possibly 1/2 million tons of coarse forage in Kansas as compared to last year.
2. An increase of about 8 million tons of hay in the United States as a whole as compared to last year.
3. An abundance of hay and forage for the country as a whole, but likely to be strong in price in any Kansas feeder who cannot meet his needs by local supplies.
4. Good buffalo grass for winter grazing

in Western Kansas, and promise of good wheat pasture in most parts of Kansas, which will conserve hay and forage supplies for emergency feed in inclement weather.

**Barton**—We have been having some rain. The weather has been cold. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, \$1.06; corn, 72c for No. 2 yellow, butterfat, 38c; eggs, 25c, 29c and 35c; roosters, 8c.—Alice Everett.

**Boarboon**—We have had some rains recently, but more moisture is needed. Corn husking has been started. Pastures are still supplying considerable feed. There is plenty of farm help. Prairie hay, \$8; alfalfa hay, \$18; corn, 80c; cream, 47c; milk, \$2.35 cwt.—Robert Creamer.

**Cheyenne**—We have had a great deal of rain and snow here recently, which has delayed corn husking considerably. Wheat is going into the winter in excellent condition.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—We have had considerable rain recently; wheat is making a fine growth, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn husking is the main farm job. Potatoes produced an average crop; prices are good. Livestock sells for high prices at public sales. Egg prices are very satisfactory. There is plenty of farm labor available. Eggs, 34c to 40c; cream, 44c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—Livestock has demanded special attention this fall in the changes from the pastures to dry lots, due to the rainy weather; the animals are going into the winter in good condition. Farmers have been making good use of what favorable weather we have had to gather a rather light corn crop. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and is going into the winter in a satisfactory condition. Eggs and cream are bringing high prices.—W. H. Plumly.

**Elk**—The dry weather, which had lasted 100 days, was broken recently by a 2-inch rain. Wheat sprouted promptly and the fields will soon be green. Corn husking is the main farm job; yields are light. Several good roads' meetings have been held here recently.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Franklin**—On account of the wet weather, some of the kafir has not yet been cut. Roads are rough. Some corn is being husked. Wheat is doing well. Cattle are getting along fine on the bluegrass pastures. Corn, 82c; wheat, 95c; oats, 45c; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 38c; butter, 50c.—Ellis Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Recent rains have put the wheat into good condition, except the very thick volunteer crop, which will require still more moisture. Wheat pasture is the best it has been since the fall of 1919. Livestock is in good condition. Some cases of cholera are reported among the hogs. Very few public sales are being held. Rabbit hunting is the main farm job these days.—John I. Aldrich.

**Graham**—Farmers have been busy husking corn. Wheat is supplying a great deal of pasture—there is not enough livestock to consume the rather excessive growth the crop is making. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 75c; barley, 50c; cream, 44c; eggs, 35c.—C. F. Welty.

**Harvey**—The frosty nights are of help with the corn husking, and they remind one that winter will soon be here. Wheat is in excellent condition; the soil contains plenty of moisture. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 88c; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; heavy hens, 18c; potatoes, \$1.90; flour, \$1.40.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—The heavy rains recently have made the fields very muddy. Naturally corn husking has been delayed considerably. Corn along the bottoms is making from 20 to 30 bushels an acre; most of the upland corn was cut for silage or fodder. Fall pastures have made a good growth, and livestock is in fine condition. Wheat has made a splendid growth, and it is supplying some pasture. Considerable road work is being done. Some farmers have been plowing. Prairie hay, baled, \$10; old corn, 85c; new corn, 75c; eggs, 37c; potatoes, \$2.—Mrs. Nancy Edwards.

**Jefferson**—We have had considerable rain, and the wells are supplying plenty of water now. Corn husking is under way, with yields about 50 per cent of the average. Wheat is in fine condition. Corn, 75c for 30 pounds; eggs, 41c; butterfat, 38c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Farmers have been very busy harvesting kafir and cane. This county is building 70 miles of hard surfaced and gravel roads. The milk producers here began shipping milk to Kansas City October 30 after withholding it for 22 1/2 days; the association is now recognized by the Kansas City milk dealers.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—We are having ideal fall weather. Considerable plowing is being done. Wheat was never in better condition at this season. Pastures are still supplying some feed. The dairy business is receiving a great deal of attention from the folks here; this is a mighty encouraging item in the progress of the agriculture of this county.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—Recent rains have been helpful to the wheat. The crop is supplying considerable pasture. Corn husking is in progress, but there are few fields of really good corn this year.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lyon**—The early sown wheat has made an extraordinary growth; most of the fields need additional pasturing. Corn yields are fairly good. Roads are soft. Livestock is in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

**Miami**—The soil is too wet to plow, due to the recent rains. Wheat and bluegrass have made an excellent growth, and both crops should stand the winter well, unless there is an excessive amount of freezing and thawing. Butterfat, 45c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bennett.

**Mitchell**—We have been having considerable rain recently. Wheat is doing especially well, and it is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn husking is the main farm job; 8 cents a bushel and board is being paid for this work. A few public sales are being held, at which good prices prevail; milk cows sell especially well.—Albert Robinson.

**Ness**—We have been having ideal fall weather. Wheat is making a fine growth, and is supplying a great deal of pasture.—James McMill.

**Osage**—The kafir harvest was delayed considerably by the wet weather. Wheat has made a small growth. The acreage of alfalfa seeded in the county last fall is low, due to dry weather. Some plowing is being done. Roads are in bad condition. Cream, 39c; eggs, 36c; hens, 25c.—James M. Farr.

**Republic**—Farmers are husking corn; the crop is making from 5 to 40 bushels an acre. There has been a great deal of rain and many of the fields are soft. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, \$1; corn, 77c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 44c, 34c and 40c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Riley**—We have had considerable stormy weather, but more sunshine recently. Farmers are busy husking corn. Farm labor is plentiful. Wheat is making a fine growth. Many farm sales are being held. Corn, 92c; wheat, 98c; oats, 54c; potatoes, \$1.50; hogs, \$10.50.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rush**—Good rains recently have put the soil in fine condition for wheat. The crop is making an excellent growth, and it is supplying considerable pasture. Farmers are (Continued on Page 34)

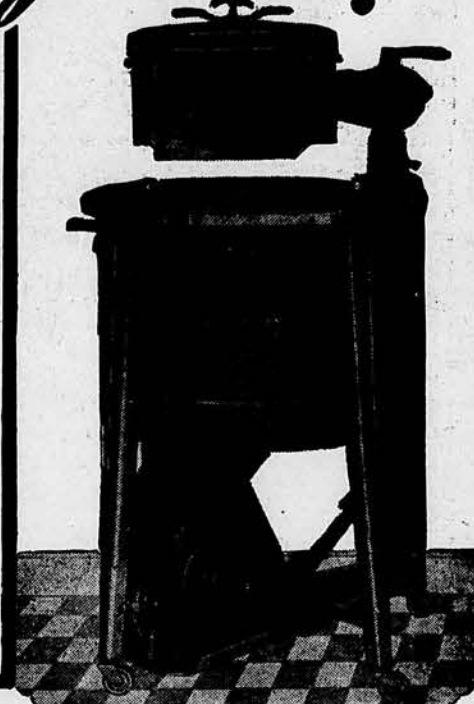
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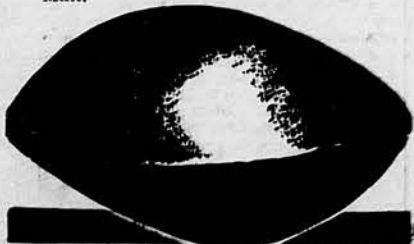
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## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

**I**S THERE anything more difficult to get rid of than racial prejudice? This was one of the barriers that threatened to stop the progress of early Christianity. The Jews never had liked the Gentiles. And the Gentiles had responded in like kind. Then, in Palestine, there was the other combination of hate between Jew and Samaritan. To call a man a Samaritan was to call him the vilest of names.

