



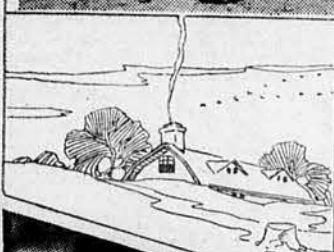
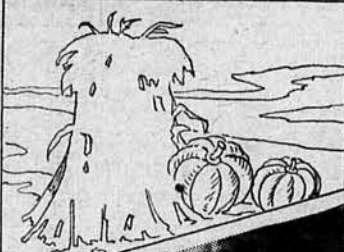
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

October 20, 1928

Number 42



ATWATER KENT RADIO

That Voice..

*you'd know it
anywhere!*



ARE YOU LISTENING?

"DID you hear Hoover? What did you think of that speech of Smith's?"

Wherever voters get together, that's what they're asking one another.

Now the radio battle for the Presidency waxes hottest. October is the crucial month. Powerful stations are broadcasting the voices of the candidates to all parts of the United States.

Hear this historic campaign clearly through an Atwater Kent. You won't miss a word—a syllable. Atwater Kent tone is famous for clarity. Atwater Kent workmanship can be relied upon. Atwater Kent resources make prices low.

Electric or battery—your choice
Some homes have central-station electricity, some don't. Both kinds want fine radio. So Atwater Kent offers modern instruments in two forms.

With the all-electric set, you need no batteries. Your radio is operated in the same way your lamps are lighted—from the house current, either A. C. or D. C. The current costs considerably less than a cent an hour—

MODEL 40 ELECTRIC SET

\$77
(without tubes)



MODEL 40 A. C. set. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, \$77 (without tubes). Also Model 42, with automatic voltage regulator, \$86 (without tubes), and Model 44, an extra powerful "distance" set, \$106 (without tubes).

about as much as reading a newspaper by the light of a single 40-watt lamp. Think of hearing Smith or Hoover for less than a cent!

With an Atwater Kent battery set the programs also come in clearly and strongly—whether you want speech or music—for the Atwater Kent name-plate on any set spells good, reliable reception.

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There's nothing untried about Atwater Kent Radio. Each year for six years it has set the pace in improvements, performance and price. Among rural families as well as in the cities, it is far and away the leader in sales and popularity. The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will be glad to give you a demonstration and advise you in the selection of your model.

On the air—every Sunday night—
Atwater Kent Hour—listen in!

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies



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MFG. COMPANY**
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Philadelphia, Pa.

"Radio's truest voice"
Atwater Kent Radio Speakers:
Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size, each \$20.

BATTERY SETS

\$49-\$68



Solid mahogany cabinets.
Panels satin-finished in gold. Model 48, \$49; Model 49, extra-powerful, \$68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

The Rain Arrived at Last!

And Since Then the Alfalfa and Wheat Have
Been Showing Considerable More Pep

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE rain for which Coffey county farmers have been watching arrived this week. It was some time in coming, but really was worth waiting for, as fully 2 inches has fallen here in the last three days. First came a priming shower of more than 1/2 inch, and then two days later came the real rain. It will put all newly sown wheat and alfalfa in good condition, and it will put the late plowed land in shape to fit for wheat sowing. The showers which fell after harvest were not enough to break up the clods caused by harvesting sodden fields with heavy machines, which made the ground very hard at every track. This rain will start the bluegrass and provide fall pasture on many farms. The native grass is getting dry; the official closing of the bluestem pasture season is past by almost two weeks, but in many pastures the stock has not been taken off. Some folks are feeding fodder on the grass, and some stock are having to rustle their own living. It is doubtful if it pays to allow stock to lose weight at this season.

But the Binder "Worked"

A good share of the cane and kafir in this part of the country is in the shock. It was cut under rather unfavorable conditions, in that the weather was unseasonably warm, October 4 being the warmest of that date since weather records have been kept in this locality. Added to this was the dry condition of the ground and the dust raised by the machinery coated both harvesters and shockers to the depth of something less than an inch. The first rain came when we had the 15 acres of cane growing on the farm cut; the shower hit when the binder was about 10 rods from the end of the last row, and so heavy was the rain that the row could not be finished until the shower had passed. Starting with a corn binder which had been used for nine seasons we had but little trouble and running for repairs until we had 16 acres of corn and 15 acres of cane in the shock. On the last 4 acres the gears that run all the gatherer chains on the side of the machine away from the driver wore out. The boy running the binder pulled it in, and when asked if he were going for repairs said he was going to try an experiment. He took a hammer and knocked off the worn gears, pulled back to the field and finished it with but one side of the binder in action.

Cane Made a Good Crop

The cane which we cut, and which made a good crop with the exception of 2 acres, stood in crabgrass knee high the morning after the Fourth of July. So heavy and continuous had been the rains that we had been unable to even start the cultivators. We fully expected to plow the field and put it in wheat this fall, but the boys said they would like a chance at it to see if they could not clean it out. By going over it twice inside of 10 days they gave the cane a start, and it soon got the grass under to stay. I believe this cane will make 25 bushels an acre, besides an immense amount of feed. It is of the "Red Top" variety, but some farmers call it "sourless" cane, and it is the best cattle cane we ever have raised in 40 years of farming. Last year the crop was heavy, but we fed it to the cattle, seed and all, as we figured the seed would not pay threshing costs. This year I think we will head and thresh part of it, as it is so well-matured. There is never any sale for such seed until just before planting time, and most farmers do not care to store it and sell it out in small lots. As a grain feed it seems almost like the old Red Kafir, and I think it has almost as much feeding value.

Good Prices for Corn?

A short time ago I mentioned the good prices offered by cattle buyers here for the various grades of stock. I have received a number of letters from men who have cattle to sell asking for the address of these buyers. I have not sent it because I happen to know that the keen edge of their appetite

has worn off, owing to recent market developments. Hence it would do no good to try to make deals for cattle on the basis that obtained three weeks ago. Another thing that has changed the viewpoint of some feeder buyers is the conviction that corn is not going to be nearly so cheap and plentiful as they supposed. I cannot see why corn in our local markets should be any cheaper than it was one year ago. The corn market last fall started out here at around 65 cents a bushel, and held around there until husking was over, when it made a raise of 10 cents a bushel. I should not be surprised if it did equally as well this fall, for, taking the county as a whole, there is no more than 65 per cent as much corn raised as was produced a year ago. So cattle feeders are giving up the idea of 50-cent corn, and that is slowing down some of the prospective feeders.

Ten Years Were Required

I am wondering why some of the Corn Belt politicians are shedding so many tears about the woes of the wheat growers who had the price of their product fixed by law during the latter part of the World War. I don't hear any outcries from the wheat growers themselves, and I live right down among them. In fact, Kansas is in better condition financially than most parts of the Corn Belt, and the crops of wheat that the state has been raising of late years has much to do with that condition. The Corn Belt politicians who are now filling the air with their cries about the wrongs done to the wheat grower had everything their own way during the war. Their corn sold for as much a bushel as our wheat, their hogs brought \$20 a hundred and everything they produced was profitable in proportion. I didn't hear them bawling the wrongs of the wheat growers then; they sent us down their \$2 corn and swapped it for flour made from our \$2 wheat and never batted an eye or said anything about what a shame it was that their corn was \$2 and our wheat even less. It has taken them almost 10 years to find out these things, but they want us Kansas farmers to know how badly they feel about it now they have found them out.

Wolf? Maybe a Tiger?

Most Kansas farmers had the bulk of their 1918 wheat crop on hand when the price was fixed at \$2 a bushel locally. I expected much hostile criticism at the time, but was surprised when most farmers took it very quietly, most of them cheerfully agreeing to the idea that it was part of their sacrifice in winning the war. Kansas made money raising wheat under that fixed price, and would have been glad to have had it continued. The Corn Belt waxed fat under war conditions, and proceeded to slip the greased skids under themselves that were to bring them to financial grief and ruin. If they had been satisfied, as was Kansas, to hold the price of their land down to reasonable figures their troubles never would have happened, and they would not today be tearing their hair over the woes of the Wheat Belt. And when I see eastern politicians, who scarcely ever saw a farm in their life, shedding great briny tears over the wrongs done the farmers I think of the old tale of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf that was licking his chops in anticipation of the hearty meal he shortly was to have.

He Knew!

At a lodge entertainment a woman had just finished singing "My Old Kentucky Home" when a brother was seen to be in tears. "Are you from Kentucky?" asked the brother beside him. "No," said the tearful one, "I am a musician."

Couldn't Stand It

Mistress to Maid: "Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

Maid: "Yes, and I'm not going to stand it any more."

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

October 20, 1928

Number 42

Any Farmstead May Be an Inspiration

John Kruse and His Neighbors Proved This to Western Kansas

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FALL comes with its frosts. A phantom artist streaks his brush recklessly, painting another Indian summer. All out-of-doors develops a call to which we humans eagerly respond. Fantastic color schemes weave themselves in the foliage of the woodlands that seem to find a beginning just over the brow of some distant hill. They reach down the valley, showing preference for the company of streams that angle and twist and turn; here they may stop short at the edge of some freshly plowed field, or lose themselves again far away where land and sky seem to meet.

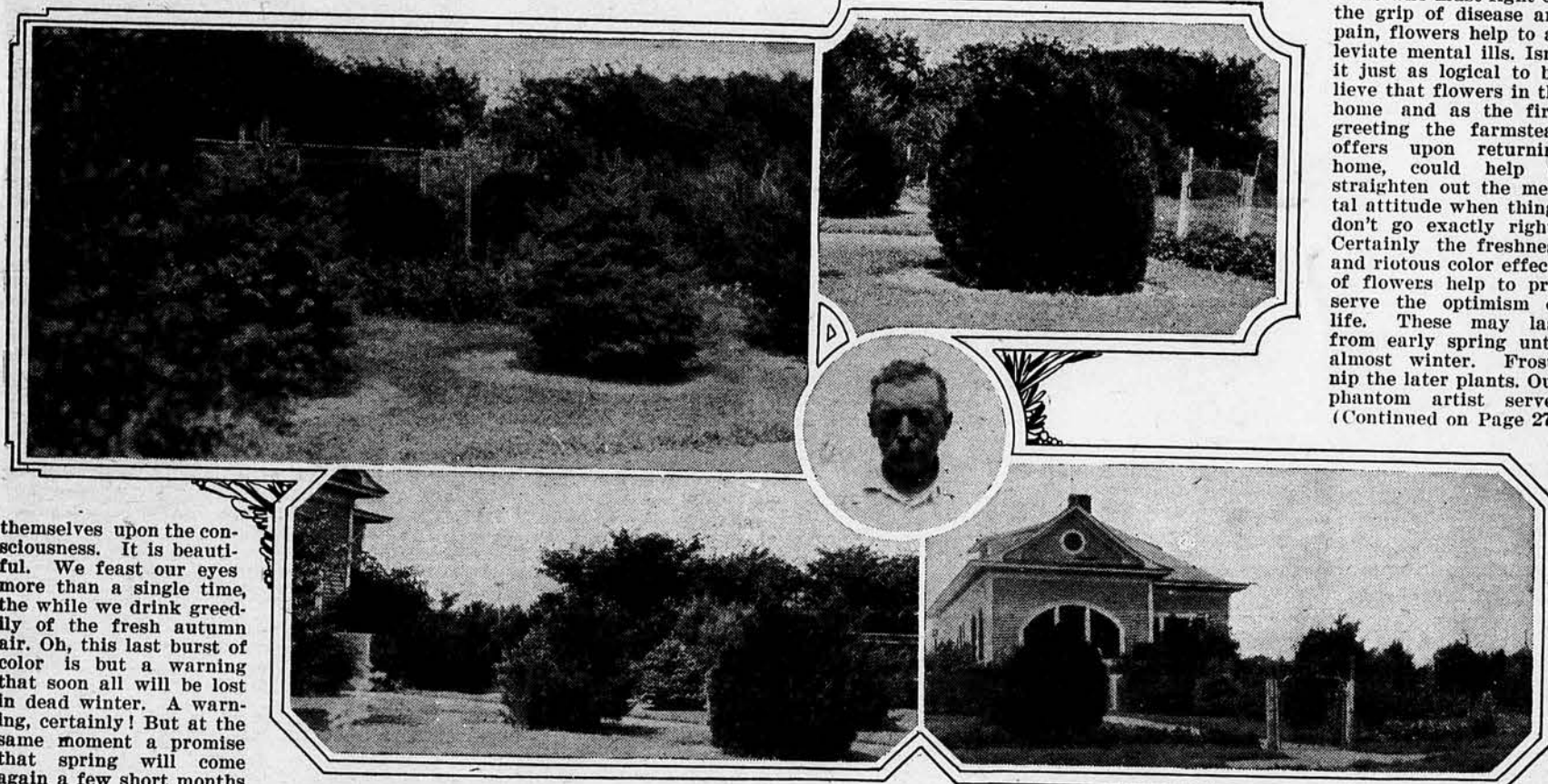
As one drives thru the rural districts of Eastern Kansas at this time of year, these things force

commands it to be. Perhaps the woods and hills contribute enough for a majority of the Kansas farmers in this section, but there are some farmsteads that become the talk—and perhaps the envy—of their respective communities. The folks who own these outstanding places find time, or take it, to invest in what they term something that makes life infinitely more worth while. A yard is fenced off from the balance of the farm; perhaps by some neatly-trimmed shrubbery or

steel wire, proof against rust or livestock and poultry that feel the urge to explore any patch of growing things. The yard then, lends itself to landscaping effects that include some of the most beautiful blossoms and foliage that can be produced anywhere.

Folks who do these things agree that it requires some work, but they think of it as a sort of recreation. Their pay comes to them in the form of pride and satisfaction. All thru the summer there are fragrant blossoms for the corners of the living room, the dining room table and what is equally as important, for friends who must occupy the

sick room. To these folks who must fight off the grip of disease and pain, flowers help to alleviate mental ills. Isn't it just as logical to believe that flowers in the home and as the first greeting the farmstead offers upon returning home, could help to straighten out the mental attitude when things don't go exactly right? Certainly the freshness and riotous color effects of flowers help to preserve the optimism of life. These may last from early spring until almost winter. Frosts nip the later plants. Our phantom artist serves
(Continued on Page 27)



themselves upon the consciousness. It is beautiful. We feast our eyes more than a single time, the while we drink greedily of the fresh autumn air. Oh, this last burst of color is but a warning that soon all will be lost in dead winter. A warning, certainly! But at the same moment a promise that spring will come again a few short months ahead.

We find this Eastern Kansas beauty as nature

Perhaps no Farm Families Get More Pleasure Out of Life Than John Kruse, Rush County, and His Neighbors. The Photos on This Page Were Taken Recently on the Kruse Farm. All These Flowers and Shrubs and Trees Occupy What, a Few Years Ago, Was the Great Open Spaces. Mr. Kruse Has Proved That Most Any Annual or Perennial Plant That Grows in Kansas, Will Thrive in His Western Country

Last Call for Kansas Corn Huskers

THE annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest is just two weeks ahead of us now, and it certainly is going to be one of the big events of the year. Thirty-five counties have indicated that they will have contenders for the state championship. That many counties have one or more entries. We still urge every man who is interested in this outstanding athletic event, to get into his county battle royal immediately. This is the last call for huskers to enter this year's contests. Everyone who desires to enter the county elimination event should have his name in the office of Kansas Farmer at Topeka not later than October 25. However, if the person who is conducting your county contest will take your name after that date, that is well and good. But to be safe, do not delay later than the closing date just mentioned.

Here are the counties that have lined up so far with one or more contestants: Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Franklin, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kingman, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Marshall, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Riley, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman and Wallace.

And here are the men who have signified that they will be responsible for contests in their respective counties: Cloud, L. F. Neff, county agent, Concordia; Doniphan, C. E. Lyness, county agent, Troy; Edwards, G. W. Sidwell, county agent, Kins-

ley; Franklin, H. A. Biskie, county agent, Ottawa; Jewell, Ralph Ramsey, county agent, Manhattan; Johnson, C. A. Jones, county agent, Olathe; Linn, Walter J. Daly, county agent, Mound City;

Morris, D. Z. McCormick, county agent, Council Grove; Nemaha, Glenn Reed, county agent, Seneca; Neosho, Lester Shepard, county agent, Erie; Norton, Kenney L. Ford, vocational agricultural instructor, Norton County High School, Norton; Pratt, F. L. Timmons, county agent, Pratt; Riley, S. D. Capper, county agent, Manhattan; Trego, Ralph Pierson, secretary, Wakeeney Community Club, Wakeeney; Wabaunsee, O. W. Little, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Alma; Wilson, C. E. Agnew, county agent, Fredonia; and Woodson, O. S. Smith, president, Woodson County Improvement Association, Yates Center.

If you live in any of these counties in which someone has agreed to conduct a county contest, your name has gone to your respective contest leader. You should get in touch with the contest manager in your county immediately so that there will be no doubt as to where and when you should report for your county contest. Kansas Farmer still is working hard to get contest leaders in every county that has contestants, and we feel sure of success. You, too, should help us find a leader. If no one has been named in your county thus far, we hope you will help us find one. If you are a contestant and have a leader, you already have been informed by letter from Kansas Farmer.

One thing that very likely will happen is that a few counties may have only a single entry. This,
(Continued on Page 29)

The Time and Place

KANSAS FARMER will hold the annual state corn husking contest near Ottawa, Franklin county, Friday, November 2, at 11 o'clock in the morning. This will allow all judging to be completed early in the afternoon. Everything possible will be done in the interests of speed and accuracy in getting the final results. The field is on the B. A. Good farm, 3 1-2 miles south of the Ottawa courthouse, on the concrete pavement, and 1 1-4 miles east. Look for the signs. The corn will be in prime condition and is right for a speedy battle. The Farm Bureau ladies will have plenty of food available at noon at reasonable prices. Parking facilities are exceptionally fine. Everyone interested in this outstanding athletic event is cordially invited to attend.

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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I WOULD like to ask your private opinion publicly expressed, in your "Passing Comment" and trust that after reading this you will "choose to pass." Is it possible to fool all the women all the time? We know how they fell for the Democratic slogan: "he kept us out of war." How hard will they fall for the Republican slogan: "Smith will give us saloons?" We know that Wilson did not keep us out of war. We also know that Smith will not or cannot give us saloons.

I'm not asking this in a partizan sense, just how far good, reasonable common sense will go in a political campaign against a lot of bunc. I know that the Kansas Farmer under your efficient editorship is not "Partizan" in politics. That you realize that it is a Farmers' paper, for the Farmer and his Family, regardless of his Politics, Color, creed and Nationality.

I wish to congratulate you on showing such good "Political judgement in not taking any chance of hurting the feelings of any of your Boys and Girl members of your Pig, Calf and Poultry clubs, also your advertisers and Subscribers (who were it not for these your job would cease to exist) by not converting your "Passing Comments" into a Partizan Political Column? I know you are in the habit of making excuses and apologies after Elections are all over and settled, but why is it necessary? May I ask?

I trust you will stretch a point by Publishing all of this for the benefit of all of your Readers and oblige. Holton, Kan. Mrs. C. D. N.

As I have faithfully followed the text of Mrs. C. D. N.'s letter, capitalization, punctuation and interrogation points, I trust that she is satisfied that I have complied with her expressed desire that I publish "all of this for the benefit of all" of my readers.

It would have shown more evidence of good faith if Mrs. C. D. N. had signed with her full name rather than her initials. It also would have shown more courage, but let that pass. She asks "is it possible to fool all the women all the time?" I think not, sister, and moreover it never was, altho judging from your letter you seem to be one woman who is laboring under a delusion.

The Democratic slogan, "he kept us out of war," probably influenced a good many women voters in 1916, but evidently it influenced more men, as in a large majority of the states at that time the women did not have the right to vote, so that the re-election of Mr. Wilson in 1916 cannot be charged up to the women. At that date women had the right to vote in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and Montana, 11 out of the 48 states.

Mrs. C. D. N.'s second question is: "will they fall for the Republican slogan, Smith will give us the saloons?"

I am not aware that this is a Republican slogan. I have not seen it in any Republican literature, nor have I heard of any Republican speaker making such an assertion or using any such slogan. If Mrs. C. D. N. has any Republican literature setting forth such a slogan she will do me a favor by sending it to me immediately, and I promise her now that I will publish it. The fact is, as such an astute woman as Mrs. C. D. N. ought to know, the liquor question was raised by Governor Smith. He was not satisfied to stand on his party platform, but injected his wet view in a telegram to the convention, and then gave it much greater prominence in his speech of acceptance. Of course he did not say that he would bring back the saloon, but he did say that he would use his influence as President, if elected, to have the Eighteenth Amendment modified and the law changed concerning the alcoholic content of liquors. In his Milwaukee speech he advocated permitting each state to determine whether it will have saloons. Sure—he will not bring back the saloon all by himself; but he promises to do what he can to influence Congress to change the law to permit the states to bring it back.

The election of Smith would be regarded everywhere as a repudiation of our national policy on prohibition. Let it be said for Al Smith that he has made his position perfectly clear. No man or woman of intelligence can vote for him under any misapprehension. Dry Democratic candidates who are supporting him are justifying themselves by saying that Congress will not support his views, and therefore that prohibitionists will have nothing to fear from his election. It may be true that he will not be able, if elected, to secure a repeal of the Volstead law or the wiping out of the Eighteenth Amendment, but that is what he intends to try to do, according to his own statement.

I am not aware that I have ever apologized after election for a position taken before election, altho it is quite possible during the heat of a campaign that all of us may express opinions that we might not express under different conditions.

Possibly even Mrs. C. D. N. may give expression to sentiments during a campaign that she would

not give expression to under other circumstances, as, for example, this expression which occurs in her letter "who, were it not for these, your job would cease to exist." It occurs to me that this lady, whoever she is, must have been laboring under some great mental strain when she penned those words.

I trust that Mrs. C. D. N. will not worry unduly about the women of the country being fooled about Governor Smith. I do not believe that a great many of them will be. He will receive a large number of woman votes; many of these will vote for him because they share his views on the liquor question; it is a mistake to suppose that the women are lined up solidly on that. Many of them are as sopping wet as Governor Smith himself. But whether they vote for or against him they will for the most part have no misapprehension about the matter. They know that a vote for him is a vote against prohibition; he has made that perfectly clear.

Perhaps some of them may "fall" for the Democratic slogan, "he will enforce the law," which by the way is as hypocritical as the slogan, "he kept us out of war." I think a good deal more so, for it



is my opinion that President Wilson earnestly endeavored to keep us out of war, but when Governor Smith talks about raising his hand toward heaven and taking an oath to support the Constitution and that therefore he will enforce the law. I recall that four times he has taken an oath as governor to support the Constitution of the United States, but so far as the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned he has never made any effort toward helping to enforce it. Just why his oath as governor is not just as binding as would be his oath as President is not clear. In other words, his present declaration in my opinion is bunc.

Hoover and the Chain Stores

JOHN WELLS, chairman of the Democratic Kansas State Central Committee, charges that Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for the Presidency, is now definitely tied up with the chain store interests.

"For some time," says Mr. Wells, "the big financial interests of Wall Street were uncertain about Hoover. They did not line up behind the Republican ticket as they usually do, because they wanted to find out what Hoover would do for them. About 10 days ago they got the information they wanted, and the daily papers reported that big business was definitely in the Hoover camp. In my judgment, that settled the question of where Hoover will be found after election. The financial super-trusts have assurances that he is all right. These financiers of Wall Street don't confine themselves to forming monopolies; they form combinations of monopolies. They have the money that controls all the monopolies. The chain stores are one of our greatest monopolies. Vast sums are invested in chain stores and they are all

under the control of the Wall street financiers. Wall street is satisfied with Hoover. Hence Hoover is satisfactory to the chain stores."

This statement being called to the attention of Mr. Hoover by Senator Capper, under date of October 2, he made the following personal reply:

"My Dear Mr. Senator:

"I have your kind note of September 29th. The enclosed excerpt from my Acceptance Speech should be a fitting answer to the chain store idea. In fact, the Department of Commerce has spent literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last seven years in co-operation with independent store operators, and is much concerned as to his future and his position.

"Yours faithfully,
 Herbert Hoover."

Washington, D. C.

The following is the excerpt from Mr. Hoover's speech of acceptance referred to:

"As Secretary of Commerce I have been greatly impressed by the fact that the foundation of American business is the independent business man. The department by encouragement of his associations and by provision of special services has endeavored to place him in a position of equality in information and skill with larger operations. Alike with our farmers his is the stronghold of American individuality. It is here that our local communities receive their leadership. It is here that we refresh our leadership for larger enterprise. We must maintain his opportunity and his individual service. He and the public must be protected from any domination or from predatory business."

On Telling the Truth

YOU are quite right, sister, in saying that newspapers should stick to the truth, but so should men, women and children everywhere, with perhaps some exceptions. I can imagine cases where a lie is entirely justified; here is a case in point: A man was accused of having committed a crime; possibly he was guilty; probably he was not; at any rate he was entitled to a fair trial. A howling mob gathered and started after him. The mob had no intention of giving him a fair trial. The members were thirsting for blood and not particular about the guilt or innocence of the victim. The accused man managed to elude the mob for the time being. He met a man who was not a member of the mob and who was not infected with the blood lust. The hunted man appealed to him for protection. The man directed him to a reasonably safe hiding place.

Then came the mob. They asked the merciful man if he had seen the fugitive. He lied boldly and calmly; said he had seen a man running as if he was trying to get away; he did not know, of course, whether he was the man they were looking for, but when they gave him the description of the fugitive he said that fitted the man he saw running. Then he told them the way the man had gone, which was just the opposite of the very way he had actually gone. He directed them toward some broken country where there were hiding places. As a result of his quick perception and absence of apparent excitement the man escaped the mob. He was afterward tried and acquitted. Now I submit that this man was entirely justified in lying to that mob. If he had told the truth a presumably innocent man would have been cruelly lynched.

I once knew a man who had an ambition to edit a newspaper. He finally got hold of a newspaper in a small but rather prosperous Kansas town. He told me that he intended to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in his paper about everything and everybody in that town. He got out just one issue. I do not suppose he told all the truth about all the people in the town, because he didn't have the time or opportunity to find out everything, but he certainly did tell plenty. The only thing probably that saved him from great bodily harm was the fact that most of the people in the town thought he was crazy, and the rest thought he was just a plain damn fool.

Perhaps while we are talking about the truth, the case of R. Emerson Wallingford may not be uninteresting.

R. Emerson also had an ambition to be an editor, and was determined to tell the truth without fear or favor. He got hold of a paper in a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Every town of that

size has a few families who consider themselves the foremost citizens of the place and at the head of the social register. Whenever there was a gathering of any kind at the home of one of these leading citizens it was supposed to be good for at least half a column of thick verbal glucose in the paper. About the second week after R. Emerson got hold of the Clarion a daughter of one of these leading citizens was married. The following notice appeared in the next issue of the Clarion: "Married; at the residence of bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, June 3, Miss Mabel Stackhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira K. Stackhouse, and J. Melville Brown. The bride's father is generally known as Judge Stackhouse. It seems that some 20 years ago he was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, but only received three votes, one of them the vote of his son, another of his son-in-law and the third his own. Apparently the 'Judge' was not very strong with the electorate in this town. He came here some 30 years ago with a couple of thousand dollars cash and went into the business of shaving notes at the rate of 10 per cent a month. He has accumulated quite a good deal of property."

"The name of the bride was originally Mabel, but she attended some kind of a school in St. Louis for a year, and when she came back her visiting cards had her name Miss Mae Belle Stackhouse. We observe that a former issue of the Clarion, before we took charge, states that she is a beautiful and charming young lady. Barring the fact that she is cross-eyed, pigeon-toed and has a hair lip that description fits her pretty well. The reporter who wrote the description was suffering from diseased eyes at the time. As for her age we do not pretend to know about that, but our impression is that you might raise either arm without her cracking under the wing."

"The groom, J. Melville Brown, is a trifle over 5 feet tall, wears a No. 5 1/2 hat and No. 9 shoes. Aside from his feet the only large feature about J. Melville is his mouth."

"About a year ago he 'accepted' a position as salesman in a grocery store at a salary of \$9 a week. We do not know what sort of bait Mae Belle used to catch him, but not long ago in a burst of confidence he told a friend that he was so tired of his job that most any kind of change would suit him. We hasten to say that this description is not written out of any feeling of ill will toward either the 'Judge' or the bride or groom. As a matter of fact, we have the friendliest feeling toward all concerned, but we have made a pledge that this paper shall speak only the truth."

"We wish the bride and groom much happiness."

R. Emerson might have gotten by all right if it had not been for the fact that Judge Stackhouse, while somewhat along in years was still quite vigorous, and in addition he had two rawboned and husky sons. When the doctors were working over R. Emerson and trying to patch him up one of them remarked that while in this case "truth crushed to earth might rise again" if no unfavorable complications set in, the editor's features would never again appear as they did before that editorial was written.

'Tis an Extreme View

I LOVE to read Passing Comment. Some time ago I saw an article in the Wichita Eagle stating that W. C. Durant of New York offered \$25,000 for the best and most practical plan of making the Eighteenth Amendment effective. I sent him a plan as follows:

"Make a law that will stop the market; put teeth in the law; send every one found guilty of using intoxicating liquors up for five years in the penitentiary at hard labor and fine them one tenth of their wealth and double the dose for the second offense. Put teeth in the law; no one is go-

ing to make or sell anything that has no market; someone must buy before someone else can sell. Take away from such ones the right of jury trial and let the judge or justice of the peace decide the case. If the judge refuses to pronounce sentence on proof of guilt, then impose the same sentence on the judge; if an officer of the law refuses to arrest an offender give him the same punishment. Take away the right of pardon or parole. Some may say that such a law would be rather severe, but what we need to do is to put teeth in the law. Stop the market and you stop all violation."

"This law will pay its own way. We won't need any rum runners on our shores."

Constant Reader."

I am just wondering whether Constant Reader is a humorist in disguise or is in earnest. As he sent his plan in to Durant as a competitor for the \$25,000 prize I must assume that he is in earnest. There would, of course, be a few trifling diffi-



culties in the way of getting his proposed law into operation; the first is that no Congress or legislature would pass such a law, and the second is that the law would be clearly unconstitutional if passed.

It is said frequently the young people are stuck on themselves and imagine they are a lot smarter than they are. That may be true of a good many, but on the other hand a good many young people fail because they don't think they are as smart as they really are. As between the young fellow who is cocksure of himself and the one who is suffering from the inferiority complex, the cocksure lad will be much more likely to succeed than the other.

Nobody really knows very much, altho some by comparison with others seem to be mighty wise, but it is also true that 99 people out of 100 have more capacity than they use. In other words, all of us might do considerably better than we do.

However, we are not altogether to blame for not doing better. One time I was traveling thru the woods in Northwest Arkansas. I got the wrong direction and traveled for 2 hours on a wood road

that ran finally out entirely. I supposed I was on the right road and was traveling as fast as I could, but I wasn't getting anywhere. In fact that 2 hours was wasted, and then 2 more were lost getting back onto the right road; and so far as I can figure out it was really no fault of mine that I took the wrong road. There was no guide board showing which was the wood road and which was the main highway. One seemed to be as well traveled as the other, and I guessed wrong, that was all.

There are a lot of folks in the world who guess wrong and fail. Other people who are no smarter and who work no harder guess right and succeed. But here is where I did not do as well as I might have done. If I had watched that wood road closely I ought to have seen that it was "petering out," and when I discovered that I should have turned back. In other words, I wasted a lot more time than I needed to waste.

I have a letter here jumping on Bill White, but the sender does not sign his name. I do not promise to publish a letter just because it is signed, but I certainly will not publish an unsigned letter of personal criticism. If you want to jump onto Bill write to him; he is amply able to take care of himself.

I am told that there are 73 men in Topeka who are paying an organization good money to instruct them how to analyze themselves. And yet there are folks who insist that there is nothing in this world to laugh about.

A wise looking bird told me the other day that a man is just as old as he thinks. That, by the way, has been said so often that a lot of people believe it. I happen to know several old pelters who act as if they thought they were about 25 years old, and about the only remark they excite is, "Just look at that old fool."

The older and homelier and more wrinkled a man gets the more attention he should pay to his dress. Of course clothes won't make him young, but they will fool a good many people who don't examine him too closely.

Some Telephone Troubles

1—Has a telephone company a right to set its poles on the right of way of the public highway or should they be set outside? If the telephone company has its poles set as designated by the county board, has the county a right to cut a ditch so close that the dirt caves away so the poles will fall? If a fence is built on the line have they a right to ditch so close that the fence will fall? 2—A buys a farm from B. B owns a telephone and share and nothing is said in the contract about B reserving the telephone or share. Has B a right to remove the telephone, which was fast to the wall, or make A pay for the share? C. V. F.

The chairman of the Public Service Commission, which has jurisdiction over telephone matters, gives the following opinion in regard to the questions asked:

"1—Incorporated telephone companies have a right to set their poles along, upon or across any of the public highways of Kansas, but in such manner as not to incommode the public in the use of such highways.

"If it becomes necessary for the reasonable use of the highway to ditch so close to the poles as to render them unstable, they can be removed for such distance as will allow the work of keeping the roadway in proper condition for travel. The highway officials have a right to ditch to the extreme outer edge of the highway, even tho in doing so it might have the effect of weakening a fence on the adjacent land.

"2—A telephone attached to a wall in the ordinary way and removable in the usual manner does not become a portion of the realty, and in the absence of a contract does not pass to the purchaser."

Hoover's Independence

I BELIEVE Hoover to be the fittest man for the Presidency of the United States. This belief goes beyond all political considerations that I hold or may be supposed to hold. Therefore it would be wrong if I did not give the readers of my publications reasons for this belief, as for a long time I have been doing.

In some quarters I think there is a feeling that Hoover is, in an evil sense, the favorite of big business.

There is no real basis for this opinion other than that Hoover is the type of man, more than any other, who would be likely to give the country a general good times administration.

The kind of big business that looks for privileges is afraid of Hoover, and rightly, and that is possibly one reason why he was not nominated in 1920. The predatory sort of big business has been and is lukewarm as to Hoover. It knows the kind of man he is. Besides it would prefer an Eastern man for President, and the fact he was wet might make him none the less acceptable.

The trouble with Hoover, so far as Eastern business interests are concerned, is that Hoover has a backbone and is as independent as the proverbial hog on ice. There has seldom been such a backbone in the White House since Cleveland's day. In this respect and in a rugged, dogmatic

honesty, Hoover closely resembles Cleveland. He cannot be bossed. He cannot be handled. There are absolutely no strings to him. If he is elected he will be President, and take orders from nobody.

These observations are based on nine years of personal and official acquaintance with Mr. Hoover. I do not mean to say, of course, that Hoover as President won't do in perfectly legitimate ways more than most Presidents could do to make big business and the country prosperous, but it won't be at the expense of any person. He knows the ins and outs of every industry, the farming industry included. He knows the conditions of every one of these United States as no other living man knows them. As an administrator and organizer and great constructive business genius I doubt if we have ever seen his equal, and one of the things he wishes to do is to simplify the machinery of the National Government. By all means we should let him do it.

It is difficult to see how any mortal man could have done what Hoover did in Europe to organize and maintain his widespread food relief work in countries at war with one another, hating and suspecting one another and believing the starvation of their enemies to be one of the righteous and potent weapons of the war. Yet somehow Hoover did it, effectually and well, as we all know, not-

withstanding these virtually insurmountable obstacles. He even won over the relentless Prussian warlords to his work of mercy, and then when the German people felt the pangs of hunger he promptly got food to them in quantities, altho the rest of Europe believed he should let them starve.

Knowing Mr. Hoover and his works as I do, it may be supposed I am biased in his favor. All I can say to that is, what reasonable human being would not be? If that is being biased, I admit it.