This attitude is common with all peoples. It seems to be natural to look down in contempt on people of other nations. We all do it, unless we learn better by contact with them, or until we see the utter silliness of it.

Long ago, Plato wrote, and he was a very wise man, but he could not get away from the prejudices of his times. He said he was thankful he had been born a man and not a woman, a Greek and not a barbarian, and that he had been born in the time of Socrates. A few summers ago I spent some time in the West, where the Blackfoot Indians live. White men have lived among the Blackfeet, and a few have been adopted into the tribe, and learned its traditions and its folk lore stories. It seems that the Blackfeet, for generations before the white man came, was at war with the Crows. And the old Blackfeet warriors sit by the hour and retail stories of bravery, and how the Blackfeet always won over the Crows. Their ponies were swifter, their warriors were braver, their spearmen threw with more deadly aim. This all has a very familiar sound.

This summer I have observed the difference in one kind of racial feeling. In France there are many negroes. They come over from the French possessions in North Africa. It is interesting to note that no prejudice seems to exist in France against these people. They go anywhere, and are accorded full social standing. The American is almost horrified to see a white woman with a negro man.

I am not recommending this as a standard for America, but it is an interesting phenomenon to see the very great difference between our standards in this respect and those of France. What the reasons may be is too intricate a question to go into.

Does religion make a difference in one's attitude toward other peoples? It surely should. And it does. Peter learned his lesson, and with what beautiful symbolism it is presented in the New Testament! But even then Peter had not learned his lesson as well as he might. After this he and Paul had a not wholly friendly tilt, in which the fisherman had to listen to some plain talk.

Perhaps the greatest object lessons in overcoming racial prejudice are to be found in the lives of missionaries. Here are folks well educated, refined, of a type that is often higher than their average fellow countrymen. And these educated go away to some foreign port and live in the wilderness, that they may teach, or preach (and live) the gospel, or that they may apply their medical knowledge, which has cost hundreds of dollars and long years of study to acquire. And these

missionaries ask for no sympathy. They like their work, and they love their people. Very rarely will you hear a missionary say anything uncomplimentary about the people with whom he works. I remember but one who ever made any such remarks. And he was not typical.

How do these missionaries acquire this attitude? They acquire it because they are high grade. Anybody can hate. Any one can harbor contempt. Any one may make acid remarks about others. It takes no brains. But it does take some brains, and it demands much insight and sympathy to see one's fellowman as he is, irrespective of his skin or his nationality.

This attitude comes with acquaintance. It is well that so many American students are coming in groups to Europe every summer, are seeing how other peoples live. With acquaintance, fear and disdain tend to die. But above all, the spirit of the New Testament in the souls of folk will achieve this high end.

Lesson for November 17—Various Racial Groups and Common National Life. Ruth 1:1-15 and John 4:5-10.  
Golden Text—Acts 10:34, 35

### A Future Farmer Rally

Atwood chapter of the Future Farmers of Kansas held a rally and initiation ceremony recently commemorating their first annual charter day. According to L. B. Poltom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, this was the first such rally and territorial initiation. More than 50 folks were present, from the Norton, Oberlin, Goodland, Colby, Norcatur and Bird City chapters, to witness the initiation as Green Hands of the charter members of the McDonald chapter.

### Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 33)

busy getting their farms in condition for winter. Quite a bit of building and repairing of farm buildings has been done this fall. Wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

**Summer**—A fine rain recently put the soil in good condition for the wheat. This was the first "soaker" we had received since July. But the wheat will supply very little pasture for livestock. The yields of the forage crops were light. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; eggs, 38c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 46c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Thomas**—Corn husking is in progress; more huskers are needed. Livestock is selling well at public sales, this reflecting the increasing interest here in livestock production. The animals are doing well on wheat pasture. Hogs are scarce.—C. C. Cole.

**Wabunsee**—We have been having plenty of rain! Farmers are busy working on the roads and husking corn. Corn yields are light, and there is considerable competition among the feeders in the purchase of the crop. Corn, 85c to \$1; eggs, 35c; flour, \$1.95.—G. W. Hartner.

**Wilson**—We had a fine rain recently, which was very helpful to the wheat, and supplied ample stock water. Farmers are busy harvesting kafir and husking corn. A good many farm sales are being held, with high prices. Roads are rough. Quite a lot of drilling for gas is being done this fall.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A familiar proposal for the prevention of war is to get everybody together around a big table. In Washington society, they avert war by putting dinner guests around a lot of small tables.





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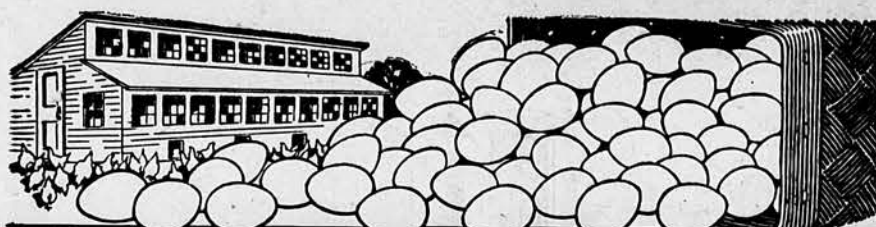
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# We Need U.S. Prime Turkeys

Buyers Will Pay for Real Quality—So Let's Give It to 'Em

BY F. E. MUSSEHL

OUR Pilgrim fathers some 300 years ago decided, after the harvest had been gathered, that a celebration was in order. After looking about for a central figure around which to plan the sustaining part of the celebration, they very wisely chose roast turkey. So roast turkey has ever since been associated with the happy home reunions and the wholesome sociability common to the Thanksgiving and Christmas season. Turkey growers have in this association an asset which should be appreciated.

This year a few more turkeys than usual will be available to help in the holiday festivities, but the slight increase in turkey production need not disturb price levels materially if turkey growers will market only plump, well-finished birds at the proper time and in an orderly fashion. Nothing will be so helpful in extending the demand for turkeys as the delivery to consumers of birds of quality to grade U. S.

tural Experiment Station were weighed accurately at regular periods to get information on growth rate possibilities. The growth rate of these birds may be of interest to turkey raisers who may want some standard of comparison. We should state that the growth rate can be speeded up more than was done in this case by increasing the amount of protein in the ration. The ration given the poult used for this observation averaged about 16 per cent of protein exclusive of the green feed. The growth rate, including both males and females, was as follows:

At hatch.....	1.7 ounces
Four weeks.....	12.0 ounces
Eight weeks.....	34.4 ounces
Twelve weeks.....	6.5 pounds
Sixteen weeks.....	7.3 pounds
Twenty weeks.....	9.9 pounds
Twenty-four weeks.....	12.5 pounds

A record of the feed consumed (except green feed) by this lot of 98 poult also was obtained. Some milk was supplied for the early part of the growth period, about 2,762 pounds being used. Mash and grain feeds totaled 3,712 pounds. From the time the poult were 8 weeks old until the end of the 24th week, which marked the end of the observation, a good alfalfa range was available for foraging. Large amounts of this excellent feed were consumed. Our experience has indicated that 1 acre of alfalfa, well established, will furnish plenty of green feed for 150 turkeys. Other excellent forage crops for turkeys are rape, Sudan, Red clover and Sweet clover. The latter crop should be pastured before too coarse for best results. Our observations this year indicate that rape is an especially good forage crop for turkeys.

## About Marketing

So far most of our turkey problems have been those of production, but as production problems are solved, we must expect to have to pay more attention to marketing. Whether to sell our turkeys alive or to kill and dress them will depend on the difference in prices for live and dressed stock and the availability of labor for doing the dressing on the farm. Dry picking turkeys that are in good condition for marketing is not particularly difficult, in fact, turkey feathers can be removed more easily than chicken feathers can. Torn skins, broken wings and poor bleeding lower the grade and the market value, however, and so skill in dressing is an absolute essential. In the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming thousands of birds are dressed by the growers every year with good success. The dressed birds are then brought in to a central grading point, where they are graded and sold on a graded basis to the highest bidder.