Aside from these considerations, both Hoover and Curtis are farm-bred Western men. Mr. Hoover in his letter of acceptance made a solemn personal pledge that farm relief, which he referred to as the nation's most pressing problem, is to have prompt and adequate attention from his administration if he is elected. Knowing what such a pledge from Mr. Hoover means and knowing Mr. Hoover and his outstanding abilities, this alone would make me a Hoover man. Therefore it is with the utmost sincerity and enthusiasm that I put my trust and confidence in him, as I think the country will do in November.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



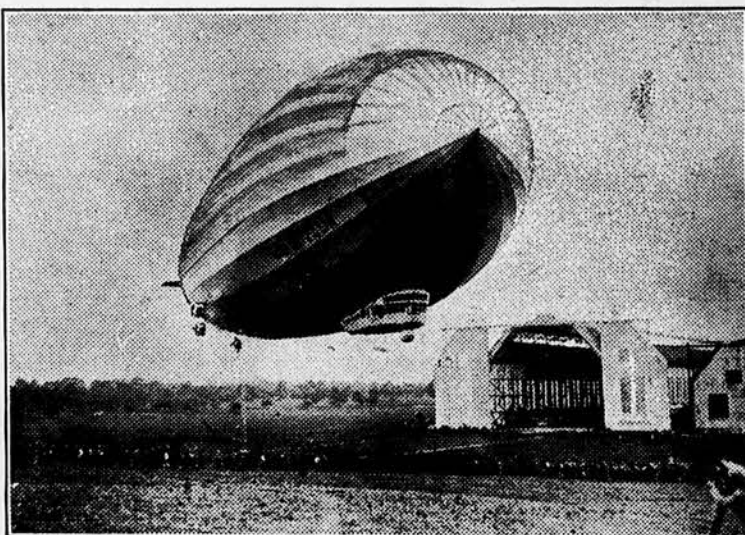
The Duke and Duchess of Apulia, Who May Become the King and Queen of Italy, if King Victor Emmanuel Should Decide to Abdicate Because of the Growth of Fascism



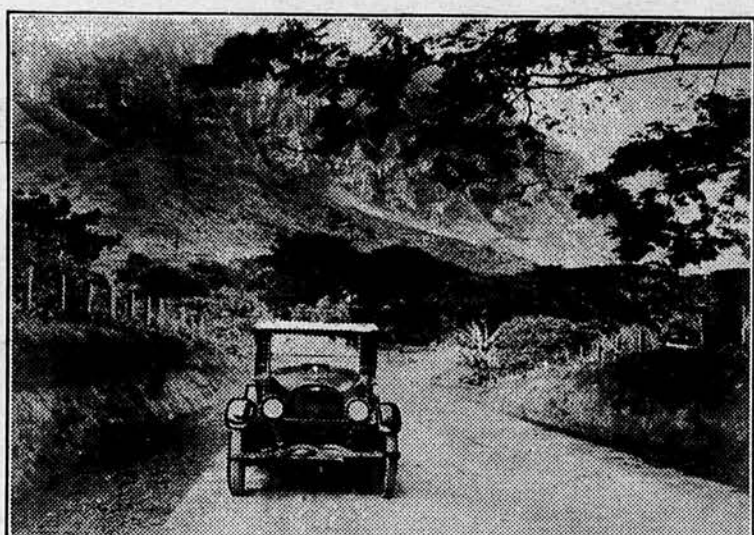
Mexico's Greatest Cathedral, at Mexico City, Closed for Two Years, Will be Reopened Soon, According to an Announcement by Emilio Portes Gil, Provisional President-Elect; His Statement is Taken as Indicating the Eventual Settlement of the Conflict Between Church and State, Which Has Been the Cause of Great Turmoil



Two Stunning Formal Wraps for Winter, From London; Left is Ermine, the Right is a White Creation With the Collar and Hemline Trimmed With White Fox



Here is the Graf Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen, Germany, the Largest Dirigible in the World, Built for the Transatlantic Service, as it "Took the Air" Last Week on the Long Run to the Westward, With the Next Port of Call "in the Good Old U. S. A."



A View Along One of the Typically Beautiful Highways in Hawaii, as Seen by the Motorists on the Uniformly Good Roads There. It Will be Noticed That no Signboards Obstruct the Views of Mountains, Sea, Luxuriant Jungles or Volcanoes—Folks in the United States Might Take This Lesson to Heart!



Mrs. W. B. Scott at Brooklands, England, Just After She Had Won the Women's Handicap Race There, With an Average Speed of 120 Miles an Hour



Eugene Wright, a Former Columbia, New York City, Student, Found Huge Diamonds 750 Miles Inland on the Island of Borneo



Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, a Former Kansan, and Governor Sam A. Baker of Missouri, at a Conference in the Hotel Muehlebach at Kansas City



Franklin D. Roosevelt, Left, Who Was Nominated by the Democratic Party to Oppose Attorney General Albert Ottinger, Right, Republican, in the Campaign for Governor of New York. Observers Believe the Contest Will Play an Important Part in the Presidential Election



Admiral Zenker, Left, Former Chief of the German Navy, Who Resigned a Few Days Ago, Because of the Captain Lohman Scandal of a Year Ago, and Vice Admiral Raeder, Who Has Assumed Command. Lohman Took 25 Million Marks From the Ministry's Secret Funds to Finance a Film Company

Fictitious Wheat Depresses Prices

*Speculators Last July Made Huge Sales at the Peak of the Crop Movement---
But the Better Dealers Are Opposed to This Excessive Gambling*

THE speculative faction on the Chicago Board of Trade is quite disturbed over Senator Capper's recent criticism of practices on the grain exchanges which work against the producer. An article by Edward J. Dies, assistant to the president of the Chicago Board of Trade, which appeared in the September 12 issue of the Topeka State Journal, criticizing Senator Capper's stand against excessive speculation and particularly heavy short selling on the grain exchanges, does not have the approval of the better element of the Board of Trade. The article by Mr. Dies also criticized Rollin E. Smith of the United States Department of Agriculture for his attack on the abuse of excessive short selling.

Mr. Dies is press agent, or publicity man, for the Chicago Board of Trade. Therefore, what he writes is a reflection of the views of the majority of the membership of that grain exchange, which is known thruout the grain trade of all countries as the greatest speculative center, excepting the New York exchange (and perhaps Monte Carlo) in the entire world.

Because of this fact, the motives of anyone who criticizes any phase of grain speculation on the exchange is misunderstood. So steeped in speculation is the atmosphere of the Board of Trade that the majority of the members do not and cannot understand how anyone can honestly criticize even the abuse of speculation by professional operators who do not and cannot have the interest of the farmer at heart.

Merely a Smoke Screen

With the foregoing thought in mind, one can better understand anything put out by the publicity bureau of the Chicago Board of Trade. Whatever it may be, it must, by the very nature of the matter, reflect the determination that speculation must and shall dominate the exchanges. The idealistic talk about hedging and its benefits to the farmer is merely a smoke screen. The same may also be said about the "law of supply and demand governing in the long run."

Mr. Dies in his criticism overlooks the big, outstanding fact that Senator Capper represents the farmers of the greatest wheat-producing state in the union. To question the Senator's sincerity in his efforts to help the farmers to get better prices for their grain is foolish. The Senator's bill, S. 3575, will, he and thousands of farmers sincerely believe, check some of the abuses imposed upon the market by professional speculators.

Senator Capper has no fight against the grain exchanges, nor against hedging or future trading, but only against over-speculation, which influences prices often to the disadvantage of the farmer. Incidentally, it may be said that Rollin E. Smith, in his market writings extending over a period of 25 or more years, has never written a word against the grain exchanges, future trading, hedging, nor against speculation as such. But he has consistently denounced excessive trading by a few big professionals which often amounts to market control.

Mr. Dies' article leads off as follows:

"Senator Capper seems to have launched a publicity campaign obviously intended to influence the rural mind against the grain exchanges in the hope of driving thru the next Congress his anti-futures bill which, if enacted, would be the end of futures exchanges."

Indeed, it would be difficult to condense more that isn't true in one short paragraph. Senator Capper has not launched a campaign against the grain exchanges nor against future trading. Nor would he be concerned about the passage of the bill in question if he were not convinced that the wheat growers would be benefited and no one injured, unless, perchance, a few professional speculators and speculative commission houses. Also, it is not true that the passage of the Senator's bill "would be the end of futures exchanges." The only check that the bill places on speculation is to limit the speculative "fine" of wheat or corn futures that any trader may hold, long or short, to 2 million bushels; and, in addition, the bill does away with trading in so-called "indemnities," or the old-time "puts and calls."

No Bias Against Exchanges

Further, Mr. Dies says: "Senator Capper is frankly biased and will leave no stone unturned in condemning the exchanges for the purpose of helping his bill."

A repetition of a statement that isn't true. As already said, the Senator has no bias against the exchanges. Furthermore, one might ask, in the name of common sense, what possible reason or purpose could Senator Capper have in urging the passage of the bill if he did not feel, and if he had not been assured by many intelligent persons who have studied the question, that his bill would help the grain growers.

"Supreme court decisions," writes Mr. Dies, "have established the legality and immense economic value of grain exchanges. Futures trading is

spreading, etc. Economists all agree on the advantage of futures trading, etc."

Why, of course, and why not? And the system will be even better when the few diseased spots have been opened by a skilled surgeon, and the pus squeezed out.

Regarding hedging, the value of which to elevator companies and mills is not questioned by anybody, Mr. Dies says:

"It is a well-known fact, established repeatedly by court decisions, Congressional hearings, Federal Trade Commission investigations and such-like inquiries, that the hedging facilities of a futures market make it possible for the farmer to receive more for his grain, and the consumer to pay less for his grain than would be possible without a hedging market."

A group of misstatements from beginning to end. It is not a well-known fact, nor a fact at all; and furthermore, it has never been established. The truth of the matter is that representatives of the exchanges have on every occasion possible for publicity testified to that effect, but no one has



A Season of Doubt

ever attempted to prove it. The representatives of the exchanges make the flat statement and let it go at that.

Upholding speculation, Mr. Dies says:

"To have a broad, liquid futures market that constantly reflects the true value of grain, we must have speculation. Speculation makes the future market; and the future market provides hedging facilities so valuable to the farmer, merchant, miller and exporter."

Starting with a wrong premise, Mr. Dies of course reaches a wrong conclusion. The futures market does not "constantly reflect the true value of grain." But the argument is that speculation is a good thing, therefore we cannot have too much of it. Let us glance at the market during July, 1928, for example, when wheat broke 20 cents following a big decline some weeks earlier.

July was the beginning of the winter wheat movement. Hedging pressure was at a minimum because there was no accumulation of stocks and the mills were selling flour in great quantities. Their buying of futures against flour sales was doubtless equal to all the hedge selling. Yet during July the open contracts in the Chicago Board of Trade futures market ranged from 80 million to 90 million bushels. That is, sellers were constantly short that much, while buyers were of course constantly long. The personnel of the traders shifted, from day to day, as some got into the market and others got out.

Now the point is that the volume of hedging, that is, on the selling side, was small during July, probably not over 20 million bushels and certainly not over 30 million. Taking the higher estimate, speculative short sales constantly totaled 50 million to 60 million bushels of wheat in the Chicago futures market during July, 1928. This does not take into account the sales each day, but only the totals at the close of each day, according to the reports of the Grain Futures Administration.

With 50 to 60 million bushels of short wheat on the market thruout July, it is not surprising that the price broke 20 cents a bushel. Is it surprising

that Senator Capper, representing the farmers of the greatest wheat-producing state in the Union, should try to curb excessive speculation?

Yet Mr. Dies, publicity man for the Chicago Board of Trade, accuses, as follows:

"In this year of enormous grain crops, requiring as they do the unhampered operation of the market machinery and the best minds of the hedging markets, Senator Capper, by a campaign of agitation and misrepresentation which he has launched, could not harm the farmers more if he had deliberately set out to add to the woes of that class."

But how about that total of 50 to 60 million bushels of short sales? Those transactions had the same effect as if the wheat crop had been increased that much.

One more quotation from Mr. Dies' board of trade propaganda statement. He writes:

"It is confidently believed by many economists and marketing experts today that the price of wheat is lower than it would be if there were not so many restrictions on the markets. It is argued by many thoughtful men that the speculative element, so valuable in carrying the load during the period of heaviest market, has in large measure been driven from the market into stocks, cotton, bonds, sugar and other articles where restrictions are less rigid."

The only so-called "restriction on the markets" is that commission houses are required by the Grain Futures Administration of the Department of Agriculture to report names of customers (these are kept secret) who buy or sell 500,000 bushels or more of wheat or corn futures.

Now for the second sentence of the foregoing quotation, namely, "It is argued by many thoughtful men that the speculative element, so valuable in carrying the load during the period of heaviest marketing, has in large measure been driven from the market," etc.

We have seen how the professional speculators "carried the load" of the new crop movement last July. They jumped on top of the load, increasing it 50 million bushels or more.

On the Short Side!

In an address before the Texas Grain Dealers' association at Galveston, May 22, 1928, Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, covering his observations on speculation over a two-year period, January, 1925, to December, 1926, said:

"There were 71 days on which one or more persons either bought or sold net 2 million bushels or more. In 82 per cent of the cases prices moved in accordance with these heavy purchases or sales. There were several days on which the trading by a single individual amounted to more than 10 per cent of the total day's business in the dominant future. At one time two traders held over 30 per cent of the aggregate of the open commitments in the dominant future, which at that time was the December. This was at a time when wheat was moving freely from the farms. You will naturally conclude, as we have always been taught to believe, that these two traders were supporting the market and thereby rendering a valuable service to agriculture and to the grain and milling interests by carrying the weight of the hedges. Unfortunately, however, they were on the short side of the market, and the burden of carrying the hedges rested elsewhere."

"Speculators carrying the load during the period of heaviest marketing" sounds well, but except in years of extreme crop shortage the professionals will be found riding easily on top of the load.

Alfalfa Acreage is Declining

THE alfalfa acreage is declining very considerably in this community. We plowed up 12 acres this fall that was sown 17 years ago. Until the last year or two the stand has been fairly good. Only last year we cut two good crops of hay and a seed crop of 13 bushels an acre. Last spring it started bad, and gradually played out as summer came on. We sowed a small piece of ground in the spring, but I am afraid the dry weather, 'hoppers and weeds have killed it all out.

It seems to be much more difficult to get a stand of alfalfa and keep it than it use to be. Some years ago I saw a field of good alfalfa which the owner said had stood 30 years. If a stand holds out now four or five years we feel it has done 'very well. We believe the difference is in the amount of disease and insect injury that the crop has to contend with now. Years ago pests were less common than today.

Some growers say that if alfalfa does not root down deep the first year it will never make a stand worth leaving. We have about decided there is something in that theory. If conditions are adverse when the crop starts the roots will spread out just beneath the surface, and of course the stand soon thins out and always suffers badly in dry times.

Larned, Kan.

H. C. Colglazier.

In the Wake of the News

If the Highway and Gasoline Tax Amendments Fail to Pass Kansas Will Lose 14 Million Dollars in the Next Two Years From Its Road Funds

KANSAS stands a chance to lose 14 million dollars from its road building funds if the highway and gasoline tax amendments should fail to pass at the November election. Four million dollars of this amount is the Kansas share of federal aid for 1930 and 1931, while 10 million dollars is the estimated amount that will be derived from the gasoline tax during the same two-year period.

In the case of the gasoline tax the amount may be even larger. If the amendment should fail to pass and the Supreme Court should declare the present gasoline tax law unconstitutional there could be no further gasoline tax collections until a law could be passed which would be constitutional. This probably would require a constitutional amendment such as the one which will be voted on in November, and there will not be another opportunity to vote upon such an amendment until November, 1930, a loss of nearly three years.

Kansas' share of federal aid annually amounts to 2 million dollars. For 1929 the amount is \$2,065,000. The government has ruled that after 1929 Kansas will not be eligible for further allotments of federal aid unless this state meets the requirements of the federal aid act. If Kansas does not comply then this state will lose 2 million dollars a year for 1930 and 1931, or 4 million dollars. To comply with the provisions of the federal aid law the Kansas legislature must be empowered, by the people of Kansas, to pass the necessary laws. This is the reason the people are to vote upon the highway amendment.

The loss of 14 million dollars would be a heavy blow to road building in Kansas. There are three main sources of revenue; the motor vehicle license tax, the gasoline tax and federal aid. If two of these sources were wiped out it would leave only the motor vehicle tax, which amounts to between 4 and 5 million dollars, to be divided between state and county roads. All road building funds come from one source, and if the amendments were defeated it would mean the curtailment of road building on both state and county roads.

Kansas Needs More Silos

THE 1928 corn crop is estimated at 2,903 million bushels, which is 6 per cent above the 1927 yield. It also is estimated that 7 per cent of the nation's corn crop is ensiled. Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont and Connecticut, are using a silo for each 30 head of livestock. On this basis we need, in this country, close to 1½ million more silos. If half of this number were put into use, we would have a great shortage of corn, which would immediately affect the price.

When we analyze the experiments and tests made by our Experiment Stations over a period of 30 years, the evidence is conclusive that the silo is an economic institution for the production of stock and stock products. Practically all of our experiment stations have considered the silo a closed subject. Few tests are now being made, because the ground has been thoroly covered, and the feeding of silage is not considered in the experimental stage. On the average, silage will save the dairy farmer about 10 cents a pound in butter production, and 40 cents a hundred in milk production.

Over ½ million of our best stock farmers are now using silos, and are finding them indispensable as a means of producing stock of higher quality and lowering the cost of producing milk and beef. One of the great agricultural problems now being discussed is how to utilize our corn crop so we will not have a surplus. Certainly here is an opportunity to not only solve the problem, but at the same time greatly add to the profit in our stock business. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the corn crop is fed to domestic animals, and it is also well known that under-feeding is the principal cause of loss in the stock business. Especially is this true with dairy animals. Why not put into use a method of saving the entire corn plant and at the same time preventing a surplus and a poor price, to say nothing of the increased profit that would come from such an operation?

A Fine Business Outlook

GENERAL business conditions so far this fall have come up to the favorable advance notices. There is no question but that a condition of prosperity pervades most sections of the country.

The political campaign has been without noticeable influence. The unemployment scare of the winter has passed away, and factory employment and payrolls in many localities are showing gains as compared with a year ago.

Business profits proved to be unexpectedly good for the first and second quarters in the face of admittedly adverse conditions, and with the improvement in business that has taken place since

are counted on to make a still better showing for the third and fourth quarters.

Production in the steel, automobile and various other leading industries is breaking all previous records. The composite index of industrial production computed by the Standard Statistics Company (in which allowance is made for seasonal variation) rose in August to the highest level ever reached.

Railway traffic is increasing, and in September was larger than a year ago. While it is true that loadings are still much below those at this time in 1926, traffic at that time was greatly swelled by the heavy movement of coal for export traceable to the British coal strike. Of greater significance is the fact that the movement of general merchandise and miscellaneous freight is running larger than in either 1927 or 1928.

The improvement which has taken place in such industries as oil and the non-ferrous metals, long in the doldrums, has helped to inspire confidence, and last but not least the abundant crops and general betterment in the condition of agriculture are looked upon as bound to strengthen the basis of prosperity.

Reflecting this imposing array of favorable influences, most of the doubts about business have vanished and sentiment is riding high on the crest



of the wave. An indication of the exuberance which characterizes business and speculative opinion is the determined way in which stock prices have been bid up in the face of an abnormally high level of stock market money rates.

The firmer trend of money rates continues to be an outstanding development and one which, if it persists, may exercise a restraining influence on business. While there is no reason to fear a shortage of funds for commercial purposes, the competition of a strong and active stock market for credit at a time when the country's basic reserves of gold have been reduced by more than a ½ billion dollars is forcing a higher level of rates all around. Tho the current firmness of money has not seriously inconvenienced merchants who are borrowing for short periods, as in the ordinary commercial credit, it has had an important effect on the investment market where the offering of new capital issues has been very sharply curtailed. During July and August the volume of new flotations was the smallest for any corresponding period since 1923, and while offerings made a much better showing in September the market is still considerably restricted.

Inasmuch as the construction of new buildings and equipment, and expansion of industrial capacity generally, is largely financed thru the investment market, a restricted market for new borrowings leads ultimately to a reduction in the volume of expenditures for labor and materials, and so effects the general business situation.

Building statistics published in recent months give some evidence of a decline in projected new construction, permits applied for and contracts awarded thruout the country falling off in July and again in August, with the totals in the latter month somewhat below the corresponding figures for last year. Large contractors report that many projects are being held up by the unfavorable conditions for financing, and the inference is that if

tight money conditions continue a substantial shrinkage in building activity may result.

Whatever may be the trend of new building projects, work already under contract is very large and sufficient to insure activity in the building industry for the balance of the year at least. Despite the falling off in new contracts placed during July and August, the volume of new lettings from January 1 to the end of August was still 6 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of last year, and the largest on record.

A Nation-Wide Wool Pool

ANATION-WIDE wool pool next year seems a certainty. The National Wool Growers' Association at a recent executive session in Salt Lake City approved the recommendations of the wool marketing committee which has been working on a plan for a country-wide pool to handle 50 to 75 million pounds in 1929, or about 25 per cent of the American output.

The plan will be presented to the National Wool Growers' convention at Phoenix, Ariz., in the near future, and it is believed will be accepted. It would use existing state co-operatives and other marketing agencies, and where no such bodies exist would help to create them. Its first work would be to harmonize and standardize state or regional co-operatives, and since there are 70 types of wool co-operatives in the country this job alone is not a small one.

The disposal of the wool would be decided on in conference between the joint national committee and the approved marketing agencies. One of the gains hoped for is elimination of competition between co-operative selling organizations, placing the central organization in a more advantageous position in trading.

The gains to be expected will come from efficient marketing and grading, and not from control of the product or the price, for there is a certain amount of wool in the world, and its relation to the consumption will in the end be the dominant factor in price.

Wool lends itself to nation-wide co-operative marketing as well as any other commodity. With capable and experienced men at the helm the pool should give a good account of itself if any national pool can.

Diversify or Simplify?

THE unfailing road to success and wealth in agriculture is being placarded with signs carrying the word "Diversification." In industry, the guide post is labelled "simplification." Which points out the shorter road to the goal? Why is a different prescription offered for each case when the ailment is largely economic in both cases?

The arguments offered for simplification are many and convincing. Reduction of overhead by the more complete utilization of fewer varieties of machines and tools. Fewer lines to advertise and sell, with a consequent reduction in selling costs. Reduction of the number of raw materials that must be carried in stock. More rapid turnover of capital. Greater profits. Industry has been following an intensive simplification program inaugurated during the war and has profited greatly thereby.

The agriculturist is continually urged to diversify. "Don't carry all your eggs in one basket." Grow a product for every market and demand. Distribute the labor load thruout the year. Utilize as much raw material as possible on the farm. Increase soil fertility. Insure against crop failures. All of these are logical reasons that have been proven by actual test and trial.

These principles have come to be adopted as truisms by many folks, and as axioms by nearly as many more. However, there is danger that either may be overdone and their literal acceptance work financial injury. Too much simplification of farm enterprises except in certain regions usually reacts unfavorably, even tho the investment in working equipment may be favorable to success. The wheat farmer of Kansas, working three months out of the year, may produce a maximum return for a minimum cost when seasons are favorable, but one crop failure will counterbalance the successes of previous years. A Middle Western farmer raising corn, oats, wheat, possibly barley or some other grain crop, milking a few cows, raising a few hogs and chickens, feeding a few steers, tending a few fruit trees and a small truck patch, dabbling in soybeans or alfalfa and possibly a few other crops is in danger of warranting the term, "Jack of all trades, master of none." In too much diversification lies the danger of running up an overhead cost of farming which will prohibit financial success. Crops are raised in too small an amount to tend, harvest and market economically, and make efficient use of the equipment.



"Let's save that hog and a half now lost from every 3 farrowed!" says BOB EVANS

"ONE pig in every three, dead before it's weaned. Another one stunted, underweight—no more than half a hog at market time. A hog and a half lost from every three pigs farrowed—that's the black page we find in studying records of hog raising in this country!"

So says Bob Evans, member of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association—addressing every hog raiser in America.

But can nothing be done about it? Must this enormous drain on hog profits continue?

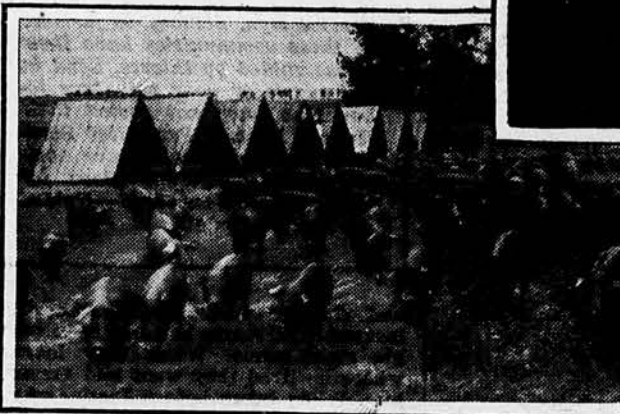
"No!" is Bob's vigorous reply. "That hog and a half can be saved, and all three hogs can be put on the market quicker and with much less feed, by following a good, simple plan for cutting production costs."

"We got together on this Cost-Cutting Council just to form such a plan for you. We raked over the whole field of hog knowledge and experiment to pick out the really vital things you can do to cut costs—practical things which have proved

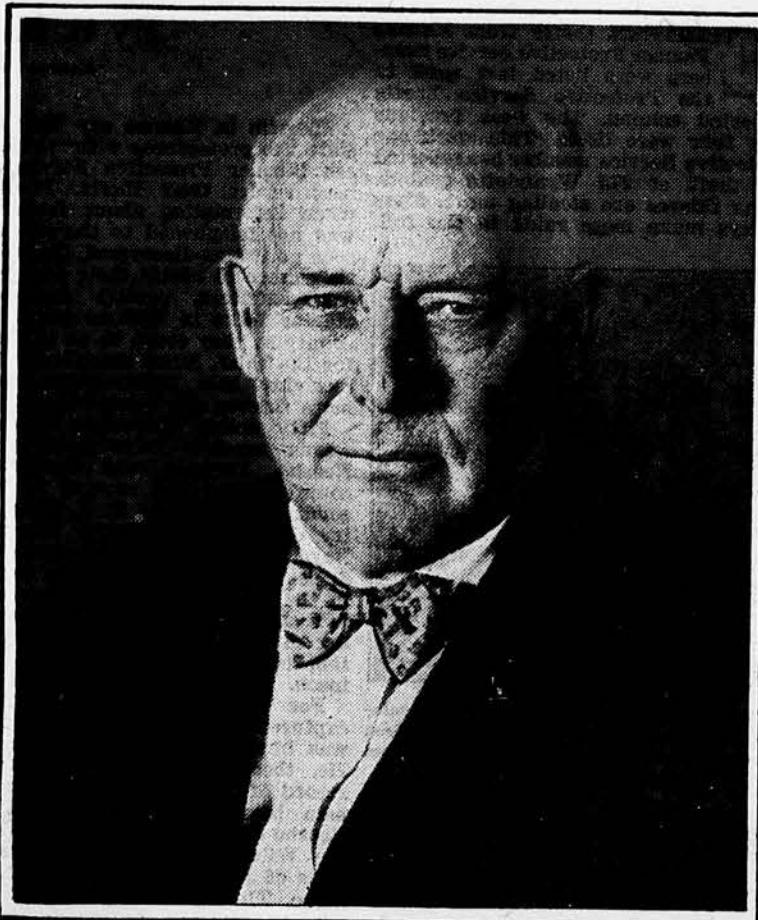
successful for the best hog raisers.

"We found those things—and put them into a simple Plan which is now ready for you! This Plan is easy to use, yet thorough, complete, and inexpensive."

The new Cost-Cutting Plan is fully and simply explained in an illustrated booklet just issued by the Moorman Company. For the bigger hog profits that should and can be yours, we urge you to send for this free booklet.



No "hog and a half" tolls have been exacted of this vigorous, thriving herd! Through its new Cost-Cutting Plan, the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council hopes to make scenes like this the rule rather than the exception



Robert J. Evans has been called the "Dean of Swine Growers." Generally recognized as a national spokesman for both producers and breeders, he is a valued member of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association

These men have worked out a simple Plan for greater hog profits

Here are the members of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association:

ARCHIE F. SINEX, President, National Swine Growers' Association

C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moorman Manufacturing Company

ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean of Swine Growers"

SAMUEL R. GUARD, Editor, Breeder's Gazette

AL STUART, big Iowa hog producer, and breeder 1927 Grand Champion Barrow

A representative group of hog authorities—if ever there was one! Men who know their hogs. Men familiar with every problem of the producer, devoting their lives to making hog raising a better, more profitable business.

For American hog raisers, these men have worked out a simple, practical Cost-Cutting Plan for greater hog profits. This Plan shows you how to cut the production costs which now sap your profit. And the Plan comes to you free in the booklet below!

This coupon brings the Cost-Cutting Plan to you!

The Cost-Cutting Plan is simply and completely explained in this new 32-page booklet—free to you. Sign and mail the coupon for your copy—now!



The Moorman Manufacturing Co., Dept. G-5, Quincy, Ill.

Send me at once a free copy of your new booklet entitled: "The New Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers."

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

Name.....

Address.....

The part feeding plays

Use a well-balanced ration—including minerals! That's the advice of the Cost-Cutting Council and practically all other leading hog authorities.

It is not, of course, the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend the use of any particular mineral mixture. And they do not.

But the Moorman Company wishes to remind you here of qualities the right mineral mixture must have. It must be a scientific mixture, based on long experiment with hogs, mixed under expert supervision.

Just the qualities which have won 100,000 regular satisfied users for Moorman's Hog Minerals!

Moorman's is scientific. It has all of the minerals your hogs need, in exactly correct proportion. It's pure—every ingredient is of finest quality. It's properly mixed, under expert supervision. And it's farm-tested—backed by seven years of experimenting with hogs at the Moorman 100-acre Experiment Station.

Talk to the Moorman Man when he drops around! He can help you get the largest possible profit from the entire Cost-Cutting Plan.

THE MOORMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Quincy, Illinois



C. A. MOORMAN at the microphone

Hear Cost-Cutting Council Members on the radio!

Every Friday evening Mr. C. A. Moorman of the Moorman Manufacturing Company, conducts an unusually interesting radio feature.

If you've missed the first program, don't miss those to come. You'll enjoy them, every minute—and profit in the bargain! Mr. Moorman asks timely questions concerning problems in hog raising. Sometimes he gives his own answers; at other times the answers are by another member of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council.

Be sure to tune in every Friday on one of these stations: WOC (Davenport), WHO (Des Moines), WOW (Omaha), WDAF (Kansas City), or WCCO (Minneapolis)—6:45 to 7:00 P. M., Central Standard Time.

MOORMAN'S MINERAL FEEDS

Made by the largest mineral feed makers in the world

Must Crimp Increasing Farm Thievery

Protective Service Shows Thieves Are Caught If Rewards Are Offered

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

EIGHTEEN thefts from Kansas Farmer Protective Service members were listed last week in the Protective Service Thefts Reported column. The week previous only four were listed. This week one Protective Service member has reported the theft of 275 Wyandotte pullets. Farm thieves are stealing more. They always make more raids in the fall.



Left, L. D. Wheeler, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Neosho and Wilson Counties, and Mrs. Mary Fuller, From Whom Bogle Stole Ducks

Protective Service members know this, and numerous letters have been received recently asking the Protective Service Department for a poultry tattoo marker and for a burglar alarm system.

Thieves are demonstrating that they are going to keep on stealing from farms. They are not going to quit taking a large share of the profit out of farming. Letters and reports from every part of the state indicate that more thefts occur from farms where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is not posted near the entrance to the farm than from farms where the sign is so posted. A thief cannot be blamed for stealing from a farm where no \$50 reward will be offered for his capture and conviction, before he will steal from a farm where such a reward is offered for the protection of the Protective Service member.

When Property is Marked

But thieves are going to continue to steal. They are going to steal both from members and non-members of the Protective Service. Kansas sheriffs and county attorneys explain that one of the greatest helps to them is for farmers to have their property marked so they can identify it after the thief has been captured. Some kind of a little secret mark on your property will turn the trick on the thief when he is captured. He will be proved a thief. It will keep him from going free. Farmers who make it difficult for thieves to steal from them have fewer thefts than do farmers who never lock up anything and who always leave things so it is easy for the thief to put his "sticky" fingers on whatever is handy for him to carry away.

Forty-four rewards of \$50 each have been paid to date by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the capture and sentence, to at least 30 days in jail or prison, of thieves who have stolen from members with their Protective Service signs posted. As soon as the cases can be investigated, 12 more of these rewards will be paid to the persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thieves who stole from farms where the orange and black signs with their protecting eagle are posted. Because of the large amount of money it would cost, the Protective Service Department does not have its own force of detectives to send out whenever a Protective Service member reports a theft. This department works in very close co-operation with the regularly elected law officers, and pays a \$50 reward to the person primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief. When the sheriff is notified promptly of a farm theft and told of the \$50 reward the thief must be careful of the trail he leaves.

Sheriffs in Kansas say they appreciate the promptness with which Kansas Farmer Protective Service members report their thefts. Previously, when information about farm thefts was not telephoned to the sheriffs as soon as it was discovered, they had little chance to notify their deputies and other officers, poultry dealers and similar folks in various parts of the county so they could be on the lookout for the thief. Since sheriffs have been receiving this information promptly more thieves are being caught.

Fifty dollar Protective Service rewards recently have been paid in Neosho, Douglas and Pottawatomie counties. The \$50 reward in Neosho county was paid to F. J. Knox, poultry dealer of Galesburg, who caught Boyd Bogle selling stolen chickens and ducks. Last July Bogle was sentenced in the district court of Wilson county to five years each on two poultry stealing counts. He now is serving time in the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson.

For two weeks before Bogle was captured, Mr. Knox suspected that he was buying stolen poultry from him. He, therefore, kept a very accurate record of all the poultry the suspected man brought in. Bogle lived on a Neosho county farm about a mile from the Wilson county line. He used the alias of J. E. Scott instead of his own name. The first time Mr. Knox bought poultry from him he brought the ducks



William Perry, to Whom Alvin Scott Confessed Regarding the Chickens Stolen from P. A. McKee

in in a stripped Ford. Next time he drove a Ford touring car and had Plymouth Rock hens to sell. The last time Bogle came in a Ford roadster with Rhode Island red hens and Buff Orpington spring chickens loose in the back of the roadster. Mr. Knox bought the chickens, obtained the automobile license number and took down a very accurate description of Bogle and the car. Then he called sheriff C. E. Yockey. After Sheriff Yockey and Mr. Knox

Thieves Hate \$50 Rewards

Do you have a neighbor or several neighbors who do not regularly read Kansas Farmer? Whom you know who would profit by reading this publication written especially for Kansas farmers? Wouldn't there likely be less thievery in your community if all the farms in your neighborhood were posted with the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign? You know that any thief hates to have a \$50 reward offered for his capture and conviction.

If you do have several neighbors who are not in on this big fight against farm thieves, send their names to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. This department then will see that a letter is written to them or that a representative is sent to see them so that they can get their Protective Service sign. There are many communities in Kansas where every farm is posted with the Protective Service sign. Seldom do farmers in these communities have their farms raided by thieves. Send in the names of your neighbors today who have not posted their Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. Help make your community a dangerous place for thieves. United we stand—divided the thief takes all.

had finished their investigation they learned that Bogle had not been using his right name. When they learned where he lived they went and arrested him. When taken before Justice of the Peace Locke at Erie, Bogle pled guilty to stealing ducks from Mrs. Mary Fuller, who is a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, and to stealing chickens from Albert Steeves and Bert Carver, both of whom live in Wilson county. Thirty days in jail and \$100 fine was Judge Locke's sentence to Bogle for stealing from Mrs. Fuller. He was immediately paroled, however, to the sheriff of Wilson county, where he was sentenced in district court on the two Wilson county chicken stealing counts. The poultry buying records which Mr. Knox kept helped to convict Bogle.

A. E. Welch and his son Henry shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid in Douglas county. Last April 30 Mr. Welch wrote the following letter to the Protective Service Department:

"On April 21 I saw a team and wagon drive into the yard of my rented farm a quarter of a mile north of my home. At the same time my son, Henry, was going north in my truck and he saw two boys drive out of the farm yard and turn west toward Lawrence. Henry came back home and I ran out and asked if he had seen the two boys drive in at my other place with a team and wagon. He said he had, so we both jumped into my car and drove after them. We caught up with them after they had whipped their horses 3 miles. Henry stopped them by crowding them with the car. When they stopped he held their horses, while I ran to a nearby farm house and called the sheriff's office. After the deputy sheriff got there we learned that the boys had stolen an Acme harrow, two Waterloo tractor drive pinions and a set of wagon springs.

"When taken before Justice of the Peace R. B. Stevens at Lawrence the



W. W. Dearth, Who Supplies Protective Service Signs to Kansas Farmers in Pottawatomie and Coffey Counties

boys gave their names as Elgin Snavley and Alfred Stultz, 18 and 15 years old respectively. Judge Stevens sentenced Snavley to 90 days in jail and court costs, and Stultz was bound over to the juvenile court.