Some Corn Belt turkey growers dry pick their own birds, chill them, pack in barrels or boxes and ship to distributors in the large cities. During cool weather, dressed turkeys have been successfully shipped from Nebraska to New York City by ordinary freight. Producers should make careful inquiry into the business standing of dealers unless backed by guaranteed advertising before shipping to a distant market, otherwise the returns may not be satisfactory.

Turkeys are considered dressed for market when they have been killed and the feathers removed. The loss of blood and feathers cause a shrinkage of from 10 to 12 per cent of the gross live weight. Under farm conditions the labor of dressing, including careful removal of all pin-feathers, is estimated at 15 cents a bird. With this information, one can readily determine for himself whether turkeys can be sold more profitably alive or dressed.

Dealers who are in contact with consumers keep emphasizing the soundness of selling only prime, plump, well-finished birds for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Turkeys not ready to sell by Christmas time can be held for three or four weeks longer, fed liberally on yellow corn and moist mash and will then be ready to sell about February 1, at which time the movement of other kinds of market

Prime. Fortunately, more turkeys are now being used for Sunday dinners throughout the year, and with assurance of good plump, well-finished stock, the all-year demand can no doubt be increased materially.

## An Improvement Every Year

On the average, the quality of corn belt turkeys reared by the semi-confinement method is improving every year. The very natural trend in the turkey business is for the growers who have mastered the principles of sanitation to increase their flocks, while others with only sporadic enthusiasm drop out of business. Those who are staying in the business are also learning the principles of good feeding and are generally producing fine quality stock.

A five-point program which is being followed by several very successful turkey growers is:

1. Artificial hatching.
2. Artificial brooding in clean brooder houses with gravel, concrete or board covered yards until poult are at least 8 weeks old.
3. Moving poult to inexpensive portable roosting sheds on clean range after they are 8 or 10 weeks old.
4. Feeding a good complete dry mash throughout the growing season.
5. Finishing the birds from 20th week until sold with a milk moistened mash once daily, plus hopper feeding of whole yellow corn.

The last point mentioned is one of the simplest and most satisfactory methods of finishing the market turkey flock. Good vigorous birds will average to gain better than 1 pound a bird a week during the last month of the feeding period if fed in this manner.

## The Feed Requirements

Growing turkeys have essentially the same feed requirements as growing chicks. When conditions are favorable, young poult make a very rapid growth rate, doubling their weight every 10 days for the first five or six weeks. Young poult have a very high requirement for the essential vitamin factors. They are especially responsive to sunshine and the vitamin D element.

One lot of 98 poult brooded together in one house at the Nebraska Agricul-



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poultry is at a low ebb. As turkey production increases, the importance of selling only prime finished birds will be even more evident.

## Replaces the Nitrogen

Wheat farmers and bread eaters the world over will be influenced in their practices and habits by a revolutionary scientific discovery announced recently by two investigators of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Dr. Percy L. Gainey, bacteriologist, and Dr. Malcolm C. Sewell, agronomist.

They have obtained definite evidence that the nitrogen supply of wheat lands will be indefinitely maintained by the activities of a tiny organism. This is insurance of a permanent supply of wheat to feed the bread eating peoples of the world. Until recently it was thought likely that wheat lands would eventually be exhausted, due to the heavy drafts of nitrogen taken by wheat, finally necessitating marked changes in the diet of the millions of bread eating people.

The microbe responsible for the maintenance of the soils of wheat lands is known as Azotobacter. It is so small that 500 million live in an ounce of soil. When land is reduced in nitrogen content Azotobacter becomes active and replaces it, taking a fresh supply from the air, like the bacteria connected with the fixing nitrogen in the soils planted to legumes. Azotobacter is at home in all wheat lands which are non-acid in reaction, a characteristic quality of most wheat lands.

Doctor Gainey spent 12 years in research to discover why this microbe would live in certain soils and not in others. When he found out it was determined by the soil's reaction—that, in other words, the germ thrived only in non-acid soils—he invited Doctor Sewell to test his laboratory findings in Western Kansas wheat fields.

Plots from which analyses had been made 10 years previously were selected for the practical test. These were on the branch Kansas experiment stations at Hays, Colby and Garden City. The nitrogen content of these soils 10 years previously was known, and it was known that all were neutral or slightly alkaline, supposedly a favorable environment for Azotobacter.

Upon examination and analysis, Gainey and Sewell found the microbe was present in these soils and the nitrogen content was unchanged after 10 years of wheat culture. The investigators were convinced that Azotobacter was responsible for maintaining the nitrogen content against losses taken by growing wheat in the 10-year period.

Azotobacter, it is estimated, adds nitrogen at the rate of 40 pounds an acre annually, about the quantity removed in a wheat crop. In the whole of the United States the organism fixes 2 1/2 million tons annually, valued at 900 million dollars figured at the current rate paid for commercial fertilizer.

Due to the activities of Azotobacter, western land cropped continuously to wheat is kept supplied with nitrogen, the principal nutrient taken in wheat harvests. Thus continuous cropping, a practice formerly disapproved, appears, in the light of this far reaching discovery, to be sound.

But the microbe, lazy like most living creatures, gets along on the smallest possible expenditure of energy, maintaining nitrogen merely at the original level, and no more. Tests are now going forward, sponsored by Doctor Sewell, to determine if cheap synthetic nitrogen products added to the soil will increase yields economically.

In the good old days the American home was a stable institution. Now it is more of a garage institution.

## THEFTS REPORTED

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W. E. Tichenor, Manchester. Hundred Single Comb White Leghorn hens and pullets.  
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Harry Murphy, Paola. Cart, 3 feet high, made of two buggy wheels and a maple box well ironed and braced. Twenty gallons of gasoline.  
H. A. Haines, Rosalia. Green raincoat, size 36 with tan corduroy collar, flanelette lined. Pair of galoshes, size 3. Tan leather color with buckle fasteners.



George Lowry's champion pullet laid 328 eggs in 364 days.

## You, too, can draw poultry profits from the winter sun

George Lowry of West Willington, Conn., whose birds won the Storrs Egg-Laying Contest last year, draws profits even from the winter sun. His ten-bird pen made a world's record of 3007 eggs in 364 days—the champion laid 328!

In winter, when egg prices are higher, he uses CEL-O-GLASS to flood his houses with the ultra-violet rays that help him get more eggs per bird. No ordinary window glass for him! No soiled muslin or other soiled cloth curtains! They bar the ultra-violet rays which stream through CEL-O-GLASS and increase his egg production.

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## Harvesting Grain Sorghums

Every Kansas farmer who wishes to harvest the sorghum crops in a cheaper and more satisfactory manner ought to have Technical Bulletin No. 121, Methods of Harvesting Grain Sorghums. It has just been issued, and is based largely on Kansas results—it applies exactly to local conditions. A copy may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## To Protect Potatoes

Disinfecting Seed Potatoes, Miscellaneous Publication No. 53, a publication needed by every Kansas farmer who grows potatoes, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## At Chicago November 30

The International Live Stock Exposition will be held November 30 to December 7 at Chicago.



## KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON  
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 % Kansas Farmer  
 Topeka, Kansas

## Jones Ranch Calves Receive Plenty of Grain, and They Make Fast Gains

BY J. R. JOHNSON

NOT many years ago great herds of long-horned, thin-hipped brindle cattle made paths thru the valley where Garden City now stands, and crowded each other over the low banks to quench their thirst in the waters of the Arkansas River. Now low, blocky, uniformly marked cattle grow fat on alfalfa grown in the valley and corn raised on the flat lands that stretch away from the sand hills to the south of the river. The time came when the cowboys followed their herds south thru no-man's land and on to the plains of Texas and Mexico. Then others came to take their places, mostly young farmers from the states farther east. They possessed all the courage and hardihood of the cowboys, but more vision. They brought teams, farm implements and good bulls. They built school houses and churches, and a new type of civilization arose in the valley.