In the Pottawatomie county case, Protective Service member P. A. McKee did not know 19 of his Buff Orpington and Buff Rock chickens had been stolen until one of the thieves confessed after being apprehended that chickens were stolen from the McKee farm. Last March 17 Ernest McLane, who is 27 years old, asked Alvin Scott, who is younger, to go with him for an automobile ride in the country. Scott went along. And he soon learned why he was taken along—to hold the sacks into which Mr. McKee's chickens were put and to help carry them to the car parked at a distance from the chicken house.

About 11 o'clock that Saturday night 11 of the chickens were sold to Ivan D. Stuver, who runs the store at St. Clere. Eight of them had been smothered and thrown out along the road in a sack. Mr. Stuver suspected he was buying stolen chickens, and so he told McLane to come back Sunday noon for his money. McLane then left St. Clere and picked up Scott, who had declined to go with him to sell the chickens. Instead of going home to Havensville they drove to Emmett.

Next noon as McLane was leaving St. Clere after having collected his money from Mr. Stuver, William Perry and his brother, Alvin, who were driving into St. Clere, saw McLane leaving the Stuver store. When they stopped at the store Mr. Stuver asked William Perry if he knew McLane and whether he or his folks had any chickens to sell. Mr. Perry said that he knew him, but that he had no chickens to sell. When Mr. Stuver told of the chickens he had bought, Alvin Stuver, who lives in Emmet, remarked that he had seen McLane and Scott in Emmett the previous evening after 11 o'clock.

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

Enclosed is 10 cents (coin or stamps) for which please send me a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. My address is:

Name _____

R. F. D. _____

Town _____

KANSAS _____

(If your Kansas Farmer subscription is not paid in advance for one year or more you should renew your subscription from your local Kansas Farmer subscription agent when he comes to your place. He will provide your Protective Service sign when you renew.)

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

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

This gave William Perry a clue, and when he went back to Havensville he questioned Scott and obtained a complete confession from him. County Attorney C. A. Leinbach and Deputy Sheriff J. W. Hall were called and they came to Havensville promptly. Even tho Scott had confessed everything, they could get no confession from McLane. After a preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace Warren Anthony's court, both McLane and Scott were bound over to the district court. In his trial in district court on April 5 McLane still pled not guilty, and Scott's confession was used as state's evidence and the case dismissed against him. McLane was sentenced to from 1 to 5 years in the state penitentiary, and had to pay court costs of \$57.20.

Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, while Mr. Stuver did not know of the confession which had been obtained by Mr. Perry, he tried several times to call the sheriff at Westmoreland and report the case, but he could not make telephone connections. The \$50 Protective Service, therefore, was divided \$35 to Perry and \$15 to Mr. Stuver for his efforts to notify the sheriff.

Any one of these thefts could happen right in your own community. If a thief would steal from your farm, do you have a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted so that a \$50 reward could be offered for his capture and conviction? You know that rewards get results. Does a Protective Service sign give warning to thieves who may have your farm spotted for a raid? If not mail in the coupon printed with this story today and your sign will be mailed to you promptly.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

"Corn husking time will soon be here" is an expression one hears quite often. At the monthly Farm Bureau Board a few days ago one farmer remarked that corn would be ready to crib by October 25. Last week I traveled over the Rock Island Highway from Mankato to Smith Center, and noticed that the corn "looks good" and is standing up well.

The dry weather has produced quite a bit of uneasiness among the wheat growers, and has caused many to change their plans concerning the sowing of wheat this fall. In most instances the late plowing (and that means most of it) is still dry and lumpy, and is unfit for a seedbed. Most men are inclined to wait for moisture of sufficient quantity to properly condition the soil before preparing the seedbed. The county farm agent stated that there will be about 25 per cent less wheat sown this fall than there was last year in this county. He also remarked that he knew of several fields in the western part of the county where wheat was sown in dry ground and never got enough moisture to bring it up until the rains came in February, and these fields yielded as much an acre as other fields that received moisture enough to bring it up in the fall. One farmer there remarked that he was going to sow his wheat in the dust anyway and take chances on getting moisture enough to bring it up.

We turned our cattle in on our west pasture a week or so ago. Since then they have had all the grass they can eat, and it doesn't take very long now for them to get their fill. This pasture is in the best condition in years. The bluestem has thickened up fast during the last two years since we have been getting good rains. Bluestem seems to do better where it isn't pastured much or at all, while with the Buffalo grass it is the opposite, as this grass does better when grazed off and tramped.

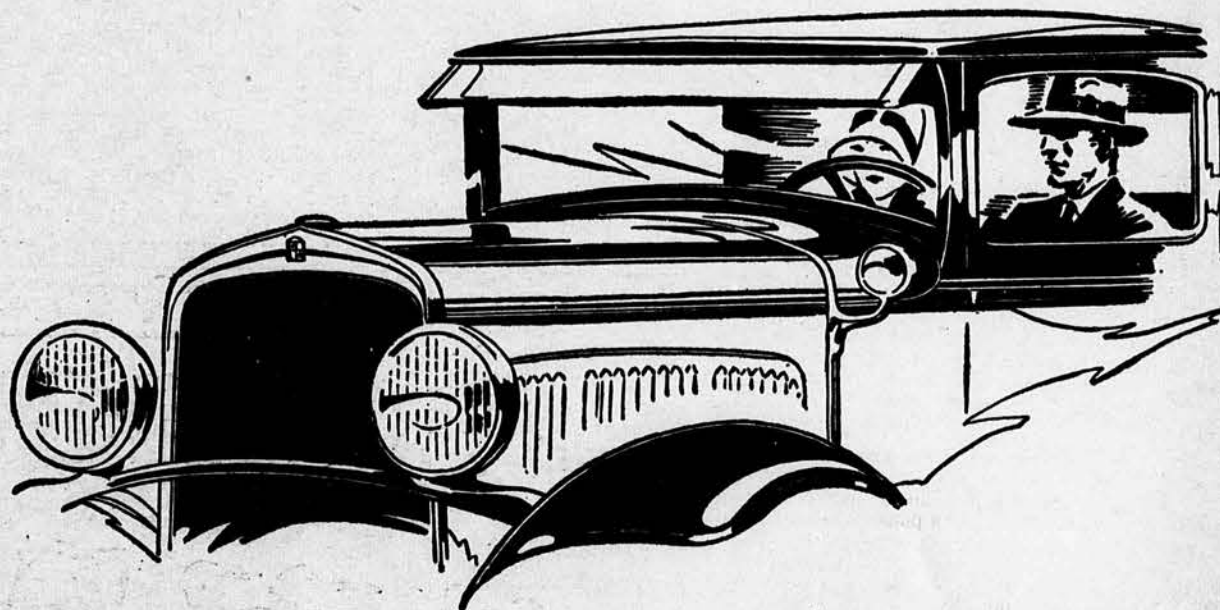
There is a vast difference in the condition the pasture is in now as compared with what it was a few years ago when the prairie dogs held forth and kept all vegetation clipped short like a freshly mowed lawn. They are very cautious little animals and don't take any chances on being caught away from shelter. They therefore keep the grass and weeds clipped short so they can have a clear vision for quite a distance in every direction, and this is about as hard on a pasture as if it had been heavily grazed by sheep.

The local markets at this point last week were:

Cream, 43c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 18c; light hens, 14c; light springs, 17c; heavy springs, 20c; corn, 72c; wheat, 70c and up.

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New Mechanical Excellences for a Popular-Priced Six

New Chrysler-designed "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine, using any grade gasoline.

New-type rubber insulation of engine to wipe out the last vestige of torque and vibration.

New-type iso-therm-invariant pistons with piston rings of new tongue and groove construction.

New-type 4-wheel hydraulic internal-expanding brakes, with squeakless moulded brake lining.

New riding qualities, long resilient springs and hydraulic shock absorbers front and rear.

Ride in the New DeSoto Six and acquaint yourself with the new degree of quality and the new kind of performance which Chrysler has engineered into this leading popular-priced Six.

Pioneer of New Value In the Field of Low Priced Sixes

Instantly successful because it bears the hall-mark of Chrysler genius in engineering, in beauty of design, in supremacy of performance—and sells at far lower prices than any previous Chrysler-built Six.

Seven Models

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...and up, at the factory



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DESOTO MOTOR CORPORATION

(Division of Chrysler Corporation)

Detroit, Michigan

What the Folks Are Saying

SOME authorities believe that birds are getting scarcer. I will not believe this; it would be too disastrous! But I do think we farm women should do all we can to protect the birds by teaching our children their value. No boy who has made houses for birds, fed them, and studied their habits, will ever kill them or collect their eggs.

Recently a group of young men met for rifle practice. A rock wren perched on their target gave a bird enthusiast a chance to talk about a subject that interested him. Among those 10 men were three who did not even know that song birds are protected by law. One admitted having shot flickers, and another boasted that he could knock feathers from a killdeer's wing. They certainly had not been taught the economic value of birds to the farmer. Every man and boy should have it indelibly impressed on his mind that nearly all our birds are protected by either state or national laws, and some by international treaties. There are fines and jail sentences for killing song birds. About the only birds not protected are English sparrows, crows and some kinds of hawks and owls.

There will always be some men who will take a chance on breaking laws or even be ignorant of the bird laws, and the safest way is to teach all children the value of birds as insect eaters as well as joy bringers. Scientists have proven that birds are worth millions of dollars to the agricultural interests of this country. Men from the United States Department of Agriculture have produced evidence to show that our crops would be literally devastated by insects if it were not for the birds.

Gene Stratton Porter has written that 50 years ago her father raised fruit abundantly without spraying, and now in every section of the country very little can be produced without spraying. It has been proven that the little fruit and grain eaten by birds is trivial compared to the amount of good they do eating insects and weed seeds. Nearly all birds prefer wild fruit, and if we take the pains to plant it for them or to save it where it already exists they will spare our cultivated fruits. Another thing is to provide an abundance of clean, fresh water, as birds often eat fruit solely for the juice in it.

Birds have untold numbers of natural enemies, and they need man's protection if they are to exist for future generations. There are too many cats in this country, and there is no more relentless bird enemy than a cat! If you have a cat you know to be a good mouser keep it if you must, but do not let it roam the fields in the early morning hours when birds are least alert. Don't, I beg you, take the surplus cats off and dump them where they will have to forage for a living—it is kinder to the cats and safer for the birds to see that all unwanted cats are killed.

I believe all small children naturally love birds. One way to keep and increase their interest is to provide bird books for them. A very good one is published by the National Geographic Society. It is illustrated in color and very entertainingly written. Let us farm mothers take time to study the birds with our children. Those of us who have given the subject only a passing thought will be amazed at the fascination there is in being on intimate terms with the feathered inhabitants of fields and woods.

Mrs. A. R. Bentley.

Pendennis, Kan.

Where Livestock is Marketed

One of the largest items of Kansas farm income is from livestock. It is on the hoof or in the cream can or egg basket that all of our coarse forage and much of our finer hay and grain crops ultimately reach the consuming market and are turned into dollars of farm purchasing power. Kansas net livestock production, converted into gross farm income for 1927, is estimated at 69 million dollars for cattle and calves, 59 million dollars for hogs, and 3 million dollars for sheep; or a gross of 131 million dollars. It is likely that the value of production in 1928 will exceed that amount, due to higher market prices for both cattle and hogs.

Kansas markets annually from 1,800,000 to 2,100,000 cattle and calves; from 2 million to 3,250,000 head of hogs; and from 450,000 to 600,000 sheep. In the last two years the state

has marketed close to the minimum of those limits, except for sheep, which were near the maximum. The 1928 balance sheet is not likely to show any material changes in numbers, except for a slight increase in hogs.

The question frequently is asked as to where Kansas livestock is marketed. About five markets, Kansas City, Wichita, St. Joseph, East St. Louis and Topeka, may be said to be of major importance. Eleven other markets receive a variable quota of Kansas stock, but are of minor consideration. Hogs show a wide distribution in market disposal. Some Kansas hogs reach packing houses as far west as Los Angeles, and as far east as Pittsburgh, and as far south as Ft. Worth. Few folks realize how large a part the Kansas City market plays in the disposal of the annual output of fat hogs, cattle and sheep from Kansas. In the four years, 1924 to 1927, Kansas sent 73 per cent of her cattle, 75 per cent of her calves, 51 per cent of her hogs and 73 per cent of her sheep to the Kansas City markets.

When Kansas City boasts of being one of the world's largest livestock centers, her citizens should give due credit to the farmers and livestock producers of Kansas for assisting to such a proud record. No other state contributes so large a number of cattle,

calves and hogs to the Kansas City yards and packers as does Kansas. In the four years, from 1924 to 1927, Kansas fattened or produced 53 per cent of the cattle, 46 per cent of the calves, 42 per cent of the hogs and 25 per cent of the sheep that made up the total livestock received at Kansas City.

If one is impressed with the volume of livestock offered for sale at the Kansas City Union Stock Yards it might serve to impress them with the magnitude of the Kansas production figures to look at it in this light. If all the cattle, calves, hogs and sheep sold in the four years, 1924 to 1927, by Kansas producers were offered for sale in a single market they furnish 105 per cent as many hogs, 70 per cent as many cattle and calves and 35 per cent as many sheep as actually passed thru the Kansas City Union Stock Yards in those four years.

Some are interested in the time of marketing of Kansas livestock and its seasonable distribution. There are marked peaks and troughs in the volume of market movement in all classes. The cattle and calf movement reaches a peak from August to October, when monthly offerings from Kansas usually exceed 200,000 cattle and sometimes reach 50,000 calves. In the 96 months from January, 1920, to December, 1927, the smallest number of cattle ever marketed from Kansas was 52,000 in May, 1920, and the largest number was 248,000 in September, 1924. In this same period the least number of Kan-

sas calves sold in any one month was 7,000 head in May, 1920, and the largest number was 51,000 in October, 1925.

Kansas hog marketings are more variable than cattle, but there are two pronounced peaks of delivery each year and two pronounced troughs. The delivery of the spring pig crop at market usually begins to reach a real volume in late September, and reaches a climax in December and January. The fall pig crop begins to swell the market receipts and depress the price in April, reaches a climax in May and falls off gradually in June. There is almost invariably a pronounced shortage in market receipts of Kansas hogs centering in March, and another more prolonged shortage in July, August and September. In the last eight years the summer low on Kansas hog delivery has occurred twice in July, twice in August and four times in September. The spring low has occurred three times in February, four times in March and once in April. The late spring peak of Kansas hog delivery in the same eight years has occurred once in April, five times in May and twice in June. The late fall and winter peak of hog delivery has been reached once in October, three times in November, once in December and three times in January. The lowest monthly delivery of Kansas hogs recorded in this eight year period is 72,000 in September, 1920, and the largest is 373,000 in January, 1924.

Kansas native sheep marketings by

CHRYSLER Plymouth



Roadster (with rumble seat) \$675

When it comes to dollar value Plymouth is really the lowest priced . . .



Compare the new Chrysler-built Plymouth with what you get at the prices asked for the few other cars in its field.

You discover that, dollar-for-dollar, the new Plymouth gives you more than any other motor car in the lowest-priced group.

No other car of its class gives you such smart style and full size.

No other car can approach it in speed, acceleration and smoothness.

No other car gives you the assuring safety of internal-expanding hydraulic

4-wheel brakes, equipment you get only in other cars costing far more.

You must come to the inevitable conclusion that in point of dollar value the Plymouth is actually the lowest-priced car in the entire automobile field.

\$675
AND UPWARDS

Roadster . . .	\$675
(with rumble seat)	
Coupe . . .	685
Touring . . .	695
2-Door Sedan .	700
De Luxe Coupe	735
(with rumble seat)	
4-Door Sedan .	735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Plymouth dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

months are quite uniform thruout the year, but there is a pronounced swell in deliveries in the mid-winter, reaching a climax in December and January. This winter peak is due entirely to fall and winter feeding of western lambs. The lowest monthly delivery of Kansas sheep in eight years was 20,000 in September, 1925. The highest was 87,000 in January, 1923.

Edward C. Paxton.

Topeka, Kan.

Natural Gas for Farm Homes

How many times have housewives on the farm envied housewives in the city their gas stoves? Especially on hot days and on cold mornings when the wood box was low or the coalbucket empty, or when the thermometer soared and a threshing crew had to be fed.

Natural gas can now be had on the farm as well as in the city. The only difference is that the city home's gas comes thru pipes, and the new natural gas supply for the country home comes in small tanks.

This natural gas for farm homes is in reality regular natural gas taken from gas wells in the big gas belt of Texas and Oklahoma. Instead of being bottled up in its original form, the gas is highly refined and purified. All of the heat producing elements of the gas are retained, and the bulk or the excess is removed. This makes it possible to store a large amount of heat producing gas in a very small container, and saves a great deal in freight charges and handling expenses when these tanks of gas are transported to the farms.

A tank of this new gas is equivalent to some 2900 cubic feet of ordinary city gas, and is sufficient for 375 burner hours. That is, if only one burner on the stove is used, there is sufficient gas to last 375 hours. If two burners are used, there is sufficient gas for 187 hours, and so on. A tank should supply an average family for about 10 weeks.

The manufacturers of this gas sell it in units of two tanks. These tanks are enclosed in a cabinet, and when one tank is exhausted the supply is switched over to the other tank, and the empty tank is exchanged for a full one at the local dealer's. The gas is odorless and perfectly clean. It will not soil kitchen utensils, and it burns with an intensely hot flame.

Frank A. Meckel.

Kansas City, Mo.

Jersey Breeders Will Tattoo

To establish a uniform method of identification for Jersey cattle, the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y., this year adopted a by-law which requires that all animals to be registered after January 1, 1929, must be tattooed. The article covering this reads as follows:

Eligibility—1. No animal shall be registered until both its sire and dam are registered; and, to preserve the identity of registered animals, all animals offered for registration must be plainly tattooed in the ear in indelible ink with such letters and numbers as the owner may select, no two animals to have the same number. Both ears may be used, and the marks and numbers in the ears must be stated on applications for registration.

The above requirement as to tattooing shall go into effect on January 1, 1929.

If preparations are made now for meeting this requirement, delay in obtaining registration papers after the close of the year will be avoided. Tattoo outfits may be obtained from mail order houses, from dairy supply houses and from some hardware stores. The procedure followed in tattooing an animal is quite simple and painless to the animal and takes but a few moments.

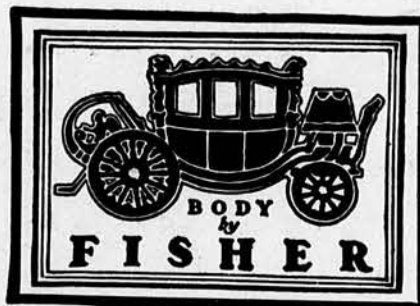
When one thinks of the great number of Jerseys which answer the description, "solid color, black tongue and switch," or "solid color, white tongue and switch," the necessity for a method of permanent and positive identification will be appreciated. However, the practice is carried on voluntarily by so many breeders that it is felt that the new regulation will prove a great benefit and not a hardship to the Jersey breeder. Agricultural leaders in the various states are strongly in favor of the regulation, and regard it as an essential measure to protect all owners and breeders of Jersey cattle.

Lewis W. Morley.

New York, N. Y.

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Body by FISHER

At Last the Rich Nile Valley

But the Farmers Have a Difficult Time of it in the Absence of Irrigation

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAVE seen several "Valleys of the Nile." Those rich alluvial plains of the lower Mississippi are "Louisiana's Valley of the Nile." The Kansas River is "Kansas Nile." And the real boosters who tried to lift Florida out of the swamps and her reputation out of the mud by their own rubber boot straps went even further and called it "America's Valley of the Nile." The local enthusiasts in nearly any fertile farming region in the United States occasionally make this boast, as old as the historic river itself.

At last before us lay the only and original Nile, Egypt's own, not only the most famous agricultural valley of the ancient world but with the assistance of modern engineering destined to become one of the most remarkable irrigation farming districts of today.

It was a great day for us when Jim and I finally lay down on the muddy banks of the White Nile at Kosti, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and drank. We drank deeply. It was the first running water we had seen in 2,000 miles of travel eastward across the parched sands of the Sahara. Sixty miles farther east we would find the Blue Nile, which flows down to join the White at Khartoum, 200 miles away. In this vast V between the Blue and White Nile partners lies the Gezira irrigation district, 3 million acres of land, as level as a football field.

Overflow by the Clock

The word "Gezira" means island. The district has received this name because it is nearly surrounded by the two Niles. But between two rivers as it is, this Gezira plain is dry. In fact, except for the Nile itself, all of North-eastern Africa is dry. A little below Khartoum another river, the Atbara, joins the Nile, but from there on to the river's delta at Cairo, 1,500 miles away, there is not one other tributary to this great river system. Imagine the Mississippi River flowing all the way from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico without one single tributary and you have the age-old Nile on its 1500 mile march thru the Eastern African deserts. It rises in the mountains of Abyssinia and in the tropical jungles of Southern Africa, but its only outlet to the sea is across those hundreds and hundreds of miles of flat, dry, desert wastes, a solitary artery, the only water in all North Africa. It will never fail—but it won't, for the sacred Nile is as dependable as the seasons, as ancient and as certain as the pyramids

past which it runs. For instance, the annual overflow occurs, just as it has done for countless ages, within a few hours of the same time every year, and the waters rise to within a few inches of the same height, just as they did 10,000 years ago. The fall for the last few hundred miles is about 2 inches to the mile.

An Undeveloped Plain

Jim and I rode what was left of our motorcycles across the gap in the V between the two rivers and then followed the Blue Nile for about 150 miles down to its convergence with the White at Khartoum. We saw thousands of acres of the original undeveloped plain lying in all its nakedness, level and dry. And then we saw the green fields of cotton on the new project below the Sennar dam. Each of these two was the absolute limit in its class. The one represented the utmost in primitive farming against the most discouraging odds. The other was the most beautiful irrigation project I have ever seen.

An official government handbook describing the Gezira says, with true British accuracy: "The monotony of the flat unending plain is only occasionally broken by a clump of trees or a village of straw huts. It would be difficult to imagine a stretch of country of more unpromising aspect." And this is the famous Valley of the Nile—unwatered.

A young English engineer stationed in this "sland" between the two Niles was asked by his mother to send home some photographs of the country in which he was working. He made prints from the two negatives, one exposed entirely black and the other not exposed at all, pure white. "One shows exactly how this country looks by day," he wrote, "and the other how it looks by night." There is nothing to photograph, nothing to see. There is nothing for the reader to imagine if he wishes to know how it looks unless he can picture in his mind's eye a perfectly flat and level black plain bounded on all sides by nothing but the cloudless horizon.

'Tis a Land of Dura

In this upper crotch of the V between the Blue and White Niles the rainfall averages from nothing at all to sometimes as high as 10 inches a year, almost all of it falling during July, August and September. And yet this supports a population of thou-

Mr. Brown and Mr. Jones both ride with ETHYL

—but for entirely different reasons!



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MR. JONES doesn't care so much about costs. He drives for pleasure. He wants power, pick-up, smoothness most of all. "I use Ethyl," says Mr. Jones, "because it makes my car run better than it will on ordinary gasoline. It gives me high compression performance as carbon forms. It keeps me in high when the other fellow has to shift. Give me Ethyl every time! What's a mere \$1.50 more a month for gas when I get a hundred dollars' worth of driving satisfaction!"

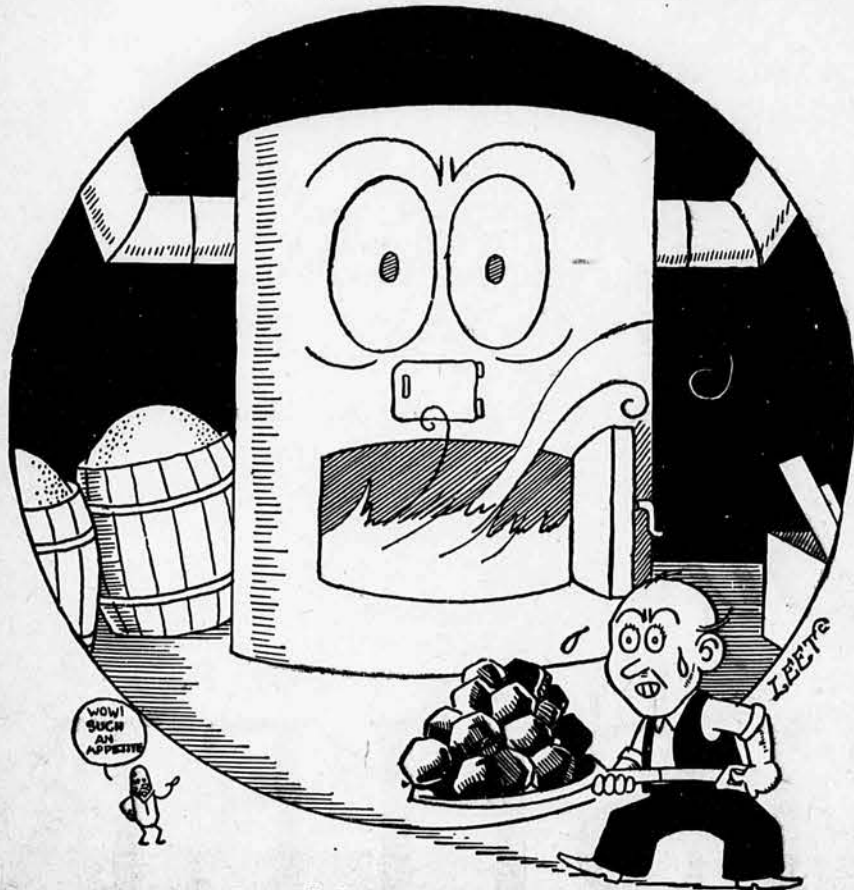
Ethyl Gasoline is colored red for identification only. It's tetraethyl lead in Ethyl that "knocks out that knock".

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sands of black farmers, their families and their flocks. They do it with dura. This dura is a kind of grain sorghum which they sometimes call millet.

Occasionally there will be a large enough low spot in this great expanse of flatness to support a well, and about this well as the center of all their life and activity will be found a few black families in round mud huts. They sell water to itinerant flock owners, and caravans, attend to their farming, and regard the heavens. Their "farms" are little patches of ground usually some distance from the community center, which is the well.

In order to preserve absolutely every drop of rain that falls on the ground each farmer throws up a "tera" about the lower side of his field. This tera is simply a low dirt dyke, usually not more than a foot high. It extends across the widths of the lower side of his field and half or two-thirds of the way back along the two ends tapering down in height as it approaches the higher end of the field. In brief, it is a wall about the field which makes the field a watertight tank. No farmer allows any of his precious water to run off of his farm on to his neighbor's. The ground is so level—and the amount of water so little—that in a great many cases a small ridge only a few inches high is sufficient.

When the field is properly walled in it is ready for cropping, for little or no soil preparation is ever done. As soon as the land has been soaked and the rains are assured, or towards the end of July, the dura is sowed. The farmer walks along in more or less of a straight line across his field, punching holes for the seed. The rows are about 3 feet apart and the seed holes themselves are about 2 feet apart. The rest of this grain drill consists of a few boys who drop anywhere from a half-dozen to a dozen seeds into each hole, which they cover by raking the loose soil with calloused black toes. They sow from seven to 10 rolls of seed a feddan, which means from 7 to 10 pounds an acre. When the crop is planted there is nothing more to do but to go back and lie down to regard the heavens.

With A Short Handle!

When the dura is about a foot high the plants are thinned, and four or five plants are left in each hole. On an average the land is hoed or "fassed" twice. A fas is a short-handled hoe shaped like an adz. It is made of iron and is usually dull, and the 2-foot handle is slightly curved. Four good men are supposed to "fas" an acre in one day, but since there are hardly that many good men in the whole Sudan it usually takes longer.

An average period of growth for the early maturing duras or millets is 90 to 95 days, but if the crop is hastened thru lack of water a fair yield is obtained in 70 to 75 days. When the grain is ripe the heads are snipped off with a wicked looking knife and carried into the community threshing floor on the heads of the wives and slaves and piled in a heap. The threshing is simply a process of beating the grain out with sticks. These Sudanese do not even use a respectable flail, which would at least be a little easier. It takes a good many licks to pound up those heads so that all the grain is broken out. But the people might as well be pounding their grain as continuing in their regarding of the heavens.

When the grain is sufficiently threshed—and when the wind is just right—the grain is cleaned. The broken heads and the grain are scooped by hand into a big tray made of woven grass, and a woman gently shakes the tray high above her head. The wind blows the chaff away and the grain falls on the hard dirt floor in a little pile about the woman's toes. If the wind is too strong the grain is blown away and wasted; if not strong enough the chaff falls with the grain. The only thing to do is sit down and regard the heavens until the right kind of a wind happens by. At best the grain cleaned in this way contains a great deal of dirt and small stones.

700 Pounds an Acre

The average yield varies, according to the director of agriculture, from one ardeb a feddan up to four or five, with a fair average of two or a little better. He means by that an average yield of about 700 pounds an acre.

This threshed and cleaned grain is stored in a dug pit called a matmura.

The most common matmuras hold about 100 bushels, but the larger ones, which sometimes hold as high as a thousand bushels, are more efficient. The grain is thrown right into the dirt hole until within a foot or so of the surface. Then the chaff and cleanings are piled on and the last few inches filled with earth heaped up in a mound to drain the water off, if any. These Sudanese natives are generally improvident, but they do fill their matmuras in the good years to tide them over the lean. They and their ancestors have been learning this simple lesson of saving up for a dry day for countless centuries. Those who did not learn to save usually died of starvation before they were old enough to have descendants, and so only the sons of the provident have survived the ages.

The dura stalks are fed to the cattle, sheep and goats, and the dura itself supports the animal and human population. It is the base for the national drink, "merissa," a form of native beer. Every Sudanese mud hut usually has a pot of the dough-like

food made from this versatile grain, and the people feed themselves pot-bellied upon it. I have tasted it and sometimes have even been glad to make a meal upon it when there was nothing else within the limits of that unbroken horizon, and when baked like a huge pancake 2 or 3 inches thick it is really not so bad.

Must Have His Camels!

The livestock industry is taken very, very seriously by these Sudanese farmers, but very often not for the purpose of making money. A man's wealth and general social and political standing is largely reckoned on the number of camels he owns. Despite the demand for camels as carriers and despite the fact that some are maintained for their milk, there is a considerable surplus of animals which are kept only for the pleasure and the reputation of the owner. He must have his camels—and this is not an advertisement. The Eastern Sudan exports several thousand camels every year to upper Egypt for slaughter for meat. They are marched down by desert routes

and take a month or more on the journey.

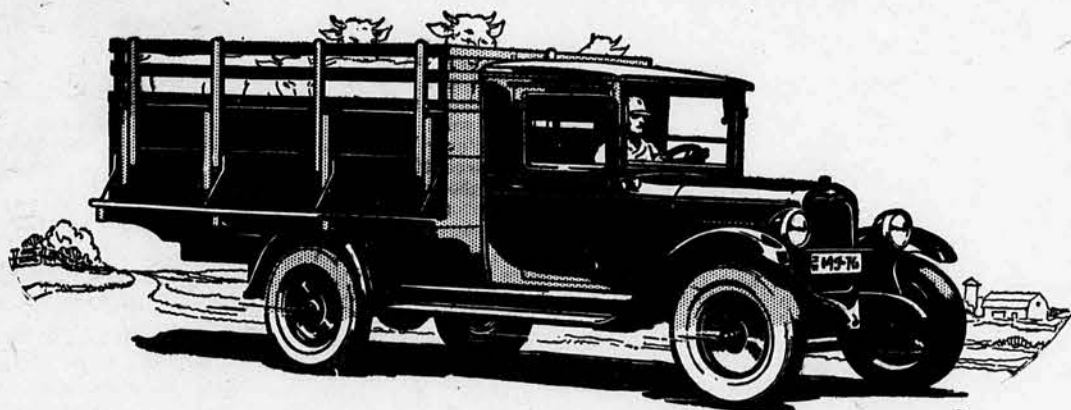
As a whole, the unirrigated part of the Gezira triangle between the two Niles is not the kind of country that real estate boosters in the United States have in mind when they refer to their own county as "America's Valley of the Nile." It is an inspiration to look upon it, those hundreds of square miles of flat black plain, several feet deep in a stiff loam of wind-borne soil with a considerable percentage of clay, and stretching as far as one can see as level as a floor, as smooth and even as a football field. What would it be like if it could be irrigated? It would be the perfect irrigation district I thought, as I recalled those crooked little ditches that struggle about the hills on my own irrigated homestead in Wyoming. Tomorrow we would visit the great dam, 2 miles long, across the Blue Nile at Sennar, and below that we would see Egypt's real Valley of the Nile. I'll tell you about it next week.

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

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Soil Erosion Costs the Farmers of the United States About 200 Million Dollars a Year

BY H. H. BENNETT

SOIL erosion takes from the farmers' pockets an annual toll of at least 200 million dollars. This is a modest estimate based on the analysis of the principal soil types throughout the nation and the amount of material washed out of fields, idle lands and pastures, and carried out to sea by the rivers or deposited on lower slopes, in stream channels, and over alluvial bottoms where it is not needed and often does great damage. The amount of sediments annually carried into the Gulf by the Mississippi River alone amounts to 428 million tons. In addition, 270 million tons of dissolved matter are transported to tide water every year. Certainly very much more than twice this amount is deposited en route to the oceans every year.

It has been estimated that our farms suffer a yearly net loss of 5,900 million pounds of plant-food elements removed by crops. More than 20 times this quantity is removed by erosion each year. In addition to this enormous waste other things should be taken into consideration—the expensive cumulative effect of the increasing difficulty of cultivation occasioned by the removal of the mellow top soil, the richest part of the fields, the need for more and more fertilizer material to enrich the exposed raw subsoil material, and the taxes paid on land which has been abandoned because of soil poverty brought about by this master thief erosion.

Takes All the Land

Rain water that falls upon unprotected sloping areas takes away a part of the soil. Even the gentle showers of springtime, that fall softly upon budding foliage, do not neglect the ultimate mission of rain water to level down the face of the earth. The elements of plant food that are taken out of the soil by crops can be restored in the form of manure and fertilizer, but erosional waters take away not only the plant-food elements, but also the soil, which cannot be restored.

After a downpour, you will see, if you look, water speeding away to the rivers and oceans, not crystal clear, but muddied to dun, yellow or red, according to the color of the soil of the locality. This color is caused by the soil material which has been washed off the land, mainly from cultivated fields. Even in arid regions, erosion is destroying fertile valley areas and valuable overgrazed mountain slopes.

Erosion is the most difficult problem of soil management which confronts the farmers on most of the rolling lands of the United States. It is a very serious problem, also, with millions of acres of ranch land.

Much of this waste takes place so gradually by that process of washing known as sheet erosion that the farm-

er scarcely notices it while it is going on. Even when the soil has been planed down to infertile raw clay, with spots of bedrock showing in the fields, he frequently ascribes his reduced yields to soil exhaustion; and either abandons the field or continues to acquiesce with the impoverishing bonds imposed by unrestrained rain water.

The more spectacular form of washing is that which gouges out gullies and ravines, in some places to depths exceeding 100 feet. Not less than 10 million acres of formerly cultivated land have been permanently destroyed by erosion in this country, and more than 3 million acres of rich bottom lands have been irreparably damaged or ruined by the deposition of sand and gravel, and by increased swampiness due to the choking of drainage ways by erosional debris.

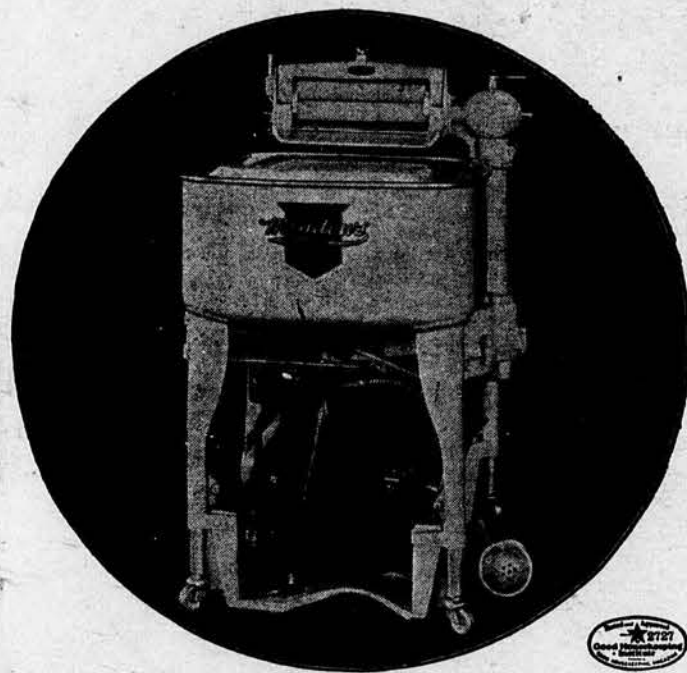
Loss From Gullying

In a single county of the Piedmont plateau, 90,000 acres of formerly cultivated land had to be classed as non-arable, rough gullied land because of gullying that could have been prevented. A survey in another county of the coastal plains revealed more than 70,000 acres that have been similarly despoiled. In the great region of brown loam soils (loess soils) along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, farming has been largely abandoned in the uplands of some entire counties, because of the gullying. In the arid Southwest, 1,000 acres of onetime fine grazing land, where grew the rich grama grasses, were destroyed by gullying that had its beginning in a prairie-dog town. Thousands of other devastated dry-land areas, where the washing began in cattle trails, roadways and diversion ditches, are to be seen in that region.