L. L. Jones of Garden City, a veterinarian by profession, with 10 years in the service of the Government is demonstrating to his own profit the advantages of living in what was once considered a country unfit for habitation. Mr. Jones has 1,000 acres in the valley, 400 of which is under ditch, about 100 in alfalfa, and 15 sections of grazing land in the sand hills under lease, which affords summer pasture. He uses the creep system for feeding his calves, and has 110 calves now in the feedlot that have never seen a day, after they were old enough to eat, that grain was not before them. Their average weight is 600 pounds.

Calves on the Jones ranch are dropped from November to February. The late calves are not creep fed; 225 of them now on hand are handled as follows: heifers are fed out for the next June market and steers are carried over for next season's grazing. Besides the calves, 500 steers and the herd of breeding cows are being wintered. No commercial feeds are bought, except a little cottoncake. Corn and barley are the grains used largely for fattening, along with sirup, a by-product of beets bought from the sugar beet factory. It is fed in tanks, and the cattle run to it just as they would to water, consuming about 2 pounds each a day. The kafir and other roughage, including damaged or stemmy alfalfa, is ground.

Very likely everybody interested in Holstein affairs knows by this time of Carnation Inka Matador, and what he has accomplished in the show ring this season. To start with, he is the property of Congressman James G. Strong of Blue Rapids, and is at home at Mr. Strong's Holstein and Duroc farm near Linn in Washington county.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Strong decided that it was time to place at the head of his herd in Washington county a bull that would be worthy of the females he had gotten together there. At the sale where Carnation Inka Matador was catalogued it was said for the calf, then around 6 months old, that he was the best-bred bull calf in America. Some of the reasons given to substantiate this claim were that he was the son of the nationally popular Sir Inka May, an All-American champion with two All-American daughters and now an all-American son. The dam of Carnation Inka Matador was Canary Pontiac Matador, with a record of 1003.90 pounds of butter from 20,508.38 pounds of milk. She is a daughter of Segis Walker Matador that has the world's record as the bull to produce the greatest percentage of 1,000-pound daughters. Of his daughters 81 per cent have made such records.

In the big dairy shows of the country just recently closed, Carnation Inka Matador has "cleaned up," and many of the shows afforded the strongest competition ever known to the Holstein breed. His winnings are as follows: Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, junior and grand championship; Nebraska

State Fair, Lincoln, junior and grand championship; Topeka, Kan., in the greatest Holstein show ever held there, junior championship and the silver loving cup offered for the best Holstein bull in Kansas; Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, junior championship, and the same at the Oklahoma State Fair. At the big national show at St. Louis he was made the junior champion Holstein bull. This 2-year old bull is conceded to be the best bred bull in America by most of those who know breeding, and now his show record coupled with this fact makes him one of the valuable bulls of the entire breed. Kansas and the Southwest should be proud of him. Fortunately Mr. Strong has a very high class herd of cows and heifers, and his herd is located in one of the strong Holstein communities of the state.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, breeder of the larger type of Polands with which he has succeeded in combining lots of quality is advertising some choice March boars in Kansas Farmer right now. If you want a big, well grown boar better write to Homer at once and he will treat you right and please you with a boar.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, report a good day for their Poland China boar and gilt sale there recently and a general average of a little over \$40.00 with a top of \$70.00 for a boar that went to a Missouri breeder. They report several good sales since the sale and they still have some boars to supply customers with.

Morris Humes, Glen Elder, son of L. L. Humes, a well known Mitchell county pure bred livestock breeder, is a well known 4-H club leader and won for himself on his own exhibits over \$300 this fall and at the Hutchinson state fair he was made champion harmonica player and recently a nice writeup. He is attending high school in Beloit.

R. W. Galloway, Jamestown, out in Cloud county is offering in Kansas Farmer some registered Holsteins for quick sale. Seven of them are cows that have freshened in October and three of them have made over 400 pounds of fat and all that are old enough have nice C.T.A. records. Bett, write him if you are in the market for profitable Holsteins as there are not many opportunities to buy that kind of cows right now.

In the R. R. Sanders Hereford sale at his farm near Miller Saturday, Nov. 2, 48 head cataloged sold for an average of \$147.00. The six bulls averaged \$182.50 and five extras sold for an average of \$146.00. The top was 245.00 paid by Edmundson & Gooch, Mapleton, for a bull. Several cows sold for prices ranging from \$200 to \$205. A. L. Larson of Dillon bought five granddaughters of Domino. All of the cattle stayed in the state. Merle Teter, Eureka, bought 13 cows.

The Walter Clark Holstein sale held on the farm near Garfield, Kansas, November 5th, was attended by one of the largest crowds that ever assembled at a sale in this part of the state. Buyers were present from many parts of Central Kansas. Mature cows averaged \$185.00, two year old heifers \$160, ten months old heifers \$107, baby calves \$50, young bulls \$120, baby bull calves \$35.00. W. H. Mott who managed the sale pronounced it as one of the best sales of the season. Boyd Newcomb did the selling.

One of the aggressive young Shorthorn breeders of Kansas is L. H. Strickler of Nickerson. Mr. Strickler for some time owned the bull Roans Chieftain sired by Otis Chieftain. His dam is the big cow Roan Duchess owned by Dave Shuler, one of the best producing cows in the state, she has a private record of over 12,000 lbs. of milk in 8 months. Mr. Strickler's cows are nearly all daughters and granddaughters of Otis Chieftain and in order to get new blood he has just bought from Leo E. Beeden of Great Bend the young red bull Highland Signet 4th sired by Duchess Signet 3d, grandson of Glenside Signet. The dam of calf is Highland Lass by Glenside Signet, a son of General Clay. This calf is bred deep in Glenside breeding and will cross well on Otis Chieftain cows.

Because they are going in for pure bred Ayrshires in the future, J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan., are closing out their grade Ayrshires and on Nov. 28 they are selling 75 head, all grades except some nice young bulls that are pure bred and sired by one or the other of the four great herd sires in service in the herd. The Walz herd of registered Ayrshires is the largest in number of any herd in the state and no other herd has four herd bulls in service that will compare in both individual merit and breeding with the herd bulls in use in the Walz herd at the present time. The offering of 75 grade Ayrshires on the above date represents the breeding of these great sires and it is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy grades carrying the blood of these great sires. The sale will be held on the farm six miles west of Hays.

Shorthorn history was made out at Culver near Salina, November 6, when Jas. F. Pitts sold an offering of registered Shorthorns for over \$6,000, notwithstanding the fact that they were what is commonly called plain bred. They however carried the milk qualities along with beef and seemed greatly in demand. The sale had been well and judiciously advertised and nearly a thousand people were on the ground when the sale opened. In his opening remarks Col. McCulloch said this was probably the first advertised and cataloged sale of Milking Dual purpose Shorthorns to be held in the



## Ed Wells' Dispersal Sale Straight Scotch Shorthorns!

Sale at farm, 3 miles south and 6 east of

### Concordia, Kan., Monday, Nov. 25

This is the complete dispersal of one of the strongest herds of Scotch Shorthorns in north Central Kansas.

40 Head—20 Females, 10 Bulls

16 cows bred to Maxwell Donald, son of the great Carpenter & Ross bull, Roan Lord.

One third of the offering includes the great foundation cow, Pleasant Maid and her produce. She is a well known prize winning daughter of Roan Lord.

Two herd bulls and eight coming yearling bulls, one a two year old undefeated son of E. A. Cory's show cow, The Secret. 10 purebred steers. For the sale catalog address,

E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch and Dan Perkins.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

## Ayrshire Cattle Sale—75

6 miles west of Hays, Kansas on S-40

### Tuesday, November 26, at 10 p. m.

We will sell about 75 head of Cattle from the

## Walzayr Dairy Farms

mostly grade cows and heifers, along with a nice selection of Pure Bred Bulls by the following sires:

King Voca Armour, whose dam and grand dam averaged 20648 Milk, 757 Fat.

Penshurst War Star, whose grand dam and great grand dam averaged 24,175 Milk, 905 Fat.