It is the slower form of washing, however, that is doing the most damage. This process of land depreciation is going on in nearly every agricultural county in the central and southern parts of the country, and is causing large losses on some soils in the more northerly and westerly zones. Some soils are more susceptible to erosion than others because of their peculiar physical make-up. Generally, the silt loams and plastic clays are exceedingly vulnerable in this respect, and most of those soils that have unstable beds of sandy or silty material or soft rotten rock beneath layers of clay, cut to pieces badly if not protected by terraces, grass, or forest cover. The shale lands usually succumb rapidly where they have been cultivated long on unprotected slopes whose gradient exceeds 4 or 5 per cent. In some parts of the central states as much as 18 inches of soil have been worn away by slow, sheet erosion on fertile silt loam that was

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Back to Dreams of the Long Ago

By F. B. Nichols

"Mid pleasures and palaces, tho we may roam
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek thru the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere."
—John Howard Payne.

THE boys and girls of yesteryear, with their fathers and their mothers and their sons and their daughters, met at the West Buffalo School House in Woodson county, Sunday, October 7, for the first annual West Buffalo Homecoming. And in that fanciful land of dreams, for the few brief hours the folks were there, the years rolled away, and they returned, on that road of magic memories, to the days that used to be. Some came hundreds of miles. And some, alas, will never return. West Buffalo, too, had its sons along the highways and the foreground of the Great Adventure, and it will never, to the end of time, forget the sacrifices of those World War days, or of the graves of its sons in a foreign land, mute in the testimony of the heroism of those who gave their all that the United States of America might live. But the folks who were there lifted once again the mists from the shadows of the morning of life, in those days when faith was sure and before the toil of the long day had begun. There was the Sunday School, and a dinner such as only the outstanding cooks of that community can prepare, and a formal session in the afternoon. The event was in charge of H. A. Nichols, Mrs. Rena Crumrine and Cloyd Gillespie, who also will have charge of the Homecoming next year, on the first Sunday in October. The West Buffalo community is blazing a trail along the route of community prestige that other Kansas neighborhoods ought to follow.

brought under cultivation less than two generations ago. In the Appalachian Plateau some of the smoothest shale and sandstone soil (Dekalb soil) has lost from 4 to 14 inches of topsoil in fields where the forest stumps have not yet rotted away.

The human tragedies these devastated areas and severely impoverished fields could tell will be remembered in many instances only by the monuments of gullies and ravines and wastes of weeds and brush left to mar the landscape.

With our vast land resources we have given little thought to soil conservation. We have been too busy with other things. The problem has now become a national menace. We must do very much more than we have been doing to save our farming and grazing lands. There is an immediate necessity for a tremendous awakening to action. Many millions of acres that are being farmed really represent forest lands and should be used for growing timber and grass only. Most of the rolling lands that are being used continuously for crops should be terraced to check erosion. Increased humus supply in the soil from better crop rotations will prove effective on certain soils to check erosion. Other lands will surely be ruined if they are not terraced. In some localities the farmers have been very active with the building of land-saving terraces; but the activity needs to be increased and spread out on a vastly larger scale. In the region north of the latitude of Northern Oklahoma and Tennessee, terraces are seldom seen, altho the need for them is exceedingly great. Millions of farmers have never seen a hillside terrace.

The Need for Research

On some classes of land we do not yet know just what type of terrace will succeed best. We know that these embankments for checking the flow of run-off water, and consequently its cutting effect, have failed in some instances. There is need for research work to ascertain the cause of the difficulty. Probably terraces on certain kinds of land will require very careful adjustment to slopes, or special features of construction, or reinforcement with a cover of grass or shrubs or vines. We do not know, but we must learn as quickly as possible.

It must be remembered that the soil material which is taken out of fields and carried down the streams does not lessen the volume of stream water, but increases it very materially. If the soil material is kept in the fields and on the ranges where it belongs (and most of it can be kept there), we will do much to reduce the menace of floods, for the protected slopes will not only hold back soil material but also will store more water in the subsoil for summer use of tilled crops and range grasses.

Every loyal citizen of the nation should do something to help lessen this tremendous evil of soil erosion by talking about it, by building terraces and dams, by planting grasses and trees on the unstable soils and sloping areas, and by reducing the number of livestock carried on the overgrazed areas. Will you not go out and do something that may contribute to the conservation of our soils.

"Too Much Potatoes"

Kaw Valley potato growers, who are planning a contract co-operative marketing association, no doubt will be interested in what D. W. Aupperle, president of the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, has to say about the problems facing growers this year. The Colorado Exchange is a marketing agency for some 20 local associations and represents 25,000 producers. His analysis was prepared and given at a recent meeting of spud growers at Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. Aupperle placed the normal consumption of potatoes for the country at not more than 360 million bushels annually, which leaves this year approximately 100 million bushels over demand. He says:

"If we actually produce the crop that is estimated by the Government, 466 million bushels, by careful grading, by increasing the number of small potatoes to be eliminated, and then taking out all defectives, we will nearly overcome the surplus, provided, of course, we decide on some plan here which we can sell to other producing sections of the country. Little good can come in penalizing ourselves by too

strict grading if we leave the market open to other fellows who may or may not follow our lead.

"I am firmly convinced, however, that unless we eliminate a large percentage of this surplus we will pay dearly for our attempt to market the crop that is now promised.

"During the nine-year period, 1919-27, we had five years in which production ranged above 400 million bushels. Production for the other four years ran under 400 million bushels, ranging from 322 to 353 million bushels. However, the years of larger production brought farmers 319 million dollars less than the four years of smaller crops.

"This comparison shows, I think, that some work must be done along educational lines if we are going to stabilize the potato industry.

"In 1926 our crop was 356 million bushels. We consume anywhere from 350 to 375 million bushels a year, based on average prices. The crop of that year, therefore, was about as near being a balance between supply and demand as you could get. At the end of that season our Growers' Exchange paid its members an average of \$1.76 a hundredweight.

"The Federal Government realized in the fall of 1926 that, with such prices as had prevailed for two years, there was likely to be overplanting, and the Department of Agriculture started in October of that year to get estimates on intended planting for 1927. By the first of February it had found

that intended planting would run 14.9 per cent above the 1926 planting. The department sent out bulletins and reports advocating less acreage to prevent a slump in prices. It did a little good along that line, too, because actual planting was only 12½ per cent higher than in 1926.

"It so happened that the 1927 crop, with 384,000 added acres, also added to the over-production of potatoes by exceeding the average yield. So in place of 356 million bushels we had 406 million bushels, or an increase of 50 million.

"At the end of the 1927 shipping season—this last summer, in June—our records showed that we paid our growers, not an average of \$1.76, but 80 and a fraction cents. You see what the surplus did. The returns were less than half the previous year.

"Again the Government sent out warnings about the planting, which were not heeded. In my judgment, the increased acreage came largely from speculating on what the other fellow would do.

"But with all the warning that was done and the experience we had, we added about 300,000 acres more to our plantings of last year. Our plantings, I think, ran 3,800,000, as against 3,505,000 in 1927, and 3,151,000 in 1926. We are too speculative.

"We have been betting that the other fellow will quit because of low prices—and we do not know whether we have reached the limit or not. About two months ago we happened

to know there were negotiations on from North Carolina to get money advanced from Chicago to buy heavily of seed potatoes for next year. They are guessing again that because of the low price this year it will be good speculation to plant largely in 1929.

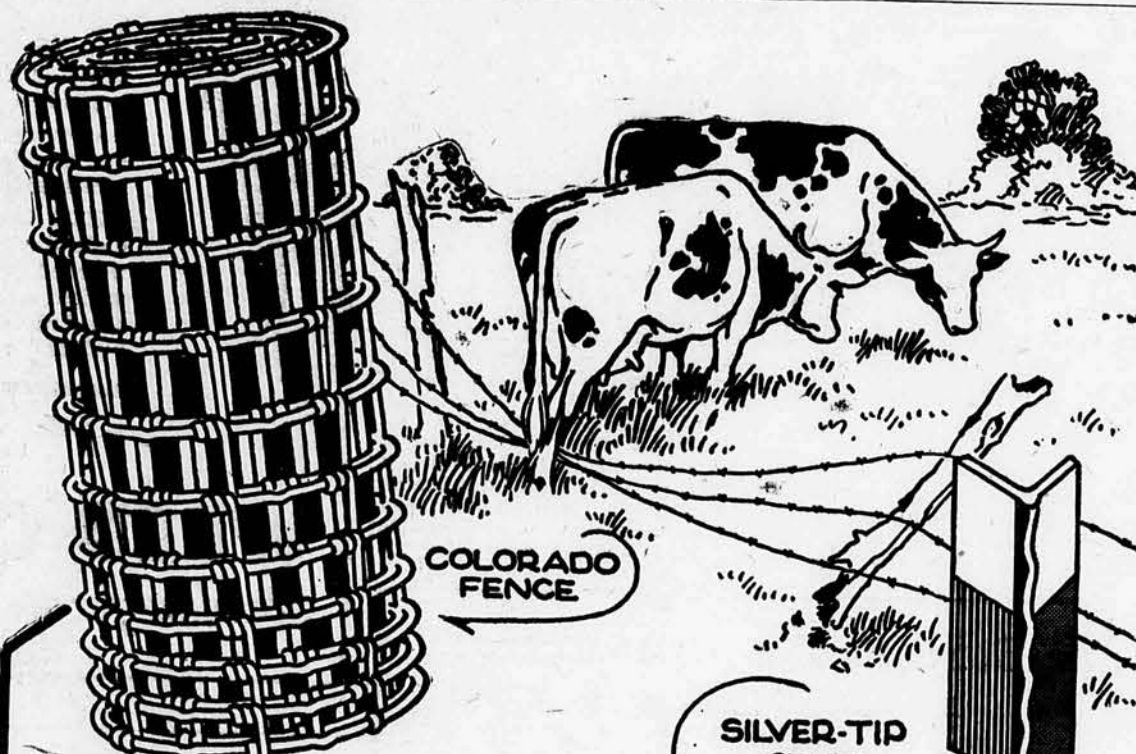
"Those are the things we are facing. I do not know how we are going to meet this question of educational work. It seems that with the intelligence we have among producers, the reading they are doing, the studying they are doing and the results they are getting by the application of their reasoning power in increasing the acre production as they are doing, they should readily respond to a reasonable, practical plan for acreage planting.

"You know, in the five-year period, 1915-1919, inclusive, average production in the United States was 92.7 bushels. From 1920 to 1924, inclusive, it ran up to 107.3, making the 10-year period exactly 100 bushels an acre for the United States—an easy figure to remember. In the last few years we have gone away above that.

"The application of the intelligence of the people has gone into the production end of the business alone, and they forget the marketing end of the proposition, the factor that should be of greatest concern to them."

Try a Doily

Flapper—"I would like to try on that vieux rose frock in the window."
Saleslady—"I'm sorry, that's a lampshade, but we could copy it for you."



WHEN YOUR FENCES ARE DOWN— DAMAGE—LOSS!

When staples pull out, posts rot or burn, fence sags or falls down, you can expect damage to your crops and stock.

Insure against this danger with **COLORADO FENCE**, the real protection! **COLORADO FENCE** is strong and durable. It is made from rust-resisting copper-bearing steel. The line and stay wires are sturdy and evenly spaced. **COLORADO FENCE** is tough yet flexible, easy to erect over rough or smooth ground. The special knot and tension curve keep the fence upright and even. **STRENGTH BUILT IN!**

In **COLORADO FENCE** the spacing is closer near the ground, keeping in your small stock and shutting out preying animals.

SILVER TIP Steel Fence Posts will not rot nor burn!

They are made from rust-resisting copper-bearing steel; they are finished in special green Gilsonite enamel to further resist the elements, alkalis and acids.

Silver Tip Steel Fence Posts are easily set without digging post holes and once set, they last for years.

With **COLORADO FENCE** and **SILVER TIP Steel Fence Posts** your fencing problem is solved and protection complete.

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Why Not Cut the Fire Loss?

This Source of Waste Costs Agriculture 150 Million Dollars and 3,500 Lives a Year

BY DAVID J. PRICE

FARM fires in the United States annually take a toll of 3,500 lives and cause a property loss of 150 million dollars, as compared with an estimated yearly loss of 15,000 lives and 570 million dollars in cities and urban districts.

With fire-loss statistics of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as a basis, it can be computed that the annual increase in property loss from rural fires is about three times as great proportionately as that from urban fires. In considering this increase, attention should be given to the fact that the burning ratio, and not the annual loss, is the true index of the situation. The burning ratio for farm property, because of inadequate fire protection, is high for the class of risk involved, and the annual loss of life and property from farm fires is of such magnitude as to call for increased and unceasing efforts to curtail it. This deplorable wastage is even greater than the figures show, for the reason that food supplies are destroyed, farm families are rendered homeless, gainful productive operations on the farm are interrupted, and even suspended, and potential manufactured products are lost. This waste is essentially needless and could be prevented to a very large extent by carefulness and the adoption of equipment and methods which have proved effective in preventing fires.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making a special study of the causes of farm fires with a view to developing methods for their control and prevention. Active co-operation is being received from prominent organizations, such as the National Fire Protection Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the various farm organizations, and many other interested national agencies.

The National Fire Protection Association has created a committee on farm fire protection, the chairman and three other members of which are representatives of the department. The

department also is represented on the agricultural committee of the National Fire Waste Council, and the farm fire prevention and protection committee of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

In the approximate order of their national importance, and without regard to geographic division of the country, the principal causes of farm fires are (1) lightning, (2) defective chimneys and heating apparatus, (3) careless use of matches and smoking, (4) combustible roofs, (5) spontaneous ignition, (6) careless use and storage of gasoline and kerosene, and (7) faulty wiring and improper use of electrical appliances.

All buildings should be equipped with a system of lightning rods, and wire fences inclosing livestock should be grounded in accordance with the safety code for the protection of life and property against lightning of the National Fire Protection Association. The farm fire protection committee of this association has made the following statement concerning protection from lightning:

"The annual farm property loss from lightning may be estimated at 20 million dollars, as a minimum. The annual number of people on the farm killed by lightning is between 400 and 500, and the number of such persons injured from this cause is more than twice the number of deaths. Available statistics indicate that lightning rods, both good and defective, as hitherto found on farm buildings, have reduced lightning losses by about 85 per cent of the loss incurred from lightning on corresponding exposures of unrodded buildings, and that properly installed and well maintained rods have shown an efficiency in the prevention of lightning damage of well-nigh 100 per cent.

"A substantial metal roof with all parts thereof in good electric contact can, according to available evidence, be utilized as a part of the lightning protection system for a building, and thus in part be made to serve a double purpose. The cost of grounding the

The Burdens We Must Carry

By Dr. John W. Holland

EVERY shoulder has a burden upon it. It may be invisible to others, but it is there. Christ knew that life had loads, so He said, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me." Which really means, "Learn to bear your loads with my help, and in my spirit."

I like burdens. I do not care to live longer than I can help to carry them. God does not load us up to break us down, but that we may be made strong thru doing our part.

Empty wagons rattle loudest, empty wheat heads stand straightest, and burdenless lives become empty.

Existence is a load. The heart has to pump part of our blood uphill. It takes grit to live at all. Then if one desires to live to great purpose, it takes soul, and body, and brain sweat to do it.

Our relationships to family, church, school and state are burdens. They are life's finest loads, yet some folks refuse to put them on their hearts.

James wrote, "For every man shall bear his own burden." Only a coward, a craven, or a man without a soul wants to live and not bear his own moral responsibility which God has given him.

The burdens of other people have to be carried, also. I spoke to a woman who told me that, "Nine years ago today, we were married." She said further, "I have great pleasure helping my husband to lift his burdens." I asked her if she did not get tired doing double duty. She smiled as a loved and loving woman always does, and said, "He does double duty in helping me, and we both carry the loads for our three children."

Happy is the home where people have gotten married to help each other.

A man with a quiver in his voice said to me, "I want you to help me do something for my neighbor's boy." I noted that he was worn and worried, and suggested that he needed his burdens lightened. He replied, "I can't be happy with my neighbor's boy in danger."

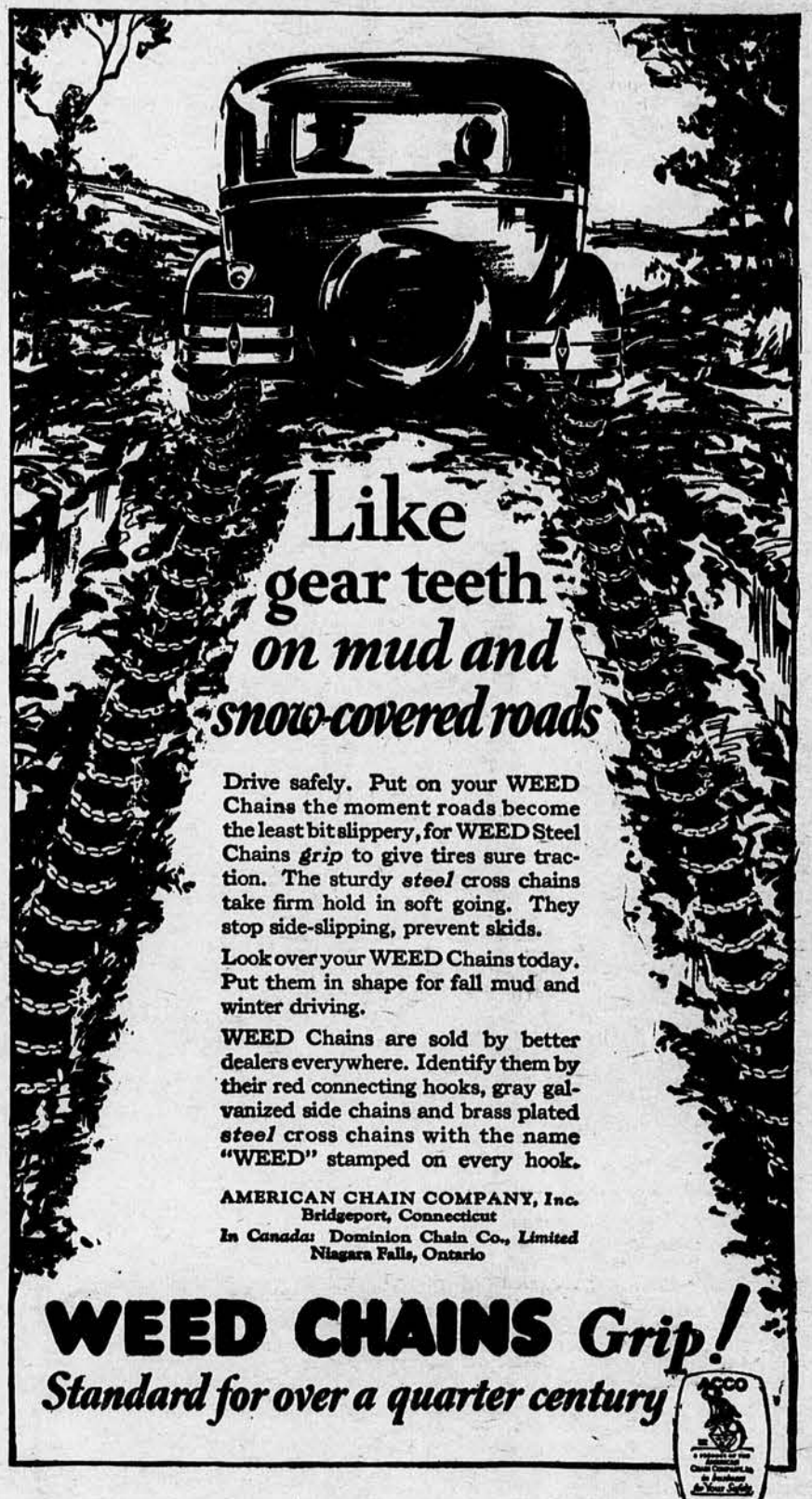
James wrote, also, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Blessings upon the people whose heart wounds open afresh at the sight of a neighbor's sorrow.

David found a good thing to do with burdens. He wrote, "Cast thy burden on the Lord."

The experience of receiving help from God in hours of need is the final proof of Christianity. The great leaders of the church in all ages have been those who have felt that God was at the other end of their burdens.

Singing hearts, and praying hearts carry their burdens lightly because they have help from God in bearing them.



Like gear teeth on mud and snow-covered roads

Drive safely. Put on your WEED Chains the moment roads become the least bit slippery, for WEED Steel Chains grip to give tires sure traction. The sturdy steel cross chains take firm hold in soft going. They stop side-slipping, prevent skids.

Look over your WEED Chains today. Put them in shape for fall mud and winter driving.

WEED Chains are sold by better dealers everywhere. Identify them by their red connecting hooks, gray galvanized side chains and brass plated steel cross chains with the name "WEED" stamped on every hook.

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K-R-O is relatively harmless to human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is guaranteed to kill rats and mice every time.

Avoid Dangerous Poisons
K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any other deadly poison. Its active ingredient is squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

Many letters testify to the great merit of K-R-O. "I bought two 75c cans K-R-O and put it out according to directions here at the State Farm with following result. Picked up and hauled away 578 dead rats. — J. B. Jackson, Warden No. 2, Ark. State Farm, Tucker, Ark."

SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. 75c at your druggist or direct from us at \$1.00 delivered. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

roof and making other necessary electrical connections is relatively small."

Chimneys should always be built from the ground up, and should not be used to support any part of the house. They should be substantially constructed with walls at least 8 inches thick. Defective chimneys should be rebuilt, and faulty heating apparatus should be repaired. Stoves should rest only on substantial fire-resistant bases, and should be kept at safe distances from wooden floors, walls and woodwork. When stovepipes are passed thru walls or ceilings, a ventilating thimble of ample size should be used. Chimneys and flues should be cleaned frequently, and ashes should be kept in metal cans, never in wooden boxes, barrels or on combustible floors.

Smoking should not be permitted in barns or near combustible materials. Safety matches only should be used, and they should be kept away from children. A commendable practice is to break a match in two after it has been used.

Fire-retardant roofing should be used whenever possible, as the fire hazard of the combustible roof is a serious one.

Improperly cured or damp hay, grain, feed and horse manure, when stored in large piles are subject to spontaneous heating, and if conditions are favorable this heating will progress until spontaneous ignition occurs. This phenomenon is due to micro-organic and chemical action. Even tho the heating abates before dangerous temperatures are reached, the resulting deterioration of the materials involved represents a staggering loss. The Department of Agriculture is now undertaking a thoro study of the problem of the spontaneous heating and ignition of hay and other agricultural products. The project calls for the devising of preventive measures and equipment.

In the absence of specific information on effective methods to prevent losses from this cause it is generally recommended that (1) hay be properly cured before storage, (2) salt be added to damp hay as it is placed in the barn or in stacks, and (3) hay be ventilated as freely as possible after storage.

And a Fire Department, Too

Waste and rags saturated with linseed and similar oils are also subject to spontaneous heating and ignition, and should be either burned immediately or placed in metal receptacles.

Gasoline and kerosene should be handled with extreme care. If it is impracticable to place these liquids in underground tanks, they should be stored in original containers in an isolated location. They should never be used to quicken or revive a fire. The use of gasoline in cleaning operations in the home is an extremely hazardous one, and should not be undertaken.

Use only a wiring system which meets the requirements of the national electrical code. Always disconnect electric appliances when not in use. Paper shades in direct contact with lamps constitute a fire hazard.

Fire-protection apparatus on the farm should consist of ladders and chemical extinguishers and either water pails or tanks equipped with pumps. A water-pressure system affords desirable protection.

Rural-community fire protection is of the utmost importance. Every community should have adequate motor fire apparatus, a trained volunteer fire department, and some co-operative arrangement for the purchase, installation and maintenance of effective lightning rods.

Corn Market Trends

BY R. M. GREEN

Lower corn prices are in prospect for the next 30 to 60 days. Recent corn price advances, the level at which these advances left corn prices compared with other prices, a larger corn crop than last year, and favorable conditions for maturing a crop of good quality all favor the usual seasonal price declines.

The highest October price for top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has been lower than the highest September price in 28 of the last 36 years. Such a situation this year would mean a top October price under 99½ cents reached in September. In only five instances of the 28, however, has the

top October price been more than 8 cents a bushel under the highest September price. In each of these five years there had been a decline in September from the highest August price of from 7 to 22 cents a bushel. This fall top September price was just the same as the highest August price. This indicates less weakness in the September market than accompanied the five previous large price declines in October. This suggests, as a reasonable expectation, for October, 1928, a top price some 8 cents or less under the September top of 99½ cents. A price of 91 or 92 cents or a little higher would therefore be getting within the realms of reason.

Only eight times in 36 years has the top October price for cash No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City been higher than the top September price. In only five of these eight years has the October advance amounted to more than 2 cents a bushel. All five years were preceded by September advances over August of from 2 to 6 cents a bushel. Not quite so much strength is indicated in this fall's market because the best September price just equalled the best August price this year.

Recent cash corn prices put corn where, in terms of other important commodities, it will buy about 82 per cent as much as in 1910-14. In the past when the buying power of corn in terms of other commodities was 82 per cent or above, there were price advances from October thru November

and December in only five of 16 years. Such advances followed crops that were relatively small compared with the years around them.

The low point in cash corn prices for October, November and December has been reached some time after October in six of the eight years of large corn crops since 1910. The two exceptional years were 1915 and 1921. The year 1915 was characterized by a crop of relatively low quality. This in itself hastens the rate of marketing. Heavy early marketing combined with the low quality of offerings contribute to the reaching of low points early in the season. This year early unofficial reports give the quality of corn as 88 per cent normal, compared with 77 per cent in 1915. In 1921 the October price of corn had reached a point where its buying power in terms of other commodities was only 39 per cent of what it was in 1910-14. That made it difficult for the price to go any lower. The first of October this year buying power of corn is around 82 per cent of 1910-14.

It has been observed that in years of large corn crops of low quality there is a tendency to force early lows in the December future in October or November and then have the December future reach a high for the three months, October, November and December, in December itself. On the contrary, when the crop is large and quality good there is a tendency for December futures to reach a high ear-

lier in October or the first of November and then reach a low frequently the latter part of November. Such a situation combined with recent bullish enthusiasm among traders makes seasonal declines in the next 30 to 60 days probable.

It is also worthy of note that during the period 1910 to 1919, when prices were in a generally advancing period, the December future for corn at Kansas City reached a high point for October some time after the middle of the month in seven of nine years. Since 1920 the high point for the month has been reached the latter half of the month only once in eight years.

Stocks of corn in store are the smallest since the latter part of 1925. There are some indications or at least some fear of a tight situation in December corn as existed for a time in both July and September corn. These factors are likely to make corn prices firm until the new crop movement gets under way. Most often the full effect of this is felt the latter part of October and in November.

Great Bend December 3

The fifth annual show of the Great Bend Poultry Association will be held the week of December 3 at Great Bend.

Price levels with both hogs and cattle should be on attractive levels in 1929.

Only a clean plug has a hot spark (4)

Keeps carbon at a minimum (5)

Keeps valve seats free from carbon (3)

Prevents valve stems from sticking (2)

Perfect seal prevents oil dilution (1)

Keeps rings from "gumming" (6)

Withstands the high pressures at wrist pins (7)

Correct body at all heats prevents scoring (8)

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—freedom from carbon which would cause rings and valves to stick and spark plugs to foul, with over-heating and loss of power; these are the important advantages of En-ar-co Motor Oil—superiorities that mean savings to you and longer life to your motors.

Ask your dealer for En-ar-co Motor Oil—for tractor, car, truck or airplane lubrication.

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Light—Medium—Heavy—Extra Heavy

	Per Gallon		Per Gallon
55 Gal. Steel Drums . . .	\$.80	5 Gal. Drums	\$1.00
30 Gal. Half Drums85	1 Gal. Can	1.20

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(F-102)

Kansas Farmers Like the Local "Farm



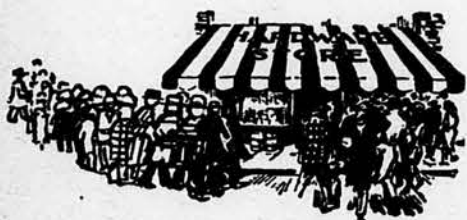
THE letter from James W. Crooks, Frankfort, shown on this page is typical of the feeling Kansas farmers have for the "Farm Service" stores of the state.

The sign of "the tag" has been firmly placed in the farmer's mind as indicating the place where he can buy hardware or implements with perfect confidence in the dealer and the goods he sells.

Personal service is the big point in which the "Farm Service" dealer excels. You can go to him knowing that he will show you the best in the line and that you can see exactly what you'll get before you pay for it.

When it comes time to install the new equipment he will come right to your farm and help to see that the job is done right. And if repairs are ever needed he is right there with them. Immediate friendly service is the thing that makes the "Farm Service" store, your store.

There are good reasons why you get this personal attention. The "Farm Service" man is your neighbor. He is working toward the same community goals as you are and all his interests are yours. Whatever you need for farm work during the rest of the year, may be purchased at the "Farm



Make this store

Your store



Why I Buy From My "Farm Service" Store

By James W. Crooks, Frankfort

"I buy from Bonnell Bros., our Frankfort "Farm Service" store, because they carry a good line of agricultural implements and a full line of repairs. I can look over their line before buying and know just what I am getting. I have confidence in the proprietors and they know my needs. When they recommend a thing to me I know it will be as represented and suited to my purpose. In an emergency I can have implements sent-out to the farm or can get repairs immediately. If I do not have the money on hand I can pay when I get it. And finally, Bonnell Bros. are the kind of men I like to patronize because they stand for the best things in the community.

"To illustrate their farm service: One spring when we had considerable inside painting they sent a color card to the house and let us make our selections and then delivered the paint. When my old cream separator suddenly gave out one morning I phoned the store and they sent out a new one ready for use that evening, and I paid for it as I used it. When the baby dropped the tap from the top of the cream bowl inside the Victrola and it could not be found they had another on hand. We had milk to care for and cream customers to supply and what would we have done if we had been obliged to wait for one to be ordered?"

Service" Store. And many conveniences for home life during winter months are also on sale there.

Visit your nearest "Farm Service" dealer as soon as you can. You can find his name on opposite page and identify his store by "the tag." He will show you the things that you really need for farm and home—and they will be quality articles reasonably priced. Deal with him in perfect confidence that you will receive, not only good merchandise but also expert advice as to how it should be used.

to Buy Supplies From Service" Store!



Buy at the sign of "the tag" and see in advance what you are getting. Each "Farm Service" dealer is working for his community and his interests are linked with yours.

- | | | | | |
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| ABILENE
Kugler, H. R.
Shockey & Landes | CUBA
Steve Opocensky & Sons | HILLSBORO
Cornelsen Hdw. Co. | McCUNE
W. M. Sayers & Co. | RICHLAND
D. C. Van Nice & Son |
| ALDEN
Taylor & Sons | CULLISON
Pearson Brothers | HOLTON
Bender Bros. | McPHERSON
Crory's Hdw. Co. | RICHMOND
McCandless Hdw. Co. |
| ALEXANDER
Olson Lumber Co. | G. I. Toews | Owl Hdw. Co. | Hawley Hdw. Co. | RILEY
Linn & Krehbiel |
| ALTA VISTA
Wolgaast Hardware | CUNNINGHAM
Fee Hdw. Co.* | HOPE
Koch Hdw. Co. | MEADE
R. F. Todd & Co. | ROBINSON
Glenn & Furse |
| ALTOONA
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John M. Lewis | MERIDEN
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Wm. Gunter |
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Stith & Larmer | ELKHART
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| Cedar Vale Co-op. Co. | GOODLAND
W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co. | LYONS
Graber Implement Co. | PAOLA
Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co. | VASSAR
Todd Hdw. & Lbr. Co. |
| CENTRALIA
Leeper Cash Hdw. Co. | GREAT BEND
Bondurant's | Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co. | PAXICO
J. R. Clark Hdw. Co. | R. F. Storbeck Hdw. |
| CHAPMAN
London Bros. | GREENLEAF
M. Thinner Hdw. Co. | MAHASKA
C. H. Coonrod & Sons | PERRY
Willard Good Hdw. Co. | WALTON
A. R. Moorhead |
| CHEROKEE
Wiles Hdw. Co. | GREENSBURG
Greensburg Imp. Co. | MANCHESTER
W. E. Cramer & Son | PERU
Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co. | WASHINGTON
Allender Hdw. Co. |
| CHESTOPA
Lyon Brothers | GRINNELL
Baalman & Hunter | MANHATTAN
B. R. Hull | PITTSBURG
Deruy Hdw. Co. | WELBORN
Lewis Hdw. & D.G. Store |
| Porter Hdw. Co. | HADDAM
A. R. Hoffman & Son | The Johnson Machine Co. | PLEASANTON
A. Hood & Sons Imp. Co. | WELLINGTON
Meyers Imp. Co. |
| CHEERYVALE
Clayton Supply Co. | HALSTEAD
Rieser & Dyck | Akin & Limbocker | POMONA
Farmers U. Co-op. Co. | WHEATON
Kufahl Hardware Co. |
| CLAFLIN
Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co. | HANOVER
Stanley Habr | MARION
Hanstine Hdw. Co. | PORTIS
Angell's Hdw. | WHITE CITY
P. H. Nelson Hdw. |
| J. W. Miller & Co. | HANSTON
A. J. Halling Hdw. & Imp. | C. F. Pantle Hdw. Co. | PRATT
Thos. Thacker | H. J. Nordeen & Co. |
| CLAY CENTER
W. W. Smith & Sons | HARDTNER
Allen Bros. | McCRACKEN
J. P. Warden | PRESCOTT
A. Kite Hdw. Co. | WOODBINE
M. C. Engel Hdw. & Imp. |
| W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co. | HAVILAND
Bryant Bros. | HERNDON
O'Leary Hdw. Co. | FRESTON
Wiedowder Hdw. & Imp. Co. | Fred E. Feyerabend |
| CLEARWATER
Henry Wilk & Son | HERINGTON
L. R. Runft | HILL CITY
Webster Hdw. Co. | PRINCETON
C. E. Blough Hdw. | WICHITA
O. D. Nossaman Hdw. Co. |
| COATS
A. E. Horney | HERNDON
O'Leary Hdw. Co. | | PROTECTION
W. J. Lehman Hdw. Co. | Yungmeyer Hdw. Co. |
| COFFEYVILLE
The Isham Hdw. Co. | | | Ashcraft's Hardware | Steele Hdw. Co. |
| COLBY
Fitzgerald Hdw. Co. | | | RANDALL
W. F. Easter Hdw. | WILLIS
J. H. West Hdw. & Imp. |
| Pratt-Golden Hdw. | | | REPUBLIC
T. W. Peter | WILSEY
Bert Fay |
| COLDWATER
Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup. | | | | WILSON
Schwarz Bros. |
| Roberts Hdw. Co. | | | | WILMORE
Willmore Hdw. & Imp. Co. |
| COLUMBUS
The Tyler Hdw. Co. | | | | WINFIELD
Goodwin Hdw. & Mtr. Co. |
| CORNING
J. W. Hybskman | | | | Geo. B. Moore Co. |
| COUNCIL GROVE
Durland & White Hdw. | | | | |
| Gibson & Clyborne | | | | |



Preening Your Smile

Shining Teeth Index Your Personality

By Helen June Drew

A PRETTY smile is captivating—your loveliest way of greeting people and of spreading joy. In order to have a pretty smile—pretty teeth are essential and there are a dozen angles to the proper care of your teeth, beside the necessary one of consulting your dentist every six months as a precaution.

As we get older our teeth sometimes discolor, this is nothing to be alarmed about, discoloration comes from many things—sometimes certain types of lip sticks will do it if they get rubbed off on the teeth. Certain medicines containing iron and diets where foods with iron are prescribed are very hard on teeth.