The Pedigree of some of these young bulls shows 4 cows that average 22,412 Milk, 831 Fat.

Some of their dams are by Henderson's Dairy King, whose dam made 20,042 Milk, 803 Fat.

While others trace 4 times to Finlayson 8,882, The Leading Sire.

Auctioneers, Col. J. C. McCulloch and Col. J. H. Flora

Send bids to the above in care of J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE

### Riverside Guernsey Farm

We offer for immediate sale registered and high grade springing cows and heifers. All locally grown. Also registered and high grade heifer calves.

O. F. BORDEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

### Reg. Guernseys

yearling heifers and bulls for sale. A few high grade springer heifers. Fed. accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

### To Reduce Our Herd

We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address, WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Meandview Holstein Farms

Young bulls for sale. Calves up to breeding age. Sired by our Carnation bull Prospector Imperial Corndyke whose five nearest dams average 34,71 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three world record dams appear in his four generation pedigree. Out of cows with records of over 700 lbs. butter and 15,000 lbs. milk in one year. Write E. A. Brown.

BROWN & COOK, PRATT, KANSAS

### 7 Fresh Reg. Holstein

cows for sale. C. T. A. records up to 463 lbs. fat. Some two-year-old heifers fresh soon. Some good baby bulls. R. W. GALLOWAY, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

#### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

### REG. AYRSHIRE BULL

Good individual, best of breeding, 12 months old. Dam heavy producer. First check for \$75 gets him. FRED D. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, KAN.

#### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Milking Shorthorn Cows

Registered, heavy production, three to six years old. Sired by Otis Chieftain and Bell Boy. Trace on dams side close to Roan Duchess. Record 12,000 lbs. milk in 8 months. Bred to Teurilan Supreme. Also young bull calves to 8 months, sired by Bell Boy. Tuberculin tested. SCOTT SHULER, NICKERSON, KAN.

### Young Bulls For Sale

Sired by Roan's Chieftain, the best son of Otis Chieftain and out of Roan Duchess. 12,000 lbs. Milk in 8 months. L. H. STRICKLER, Nickerson, Kansas.

#### JERSEY CATTLE

### Young Jersey Bulls

from calves to serviceable age, out of Register of Merit dams or cows closely related to R. M. dams. Good individuals sired by a Raleigh bull, whose dam had a high R. M. record. Will also spare a few Register of Merit cows.

FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, Kansas.

### REG. JERSEY BULL

ready for light service. Splendid individual. Sire's dam has R. of M. record 724 lbs. fat 1 yr. Also younger bulls. Priced low for quick sale.

B. L. NEWKIRK, Hartford, Kan.

### JERSEY BULLS

for sale, old enough for service, sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad, whose daughters are totaling from 5.7 to 7.4% butterfat, write T. D. Marshall, Brookside Stock Farm, Sylvia, Kan.

### Bulls of Serviceable Ages

Sons of Wexford's Financier and others that are line bred Golden Fern's Noble. Dams with R. of M. and C. T. A. records.

R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

### Jersey Bull 14 Months Old

Bull calf four months old. Sire, a son of a Gold Medal cow and now a proven sire of high producing daughters. Prices reasonable.

H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

#### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old. \$100 to \$500 ea. Some halter broke. Certificates and transfers free. 2 del. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

### Grassland Polled Shorthorns

OUR HERD MUST BE REDUCED  
Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. Come and see, or write.  
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

### CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 choice cows and heifers, bred to Mardale 20th. Some with calves in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls of serviceable age sired by Vain Prince. Priced for quick sale.  
JOS. BAXTER & SONS, Clay Center, Kan.

state. The big cows some of them with calves at foot selling separately but counted as one lot averaged just a trifle below \$175. Bulls averaged \$150 altho many of them were young. After all registered bulls had been sold, five grade bulls, three of them white and two with spots, sold for an average of over \$100. Buyers were present from all over Central and Western Kansas and many from more than two hundred miles east of where the sale was held.

Shorthorn breeders who watched sale reports a few years back will remember that Ed Wells of Concordia was a buyer of several foundation cows of note, one of them being Pleasant Maid, a prize winning daughter of Roan Lord and a producer of show cattle herself. In the dispersal sale of Nov. 25 Mr. Wells is including this great cow and together with her produce they form more than one third of the offering of 40 head cataloged. The offering on down the line is of this kind of cattle and the two herd bulls, one of them a son of The Secret, the great show cow that most everyone that was interested in Shorthorns a few years ago will remember and another equally as well bred are being cataloged. Also eight young bulls coming yearlings. There are 16 cows bred to one of the herd bulls, Maxwell Donald, a son of Roan Lord. It is a great offering of fashionably bred Shorthorns and everyone interested is invited to send their name and post office address to E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan., for the sale catalog which is now ready to mail. The sale is Monday, Nov. 25 and is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. Write at once for the sale catalog to Mr. Cory.

### Barley As a Hog Feed

BY M. A. ALEXANDER

The most economical gains are not always put on feeder pigs when corn is the fattening feed. Other cereals, such as barley and wheat, have practically the same feeding value as corn, but their market value usually is prohibitive. Sometimes barley and wheat get out of line with each other. Barley and corn frequently fluctuate so that barley is cheap enough so it will produce a more economical gain on feeder pigs than corn.

In the northwest and western states, barley is the principal feed for hogs. It is the main feed used in Europe and in Canada for the production of the bacon which has such an excellent reputation on the English market.

The composition of barley is similar to corn. However, its protein content is more than that of corn, and a smaller amount of protein supplement is required than when corn is fed. The hull of barley adds more bulk than is desired in an ideal pig fattening ration.

The grinding of barley for fattening pigs is advisable, whereas the grinding of corn is not necessary. The Wisconsin Station found there was a saving of approximately 6 per cent when corn was ground for hogs. The Iowa station reports a 4 to 6 per cent saving. When the saving is so small the advantage usually is offset by the cost of grinding. The Oregon Station reports a saving of 10 per cent on all its trials with the grinding of small grains such as barley and wheat. The United States Department of Agriculture states an average saving of 12 per cent from the grinding of small grains. The Oregon Station also reports that in respect to rate of gains, economy of gains, and daily feed consumption, there is practically no difference between lots fed finely ground, coarse ground, or steam rolled barley. There would be a difference in the cost of preparation, the finely ground being the more expensive because the machinery for such grinding is more expensive and more power is required. Steam rolling is not practicable on the farm. Experimental evidence shows there is no advantage in soaking or cooking barley in preference to feeding dry ground barley.

Many experiments have been conducted in which shelled corn was compared with dry ground barley for fattening pigs. The barley in the northwestern states and extreme western states comes nearer equalling the value of corn, and in many tests produced a greater daily gain than corn. This can partly be explained due to the fact that the highest quality of barley is produced there and the quality of corn is not comparable to that of the Corn Belt. Barley produced east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Middle Western states when compared with corn as a fattening feed for pigs shows a greater difference between the two feeds in favor of corn. The percentage of hull on barley increases as growing conditions become unfavorable. The smaller the percentage of hull the more valuable barley becomes as a feed for hogs.

The Colorado Station compared shelled corn self-feed and ground barley self-feed for fattening pigs weighing 74 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. At the end of the 125-day test, the daily gain based on the market weight at Denver was 1.55 pounds for shelled corn and 1.45 pounds for ground barley. The grain required to produce 100 pounds of gain was 413 pounds for shelled corn and 488 pounds for ground barley, a difference of 75 pounds in favor of corn.

The corn-fed lot required 7 pounds more of the Trinity mixture as a supplement to produce 100 pounds of gain. In this experiment when shelled corn was costing \$27 a ton or \$1.25 a hundred, barley would be worth \$23.80 a ton or \$1.19 a hundred for fattening hogs. The market value of ground barley in Colorado at that time was \$24 a ton. This experiment shows that barley is 88.1 per cent as valuable as corn a hundred. A survey of the corn and barley feeding experiments at the South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas Stations seems to indicate that on the average a person should expect the difference in daily gain produced on pigs by corn and barley to be from 1 to 15 of a pound in favor of the corn. The same survey shows that on the average to produce 100 pounds of gain it will require 52 pounds more of barley than of corn. The relation is different when the protein supplement requirement is considered.

To produce 100 pounds of gain in the barley lots the average showed it would take from 3 to 7 pounds less of tankage or its equivalent than in the corn-fed lots. The alfalfa hay consumption is similar for both feeds.

For all practical purposes, the greatest difference between barley and corn for fattening hogs is the greater amount of barley required to produce 100 pounds gain. The difference in tankage requirement is

#### HORSES AND JACKS

### All of My REG. PERCHERONS at Auction

### Tuesday, Nov. 19

3 Grand Champions, 1 Granddaughter of Carnot and 2nd at Am. Royal. 3 well matched mares. 1 matched team yearling fillies, Great Granddaughters of Carnot. 3 stallions, one a Great Grandson of Carnot. They are show horses, sound, regular breeders and workers. Moving to Calif. Paved roads.

Lee Kepler, Owner  
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spring boars of leading bloodlines. Cholera immuned, for sale. FRANK BEYERLE & SONS, Maize, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

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### We Guarantee Our Boars

to please you. We offer our 1929 tops at farmers prices and our gilts we will sell open. Let me hear from you if you want a well bred boar that has been raised right. Chas. Holtwick, Valencio, Kansas

### Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight. Also some choice October yearling gilts, bred to farrow this month and next.

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### To You Pig Club Boys

That want an outstanding bred gilt we have them. We have a special proposition for you, one that you cannot miss. Also boars. Write at once.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

### MARCH BOARS

Big stretchy fellows with plenty of bone and feeding quality. They are by Orange Reaper he by The Reaper. First prize junior yearling boar, Des Moines, 1927. The prices will be right. Write to HOMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kan.

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### Duroc Spring Boars

for sale. A choice lot of them ready for service. We have culled close and offer just the tops. Immuned and registered and moderate price.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, AMERICUS, KAN.

### Outstanding Duroc Boars

and gilts for sale, sired by Matchless and The Indicator. Our herd won 92 prizes including 32 firsts and Championships at the best fairs of Kansas including Topeka and Hutchinson.

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### March Duroc Boars

Wt. 250 and better. Heavy boned great feeding quality. Plenty of size and length. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

### IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.

Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

### Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immuned boars shipped on approval, write for prices.

STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### White Star Farm's

Purebred Big Type Chesters won Senior, Junior, Grand and Reserve Grand Champion boars, Kansas State Fair 1929. Write your wants. Boars and open or bred gilts, reasonable. PETRACEK BROS., Oberlin, Kan.

### Esckridge Blue Grass Herd

March and April boars. Very typey and well grown. Open and bred gilts. Weanlings. Write for prices.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

### Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites, 40 boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr. Yearling boar Topeka, 1925. Prices \$25, \$30, \$35. CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

### Chester White Boars and Gilts

Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immuned, Champion Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Sows loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

### Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality. 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything reg. free. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.

#### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

### White Way Hampshires on Approval

Big choice spring boars with size, bone and quality. Sired by Grand Champ, boars. The kind that will please, out of prize winning dams.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

#### BERKSHIRE HOGS

### Cedar Croft BERKSHIRES

Spring boars. Open and bred gilts. Weanling pigs in pairs and trios not related. A. L. PINET, ONAGA, KAN.

#### AUCTIONEERS

### Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, KANSAS

WELLINGTON, Kansas



# The Holstein-Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

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**Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka**  
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**  
Young bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Ranging in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.  
**IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.**

**JUST ONE BULL LEFT**  
for sale. A nice smooth calf a year old whose dam was second prize 3 year old at Topeka Free Fair 1928. His sire was one of the highest record sons of Count College Cornucopia.  
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**Meyer Dairy Farm Co.**  
A show bull, 14 months old out of a 900 lb. dam for \$200. K.P.O.P. Breeding. Write for pedigree and photo.  
**MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.**

**BARNETTUM FARM HOLSTEINS**  
Our herd sire, Sir Gerben Bess Burke, his two nearest dams average 1200 lbs. of butter a year. Baby calves either sex, and yearling heifers for sale.  
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A few good females due to freshen soon. 2 good bulls. C. T. A. herd average 392 pounds fat.  
**Collins-Sewell Farms, Sabetha, Kan.**

**K.P.O.P. Breeding.** Bull born July 8, '28, ready for heavy service. Sire, King Piebe 21st, whose 9 nearest dams avg. 1216.15 lb. butter. Dam has A.R.O. record, his half sister on dam's side has over 900 lb. butter. Another 505 lb. fat at 3 yrs. Write for pedigree and description.  
**Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan.**

**DORA PEARL VEEHAN**  
Butter 365 days, 1273.1 lbs. Milk 26,300.3. First and only cow in Kansas producing 1250 lbs. butter in one year. Bred, raised and owned by us. Excellent young bulls from sisters of this cow. Sired by Senior Champ, Kansas, Topeka 1929. H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

**TWO BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES**  
K.P.O.P. breeding. Also bull calves. Dairy herd improvement and C.T.A. records. Farm joins Lawrence on the south.  
**Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 8**

**Oldest Herd in Kansas**  
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near town.  
**J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**4 Dandy Yearling Bulls**  
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.  
**DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7**

**Marithan Ormsby Phoebe Superior**  
is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebe out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for prices.  
**O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**CAPITAL VIEW HOLSTEIN FARMS**  
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farms near Topeka. Come and see us.  
**J. S. WHITE, 1305 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.**

**Holston Farms**  
Bulls ready for service, line bred Colanthas.  
**VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2**

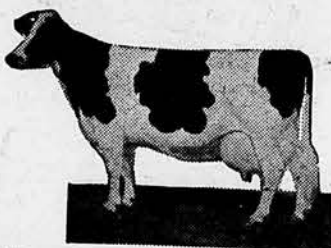
**Nice Reg. Bull Calf**  
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.  
**H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.**

**Best Advertising Medium**  
Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

## Strong Organizations Help Holstein Breeders

It is generally known that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the largest and wealthiest livestock breeders' organization in the world with over 30,000 members and assets approximating half a million dollars. This great strength and these financial resources are being perpetually used for the purpose of promoting the virtues of the Holstein cow, and assisting breeders in marketing their products, as well as interesting new breeders in purchasing foundation Holsteins. This same work is being done locally by State Holstein Associations within this district and by the affiliated local units that are parts of the State organizations. The results of these combined efforts are seen every day in greater demand for surplus females, increased demand for good sires, larger numbers of registrations and transfers, and more applications for membership in these

sponsoring organizations with the result that breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are today enjoying greater and more consistent prosperity than almost any line of agriculture. H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Rep., Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America.



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Cow

## Central Kansas

**39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT**  
in 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in heifer form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.  
**E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

**Sumner Hall Herd Holsteins**  
Young stock for sale. Farm joins town. Come and see us.  
**W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan.**

**MAPLEWOOD FARMS HOLSTEINS**  
100 reg. cattle. Type, quality and production always in evidence in this herd. Bulls of serviceable age, fresh cows and heifers for sale. W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

**Calantha Johanna Lad**  
a splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now.  
**B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.**

**Herd Sire (Femco Ollie Piebe)**  
Dam 800 lb. granddaughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King sired by son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Serviceable bulls from C.T.A. record dams.  
**E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Some High Grade Cows**  
That freshened in August. Selling them to make room for pure bred. Also registered bull seven months old.  
**W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Cows to Freshen This Fall**  
bred to Sir Aggie Pontiac Mead 2nd., our herd bull. Choice young bulls, some ready for service.  
**W. G. BIRCHER, Kanopolis, Kan.**

**HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.**  
Herd Established in 1910  
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best is the most profitable. Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.