Rinse your mouth out with a solution of 1 teaspoon soda in half a glass of water after you've taken your food or medicine and each morning and night. Then once a month, not oftener as the enamel of the teeth is very delicate and apt to be worn off making the teeth sensitive brush your teeth with a paste consisting of peroxide and finely powdered pumice—you can either make the paste or you can wet your brush with the peroxide and dip it into the pumice.

When rinsing your mouth out which you must do at least once a day—remember it is not what you use to do it with but the way you do it—your teeth should be closed together, then swish the mouth wash about in the mouth and sort of suck it between your teeth. This loosens up all particles that do not belong behind and around the necks of your teeth. Any good mouth wash or the soda is good. Children should be taught to do this, it makes a delightfully funny noise and they love to do it.

Use dental floss daily—the flatter the floss you use the better. Hold the ends firmly between your fingers—slip the floss between each tooth and

But it was not severity at all that caused the prompt children to rush homeward on winter evenings. They knew that at the end of their little journey chores awaited them, just as the other children would have kindlings to bring, eggs to gather and wood boxes to fill. But in the Swysgood home there was always a little lunch with some delightful surprise to it, so the hungry youngsters could hardly wait to get there. Mrs. Swysgood remembered her own school days and how ravenous she had been on reaching home, so she had ready, for hands made clean in the hot soapy water also ready; sandwiches or cookies and apples with a piece of candy or raisins or dried apricots which they all loved, as a special bait to help them form habits of promptness. Not enough to spoil the evening meal, but enough to relieve the "all gone" feeling that growing children experience after a cold noon luncheon and an afternoon of work. Perhaps there was a cup of hot cocoa, or soup saved from dinner, but whatever it was the children knew it would be ready and waiting. As little boys and girls are said to be walking stomachs the crafty mother reached their vulnerable spot with good food.

Chowder Days Ahead

CHOWDER days are coming and every member of the family eagerly awaits the return of this grand old New England dish to the fall menu. There are chowders and chowders, each one seeming more luscious than the last. Here is an inexpensive vegetable chowder that will recommend itself highly, both to the cook and to the other members of the family. Sauté 6 thin slices bacon until crisp, and break into small pieces. In half of the fat from the bacon sauté 3 small diced onions, until brown. Dice 3 medium sized potatoes, cover with boiling water, and add the onions and bacon. Season with 1 teaspoon salt and cook until potatoes are soft. Add 1 can corn, ½ can string beans, diced, and 3 cups whole milk. Season with salt, pepper and paprika, allow to come just to the boiling point, remove from fire and serve hot. Serves six.

How I Keep Cider Sweet

I HAVE found the best way to keep cider sweet is to pasteurize it. I sterilize jars and bottles by boiling them 10 minutes and then fill them while hot with freshly made cider and seal partly tight. Then place jars or bottles on a wooden rack or wire in the boiler and gradually heat to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep jars at this temperature for 20 minutes. Store in dark cool place.

Brown County.

Mrs. Ione Miller.

Have You a List

SOME children, my own included, will not drink milk, so I try to see that they get their milk in the foods they eat.

Here are some of the ways they get their milk even if they will not drink it. Perhaps some other mother can add to the list: Hot cocoa on cool or cold morning, gravy, breakfast food served with milk or cream and sugar, custard, puddings, homemade ice cream, creamed vegetables, soups and they always eat toast served with boiled milk and seasoned with butter and salt.

Butler County.

Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax.

A Cooker From Tin Cans

BY FAYE PROUSE

I HAVE a homemade, waterless, fireless cooker which I made myself. I used two tin lard cans for the outside and inside containers, a waterless, aluminum cooker for the food, excelsior for the packing and sheet asbestos ¼ inch thick for wrapping the inside container. I bought a soapstone at a hardware store for \$1.25.

When stewing fresh pumpkin, fresh prunes and other soft fruits I find it unnecessary to use a soapstone. Instead I heat the metal disk that belongs to my waterless cooker and use it. When I do use the soapstone for heating I place it on an aluminum lid. It protects the lining of the inner well and conserves the heat by insulating the hot soapstone from direct contact with the bottom of the well.

Food retains a temperature for several hours in my waterless-fireless stove. Swiss steak comes out in 4 hours almost too tender to be lifted onto a chop plate. I prepare meats, stewed fruits, pumpkin and chowder in my cooker. After flouring and



MARY ANN SAYS: I've found that a stool in the kitchen conserves much energy, and what is the object in standing up to do work, if one can sit down? One can wash and dry dishes, pare vegetables, clean silver, scour utensils and iron just as easily seated on a kitchen stool as if standing. To do these tasks in this way is not lazy—it's using your head to save your arches and being wise and sensible, with the aim of growing old gracefully.

seasoning steak, I brown it very quickly in a skillet in fat. Then I lay it in the waterless vessel on a wire rack, pour the hot drippings over the meat and clamp on the lid. I put the vessel of food on the soapstone while it is heating over a fire. When the stone is piping hot, it and the vessel of food go to the fireless stove and one may forget it so far as attention is concerned. I made my cooker attractive by painting the outside can light grey, with a pink and black binder at the top. It only weighs 14 pounds and is easy to move around.

The Baby's Corner

MRS. C. H. H., writes: "I have a boy past 15 months old who doesn't walk yet. He was breast fed for 8 months, then he wouldn't take the breast any more so was put on cow's milk. Is there anything a person can do to help him along? He pulls himself up to things, walks a little holding on and creeps all over. He has done this for 4 or 5 months but doesn't get any farther. He is healthy and strong, weighs 24 lbs., has never been sick. At present he is cutting quite a number of teeth."



Mrs. Page

"Someone has recommended me to feed him some cod-liver oil. Do you think that will help him. His father didn't learn to walk until he was 18 months old."

"He sucks his thumb. When would be the best time to wean him from the habit?"

If your little son has firm flesh, a clear skin and bright eyes he is probably all right and there is no cause for worry. Babies develop so differently. Some begin to walk at 10 and 11 months and others not until they are nearly 2 years old and yet in both cases they may be fine and healthy. He may have had a fall which causes him to lack confidence in himself and be afraid.

It would be well if you can possibly find time to help him some. Place him in the middle of the floor and hold your arms out to encourage him and so you can catch him in case he starts to fall, but not near enough that he can touch you. When he has taken a step or two take him and praise him. Let him know that you are pleased with his accomplishment. When he has done this a few times you can move away a little as he comes nearer and thus make him take 4 or 5 steps before you take him. Never make these lessons long or tiring.

Cod-liver oil is considered very beneficial and would probably be a splendid addition to his diet. I suggest you give plain cod-liver oil of recognized quality which has been biologically tested and shows on the label that it contains vitamins A and D. Start by giving him ¼ teaspoon twice a day.

Prices of fancywork described on opposite page. Floss for embroidering and directions, are included in each package.

8909 Pillow slips.....	\$1.54
7146 Silverware Set.....	1.05
Separate pieces.....	.60
9054 Luncheon Set.....	3.65
Without napkins.....	1.25
8841—8839 Apron.....	1.45

Increase the amount slowly, a little each week so that by cold weather he is getting 3 teaspoons a day.

Also your little son should have properly prepared cereals and vegetables in his diet.

Thumb sucking is a habit which should be broken as soon as possible. The longer it is permitted the more fixed it becomes and is therefore more difficult to overcome.

Baby Mary Louise.

If You Bake Cookies

THE men folks can make this or you may have it made at the tinner's. Use stiff, heavy tin, cut a little larger than your oven so that when the edges are rolled under it just slips in. Be sure edges are turned under smoothly. Use this for cookies, biscuits, cinnamon rolls, cream puffs, or buns and you will never use pans again—it saves so much time and washing of pans.

Autumn

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

And now that love is past I turn around
And gaze with longing eyes down the long lane
Where veils of shadows yet perhaps retain
The trembling tiny tear drops of the rain.

The rain that fell in those pale-cool green days
When all the world was young with budding things,
And birds flew high on eager bright-blue wings,
And brought a hope of happy carefree springs.

press it down to the gums, but not so far that it will cut the gum, then in a saw-like motion rub the floss so that all particles that might lodge there are removed.

Dampen a piece of cotton with some mouth wash and rub your gums in a circular motion easily for a few moments each day, this will get the circulation started and makes the gums firm.

Offensive breath is caused not from bad teeth as often as it is caused by bad condition of your tummy. Keep your stomach in good order and sweet condition and your teeth, breath and self will be sweeter than ever.

Then too, for that pretty smile be sure your lips are kept lovely. I don't mean to just use a lip stick. Use a nice salve for keeping them freshened and to cure chappedness. In cold weather—always apply a coating of camphor ice or vanishing cream to your lips before going out—nothing looks so horrid as chapped cracked lips.

Do not bite your lips or the inside of your mouth. I have seen so many people do this. It is a tremendous waste of nervous energy and it puffs and enlarges them.

Remember that smile. Keep it attractive by careful attention to your teeth and lips—in addition to this care of your teeth see a good reliable dentist every 6 months for a precaution, it is less expensive and less painful to have some little thing done than to wait until your entire 32 teeth need attention.

When you use lipstick or liquid rouge, always follow the outline of your natural lips—do not try to make a cupid's bow if you haven't that kind of a mouth—it is noticeable and detracts from rather than adds to your beauty.

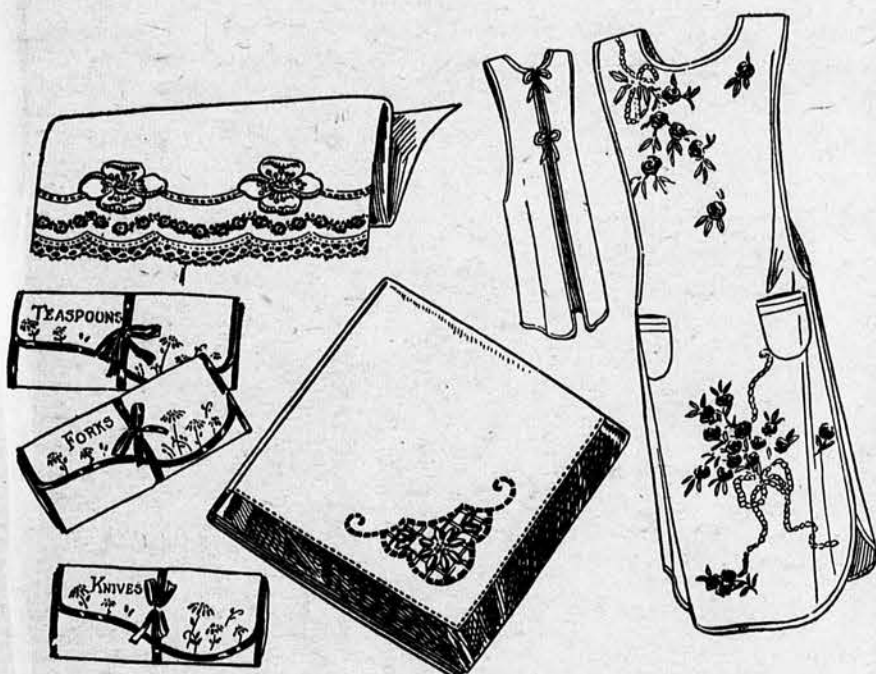
Dainties Quicken Steps

BY HILDA RICHMOND

THE Swysgood children always come straight home from school, but mine loiter to play," lamented Mrs. Nagle watching the youngsters turning in at their homes on the way from school. "She must be very stern with her children to have such obedience."

Nimble Fingers Mobilize

The Coming Christmas Season Promises to be
Hand Made



8909—Pillow Slips are always a welcome gift especially when made from a well known brand of tubing and worked in a dainty design that will suit almost any color harmony. The pillow slips illustrated above fulfill these qualifications. The embroidery work is to be done in green, rose and blue. A row of hemstitching forms the festoons between the flowers and another makes a foundation for the crocheted edge.

7146—Silverware-sets are always welcome gifts whether given with silver or alone. The set above needs only a few touches of embroidery and the ribbon ties, to be complete. The fold is of linen finish Indian Head, bound in orange bias tape, and the separate pockets for each piece of silverware are of tennis flannel. Two or three pieces make a lovely gift.

9054—A charming luncheon set of real linen with hemstitched hem of green, may be finished with a bit of fagoting in green and touches of embroidery in white and yellow. The luncheon set has napkins to match and the cover measures 34 inches square.

8841—This is not a dainty apron to be laid away in the apron drawer—it is a full-size coverall apron, made for service, especially adapted to the needs of the woman who would look her best in a kitchen apron as well as in a party dress. There are two colors to suit your type and taste. They are 8841, orange and 8839, green.

Shoes and Handbags Match

SHOES and handbags are made this fall either in the same leather or with the same trimmings. For instance, reddish box-calf shoes trimmed with the more neutral tints of serpent skin should be worn with a handbag

in the same python skin. Some very smart shoes with inserts of woven leather are shown with backs to match, in the same color and similarly decorated.

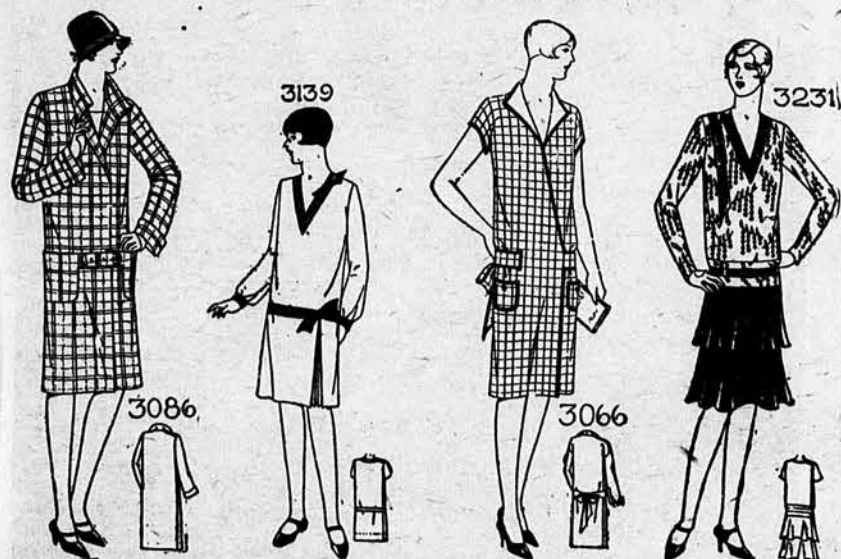
Graceful Lines This Fall

3086—Sports coats always attract attention. This particular coat is perfectly plain in back, the only hint of a belt being in the front, forming from the large pockets. Large, roomy sleeves, wide cuffs and a turn-back collar are features. This is a relief from the fur-trimmed sports coat. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3139—A very delightful model for the school girl who loves a bit of style. The neck is V-shaped, and the skirt is novel. A wide piece of plaited material is set in, which gives fullness, and freedom of movement. The band on the neck, cuffs and wide sash belt are of contrasting material. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3066—And now the reversible apron. The wide sash is fastened to one side of the apron, and slips thru a slash. Only trimming for the apron is braid. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

3231—Delightful fall model which illustrates one of the new graceful lines. Blouse is long, meeting a two-piece skirt with a band of the skirt material. Skirt is double tiered, circularly inclined. This model makes up with a combination of figured and plain materials, the skirt being plain. Plain material also trims the V-shaped neck with a wide band. A velvet ribbon folded in loops trimming the shoulder, is one of fashion's latest style notes. Designed in sizes 16, 18, years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



"Improves the taste of milk"

says one of America's
greatest children's doctors

—and
"Two Tablespoon-
fuls of Karo in a
glass of milk *doubles*
its food value"



THIS doctor knows children and he knows Karo. His advice to mothers is invaluable.

"Serve plenty of Karo to the kiddies, especially underweight children, in milk, on cereals, on sliced bread. Watch their weight increase!"

Children, of course, like Karo. It's deliciously sweet and full of flavor—and it satisfies their "sweet tooth".

Why is Karo so good for children?

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo. This means that Karo is a great energy-giving food—containing nearly twice the energy value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

And for economy—compare the price of Karo per pound, with that of other staple foods.



Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work

Teacher: What is sausage?

Johnny: "it is a ground."

(HOG)

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

To Keep You Guessing

How far is it from February to April? A March of 31 days.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up; the other, soft down.

What is that from which you may take away the whole and still have some left? The word wholesome.

What tongue is it that frequently hurts and grieves you but does not

speak a word? The tongue of your shoe.

What are the three fastest means of spreading news? Telegraph, telephone, tell a woman.

Who is the first little boy mentioned by a single word in the history of England? Chap I.

Goes to Bethel School

I go to Bethel school. I live 2 miles from school and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from church. I will be in the seventh grade next term. I have two sisters. The oldest one is 4 years old. Her name is Bettie Jane. The other one is 8 months old. She has red hair and blue eyes. Her name is Elma Jene. Bettie Jane has light hair and blue eyes. I am 11 years old and my birthday is July 25. I live $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kinsley. I enjoy the young folks' page. Lorraine Scott, Mullinville, Kan.

The Game of Shadows

A sheet must be hung up or held by two people at one end of the room. There must be only one lamp in the room, which should be placed about 6 or 7 feet behind the "shadow-makers." Then the "shadow-makers" take their places behind the sheet and go thru various antics for the amusement of their audience.

The "shadow-makers" may stand on low stools behind the sheet, so that their feet will not show, and then drape themselves with shawls or anything handy to disguise themselves. The audience must then guess their identity. By loosening her long hair and letting it fall over the face, a girl



may appear like a man with a beard; bending the finger over the nose gives one a very queer-looking hooked nose in the shadow, and entirely alters the appearance of the face. Covering one's self up in a sheet and then extending

the arms, gives one the appearance of a large bat.

As soon as a "shadow-maker's" identity has been guessed, he must become a guesser, and the one who guessed him becomes a "shadow-maker."



The End of a Perfect Day

My Pony's Name is Nellie

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I will be 13 years old November 28. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are John and Flora. I live in the country. We are close to the creek. I have a pony that I call Nellie. I like to ride over in the largest pasture and count the cattle. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Doris Maida Hodgden.

Kanopolis, Kan.

Jingle and Tippy Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Merryvale school. For pets I have five chickens. Their names are Blackie, Mary, Chicks, Buff and Leghorn. I have a pet cat named Jingle and a pet dog named Tippy. I have a brother named Archie. He has a pet horse named Gips. I have a sister named Marguerite. She has a doll named Betty. Agnes Breault, Clyde, Kan.

Goes to Bowman School

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Bowman school. My teacher's name is Miss Morrison. I

have two sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Florence and Alta. My brothers' names are Walter, Harley and Lewis. I have blond hair and blue eyes. I live on a 160-acre farm. For pets I have two cats and a dog. My cats' names are Tiger and Dew Drop. My dog's name is Beaver. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Lucy Nading, Oswego, Kan.

Ruth Writes to Us

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss White. For pets I have a dog named Queen, a cat named Proll, three cows named Mag, Blacky and Midnight and a horse named Beauty. I go $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to school. I have one brother and two sisters named Sam, Mary Jane and Ruby. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Ruth Sutliff.

Coody's Bluff, Okla.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Second letter in the alphabet; 2. A vegetable; 3. A tree (name); 4. To behave; 5. A consonant.

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



WHEN THE HENBERRY KID HAD TO WHEEL THE BABY, HE FIGURED OUT A PRETTY SNAKY WAY OF DOING IT.



The Hoovers—Buddy Almost Gets a Corn Shucker



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Are Your Children Safe From Diphtheria: if Not, Why Not Provide Ample Protection?

WE DO NOT dread diphtheria as in the olden days. There was a time when children would go half a mile around to escape passing a house placarded for the dread disease. Now they think little of it. That is because the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin has reduced the diphtheria death rate nine-tenths in the last 20 years.

But diphtheria is still the most terrible disease of American childhood. Anything that can be done to wipe it out entirely is worth all the money, time and effort that can be spent on it. The two most important facts about diphtheria today are:

First, it still is dangerous, especially to children under 5 years old.

Second, any child can be rendered immune by the use of toxin-antitoxin, and you can secure safety for your own child regardless of others.

One point that I must emphasize is the distinction between diphtheria antitoxin and the toxin-antitoxin. You have been hearing of antitoxin for perhaps 30 years. It is a serum, a remedy to be given to persons already ill with diphtheria and to those who have been in actual contact with such persons. It is given in large doses for its immediate action. Its effect is immediate, but not long lasting.

Toxin-antitoxin is comparatively new to the public, the doctors have been working at it for many years. It is not given to those who are already ill or have been known to be exposed. Its action is slow, since it depends on building up in the subject's own body substances that will make the blood proof against diphtheria. It takes at least six weeks to become effective, and to give it to a child who has been exposed and may already be coming down with diphtheria is harmful. It is given in very small doses, 3 hypodermic injections with a one week interval between each. It will not cure diphtheria but, better than that, it will prevent it. It is safe and wise.

Two Different Diseases

Will you please explain Emphysema and Bronchiectasis? Are they the same? Mrs. M. W.

Bronchiectasis is the dilatation of one or more bronchial tubes. It usually is marked by the coughing up of very bad smelling matter which has been held in the dilated tube long enough for decomposition.

Emphysema is quite different. It is a condition in which air has escaped from the lungs into the surrounding connective tissue.

Don't Take Arsenic!

Please tell me thru your paper if "arsenic" is a harmful drug if used in a limited way in complexion tabules. Or if it is habit forming. A. R. S.

There is no excuse for taking arsenic, no matter how limited the dose. It is an extremely powerful drug, and a very dangerous poison. It is also habit forming. It has a specific effect on the action of the kidneys and heart, and checks excretions. Don't take it in any way, shape or form.

Away With the Itch

Please print again the instructions about sulfur for the itch-mite, and directions for using. Mrs. H. W. W.

First cleanse from the body all old scabs and scratch marks by a vigorous use of green soap. Next take a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and brush. Dry with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. Then apply ointment to the entire body except the face and scalp, taking long enough to rub well in. The strength of the ointment must depend on the patient. Some folks are very sensitive to sulfur, and must have a weaker preparation. After anointing the body put on a clean suit of underwear and socks and wear them day and night until the

treatment is complete. If thoro, a daily application for three days is enough. At the end of the fourth day take a hot bath with castile soap, and put on sterile clothing.

Better Chew 'Em Both

Please state in the Kansas Farmer which is the easier digested, bread or meat. My husband tells the children to chew their bread a long time, and at the same time he tells them that meat doesn't need to be chewed as thoroly as bread. He says that meat will digest as quickly as bread with half as much chewing. If he is right, why is a child given bread and butter instead of meat before they can chew properly?

There is some logic in your husband's remarks. Mastication does more for bread than for meat because the ptyalin of the saliva actually begins the process of digestion in bread, while it does not change meat at all. It is very essential that bread be thoroly chewed. On the other hand, we must not slight the mastication of meat because the gastric juice of the stomach acts upon it much more quickly if it is finely divided. A child should not be given bread and butter before it can chew properly.



If You Were Club Manager

BY G. E. FERRIS

You are a member of the Capper Pig or the Capper Poultry club. How would you like to have a part in running the clubs so that they would be more interesting and more helpful to you. So that the personal and social contacts you make as well as what you learn regarding swine and poultry raising and management will mean more and be more helpful to you. Of course, club work must be neither all work nor all play. You have your own ideas regarding both the work and the play. The club manager has his, too, but yours may be better than his. How would you run the clubs if you were manager? Here is a letter recently received from Club Member Mrs. Frank Williams enrolled in the mother's division of the Marshall county club.

I hope the Capper Clubs will continue their good work of years past. I feel that the young folks have received more benefit from the Capper Club work than they have from the 4-H Club's work. Capper Club members receive more individual attention, the monthly reports are an incentive to complete their records, the personal letters are encouraging, and the club column in the Kansas Farmer is read eagerly for news of other club members. The Capper Club Manager has visited the Marshall county club three times in the two years we have had a club. Both these years it has been impossible for any of the 4-H club leaders to come to Marshall county for a meeting. Our county agent has been so busy that lack of time has made it impossible for him to avoid neglecting the Marshall county 4-H clubs. That is why the Capper Clubs have been stronger in this county the last two years than has the 4-H club.

I am especially interested in the Mother's Division of the Capper Poultry Club. I think such a department gives a splendid chance for co-operation with the children. It also teaches mothers better business methods. The Capper Clubs pep contest is a fine opportunity for team work. In Marshall county we appreciate what Senator Capper has done for our boys and girls. There is no better training for citizenship than that received thru such club membership.

Capper Club work is conducted for its members. The ideas of these members are the best that ever come to the club manager. Just like in anything else; the more we work together and the harder we work on a thing the more we get out of it. So let's pull together. Write today to the Capper Clubs Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Tell him what you have liked about club work this year and in years past. Tell him, also, your own new ideas you believe will make future Capper Club work more interesting and helpful.

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I Saw Two Little Green Eyes!

But the Lion Jumped Over Me Into the River—
and I Returned Home at Once!

BY J. T. WOOD

AS STATED in a former story, my home is in a wild region on the frontier between Bolivia and Paraguay. The Rio Negro River flows by our door not more than 30 yards from the house. I had a field of corn growing near the river, and at the time this incident occurred the corn was in roasting ears. In the vicinity nearby were various Kerpinoches, a hog-like animal that divides its time about equally between playing in the water and hunting food on the land. These animals are about as large as the average hog, have three toes on each foot and teeth like a beaver. They eat grass and water lilies mostly and are also fond of certain roots and barks, but once they sample a good roasting ear they are sure to hunt for more.

At this time several Kerpinoches were making nightly visits to my corn field, so one night about midnight I resolved to go out to the corn field, which was near the house and bordering on the river, to see if I could find and kill some of the culprits. I took my double barreled shotgun, but with only one chamber loaded. I thought very probably I would not get a chance to shoot more than once, as the Kerpinoches are very wild. I followed close by the river, looking between the rows of corn and watching the river bank for signs of the animals. But after passing the spot where they generally entered without seeing anything I turned around to go back to the house, and on turning around I discovered a lion crouching low down, as if ready to spring. He was not more than 9 feet away. I could not see very well, but I pointed my gun as well as I could and let drive. The animal sprang straight up and fell dead with nine small buckshot holes between the eyes.

I stooped over and examined its head to see if my aim had been good, and satisfied that that lion was done for, I started for the house. I had not taken more than two steps when I heard a growl and saw two little green lamps, followed by a dark streak that came straight for my face. I dropped to the earth, and the object passed over me and splashed into the river behind me. I rose and ran as swiftly as possible to the house. The dead lion's mate evidently meant to avenge his death. I have always heard that the South American lion was not dangerous, but I have always had some doubts on that score since this experience.

I knew a hunter in Paraguay who caught a lion cub when it was small, and it became very tame and would go with him when he went hunting. The lion is a great enemy of the jaguar or tiger. Altho the lion is not so strong as the tiger it usually wins in a fight, for the tiger doesn't use his head when in a combat as does the lion, and is generally out-generated by the lion. The lion, waiting the most favorable time, springs on to his antagonist and usually wins the fight.

Tiger Was Out of Luck

The native hunter on one of his trips had his lion, which had grown large and strong, with him, as was his usual custom. At the noon hour, after eating on some roasted venison and wild fruit, he lay down to sleep. His lion lay down close by. Having such a good bodyguard the hunter was careless, and left his gun leaning against a tree three or four steps from where he lay down to sleep. He had not slept long when he was awakened by a growl, and on opening his eyes he saw the lion was looking at him in a very savage mood and slashing the ground with his tail. The old hunter was afraid to move lest the lion would spring on to him, so he looked fixedly into the eyes of his enraged pet, thinking thus to ward off the threatened attack, as all cat animals prefer to spring when the enemy is not looking. Then, with a fierce growl, the lion sprang clear over his body, and met the attack of a very large tiger that sprang at him from the other side. He had such a scare that he let

them fight for a few moments before he thought to get his gun and shoot the tiger.

One day while strolling along the river I saw a fresh deer track. The deer was a large one—I could tell by his track—and evidently had just passed by. I followed the track cautiously, noting that the animal could not smell me, as the wind was in his face. I followed until I could see his antlers above the grass and scrub brush. I approached very near, when all at once the deer whistled and started to run, and a young lion that was lying in wait sprang on the deer's back, aiming to seize the deer by the back of the neck. But the deer had very large antlers, at least 10 points, which he pressed back over his neck and prevented the lion from getting a good hold, and he did so much jumping that he shook the lion loose. It fell full on its side. The lion sprang to its feet and gave chase, but could not overtake the deer. I could have shot the deer with my Winchester, but I thought it deserved to go free, nor did I shoot at the lion.

To Escape the Fire

Some of the largest boas in the world are found in parts of South America. There is the Curugn, a large, dark colored boa that grows to an enormous length. This snake is covered with black, yellowish and redish colored spots. It is thought to live on and on, not dying of old age, but just continuing to live and grow until it meets with an accident. Most of the snakes lose their lives by fire. When the dense, tall grass gets dry and is set on fire all the snakes that are not in the water or buried in the mud are burned to death. For this reason most of the real large boas are found in the

swampy regions, where they can always escape the fire by entering the mud or water.

The Curugn is very sluggish and lazy when it is full of food. One can step on them without danger. But when one of these big ones is hungry it is very active, and will attack and kill its prey with a quickness that is surprising. I have watched them catch and kill large alligators. I saw one catch and kill a large fish weighing at least 30 pounds, which would seem to be a very slippery thing for a snake to catch and hold. They will lie in wait at watering places for wild animals. I saw one large snake that was waiting in a tree over a water hole swoop its head downward, passing under and around a large deer, which it lifted up into the tree, and, quicker than it takes to tell it, it had coiled several times around the deer and then fell to the ground, where it wound itself around and around the deer until I could see nothing but a large ball of snake, always rolling over and over. Under its powerful contractions I could hear the bones of its victim breaking. It continued this rolling, squeezing process for some time, until the deer was mashed into a soft, pulpy mass. Then the snake covered the whole with saliva, and proceeded to swallow the whole mass. It took several moments to accomplish this.

Snakes 100 Feet Long

After watching this snake eat its dinner I shot it thru the head with my Winchester, and while dying it coiled itself around two saplings that were standing about 2 feet apart, and its dying contractions it drew these toward each other with a force that would have crushed even an ox to death.

One of the largest and most dreaded of the boa tribe is found in a creek in Central Paraguay. The Indian name is Buajave. It is known as the dog-headed snake. It has a short round head and large eyes, and on its tail there is a horn. The natives say they have seen these snakes more than 100 feet long.

I was on my way from my home, Port Wood to Bahia Negra, Paraguay,

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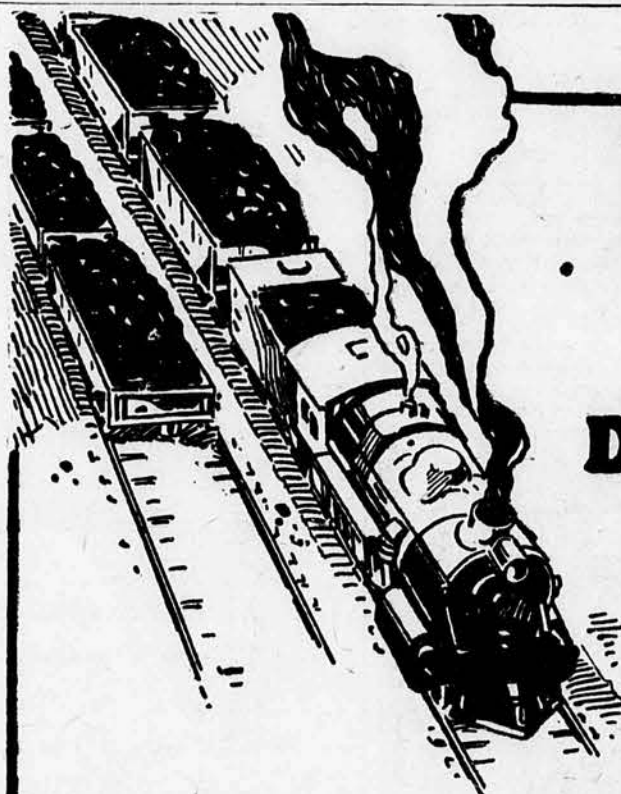
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in 1921. The Paraguay River had overflowed its banks, and there was a cut-off, or lagoon, that connected two curves of the river. This cutoff was much nearer, and I thought I would go that way. I was in a canoe 22 feet long and only 2 feet wide. This I propelled with a paddle, which had a long handle, so I could push on the bottom when the water was not too deep.

When about half way thru the cut-off I found that a great quantity of floating water lilies and swamp grass had lodged in the passage and stopped it completely up. I was having to proceed very slowly, pushing on the bottom with my long paddle to force my way thru the floating lilies. Finally I found them so compact that I could scarcely move the canoe, when I heard a blowing noise to one side, and observed a great boa raise its head high in the air. It was coiled up on a thick mass of the floating lilies, its coils covering a place as large as a wash tub. It lifted its head up at least 6 feet high, and flattened out its throat until it was a flat wide. It continued weaving its head, and the lifted part of its body back and forth and slightly from side to side, threatening to strike. From its actions and the slimness of its body I knew it was dinner time for this particular snake, and I was about to furnish a feast for it. I had a good revolver in my belt, but I had shot all of my ammunition away and was going to town to purchase more. But I had a very heavy hunting knife lying in the bottom of the canoe. I raised quickly to my feet and threw the knife with all my force at the flattened neck of the snake. The knife struck it well in the center just below the head, passing clear thru to the handle. Just as the knife found its mark the snake struck at me, and to avoid it I jumped full length forward and out of the boat, falling on my paddle, which I was holding in my left hand. The snake fell across the canoe, and in its dying contractions it passed under and around it. It contracted and squeezed the canoe until it cracked badly.

In the water under the lilies was a school of Pledanos, a kind of fish that will attack and eat up anything that is wounded or bleeding. These, attracted by the blood caused by the knife, attacked the snake, and in a minute or two the snake began to relax its coils from the canoe and slid into the water to make food for the fish. The floating lilies with the long paddle on top had kept me out of danger of the fish.

I re-entered the canoe and continued my journey, altho I had to dip water out of my boat every once in a while. Later when the water had fallen I returned to the spot, which was now dry, and found my knife, together with the bones of the snake, which I calculated must have been at least 30 feet long.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Farmstead an Inspiration

(Continued from Page 3)

them well, until their colors seem doubly beautiful; nature's added remuneration for those who see fit to invest some time and effort with her children.

But let us drive westward. Soon we are deserted by the abundant growth of trees and shrubs that nature has commended to grow in the eastern part of the state. Again, where such things abound, we are prone to underestimate their value. But westward thru the Wheat Belt, along trails that still border virgin buffalo sod and on thru the sand-hills, the friendly trees become more scarce, and finally are almost extinct, except where man has nursed them to abundant growth. Out there one scorching summer day a traveler sat in the cool shade of stately trees and questioned a certain farmer about his success. He had planted that grove of trees and under his care an excellent flower garden had surrounded the home. Did it pay him? A contented smile captured his face as he heard the question, and changed his gaze from homestead to treeless plains and hills, then back again. No further answer was needed. Out there the sun seemed blasting hot. In the yard the flowers caught up the beams, consuming them, tossing them skyward again, apparently daring Old Sol do to his worst; blossoms swayed and nodded in the breeze made cool in the shade of tall trees.

Here was a demonstration that Western Kansas can produce trees and flowers and shrubs that are unexcelled. More farms each year are finding time for them; most every family can have them. This particular farmer willingly shared the credit for his accomplishments with a neighbor. "Over there is the man who is responsible for much of this type of work in this neighborhood," he explained. "I want you to meet the man."

So John Kruse, of Rush county, was found resting at the noon hour under his trees with the men who were helping him harvest. Would he have time to tell something about his experiences? Gladly. His farmstead is a picture—a beauty spot of Kansas. A careful fence is followed around by an edge of blossoms. Two trim Colorado Blue Spruce trees stood apart in soldierly fashion to permit a view of the zinnia bed and the Peafowl pen beyond. Eight kinds of honeysuckle, five kinds of spiraea, eight varieties of althaea, 12 different lilacs, elders, mock orange, snowballs, tamarix, hydrangeas, a wide variety of roses; in fact, Mr. Kruse grows, on his Western Kansas farm, any annual or perennial that will thrive in Kansas. Some varieties do better than others. It seems that experience is the best teacher. But Mr. Kruse suggests that the start be made with small stuff. It costs less and is easier to transplant and handle. Once the start is made, the urge will be to continue, and in a comparatively short time some very satisfying results will be obtained. Some of the neighbors nearby have proven this.

Mr. Kruse has helped his community a great deal. He didn't say that, but neighbors did. When he came to Rush county, he didn't know how things would grow, but he did know that he was going to give them a chance. His efforts have been directed in this line merely for pleasure, and to have about him and in his neighborhood, the friendliness of flowers. This particular community in Rush county must have counted itself fortunate when Mr. Kruse, with his wide knowledge of flowers, decided to locate there.