**WORTH-WHILE HOLSTEINS**  
My herd holds the state record in the herd test with an average of 475.6 lbs. fat and 14,724 lbs. milk. Bull calves for sale from a line bred Walker Copia Champion Bull, King Segis Pontiac cows.  
**Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.**

**HERD AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6**  
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.  
**ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.**

## Southern Kansas

**B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD**  
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.  
**B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.**

**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE**  
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address  
**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.**

**Lone Pine Herd**  
Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.  
**J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Year Old Bull For Sale**  
Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address  
**C. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Cows and Heifers For Sale**  
A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome.  
**R. L. LYMAN, BURTON, KAN.**

**K. P. O. P. BREEDING**  
Serviceable bulls for sale sired by our junior champion herd bull, whose two nearest dams average 1127.63 butter, 22091.75 milk in 365 days, average test 3.96. G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

**OUR PROVEN HERD SIRE**  
and prize winner K.C.H. Joe Homestead No. 471464 for sale. Inquire about his breeding and his ability to transmit—the one requisite of a proven bull. Pleased to tell you. Accredited.  
**T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.**

**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND**  
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1929.  
**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**Our 1928 C.T.A. Avg. 320 Fat**  
We reserved from our Nov. 5 sale some very choice cattle. Keep us in mind.  
**WALTER CLARK, GARFIELD, KAN.**

**Ash Valley Holstein Farm**  
Our reduction sale last fall averaged \$247; on first five \$300. Young bulls out of choice cows (C. T. A. records).  
**CLYDE GLAZE, LARNED, KAN.**

**C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS**  
The Blue Label Dairy Farm. More "Iowa De Cola Walker" blood than any herd in Kansas. Our herd has individuality as well as production. Visitors always welcome.  
**Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 5, Marion, Kan.**

## Washington County

**Strong Washington County Herd**  
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us.  
**HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

**Average Butter Fat 403 Pounds**  
for our herd in 1928. We offer a fine bull calf, 10 months old out of a 604 pound butter fat dam. Address  
**WM. BLANKEN, LINN, KAN.**

**A Grandson of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes**, who sired S.P.O. M. 37th has 19 one thousand pound daughters. Good individual and ready for service. Dam has a Dairy Herd Improvement record of 527 pounds butterfat. Also younger bulls for sale.  
**H. J. MEIERKORD, Linn, Kan.**

**Strong Holstein Farm**  
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador our junior herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address  
**Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.**

**Rendale Holstein Farm**  
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.  
**FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

**J. L. Young Estate Herd**  
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.**

**400 and 500 C. T. A. Dams**  
A few nice bull calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Write for descriptions and prices.  
**WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.**

## Northwest Kansas

**Never Fail Dairy Farm**  
Home of Segis Superior Pauline, the great foundation cow and daughters and granddaughters her equals, many of them. Other good females. Write us.  
**GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.**

**Blackhawk Dairy Farm**  
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.  
**J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.**

**FLORENS FARM**  
Have not done much official testing but the few we have tested have made excellent records. Among these are four half sisters who averaged 34 lbs. butter in 7 days. Type and production.  
**C. J. Furry, Franklin, Nebr.**

**FOR SALE—A YOUNG SON**  
(born Sept. 8, 1929) of Queen Pontiac Ormsby Boon, who is finishing now a yearly record of about 15,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter, made as a four year old on two milkings per day. Write  
**Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.**

**Segis Walker Matador 4th**  
heads our herd. His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. Mahindale Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.

## Clay County

**Le - Mar**  
Holsteins pay at the stall S. C. W. Leghorns Lay and Weigh  
**LESLIE C. ROENIGK, Clay Center, Kan.**

**Shady Brook Stock Farm**  
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1929. Have some young bulls for sale. O. W. Carson, Clay Center, Kan.

**AVERAGE TEST 4%**  
Average fat 370 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.  
**Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.**

quite variable, and could well be used just as a safety factor when figuring on barley. Assuming 400 pounds of corn will be required to produce 100 pounds of gain and 452 pounds of barley will be required to produce 100 pounds of gain, a cost comparison can be made. Ground barley, No. 3 grade, is \$32.20 a ton at Kansas City or \$1.61 hundred. Yellow corn, No. 2, is \$34 a ton or \$1.70 a hundred. The ground barley necessary to produce 100 pounds of pork would cost \$7.27, while the shelled corn required to produce the same gain would cost \$6.80, a difference of 48 cents in favor of the shelled corn. For the ground barley to put on as cheap a gain as corn in this case, it must be purchased for \$30.20 a ton or \$1.51 a hundred when shelled corn is selling for \$34 a ton or \$1.70 a hundred. This makes barley 89 per cent as valuable a ton as corn. Should this difference in price exist there is still an advantage in favor of the corn, because the corn will produce a greater daily gain and put the pigs on the market with a shorter feeding period. While the ground barley-fed pigs are gaining 100 pounds the shelled corn-fed pigs will be gaining 110 to 115 pounds in the Middle West states. The value of the more rapid gains cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Its importance will be different for each feeder.

The comparative feeding value of ground barley and shelled corn on a bushel basis is of a very practical value, especially in the corn states. For ground barley to be as economical a feed for fattening pigs as shelled corn, a bushel of barley ground must not cost more than 77 per cent as much as a bushel of shelled corn. An example would be, if shelled corn is worth 95 cents a bushel, the ground barley or the barley after it is ground should not cost more a bushel than 77 per cent of 95 cents or 73 cents a bushel. It should be remembered that this comparison is from a general summary of the barley

feeding work with pigs in some of the Middle Western states and applies only under such conditions.

## Fall Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

Good watch dogs are almost a necessity on the farm where poultry earns a substantial part of the living. Enemies of dogs often discount their value for protecting poultry, but some kinds of dogs will bite. The bite of a dog is a severe crush as well as a bite, and may heal slowly. A lot of thieves prefer to pass up poultry rather than take the risk.

Selling the surplus meat birds as soon as they have a market value not only cuts down the feed bills but also places the birds safe from thieves. A large flock of cull hens not only return no profit to the owner but also increase the loss of cash if the poultry house is raided. While eggs are the main source of income on many poultry farms, the checks for poultry meat arrive at a time when egg returns are often slowing down and help to keep the business on the right side of the ledger.

Fencing the roadside with a line of barbed wire across the top is a help in preventing thieving. In some cases it pays to nail a strip to each fence post and run a line of barbed wire across

each strip. This double line on top of the fence helps make it difficult to climb.

Electric lights that can flood either the poultry houses or part of the range help to frighten away poultry thieves when the dogs bark or alarm bells ring. In some instances the long distance flashlights which are used by patrolmen to light up dark alleys can be used to good advantage by the poultryman in protecting his birds.

I think that electricity is going to play a large part in the poultry business in the future. Power companies are extending their lines into the rural districts and giving very excellent service at moderate rates. Electric incubators are proving very successful and easy to regulate, and some poultrymen have good luck with electric brooders, altho that has not advanced so far as yet.

The poultryman who can pump water with electrical equipment saves a lot of back breaking pumping especially in the winter to provide just enough warmth to keep the water from freezing. The above items do not mention the vast amount of house work which can be reduced with the washing machine, flatiron, cleaner and electric stove, thus permitting the wife to help in boxing or crating eggs and giving the poultry business more or less general supervision.

In selecting a poultry farm in the

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future, the nearness to a commercial power line will add considerable value to the land to be used for poultry and egg production. There is a great deal of time-exhausting detail work in the management of a poultry farm, and the more you can cut down other work, the greater the chances for successful management of the birds.