He was reared on a farm in Germany. Over there he learned the art of landscaping. In 1892 he came to this country and was a landscape gardener for nine years. Kansas claimed him in 1905, and his present location in 1916. Out in Western Kansas, where some folks insist flowers and trees and shrubs fail to respond, he has worked almost a masterpiece. His secret merely is to plant the right varieties, tend them well and have everything graduated as to height for best effect.

But don't get the idea that Mr. Kruse spends all of his time on his farmstead. He farms three quarters to wheat, following some land and following other practices that experience seems to dictate as best. He takes 3½ cases of eggs to town a week from the flock of White Wyandottes, during the winter, and a good laying per cent during the summer. Thirty head of good grade cattle, with 10 head to milk, must have proper attention. Mr. Kruse is a busy man, but he finds time for his flowers. His place is worth driving across the state to see. Of course, what he has accomplished cannot be duplicated in a month or in a season. It takes a steady building up program. But it is so very worthwhile, if we take the word of this man who must know what he is talking about. He assures us there is a wide variety of flowers and shrubs from which to choose. Landscaping possibilities, then, on any Kansas farm are unlimited.

A Need of the Hour

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

Fling forth the triple-colored flag to dare The bright, untraveled highways of the air. Blow the undaunted bugles, blow, and yet Let not the boast betray us to forget. Lo, there are high adventures for this hour—Tours to test the sinews of our power. For we must parry—as the years increase—The hazards of success, the risks of peace!

What do we need to keep the nation whole. To guard the pillars of the state? We need The fine audacities of honest deed; The homely old integrities of soul; The swift temerities that take the part Of outcast right—the wisdom of the heart.

We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel The common burden and the public trust To be a thing as sacred and august As the white vigil where the angels kneel. We need the faith to go a path untrod. The power to be alone and vote with God.



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A Little Reading—

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A is a car agent. B is a farmer. A sells B a new car, taking in exchange B's old car and \$433. A takes B's note for the \$433 at 8 per cent for six months. When B goes to pay this note he finds it has been sold to an investment company and it is made up for \$474. B is perfectly willing to pay what he owes, but if A sold that note to the investment company does he have a right to charge B the extra \$30, or should A have deducted the \$30 from the \$433? B asked the investment company and it told him it could not handle B's note for less than \$30. Who should pay the \$30, A or B? Does B have to pay the \$474 or does he have to pay \$433 with 8 per cent interest?

R. A. C.

B IS ONLY obligated to pay the face of his note with interest from the time the note was made until it was due. In other words, what he should pay is \$433 plus 8 per cent interest for six months. He is under no obligation to pay the extra \$30. If A wanted to cash the note the payment of the discount was up to him.

Didn't Pay the Rent

If a man lives in a house and fails to pay his rent can the landlord hold the man's household goods for the rent regardless of whether there is a mortgage placed on them before or after putting them in the house?

C. S. W.

The renter may waive his right of exemption. In such case the landlord would have a right to attach the household furniture for the payment of the rent. Otherwise he would not. In the case of Burr versus Burr, 7th Kansas, the court held that the landlord's lien was paramount to a chattel mortgage given by the tenant. This, however, referred to the tenant on land. I am of the opinion that if a chattel mortgage was given after the premises were rented the court would hold that the landlord's lien was paramount to the chattel mortgage, and might hold the same way where the mortgage was given prior to the tenant entering upon the premises, altho such a case as that does not seem to have come to the supreme court.

When Did the Note Mature?

In 1915 A stored his furniture in Kansas and traveled in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, returning to Kansas in 1917, and has resided in Kansas since. Nothing has been paid on the note. Can the note be collected? Can interest be charged?

S.

I do not know what note the subscriber refers to, but I assume that he must have given a note in consideration of the charges for storing the furniture. Whether this note can be collected depends first on the length of time it was to run; and second, on whether any payment was made either in the way of principal or interest. The second question, of course, is answered, as the subscriber says nothing has been paid on the note. Then the question as to whether it can be collected depends on whether five years have elapsed since the note became due. The statute of limitations would not run

while A was out of the state, but as he returned to Kansas in 1917 and has resided here ever since, the statute of limitation commenced to run either at the time he returned to Kansas, or if the note given was not due until after that time, then the statute of limitation would begin to run from the time the note matured.

Can't Make Distinctions

Is it lawful for the management of a public hospital owned by a city to admit patients of some doctors and exclude patients of others? Have the officials of the above city the right to pay from the city treasury money to meet the running expenses of a public hospital where every property owner is taxed and only certain patients are admitted?

M. S.

I am of the opinion that the city officials have not the right to make any such distinctions. The answer to the first question virtually answers the second.

Could Get a Judgment?

A and B are husband and wife. A had given a mortgage on all he possessed, and finally the bank assumed it and took possession of the property, but never sold enough of it to pay the debt. B will inherit property at her mother's death. Could the bank come in and take this, as B signed the note?

B. D.

If the bank took this property in satisfaction for the mortgage, but did not sell the property, preferring presumably to keep it, then it would have no right to a deficiency judgment. If the bank took this property and sold it as the law provides and the proceeds of the sale were not sufficient to pay the indebtedness, the bank in that case would have a right to a judgment for the deficiency and might sue and obtain such judgment, and levy upon any exempt property owned by A or B.

Has a Homestead Right?

A, an aged widower, sold to B, a widow, three milk cows on time, taking B's note for \$175. Soon after this A died. B made two small payments on this note before the estate was settled five years ago. When the administrator settled this estate, he turned in this note with an order to the court. Now this woman has lost all she has except two or three cows and two horses which are mortgaged to the local bank for all they are worth. She also has a farm of 160 acres which is mortgaged. She has lately moved from the farm, but still continues to farm it. No attempt has ever been made by either the administrator during the two years the estate was under his control, or the heirs, to collect this note. The heirs of A are wondering if it would be possible to collect this note, since B has vacated her farm. Since B has temporarily vacated her farm would this be considered abandonment?

H. L. L.

If this estate has been settled five years and no payments made on this note within this five years and if the note was made at or before the time of settlement of the estate, then the statute of limitation has run against it and the note could not be collected in any event if this widow should plead the statute of limitation. If she

Cost of Government in Kansas

ACCORDING to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce on cost of government in Kansas for the year ending June 30, 1927, state expense for all purposes a little more than doubled in the last 10 years, and increased per capita from \$3.65 to \$6.83. These expenses are for the general departments of the state and total \$14,254,973. The state, however, has other costs, as interest on state debt, and outlays for public buildings and public service enterprises, and these raise the total cost of the state government to \$25,015,825. This figure includes everything for the state, as distinct from localities.

The people of the state are not taxed this sum to run the state, since there are other sources of revenue than taxation. The total revenue was \$27,086,679, or \$14.85 per capita, the excess of revenue over expenses being reflected in debt reduction and larger cash balances of the state. Less than two-fifths of this total revenue came from taxes.

Looking back for 10 years, Kansas is steadily improving in its revenue scheme. Of total revenues of the state in 1918, considerably more than one-half, or exactly 56.1 per cent, was derived from property and special taxes, whereas last year only 39.3 per cent of all state revenues was derived from property and special taxes. Nevertheless, the state last year received more than twice the revenue from taxes as in 1918, the exact increase being 107.2 per cent.

Kansas is gradually obtaining more revenue from business and other licenses. In 1918 it obtained only 8.7 per cent of all its revenues from fees and licenses, while last year 34.8 per cent came from this source. The gasoline and cigarette licenses and taxes made the difference mainly, tho larger receipts than 10 years ago were obtained from fees of insurance and other corporations and hunting and fishing fees.

While the state gets now less than 40 per cent of all its revenue from the general property tax and special taxes, cities in the state get a very much greater proportion of their revenue from these sources, but the tendency notwithstanding is toward a smaller payment proportionally by property. The legislature is expected to go much further in the next year or two in reducing the relative burden on general property.

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L. H. Heitmann, Iroquois, S. D., was able to save 15 bushels of barley and oats per acre by pasturing out to hogs and cattle when a storm made cutting almost impossible.

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What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalogs and three interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

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Makes Hens MOULT FAST and Lay Early

At moulting time EGG a DAY makes feathers fast and gets hens back to full laying capacity in a jiffy. You'll get eggs 15 to 30 days sooner. And if you keep on using EGG a DAY they'll keep up a summer laying pace all winter long. Worth many times its cost at every season.



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Get a package at once. Keep the egg money rolling in. Pays big returns all year. Makes chicks grow fast. Speeds up moulting. Brings 2, 3 and even 4 times the eggs when they are high. The cost is small. A 75c pkg. supplies 100 hens a month. Order from your dealer. Or, write to us.

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SNAP YOUR CORN FEED COB, CORN AND HUSK The Bloomer Corn Slicer and Cob Crusher will double the value of your corn by enabling you to feed ALL the ear. Crushes dry, wet or frozen corn. Best feed for calves, Finner Free J. S. Bloom Mfg. Company Box 63 Independence, Iowa

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has moved to town and established a residence in town, she has lost her homestead rights. The mere fact that she farms this land presumably thru a tenant would not reserve her homestead right. On the other hand, temporary absence from the homestead without establishing a permanent residence anywhere else has been held by our supreme court not to destroy the homestead right. So that if she merely left this farm intending to be absent, say for a few months, but with the intention of returning to the farm after the expiration of that time, she would still have whatever homestead rights she had originally.

Last Call for Corn Huskers

(Continued from Page 3)

however, does not bar those entries from a chance at the state meet. Where there is a single entry in a county, he may be timed officially for 40 or 80 minutes of husking by some competent persons—three of them—and be certified by his three judges as the county representative. There will be room for only 20 entries in the state contest. If more than 20 contestants qualify, it will be necessary to eliminate some of them by the score card method. Each man scored in a county will have an official score card filled out for him and signed by his judges. These must be sent to Raymond H. Gilkeson, Associate Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Eliminations will be made on the basis of these score cards. But such things as section of the state, yield of corn, number of ears to the bushel and other factors will be taken into consideration in making the eliminations. In other words, not more than 20 counties will be represented in the state meet, and these by the 20 high men. In case the county champion is ill and cannot take his place in the state contest, the second high man may represent his county.

All county contests must be over and the county champions names sent to Kansas Farmer by 5 p. m., on the afternoon of Thursday, November 1. That is the last minute, because the state contest takes place the next day. Obviously all county contests should be held before November 1, so that the champions will have at least a day to rest and travel to the state meet. It is hoped that all counties will have their champions selected not later than October 30, and their names properly recorded at the office of Kansas Farmer in Topeka. This publication supplies all rules and official score cards for the contests. These are the same in county, state and national meets.

The big state meet will be held near Ottawa, in Franklin county, on Friday, November 2. The contest will start at exactly 11 a. m. It will be on the B. A. Good farm, 3½ miles south of the Ottawa courthouse, on the concrete pavement, and 1¼ miles east. Or to locate it differently, the field is 5 miles north and 1¼ miles east of Princeton. There will be a number of signs up on the

various roads, directing visitors to the scene of action.

It is quite likely the huskers in the state meet will be well-pleased with the location of their battlefield. The field has more than 50 acres in it. The corn is white with well-filled ears, convenient height, good stand, will make at least 55 bushels to the acre and the field is clean—planted and tended by a good farmer. The rows run north and south and are 120 rods long. The land is almost level, with a slight roll toward the north end. There is ample parking space for motor cars in the pasture and meadow adjoining the corn field on the south and on the west. Mr. Good assured County Agent H. A. Biskie and Kansas Farmer that he is glad to have the state contest on his farm. His co-operation certainly is valuable and is appreciated.

County Agent Biskie is doing great work in getting things lined up for the state contest. You may remember he was in Nemaha county last year and he knows all the ins and outs of a state contest. Kansas Farmer is happy again to acknowledge his able leadership. There will be no difficulty in getting enough wagons, teams and officials for the contest. Franklin county farmers already have things like that settled. Mr. Biskie explained what was needed, and the farmers offered everything from field to scales. Atta boy! folks. Kansas is off for the national championship, with such backing as that.

And if you get hungry at the contest—which you will—there will be plenty of food. The Farm Bureau ladies have shouldered the job of feeding the multitude. Some 5,000 visitors are expected—there were 4,500 last year. So the ladies will have a big job. However, there are 350 in this section of the Farm Bureau, so don't worry about the noon meal. Ella M. Meyer, home demonstration agent, will be in charge. Another organization that has whipped right into line, offering everything within reason, is the Ottawa Chamber of Commerce. The husking contest likely will not be the only event of the day.

Contestants in the state meet near Ottawa will have \$200 in cash prizes for which to work. The state champion will receive \$100, a silver trophy cup and a free trip to the national husking contest in Indiana, where he will compete for as much more in cash prizes and for the corn-husking championship of the world. The balance of the Kansas Farmer prize money will be divided as follows: \$50 second place, \$25 third place, \$15 fourth place, and \$10 for fifth man.

If you wish to enter your county elimination husking contest, with the possibilities of going on to the state and national contests, fill out today, the "Last Call for Huskers" coupon to be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. There are absolutely no charges or entry fees of any kind. Send your coupon or a letter stating you wish to enter your county contest to Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Huskers

Corn-Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer
8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I am a good corn husker and would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name.....

Town.....

County.....R. F. D.....

My age is.....I can husk.....bushels of corn in one

hour. Corn in this section will average.....bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the Mid-west contest in Indiana where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to R. H. Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer, Copper Building, Topeka, as Soon as Possible and Not Later Than October 25. Then We Will Tell You Who is Conducting the Contest in Your County

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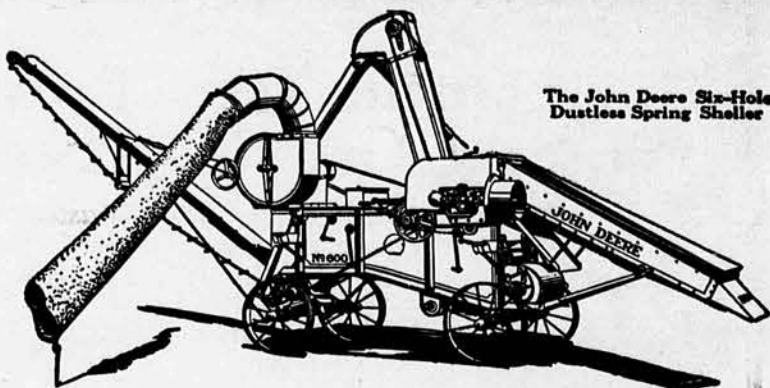
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The John Deere Six-Hole Dustless Spring Sheller

Here's Good News For Corn-Growers

Now you can get spring shellers in two-, four- and six-hole sizes, that will do high-grade work both in shelling and cleaning the kind of corn that goes into the majority of cribs today.

This quality, so long desired in spring corn shellers, is the result of real improvements in the feeding and shelling devices combined with greater cleaning area and a most effective cleaning method.

What's more, this new line of John Deere Spring Shellers is built of copper-alloy galvanized sheet steel—double-armored to resist rust—to insure many years of service.

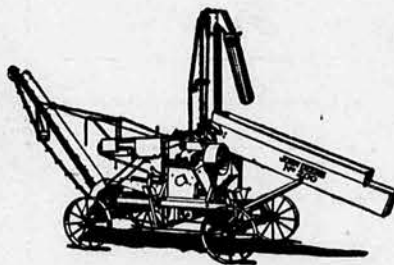
Self-aligning bearings, all lubricated from the outside with a high-pressure grease gun through special fittings, provide still another real advancement in spring

corn-sheller design that means long wear and light draft.

In the four- and six-hole John Deeres you get another feature you will like—that's the dust and shuck separator which carries all light foreign matter away from the shellers—they are clean to work around.

The four- and six-hole John Deere Dustless Shellers are sure to appeal to large corn-growers, shelling rings and custom operators.

The two-hole sheller illustrated to the left is ideal for individual use and can be purchased at such a favorable price that no corn-grower with power available can afford to be without one. See your John Deere dealer.



This illustrates the John Deere Two-Hole Spring Sheller for individual use. You can also get John Deere cylinder shellers of a size to meet your needs.

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A WORD OF WARNING TO HOG RAISERS

Change of Weather and Change of Feed Often Cause Trouble

In the past, with the approach of colder weather and when new corn is beginning to be fed, many hog raisers have experienced considerable trouble in their herds. The respiratory and digestive tracts of the hog are easily upset and disease and trouble soon follow.

3RD DEGREE Liquid Hog Concentrate, the discovery of a noted veterinarian, has for years been used on thousands of farms to help overcome these difficulties. Necro, Flu, Swine Plague and other troubles have readily yielded to the 3RD DEGREE treatment. But more important, where 3RD DEGREE has been given regularly, according to directions, the pigs have been resistant to these and other diseases, have made faster gains and the losses caused by worm infestation have been avoided.

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In order that hog raisers may be assured of getting the genuine and original three-purpose hog liquid we call your attention to the name as shown above. The process of manufacture of this product is strictly protected by U. S. Patents and cannot be used by any one else. **FREE 50-Page Book With Full Details About Hog Diseases**

This is one of the most practical and helpful books ever published for hog raisers. If you do not already have a copy be sure to write for it today. Sent absolutely free on receipt of a postal or letter. Contains no advertising. Simply state where you saw this advertisement.

DROVERS
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Farm Crops and Markets

Farmers Have Held Much Younger Stock From the Markets This Year for Breeding Purposes

THE fall work has been moving along well in Kansas. Local rains have been of great help to the wheat in some localities, but more moisture would be helpful, taking the state as a whole. The sorghums and corn have done a better job of reaching maturity than usual. Most of the grassfat cattle have been moved to market; there has been a heavy hold-over of younger stock for breeding purposes.

Probably the best we can hope for in the beef business is that the present satisfactory conditions will continue for a while. After calling attention to the fact that the prices for feeders have been advancing since 1925, the National Live Stock Producer suggests that, "Profits for Corn Belt feeders this year apparently will depend on the price paid for feeding animals, because no material change in the present general cattle price level is looked for by Government statisticians or men who were following the business closely. Seasonal declines will occur during the fall and again next spring which are expected to be less than normal, and of no great embarrassment to the rank and file. The condition of the corn crop and the attitude of the country generally indicate that next summer will likely see a larger proportion of well finished cattle which have been in such keen demand during the past few weeks.

Fewer slaughter cattle and calves will be on the markets this fall than last fall, altho the decrease is not expected to be as great as the reduction during the first half of 1928. There is a Government estimate placing the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt in 17 states at 6 per cent under the number a year ago. A larger proportion of calves and a smaller proportion of cows, as well as heifers and aged steers, are being rounded up for shipment from the range country.

Regarding foreign competition, it will be recalled that nearly all of our imports of cattle and calves have come recently from Mexico, while Canada and New Zealand supply imports of fresh beef and veal. Lifting of the export embargo in Mexico a year ago has let in the Mexican cattle, altho an export duty was imposed last June. That leaves Canada as a possible competitor. However, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics points out that, "Limited supplies of cattle in Canada, however, preclude such imports into the United States assuming very large proportions, at least within the next few years. Meat imports from Argentina are still limited to canned products. Cattle in that country have decreased rather steadily during recent years. A decline of 30 per cent in numbers since 1924 has occurred in Buenos Aires, which is the most important cattle province in the country. Slaughterings in Argentina during the first five months of 1928 decreased 20 per cent compared with a year ago."

With a cattle price cycle of from 14 to 16 years as a guide undue expansion in the industry seems ill advised at this time.

Hogs have been on the up swing of the cycle, which means that with minor ups and downs "pigs will be pigs" for another year at least. Fewer hogs have been slaughtered this year than last by approximately 200,000 in federally inspected plants, altho the average weights were about 10 pounds lighter, dressed. A lower dressing percentage went along with this, due to the lower percentage of corn in the ration. This will be changed in the present pig crop, which is fewer in numbers but will have plenty of corn, be fed heavier and will dress higher.

Expansion in the sheep business has not resulted in lower prices to the extent that the figures might have indicated. The 1928 crop was about 8 per cent larger than the previous crop. The fat lamb market is expected to hold steady during October, while everything indicates a broad demand for feeders.

Bourbon—We have had some rain, but more is needed. Wheat sowing is still in progress. Cane and kafir are being cut; most of the silos have been filled. Public sales are well attended; livestock and implements are selling unusually well. Hogs, 10c; milk, 2.45 a cwt.; cream, 45c.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Rain is needed badly, especially for the wheat, which is all sown. Corn is maturing rapidly, and husking will begin next week. Wheat, 95c; old corn, 90c; bids on new corn for December delivery, 61c; hogs, 89; cream, 44c; eggs, 25c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The weather continues dry and warm, with cool nights. Corn is maturing rapidly since the frosts came. Farmers have discontinued wheat seeding; they are waiting for rain. Hauling and stacking feed is the main job; there will be plenty of feed. The bean crop has been threshed and much of it has been sold, at 4 1/4 to 5 cents a pound. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot, dry and windy. The wheat is all sown, but the stands are poor. The sorghums are ripe. Farmers have been busy harvesting the feed crops. Some surplus old corn is being moved to market at 82 cents a bushel. Cattle are being taken from the pastures.—F. M. Lorson.

Finney—The weather is still hot and dry; some wheat is coming up, but the grasshoppers are eating it. Sorghum crops are being harvested. A considerable amount of alfalfa is being baled and shipped to southern and eastern markets.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ellis—Wheat seeding is completed, and we need a good rain, as the soil is very dry. Some of the early sown fields are up, but the stands are spotted. Harvesting feed crops is the big job these days. The yields with the grain sorghums will not be quite so large as they were a year ago. Quite a large number of cattle have been shipped

from here recently, at excellent prices. Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; barley, 45c; shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 26c.—C. F. Erbort.

Franklin—We need a good soaking rain to fill the ponds and put a little more pep in the grass in the pastures. Farmers are digging potatoes and baling hay. The cattle buyers at Williamsburg have been doing a good business; they buy the cattle in the daytime and move 'em to Kansas City by truck at night. Franklin county has "landed" the state corn husking contest; the folks here should be proud of our county farm agent. H. A. Biskie. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c to 73c.—Ellis Blankenbaker.

Graham—The weather still remains dry, and wheat seeding has been delayed. Farmers have started corn husking; yields are good. New corn for December delivery is being contracted for here at 60 cents a bushel. Wheat, 95c; barley, 45c; eggs, 24c; cream, 45c.—C. F. Weltz.

Harvey—The weather still is dry, but most of the wheat acreage has been planted. Pastures are dry, and animals are being given extra feed. Wheat, 94c; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 24c; hens, 19c; broilers, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The county needs rain. This is especially true with the wheat and fall sown alfalfa. Stock water also is scarce. Farmers have begun corn husking; yields are smaller than last year. Hog cholera is doing some damage.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Lyon—Wheat seeding was delayed considerably here this year, as the farmers were mostly all waiting for moisture to come. The last cutting of alfalfa was light. Alfalfa sowed in September has not done very well, as the soil was too dry.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—A great deal of the prairie hay here was not cut this year, because of the low prices. The millet seed crop was poor. Several farmers here have started husking corn; the crop matured unusually early this year. Eggs, 28c; cream, 45c; corn, 75c; wheat, 92c; hay, \$5; flour, \$1.80.—J. D. Stosaz.

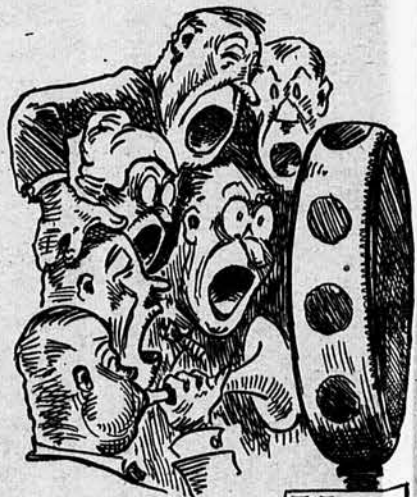
Neosho—Wheat seeding is about completed; many fields are already green. But the weather is still warm and dry; most of the county needs moisture. Corn and the sorghums are well matured. Some corn is being husked, with an estimated yield of 20 bushels an acre. Livestock is doing well on pasture yet, and the animals are free from disease. Several public sales have been held recently, with good prices prevailing. Many laborers have been finding employment with the Prairie Pipe Line Company, repairing their several lines in this section. There is some activity in drilling for oil and gas.—James D. McHenry.

Pratt and Kiowa—Most farmers have finished seeding wheat, altho some of the folks are still waiting for rain to come before starting. The dry weather has supplied a mighty fine time for putting up the feed crops, which have produced good yields. Corn also has produced a fine crop. Livestock has done very well this year, and the animals are moving to market at satisfactory prices. Good milk cows are much in demand. There was an excellent attendance at the recent Kiowa County Fair. We have an ample supply of farm labor.—Art McAnaney.

Rush—Wheat seeding is the main farm job. The early sown wheat is coming up with very spotted stands, due to the dry weather. Corn and most fields of the sorghums are safe from frost. Wheat, 95c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat is coming up, but the stands are spotted. Most of the cattle have been sold. Hogs also are scarce. The feed crops are up; the job was well done, and it is of excellent quality. New corn has been sold as high as 85 cents a bushel. There will be a huge amount of old and small machinery for sale here in the spring, as the folks are largely shifting to larger tools. Kafir that was treated for smut has produced an excellent crop.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Wallace—The weather is dry and windy. Almost all the feed is cut, and corn husking will start soon. There likely will be a shortage of huskers. Some threshing is still being done. Roads are in bad condition.



AS SOMETIMES PICTURED BY THOSE ON THE RECEIVING END

PARSONS

Too Much Wind on the Air



Bright Lights for Winter Nights

You can make the winter farm chores easier to do if you provide good bright lights for yourself. There is nothing like a gas lantern to throw a brilliant glow of light in dark corners, out in the fields or around the yard. They are convenient to use, safe, last for many years and cost practically nothing to operate. Most all farmers now have one of them, but you should have *another* for emergency use.

Come to a "Farm Service" store and ask to see our gas lanterns; also other lanterns and electric supplies of all kinds. It is the place to buy the best in lighting equipment, for you will be sure that your money will bring you its utmost in value.

There is one of our stores near you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



tion. Cream, 43c; eggs, 25c.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—We had a nice rain a few days ago that put the soil in good condition for wheat seeding. Some of the early sown wheat is coming up. Several farm sales have been held recently, with good prices. Livestock is doing well.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas October Crop Report

The Kansas corn production for 1928 is estimated by J. C. Mohler at a probable 181,373,000 bushels. This is based on an October condition of 82 per cent of normal, indicating a probable yield of about 27 bushels an acre on the 6,723,000 acres estimated as planted this season. The condition on September 1 was 83 per cent of normal, on October 1 a year ago it was 90 per cent, and the 10-year average outlook on October 1 has been 59 per cent. Last year's crop amounted to 176,910,000 bushels, and the five-year average Kansas crop has been 104,466,000 bushels. Should husking returns uphold this estimated average yield, this year's corn crop will prove the largest harvested in Kansas since 1906, and would be the 10th in size ever produced in the state.

The Kansas corn outlook declined slightly in most of the western half of the state during September, but improved in prospect in many of the eastern counties. A few counties in the northcentral district showed the sharpest declines. Judging from October 1 outlook Marshall county should this year be the banner county in production, with a probable 5,600,000 bushels. Jewell county with prospects of 5,124,000 bushels is the only other county that reaches the 5 million bushel maximum. Next in order of forecast production come Nemaha, Smith, Republic and Washington counties. These six counties are all contiguous and lie on the Nebraska border. They all regularly rank high in corn production, and were leading counties a year ago. The only other counties in the 4 million bushel class are Cheyenne, where the yield is fairly light but the acreage large because of abandoned wheat, and Pottawatomie county, where the yield is unusually good. Practically all corn in Kansas is considered safe from frost damage. Little husking has been done.

Grain sorghums are rated the same condition as a month ago, 84 per cent of normal. This is two points lower condition than was recorded a year ago. Present condition forecasts a probable production of 30,538,000 bushels of kafir, milo and feterita this year. Last year's crop amounted to 32,487,000 bushels, and the five-year average has been 25,943,000 bushels. Yields reported as probable are generally best in the eastern and central counties, and are hardly up to standard in the milo districts of southwestern Kansas. Most of the crop is considered safe from frost damage, barring a severe, early freeze.

Production of all varieties of tame hay is estimated at 3,448,000 tons this season, compared with 4,245,000 tons in 1927. This year's average yield for all varieties is estimated at 2.29 tons an acre on 1,506,000 acres. Last year the average yield was 2.53 tons an acre on 1,678,000 acres. Much of the reduction in this year's crop compared with last is due to a reduction in acreage and yield of alfalfa. The 1928 alfalfa yield is estimated at 2.65 tons on 818,000 acres for 2,169,000 tons. In 1927 the yield was 3.04 tons on 929,000 acres for 2,824,000 tons. The balance of this year's tame hay is estimated as being 412,000 tons of Sweet clover, 403,000 tons of millet and Sudan, 128,000 tons of grain cut green for hay, 86,000 tons of Red clover, 100,000 tons of timothy alone, 81,000 tons of mixed timothy and Red clover and about 73,000 tons of mixed hays.

Hot, dry weather just before maturity injured the broomcorn crop in southwestern Kansas, and yields are not up to September 1 expectations. An average yield of 340 pounds an acre is now indicated for a crop of 6,970 tons of brush. The 1927 crop amounted to 5,062 tons.

This year's apple crop is estimated at 936,000 bushels, of which about 206,000 barrels should represent the commercial production from larger orchards. Last year Kansas produced 1,925,000 bushels of apples. This year's pear production is estimated at 49,000 bushels, compared with 258,000 bushels a year ago. Grape production is estimated at 3,386 tons, compared with 3,735 tons last year.

Seed crops at harvest time rate 65 per cent for alfalfa seed, 70 per cent for Red clover seed, 77 per cent for Sweet clover seed, and 76 per cent for timothy seed. Pastures continue good, with an October rating of 84 per cent of normal. Western Kansas pastures rate much better than in the East. Buffalo and Gramma grasses are well cured, and offer splendid prospects for winter grazing.

Game Laws Are Available

"Game Laws for the Season 1928-29," the 29th 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 1575-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 synopsis, which should be highly useful to thousands of sportsmen hunting in their own and other states. Copies of the bulletin can be had, as long as the supply lasts, on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Brush the Apples

George T. Groh of Wathena, one of the leading apple growers of Kansas, has installed a machine to brush the spray residue from apples as they are being graded in the packing shed.

Government Tests Prove Value of Grinding Feed

12 to 26 per cent of Feeding Value Wasted when Corn or Oats is Fed Whole

TESTS prove that ground cornmeal fed with an approved basal ration makes dairy cows 7 per cent more productive of milk and that the milk has a 14 per cent greater butter-fat content. Steers make gains of nearly one-half pound more per day than those fed on the usual roughage ration and whole grain. Surprising results have been secured with calves, pigs, poultry, and other live stock.

Corn Shellers

McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers are made in six styles and with capacities from 4000 bushels down to the limited output of hand shellers. They do a clean job of shelling and deliver the corn in fine condition for seed, feed, or market, with a minimum expenditure of power, labor, and money.

McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders

Grind Feed with Minimum Power at Low Cost — Save Hauling and Milling Costs by Having a Grinder on your Own Farm.



Sold in three types for grinding all kinds of feed. Double-faced grinding plates fully adjustable for coarse grinding or pulverizing. Also a full line of elevators and attachments for increasing grinder utility.

THE convenience, the saving in time, labor, and feeding value, and the money saved in milling and hauling expense, more than justify the purchase of a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder.

If you are not already equipped to grind feed, get a McCormick-Deering without delay. Descriptive booklet sent on request.

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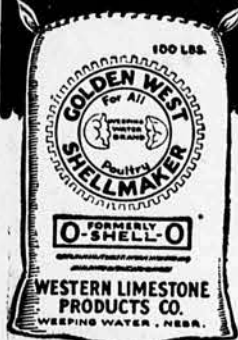
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2. Contains 98% pure calcium (shell-building mineral). Highly digestible. Calcium is released at just the rate needed.

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Dept. E-1, Omaha, Neb.

SHELLMAKER

the new "calcium" product
grinder and shell-builder

Free Sample and Book!

Sign and mail coupon below for FREE sample of SHELLMAKER and book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs." Send your name, NOW!

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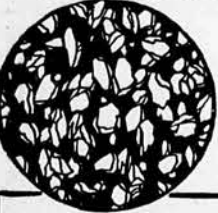
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Town.....

State..... R. F. D.

My dealer's name is.....



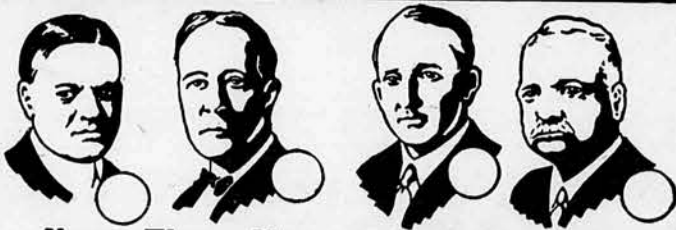
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Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. If you don't furnish a really efficient grinder, the hen picks up whatever she can find. This takes her longer to digest and assimilate food. Also lacks calcium for shell-building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. Over 98% pure calcium.



Guaranteed

Tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flock, shorter moulting. If it fails, take empty bag and tag to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.



Name These Men YOU MAY WIN \$500.00

Do you know our prominent public men when you see them? Would you recognize Governor Smith or Herbert Hoover if you met either of them face to face? Think you could pick out Senator Curtis or Senator Robinson? Here are pictures of the candidates in the 1928 presidential election. Use your eyes and think for a minute. Can you tell which is which? If you think you can, then mark Smith as No. 1, Hoover as No. 2, Curtis as No. 3, and Robinson as No. 4, and mail your answer to me at once. Join this new \$1,000.00 cash prize game, have some fun and make some money! Lots of prizes. You may win \$500.00.

BE PROMPT! GET \$200 CASHIER'S VOUCHER AT ONCE

Write me quick—today is the best time—and if you send a good prompt answer to the picture puzzle I will at once mail you a special \$200.00 cashier's voucher payable with first prize as an extra reward. Be on time and you can win as much as \$500.00. It's simple. It's easy. Jump right into this jolly game and win a big share of the \$1,000.00 prize money. The easiest dollar you ever got hold of was hard-earned in comparison with the easy task of winning a fine cash prize in this interesting game. Costs nothing to enter. No risk! Nothing to lose!

\$1000.00 CASH GIVEN—ANSWER TODAY—YOU CAN WIN!

Never before and perhaps never again such a chance to prosper quick! Real money! \$1000.00 in cash prizes. \$250.00 given just for being on time. Be wise—be quick—don't wait—rush your answer by next mail. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address with your solution to the picture puzzle. You can get a dollar just for trying, but be quick and smart and go after a big prize. Prizes duplicated in case of ties. You can win as much as \$500.00 if you are prompt, so mail your answer right away.

C. R. SIMMONS, Treas.,

DEPT. 42

AUGUSTA, MAINE

How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Fewer Pullets This Season

Apparently the Poultry Business Faces a Profitable Year—But Good Care is Necessary

BY P. B. ZUMBRO

FALL eggs bring more money than those produced at any other time. Pullets must be depended on to produce most of the fall eggs, because this is the natural time of year for hens to be in low production. A survey by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that the number of chickens being raised on farms in 1928 is about 10 per cent less than in 1927. Therefore, your flock of pullets should be profitable if they are given the right attention during the next few months.

Moving pullets after they have started to lay will nearly always result in a drop in production. In some cases the birds go thru a partial molt and are out of production for six or eight weeks. To prevent this molt, the pullets should be moved to their permanent quarters as soon as the first eggs are secured. Thus, the time of year that they should be housed depends on when they were hatched.

All pullets should be housed by October, regardless of when they will come into production. After the first of October there are often cold winds and rains, and the pullets are likely to catch colds from roosting outdoors. Pullets which are not ready to lay by October 1 should be housed and fed to bring them into production as soon as possible otherwise, they will not lay many high priced eggs.

A Clean Laying House is Necessary

The laying house should be given a thorough cleaning before the pullets are moved. This may prevent the spread of disease or worm infestation from the old flock to the new.

(1) Take out and thoroughly clean all movable equipment such as nests, feeders, watering stands, and perches.

(2) Brush down the walls and ceiling and thoroughly scrape the floor to remove all visible dirt.

(3) Scrub the lower part of the walls and floor with hot water to which has been added some concentrated lye.

(4) Spray the whole interior of the house with an approved disinfectant.

It will pay to whitewash the interior of the laying house. This makes the house lighter, and a light house results in increased mash consumption and increased egg production. The following formula is recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College for preparing a whitewash that has a disinfectant value in addition to its other properties:

	Large Mix	Small Mix
Hydrated lime 1½ pecks	1 heaping quart	
Salt.....2 pounds	3 tablespoonfuls	
Commercial lime-sulfur dip.....4 gallons	1½ quarts	
Water.....40 gallons	4 gallons	

Alum added to a lime whitewash makes it more adhesive. An ounce to the gallon is sufficient. The addition of a little cheap bar soap will give it a glossy appearance.

And Cull the Pullets

One of the four characteristics which determines a good layer from a poor one is early maturity. This factor can best be judged about the time the pullets are housed. Experimental data shows definitely that early maturing pullets lay better than late maturing pullets. There are many factors which influence time of maturity, so each flock must be considered as setting its own standard for maturity. As a rule, the early maturing pullets are those which start to lay first, and the late maturing pullets are those which start to lay last. The very first pullets to lay may not be the best, but the first 50 per cent to lay are better than the last 50 per cent. The slow, late maturing birds are the culls. The number of such birds will depend on the way they were raised. As a general rule, probably 10 per cent of the birds should be culled. Handle every bird when they are housed and discard all small individuals, birds which are physically deformed, birds with long narrow, snake heads, and birds with coarse, beefy heads.

Pullets should be treated for lice when they are housed. Careful ex-

amination will nearly always reveal that some lice are present on the pullets even tho they were raised separately from old stock. Pullets infested with lice will not lay as many eggs as those which are free from parasites.

One of the most effective treatments for lice is commercial sodium fluoride. This material is a powder and it may be purchased at most drug stores at from 25 to 50 cents a pound. Every bird must be treated individually, and if thoroly applied one treatment is sufficient. There are three ways in which sodium fluoride may be applied. They are as follows:

Pinch Method.—When this method is used, a pinch is placed on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on each thigh, and one on the underside of each wing. By a pinch is meant the amount of material that may be picked up between the thumb and the fore-finger.

Dust Method.—The powder may be dusted on by means of a shaker. In this case it is advisable to dilute the sodium fluoride by using 1 part of the chemical to 3 parts flour or road dust. The bird should be held over a large shallow pan and then the powder which falls off may be saved.

Dip Method.—The dip method may be used on warm days. Use 1 ounce of commercial sodium fluoride to a gallon of water. The birds should be held by the wings and plunged into a tubful of the solution, leaving out the head, while the feathers are ruffled with the hand to allow the solution to penetrate to the skin. Duck the head into the solution momentarily. This method is quite effective, but should be used only during warm weather.

All of the above methods require individual handling of the birds. A new treatment is receiving considerable attention, which does not require handling each bird. We do not have sufficient unbiased data to recommend this statement generally, but preliminary results indicate that it is worth a trial. The new treatment consists of the use of a 40 per cent nicotine sulfate, a thin coat of which is painted on the perches ½ hour before the birds go to roost. When the hens perch on the roosts which have been painted, the heat from their bodies causes a slow release of the fumes, which penetrate the feathers and kill the lice. Of course, it is necessary to get all the birds on the perches or the treatment will not be effective.

Worms Cause Heavy Losses

If the pullets are infested with worms, they should be individually treated when they are housed. This gets rid of the worms before the birds are in high production and consequently does not cause a loss in production.

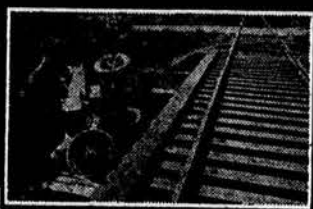
Roundworms.—These worms are from 1½ to 4 inches long, and about as large around as the head of a pin. The treatment recommended consists of giving the nicotine of commercial concerns, and it may also be obtained thru local drug stores.

The dosage is one capsule to a bird. For badly emaciated birds and birds under 8 weeks old, from half to one-fourth of the powder should be squeezed out before giving. Place the capsule well down the bird's throat, and then with the thumb and forefinger the capsule should be located from the outside and slid down into the crop. If the capsule is allowed to dissolve in the mouth it will poison the bird. The birds should not be starved before treatment. The nicotine sulfate eliminates the worms within 48 hours, so the house should be thoroly cleaned to prevent reinfestation after that time.

Tapeworms.—The long tapeworms are flat, segmented, and white or grayish in color. They vary from ¼ to several inches long. The small tapeworms are found imbedded in the walls of the intestines. Often these cannot be seen without washing the intestines.

The treatment for tapeworms recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture consists of indi-

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A hundred times he had driven over this track, safely.

BUT, the very next time he took a chance—and lost. A speeding train wrecked his car, broke his leg and injured 2 other farmers in his car.

What if it had been YOU? Would you have had a Woodmen Accident policy to save you the cost of bills that piled up? The Woodmen Accident policy is the best ever written for farmers. Big benefits—low cost. Costs only 2 1/2¢ a day. Pays generously every day you are laid up, double if it's a hospital case. Investigate. Mail coupon today.

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vidually capsuling each bird. The material used in the capsule is Kamala. The one-gram capsule is most commonly used for mature pullets. The capsule is administered in the same way as the roundworm capsule.

Creep Fed Calves Pay

Creep feeding calves paid G. H. Lumb of Wakefield, Clay county, \$1.89 a bushel for the corn they ate during the last pasture season. The calves from good beef cows were worth \$15.91 more a head than calves from poor type dams. These and other interesting facts in baby beef production were brought out in the meeting held recently on Mr. Lumb's farm.

More than 150 farmers and county agents from 10 counties attended the meeting and studied the results of the demonstration. A free barbecue dinner was served by the Wakefield Community Club.

A talk on beef production was made by Dr. C. W. McCampbell. In handling the usual question box for which Doctor McCampbell and his feeders' day programs are famous, he said, "Creep fed calves are not produced for the feed lot, but for the killers or for further feeding in the lot of the producer who owns them."

The value of the cow herd as a permanent system of farm management was brought out in every possible phase of the demonstration. The data presented was supplemented with posters tacked in conspicuous places bearing such expressions as "Marketing home grown feeds thru home grown calves is permanent agriculture," and "If the bull is half the herd why use a \$100 bull on a \$2,000 cow herd."

"The big problem of the Kansas farm," said Dr. McCampbell, is profitable utilization of cheap roughage. We can convert corn stalks, cane hay and cheap roughage into money better with the cow herd than with any other type of farm animals."

This is the fifth calf crop Mr. Lumb has produced with the aid of creep feeding, and he says his results this year are better than ever, because of the advantage he has taken of this experience. In discussing his operations with his neighbors, Mr. Lumb said, "To get the most out of creep feeding, the calves must be early, of good quality, and started on grain before they go to grass. Once in the pasture, the problem is to locate the feed bunks where the calves will find them. This is done by placing them near the water tank where the cows loaf a part of the day. Having the creeps properly located, with a little watching on the part of the operator the calves will soon learn to slip in and eat while the herd is loafing about, drinking and licking salt."

The 53 calves in this pasture ate 20 bushels of corn in February, 50 bushels in March, 100 bushels in April, 54 bushels in May, 74 in June, 75 in July, 120 in August, and 110 bushels to September 22; a total of 603 bushels, or 11 bushels a head.

This demonstration is one phase of the beef cattle program which has been conducted by the farm bureau in co-operation with the beef cattle specialist of the extension division for the last five years in Clay county. This program has emphasized the importance of the cow herd in a permanent system of farming. This farm gave an excellent opportunity to show that good quality beef is produced most economically by using a good purebred bull on beef type cows; that early calves pay the biggest dividends; that higher finish and greater weight are obtained by creep feeding. The narrow margin of price between the creep fed calves and the good ones not on the creeps was due to the high price of the stocker market, and the extra good quality of the calves shown.

Let's Attend the Royal

Kansas folks can go to Kansas City to attend the American Royal Live Stock Show, November 17 to 24, for 1 1/2 fare. In addition, there will be a coach rate of about 1 cent a mile for Kansas Day, which will be Tuesday, November 20.

More Interest in Alfalfa

The acreage of alfalfa around Lakin has increased about 25 per cent in the last year.

1,967,000 TONS of Cottonseed Meal were fed to livestock last year

Maximum milk production from thousands of fine dairy herds; rapid and more economical gains for Beef Cattle and Hogs; better wool clips and lamb crops from millions of sheep; increased egg production from countless poultry flocks—and better finish for all classes of livestock and poultry, for show and exhibition purposes; is the direct profitable achievement of farmers and feeders who last year fed this gigantic total of 1,967,000 tons of COTTONSEED MEAL to their livestock and poultry. COTTONSEED MEAL is the world's greatest source of protein



supplement. Per dollar invested there are more digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of COTTONSEED MEAL than in any other concentrate. The Educational Service of the Cottonseed Products Association, working with colleges and universities, practical farmers and feeders, have worked out proven, practical rations combining Cottonseed Meal with all types of home grown grain to be fed profitably to livestock and poultry. This information is available on request. Simply sign and mail coupon below. No obligation on your part. Information is FREE.

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40 Million Chickens are getting Ultra-Violet Health Rays this Winter through CELO-GLASS

WHY suffer the usual poultry losses caused by poor health and low egg production during the winter months? Use Cel-O-Glass. It admits the active ultra-violet rays which keep poultry healthy, make them lay more eggs and enable your breeders to store up strength and vitality during the cold weather. Glass, wood and soiled cloth/curtains keep these rays out.

Provide Summer Sunshine All Winter

Numerous scientific tests conducted by colleges and experimental stations and the actual experience of more than a half million farmers and poultry raisers prove that ultra-violet rays through Cel-O-Glass are highly beneficial to chickens. These rays kill

bacteria instantly and keep down the spread of disease. They induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production and hatchability.

Where To Use Cel-O-Glass

Install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your houses for long-term service and best results. Also use it in east, west and north windows. It keeps your houses warmer and dryer and eliminates draughts because it is weather-tight.

Cel-O-Glass is durable and economical to use. It is made with a tough wire mesh base. It is not a cloth. It is also valuable for bringing the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings and for preventing stiff legs in swine. Just the material for enclosing back porches. Mail coupon for big 64-page book "Health On The Farm." Contains valuable poultry information. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

CELO-GLASS

Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

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1. Pure Bred Stock
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I would invest every cent of it In Eastern Oklahoma Land

Thus spoke an Illinois farmer on September 12, 1928, as he stood gazing over the fertile fields of a farm we had just sold him. He meant just what he said and the expression was based upon his thorough knowledge of the facts gleaned from three visits of inspection. Why did he make such a statement?

BECAUSE—

Here he has the advantage of new soil while in his old home county in central Illinois the land has been corned and corned and corned for 60 to 75 years until, in the most favorable season, it cannot produce as it used to. Here he may gather the cream of the soil's fertility—there only the skim milk.

BECAUSE—

Here with our longer growing season a greater diversification of crops is possible than in any of the states north of us. Our short mild winters and luxuriant grasses and forage combine to make livestock raising and dairying more pleasant and profitable.

BECAUSE—

Here one may buy land of equal or greater productivity at one-fourth the price and equally as well situated as to markets, schools, churches, and general social conditions.

The Greatest Authority in the World

on agriculture is the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Read the following:

"Except a narrow strip in the northwest, all of the eastern half of Oklahoma, comprising an area of approximately 35,000 square miles, is embraced in that portion of the state formerly known as Indian Territory. The land slopes to the south and east, and all drainage reaches the Mississippi River through the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

"Oklahoma has long been the home of the Indian, and the eastern portion of the state has been inhabited almost exclusively by the remnants of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes. The lands were long held by the tribes as a whole, and the resources of this section have been exploited to a less extent than any other portion of the United States. The lands have now been allotted to the individual Indians and laws enacted whereby transfer of titles may be perfected. The development of resources that have as yet been hardly touched promises to be rapid.

"A large number of rivers cross the state, and Oklahoma has a larger percentage of rich alluvial soil than almost any of the other states. Corn and cotton are the most important crops of eastern Oklahoma; corn yields abundantly throughout the entire section, while cotton is produced in all except the northern counties. Wheat is a staple of the northern counties. Oats, alfalfa and potatoes are profitable crops. Nowhere else can be found more nutritious grasses and abundant water, and eastern Oklahoma ranks high in the production of livestock.

"Eastern Oklahoma is agreeable for residence and exceptionally favorable for agricultural pursuits, so far as its climatic features are concerned. The harvesting of corn and cotton extends well into the winter months, and the soil is prepared for spring planting during January, February and March, with but little interruption on account of inclement weather. Stock needs little or no protection, and the farmer may pursue his vocation throughout practically the entire year.

"Eastern Oklahoma is a distinctively agricultural country.

"The entire section is well watered; the rainfall is well distributed through the growing season and is ample for growing and maturing of the staple crops. Three-fourths of the annual precipitation occurs during the growing season, March 1 to October 31st. The rains are general and abundant during the spring and early summer."

The above is quoted from "Summary of the climatological data of the United States-Eastern Oklahoma, 1920," a copy of which may be had by writing direct to the department at Washington, D. C.

The Eyes of America Are Now on Eastern Oklahoma

The true story we are telling you is being read by millions of farmers and going to be farmers from Maine to California, from Canada to the Gulf.

We have sold land during the past few weeks to farmers from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Western Oklahoma. They are coming here to live. We need several hundred more such families. Can you think of any excuse to offer yourself why you should not investigate now?

We have for sale farms of all sizes from 80 acres up. Our prices are low and terms easy. Possession given January 1st, as oats are seeded here in February, corn planted in March and cotton, Kafir corn and other forage crops in April and May. Soybeans may either be planted in the spring or after your crop of wheat or oats is harvested.

In filling out and mailing us the coupon found below you incur no obligations and will receive information that may prove of great value to you.

In this new country fair to see, I'll build a home for mine and me. Here thee and thine and I and mine shall dwell in sweet prosperity.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma

Gentlemen: Please send me free descriptive literature and details of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

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

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

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

THERE is fun in the study of words. Some words go thru several meanings in the course of the years, and at last come to have a very different meaning from the original one. This word steward is such. Originally, it was two words combined, sty and ward. Back in the days when England was rural, and every family had a pig or two, they would herd the pigs together, and hire a man to take care of them. He fed them, kept them from straying, and brought them in at night. He was the ward, or guard of the sty, hence he was a steward. These sty-wards must have been a faithful lot, as the word came to mean faithfulness to a trust, and the word gradually came to be steward. It is much used in religious books, because it stands for a great religious idea. The word occurs about a dozen times in the New Testament. It is a broader word than trustee. A trustee is one who has been intrusted with the property of someone else. But a steward is one intrusted with life itself, in its many forms.

For instance, take the matter of doing good. Many of us pass these little opportunities by without utilizing them. If we were good stewards, we would not let opportunity get by unimproved. Professor James used to say that it does one good just to give someone else your seat in the street car, or to offer your grandmother your favorite chair. When Sir Bartle Frere was in this country, some years ago, he was to speak at a certain town one night, and a committee went to the station to meet him. One of them asked, "How will we know him?" and was told to look for a large, tall man, helping somebody.

Or, look at it from the point of view of one's life work. Everybody knows that it does not take a great while to get old and die. But just what should be a man's motive? Should he aim at money, or power, or popularity?—in other words, self? Or should he use his business as a means of promoting good, of developing human character? If he does the latter, he is a good steward. He is making sound investments. Some businesses are doing that, and they are like flower gardens in the desert. Think of that colored bootblack who died last year, who had for years kept 10 colored boys in his employ at all times, so that they could go to school.

Of course this makes life seem serious. It is not all rides on the merry-go-round, or joy riding at 2 a. m., or attending cabaret parties. And it gives life meaning. There is someone over us, to whom we look, for guidance and approval. And it gives life joy and satisfaction. With such a philosophy you are getting somewhere.

This principal of stewardship has controlled the lives of the earth's greatest men and women. One day Charles Wesley, the hymnwriter, lost an hour in a way that he could not help, and he exclaimed, "A whole hour, gone forever!" Our hero, Paul, lived up to the idea that life is a trust, to the very letter. He felt that he was not his own, that God was expecting him to do a piece of work, which, if he did not do it, would never be done. Hence his zeal, his ceaseless endeavor to fill every day to the full with honest toil for his great Master.

When the late Russell H. Conwell was converted, in the Union Army, he immediately felt that God wanted him for some important work. From that time, for 50 years, he was at it. When he died, year before last, it could be said of him that here was surely a steward who had gone to give his account to his Chief, who had no reason to be ashamed.

This gives life seriousness, but it also gives it meaning and beauty. The life of the humblest person at once comes to have a hitherto unfelt meaning when he realizes that he is a servant of God, a person intrusted with responsibility, for which some time he must render an account.

One of the most astonishing pieces of stewardship of which we have any record is that of David Livingstone, the famous missionary to Africa. When Stanley found Livingstone, bringing him supplies and news from

the outer world, it was supposed that the old hero would naturally return with Stanley to England. He was broken in health, from repeated attacks of African fever, and from long marching without medical care. But no. That, Livingstone said, he could not, must not, do. His work was not yet done. He must go on. He felt that God had commissioned him to open up the central part of the Dark Continent, so that the slave trade might forever be broken up. And on he went, gradually getting weaker, until his tired frame yielded up its spirit, and, as a faithful steward, went to give in its account to the Chief Steward.

Half of the trouble of our time is the purposelessness of life. People spend money by the barrel to buy fun, and do not get it; wear themselves out in the expensive search for pleasure, and pleasure eludes them, when they might find a solution for life's craving, if they only knew how.

Lesson for October 21—The Principles of Christian Stewardship. 2 Cor. 8, 1 to 9. Golden Text—2 Cor. 8:55.

"Plowin'"

BY GUY WINFREY

Tractor purring like a kitten—
Plow attendin' to its knittin'.
Everything a 'lookin' fine!
Farmin'—that's the life for mine.

Lots of time to think of things,
Plowin'.
Lots of time to think of things,
How some kinds of ants have wings—
'Bout the World Court; Income Tax—
How the honey bees get wax;
League of Nations, price of grapes,
Cost of Government balloons,
Also how to leave with grace,
When they bust right in your face,
(I can talk on that, you see—
Had it happen once to me!)

Near the middle of the row
Where the limbs won't hit your head
Soon you find yourself a'thinkin'
All the books you ever read
Won't explain a black bird's instinct
Or a barn owl's silent flight,
Or tell how gophers find their way 'round
Down there where it's always night—
Won't explain that glorious feelin'
When the summer trade winds blow
And you find yourself a 'longin',
Near the middle of the row
For those balmy summer breezes
From the broad Pacific's breast,
I think Springtime only teases—
Gee, I love the summer best!
Time to think it over, anyhow—
Plowin'!

Which Anti-Theft Device?



Numerous letters have been received in response to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service story of September 22, asking Protective Service members which device—a poultry marker or a burglar alarm system—would be the most effective theft reducer. Have you sent in your opinion yet to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka? Do it today and aid the Protective Service in adopting the device which will be the most helpful to the most of its members.

Here is a letter which has been received from a Protective Servicemember in Ottawa county:

I am in favor of the poultry marker which makes a tattoo in the web of the chicken wing as a protection of poultry because a person cannot stay at home all the time. Like it would be necessary to make the burglar alarm system effective. I have been using a contraption that shoots a 410 gauge shotgun. Some one fired it one night and since I have not been bothered at the hen house.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	25.....	\$2.60	\$8.20
11.....	1.10	3.52	26.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	27.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	28.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	29.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	30.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	31.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	32.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	33.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	34.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	35.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	36.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	37.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	38.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	39.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	40.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

GOOD SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA cockerels \$2.00; cockerels at \$1.00 each for October. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, \$7 HUNDRED UP. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY LAYERS. Leading breeds, \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

OCTOBER CHICKS

will make you money on the early broiler market. Real quality chicks at reasonable prices. White, Buff, Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Reds, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$11; Light Brahmas, 100, \$13; Assorted heavies, 100, \$9; 500, \$43. We pay postage and guarantee live delivery. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatched \$1.25 each. Mrs. Ben Brown, Mullinsville, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

PURE TANCRED COCKERELS FROM certified flock \$3.00 each. Harry Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

COCKERELS—PURE BRED FISHBEL WHITE Rocks, large boned, well matured, \$3 each. Miss Kathleen Siler, Weston, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SECURE MORE WINTER EGGS; SEND \$1.50 for formula for making a better balanced dry winter feed and save \$2.00 a hundredweight; American Poultry Journal one year, included if ordered immediately. Stanley Dodge, Ottawa, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

WANTED: PULLETS—LEGHORN, WHITE, Brown, Buff, Black, Silver Minorca, White, Black, Buff, Also Ancona and White Rock. What have you? State age, weight, price. Pullet Farm, Clayton, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRUCK LINE ON FINE ROAD, NEW trucks. Sell one-half interest to satisfactory party, one who can operate truck, at good salary. \$3500 will handle. Write W. F. Leonard, 113 E. 17th St., Topeka, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: AVERY HEADER THRESHER complete, in good condition. Price \$150.00. Nic A. Schartz, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE CONTINENTAL corn picker. Carries on and drives from the Fordson tractor. Used one season. I. H. Barnett, Morland, Kan.

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS. WE HAVE six states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Ks.

NOTICE—FORE TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Company, Baldwin, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 800 S. Wichita, Kan.

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

GEM BUNDLE TOPPER TOPS THE heads of bundles of Kafir, Peterita, etc. at one-fourth of the cost of hand topping. Used on Ft. Hays Experiment Station. Illustrated pamphlet free. J. N. Pivonka, Hays, Kan.

FOR SALE TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS. Two Fordsons, Twelve-Twenty Oil Pull, Ten-Twenty Helder, John Deere tractor, John Deere Dain Senior tractor hay press. John Deere three and four bottom plows. Used parts for twelve-twenty, sixteen-thirty Oil Pull, also Waterloo Boy Tractors. One power Sorghum Mill. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

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

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: USED BALDWIN COMBINE. Phil Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS EXTRA quality 60c per hundred. Postpaid, A. M. Fine, Quenemo, Kan.

STILL HAVE PURE SUPER HARD Blackhull. Priced to sell. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan., Phone 12F22.

BAGBY GROWN TREES ARE THE BEST that money can buy. Send for price list of full assortment of nursery stock. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. New Haven Nurseries, Dept. K, New Haven, Mo.

PEONIES—1 RED, 1 WHITE AND 2 PINK, \$1; 25 Darwin tulips, \$1; 12 German Iris, \$1; 8 hyacinths, \$1; 12 Concord grapevines, 2 year, \$1 (prepaid). Order from this ad. Satisfaction or money back. Wholesale list free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.

FALL PLANTING IS BEST. GET THIS Home Orchard Collection. One year old trees—5 Grimes Golden, 10 Jonathan, 5 Delicious, 10 Wilson Red June, 5 Wealthy, 5 York, 10 Concord Grapes. Shipped you express prepaid \$10.00. 100 Concord Grape, 2 year vines, prepaid \$8.00. 10 Concord Grapes, postpaid, \$1.00. W. C. Ince, Lawrence, Kan.

DOGS

WOLF HOUNDS BROKE AND UNBROKE. E. H. Fletcher, Council Grove, Kan.

SHEPHERD AND COLLIES CROSSED, \$3.00 and \$5.00. L. A. Hobbs, Princeton, Kan.

PUPPIES—18 BREEDS. DESCRIPTIVE circular free. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, REAL RATTlers very reasonable. W. E. Jones, Longton, Kan.

GREY HOUNDS WANTED, TWO FROM 15 to 20 months old. F. W. Strickland, Selman, Okla.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Collies, Spitz, Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. FURGETTERS. Free catalogue. Beckhounds, OC39, Herrick, Ill.

PEDIGEE WHITE COLLIES, GUARANTEED, eight dollars up. Western Kennels, Garfield, N. M.

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND REAL RAT Terrier Puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES 4 WEEKS old, dark gray, Males \$10.00, Females \$5.00. Hillside Poultry Farm, Alma, Kan.

PAINTS

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

LUMBER

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

TOBACCO

SMOKING TOBACCO 10 POUNDS \$1.00; chewing, 10 pounds \$2.50. Pipe free for the names of 10 tobacco users. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 50 cigars, \$1.75; pipe free. Pay when received. Tobacco Exchange, West Paducah, Kentucky.

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

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

TOBACCO: 5c CIGARS, 50, \$1.50; TWIST, 30, \$1.80; Plugs, 30, \$1.80; Bag Smoking, 30, \$1.80; 10c sizes. Sweetleaf Smoking 10 lbs., \$1.40; Chewing, \$1.75. Farmers' League, Watervalley, Kentucky.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

RAISE MUSKRATS—BIG PROFITS RAISING muskrats in pens or artificial swamps. We tell you how. Act now. Reliance Fur Bearing Animal Co., Box 2345, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds \$3.50, freight prepaid. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

POTATOES EARLY OHIO, 4000 BUSHELS nice graded potatoes 50c per bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

DRIED APPLES—OF WONDERFUL FLAVOR, from producer. 100 pounds, freight paid, \$15.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00, 60-\$5.50. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colorado.

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

EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.50; 120 lbs., \$12.50; sample 15c. Schad Apiaries, Vermillion, Kan.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.00; two, \$11.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

HONEY—SELECT EXTRACTED ALFALFA, pure as bees make. 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10 here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

PERSONAL

Ko-Ko-Ne-No, Kure-A-Kol

A vapor—not internal. One dollar large bottle postpaid. Midwest Chemical Products Co., 1665 So. Washington, Denver, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ORDER SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 25c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Maybe She'll Hatch Out a Couple of Eagles!

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA
Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for
facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO
and expenses to introduce our soap and
washing powder. Buss-Beach Company,
Dept. A-89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,
write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

TWO JERSEY BULLS, EXTRA GOOD, SIX
months old. Chas. Bradford, Perry, Kan.

GALLOWAY BULLS CHOICE FOR OCTO-
ber delivery. V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kas.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES,
write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. BULLS FOR
sale. Aged bull and calves. Hugh Wright,
Onaga, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
bull, year old. Dam high testing cow in
C. T. A. Ira Schroeder, Radium, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX REGISTERED YEARLING
Hereford heifers, of Superior Domino III
breeding out of well bred cows. Lloyd Mal-
lory, Brewster, Kan.

CEDAR VIEW STOCK FARM. \$1,250 WILL
buy 10 young cows, 1 heifer, 2 calves, 1
Scottish bull two years old, Scotch and Scotch
top certificates guaranteed. E. D. Chat-
field, Goodland, Kan.

HEIFER CALVES, SELECTED HOLSTEINS
or Jerseys, \$15; second choice, \$12.50;
beef breeds, \$10; weaned calves, dairy or
beef breeds, \$25. Prompt shipment. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Arnold Dairy Calf Co.,
632 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP AND GOATS

130 NATIVE BLACK EWES, GOOD AGES.
Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
for sale. W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS,
lamb rams. John Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS GOOD
ones. C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAMS, A
few bred ewes and ewe lambs. R. C.
King, Burlington, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS BOTH SEX. PETERSON &
Son, Route 3, Osage City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, \$20 TO \$40.
Immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SOWS,
boars and gilts. Inquire Nic A. Schartz,
Great Bend, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOARS,
gilts, bred sows. Arthur Hammond, Vin-
land, Kan.

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

WANTED: O. I. C. BOARS OLD ENOUGH
for service. State price and description in
first letter. Geo. T. Bartlett, Stockton, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE
boars and gilts. As good as the best for
less money. J. H. Glotfelter, Rt. 1, Emporia,
Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX,
farmers' prices. Best blood lines. Futurity
prize winners, 1928. Blue Ribbon Livestock
Co., C. F. Burke, Mgr., Fort Collins, Colo.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO
worms. I will positively guarantee to kill
the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to
worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less
one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 deliv-
ered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The brand of weather we have had
for several weeks has been excellent
for curing feed and harvesting kafir
and milo. If there is anything to the
theory that feed cured in the sunlight
is richer in vitamins, this season's
crop ought to be a complete ration in
itself! The sun has done its part well.
Practically all the feed crops are in
the stack or shock, and they were
cured without even dew falling on
them. The continued dry weather has
hastened the maturity and given most
farmers ample time to get the feed
out of the way before drilling wheat.

We have not been in any hurry to
sow wheat. There is some moisture
in the ground in spots, but not enough
to more than sprout the seed. Several
farmers who have sowed are complain-
ing the worms are eating up the seed
in the ground. A good soaking rain
would be a welcome experience for
most of Central Kansas.

Hygaria seems to be a good crop
for Central Kansas. It is a heavy
yielder of both forage and grain. We
have been watching this crop for some
time, and have come to the conclusion
that it has a place on most farms here,
under certain conditions. Its short ma-
turing time is valuable. Poultry do
well on the grain, and stock relish
even the coarsest parts of the stover.

A neighbor has a field this season
that was planted June 9 and 10 on
wheat ground pastured up until that
date. The crop could have been har-
vested by the middle of September. I
believe if one should happen to har-
vest some wheat early in June he could
list hygaria in immediately and with
ordinary seasonal rainfall mature a
crop of seed and forage. It is a com-
paratively new crop in Central Kan-
sas, but from all indications it is a
very promising one to grow.

During silo filling the last two
weeks we have learned a thing or two
about silos and silage cutters. Two of
the cutters being used in the commu-
nity flew to pieces, but fortunately no
one was fatally injured. It is a dan-
gerous practice to use worn-out cut-
ters. In nearly every case we believe
silage cutters are run at too high a
speed. One of the cutters that blew up
probably was running 1200 revolutions
a minute. Most cutters are at their
maximum efficiency at about 650 to
750 revolutions. There should be more
care used in having the proper sized
pulley on the cutter to suit the speed
of the tractor. This community ought
to be good sales territory for silage
cutter salesmen and accident insur-
ance agents.

We noticed that in every case where
a cement silo has been used for sev-
eral years the inside shows consider-
able erosion. The action of the acid in
the silage had caused the sand par-
ticles to loosen. It would be a good
practice to go over the inside of the
silo every other year with a strong
mixture of cement. The smooth walls
are quite an aid to proper keeping and
settling of the silage.

We have noticed that the silos filled
with very finely cut silage have set-
tled much less than those where the
cutting was done coarser. It takes a
little more power and the cutter feeds
a little slower to cut the silage fine,
but we prefer the fine cutting to the
coarse. We find it pays to change cut-
ter knives every half day or oftener
if time permits.

This is a year when early burning
of the roadsides is possible. It usually
happens that there is enough green
stuff growing so that burning cannot
be done until after killing frosts. A
part of our roadsides is burned now,
and a good job was done. The grass-
hoppers usually harbor in the grass
and weeds of the roadsides and eat up
a rod or two of wheat along the edges.
Burning now will prevent that thing
happening. It pays to watch the fire
and keep it from burning the fence
posts and telephone poles. Clean road-
sides will save the school busses a lot
of grief when the snows begin to come.

The 10 acres of potatoes we raised
this year are slowly being sold. The
local stores have been able to take
only a very few. Most of the crop has
been disposed thru other channels. De-
spite the low price and slow market
the 10 acres are going to sell gross at
about \$70 an acre. Since there was no
expense of irrigation this season that
leaves us a fair return.

As soon as wheat sowing is done
we are going to put the tractor to
work and irrigate the potato ground
for next year. Before the ground
freezes we can give it a deep plowing.
We expect to coat the ground with
manure, and if there should be but
little snow we will irrigate again in
December, and if necessary plow the
ground again before spring planting of
the potatoes. It takes time and lots of
cultivation to get ground in condition
to plant potatoes.

The cows we are going to milk this
winter are beginning to come fresh.
We usually have enough wheat pas-
ture every year to give the few cows
enough to help out on the flow of milk.
But it is certain now that there will
be none of the cheap winter pasture
we usually have. Our cost of cream
production is going to be higher than
last year because to keep the cows up
to a good milk flow we will have to
feed more of the higher priced concen-
trates.

The old cow is, however, a reliable
investment. The return in milk and
calf production is pretty certain. Over-
production in dairying is likely a long
way off. The average farmer does
not relish the idea of milking. A few
years of prosperity on the farm is
hard on the dairy industry. Crop fail-
ures and hard years stimulate inter-
est in dairy production.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

COLORADO

BARGAINS in farms and Ranches, for
sale or exchange, Higgins Land Company,
Yuma, Colo.

IMP. IRRIGATED FARMS, part alfalfa, de-
pendable water rights; ranches, non-irri-
gated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.
334 ACRES Improved level wheat land
Prowers County, Colo. \$2000 carry half
five years 7% Baca County lands, Frank
A. Cox, Lamar, Colo.

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

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the
Pikes Peak Region. Unusual local mar-
ket, exchange to handle surplus, county
demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high
percentage of sunshine year round, mild
open winters, best of hatcheries and breed-
ing flocks for stock. For information about
poultry opportunities, or about dairying,
farming and livestock possibilities, ad-
dress Chamber of Commerce, 193 Inde-
pendence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

640 acres irrigated, 18 mi. west of Laramie,
Wyo. Large imp. All cultivated. Has
grown record crops. Near open range and
timber. Offered at sacrifice because of death
of owner. Wonderful opportunity for right
man with sons to farm and handle large
number cattle, sheep and hogs. Irving H.
Howe, 305 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

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

GOOD, level wheat land priced to sell. No
trades. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, Bargins.
Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Farm near Emporia. Write for
particulars. H. M. Stephens, Emporia,
Kan., R. 6.

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

160 A. fine stock and dairy farm, half
pasture. Well watered, good imp. Alfalfa.
Write Logan & Conley, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE: 240 acres improved farm, tim-
ber, orchard, running water. Joins school.
130 tillable, good roads. Price \$5000. Terms.
Write owner, Box 181, Englewood, Kan.

80 ACRES, well improved, 1/2 mi. Ottawa;
corn land. Bargain price to close estate.
Write for description and list of farm bar-
gains. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

DAIRY AND POULTRY—100 acres out
3 miles on all-weather road, fair improve-
ments, timber. Alfalfa, \$75 per acre, easy
terms. Box 302, Emporia, Kan.

RICH Western wheat land. "Up Against Big
Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 bu. One
crop pay for \$20 to \$35 acre land. Extra
easy terms. Land Co-op Co., Garden City, Ka.

ATTRACTIVE DAIRY-GRAIN FARMS, in
several counties in Kansas. Long time
low interest, easy payments. No commission.
Direct from owners. E. Darr, Maple Hill,
Kan.

FOR SALE, by owner; 160 A. farm near
Rose Hill, Kan., eight room house, large
bank barn, two Dickey silos, running water
in pasture, \$12,500. Bert C. Wells, City,
Manager, Wichita, Kan.

MUST SELL to settle estate. 160 acres Jef-
ferson Co., all tillable, 100 now in corn.
Balance grass. Good water and improve-
ments. 2 1/2 miles to market. Priced \$65.00
\$6000. Incumbrance 5%. No trades consid-
ered. Mrs. R. M. Boyd, Adm., McLouth,
Kansas.

FOR SALE—Five acres with 4-room house,
garage, chicken house for 500 hens,
brooder house, cow shed, coal and feed
house, pig sheds. Well and cistern,
good cave. \$800.00 cash will handle.
Balance can be paid like rent. C. R. Bar-
low, Scranton, Kan.

170 A. ALL Kaw bottom. Close to Topeka.
On Hiway. Modern improvements \$38,000.
120 a. 10 mi. S. W. Topeka, imp., rich
dirt with crops. \$14,000.
160 acres 6 mi. Topeka. Imp., \$10,000.
What do you want? Write for list.
Grote Realty Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE by owner, 160 acres Jefferson Co.,
70 cul. bal. hay and pasture. Ideal stock
farm, well watered, 2 barns, 5 room house
with bath, all new and painted. On good road,
5 miles to market, Winchester, U. P. R. R.
School house on farm. Bargain price quick
sale. Address O. Gensler, McLouth, Kan.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

L. L. McMannis, Pratt. Black, rough
leather traveling bag, 32 caliber pistol, nickel
2-cell flashlight, pair brown shoes, Enders
safety razor in case, Shulton pattern Com-
munity Plate silver tablespoon. The thief is
about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 150
pounds, has long brown hair combed pom-
padour style, round face, thick lips, tanned
complexion, bluish grey eyes, high shoulders,
short neck, is a young man and wore a
woman's white gold white set ring on his
right little finger.

John Bloesser, Cheney. Double barrel, 12
gauge shotgun.

John Schlesener, Hope. Spring chickens
and a white male pig.