## Public Sales of Livestock

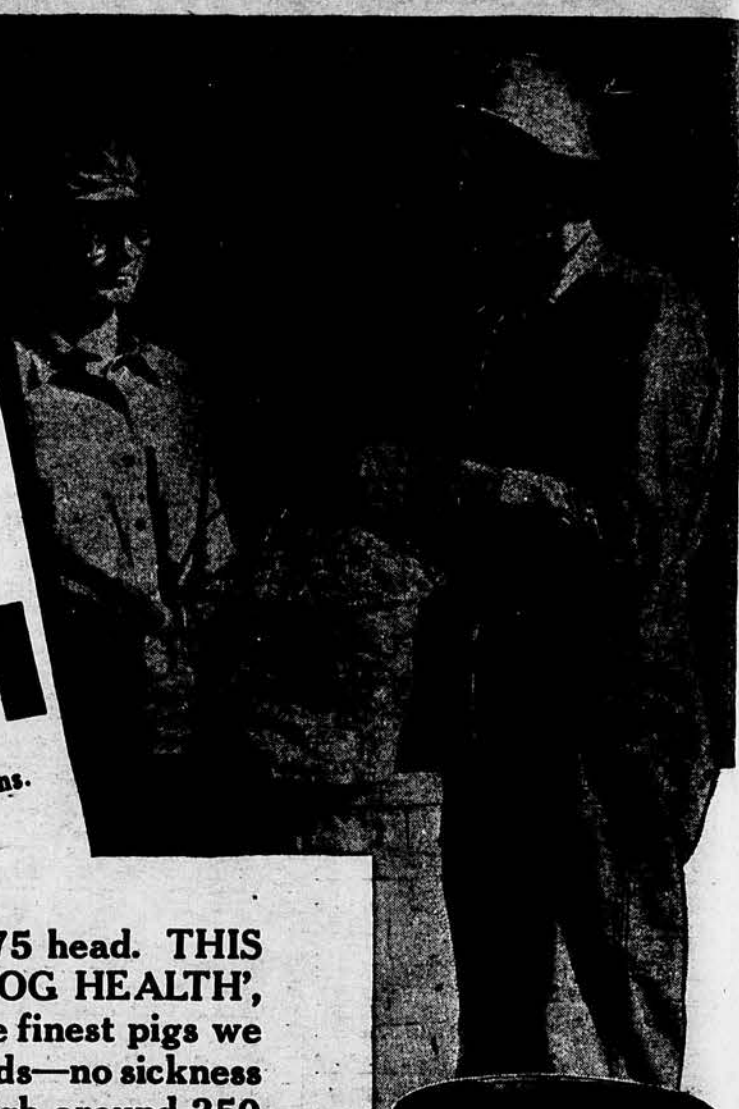
**Ayrshire Cattle**  
Nov. 26—J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan.  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
Nov. 25—Ed. Wells, Ames, Kan.

An acre of pasture is worth many bushels of grain to an energetic hog.



# We have never used or heard of anything that will do so much for hogs as— *Liquid* **HOG-HEALTH**

... says D. V. Uhl and Sons.



"Last year we lost 75 head. THIS year, with 'Liquid HOG HEALTH', we raised 230 of the finest pigs we ever had—same yards—no sickness—and many will weigh around 250 pounds at six months.

"You never saw hog losses stop... and Necro pigs snap out of it—SO QUICK—as when we started using 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH,'" says Uhl.

"Our pigs had started dying last year. Spent a lot of money on remedies that did no good. Finally, 75 had died. We were about ready to give up."

THEN—Uhl heard of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Tried it on some pigs badly broken with Necro. NOT ONE DIED! These pigs, very sick, snapped right out of it. In a week they were filling out fine.

During the winter, Uhl treated 34 bred sows. They farrowed 230 of the finest pigs he ever had. Not a sick one in the bunch. Raised every one! All big, thrifty fellows—many weigh around 250 lbs. at 6 months.

THAT'S the way to make big money with hogs! And you can just about depend on doing it every time when you use "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Everywhere you go, now, you hear of new proofs of what this improved, easy-to-use, liquid hog remedy can do. Hog raisers, by thousands, have switched to it.

## "Just What Hogs Need"

—Say Users

"On sick hogs, 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' makes a wonderful change inside of a week. It cleans out the worms, puts the animals in splendid condition and builds up disease resistance. There is nothing else so good." These are the words of J. D. Dobson, Primrose, Neb. Thousands say the same thing.

"\$12 Profit for Every \$1 of Cost."

You can't beat "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" for making big profits with hogs. Take C. A. Owin, Princeton, Mo. He says—"I had 26 shoats, rough, making no gains, almost worthless. Gave them \$8 worth of 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH'. Soon they lost worms, ate better, looked better and started to gain. Marketed them 2 months later at 207 lbs. I think the medicine made me fully \$100 extra."

## Sick, Wormy Pigs "Sure Snap Out of It."

Act quick if your pigs are sick or wormy. Give them "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." See how it worms pigs without bad after-effects. No starving. No individual treatments. Just mix with feed. Amazingly easy to use.

Use it, too, for pigs sick with Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection. For pigs that are coughing, thumping, scouring, 15,000 hog men wouldn't be recommending it to you if it didn't do the business. Just ask these successful hog raisers. Listen to J. P. Stuckey, Platte City, Mo.—

"My pigs were dying with Necro and Mixed Infection. 3 days after using 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' they were much better. Passed worms 8 inches long. Sold the pigs at 6 months weighing 245 lbs."

## —and How It Makes Them Grow!

Think of putting over 2 lbs a day on runty, poor-doing pigs. IT CAN BE DONE—is being done every day! But, first, you must use something that goes right down to the heart of the trouble. Something that knocks out the cause of the slow growth. Something that puts pigs in good condition, starts them to stretching out and piling on the weight.

Just try THIS! Pen off some of your pigs that are at a stand-still. Give the "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" treatment. See what happens! Watch the appetites pick up. See how quickly the hair will smooth down and the thin sides fill out. Try it—and see!

## Accept this **FREE Sample and Book**

See for yourself! Why fool with sick hogs any longer? Get on the right track! Find out—TODAY—about "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Send NOW for your Free Sample and copy of the brand new, enlarged Hog-Health book. 80 pages. Dozens of photos. Scores of letters from users.

Most amazing hog book you ever read. Has shown 15,000 hog raisers the new short-cuts to big, quick hog profits. Has many valuable new hog-raising facts. Exposes the cause of 90% of hog ailments. How to avoid this and other troubles. How successful hog raisers keep the pigs free of worms and disease—and keep pigs growing fast every day. How they get pigs up to 250 lbs. in 6 months, ready to sell when prices are at the peak.



## Sample Gives Proof

Examine the sample. Read of the many important ingredients. See how easy it is to use—how pigs eat it when too sick to eat grain. Send NOW! Don't put this off. Determine right now, that you'll find out about HOG-HEALTH. 15,000 users recommend it. Mail coupon NOW!

## MAIL COUPON NOW

GENERAL VETERINARY LABORATORY,  
Dept. F-111, Omaha, Neb.  
Please send, free and postpaid, sample of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" and 80-page book.

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R.F.D. ....

## Get FREE Sample and Book

Send for your copy of new, illustrated Hog-Health book and sample of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." All FREE. Don't put it off—send today. Use the coupon. Mail it N-O-W!

## General Veterinary Laboratory

Dept. F-111

Omaha, Neb.

## Many Kansas Hog Raisers Recommend It

### 227 Lbs. in 5 Mos.

"My March and April pigs had 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' as soon as they could eat. Weaned at 7 weeks, weighing 30 lbs. Sold them Aug. 30th averaging 227 lbs., topping the Kansas City market at \$10.70."

—L. C. EIGENMAN,  
Axtell, Kan.

### Gets the Worms

"I like your product fine. It sure gets the worms. Never had hogs do so well as my spring pigs on 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH'."

—D. MAHAFFY,  
Mankato, Kan.

### Pigs Sure Like It

"'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' is the easiest remedy to get hogs to eat I ever used. And it sure does the work. Gives them a fine appetite."

—R. R. SHUMATE,  
Maple Hill, Kan.

### Fine for Necro

"My pigs were almost dead with Necro. Your product brought them through popping."

—GEO. E. GANO,  
Frankfort, Kan.

### Runts Sure Grow!

"Had some sick, weak pigs weighing about 15 lbs. each, almost dead. Gave them 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH', feeding one with a spoon. In 70 days they averaged about 180 lbs."

—WES STAATS,  
Frankfort, Kan.