O. E. Updegraff, Topeka. Seventy White
Wyandotte chickens.

G. A. Kurtenback, Delavan. 275 White
Wyandotte pullets and a few roosters, three

KANSAS

320 ACRES STAFFORD CO., wheat and
corn land. Well located and improved.
Write owner, St. John, Kan., Rt. 106, Box 43.

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY citrus orchards and
acreage. Owner's price direct to you.
Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Tex.

WASHINGTON

BIG MONEY IN CATTLE. Build your own
herd of dairy and beef stock. Our Stevens
county logged-off lands with big free range,
subirrigation and fertile soil makes ideal
stock country. Let us get you started on a
dairy of your own right now. Write for de-
tails. Stevens County Investment Co., 311
Symons Building, Spokane, Wash.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WHEN you are wanting to buy or wanting
to sell see Elmer E. Peyton first. Clark
Real Estate Co., 728 Kansas Ave., Topeka,
Kan., phone 28732.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for Cash, no matter where located, par-
ticularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co.,
516 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale
or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

MISSOURI

STOCK RANCH: 1,660 A. Good improve-
ments. New wire. Quick sale \$12.50 per
acre. Terms. Box 127, Houston, Mo.

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

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 month-
ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry
land, some timber, near town, price \$200.
Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

WISCONSIN

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm
for sale; give particulars and lowest price.
John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls,
Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

WHY RENT? I can sell you a farm cheaper
than you can rent. Write Earl Coburn,
Springfield, Colo.

CALIFORNIA man gave free land to home-
seekers and kept the in-between acres.
More about such opportunities in Little
Farm Magazine. 3 months' subscription 5c.
Box 905, Tujunga, Calif.

LOOK AHEAD. A farm home in Minnesota,
N. Dak., Montana, Idaho, Washington or
Oregon will provide for you and your family.
Low prices and easy terms. Write for litera-
ture (mentioning state), to H. W. Byerly, 81
Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

STATE LAND SALES

Several thousand acres of Montana state
land will be sold at public auction begin-
ning November 17th. The land is located
along the Great Northern Railway in north-
ern Montana. Write for full particulars.
E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1000, Great Northern
Railway St. Paul, Minnesota.

LAND OPENING

State land sales will be held in Montana
during November.

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

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

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have ex-
ceptional opportunities in fruit and
poultry raising and dairying with mild
climate and excellent scenic surround-
ings.

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

months old and averaging 3 1/2 pounds. Mr.
Kurtenback offers an additional personal
reward of \$100.

Henry Koenig, Atwood. Fifty large Ply-
mouth Rock chickens.

L. E. Dunbar, Altoona. Ford generator.

D. O. Fesser, Conway. Stewart-Warner

radio, 5-tube, 3-dial with sloping panel.

Crosley drum-type speaker, brown metal

case with orange colored cone. Two heavy-

duty Yale "B" batteries. National Radio

storage battery with ball handle for carry-

ing, has No. 55 in quarter inch figures, also

factory No. K314948, stamped on top.

How to Use Concrete

An unusually good book on the farm
uses of concrete has just been pub-
lished by the cement makers. It ought
to be in the hands of everyone who
expects to use cement. The title is
Permanent Farm Repairs, and it may
be obtained free from the Portland
Cement Association, 33 West Grand
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Let's Save the Pigs

BY E. Z. RUSSELL

To produce a crop of pigs that are to be fed out to a profit, one must, of course, have good breeding animals. But even tho he may have well-bred stock, he must use the right methods in management and feeding during the gestation and suckling periods. One of the greatest essentials for brood sows during the gestation period is plenty of exercise. To accomplish this a good plan is to require the sows to roam over a field to obtain part of their feed.

This question has been given considerable study, and various experiments have been conducted. The plan that has proved to be most successful is briefly outlined here.

When the sows are bred, they are placed in a field of about 15 acres which grew corn during the last year. Had a larger field been available it would have been used. After the sows clean up the corn which has been left in the field they are given their corn ration during the entire gestation period by scattering shelled corn thinly over practically the entire area. In this way they gather only a small amount at one time, chew it thoroughly and do not get too much, because they become tired traveling around and picking up only small quantities at a time. A sufficient amount is thrown out at one time to last the sows about a week.

Good third-cutting alfalfa hay is placed in a rack where it will be accessible at any time. Sixty per cent tankage or fish meal is also placed in a self-feeder, so that the sows may eat it as they desire. In addition, a limited quantity of middlings or shorts is fed once daily in dry form in troughs, usually about 1 pound a hog a day. The quantity of shelled corn given is determined by the condition of the sow as the gestation period progresses. Usually about a 2 per cent ration will be sufficient—that is, 2 pounds of corn to 100 pounds of body weight of the sow. If the sows are not taking on sufficient flesh, the amount may be increased. It may be thought that by following this method too much tankage would be consumed, but this has not been found to be the case. On a percentage basis the feeds consumed by about 62 sows during the gestation period for spring pigs was as follows:

Feed	Per cent
Corn	68.14
Middlings	15.47
Tankage	10.37
Alfalfa hay	5.85
Mineral	.17

Naturally, sows during this period should consume a greater percentage of protein than they would during a fattening period. However, the percentage of protein feeds consumed by this system has not been excessive. These sows had a water supply from an automatic waterer during the entire period, and were housed in ordinary hog houses with plenty of good, dry bedding. The sows were confined to their farrowing pens three days before they were due to farrow, and treated according to the McLean County system of swine sanitation. The usual precautions at farrowing time are followed. The sows are not given anything to eat for the first 24 hours, and then the feed is increased gradually until the sow is given all she will clean up nicely. She should be back on full feed about 8 to 12 days after farrowing.

Three years of careful experimental



work has shown that the system of placing sows with their litters on self-feeders during the suckling period has not only proved to be better from the standpoint of the condition of the sows and pigs at weaning time but it also has shown a distinct saving of feeds. When the sows are on full feed after farrowing they are placed in a lot, sometimes with only two or three sows and sometimes with 12 or 15 on the same self-feeder, which contains shelled corn, tankage or fish meal, shorts or middlings, and a mineral mixture. In this way the sows may eat any of the various feeds at any time they desire. After the pigs are about 3 weeks old they begin to eat and obtain their feed from the same self-feeder as the sows.

If pasture is available, it is always best to give the sows and pigs access to it. The pigs should not be weaned until they are 10 weeks old, and it is often desirable and beneficial to wait until they are from 12 to 13 weeks old. Weaning the pigs is very easy and successful under this plan of feeding. When weaning time approaches, a fence about three feet high is built around the feeder. Two or three creeps are provided, so that the pigs may continue to have access to the feeds, but, of course, the sows are shut off. Being practically at the end of the lactation period the sows will soon discontinue giving milk when the feed is taken from them. Usually the pigs will not try to nurse after three or four days from the time the sows are shut off their feed. The sows can then be driven away and the pigs allowed to remain on the feeders as they have been during the whole suckling period. This plan has produced few runts.

Capper's Speaking Dates

These speaking engagements have been arranged for Senator Capper for the two weeks starting October 22:

Monday, October 22	3:00 p. m.
McPherson	8:00 p. m.
Lyons	
Tuesday, October 23	2:30 p. m.
Augusta	8:00 p. m.
Wichita	
Wednesday, October 24	2:30 p. m.
Independence	8:00 p. m.
Coffeyville	
Thursday, October 25	10:30 a. m.
Oswego	2:30 p. m.
Chanute	8:00 p. m.
Iola	
Friday, October 26	2:30 p. m.
Burlington	8:00 p. m.
Emporia	
Saturday, October 27	2:30 p. m.
Valley Falls	8:00 p. m.
Effingham	
Monday, October 29	1:30 p. m.
Olathe	4:30 p. m.
Baldwin	8:00 p. m.
Lone Star	
Tuesday, October 30	2:30 p. m.
Horton	8:00 p. m.
Holton	
Wednesday, October 31	2:00 p. m.
Hiawatha	4:00 p. m.
Sabetha	8:00 p. m.
Marysville	
Thursday, November 1	10:30 a. m.
Washington	2:30 p. m.
Belleville	8:00 p. m.
Miltonvale	
Friday, November 2	11:30 a. m.
Mankato	2:30 p. m.
Lebanon	8:00 p. m.
Phillipsburg	
Saturday, November 3	8:00 p. m.
Decatur, Ill.	

We'll Lose the Money

The United States Government was not bluffing when it informed Kansas that no more federal aid would be allotted to this state until the state meets the requirements of the federal aid act. This is amply proved by the action of the Government in at least one similar case within recent years in which Kansas was one of the beneficiaries.

In 1925 Montana forfeited \$650,000 of the money allotted to that state because the Montana legislature failed to provide the necessary funds to match its share of federal aid. The money was distributed to the other states, as provided by law, in the same proportion as the original allotment. Kansas received \$18,596 of this amount, and applied it to Kansas roads.

Arkansas and Tennessee were cut off from federal aid for several months each, and allotments to those states were again authorized only after they had complied with the provisions of the act.

Kansas should not make the mistake of believing the Government is bluffing, in the opinion of Senator Curtis, Senator Capper, Governor Paulen and many well informed road men, unless it is willing to pay the cost to the tune of about 4 million dollars. The Secre-



The Best Duroc Breeding

Herd sows include daughters of the many times world's champion Fancy Stilts. In service Red Chieftain, one of the greatest sons of Super Col King, famous for the winners he has sired. We offer April gilts choice individuals from Fancy Stilts sows and by Wonder Souvenir D for \$30 each while they last. Also registered Jersey Cattle, Raleighs, Financial Kings, Herd bull Lillie's Noble Count carrying the blood of Maiden's Fern's Prince. Bulls for sale later.

Walter A. Knox, Coffeyville, Kansas

Newkirk's Duroc Fall Sale!

at STRAWN, (Coffey Co.) KAN.

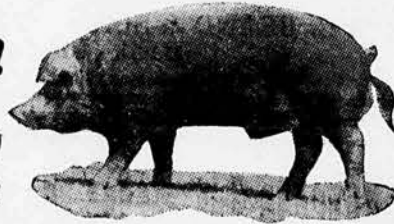
Monday, October 29

45 DUROCS consisting of 10 spring boars, 20 spring gilts and 15 sows with litters at foot that average 7 to the sow.

The boars and gilts were sired by SO BIG, a son of Super Supreme Col and SUPER TITAN. The sows are largely by a son of GREAT COL. For catalog write,

BRICE L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.



DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm 32nd Semi-Annual HOG SALE

Duroc and Polands

50 head, Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune, ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25

LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

Farmer-Feeder Type Durocs

Twenty head, registered, immunized boars, ready for service. Special attention to feeding qualities and productivity of dams. Excellent breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

HAROLD N. CARY, OGDEN, KANSAS

15 HUSKY DUROC BOARS

by Stilts Leader and Model Orion Stilts. Good individuals, priced reasonable. Selling just the tops. For breeders. W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

22 years successful experience breeding Durocs. Best individuality, breeding, feeding quality. Prices right. Immuned, guaranteed. Before buying write us. G. M. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs 25 big spring boars and 30 tops from 100 head. Mostly sired by the 1000 lb. boar CLIMSON STILTS. Inspection invited. GEO. ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

MORE TONS OF PORK Can be made from our Grand Champion Bred boars. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 25 years. Big fall boars. Real March boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices. STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS 40 tops, sired by Fancy Stilts 2nd. Out of Goldmaster and Sensation bred sows. Ask for description. Bert E. Serrett, Bristol, Colo.

HUSKY DUROC BOARS sired by Stilts Sensation Jr. out of big mature sows. Reasonable prices. D. C. THOMAS, MANCHESTER, OKLA.

M. STENSAAS & SONS offer 25 well grown, well bred Duroc spring boars at private sale. Best of Colonel breeding. Address as above. CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

tary of Agriculture, who is charged with the distribution of federal aid, is administering a law which was passed by Congress and applies equally to all the states. All other states have met the requirements of the federal aid act. It is not within the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to tell Kansas this state must amend its constitution, but it is within his power to tell Kansas it must meet the requirements of the act if it wishes to receive federal aid.

It is for Kansas to decide, by its vote at the November election, whether it will receive federal aid.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

STEINBRINK'S SALE

Spotted Polands!

Sale at farm, one and a half miles west and five north of Netawaka,

Tuesday, Oct. 23

Selling 40 boars, including the junior reserve champion at Hutchinson and all our winners at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1928.

10 gilts, including some of the prize winners at Topeka and Hutchinson.

Write for catalog at once. Address

A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Ks.

Phone 3107, Wetmore.

Boars and gilts not related.

PUBLIC SALE

Spotted Polands!

Sale at the farm 4 miles south and 3 west of Waterville,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25

35 boars, feeder and breeder type. 15 gilts, a variety of popular bloodlines. Satisfaction guaranteed and anything bought on mail bids guaranteed. Write for sale catalog today. Address,

NELSON BROS., Waterville, Kan.

Clyde B. Scott, Auctioneer

Highways 77 and 9 through Waterville.

Fairfield Ranch

I have reserved for the fall trade a very choice lot of boars for my old and new customers. Best of individuals and breeding.

AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Spotted Boars

Register of merit boars must be good. Choice lot of 30 to select from. Best of breeding. Some real hard header material. Priced \$30 to \$60. All immune. Write or wire J. A. SANDERSON, Oronoque, (Morton county), Kan.

Mammoth Spotted Polands

About 20 spring boars ready to ship. New blood and of the best. Priced as usual. Worth the money. Farm joins town. Stop and see us.

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

Big Type Spotted Polands

Some fine spring boars ready for shipment. Giant Sunbeam Wildfire bloodlines.

GEO. MILLER, MAPLETON, KANSAS

Choice Spotted Boars

Guaranteed to please or money back. Describe type wanted. GEO. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland Pigs

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

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS Spring and summer boars champion blood lines all out of a son of Wildwood. Only one litter by Easy Dreams out of a Wildfire sow. Frank Beyerle & Son, Rt. 1, Maize, Kansas

Reduction Comb. Shorthorn Sale!



to be held on the Birkenbaugh farm, 19 miles north of Harper, 4 north and 1 west of Rago.

Tuesday, Oct. 23

45 head comprising 12 bulls, 10 in age from 8 to 15 months, and the herd bulls Dale, and RODNEYS LORD, sired by Ballylin Rodney.
23 BRED COWS and heifers and 7 choice open heifers. The offering includes several IMPORTED cows and their daughters. The young bulls and heifers are mostly by BAPTON BANDMAN, a great son of the national grand champion, Bapton Corporal, and BEAUTYS DALE, with a few by Rodney's Lord. Females bred to above bulls.
Write for catalog to either of us. Both herds federal accredited.
We also sell 15 high grade Hereford cows with big calves at foot and 1 registered Hereford bull.
G. C. BRAND & SON **J. F. BIRKENBAUGH**
Basil, (Kingman County), Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

High Grade Jerseys at Auction



on farm near ALDEN, KANSAS

Wednesday, October 31

65 HEAD—50 head bred to pure bred bull, 30 in milk or near freshening sale day. 20 head with freshen during early winter. 15 calves and 1 two-year-old bull. A good young set of working cows, only two over 5 years old, three-fourths of them first and second calf heifers. All home bred and about 20 have records made by county cow tester. Everything Tuberculin tested. For further information address,

Louis or Frank C. Mills, Alden, (Rice Co.,) Kan.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom and Walter Walsten. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Reg. Shorthorn Sale—Fair Grounds

Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 30

16 BULLS—25 FEMALES

J. E. Bowsher, consigning—8 bulls and 17 females. Other consignors: J. W. Stewart, C. W. Taylor, Wm. Page, Earl Gibson, J. E. Taylor & Sons, A. W. Buhner, N. E. Bert.

Sale indoors—rain or shine. On paved Highway U. S. 40, Kan. 15. Catalog sent on request.

A. E. Jones, Sec., Abilene, Kansas

Registered Shorthorn Sale!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

35 females, nearly all with calves at foot or due to calve soon. 3 bulls of best breeding. Sale to be held at farm near Neal, Kan.

Catalogues sent on request.

Claude Lovett, Neal, Kansas
Homer T. Rule and Lon Smithers, Aucts.

MAHOMA STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by a son of MASTER KEY. Females by Rodney Clipper. Young bulls for sale. **F. H. OLDENETTEL, HAVEN, KANSAS.**

Quality Scotch Shorthorns

Norriston Dale bred by Kansas Agricultural College in service. He is a son of Marauder. Cows of equal merit. **J. C. SEYB & SON, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS**

Young Bulls and Heifers

Scotch pedigree, sired by our top man bull, Villagers King 8th. 9 miles north of town in Stephens county, Kansas. **J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLAHOMA.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

Herd headed by "Royal Clipper 2d," "Ruler" & "Red Scotchman," three State Fair winners. For sale, 20 cows, \$110 to \$150; 20 heifers, \$80 to \$125; 25 bulls, weaned to two yr. old, \$75 to \$200. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone 1002.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes

Yearlings, twos and threes. Shipped on approval. Same price to all.
SCHWIDERE FARMS,
R. Schmidt, Prop. Queen City, Mo.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

VISCOUNTS DAIRYMAN
heads our herd, Pine Valley Viscount, Prince Dairyman White Goods breeding. Bull calves.
C. R. DAY, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

We Own Prairie Dale

the great son of WHITE GOODS, choice bull calves by him and out of good producing cows for sale. Visit our herds. **L. L. Hogan & Wilson Bros., Moscow, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Boars and Gilts
30 good ones. Sired by Wall Street Boy by Wall Street and Big Boy by The Armistice. Out of richly bred dams. Much prize winning blood. All Immured.
G. V. DENBO, Great Bend, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS

at private sale. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Best of blood lines and well grown and shipped on approval. Address, **C. E. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS**

Henry's Polands

70 choice spring boars and gilts at private sale. Out of big type sows and sired by two of the good boars of the breed. Write or come and see them.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Strunk's Black Polands

50 boars and gilts, tops from 130 head. Largely by Goldmine, Armistice and Monarch breeding. Priced reasonable.
A. M. STRUNK & SON, COLWICH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

ERNEST SUITER'S Valley Blue Grass Herd
Spring boars by Suiter's Blue Grass. Will also sell Suiter's Blue Grass 26719L.
ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Ka.

Second Blue Grass Herd

We offer a very choice lot of spring boars at moderate prices. We will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
H. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

Boars and gilts of spring farrow. Actual tops of 60 raised. Big type of best blood lines. Shipped on approval.
Louis W. Frager, Washington, Ka.

40 CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts by HIGH TYPE, a boar of merit. See our hogs at Dodge City fair.
A. A. MATTHEWS & SONS, DODGE CITY, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Champion breeding, choice out of 300 spring pigs. Because of had health not showing. Everything private sale. Prices right. **EARL LUGENBEEL, Padonia, Kan.**

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval

A prize winning herd. Boars and gilts, spring farrow for sale at reasonable prices. Also some October weanlings. Address, **P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshire
Shipped on Approval
Spring boars by prize winning sires and out of prize winning dams. If you come early around 40 to select from.
P. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Ka.

No "Government" Money

BY JOHN FIELDS

Misconceptions as to the ownership and functions of the Federal Land Banks are most persistent.

Prominent among the mistaken notions to which persons otherwise generally well informed give expression is that the Government owns the Federal Land Banks, that they lend Government money, and that they make Government loans.

These notions lead to the feeling that the Federal Land Banks were organized by the Government to dispense Government relief to needy farmers overwhelmed with debts.

And out of these erroneous impressions arises the feeling that farmers deeply in debt are "entitled" to loans from The Federal Land Bank of their District, so they may pay off their creditors and start off new, owing no one but the Government.

Since this is a great and rich Government, the feeling naturally follows that such borrowers should not be expected to pay interest promptly, if at all.

Some may feel that such an arrangement would be most desirable. The fact, however, is that no such Government relief agency has been established.

The Federal Land Banks are about as far removed as it is possible to be from being in position to dispense charitable relief among needy dwellers on farms.

These banks are quite the opposite from what many amiable but uninformed persons insist on saying they are.

The 12 Federal Land Banks were established in 1917 under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

The purpose of this Act, as stated in its title, is, "To provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes."

The "other purposes" mentioned in the title are merely incidental to the chief purposes as stated, and do not include the dispensing of charity of any kind for any purpose.

The Government, thru the Federal Farm Loan Board, closely supervises the operations of the Federal Land Banks, but the cost of this supervision is not paid from public funds.

The Federal Land Banks pay from their earnings their pro-rata share of "the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars and deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers." Funds for this purpose are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed on appropriations duly made by Congress.

It is quite clear that there is no Governmental charity there.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is owned entirely by National Farm Loan Associations in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District.

These National Farm Loan Associations are owned entirely by farmers who have farm loans made by The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

These farmer-borrowers thus have their own money invested. The safety of their investment in their National Farm Loan Associations and the returns which they will receive from it depend almost solely upon the success of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita as a business institution.

It is again quite clear that there is no Government financial aid there.

All of the funds lent by The Federal Land Bank of Wichita have been derived from capital stock, net earnings, and the sale of Federal Land Bank bonds. The bank must from its earnings pay all of its expense of operation, including its share of the cost of the supervision which the Government maintains thru the Federal Farm Loan Board. The bank must pay from its earnings the interest on funds for lending which it has borrowed thru the sale of its bonds. Whatever may be left from the bank's earnings after meeting these expenses is available to offset losses, to build up reserves, and to pay dividends to its stockholders.

Again it is quite clear that there is no Governmental subsidy there.

That the Government, thru the Federal Farm Loan Act, has provided the

machinery by the use of which farmers have helped themselves, has been abundantly demonstrated.

Immense savings have been effected by the reduction in the rates of interest on farm loans which has resulted from the operations of the Federal Land Banks.

The Government provided the method and supplies the directing force thru which this has been accomplished.

That is all, and the success of the Federal Land Banks shows that it is enough.

Spare Parts

"What are you doing now?"

"I have found a new circus turn—the friendship of a lion and a goat." "But aren't there quarrels between them?"

"Oh, yes, they have their little quarrels, but then we buy a new goat."

Nesting Season

"Mamma and Papa think we ought to wait at least a month before getting married."

"Aw, I hate these long engagements." "So do I—but we have to give them enough time to find a larger house."

Took Chances

Three subway trains, one after another, ran over George Hicks of Ozone Park, Queens, this morning, and were practically uninjured.—Chicago Tribune.

Absent-minded Auntie

Suspicious Husband—"Who called this afternoon?"

His Better Half—"Only Aunt Sophie." S. H.—"Well, she left her pipe."

Wee Sma' Hours

Father—"I should have thought that a night club was the very last place a daughter of mine would go to."

Daughter—"It usually is, darling."

Most Obliging

"Madam, do you mind if I smoke?" "Oh, dear me, no. I don't give a damn if you burst out in flames!—Gimme a light!"

Forgive Us!

"What'll you have?"

"Honeymoon salad."

"What's that?"

"Lettuce alone."

Awfully Awed

"This is the home of Shakespeare. Are you not awed?"

"Certainly! Where can we get post-cards?"

Wham!

"Ought I to marry a girl who is my inferior mentally?"

"If possible, yes."

Co-operation

Him: "For 2 cents I'd kiss you."

Her: "Well, here's 50 cents, let's get going."

Call the Grand Jury

Client wants \$1,000 on guilt edge security.—Unadilla (N. Y.) paper.

Primrose Path

A modern murderer is supposed to be innocent until she is proved insane.

Which Shall it Be?

Young Husband to Nurse—"Quick, am I a father or a mother?"

Modern Solomon

Osculation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Something Really Needed

IDEA CAFETERIA—Porcelain sign on a New York window.

Rival Sects

Stenographers, 1 Protestant, \$12-\$15, 1 real estate.—Boston Globe.

Not Initiated

He—"Do you like Gissing?"

Her—"I don't know how to glass."

Companionate Version

Children should be seen and not had,

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
for Profit

Holsteins are profitable because they lead in milk and butterfat production, calve regularly, adapt themselves quickly to all climates and fit profitably into the farming program.

Write for literature
Edmund Sachs
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Sale of Fine Holstein Bull Calves

This was our "bully" fall. Our best cows with high cow testing association records had male calves. Their sire is a grandson of the \$25,000 "King Regis Pontiac Count." from "Jesse Regis Pontiac Count." who held Kansas state two year old record for both milk and butter. All fine, well marked, and reg. Choice \$100. The Strong Holstein-Duroc Farm, 4 miles North Linn, Kansas. Post Office Address, Washington, Kansas.

Never Fail Dairy Farm

Home of the foundation cow, Regis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd. Other good families. Stock for sale. GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

HOME FARM DAIRY—FOR SALE

3 pure bred Holstein bulls, splendid individuals of serviceable age. Come and take a look. J. M. Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan.

SCHELL, CREST FARMS

Buy a son of Count College Cornucopia, whose daughters have records up to 1127 lbs. butter in year. This bull is mated to cows with exceptionally good records; prices \$100 to \$300. FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Public Sale of 25 head purebred

AYRSHIRES

at Echodell Farm, 5 Miles Southwest of Onaga, Kansas

Wednesday, October 24, 10 a. m.

Herd bull Lindale Commander 30035. Cows, heifers and calves from following strains: Finlayston, White Cloud, Jean Armour, Henderson Dairy King, Butter Cup. For further particulars, write

G. L. TAYLOR, Owner, Strawn, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct., Clay Center, Ka.

JERSEY CATTLE

YOUNG'S REG. JERSEYS



Young bulls for sale out of R. M. Cows and their daughters. Also females of different ages, 55 in herd. FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Fern's Wexford Noble

Grandsons out of R. of M. and state champion cows, from baby calves to serviceable ages. Write CHAS. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

Jersey Heifers For Sale

Jonas Noble King, son of Financial Kates King. Bull calves by Seaside Tormentor. ALEX LEROUX & SON, PRESTON, KANSAS

Grandsons of Queen's Raleigh

We have used 3 young bulls by Oxford Fair boy Star. Out of heavy record dams. U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

LARGEST KANSAS GUERNSEY HERD

For sale Cows and Heifers, heavy springers. Pure bred and high grades. Heifer and bull calves. One ready for service. Write Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan. Four miles east on Highway 40.

Guernsey Cows & Heifers

We are offering for sale, 50 Guernsey cows and heifers, 25 high grade close up heifers, 25 yearlings. Reg. and grades. 2 young bulls. 90 in our herd. Fed. accredited. FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

MARTINS' ANGUS

Very choice bred cows and two year old heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages. For directions to the farm inquire Watkins National bank, Lawrence. J. D. Martin & Son, Lawrence, Ka.

Rate for Display
Livestock Advertising
in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

William Ljungdahl is Dead

William Ljungdahl, the 18-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ljungdahl of Manhattan, and widely known over Kansas for his 4-H club work, died recently in California. He left home last July to join the Marines, and had been stationed with the 100th platoon at San Diego.

He Sold 87 Tractors

Ed Fitzgerald of Jamestown has sold 87 tractors in the last six months.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 23—J. P. Birkenbaugh and G. C. Brand & Son, Bauli, Kan.
Oct. 24—Premont Laidy, Leon, Kan.
Oct. 27—Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan.
Oct. 30—W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Ass'n., Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 2—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 9—Allen County Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 23—S. V. Kincaid, Tecumseh, Kan.
Oct. 25—C. E. Glaze, Larned, Kan.
Oct. 30—Clark & Alcorn, Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 1—Manuel Nelson, Burdick, Kan.
Nov. 2—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 9—A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. V. Coleman, Valley Falls, Kan.
Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 15—Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 24—G. L. Taylor, Strawn, Kan. Sale at farm near Onaga, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 25—E. B. Blandford & Sons, Hayward, Okla.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 29—W. C. Mills, Sun City, Kan.
Nov. 16—Earle Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 31—Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

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

Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Benda, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 23—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.

Oct. 25—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.

Feb. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.

Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.

Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

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

Oct. 29—Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.

Oct. 30—C. E. and M. E. Stone, DeKalb, Mo.

Oct. 31—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.

Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Manuel Nelson of Burdick, Kan., has announced a public sale of Registered Holstein cattle to be held Nov. 1. This is a dispersal sale and thirty head of registered Holsteins will be offered. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., will manage the sale.

Dr. W. H. Mott of Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan., has announced a public sale of purebred Holstein cattle to be held at Maplewood Farm, Nov. 2. This is a dispersal sale and 100 head of Registered Holstein cattle will be offered.

This is the last call for Nelson Bros. Spotted Poland China sale which will be held at their farm near Waterville next Thursday, Oct. 25. It is a big offering of well grown, well bred boars and gilts and Waterville is on highway number nine and highway 77. Better drive over.

A. E. Jones, Sec. of the Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders Association, announces that the sale of Shorthorn cattle by the Association will be held on October 30 as originally scheduled. The sale will be held in the new cattle barn on the Abilene Fair Grounds and will be held rain or shine.

Next Tuesday, Oct. 23 is the date of the A. C. Steinbrink Spotted Poland China sale at Netawaka. The sale will be held at the farm northwest of Netawaka. He is selling 40 boars and 10 gilts and they are good and afford a variety of breeding with plenty of boars and gilts not related. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

408 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Claude Lovett, of Neal, Kan., has announced a sale of purebred Shorthorn cattle to be held October 27.

With 100 fewer hens, Fred Moser, Franklin county, gets more eggs than he did before County Agent H. A. Biskle culled the flock.

W. H. Mott's Dispersion

of 100 head of registered Holstein cattle at Maplewood Farm, 5 miles south of Herington, Kan., on highways No. 50 north and No. 77

Friday, November 2

37 cows and heifers many of them fresh and all others freshen in late fall or early winter.

15—2 year old heifers due in January and February.

10 yearling heifers not bred.

15 heifer calves from one month to two months old.

10 bull calves from record dams.

10 choice bulls from record dams, age 1 year to 18 months.

40 daughters and granddaughters of Canary Butter Boy King.

20 granddaughters of King Regis Pontiac Count.

10 granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad.

All cows in milk have C. T. A. records from 320 to 525 pounds of fat.

The result of fifteen years of constructive breeding. Type, size—breeding—production. Federal accredited. Sale starts at 10 o'clock. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Owner & Sales Mgr., Herington, Ks.

Auctioneers: Newcom, McCulloch, Crews, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

The Manuel Nelson Sale the day before. Arrange to attend both sales. Note: This sale is made necessary because of the dissolution of partnership with my farm manager, Mr. Herman. Will reserve only a half dozen heifers from which I expect to develop another good herd.

The Manuel Nelson Dispersal

of 30 head of registered Holstein Friesian cattle, at the Nelson farm, 4 1/2 miles east of Lost Springs, 2 miles west of Burdick, and ten miles southeast of

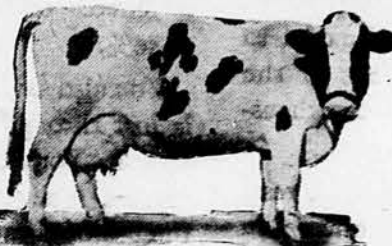
Herington, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 1

16 cows and heifers, 10 fresh, 6 heavy springers, all daughters of a high record bull. 6 yearling heifers not bred. 4 bulls ready for service, including herd sire, Serradella Kanaka Rosewood, a bull whose dam made 33.24 pounds of butter in 7 days and 816 pounds of butter in 232 days from nearly 18,000 of milk. 10 heifer and bull calves from this good sire. Herd Federal accredited. Every animal bred on farm.

Not a large herd but every one a good one, combining type, breeding and production. Sale will start promptly at 12 o'clock. Attend this sale and the Maplewood farm sale the following day. The two sales offering 130 head of registered cattle. Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

MANUEL NELSON, Owner

Auctioneers: McCulloch and Newcom.



Holstein Dispersal

on farm half mile north of
PEABODY, KANSAS

Tuesday, Oct. 30

42 REG. pure bred and high grade Holsteins, comprising 25 cows in milk or near freshening, 5 bred heifers, 3 bulls ready for service including the herd bull ROY UNION PONTIAC HOME-STEAD, 9 heifer and bull calves. Calves individual. Offering includes 60 lb. cows with 2 daily milkings and many of their daughters. W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER.

CLARK & ALCORN, PEABODY, KANSAS

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

C. E. Glaze's Holstein Reduction Sale

of 40 reg. cattle, at the farm, 3 miles north, 2 east of Larned, Kan.

Thursday, October 25

18 fresh cows, 12 heifers and heifer calves, 6 registered bulls, ready for service. 1 herd sire 3 years old, grandson of Canary Butter Boy King. All cows have C. T. A. records. Herd average 10051 pounds of milk, 338 fat. All raised on farm except herd sire. Entire herd sells with exception of a few young heifers. This herd has type, quality and production, is Federal accredited and free from all disease. Sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp, lunch on the grounds. W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

C. E. GLAZE, Owner

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

of the S. V. Kincaid herd of registered Holstein Friesian cattle.

Tecumseh, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 23

22 cows and heifers fresh or heavy springers, 3 bulls ready for service. A working herd, average production last year 9832 lbs. milk, 335.1 lbs. of fat. FEDERAL ACCREDITED FOR 6 YEARS. NO REACTORS AND NO ABORTION. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. Lunch on grounds. Farm located 1 1/2 miles northeast of Tecumseh, Kan., 3 miles east of Santa Fe shops on Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan., and 1/2 mile north.

Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

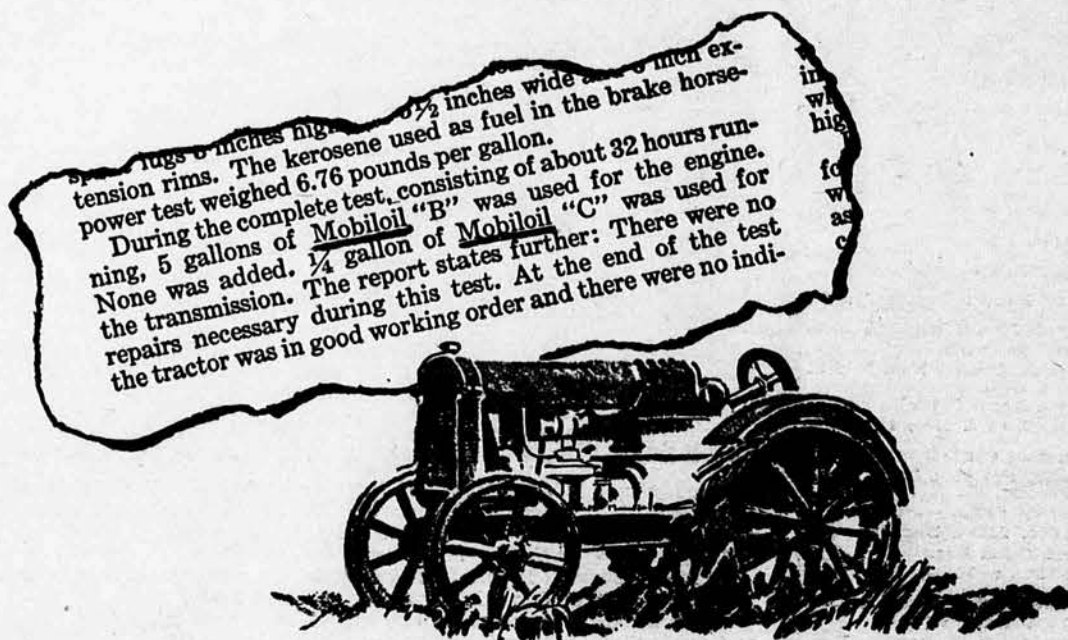
S. V. KINCAID, Owner

J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer, Chas. Crews, Topeka, Kan., Auct.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 7)

90% of the tractor manufacturers relied on Mobiloil in Nebraska tractor tests



HERE is convincing proof of Mobiloil superiority.

Before any manufacturer can sell tractors in Nebraska, the state law provides that he must submit a stock model to the Agricultural Department of the State University for a series of exhaustive tests.

On the outcome of these tests rests more than permission to sell tractors in the State of Nebraska. The results are accepted as standards of tractor performance throughout the United States and all over the world.

Naturally the manufacturers take every precaution to prevent unnecessary wear and repairs. Fuel and oil consumption must be kept at a minimum.

And for these tests—90% of the tractor manufacturers relied on Gargoyle Mobiloil. No better proof of Mobiloil quality and economy could be asked.

Actually cheaper to use

Mobiloil may cost a few cents more per gallon. But farmers frequently find that it reduces oil consumption from 15% to 50%.

You also save money because less time is lost through overheating and breakdowns. You have less carbon and fewer repairs. One small repair resulting from the use of cheap oil may cost you more than a whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

Substantial discount

For a season's supply it is much cheaper to buy in the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On these large containers your Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount.

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

Make this chart your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks and tractors are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal 86, 98, 106, 116.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
T & TT.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 611L.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
(other models).....	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil

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

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY