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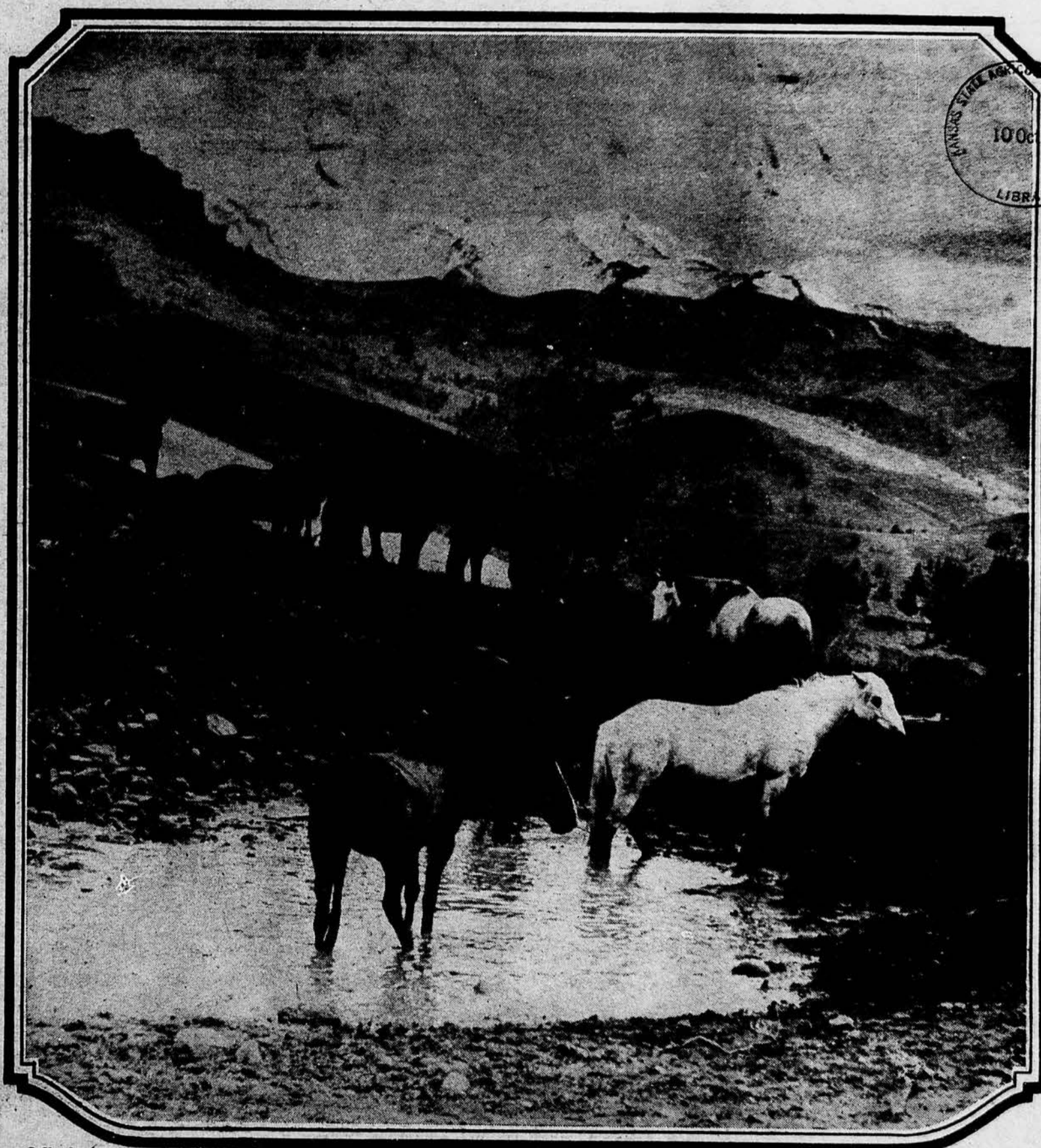
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

October 12, 1929

Number 41



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Winter's Icy Hand Will Soon Claim the Old Water Hole



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Temperature Took a Drop

Considerably More Rain Would Be Welcome, for Both Alfalfa and Wheat

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of warm, sunny weather, which pushed late corn, kafir and cane toward maturity, a shower arrived last night, just enough moisture falling to nicely lay the dust. With this moisture came a drop in temperature, and this morning finds the wind in the north and the mercury around 60, with a promise by the forecaster that it will not go above 65 during the next two days. More rain would have been welcome to farmers with newly sown wheat and alfalfa. The outcome of this fall sown alfalfa is much in doubt; that sown early on finely worked ground came up well, but it is making little growth. Unless we have more favorable weather it will be in poor condition to withstand the winter. It has been very costly to sow alfalfa this fall; the seed at the cheapest has cost around \$5 an acre, and many folks have spread lime and done work enough on the land to bring the acre cost up to nearly \$10. But even if the alfalfa fails, the lime will not be lost.

Atlas Is Rather Late

I can now see why it was stressed at the meetings at Manhattan last winter that Atlas cane should not be planted north of the Kaw River or much west of Salina. This spring we planted two cane varieties, 6 acres to Atlas and 16 acres to Sumac, or Red Top, as some men call it. The Sumac cane is ripe and has been ready to cut at any time during the last week, while it will require at least two weeks more of favorable weather if the Atlas cane fully ripens. Both varieties promise a full crop of seed, the heads of the Atlas appearing exactly like those of White kafir. It is probable that the Atlas grain will have a greater feeding value than that of Sumac; the value of the fodder can better be told later. We have yet to be convinced that we should discard Sumac and replace it with Atlas; perhaps after a season of feeding both fodder and seed of both varieties we will better be able to make a choice. Either one is a much surer crop than corn in a dry season, and cattle feed will have a higher value. As grain to feed other animals we prefer corn, altho Sumac cane seed mixed half and half with oats and ground makes as good horse feed as one could wish. I believe that headed cane, ground head and all, would make good feed for cattle, especially with cottonseed meal.

We Sold the Calves

After about making up our minds that we would full feed this season's crop of calves, we sold them this week to a buyer who offered \$10 a hundred. In reality, we received a little better price than this, for we reserved the right to select out of the number as many of the top heifer calves as we want. These calves are to be hauled tomorrow, and I presume we will have music for the next week, altho not of such volume as when both calves and cows carry on together at weaning time. We figured that if we fed these calves out we would have to get \$12 a hundred next April to come out. To carry them until that time would take a lot of high priced feed, both corn and alfalfa, and there always is a risk of loss. In addition, they would be assessed on March 1, which would mean a heavy tax, the way the state tax commission now values fat cattle, together with some interest on the value of the cattle. Altogether, we concluded that if we fed them we would have to get \$12 a hundred next April or May. If things run along on an even financial keel, such calves probably would bring that amount next spring, but we, along with a good many farmers, fear the result of the stock speculation orgy in Wall Street. Any financial trouble is immediately reflected in lower prices on farm products.

Wheat Acreage Is Reduced

Wheat sown here early on early plowing is doing very well. It has been

a long time since any amount of moisture has fallen, so the supply in the ground must be rather limited, altho early worked ground seems in pretty good condition. While little moisture has fallen, there has been little growth to draw out what was in the soil. Late plowing seems to be very hard to get into condition; it plowed up chunky, and there has been no rain since it was plowed to soften the chunks. Some early plowing that was not worked early is not in extra condition, either; it seems that early plowing alone is not sufficient; it must be worked down early to secure a good seedbed in a season like this. The wheat acreage in this county is limited; where a few years ago there were 60,000 acres, there now is scarcely one-third as much. Few farmers have any confidence in wheat price stability; they think that it is a very doubtful crop, not from the standpoint of yield, but from the chance that next year will bring a great world over-supply. If a short crop like that of 1929 brings but little more than \$1 a bushel, what, they ask, will a full crop bring? I find few or none who expect any help from the newly organized Federal Farm Board.

More Interest in Clover

We got our Red clover seed this week that we had spoken for while it was yet growing in the field. With the loss of acreage of alfalfa, due to the wet seasons and the high cost of re-sowing, a number of farmers have turned to Red clover. The first crop was cut for hay and the second for seed, which put a limited amount of the seed on our local markets at around \$12 a bushel. Local demand is taking it all, as the seed seems to be of uniformly high quality. In former years when we sowed considerable Red clover, we found that a bushel of real seed would bring a stand on 5 acres, if the seedbed was put in good condition. Red clover is sown in the spring, of course, and is better able to survive the weeds and grass that a wet season brings than is spring sown alfalfa. It is our intention to sow this clover seed along with some timothy; it makes a larger first hay crop and one which cures out better than does clover alone. The timothy does not interfere with cutting the later growth of clover for seed, altho the seed crop will not be as large. Red clover can be threshed with a common grain separator, but at the expense of the loss of a lot of seed. For the best results a clover huller should be used.

Fine Young Colts, Too

Driving up to Hartford the other afternoon to attend the local fair held there, we took another road from that which we usually travel. We had traveled that same road in early August, just before the crop-making rain of August 10, and had thought at that time all grain crops would be virtually a failure. The other day we saw in those fields a promise of at least 65 per cent of a normal crop of corn and nearly a full average crop of kafir. Some fields along the Eagle and Four Mile creek bottoms appeared good for 40 bushels to the acre, and some samples must have been on display at the Hartford fair, for I saw there lots of wonderfully good corn and kafir. The corn and kafir display at this fair was hardly excelled at either of the Kansas state fairs. I also saw a number of draft colts which I would be mighty glad to own, even in this age of gasoline. A tractor is merely a collected mass of iron and steel, but a young colt is one of the most beautiful animals in existence. There were no races at the Hartford fair; instead were two good ball games, the one I saw being very interesting to watch. There was no quarreling, and the close decisions of the umpire were taken in good part. The time I spent at the Hartford fair was both pleasurable and profitable.

The busy hen is the best layer.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Silage Took Slice Out of Feed Costs

Milk Now Is Produced for 89 Cents a Hundred Instead of \$1.34

ENSILAGE. That is a magic word to E. P. Miller of Geary county. Before his silo was put up a little more than two years ago he was considered one of the best dairymen in Kansas. Since he acquired it things have changed for the better in a marked degree.

Feed costs have been reduced, milk production has increased as good milkers were urged to greater effort with a better ration. Ensilage is classed along with such other essentials in dairy progress as good blood lines, purebred bulls, testing association work and low bacteria count. "I wouldn't want to be without the silo," Mr. Miller declared with some emphasis. "It has made a wonderful improvement in my work."

He feeds silage all year, and in the time he has used it his records, which are very accurate, show that the cost of 100 pounds of milk has been reduced from \$1.34 to exactly 89 cents. Before he had the silo Mr. Miller was exercising every effort to cut down on the cost of milk production and still feed the cows as they should be fed. He has taken every short-course offered by the Kansas State Agricultural College on dairying, he has studied his cows individually, practiced most everything in fact that one of the best dairymen in Kansas should observe. But the big drop in the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk arrived with the silo.

"The silo cost \$1,447," Mr. Miller said, "and it will hold about 252 tons of ensilage. The saving on alfalfa hay at \$20 a ton and the saving on

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

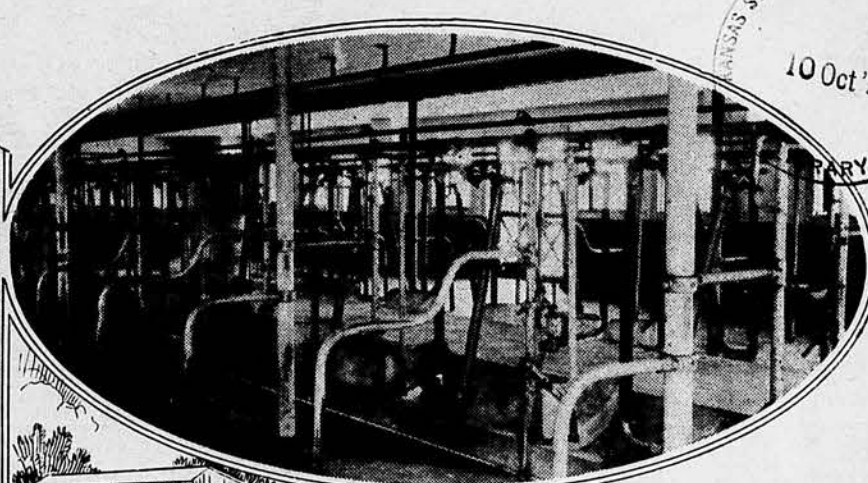
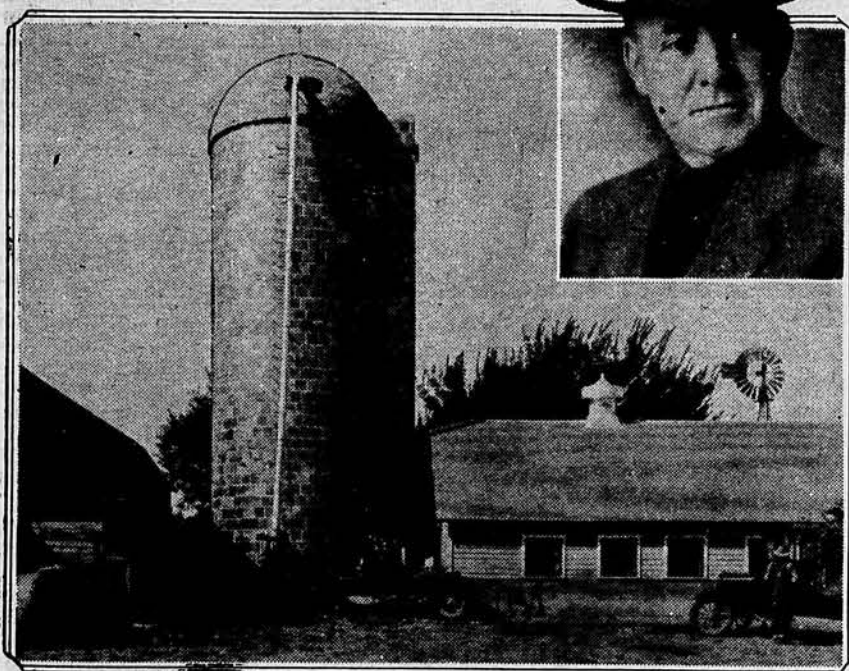
and Mr. Miller doesn't want to run out of it. To guard against this he has worked out a "safe-guard," as he calls it. This is 3 acres of sweet corn, from which he first sells the roasting ears, and then cuts up the corn daily for his cows. "The milkers like this," he said. "It is a change for them, is easily and economically handled, and best of all it saves 38 days of feeding out of the silo."

That situation likely will be relieved in the near future, as Mr. Miller is carrying out a three-year building program that will add greatly to the efficiency of his present plant. A new calf barn with stanchions will be completed this month. It will be the most up-to-date thing in calf quarters, and will enable Mr. Miller to develop his excellent heifers into the kind of milkers they should be with the greatest saving of time and labor. Another barn is to be built for the milkers like the one he has now, and another silo will lift its hungry sides up high enough to hold 250 tons of "pre-masticated" cane.

As for the dairy barn, Mr. Miller has one of the best in the state, and the new structure will be

pints are filled they are put into the big refrigerator, where the temperature is held at 28 to 30 degrees until time for delivery. Customers in Junction City and at Fort Riley get this milk right off the ice, as it is delivered in a refrigerator truck that carries as much as 600 pounds of ice and holds the temperature down to 45 or 50 degrees. Mr. Miller has been pointed out on more than one occasion as the dairyman who is death on bacteria. He has had, and always strives to have, the lowest bacteria count in the state. This is due without doubt to sanitation, sterilization of every bit of dairy equipment and to cooling. All of the milk is handled in this careful way. The special baby milk is from cows that are freshest, because Mr. Miller explains that the globules it contains are more tender than from a cow farther along in her lactation period, and therefore are more easily digested. This milk is delivered in bottles that are capped and hooded. Every one is sealed and bears the date the milk was produced.

Mr. Miller has 73 head of females in his Holstein herd, with 52 old enough to milk. He wants a few more so that he can have 60 producing at all times, as there is no end to the demand for milk.



Perhaps You Know E. P. Miller, Successful Dairymen of Geary County, But if You Don't, Meet Him in the Picture on This Page. Here, Also, is a Glimpse Inside the Efficient Dairy Barn Which is Kept Comfortable and Sanitary, and Where Milk is Kept Clean. Note the Cost-Reducing Silo up Against One End of the Dairy Barn. Eggs Go to Customers in Special Cartons, Like the One Shown Here

grain, while still maintaining and increasing my milk production, paid for the silo in just a few days more than 11 months. Or to put it differently, the reduction in the cost of producing each 100 pounds of milk, which was a drop of 45 cents, paid for my silo in slightly more than 11 months."

Mr. Miller uses cane silage, and in putting it up he has a problem that perhaps isn't uncommon, but at the same time it isn't found in the average farmer's work. The Miller dairy herd is kept on the small farm just at the edge of Junction City, while the fields where the cane is grown are 2 miles distant on another farm. Of course, this cane must be hauled to the dairy farm as it is there the silo is located. Some folks told Mr. Miller that he would be lucky if he could put up his silage under those conditions for \$5 a ton. Of course, that was an exaggeration, but it implied that for one time he, E. P. Miller, has whacked off a larger quantity than he could easily masticate, if you please.

But what happened? He put on a crew of eight trucks and four men in the field—one man to two trucks in the field—cut the cane, hauled it to the dairy farm where the regular dairy crew of three men processed it into ensilage, and refilled the silo about the second or third day, for a total cost of 96 cents a ton. That includes every expense of hired help and operating from cutting to silage.

Ensilage is fed liberally, but it isn't wasted. In feeding it all the year, quite a quantity is needed,

nothing more than an added wing. The present barn is 33 by 66 feet, has concrete floors, hay and feed carriers, 30 steel stanchions and individual drinking cups, electric lights and a careful ventilation system. Anyone could take pride in such a plant. Cleanliness and sanitation are two rules that are not to be broken. The many windows of the barn are screened against flies. Floors are scrubbed daily and the gutters are flushed several times. Walls of the barn are plastered. Step inside this barn at any season and you will decide it is about the most comfortable place cows ever had for a home. In summer it is as cool as any barn is likely to be, the air is clean and flies are on the outside looking in. In winter the barn is so warm that the individual drinking cups never know a film of ice. This section of the barn cost \$4,300, but Mr. Miller says it is worth the money in better milk production.

No wonder the special baby milk from this dairy proves so satisfactory. On top of the barn cleanliness already mentioned, every cow's udder is carefully washed in disinfectant before the milking machine is hooked up. First strippings go into the gutter, because Mr. Miller has found that they are likely to run up the bacteria count. Milk is handled from cow to refrigerator in not over 5 minutes. It is poured into a cooler thru a series of three strainers, where ice and brine lower the temperature to 45 degrees, and then is bottled and capped by machines. As soon as the quarts and

Selection of individual animals is one of his strong points for success, and getting them in condition before freshening is equally as important to him. By the latter he means not milking them the last six to eight weeks before freshening, and by feeding grain right up to time. Evidently all of this counts, because Mr. Miller never has picked and conditioned a cow that failed to pay \$400 or more a year over feed costs.

And it wouldn't be out of the way to say that Mr. Miller's daughter knows how to pick a good animal. At any rate, she purchased a calf from her father about six years ago, and as a result she has been able to pay her way thru a girls' college in Missouri, and now she is going to go thru the Kansas State Agricultural College with the same financial backing, and she will have money saved when the course is finished. The \$100 calf grew up and produced three heifer calves and one bull calf. The present income from this little herd runs from \$92 to \$97 a month, which is quite a nice sum for school and savings. That is an idea for any farm boy or girl to use.

Another project that Miller has pushed very profitably is the poultry flock. The layers have paid all running expenses for the 187-acre farm, which is 2 miles from the dairy, for five years, including \$60 a month for a man. He wants to run this farm with one man, outside of haying and silo filling, and he just about does it, with the aid

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

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

It does very little good to help them with food or money or clothing, because they are incapable of taking care of what is given them. They do not know how to take care of themselves. They are incapable of doing any sort of work even moderately well, and no matter how much chance there may be to get work, they are generally out of work for the reason that they are incapable of earning even moderate wages at any kind of work. Yet no legislature would pass a law that would effectually stop the breeding of that kind of human beings. They are not so deficient mentally as to permit their being placed in any of our charitable institutions, and they are not idiots or insane. They are subnormal and have hardly the mentality of children of 10 or 12. In fact, a great many children of 10 or 12 are far more capable of making a living than these people. What can be done and what ought to be done about them? My friend, who has devoted all of his spare time for a good many years to helping the unfortunate, says that he does not know, and neither do I.

To Reduce the Taxes

OPINIONS at Washington are that Secretary Mellon will ask for tax reductions from Congress this year, it being reported to be President Hoover's view that year-end balances need not exceed 100 million dollars. The present year has been a bumper year for most business, income tax revenues are higher than last year, and a surplus is promised justifying lower taxes.

Congress is steadily widening the gap in income taxation which the states, if they desire, can fill. Every Congress since the war has, in fact, reduced the income tax. For married persons net incomes, after liberal deductions and increased deductions for dependents, are now untaxed under \$3,500. If Congress still further cuts the rates, or raises the exemptions, another year may see incomes under \$4,000 exempt from tax, or taxed at low rates. These are high net incomes, taking the population of the United States over, and are about 10 times as high as exempt incomes in European income tax programs.

It is not only in the increasing exemptions that income tax payers are benefited by regular tax reductions by Congress in the last 10 years. The corporation income tax has been reduced. And the surtaxes are by way of disappearing entirely. Wealth is gradually being let off by the steady reductions in the federal budget, as compared with a few years ago.

This policy of Congress manifestly has a bearing on the tendency among the states to adopt the income tax for their own purposes. One-third of all the states now have the income tax, and it is bringing in a good deal of revenue, which the states can use to reduce the heavy burden of taxes on general property. The greater the reductions by Congress the greater the field that the states may occupy. They get a large part of their income tax revenue from incomes that Congress does not now touch, it being the policy of the states to allow small exemptions, with a trend toward none at all, which is the Wisconsin plan. Moreover, the states as a rule do not levy surtaxes.

As Congress pursues the steady policy of cutting out surtaxes, reducing the normal rates and increasing the exemptions, it is plain that there is less and less ground for objecting to the state income tax that "the federal government has already occupied the field." It is relaxing its grip on the field of income taxation.

David Lawrence, a usually well-informed observer at Washington, reports that the suggestion is made that if the federal tax on stock market operations were reduced "it would lead to profit taking, and in the end would make the credit situation better thru easier money rates." But there is plenty of

evidence that the administration wants tax reduction, and preferably to apply on the first payments next March.

More Trees Now, Anyway

MISS MARGARET E. WHITEMORE says there are 230,233,516 trees in Kansas. She does not say who counted them, but why quibble over a little matter like that? Miss Whittemore is a lady of veracity and intelligence, and if she says with exactitude that there are 230,233,516 trees in Kansas, that goes with me. No one can prove that the count is not right, and the fact that she does not say approximately but positively makes the statement convincing.

Anyway, there are more trees in Kansas than there were when the state started, and that is more than can be said of any other state, so far as I know. The fact is that Kansas is getting to be quite a timbered state. For a good while it appeared as if the effort to grow trees out in the western part of the state was a failure. Timber claims were a



Here Comes the Hero

farce. The state established forestry stations, but about all they seemed to accomplish was to give small political jobs to a few local politicians. However, the growing of trees, even in the western part of the state, is proving to be more of a success than seemed possible 30 or 40 years ago.

Fifty years ago the Arkansas River and its tributaries ran between grass covered banks or wastes of sand. Today the Arkansas River is outlined by lusty trees. The timber belt varies from a few rods to many rods in width.

It will surprise a good many persons who imagine that Kansas is a vast treeless plain to know how many different varieties of trees can be grown here. White pine, pitch pine, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, White spruce, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Red cedar and other evergreen trees are grown in great numbers, while not less than 30 different varieties of broad leaved trees are grown in different parts of the state. The pioneer among the trees was the cottonwood. It does not rank very high as timber, but it was the mainstay of the first settlers and all of the settlers along the advancing frontier. No other timber had the capacity for warping that the cottonwood possessed, but if kept dry it had a lasting quality not possessed by many varieties of wood.

The story used to be told on the frontier that when a man died all that was necessary was to lay the body on a cottonwood board and leave it out in the sun. In a few hours it would warp around the body, forming at once a winding sheet and coffin for the dead.

However, the cottonwood does not lack for de-

fenders and historians. A Kansan, I. D. Graham, writes of it: "A pioneer among the trees and a missionary of better things to come was the cottonwood, lifting its stately head to the sun and pointing to the midnight stars, drawing its sustenance from the bosom of Mother Earth, breasting with bared frame the winter's blast and sending forth its pean of praise in a thousand aeolian voices with the summer breeze, it spread its shade like a benediction over the land."

A cottonwood tree west of Englewood has a circumference of 31 feet, and is said to be the largest tree in Kansas. There are a number of historic trees in Kansas; among them is the "Signal Oak" located near Baldwin. It was a noted tree in days when the state was known as "Bleeding Kansas." By climbing up into its top, the early free state settlers were able to spread the alarm of an invading foe and thus save the first college in Kansas from destruction. There is a historic elm near Halstead marking the spot where the celebrated scout, Kit Carson, made a stand against an overwhelming force of Indians under the command of the Indian chiefs, Black Kettle and Hard Rope, until rescued by a company of United States cavalry led by Custer. This old elm still stands on the bank of Black Kettle Creek.

At Council Grove stands the great oak tree known as "Council Oak." Under its spreading branches was signed a treaty between the United States commissioners and the chiefs of various tribes, by the terms of which the Indians agreed to allow the great Santa Fe Trail to be opened between the Missouri River and Santa Fe, N. M.

In Olathe stands a maple tree under which the representatives of the Delaware and Wyandotte Indians made a treaty of peace. Twenty-five years ago the city council of Olathe ordered it cut down to make way for a new sidewalk, but Mrs. Baker and her daughter, on whose property the old historic tree stood, refused to permit its demolition. It was another case of "Woodman, spare that tree."

The little town of Mapleton, Bourbon county, was named by a colony of Vermonters in honor of a grove of maple trees growing near the townsite.

Kansas is starting to create a system of artificial lakes, at least a hundred of them. That will mean more groves of trees, for every lake will be the center of a grove.

Let's Register the Lobbyists

ONE of the results of the Shearer hearings before a special Senate committee is a movement in Congress to require the registration of lobbyists, which would be a good move.

Registration of lobbyists is a Wisconsin invention, and Kansas adopted it many years ago. The effect was not to abolish the lobby, which is as large and important as it ever has been. In fact, it has tended to make the lobby respectable. But it has served a good purpose in notifying everybody concerned as to who the lobbyist is and what he represents.

The lobby is nothing else in principle but a development of the right of petition, protected by the federal constitution as well as by all state constitutions. It is one of the rights of the citizen that cannot be infringed.

Since the lobby exists, has a reason for existing and is founded on a sound political principle, whatever can be done to give it respectable standing ought to be done. We believe that since Kansas adopted the registration law lobbying has been far cleaner than before when the lobbyist was obliged to go about his business in a sly way, no matter whether his business was entirely legitimate or not. Lobbies have undoubtedly saved legislatures from many mistakes, to offset what they have done to fool members by plausible ex parte arguments. This is something that it is the business of members to understand and registration helps them. There is more lobbying and less boodling in legislatures with the registration law. Some lobbyists no doubt are scoundrels, but they do not get away with things as when the lobby was regarded as made up of nobody but scoundrels, an injustice to the decent lobbyist.

The registration law is not all it might be. It is not better enforced than many other laws. Every dollar expended in lobbying ought to be accounted for, for one thing, and public accounts made. Registration does not accomplish this, but it is capable

of doing so, and if Congress does a good job a registration of lobbyists in Washington will accomplish it. Registration, as it is, does give the sources from which lobbies draw financial support.

A third house is necessary in legislatures, but something is gained when it is no longer an invisible house.

James Resents the Slander

I JUST got hold of a copy of an Illinois paper printed in 1896 containin' an article on Kansas, which I wish to say is a dogon lie for the most part," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins. "I want to just read some of these things this Illinois bird said at that time.

"He claims to have been present at a Populist meetin', and quotes the principal speaker as follows: 'Fellow sufferers: Dry weather, Hessian flies and gold bugs prey like vampires on our state. Our once fair state is plastered over with mortgages so heavy that we have to bore a hole thru them with an auger in order to plant corn. Rouse, ye slaves!'

"Now I admit that at about that time there were some loud-mouthed fellers in the state makin' fool remarks like that, but most of the people that listened to 'em knew better.

"But listen to this here slander on our weather, which in them times was sometimes more or less tryin', but not like what this here feller represents. He says:

"'It is so dry all over Kansas in a dry spell that you have to run your well thru a wringer to get water enough to cook with.'

"I have lived in Kansas, William, for 50 years and never saw it that dry. The worst I ever saw it was when men quit chewin' tobacco because they couldn't raise the saliva to moisten the quid.

"But listen to this further slander on our climate:

"During a cyclone a goat happened to get caught in the road of it and had his hair blown off, leaving his hide as clean as a skinned banana. The animal looked so much like a Mexican dog with horns that he was placed on exhibition as the only living specimen of a hairless horned dog.'

"But here is something still worse. He says that back in the seventies there was a cyclone in Western Kansas that blew the cracks out of the fences, pulled a cistern out of the ground, moved a township line and changed the day of the week.

"I say, William that is a goldurned lie, at least in part.

"But here is another statement made by this here Illinois prevaricator: 'I have known it to blow 12 days and nights at a stretch and hold a sheep against the side of the barn until it starved to death.'

"I have lived in Kansas, as I said, William, for 50 years, and never knew a wind that held a sheep up against the side of a barn more than five days at a stretch.

"But hear this further statement concerning dry weather: 'There are times when it is so dry in the western part of the state that you have to soak a hog overnight before he will hold swill. There are places where water is only wet on one side. I know a place where the owner of a ferry boat hauls water 11 months in the year to keep his ferry running.'

"Then this here durned liar tells this story of his personal experience. He says that he was in a house when a cyclone came along and he took to the cellar for safety. The cyclone blew away the house first, then blew out the cellar, which went rolling over and over like a silk hat. He was spilled out and then undertook to crawl back in the teeth of the wind, intending to take refuge in the hole

where the cellar had been, but when he got back there, he found to his consternation that the hole had been blown away.

"That, James, is bad enough, but hear this: 'The hot winds set fire to a barn filled with pop corn. The fire popped all that corn, several tons of it, and then the wind scattered it all over the adjoining fields and made them look as if they were covered with snow. The illusion was so perfect that an old mare that had lived there for years lay down and froze to death.'

"But he acknowledges that the people and even the vegetables and crops stand up for Kansas. He



says that when you talk about there being any better state than Kansas, every potato winks its eye; every beet gets red in the face, every onion gets stronger, every wheat field is shocked; the rye strokes its beard; the corn pricks up its ears and every foot of ground kicks.

"I ask you, William, what you think of such a slanderin' dogoned liar?"

"I agree with you, James; if that feller isn't dead already he ought to be shot."

No Speed Limit Now

A Kansas state highway passes thru a town down its main street. Can the town fix a speed limit on that part of the highway which passes thru the town? What is the speed limit on a highway? Can one be compelled to close a cutout on a car in town if there is no city ordinance against it? This town with a highway down its main street has large cement blocks about 3 feet high in the center of the street at every corner; also there is a big flag pole in the middle of the street. Are these lawful or can the city be compelled to remove them? Can a person be arrested for driving down the main highway at the highest speed allowed on highways? A. K.

The old law in regard to the maximum speed of automobiles was repealed by the last legislature, so there is no state law absolutely fixing the rate at which an automobile may be driven. The legislature of 1925 repealed the old law, which fixed the maximum speed at which an automobile could

be driven thru towns, and instead of that provision provided that automobiles should not be driven at a rate of speed such as to endanger the life or limb of any person, and within any city or village no motor vehicle shall be operated at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper. But the same legislature in the same law provided that the governing bodies of all cities are authorized to regulate by ordinance the speed of motor vehicles within the limits of such city.

The last legislature in providing for the construction of a system of state highways has this to say in regard to the construction of a highway thru cities. After the state highway commission shall deem it advisable for the proper completion of the state highway system to designate any city street as a connecting link in the state highway system, it may assist said city on the state highway system in the construction, improvement and reconstruction of said streets as herein afterward set out. The type of such construction, improvement and reconstruction shall be determined by agreement between the city and the state highway commission, and the construction shall be under the supervision of the state highway commission. The cost of construction, improvement and the reconstruction of such street highways on the basis of a street highway 18 feet wide shall be paid from the state highway fund provided for construction of state highways, and the cost of the remainder of such street highway shall be paid by the city from a fund raised in the manner provided by law for the payment for grading, curbing, guttering and paving streets in such city.

However, the new law does not take away from the cities the right to pass ordinances regulating the speed of automobiles passing thru the city streets. It would, however, have a right to forbid the placing of any obstruction in this street which is a part of the state highway system that would interfere with travel, and if this large cement block that this reader speaks of is of such a character that it would interfere with travel or endanger the driver of an automobile, the state highway commission might order that removed. But the state highway commission would not undertake to interfere with the right of the city to pass an ordinance regulating the rate of speed.

At present there is no definite limit on the rate of speed on highways. A city would also have a right to pass an ordinance compelling the closing of the cutouts. The state law in regard to state highways makes no mention of this. If A. K. will write to the Secretary of State he can obtain a copy of the session laws which contain the latest state highway laws for 50 cents plus enough to cover postage.

In answer to your last question, if the city has passed an ordinance regulating the rate of speed, any one violating that ordinance might, of course, be arrested and fined under the provision of such ordinance.

Listen All You Wish!

Someone remarked that there is no law against listening in on a party telephone. Is that true? Is it not against the law to lie about someone? What about slanderous lies against someone? N. H. J.

There is no law against listening in on a party telephone.

There is no particular statute making it a crime to lie about another, but if this lie is of a slanderous character the party so slandered would have a right of action against the party circulating the falsehood and might recover damages. If this slanderous story was published then the person publishing or procuring it to be published would be subject to prosecution for libel. The punishment for this is imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Are Personal Property

Last winter I sold a farm to a neighbor. A pump and pipes were on the farm but not in the well. I had not made any preparation to put them back in the well. Should the pump and pipes belong to me or go with the farm? J. L. L.

They are personal property, and belong to you.

Two Champions of World Peace

I HAD the pleasure of meeting and talking with Ramsay MacDonald on the occasion of his visit to Washington last week. I like him and I admit he impresses me strongly. I feel that I know his ambitions for world peace, and approve of them. I appreciate his motives in coming to the United States to meet face to face and talk heart to heart with that other great representative of the people, Herbert Hoover. And I am proud to be with them both, heart and soul, in their undertaking.

Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald have the wider vision of the Kellogg Peace Pact. They would make it alive, a bigger and more far-reaching effort than simply to attempt to make it effective. With that vision, with their ability and understanding, for background, their conferences are fraught with limitless promise for the future of mankind.

There is more of hope for the peoples of the world in the conferences between Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald than in almost any one present development among world events, in my judgment.

Most hopeful and cheering was the outcome of that first conference between the President and British premier in the hills of Virginia. For the two men had been together less than 24 hours when the news went out to the world that a naval arms limitation conference would be called early next year in which all the principal naval powers have been invited to participate. This prompt agreement is a demonstration of the unity of opinion which guides these two leaders of nations.

Herbert Hoover, President of the United States,

and Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain, represent more, far more, than the governments of the great English-speaking peoples which they respectively head.

As I see it, they represent the English speaking nations and thru them the other peoples of the world, who are looking for leadership in their struggles for world peace.

Herbert Hoover, orphan farm boy, self-educated, world wide observer, product of the land of opportunity of the world of experience, is a master organizer, executive, dreamer, and doer.

Ramsay MacDonald, also from the ranks of the poor, self-educated, product of the struggle of labor for recognition and justice, product also of the world of experience, is a great labor leader, peace crusader, dreamer, and doer.

Herbert Hoover stands for private enterprise, for merged capital, for humanized capitalism. He believes in tariff protection.

Ramsay MacDonald believes in pushing forward along the lines of public ownership of industry; in the government in business. He is an advocate of the principles of free trade.

Far apart as they appear in the economic means they would pursue in attaining their objectives, yet both have the same objective—the safety and development of the average home—the average man—in whatever land that home is built, in whatever country that man is living and laboring.

And peculiarly, they represent peoples primarily, tho their present power for weal or woe over the future of the world comes from their positions as heads of the governments of the two great English-speaking nations.

The peoples of the world desire peace. They hate wars. They do not want to bear longer the burdens of armies and navies; they are not ambitious to prepare for war in times of peace.

The peoples of the world are far ahead of their governments in that respect. The only way their governments can build huge navies, maintain large standing armies, is by outwitting and out-maneuvering their people.

Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, I say, represent their peoples as well as their governments. For the first time, I believe, the two great English speaking nations at the same time have their official leaders heart and soul with the people as distinguished from the bureaus and offices and officials who put their faith in the forces of government rather than in the aspirations of the people.

As Premier MacDonald says, their objective is understanding between the English-speaking peoples of the world, and among their governments. He is not seeking alliances, but understanding. We may disagree, he says, but let such disagreements not be clouded by misunderstandings.

No alliance of the governments of Great Britain and the United States against the rest of the world is contemplated. Instead, mutual understanding and co-operation between the English speaking peoples for the peace of the world.

Arthur Capper



World Events in Pictures



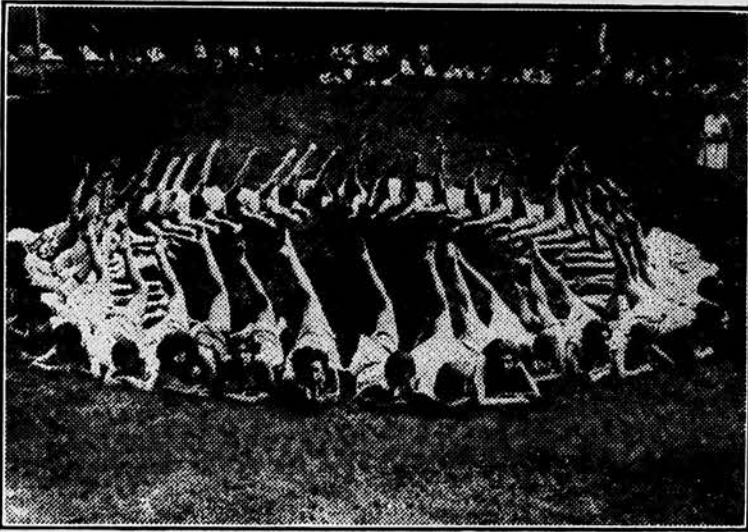
A Smart Winter Coat of Shaved Baby Caracul, Designed Along Princess Lines. The Bell Sleeves Are Trimmed with Baum Marten and the Collar Has the Shawl Effect



Left to Right: Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Former President Coolidge, Mrs. John Coolidge, John Coolidge, Mrs. John H. Trumbull and Governor Trumbull of Connecticut. Photographed at the Reception at the Trumbull Home After the Wedding



Another Notable Arrives on the S. S. Leviathan, at New York City. Here is Peggy Hopkins Joyce Aboard the Big Ship



A Class of School Teachers at Exercise at the New Physical Culture School Which Has Been Established by the French Government Near Paris. School Authorities Believe Teachers of Children Should be Healthy, and Should Know How to Teach Physical Culture as Well as Other Subjects



Members of the West Yorkshire Regiment Are Shown at Southampton, England, on Board the "City of Marseilles" Which is Carrying Them to Tientsin and Wei-hai-Wei to Replace the Men Whose Enlistments Have Expired



Dorothy Marshall, 17, the Champion Farm Girl of America, Photographed After Winning the Title at the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona. She Excelled in Milking Cows, Driving Tractors, Pitching Hay and Other Farm Work



The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Famous British Statesman, Photographed at Del Monte, Calif., During His Visit to Monterey Peninsula as Guest at the Tobin Clark Villa at Pebble Beach



Dr. Gustav Boess, Mayor of Berlin, with Mrs. Boess, Aboard the S. S. Berlin on Its Arrival at New York from Germany. Dr. Boess Will Visit Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Among Other Cities



An Extraordinary Photo of a Stork on the Wing, Returning to Her Nest Where Her Young Are Eagerly Waiting for Food Which Their Mother Failed to Bring



Three Ships Going Down After Waging a Losing Battle with the Arctic Ice Floes, During the Norwegian Government Expedition into the Northern Regions to Clear a Path for Sealers and Fishermen. Ninety Ships Started Out But Only 50 Returned. The Others Were Sunk or Crushed by the Ice

"All Set" Now for Rural Progress

A Steady Gain in Production, Based on New Methods, Can Be Expected

By A. P. Chew

IT IS ADMITTEDLY difficult to measure costs of production on the farm. Questionnaires addressed to farmers about their production costs may or may not bring entirely trustworthy replies. When men have a grievance they naturally like to make out a case for it. Distressed farmers therefore are not always unbiased reporters on the subject of agricultural costs of production. But even when reliable figures as to costs on different farms can be obtained, the question arises whether these costs are representative. Costs vary widely on different farms, sometimes because the farms differ in fertility and sometimes because they are managed differently. And, of course, average costs don't give one a real line on the relationship between outgo and income in agriculture. It is more important to know how the costs of individual farmers are distributed around the average—whether closely bunched or widely spread out.

Recent economic studies demonstrate, nevertheless, that farm costs of production have fallen sharply in recent years. These studies are of a two-fold character. In the first place, they draw important conclusions from census data, from statistics of relative prices, and from the quantitative output of agriculture. R. J. McFall, writing in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, concludes from such data that the cost a unit of output in American agriculture must have decreased at least 17 per cent during the decade 1913-1923. Previous estimates of farm production costs for this decade, Mr. McFall points out, were based on the inaccurate assumption that the number of persons engaged in agriculture during that period remained constant. Recently published census data for 1925 showed that the number of persons engaged in agriculture from 1913 to 1923 declined. Former studies which did not allow for this fact gave a cost index that Mr. McFall now declares was too high.

20 Per Cent More Production

Agricultural economists agree that the output of American agriculture has increased nearly 20 per cent in the last decade, tho the acreage in farms has decreased slightly and the number of persons engaged in agriculture has fallen greatly. In this period farmers have invested heavily in power machinery. This combination of circumstances necessarily seems to indicate decreasing unit costs of production. Not all the statistical studies made on the subject have borne out that inference. Some estimates of operating costs in agriculture for recent years show increases approximately offsetting the accompanying increase in production during the

same period. However, as Mr. McFall shows, these operating costs include considerable expense incurred for agricultural implements, which may be expected to have productive capacity for many years. Part of their purchase cost should therefore be transferred from operating to capital account.



The Obstacle Jumper

If this is done, the conclusion cannot be resisted that American agriculture since the war has increased the volume of its production while decreasing its total costs.

If we ask specifically how this has been accomplished, an impressive answer will be found in material reported by L. W. Wallace, Executive Secre-

tary of the American Engineering Council. It must suffice to mention only a few of the proofs Mr. Wallace gives that agricultural costs are declining. This class of evidence, with most people, will be more convincing than that derived from price comparisons and index numbers. Modern corn binders, Mr. Wallace notes, will do as much work in 4 hours as can be done by hand in 6. This tends to explain why some Corn Belt farms grow corn at a cost of less than 15 cents a bushel, compared with a cost of more than 75 cents on nearby farms. Recent developments in wheat harvesting machinery have produced equally astonishing changes in production costs. In Western Nebraska in 1927 it cost 32 cents to produce a bushel of wheat, compared with 86 cents in Eastern Nebraska. Modern farm equipment, combined with skillful management, chiefly accounts for the success of the low-cost farms.

A Milking Machine Helps!

Machinery is important in dairying as well as in the production of field crops. Investigations made in Indiana, according to Mr. Wallace, showed that the time required to hand-milk each cow a day ranged from 13.5 to 17.6 man minutes, tho the milker did not take care of the equipment he used. Milking each cow with a milking machine and providing also for the care of the machine, occupied only 8 to 9 man minutes a day. Such aids to dairying, accompanied by improved breeding and feeding, explain why the cost of producing butterfat on efficient farms frequently is as low as 20 cents a pound, compared with 71 cents on dairy farms not following the best modern methods. In a Minnesota study covering 25 farms, the returns from cows ranged from a loss of \$36 to a profit of \$67 a cow a year.

Advances made in corn growing and wheat growing are well known. Four-row corn planters, which will plant corn at the rate of 40 acres a day, are in use on an increasing number of Corn Belt farms. Rotary hoes for tilling corn, and also soybeans, beets, and other crops, have been developed. Corn binders that cut the plant at the ground level reduce the devastation of the corn borer. One man, with improved tractor-drawn machinery, says Mr. Wallace, can cultivate 320 acres of wheat, and work only from 100 to 152 days a year.

Tractor power and improved farm machinery are revolutionizing cotton growing. In the Corpus Christi area, the Texas Agricultural College found that one man planted, on an average, 37.5 acres with a four-row planter drawn by a tractor. One

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Why Not Grind the Rough Feed?

By L. H. Fairchild

THIS year has been a good year for hay, especially clover, in most of the Central states. In some sections, farmers have been harvesting clover hay all summer long. It is fortunate that this is the case, as last year was an unusually bad year for legumes because of the heavy winter killing, and the supply of old hay is very low.

An early spring usually gives the corn crop its best chance to make good; a late spring requires a good summer and a late frost, or a large part of the corn fails to mature. We seem to be up against such a proposition this year. Over a period of years, there seems to be about an equal number of good and bad corn years; the same might be said for the hay crop. The result is that, year in and year out, it is up to the dairyman to make the most efficient use possible of his hay and corn crops or spring pasture will find him with unpaid feed bills.

The price received for milk, cream, and other dairy products has considerable to do with the dairyman's annual net income, but there usually is no great seasonal or even yearly variation in the price received by the farmer for these products. Purchased feeds do vary considerably in price from year to year, and even from season to season. This is largely because of famine or feast of production in sections were dairy feed by-products such as bran and oil meals are produced. Year after year it will be found that those when the dairyman makes the biggest net profit from his business are the years when he raises or saves the greatest amount of home-grown feed crops.

In the Central states, corn is unquestionably the most important single feed crop of the dairyman. He feeds it to his cows in a great variety of forms; ground shelled corn, corn and cob meal, corn gluten meal, corn silage, and corn fodder. All of these help to make up the yearly ration of milk cows; especially is this so in the Corn Belt states. There are, however, 25 states raising over a million acres of corn, so that in over half of the states, corn continues to be the great stand-by.

No grain has been found that can quite take the

place of corn in the dairy ration any more than in the fattening ration. Oats, barley, and the grain sorghums are valuable, but all follow corn in this respect. Now, with all of corn's value as a grain feed, it probably is of still greater value as a roughage for the heavy forage consuming dairy cow. Corn silage, shredded corn stover, bundle corn fodder and pastured stalk fields provide a tremendous amount of corn roughage for cows. In the Corn Belt states where most corn is grown primarily for grain, some or all of these feeding uses are made of corn roughage by the dairy farmer.

In Kansas, now considered an important state in dairy production, only a small percentage of the corn or sorghum crops is raised for silage. A recent survey of 2,200 farms, in seven of the Corn Belt states, showed that about one-fourth of these farms had silos, tho a considerable part of this number did not fill these silos every year. These farms averaged over 10 head of dairy cattle each.

45 Per Cent Feed Bundles

From this same survey of farming practices in the Corn Belt states, it was found that shocked corn fodder was being fed on about half of these farms, and that corn fodder was being shredded on about one-third of them. Such a bird's eye view of the practices being used by dairymen and general farmers in the Corn Belt states today suggested some interesting questions in regard to the most efficient uses that are being made of corn as a feed crop on these farms.

About a fifth of these Corn Belt farmers were putting up and feeding silage; 45 per cent of them are feeding bundle fodder, and almost a third of them are feeding shredded fodder. An additional number of these farmers are using a practice newer than ensiling or shredding but of similar interest as these other methods, since it is a more recent attempt to make efficient use of the corn crop as

roughage—this is the practice of re-cutting or grinding the bundle fodder crop.

Undoubtedly, local conditions will have considerable to do with determining the most profitable method of harvesting and feeding the corn crop; custom charges for ensiling and shredding; availability of power and machinery on the individual farm, feed shortage and similar factors may decide the method used on many farms. With these conditions equal, however, the profitability and efficiency of the use of the corn crop on these farms is a very lively issue, and experiment stations, equipment manufacturers, and farmers themselves, are making an effort to work out and are furnishing information which is giving considerable light on this problem.

Perhaps the least expensive method of harvesting corn roughage is to husk standing corn and allow livestock to pasture the stalks; undoubtedly, also, this is the least desirable method, particularly when there is any likelihood of a shortage of roughage thru the feeding season. The cost of making silage is offered as the reason why some farmers do not fill their silos every year. The cost of shredding an acre is lower than that of ensiling, since so much less weight is handled. Shredded fodder, however, is much less palatable than silage, and when it is all shredded at once, if the moisture content is at all high, spoilage may follow. This, of course, wastes feed, and increases the cost of preparing the feed which is made available. The cost of grinding fodder is more questionable, since less of this has been done than either of the other methods. The efficiency of present power units and grinding equipment has been improved in the last few years and roughage grinding can be done today at a cost much lower than that required only a few years ago.

During the last two years some experiments along this line have been carried on to determine not only comparative costs of preparing corn as ensilage, as shredded stover and as ground bundle fodder, but also to determine the relative feeding

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A Real Boost for Dairying

Folks on the "Million Dollar Special" Learned Much About Cows and Their Profits

BY E. H. KIMBALL

THE "Million Dollar Dairy Special," organized by Southeast Kansas, Inc., and composed of 100 persons from that section and accompanied by Governor Clyde M. Reed as an old neighbor, returned to Kansas recently after a tour of the dairy sections of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The chief purpose of the tour was to give those interested in dairying in Southeast Kansas an opportunity to inspect the industry where it is most highly successful. As a second aim, the Kansans had the explaining of the million dollar fund for the development of Southeast Kansas dairying.

Governor Reed, of course, was the center of interest for Northern people, and bore the brunt of the speaking done for the Kansas people. Dr. W. A. Brandenburg, President of the Kansas States Teachers' College at Pittsburg, usually appeared on the program, as did F. C. Dixon, President of Southeast Kansas, Inc., and H. A. Bryant, ex-president of the organization.

A Well Balanced Group

The personnel of the Kansas party was well balanced and contained representatives of these classifications, state, county and city officials, bankers, newspaper men, farmers, agricultural extension workers, 4-H Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, merchants, and railroad men. Inez Massa, a 4-H Club girl of Parsons, was the only official woman delegate on the train, although wives of several railroad men also were in the party.

The Kansas people found a cordial welcome in most spots visited, and learned that the principal difference between farmers of Kansas and states visited is in their methods. They saw a great many practical farms and several show places, were treated to some beautiful scenery, and saw several large cities. The tour was anything but a vacation. The party made serious business of it, and most of them needed a rest when they got back home.

A day by day report, perhaps, will give the best picture of the events of the one week traveling dairy school.

Most of the Kansans rode to Kansas City on the M-K-T railroad, which road promoted the tour. The whole party assembled at Kansas City, and left on a special train over the Milwaukee for Mason City, Iowa.

Monday morning at 8 o'clock the 100 Kansas folks left Mason City in cars

furnished by various civic clubs and the farm bureau for a tour of Cerro Gordo county, situated in north central Iowa, 135 miles north of Des Moines and 156 miles south of the Twin Cities.

Farms Are Worth \$29,512

Cerro Gordo county has an agriculture almost equally divided between dairying and beef production, with hog raising also profitably carried on. The county produces all corn, oats, wheat, barley and hay required to feed the stock. The 2,019 farms average 172 acres, \$29,512 value, and are mortgaged for \$12,982, with a 50 per cent tenancy. The farms average five dairy and six beef cows, 30 hogs, 136 chickens, 60 acres of corn, and 19 acres of hay.

One practical general farm was first visited, after which a purebred Holstein breeder of show stock displayed his herd of 80. Then the oldest successful co-operative elevator in the United States, at Rockwell, Iowa, was visited. An inspection of the Iowa Brand Creameries was followed by luncheon at the Hanford Hotel, named for the town's leading citizen, Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion and former Assistant Secretary of War.

The afternoon was given over to a tour of one of Iowa's largest truck farms, a leading dairy farm, and a large Hereford breeding farm. The Kansans felt they had had a hard day, and most of them passed up the opportunity for "seeing the town" at night and retired early.

At Faribault, Minn., Tuesday morning, a visit to the farm of Herman Budde, Master Farmer of Minnesota, was the first thing on the schedule. It was of special interest to the Kansans, as they had a Kansas Master Farmer with them in the person of Charles M. Baird of Arkansas City, chosen in Kansas Farmer's first Master Farmer contest in 1927.

The Kansans saw four dairy farms in the morning and took complete advantage of the opportunities offered for asking questions regarding methods used and results obtained on each farm.

After a lunch at Faribault with the Chamber of Commerce and Farm Bureau, the party started by automobile for Northfield, Minn. The feature of the trip was a visit to the farm home of W. F. Schilling, a member of the



Youth stands before us!

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner—on the radio! You don't have to see her to love her. Her rich throaty voice has a peculiar charm and appeal that strikes a responsive chord in your own heart!

Cornelia Skinner is the daughter of a famous and illustrious father—Otis Skinner. She has beauty, naturally. And born and bred to the stage she has the intelligence to use her thrilling charm to make the character she is playing more alive—more vivid to her audience! Success has only increased her youthful enthusiasm. Her brilliant spirit and joyousness "gets over" to millions who hear her on the radio as well as to the thousands who hear her nightly on the stage.

Now you may hear her, warm and friendly, in your own home. She has already appeared twice in the Eveready Hour Program. With a modern battery-operated radio—powered by the long-lasting Eveready Layerbilt Radio Batteries—her voice comes in clear and sweet.

Every hour of the day is full with a modern battery-powered radio. Sparkling music, opera, speeches, educational lectures come over the air. Many farmers have more than paid for their radio sets, by taking advantage of the day-to-day market quotations broadcast direct for the farm. But you must be sure your set is new and modern, for great improvements have been made during the past year. You can't imagine how good radio can be unless you hear it through a 1929 battery-powered set!

To power your new radio set, use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries, for they last longer—are more reliable and more economical. Eveready Layerbilts are made in a unique way. They contain cells that are flat instead of cylindrical. These flat cells pack together more tightly, filling all available space inside the battery. You have more active materials for your money. Longer service! Don't forget that Eveready Layerbilts are sold in such tremendous volume that they move quickly out of dealers' stocks, thus assuring your receiving fresh "B" batteries.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc.
New York  San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT
9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEA and associated N.B.C. stations.
NEW EVEREADY RADIO RECEIVERS—A. C. and battery-operated—Now on Sale

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

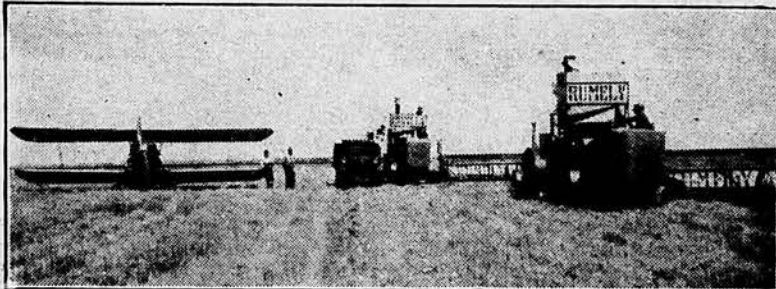
Airplanes, Combines and Tractors

UP-TO-DATE farming methods have come to Kansas, and up-to-date service methods are rapidly following the modern trend of farm equipment on Kansas farms. When Marion Talley decided to quit the operative stage and go into farming, she bought several hundred acres of Western Kansas wheat land. There was a crop of wheat ready to be harvested, and Miss Talley, like all good modern farmers or farmerettes, harvested the crop in the modern way with tractors and combine harvesters.

Joe Schalz, of Brewster, was the dealer who supplied the power farming machinery for Miss Talley's ranch, and Joe, like the modern, up-to-date dealer he really is, wanted to provide the best and fastest service in getting these machines started on the Talley wheat crop.

The morning that the combines were delivered on Miss Talley's farm, an airplane hove in sight, and after one circle over the field, landed, and out crawled Mr. Schalz with his kit of tools. In a very few minutes both tractors and combines were cutting and threshing the former prima donna's 1929 wheat crop. The picture was taken on Miss Talley's farm.

Mr. Schalz pilots his own plane and is able to cover a large territory and drop right in on any of his machines which may require service. On one occasion he left Brewster at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and covered nearly 100 miles, making four stops and servicing four tractors, and was back in Brewster for supper that evening.



Federal Farm Board. The Schillings are breeders of purebred Holsteins. The elder Schilling was, of course, in Washington, but the Kansans thought it doubtful that he could have excelled his son "Bill" as the perfect host. The 20-year old boy answered rapid fire questions concisely and graciously, and revealed the fact that he intends to stay on the farm. Mrs. Schilling opened her large home to the 100 visitors, who were pleased to find that it was a normal home and not a show place. The Schillings are proud of their family of eight children.

What the Governor Said

Then the Northfield Community Club entertained the visitors at supper. Here Governor Christianson of Minnesota met Governor Reed of Kansas, and said, "Don't you think it's time to have another drink?" The beverage he offered was a Holstein Highball of pure milk.

During the evening the fact was forcibly brought out that Kansas always suggests the name of Senator Capper to people outside the state. The Senior Senator from Kansas was highly spoken of several times in various addresses.

Governor Reed impressed his listeners at this point of the tour with a speech on the tariff in which he said, "The tariff bill as it stands in the United States Senate today is a monstrosity for which the Republican party cannot afford to take the responsibility. I'm fighting mad about it. I don't care a snap for my political future, but will continue to agitate this question until agriculture is brought to a parity with other industry."

Wednesday the program included a tour of the state capital in St. Paul and the experimental farms of the University of Minnesota. An inspection of the Land o' Lakes Creamery in Minneapolis was followed by lunch at the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

The D. D. Tenney farm on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, where purebred Guernseys are the main source of revenue, was the last visit of the day, after which the travelers made personal trips to the parts of Minneapolis which most interested them.

In "Little Switzerland"

Viroqua, Wis., was host city on Thursday, and the tour of Monroe and Vernon counties thru Coon Valley and Dutch Creek Valley was the most scenic of the whole week. The Kansans had a hard time being loyal to their state, and gave way to real enthusiasm for the rugged autumn beauty of this part of Wisconsin.

At a luncheon in Viroqua the party met Governor Koffler of Wisconsin, after which they visited the Vernon County Fair, where both governors spoke. Many dairy farms were visited, and a dinner in the evening at Sparta, Wis., completed the day.

At Janesville, Wis., on Friday, 55 new Chevrolets were provided by the large assembly plant there for taking the guests thru "Little Switzerland," as this part of the state is known for its Swiss people, who make 80 per cent of all Swiss cheese manufactured in America. The cheese factories and milk plants were the features of the day's trip.

The Janesville Chamber of Commerce entertained in the evening with dinner at the Chevrolet Club, and the Kansans boarded their train en route to Chicago.

Saturday was spent in seeing Chicago, and the train left for Kansas City that night.

Those who made the trip were:

D. T. Baker, County Commissioner, Independence; S. A. Douthett, Mayor, Baxter Springs; Dr. Otis E. Stroudman, Milk and Dairy Insp., Arkansas City; William Sallora, County Superintendent, Erie.
Bankers: H. A. Bryant, Parsons Commercial; W. A. Eyerley, Humboldt National; W. C. Hartley, Baxter State; Baxter Springs; A. C. Hoyt, Baxter National; Baxter Springs; W. T. Apple, American National; Baxter Springs; W. H. Riley, Bank of Commerce, Chanute; A. N. Allen, First National, Chanute; L. Cortelyou, Jr., First National, Parsons; J. J. Flynn, State Bank, Parsons; W. A. Lawellin, First National, Oswego; W. E. Craig, Allen State, Erie; Edgar Rash, First National, Thayer.
Newspapers: Lester Combs, Sun, Parsons; G. A. Winters, Headlight-Sun, Pittsburg; Arch Jarrell, Traveler, Arkansas City; W. G. Anderson, Courier, Winfield; Will R. Burge, Republican, Chanute; W. A. Blair (Mayor), Independent, Oswego; Jack L. Williams, Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo.; Ralph Shideler, Press, Girard; Edward Kimball, Capper Publications, Topeka.
Farmers: V. V. Bossel, Arkansas City; Roy David, Winfield; Kenneth Tharp, Winfield; G. F. Samp, McCune; Charles M. Reid, Master Farmer, Arkansas City; L. E. Reinhart, Parsons; Oren Joseph, Parsons; E. O. Shears, Parsons; A. J. Grillot, Parsons; E. P.

Bernardin, Wholesale Nursery, Parsons; Don Beck, Ottawa; A. E. Moeller, Erie; A. C. Sellegren, Erie; M. M. Morehouse, Mgr., Jo-Mar Farm, Salina; Arthur Barr, Chetopa; George Young, Coffeyville; William Erbe, Coffeyville; Melvin Hope, Coffeyville; A. L. Bird, Cherryvale; William Hoff, Parsons; J. E. Romine, Oswego; S. C. Richardson, Oswego.

Agriculture Extension: Thurman Edmonds, 4-H Club, Parsons; E. H. Aicher, County Agent, Winfield; Ira L. Plank, Vocational Agriculture, Winfield; H. M. Lefever, President, Farm Bureau, Chanute; Lester Shepherd, County Agent, Erie; Willie Gabel, 4-H Club, Neodesha; Lawrence Kutzer, 4-H Club, Neodesha; R. T. Patterson, County Agent, Columbus; Ralph Samp, 4-H Club, McCune; T. C. Faris, Vocational Agriculture, Arkansas City; Carl O'Brien, 4-H Club, Parsons; W. R. O'Brien, 4-H Club, Parsons; Edward Dickerson, 4-H Club, Parsons; Ivan Lawrence, 4-H Club, Parsons; L. P. Harden, County Agent, Altamont; W. B. Barney, Holstein-Friesian Association, Chicago, Ill.; La Rue Rush, 4-H Club, Coffeyville; George Ewing, 4-H Club, Independence; Loren Beaver, 4-H Club, Independence; A. W. Knott, County Agent, Independence; Inez Massa, 4-H Club, Parsons.

Chambers of Commerce: George Hedrick, Secretary Southeast Kansas, Inc., Chanute; George B. Weeks, Secretary-Manager, Parsons; Richard E. Nelson, Asst. Agriculture Agent, Kansas City, Mo.; Rolla B. Stebbins, Secretary-Manager, Chanute; Don Foster, Secretary-Manager, Coffeyville; R. H. Rhoads, Secretary-Manager, Arkansas City. Merchants and Manufacturers: F. C. Dixon (Fres. S. E. K. Inc.), Tea and China, Chanute; W. L. Drake, Humboldt Elevator Mills, Humboldt; T. E. De Voe, Ice and Fuel, Columbus; Seth J. Bailey, Sunshine Mantle Co., Chanute; R. G. Rust, Rust Hardware, Parsons; W. H. Morris, Electric Studio, Parsons; O. H. Woods, Woods Lumber Company, Parsons; C. H. Britton, Feed and Coal, Parsons; Joe Allen, Loudon Equipment, Parsons; H. W. Smith, Smith-Hite Clothing Co., Parsons; G. L. Maser, Frigid-Aire, Parsons; O. F. Illian, Parsons Mill and Elevator, Parsons; W. H. Martin, Ellis and Martin Furniture, Parsons; Clarence Allen, Grain Products Co., Coffeyville; J. J. Edwards, Western Creameries, Inc., Cherryvale; O. E. Case, N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale.

Miscellaneous: R. O. Deming, Jr., Deming Investment Co., Oswego; F. P. Robinson, Maryville, Mo.; Mrs. F. P. Robinson, Maryville, Mo.; E. W. Reynolds, Real Estate and Insurance, Parsons; Jack Linville, Development, Parsons; Payne H. Ratner, Lawyer, Parsons; Dr. R. L. von Trebra, Chetopa; D. H. Wallingford, Real Estate and Ins., Chanute; N. M. Smith, Retired, McCune. Railroads: E. A. Gilman, Mo.; Walter Johnson, M-K-T, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Johnson, Editor, M-K-T Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.; E. G. Woodward, G. P. A. Milwaukee Road, Kansas City, Mo., in charge of special train; T. M. Jeffords, Agriculture Agent, M-K-T, St. Louis, in charge of tour.

Now for the Perennials

BY L. L. RUMMELL

October is a good month for transplanting perennials and dividing old clumps. Ordinarily we prefer to do this work in September, but this year it has been so dry and warm that we have delayed this work for a more opportune time. There is going to be some natural setback with most transplants, and it is better to wait for a rainy season when the ground is soaked and when the air is not so dry and warm.

Old flower beds need renovating. Early frosts of some years will clean out most of the annuals. I know it is not good fertility practice to burn up such humus, but still I do it every fall, every annual plant in the garden. There may be a little rust on the snapdragons; the asters this year were partly diseased; a few insects and some disease will be lurking there, and to spade or plow these under is to make the disease worse another year. Besides, there may be some spots on the peony leaves, some rot in the crowns of the delphinium, and so on with various flowers and their pests. I prefer to make a good bonfire of these after cutting them and drying for a few days, and thus keep down disease and insects to a minimum.

Then after cutting out all annuals and the tops of most of the perennials, and cleaning up all such refuse and burning it, you will find a good many holes in the flower beds. Some perennials will likely need to be dug out entirely and the places taken with new plants, which are younger and more vigorous. Transplanting these new plants this fall will give them a good start next spring.

We start our young perennials from seed in a coldframe in July, and by fall these beds are masses of large vigorous plants. Here are sweet William, gaillardia, coreopsis, pinks, digitalis, and the like. These do better if started new each year. Then among the hybrid tea roses we started columbines and delphinium from some of our choicest blooming plants of last spring. The roses provided sufficient shade, and the little plants came up quickly and with no care whatever, have provided good-sized plants for transplanting now.

About Time

"So, I ask you, how much longer are you going to put up with this bunkum," the candidate for Congress cried.

And just then the chairman looked at his watch and said, "You've got just another 5 minutes."



Whatever your job or personal preference, you'll find the boot you want in the Ball-Band line—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots, and the new 3-Buckle Walton for "boot protection with shoe comfort."

For maximum protection and service ask for the Ball-Band Double White Sole Sanalp. The elastic upper fits snugly, the vamp is extra heavy, and the Double White Sole is built to give more days wear.

"That's what I want! . . . a better boot for what I'm used to paying"

"Now that's the kind of a boot I want—better than I've ever had before, at the same old reasonable price. It must have the real stuff in it. Just a piece of rubber wrapped around my feet isn't enough. I want a boot that knows its foot—that fits—that knows how much I need value and gives it to me."

BALL-BAND rubber footwear is made for the man who wants a boot that has "the real stuff in it." Every item in the Ball-Band line "knows its foot"—because every one is built to the foot.

More than 30 years, all devoted to one job—the making of lasting rubber footwear—are behind this new built-to-the-foot line. Year after year, Ball-Band's skilled craftsmen have brought about improvements in design and manufacture—keeping pace with the farmer's needs. Now, Ball-Band gives you more quality than ever before, and at what you're used to paying.

The great Ball-Band factories prepare many different compounds of live, firm, tough rubber—one for the heel, one for the sole, one for the toe, and so on. Each is scientifically perfected for the job it

must do; each contributes to more days wear. Stout linings and fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mills at Mishawaka especially for—and only for—Ball-Band footwear.

Pick the style you need. There are 300 to choose from, including the famous long-wearing Mishko-sole leather work shoe. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trademark—your quality guarantee.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.



Look for the Red Ball

ITEMS FOR WOMEN TOO
Ball-Band rubbers are "styled to the shoe" for dainty, snug fit and smart appearance. Light as light can be, and made of live, firm, wear-resisting rubber prepared at Ball-Band's factories for the sole purpose of producing lasting footwear.



IDEAL PROTECTION
Here's ideal protection against mud and wet—the 4-Buckle All Rubber Arctic. Also made in 5-Buckle and 6-Buckle heights. Same heights in Red Rubber.



BALL-BAND

Built-to-the-foot

**BOOTS • LIGHT RUBBERS • HEAVY RUBBERS • ARCTICS
GALOSHES • SPORT AND WORK SHOES • WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS**

Sugar, a Giant Industry

In Many Ways it is Even More Interesting Than the Beach at Waikiki!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THE growing of sugar cane is the greatest agricultural enterprise in the Hawaiian Islands, and the manufacturing of this cane into raw sugar is one of the greatest industrial enterprises as well. Together, these two enterprises constitute the economic mainstay of the islands. Sugar is the greatest commercial factor in Hawaii, with even tourists and pineapples taking minor roles.

During our month's stop in Honolulu my attention was naturally attracted away from the surf on the beach at Waikiki and the strumming of ukeleles and the steel guitars in that Paradise of the Pacific to the gigantic sugar industry, and I called at the offices of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in Honolulu for information.

A Small Tonnage Tax

This association is financed by a small tonnage tax on all sugar produced by the various sugar companies, and acts as a sort of parent and advisory and standardizing clearing house for the whole industry. It is a splendid example of the operation and results of unified, centralized co-operation. It is more than a wheat pool, or a Farmers Union; it is a strong central organization which actually and actively controls important matters of policy, standardization, marketing, and other problems for all sugar cane growers instead of permitting them all to work out their own individual destinies and cut each other's throats in the process.

This association purchases supplies, imports laborers from the Philippines—formerly from Portugal, China and Japan—inspects boilers and analyzes water, soil, fertilizers and supplies in general in order to keep them up to the required standard. It has a staff of soil and other chemists, several plant pathologists and botanists, a whole host

of entomologists and three foresters, besides helping pay the salaries of several forest officers on the different islands.

It has introduced hundreds of different kinds of trees from Mexico, South America, North America, the Philippines, India, and other places for reforestation work, to find the trees best suited for each locality. Its entomologists have introduced scores of varieties of beneficial insects that are not associated with cane, the latest being a flesh-consuming mosquito from New Guinea whose larvae prey on the "wigglers" of other kinds of mosquitoes.

Fewer Insect Pests Now

The association has introduced a large variety of plants suitable for fertilizing and forage and is looking for more. It has been largely responsible for very stringent plant quarantine laws, with the result that Hawaii has fewer cane pests and diseases than any other sugar growing region in the world. It is constantly developing new and different varieties of cane as well. When one of its men finds a desirable variety of cane in some remote part of the world, cuttings of this cane are sent to Washington, D. C., for propagation. As soon as this cane is large enough, new cuttings are planted in another building and inspected frequently for a year or more. If no disease develops, some cuttings are sent to Honolulu, where they are grown in insect proof buildings for another year and then in the open in an isolated plot for another year. If they show no traces of disease by this time they are taken to a propagation field many miles from any other cane and given a field trial. At the end of six years of observation the plant is sent to various plantations for test under different conditions and if the results are favorable the planters have a new cane in reserve.

Southeast Kansas Sets the Pace

SOUTHEAST Kansas, Inc., has gained recognition outside the state and confidence at home by its gumption in proposing practical measures for the industrial development of that section. Possibly the adage that necessity is the mother of invention may apply in the case of Southeast Kansas, Inc. That part of Kansas has borne a large part of the suffering from the period of agricultural depression, and in some places, as in the coal region, taxes have become a very serious burden, and default of tax payments and sales of land on tax deeds are sufficient to arouse the enterprising people to action. Anyhow, action has been taken, with results encouraging to that part of Kansas. At this moment it is doing more for self-improvement and development along available lines than any other section of Kansas, and is setting the pace for the state.

Recently 125 of the active leaders of Southeast Kansas left on a special train for Minnesota and Wisconsin, whose governors, along with Governor Reed, joined the party. One of the objects of this journey was to get better acquainted with northwest dairying, which is highly successful and leads the country in co-operative marketing. Southeast Kansas has already brought in high grade dairy cattle from that section.

But another object of the trip is to advertise Southeast Kansas and to start an immigration movement from the northwestern states, particularly of young dairy farmers. Southeast Kansas, Inc., has promoted a fund of 1 million dollars, underwritten by Southeast Kansas banks, as an aid to industrial development. Young dairy farmers from these older dairying states can be offered attractive inducements to move to Southeast Kansas, take advantage of the promotion fund to obtain dairy herds and grow up with the country, as well as bringing their skill and knowledge into the dairy industry to add to local development.

It may seem a nervy idea that a section of Kansas particularly affected by the agricultural depression should expect to attract immigration from the particular section of the country that has developed the dairy industry to its highest success in the United States. That, in fact, is the greatest assurance that Southeast Kansas, Inc., has confidence in its own future and that it is on the right track.

The population of Kansas has been at a standstill for some 25 years. The state is losing some of its best young blood to other states. We have to go back to the eighties of the last century to find Kansas making considerable progress in population and industry. From 1880 to 1890 our population increase was 120 per cent, or at the rate of 12 per cent a year. But then the movement ended. In the 10 years next following Kansas suffered from agricultural depression, the period of the Populist revolt of farmers, and population increased at the rate of but 1 per cent a year. In the first five years of this century there was a slight improvement, population increasing at the rate of 2 per cent a year. In the 10 years from 1906 to 1916 the population increase was less, all told, than 6 per cent; and from 1916 to 1927 the increase has been less than the normal gain of the birthrate over the deathrate.

Taxes per capita in 30 years from 1880 to 1910 increased 200 per cent, but in the last 19 years have increased over 1910 by 423 per cent.

Kansas needs increased population and industrial diversification. Southeast Kansas, Inc., sets the example of going after these desirable things.

The White River Valley



Heed the Lure of the Ozarks..

HERE is a section thousands have acclaimed ideal for farm homes...ideal because of its happy blend of rich

soil, pleasing weather, beautiful scenery and unusual opportunities for successful farming, recreation and the enjoyment of life in the open.

The White River Valley of the Missouri-Arkansas Ozarks is a rapidly growing farm section served by the Missouri Pacific Lines. Recent years have seen a marked increase in population and development; yet there are unlimited opportunities remaining for the

industrious, capable farmer. Compared to farm values in other sections White River lands are still cheap. Compared to many farm sections limited to one crop a year, the White River country offers unusual opportunities for profitable year around farm activities.

Sheltered from the severe blasts of winter and cooled by mountain breezes in summer, the White River country boasts a healthful, invigorating and generally pleasing climate. It is a section of excellent roads and a bountiful supply of pure water. Its ridge and valley lands are unusually fertile. Its towns and villages are modern and progressive. Its transportation service is all that could be asked for.

Dairying and poultry raising are making noteworthy gains. The grazing season is practically the entire year. Feed stuffs are cheap and large consuming centers are easily and quickly reached.

It is a section that appeals also to the fruit grower. White River strawberries, grapes and apples, all of the highest quality and often bringing a premium on the markets, are becoming famous the country over.

The White River country is a land of beauty. It is a section of sparkling streams, wooded hills and inviting valleys. The farmer there has a fishing and hunting paradise at his back door. The door of opportunity is wide open to men of brain and brawn and of vision and energy.

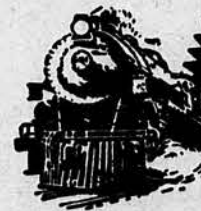
No Land for Sale But Free Aid for All Our Farmers

The Missouri Pacific Lines have no farmlands for sale. We are, however, vitally interested in the development and prosperity of sections we serve. To that end the assistance of the Agricultural Development Department is available for every farmer living on or near the Missouri Pacific Lines.

L. W. BALDWIN, President

A postcard or a note will bring you a booklet telling of White River Country. Correspondence is invited from all those interested in our efforts to help real farmers find real farms and real opportunities.

JOHN T. STINSON, Director
Agricultural Development Department
1756 Missouri Pacific Lines Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.



MISSOURI
PACIFIC
LINES

"A SERVICE INSTITUTION"

The sugar cane plantations occupy all the arable land that can be irrigated. In some localities the fields depend on rain or on water secured from streams. In other cases the water is pumped. One plantation near Honolulu pumps enough water each day to supply a city as large as New York.

I was given the opportunity to visit the plantation of the Oahu Sugar Company, and Mrs. Flood and I were conducted thru its factories, its farms, and its other enterprises by one of the officials of the company. The plantation covers an area of more than 12,000 acres, of which 11,350 acres are in sugar cane. Its fields range in elevation from 10 feet above sea level to 700 feet above, at the upper irrigation ditch. This one plantation comprises 24 per cent of the total acreage in cane on the whole island; in fact, it is 3 per cent of the total area of the island itself.

From 50 to 380 Acres

It is a "big farmer's" paradise. It is divided into 77 fields, varying in size from 50 to 380 acres each. Each field is carried separately in the company's records and accounts so that its yield and return for each crop may be compared with expenditures made for operations performed upon it.

The total investment entailed in the irrigation system alone of this one "farm" is over 5 million dollars. The pumps have a daily capacity of nearly a hundred million gallons a day. In order to prevent loss of water from seepage many of the ditches are being lined, and there are now 45 miles of lined ditches in this one irrigation system.

This "farm" has 56 miles of main line railroad track, with eight locomotives and 860 cane cars, all owned and operated by this one great agricultural-industrial company. Here is "factory-farming" on a very successful basis. The plantation has constructed and maintains 130 miles of roads. It supplies houses for its employees, with wash houses, bath houses, and with adequate provision for the disposal of sewage and drainage. The plantation company built a hospital in 1920 which is at present modern and fully equipped in every way. It has 45 beds and an emergency capacity considerably larger. The average number of patients treated daily at the dispensary is 80. In addition, baby clinics and instructions to mothers in the care of children is carried on by visiting nurses in this plantation community of some 9,000 people. A plantation store is maintained where staple goods are sold at minimum prices. The farm company has its own machine shops, carpenter buildings and repair shops.

Grows From 18 to 24 Months

But what about the actual agricultural work itself, I asked after being shown the big industrial end of this gigantic farm. Their farm expert took me out for a ride over the farm and explained the growing of sugar cane. At that time the cane in most of the fields was ready for cutting. The great stalks of cane towered high above a man's head. It was tangled and fallen and so hopelessly interwoven that it seemed impossible of harvest. When I asked my conductor he took me back to the beginning of the crop and explained the whole process.

It takes from 18 to 24 months to grow a crop of sugar cane to maturity in the Hawaiian Islands. A full crop is taken off after 20 or 24 months, and then a "short crop" after a growing period of 17 or 18 months. These crops mature at various times of the year so that there is little fluctuation in the labor demand, and some 3,000 men are employed the year around. Most of the work is piece work; cutting and piling cane is paid for by the ton, plowing and planting by the acre, and irrigation and general care of the fields on a basis of the yield.

Before planting, the cane ground is broken by steam tractors to a depth of 20 to 24 inches, harrowed and then furrowed for irrigation. Since the land is plowed and planted only once in eight to 14 years, a thoro job is necessary when it is done. After the first crop of "plant cane" the following crops are called ratoons, and they are grown from the root system remaining in the ground.

The cane is planted by placing cuttings from cane stalks in the furrows, and then cultivating and irrigating is carried on for 18 to 24 months except

for a short period during the winter rains. A certain amount of subsoiling, cultivating, and hilling up usually is necessary during the life of the ratoon system.

When the crop is finally ready to harvest it is divided off into smaller fields by cut lanes and then burned over before harvesting. The fire burns only the dry leaves that would hamper harvesting and makes the cane much more accessible for the Philippino cutters later on. This burning also kills rats and other pests that might spread plant disease, and it causes the stem to form more sugar. A cane fire is a very beautiful sight at night, as it crackles thru the fields with all the fury and none of the damage of a forest or prairie fire.

After the fire, the cane is cut by hand, by Philippino laborers. They use murderous, big knives and swarm thru the tangled fields like pygmies cutting grass. And out of the confusion of great stalks that lie in such a hopeless mess, the soot-covered and blackened laborers sort the wreckage and pile it into cane cars that are run thru the fields on temporary railroad tracks. In recent years the cane is only piled by the hand laborers, and then the piles themselves are loaded into the railroad cars by means of boom-type derricks, driven by gasoline engines and self-propelled on corduroy tracks. The cane cars themselves are pulled along the tracks by mules until they reach the main line of the permanent railroad system.

For miles and miles we drove thru the great cane fields, thru some with the crop barely started, some which had just been burned, and thru some where the laborers were at work cutting and piling the great, tangled stalks of cane. And then we came to the factory where the steady trains of cane eventually come for processing into raw sugar.

Daily Capacity of 3,200 Tons

The factory has a normal daily capacity of 3,200 tons of cane, it producing about 425 tons of sugar. There are nine 500-horsepower boilers in this one farm-owned sugar factory.

The cane is weighed as each car delivers its load to the factory, and is dumped on to the cane carriers which convey it to the mills. The cane is ground in the mills and the juice extracted in multiple-roller mills. Water is applied to dilute the juice that remains, and the final dry stalks themselves are conveyed to the boilers and serve as fuel for the operation of the factory. The juice is boiled and limed and clarified and screened and finally turns into sirup. This is concentrated and crystallized and finally separated from the molasses and is ready for bagging.

The final product is shipped to the United States to be refined into the cane sugar that competes with our own beet sugar grown and manufactured in various irrigated sections of our own United States.

The growing and manufacture of cane and sugar in the Hawaiian Islands is a spectacle of a smoothly working combination of agriculture and industry, each depending entirely on the other. It is a spectacle of the various growers of cane working together in complete harmony for the general agricultural good. It is an example of co-operation from the beginning to the end. As such it is a lesson to all of us in this country who are agriculturally minded.

Hard On Dad

One day, during a prohibition campaign in Kansas, a number of children from the schools took part in a temperance parade. After the parade was over, one of the youngsters dropped into his father's office, a well known lawyer.

"Hello, young man," said the father, "what brings you uptown?"

"I was in the parade," replied the young hopeful.

"What parade?" asked dad, who had not seen the procession.

"Well," replied the son, "I dunno what it was all about, but I carried a big cardboard sign."

"What did it say on the sign?" asked dad.

"Oh," was son's reply, "It just said 'I Have No Shoes. Father is a Drunkard.'"

There's more profit in winter eggs.



"About three or four years ago, I built on my farm, 14 miles southeast of Texhoma, seven miles of fence with COLORADO Barbed Wire. Since then I have used several more miles of COLORADO Barbed Wire and considerable COLORADO Woven Wire Fence, and it is all standing up good and giving satisfaction. Colorado Fuel & Iron Company products are good stuff."

Signed *J. M. Bridwell*
Texhoma, Oklahoma

7 Miles of Satisfaction and He's Buying More of It



THAT'S the story of every COLORADO FENCE user. With this dependable fence you control crops and livestock and plan with certainty every farm operation.

Made of finest rust-resisting copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized, COLORADO FENCE, woven wire or barbed wire, gives the permanent service that means increased profits. The unyielding anchor grip of the Steel COLORADO SILVER TIP FENCE POST makes it also the most economical fence. For it stays on guard for years without a thought on your part.

Sold By
WESTERN DEALERS

COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"



THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
"A Western Industry"
DENVER, COLORADO

Not Hay-Wire, Hog-Wire

Adequate Fencing Is Absolutely Necessary on Modern Kansas Livestock Farms

BY W. B. JONES

WHEN first I heard the slang phrase, "gone hay-wire," I supposed it referred to the crippled condition of a machine, implement or vehicle which sometimes is repaired, after a fashion, by lashing the broken or loosened parts in place with a piece of bale-tie, that emergency repair material which does for the farmer or teamster the same crude, but often clever, stunts as the old-fashioned housewife accomplished with a hairpin.

But a friend familiar with logging and lumbering tells me that this bit of slang comes from the way a wire rope or cable unravels and tangles up, like so much discarded hay wire, when one or more strands are cut or broken. Regardless of whether "hay-wire" means totally unfit for service, or limping along in a crippled condition, it will do for a picture of a farm on which too many bale ties have been used.

For the bale-tie is a symbol of that system—or lack of system—of farming in which roughage is hauled off the place. Of course, it makes no difference whether the hay or straw or fodder is actually baled or sold loose. And in lesser measure we should include those cases in which the plant food in roughage is partly wasted by burning, or by rotting under such conditions that valuable elements wash away in drainage or waste into the air in gaseous form. It all means depletion of fertility of the farm, loss of precious elements that sooner or later must be replaced if crop production is to continue.

About a dozen years ago, with other farmers from the county, I was walking over the soil-management test plots of the University of Illinois near Mount Morris. The late Cyril G. Hopkins, father of the Illinois system of permanent fertility, was there to observe progress of the tests, and also to explain them to us. He mentioned a previous inspection visit, in another part of the state, where the group of farmers included one who was frankly skeptical of Dr. Hopkins's teachings, saying:

"I raise a couple of crops of corn, and sell the corn. Then I raise timothy hay, and sell the hay. What better way is there to make money out of a farm?"

"Sell the farm," was Dr. Hopkins's reply.

The man was mining out the fertility of his farm and selling it at a price, after allowing for cost of operation, less than it was worth. He was selling the substance of his farm, the keeping the acreage. Eventually the productivity would fall off to a point where the farm had little market value. It would pay better to sell the farm outright before this loss in value occurred. The farm was going hay-wire.

500 Pounds of Fertilizer

Suppose this soil-miner took off 1½ tons of timothy an acre. To replace the plant food sold would take 500 pounds of fertilizer with a formula approximately 7-2-8. Just look up the cost of a fertilizer containing 7 per cent ammonia and 8 per cent potash! To be sure, the nitrogen could be secured more cheaply from legumes, but this man used no legumes. The smaller and cheaper item, phosphorus, might be replaced even more cheaply from rock phosphate, but his soil management was not favorable to making raw phosphate available. Neither was it favorable to the release of potash from the insoluble reserve in the soil. So commercial fertilizer is a fair measure of what his hay-wire farming was costing him, over and above rent, labor, power and machinery.

And suppose he was getting 50 bushels an acre of corn—he wouldn't get that much for very many years—it would take 500 pounds of 12-4-2-4 fertilizer to make good the plant food taken from each acre, the same considerations applying as with the timothy, with this exception—that the cornstalks plowed under produce a worth-while amount of humus, and in so doing create conditions more favorable for use of cheap phosphorus and soil potash.

This is not a condemnation of grain farming, for by growing legumes in the rotation which are not removed from the farm, nitrogen can be replenished economically, at the same time increasing the humus which permits use of cheap phosphorus and aids the gradual release of soil potash. Soil depletion is less rapid and replenishment more economical than where roughage is sold, so that grain farming may be permanently profitable.

Tho I say that grain farming may be profitable, I also say that the addition of livestock farming usually will be more profitable, for the simple reason that another business is conducted on the same land, and both should be profitable. Yet, in actual operation the two businesses are so interwoven that it would puzzle a cost accountant to separate the costs and segregate the profits. And this leads us to hog-wire.

When I was a youngster, hog-wire was used in pieces 2 or 3 inches long, one piece to a pig, applied with a tool that formed it into a ring as one or

both points penetrated the tip of the animal's nose. The purpose was to make rooting so painful a process as to squelch the pig's natural instinct to root.

In those days, hogs spent their lives in lots or pens, a lot being large enough for a parade ground, while a pen was smaller. When a hog became too large to turn around in its pen, it was large enough for slaughter. Of course, not even a weed could grow in these stamping grounds, and the swine never nibbled vegetation from the stalk except when they broke a board or rooted a hole under the wooden fence and escaped to raid the garden, lawn and orchard—which they did about as often as we had a good rain. Time was when, as soon as the heaviest part of the rain was over, I used to put on rubber boots, get hammer and nails, and go to look for the hole in the hog-lot fence.

Put on Rubber Boots

The hog dietary was corn, of which they ate a great plenty, and swill, of which they never got enough. Until I had been to the city and had seen women charging in mob formation on a department store bargain counter during a 1-hour special sale, I thought nothing could equal the wild abandon with which hogs fought for position at the swill trough. Especially favored were the hogs whose swill was amplified by skim milk, none too savory after its

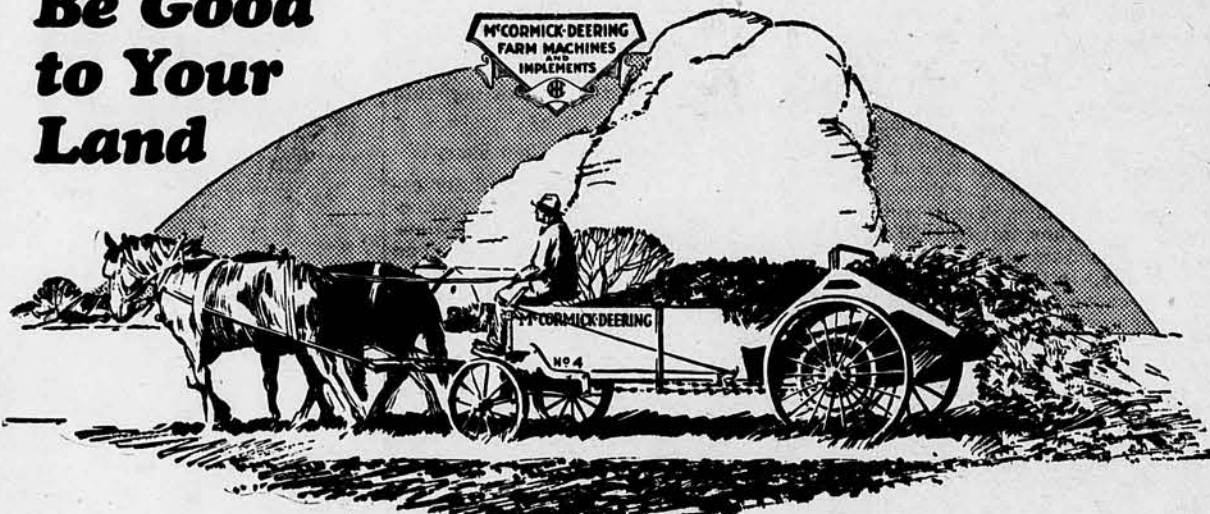
long ride to the creamery and back again.

No longer is hog-wire used in homeopathic doses in the noses of the swine. In 6-inch mesh, it encloses whole fields where pigs pasture as do sheep or cattle. No longer do hogs dig frantically for roots and minerals which dumb desire tells them are needed to balance their nutrition—elements deficient in a ration of too much corn and too little swill. With acres and acres to roam over, with abundance of crisp green forage to browse, with a self-feeder of mineral mixture and protein supplement at his disposal, Mr. Pig has little urge to do his own mining with his snout—and when he does it causes little harm. Like as not, it is white grubs or morning glory roots that he is going after.

No longer is the bulk of hog manure—one of the richest and at the same time one of the most perishable of all our manures—a total loss in a barren yard, creating filth when it should be conserving fertility. Now it is spread fresh, in Nature's own way, right in the fields without an hour of labor or a bit of waste. To the extent that they haul and spread their own manure, at the same time that they harvest and haul their own feed, the porkers not only save a lot of labor but they reduce waste of material.

No longer is the rumble of the swill barrel the signal for the shotes to scamper from their slumbers in the

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to Your
Land**



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This New Spreader has been built so you can return the manure properly to your land—so you can increase its fertility and then reap bigger returns in greater crop yields.

Two revolving beaters shred the manure perfectly—pulverizing it. Then it gets a third beating and is spread out evenly beyond the wheels by the widespread spiral.

This perfect, uniform distribution is

the secret of successful spreading. Such proper application of manure to the soil keeps it rich and productive.

The McCormick-Deering Spreader spreads easier and faster. The new, low, wedge-shaped box makes it easy to load and does away with "back-breaking." Roller bearings provide light draft in difficult going—they make the beaters and spiral spreader operate easily.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

666 So. Michigan Ave.

OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

sorry shade of a board fence, for the grandmother of the herd to waddle out of the wallow like a hippopotamus from an African swamp, and all to jam up to the trough like movie morons crowding to the ticket window under an "adult only" sign. Now the piggies, from debutante to dowager, are at the far end of the north forty having so much fun that it takes strong lungs and seductive voice to "hokey" them back home. No wonder hog-calling has become an outdoor sport of first rank.

Not the Last Chapter

Far tho we have come from the days of the nose-ring and the wallow, much as we have accomplished with tankage and mineral mixtures, legume pastures and hogging down, vaccination and McLean county sanitation, most of us can go still further in letting our pigs pursue their piggishness for our profit. We have stretched hog-wire from a 3-inch piece in a pig's nose to a curtain of steel around a 5-acre hog pasture, but we have not reached the last chapter.

What some of us have done, but more of us have yet to do, is to put our entire farms on a hog-wire basis. Then we can put hogs into our entire rotation. Whenever we take a notion to run hogs into any field, we can do it by the mere swing of a gate, whether it be for a day, a week or a season. With the aid of a little portable fencing we can hog down corn from silage stage until snowfall. In a day or two, perhaps not until early spring, a hungry bunch of pigs can skim a field of the stray ears missed by the hired man or the mechanical picker.

Even in small grain stubble a drove of lusty shotes will pick up more shattered and down heads than you might think. Try it by running them in the stubble field a couple of hours in the morning, while they are hungry, before letting them to the corn in self-feeders. Compare the amount of corn they take on these days with other days. If you have done a good job of harvesting, the saving may not be great, but it will be clear velvet—certainly more profitable than leaving the gleanings to the rabbits and the birds or to sprout next spring and wave a telltale story of waste.

And if they eat some of the young Sweet clover that was sown in the oats or barley, you will detect a difference in the amount of tankage consumed. Or perhaps, it may enable you to give a much needed rest to the alfalfa hog-pasture. Even if nothing is accomplished but a 100 per cent efficient job of hauling and spreading part of the manure, it is worth while.

Just as it is not necessary for a man to be a swine specialist to get pork profits from running hogs behind fattening steers, neither is it necessary for a farmer to go into hogs in a big way to cash in on the capacity of the hog as a field gleaner. He may be mainly a grain farmer, but it will pay him to have enough hogs to put into pork the harvesting losses and field by-products that he cannot put into the bin. The waste they turn into wealth may not run into big figures, but a small amount of clear profit often means more than a large volume with a narrow profit margin.

Where the farm gone hay-wire means decreasing yields, disappearing profits and depleted soil, the farm gone hog-wire means yields maintained, new profits appearing, labor costs reduced, and fertility maintained or enhanced at minimum outlay and with minimum labor.

So here's to less hay-wire and more hog-wire.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

We have had almost a week of cool weather. The atmosphere is damp; it makes one think of frost, and to wonder when it will appear. The earliest killing frost we have had on this high divide was on the night of September 20, 1912, which left the ground all white, like snow. It is late enough now to frost any time. Corn, except the late June planting, is safe from frost. Cane and kafir, as a rule, are beginning to show color in many fields, and frost now will do quite a bit of damage to the seed crop. So long as it stays cloudy this way there isn't much danger of frost.

We finished cutting and stacking our alfalfa seed crop recently, after being

delayed a number of times on account of local showers. Since then we have had fair weather most of the time. We expect to let this set in the stack and cure out for awhile before threshing. There were 10 big hay rack loads of this seedy hay put in the stack, from 12 acres. As the leaves were still on the stalks when it was cut it ought to make pretty good feed after being threshed. We are planning on storing it away in the hay mow of the cow barn for winter use, where it will be handy for the milk cows.

On account of the dry weather during the latter part of the summer the second cutting of alfalfa in most fields in this part of the state went "seedy," and produced a crop of good quality seed instead of hay. Some fancy yields have been reported, running as high as 7½ bushels an acre. The dealers have been offering \$10 a bushel for the seed. The large seed houses have had representatives in this territory buying up all the seed they could get at that price. There seems to be a shortage of alfalfa seed, and the price is bound to be higher than for some time. It has been selling for \$8 a bushel of late years, and the price dealers are paying now is a pretty good indication that it will be selling for at least double the former price next year.

Up to the present time our cattle

have been living off the pastures, and finding plenty of good grass to eat. They seem to be doing quite well. The recent rains this fall have helped out quite a bit. Last week we began feeding green corn fodder to the milk cows after running it thru our small silage cutter.

I had the pleasure of having two visitors from the southeastern part of the state call on me the fore part of last week, who came, they say, because they have been reading this column for some time and wanted to get acquainted with me. These visitors say they believe we have better crops here than down where they live. They report that the best crops they saw on the road were along the river valley from Manhattan to Salina.

The chief occupation on this farm is cutting fodder for the silo and for winter feed. We started in on the east field on the home place, but it seems as if we will have to switch off to the corn raised on the Sweet clover ground, as the former field was badly blown down during the storm in August and caused us a lot of grief by getting tangled up in the machine. The corn on the clover ground, altho planted late, is denting now, and in most places is pretty well eared out. This corn is leaning, too, but the rows run crosswise, and are in a better position to cut with the binder

than in the other field. The fodder, being taller, will pile up faster, and it won't take so long to get what we need to fill the silo.

When on our trip down in Northern Rooks county last week we noticed that the crops, and especially corn, seem better than when we were down that way on August 14. Some fine rains had fallen in the meantime that were a big help. They do not have as much of an acreage of alfalfa down that way as we do, and we have to depend on sorghum feed. They have a good crop of it coming on and will have plenty to carry them thru the winter.

The farmers were drilling wheat. Tractor farming is being practiced quite extensively down that way. We noticed that a number of fields were being drilled with power. One farmer was pulling three drills with his tractor, covering a strip about 25 feet wide. Wheat drilling in this county is fast nearing the close, and the early planting is beginning to show up pretty well in some fields.

When Exit is Expensive

A Scotchman in Brooklyn was missing for three days before the police department finally located him in a "Pay-as-You-Leave" street car.

You can
Save \$50
on this Quality
Aluminum Washer

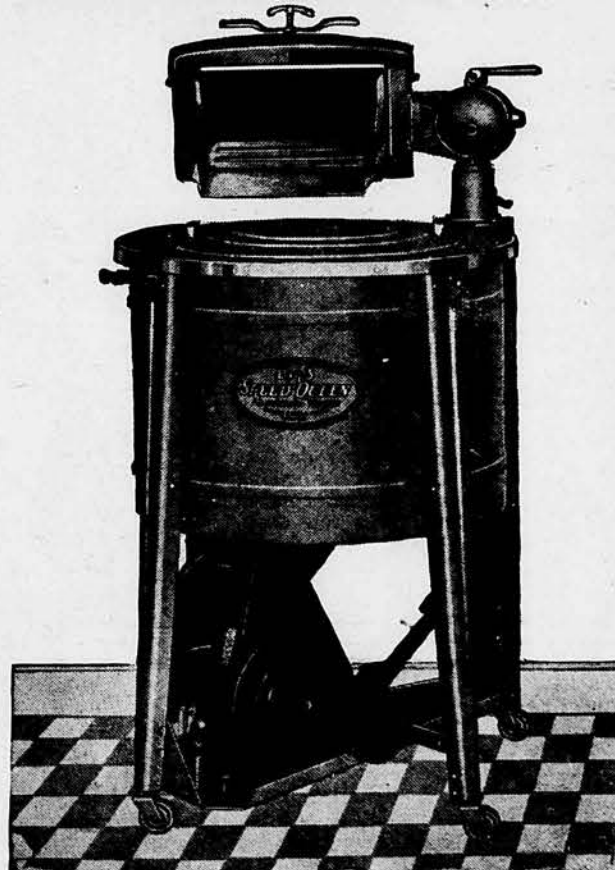
MANY washers cost more than the **SPEED QUEEN**. But there are none that will wash your clothes faster, do it cleaner, and give you more years of satisfactory farm laundry service. The quality and workmanship of the **SPEED QUEEN** carries just as strong a guarantee as any of the highest priced washers. It is powered by the world's finest washing machine gasoline-engine — a 4-cycle Briggs-Stratton air-cooled motor with foot starter.

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Large Balloon Wringer rolls (easy on buttons) polished aluminum tub submerged 4-vane aluminum agitator 4-cycle Briggs-Stratton gasoline engine standard capacity removable splash ring double walls to keep water hot self-oiling bearings enclosed mechanism all at a saving of more than \$50.



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Gentlemen: Please send me printed literature describing the advantages of the **SPEED QUEEN** for farm laundry service; and tell me also the name of the nearest **SPEED QUEEN** dealer.

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It's Been a Great Club Year

We Don't Know Who Will Win the Prizes But All of Us Have Had Valuable Experiences

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Copper Club



Here You See Some of the Copper Club Folks Who Were Guests of Senator-Copper During the Three-Day Annual Club Rally at Topeka. The Picture Was Made at Gage Park Just After the Automobile Tour of Topeka Industries

WE'VE come to the end of another Copper Clubs year. Already several final reports and club stories have been received. By the time you read this article, many other members will have completed their 1929 club records.

Now this question comes up: What has club work been worth to you this year? Some of you have made profits much larger than you had dared to hope for. Nearly all of you have come out ahead in a financial way, but it is likely that many of you value most of all the practical training, the actual worth of which cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. Often your letters express that hopeful view of it.

That leads the writer to tell you some of the things he has got out of his first year's experience as manager of the Copper Clubs. You'll tell in your stories what you have gained. Allow the club manager to relate in this article some of his impressions.

In the first place, I want to say that I've come to know and to love hundreds of the finest boys and girls in the world. Of course I've not traveled over the entire universe to find them, but just the same they belong in the first rank. Any person with reasonable judgment will admit that Kansas young folks are as good as can be found anywhere. Then, if we divide Kansas youth into "better" and "best," it is my opinion that most of the "best" will be found in farm homes. And, finally, it is only to the tip-top, alert and ambitious farm boys and girls that club work appeals. So I think I'm safe in saying that I number among my newly made friends hundreds of the most promising future citizens of our country.

At the beginning of the club year I wondered sometimes whether it would be wise to encourage this boy or that girl to undertake the task of caring for a project. It's not an undertaking that can be completed in a few days. It means months of patience and perseverance. There come times in the experience of all club members when one

is tempted to throw up the whole thing and quit. I thought there would be several straight out quitters among those who applied for membership. There may have been a few but not many.

In fact the number who showed a "yellow streak" during the last year was so small that I have more faith than ever in our farm boys and girls. The good part of it is, they not only stayed on the job, but they showed by their words and actions that they liked it.

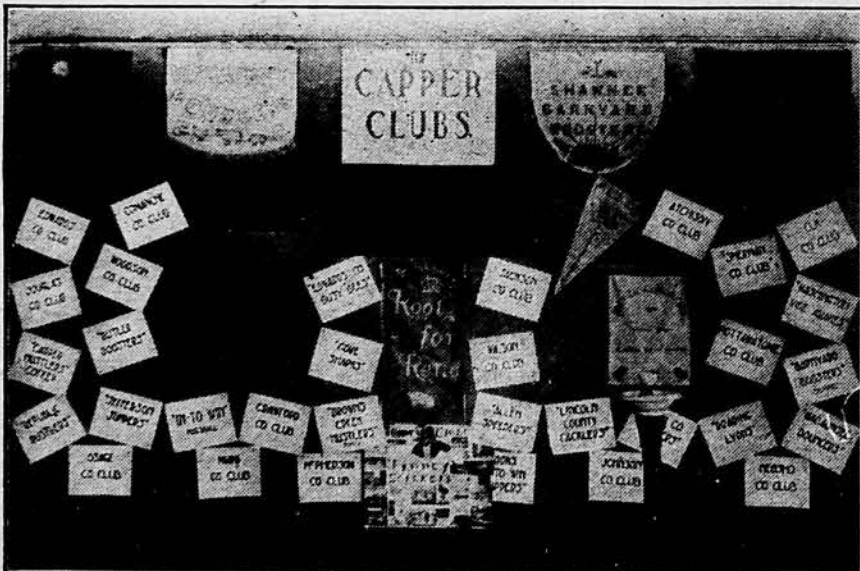
It has been one of the most enjoyable periods of my life to watch the progress of club activities for the last 12 months. I enjoyed it because I knew that all efforts being expended by the club folks would bring satisfactory returns in cash, and, what is still more important, returns in character growth. No boy or girl can live up to the ideals of the Copper Clubs for one year without developing traits of character that will make him or her able to face life with greater assurance.

We believe club members will be glad to read this letter taken from the "Garden City Telegram":

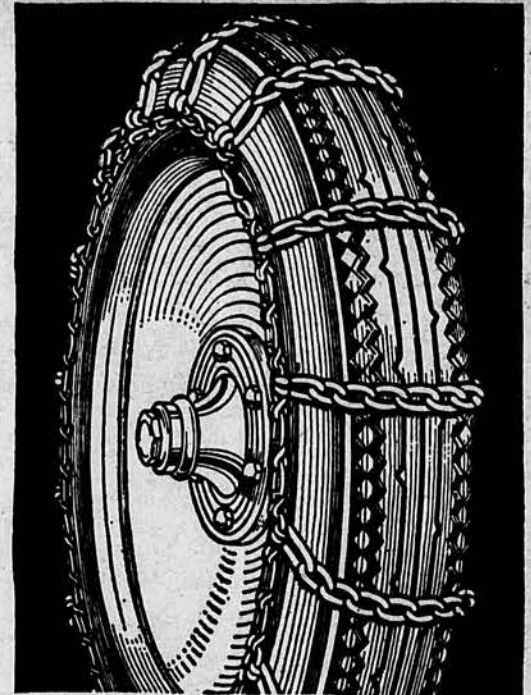
Dear Editor and Friends:
I will take this means of writing you our whereabouts and the jolly good times we are having. We left Garden City on Saturday, September 7, and waded mud till we got to Abilene. From there on we came thru rain but had pavement—landed in Topeka, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.
Copper Club folks, I am writing to tell you what a swell time we have had. The first day, Monday, we placed Ruth's pen and single pullet of S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens in the open class. On these chickens she won only fifth place because they were so gaunt and dirty from the long ride. She had a large class of competitors and folks thought she did well to come fifth. We sold them to Dorothy Meek, a Copper Club girl, who will gather eggs from them this winter.

After we had placed Ruth's candy, cookies and a 4-H Club dress and a collection of stamps, we went to the Copper building where we met Mr. Parks and left our banner for exhibit. That afternoon, we went to the Copper building up in town and saw all the process of gathering news and making a newspaper. That night we met at the Copper building again and Mr. Parks led us to the Grand Theater, where we enjoyed a Talkie.

The next day we watched the livestock judging and saw the races. From the Copper building, that night, we went in a body to the Woman's Club building where we were served a banquet of barbecued meat and all the good things. Here was where the clubs had a chance to give their yells (Continued on Page 27)



During the First Two Days of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka There Was an Attractive Display of Copper Club Banners Covering the Entire West Side of the Copper Publications Building on the Fair Grounds. At Least Three Banners Arrived After This Picture Was Made. They Were the "Marshall In-to-Win 4-H and Copper Club," the "Rocks In-to-Win Copper Club," and the "Douglas County Copper Club"



358,000 MILES of tire chain tests

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WEED'S fleet of test cars—passenger cars and trucks—run continuously, under all conditions on all types of roads. There is hardly a material that has not been thoroughly investigated for the manufacture of WEED Chains. Hundreds of shapes and designs have been tried out under actual test. Superior service from WEED Chains is partly the result of over 26 years of engineering achievement.

Metallurgical research is another important factor to superior service in WEED Chains. The laboratories of the American Chain Company are famous for their contributions to the field of metallurgy—especially in regard to the science of electrical welding and the science of case hardening.

Ask for genuine WEED Chains and be sure you get genuine WEED Chains. Every cross chain is stamped with the word "WEED". Connecting hooks are red, stamped with the name "WEED". Cross chains are brass plated, hardened steel. Side chains are heavily galvanized, gray in color.

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COVER WITH MANURE

No Upkeep Cost!

**DEMPSTER
SELF-HEATING
HOG WATERER**

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

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Wagon
Box
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A WONDERFUL VALUE!

Durable, guaranteed box at amazingly low price! Standard size. Best edge-grain 4-inch Fir Flooring. Heavy Oak cross-pieces underneath. Steel braces at sides and corners. 2-piece rear endgate. End rods. Center chain. Crossed only \$19.75. Painted green, \$21.75. WRITE for illustrated folder. Complete details. Don't miss this. Send N-O-W!

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**Ground Limestone
For Agricultural Purposes**

Write for prices and FREE sample

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Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

More popular every day

**Ford's
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Thousands in use. Chosen for prize herds. Gives amazing satisfaction. Lasts for years—gives endless drudgery.

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Complete Ready to Milk

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MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

What the Folks Are Saying

ALL food for animals, with the exception of air, water and salt, is supplied directly or indirectly by plants. To understand the feeding of livestock one should know something about how plants grow and build this food for animals. Both plants and animals are composed of a great many substances or compounds, yet these compounds are made up of a relatively small number of chemical elements. Of the 80 or more elements known to the chemist only 14 are commonly present in plants. Of these 14 at least 10 are absolutely necessary for plant growth.

Water, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen, is the largest single component of plants, it forming from 75 to 90 per cent of their fresh or green weight.

Some of the water is used as food for the plant, while the rest serves as the carrier of plant food. Only when it is dissolved in the watery sap can plant food be taken from the soil by roots or be carried from one part of the plant to another. The plant obtains practically all its water from the soil thru the roots. The soil water when absorbed by the roots, enters the cells of which the plant is composed and passes onward and upward thru the stem by capillarity, and sap currents eventually reaching every portion of the structure, they being more abundant in the leaves of the growing plants. For every pound of dry matter which plants manufacture it requires from 200 to 500 pounds of soil water in ordinary climates, and up to 1,800 pounds in some arid or dry districts.

Next to water the great food material of plants is carbonic acid gas, or carbon dioxide, (composed of carbon and oxygen) which is obtained from the air. It is estimated that 28 tons of this gas rests over every acre of the earth's surface. This air is taken into the leaves thru the innumerable minute openings on their under surface. These openings lead inward among the cells of which the leaves are composed. The gas is then absorbed by the cells and is used in building plant compounds. To produce 12 tons of green corn, 4 tons of this carbonic acid gas are required. To obtain this the plants must take in about 10,000 tons of air. Thus we see how important it is to have plenty of water and air of normal composition if we are to grow plants. It would seem that the supply of this gas would be exhausted, but it is not because it is being continuously returned to the air thru the breathing out of carbon dioxide by animals and the decay of plant and animal matter.

Get Nitrogen from the Soil

Nitrogen abounds in the growing plants. The air is about three-fourths nitrogen gas, but plants in general cannot use the nitrogen of the air. They obtain their supply from nitrogen compounds in the soil. Bacteria living in nodules on the roots of legumes, such as clover, alfalfa and peas, are able to take nitrogen gas from the air and pass it on in combined form to the plant. Nitrogen compounds of plants usually are spoken of as crude protein.

Oxygen, another part of all plant compounds, is nearly all obtained from water and carbon dioxide. The mineral substances required by plants are taken from the soil in the soil water thru the roots. The plant cannot use these mineral elements in an uncombined form, but only as mineral salts. The most common of these salts are sulfates, phosphates, nitrates and chlorides of potassium, calcium, magnesium and iron. Mineral matter from plants is the ash in solution left behind when the water has been evaporated. Mineral matter, or ash, is found in small amounts thruout the plant, but the leaves usually contain more than other parts. The ash content of bark of trees and stems and stalks of plants also usually is high.

As the plant continues to grow, complex substances are built up which contain mineral matter, sugars, starches, fats and proteins. These plant substances are the main support of animal life. It is nature's plan that plants shall use energy supplied by the sun in building inorganic matter taken from earth and air into organic compounds. Animals cannot directly secure from the sun the energy necessary for their life, but must live on

the organic compounds built by plants. After more or less change during digestion, due to chemical action, these compounds are built into body tissue or broken down within the body to produce heat and energy. The energy received from the sun by plants is transformed into animal heat and energy. Plants are sun-power machines for furnishing food to support animal life.

The unit of the animal body, like that of the plant, is the life-holding cell which, associated with others modified in many ways, makes up the body structure. Protein makes up a much larger part of the dry matter in the bodies of animals than in plants. The cell wall of plants is made of cellulose while the cell wall in animals is protein. The muscles, nerves, brain and various internal organs are composed chiefly of protein. Also protein makes up the network of connecting tissue between muscles and various organs. The outer tissues of the body such as the skin, hair, wool, feathers, hoofs, nails and horns, are largely proteins. The bones are not without some protein, which makes them elastic and tenacious, while the mineral matter in them gives hardness and density. Fats from oil bearing plants form the chief part of the fatty tissues of the body. The animal stores nearly all its reserve food in the form of fat, while plants store their reserve in the form of starch as in most of the grains, or

cereals. Carbohydrates, which is the sugar and starch with related products, and which is a larger part of plants, makes up only a very small portion of the animal body.

Water constitutes the larger portion of the animal body, varying from about 70 per cent in a young calf to around 50 per cent in the full grown fat steer. The protein is fairly constant during growth, but decreases as the animal fattens. The amount may vary from 11 to 20 per cent. The fat increases as the animal grows, and is around 35 per cent of the fat steer and 40 to 45 per cent of very fat sheep and hogs. The percentage of mineral matter, or ash, shows the least change, but is less in the fat animal because fat contains no mineral. The amount ranges between about 3 to 4.5 per cent.

While the percentage of mineral matter is low it is very important. Experiments tell us that an animal will die sooner on food freed from mineral matter than if given no food at all. The recognized need for mineral matter by animals has led to many such mixtures being put on the market for which overemphasized claims have been made. No doubt some minerals have been added to some of these mixtures, which need not be added. The mineral elements needed in largest amount are calcium as lime oxide, phosphorus as phosphoric acid, sodium as sodium chloride (common salt) and in some localities, iodine. Calcium, or lime, is needed in largest amount, as it is the chief constituent of bone. Feed mixers, recognizing this fact, are putting limestone, as the source of

calcium, in their feeds. This can be overdone by getting the proper proportion between calcium and phosphate out of balance, which may be a detriment to the animal.

For folks who desire to make a scientific and practical study of plant growth and feeding of animals, I would recommend Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," which is a recognized authority on the subject. Topeka, Kan. C. E. Buchanan.

More World Competition

Continued keen competition in wheat production for world markets seems certain. The Canadian acreage will undoubtedly be maintained and probably will be increased. Production of hard winter wheat in the United States is increasing. Many foreign countries are endeavoring to maintain or to increase their wheat production. Under these conditions, it is of the utmost importance that Kansas wheat growers use good seed and plant it on a good seedbed and in every other way maintain the highest possible efficiency in wheat production. Efficient production means low costs, and makes it easier to stand the competition. Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Adepts of the Brush

The class was having its weekly talk on painting, and teacher said, "Sir Joshua Reynolds was able, with a single stroke of his brush, to change a smiling face into a frowning one." "That's nothing," muttered little Jimmy, "my maw can do that."

ATWATER KENT RADIO

SCREEN-GRID [BATTERY . . . OR] ELECTRO-DYNAMIC
HOUSE-CURRENT

Tune in, sit back, and listen.

2,700,000 have done it!



No time out for trouble . . . no lost programs . . . in the millions of homes that boast Atwater Kent Radio. Atwater Kent owners don't worry about service because they so seldom need it. And they banished costly repair bills the day they decided to treat themselves to the world's leader in radio.



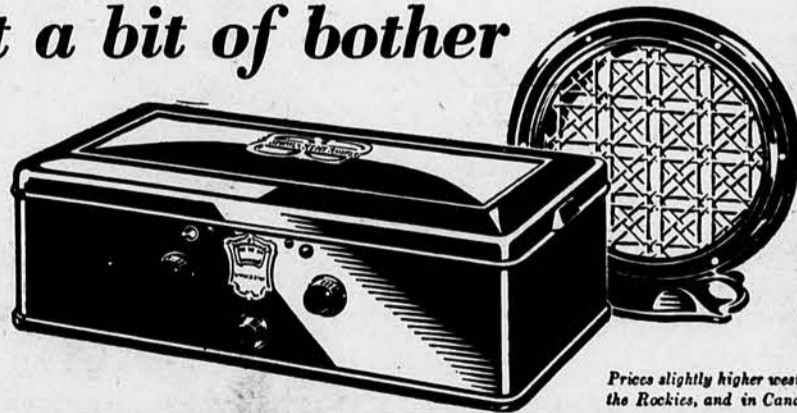
All you want in radio ... without a bit of bother

WHAT will you find more than any other set? Why will an Atwater Kent owner tell you that the only set he would swap for it is another Atwater Kent? Because it brings in everything on the air as it ought to sound—with *trouble-free operation*. Here's one receiver that keeps on receiving, that lets you listen every time you snap the switch.

And what a thrill you get every time you tune in, sit back, and listen to the mellow tone of the new Screen-Grid, Electro-Dynamic Atwater Kent Radio—the greatest in Atwater Kent's years of leadership. What a thrill when you sense its giant power, its fabulous reach, its needle-point selectivity.

A thrill of satisfaction, too, as night after night it brings you the great programs of the air with not a care on your part, not a bit of bother.

See it, hear it, the next time you're shopping in town. Designed for central station current or batteries.



Price slightly higher west of the Rockies, and in Canada

IN COMPACT TABLE MODELS—For batteries, Model 67 Screen-Grid receiver. Uses 7 tubes (3 Screen-Grid). Without tubes, \$77. For house-current operation, Model 55 Screen-Grid receiver. Uses 6 A.C. tubes (2 Screen-Grid) and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, \$88. Model 60, extra powerful, uses 7 A.C. tubes (3 Screen-Grid) and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, \$100. Electro-Dynamic table speaker, \$34.



IN CABINETS—The best of American cabinet makers—famous for sound design and sincere workmanship—are cooperating to meet the demand for Atwater Kent Screen-Grid Radio in fine cabinets like these.

ON THE AIR—Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Sunday Evenings, 9:15 (Eastern Time), WEA network of N.B.C. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program, Thursday Evenings, 10:00 (Eastern Time), WJZ network of N.B.C.

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO. 4. Atwater Kent, Pres. 4825 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wash Day Holds No Terrors Now

Power Operated Washer Means Much to Farm Wife

BECAUSE of her power operated washing machine, Mrs. F. D. Nettleton of Shawnee county can do a great many things she could not do formerly. First of all she can devote more time to her beautiful large flock of White Leghorns. She can redecorate her home in a charming fashion, install a sink and a modern gasoline stove in her kitchen. She contemplates with anticipation the bathroom she will have in the future. Don't misunderstand, please, and think that Mrs. Nettleton is a laundress, for she is not.

She is a vigorous bright-eyed country woman who has helped raise a successful family and who has let a washing machine solve one of her biggest labor problems. Because she has this machine she is able to save much of her time for her flock of hens from which she realizes \$100 a month. It was these profits that paid for Mrs. Nettleton's new washing machine and scrapped an old hand pushed one. On account of these same hens she is making the other improvements in her home, that otherwise might have to wait for a time. When she wants something very much, Mrs. Nettleton threatens to sell 50 hens in order to buy it, but never yet has she had to do this, she told with a twinkle in her friendly eyes. And it is because of the time saved by her washing machine that she can devote her energies to her hens and achieve such splendid results.

"I would give up every piece of furniture in my house before I would let my washing machine go," Mrs. Nettleton said. This remark is a feather in the wind showing that farm women are giving up raw knuckles and aching backs for the modern devices which town women are using. In communities where there is no electricity, gasoline power has been substituted successfully.

Mrs. Nettleton has always lived on a farm and had big washings to do. Altho her children are gone the washing problem is still a big one, as Mr. Nettleton works constantly with machinery and soils his overalls with much grease and tar. In describing her old method of washing, Mrs. Nettleton said, "I used to rub the overalls with naphtha soap and let them soak for two hours. Then I'd scrub them with a stiff brush until all the tar and grease was out of them. By the time I'd done this to five or six pairs of overalls and finished the rest of the washing, the day would be gone and I would be worn out. I would be tired the next day, too."

"Now I soak them in warm soap suds about an hour and put them thru the washer and give them two good rinses and the overalls are clean as new." The work that formerly took all day now requires little more than an hour.

And time counts with Mrs. Nettleton, as remarked previously, for the hens take time and Mrs. Nettleton is very proud of them and does not stint time, or effort on them.

Another reason why Mrs. Nettleton is so enthusiastic concerning her washer is that she was able to do her laundering, when she was still crippled from a bad fall. Obviously she could not have done this had she been using a hand machine, for the shifting of weight upon her feet would have been too much of a strain.

When Mrs. Nettleton's children were young, she laundered by hand and later with a hand machine.

The Bread Box Is Empty!

WHEN company drops in unexpectedly and your supply of bread is low, do you have a good quick-bread recipe that you can mix up easily? The Foods Editor of Kansas Farmer is looking for such recipes, whether it be biscuits, nut breads, or orange loaf. Send in your favorite recipe for quick breads, and \$5 will be paid for the best recipe and \$3 for the next best. Other recipes that can be used in this department will be bought at \$1 apiece. Send in as many as you like to Foods Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Her one regret with her new washer is that she did not have it when her children were younger and her washings still bigger.

Since there is no electric power line near the Nettleton home, a machine with a gasoline engine was purchased and Mrs. Nettleton demonstrated the ease with which it operated. "I don't drive our car, but I surely don't have a bit of trouble with this engine."

Stunts Fill Treasury

BY MARY E. BORDER

NO, THIS is not a costume ball, but a Farm Bureau Women's Unit of Cherokee county, in costumes they made to present the folk drill, "Comin' Thru the Rye."

By Marianne Kittell

The women put on this clever drill for their number on the annual achievement day program this last year. Their treasury being low in funds, the women decided to work up several more numbers for a program and offer it at several community houses. The entertainment was given five times. Daughters and sons of the women filled in between acts with music and readings. The women had a great deal of fun and made more than \$70. A gift of \$20 was made to the commu-



Cherokee County Women Don Quaint Costumes to Present Old Time Song

nity church. Four of the members of the group were sent to Farm and Home Week at Manhattan with \$20 more.

This unit also expects to give financial help to the school. Not all Farm Bureau Women's clubs have a treasury, but we think it gives a stronger community spirit to a group when it is co-operating with other worth-while organizations.

A Half Day With the Indians

BY NETTIE RAND MILLER

CHILDREN continue to have birthdays every year and many times it is a real problem to think of entertainment. If you are seeking ideas for a child's party, try this Indian pow-wow. The games are planned for a group of children and will be excellent in case the mother wishes to entertain all her child's classmates.

The children will be delighted to receive invitations written with red ink on birch wigwams: "Chief Phillip King requests the pleasure of the company of Squaw Minnie Hall at his wigwam," with the date and hour.

The living room should be decorated with Indian symbols, crossed bows and arrows, cardboard tomahawks, strings of beads festooned, and birchbark canoes suspended from the chandeliers. A wigwam in the corner of the room is easily made by winding burlap around three upright poles, crossed at the top. Animals cut from papers, magazines and cards are hidden about the room. When each guest arrives he is presented with a feather headdress.

For the animal hunt the children are divided into tribes, each having an equal number. A chief is appointed for each tribe, who gives his tribe the name of an animal as dog or wolf. At a signal the hunt begins. When an Indian finds an animal, he may not pick it up, but summons his chief by the animal call of his tribe. For instance, the "dog" tribe howls until the chief comes and picks up the animal. A wolf would howl and a lion roar. At the end of the hunt the Indian that has found the most animals is presented with a suitable prize.

Capturing Settlers will be quite as exciting. The children are divided into two equal sides, boys in one group and girls in the other. Green paper dolls attached to strings will represent the settlers. The girls stand in a row, dangling the paper dolls behind them, and it is the object of the Indians to creep up stealthily and grab a doll. When an Indian does succeed in capturing one, it is his property, and its owner retires from the game. At the end of the game, the Indian capturing the most settlers is hailed as the greatest chief of all.

The children are divided into two lines facing each other, each with a piece of red chalk. One by one the children run between the lines, dodging the chalk which those in line try to mark him with and the child with fewest marks wins the prize.

Next each child in turn is given a bow and arrow. He has three trials shooting at a target. The prize may be a bow and arrow.

Again divide the company into two parties, and with tape or chalk, mark off a good sized square in the center of the room. Each division of children represents a tribe. Let the tribes join hands, dancing slowly around the square. While they dance,

each tribe tries to draw some member of the opposing force into the square. Any member so drawn, loses one point for the side to which he belongs. Members of the side losing the fewest points may draw for the prize.

Get in the Stockade is played with partners. Circles about 4 feet in diameter are made on the floor, forming one large circle. The smaller circles form the stockade, and the couples march around the big circle while a march is played. When the music ceases they all jump for safety into one of the stockades. Both feet must be in a circle to be considered in. The couple who did not succeed in getting into a stockade is out of the game. A stockade is taken up each time until only one small one is left. It is placed in the center of the room and the couple that succeeds in jumping into this one is the winner.

An Indian is drawn on brown paper minus his scalp lock. He is pinned on the wall, and each child is given a paper scalp lock with pin attached. He is blindfolded, turned around three times, and tries to pin the lock on the Indian's head. The one that comes nearest, of course wins the prize.

For Passing the Pipe of Peace, the children are seated in two rows, facing each other, and the leader of each line is given a clay pipe which he passes with his left hand to the left hand of the one next and so on to the end of the line. When the last child at the foot receives it, he races behind the line to hand it to the leader. That line is victorious whose pipe is first back in the hands of the leader.

In Throwing the Tomahawk, each child is given three cardboard tomahawks on which his or her name is written. Standing away from a basket, each one in turn throws his tomahawk in an attempt to throw it into the basket.

In War-hoops, half the children are supplied with hoops and the other half with sticks. They stand in two rows opposite each other. At the signal, they try to throw the hoops on the sticks opposite, each child receiving a point for every hoop he lands on a stick.

Indian mocassins, pin cushions, sweet grass baskets, beaded belts, birch bark canoes and chocolate Indians make attractive prizes or souvenirs.

The refreshment table may be made very picturesque by a mirror for a lake, the frame covered with green crepe paper and moss. On this lake have a birch bark canoe filled with peanut Indians. From the chandelier covered with greenery suspend an Indian doll in his queer rigid cradle.

Tell the children the water is Laughing Water and the dried beef for the sandwiches is jerked

Keep the Doctor Away

WE ALL know the old saw, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." And it is a good maxim to observe. But there are so many of us who, once we have baked apples, made sauce and pie, have exhausted our apple recipes. And this fruit is far too good and important in the diet to be disposed of with only three variations.

Nell B. Nichols has just finished testing all sorts of delectable recipes using this favorite fruit, and she has compiled them into a leaflet. There are 20 tested recipes which one may use with almost positive certainty of success. This leaflet will gladly be sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address your requests to Foods Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

venison. The roast beef masquerades as buffalo meat. Gingerbread Indians and chocolate ice cream may be served.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Peach Surprise

PLACE canned or dried and freshened peach halves in a pan which has been well buttered then dredged with brown sugar. Cover the peach halves with a baking powder biscuit mixture and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven. To prevent the brown sugar from scorching, it is well to slip an asbestos mat under the pan since the biscuit mixture requires quick baking.

Jefferson county.

Mrs. L. Wilson.

Women Want New Bill

BY LILLIE G. McDOWELL

FROM a high place in the Kansas state capitol dome one catches this month a bird's-eye view of a recent survey made by the United States Medical Association, which shows that 20 persons out of every 1,000 in the United States are sick each day. Poor roads and the long distances doctors have to travel in isolated rural districts are responsible for excessive mileage fees.

The remedy for all this lies in the Rural Health Bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper and in the House of Representatives by Bankhead, April, 1929. It is a continuation of the Sheppard-Towner Bill and largely follows its provisions. It will likely come before Congress in the present session.

The Sheppard-Towner bill, carrying appropriations for a 5-year period was passed by Congress in 1921, extended for a 2-year period June 1927 and expired June 30, 1929.

Under the Capper-Bankhead Bill each state accepting the act and matching the federal appropriation which the measure allows, this being from \$5,000 to \$15,000, may, under certain conditions be insured at least \$30,000. This sum is not available until its legislature shall have assented to the provisions of the act, the assent of the governor, however, being sufficient until the final adjournment of the first session of the legislature held after Congress has passed the act.

Thousands of women of Kansas rejoiced at the way the Sheppard-Towner Bill functioned in this state. Only a part of what has been accomplished can be listed here. In 1927, the year the state voted to co-operate with the law, Kansas held 182 infant and pre-school conferences, as against none the previous year; it examined 1,391 infants and 2,883 pre-school children as against none in 1926; visited and instructed 38 midwives as against none the year before; conducted 1,270 maternity and infant hygiene classes, newly organized that year; mailed 22,000 copies of the Kansas Mother's Manual as against 8,775 the year before; and 200,063 bulletins, pamphlets, etc., to parents and teachers, more than four times the number mailed any previous year. It aided some counties in paying the salaries of their health nurses. One

of the most important accomplishments was the prevention of blindness in the newborn in countless cases by the distribution of the silver-nitrate solution for the eyes.

Other states having this law have done as well or better proportionately in carrying out its provisions. Women are convinced there must be a continuation of this law, such as provided by the Capper-Bankhead Bill. One means of obtaining it is by letters to Vice-President Curtis and Senator Capper, representatives in Congress, and the governor and representatives of each state, thanking them for the good already done and urging that there be no cessation of the benefits possible under this law. Such victory is possible if enough women write, for from Edenic days, men have listened to women.

Women's Service Corner

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

A Lemon Party Is Fun

How would I go about to give a party using the lemon idea exclusively? I want a party to be different. Evalynne G.

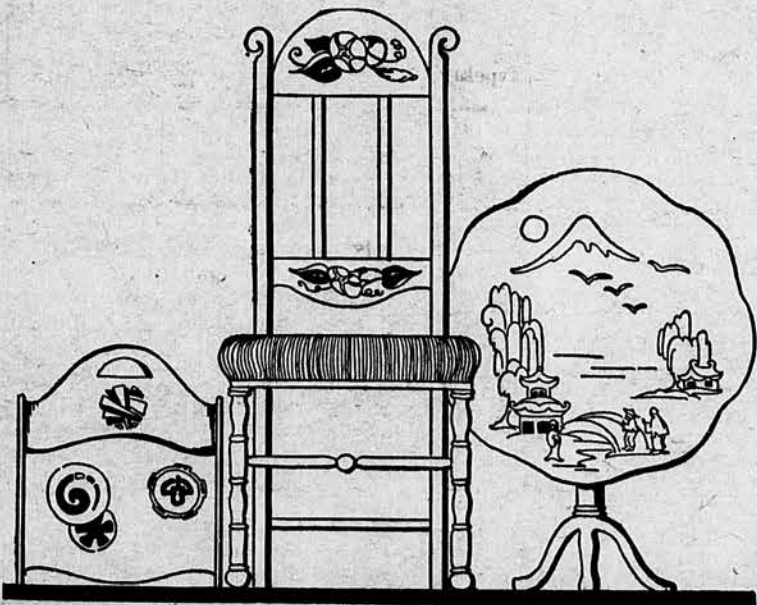
I should think a lemon party would be great fun and here is my suggestion for it. Decorate with the lemon color exclusively, using festoons of lemon-hued crepe paper or frills of lemon paper. Then have a tree with crepe paper lemons, in which a trifle gift is concealed in the cotton filling. Blindfold each guest in turn, have a pair of scissors, and let each one clip a lemon from the tree. Then try carrying a dozen lemons, one at a time, on a fork over a given course. The one achieving this feat in the shortest space of time may be awarded a lemon pie. Favors could be cups in the form of a lemon, with lemon drops inside. Refreshments might easily be lemonade and wafers, or lemon ice cream with white cake and lemon icing. Yellow jordan almonds would complete the motif.

Gay Dresses for Old Furniture

A BRIGHT colored chair or table will add a cheerful note to that room which is waiting until spring to exchange its dull dress into a gay frock of happy new colors. The results that one can obtain by placing a brilliant decorated chair in just the right place are most encouraging to women who plan and achieve their home decoration.

The happy thing about using gay furniture to enliven a room is that the

housewife can do it herself, using old chairs which had been relegated to the attic. The cost is practically nothing when one considers that she is getting a new piece of furniture for the cost of the paint. The ease in painting and transferring designs on the furniture is another factor which should encourage the housewife. Even a person totally unskilled in painting will have no difficulty in achieving charming results.



The designs for furniture, illustrated above, can be obtained from the Fancywork Department for 50 cents. This includes three sets of patterns, color charts, and complete directions for using. Ask for number 529 in ordering. Requests should be addressed to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We Ask Women To Make This Test of Mountain Coffee Flavor



Drink it three times and then, if you are willing to go back to ordinary coffee, we pay the cost

FROM the fertile volcanic soil of the mountains of Central America come coffees that leading experts concede are not duplicated by any other region in the world. They have the tangiest flavor, the richest mellow body of probably any coffee known today.

We do not want to tell you how good this coffee is. Instead we make this unusual offer through your grocer. Order a pound of Folger's coffee today. Serve it three times. If after this test you are willing to return to ordinary coffee, your grocer will gladly refund the money you paid for it. We make this offer not as philanthropy or to be "different," but because we have found that probably eight out of ten families who make this test never go back to ordinary coffee.

We have built one of the largest coffee businesses in the world simply by letting people taste the flavor of Central American mountain coffees.

Rarest of Coffees

Only a small percentage of the world's supply of coffee comes from the mountain districts of Central America and the high prices these coffees command pro-

© F. C. Co., 1929.

hibit their use in ordinary blends.

A New Experience

Ordinarily, when you change from one brand of coffee to another, you note little difference in taste. That is because 70% of all coffee sold in the United States today (regardless of brand names) is of one common type grown in the same general region. So-called "blending" and special roasting processes (in spite of advertising talk) can not change it. For roasting coffee merely brings out whatever flavor Nature has already put in.

Nature herself makes Folger's coffee different from any you ever tasted. Its flavor comes from rare high altitude coffees with a flavor unlike any other coffee in the world.

How to Compare It

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

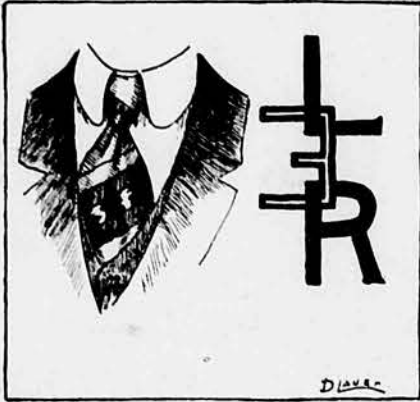
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VACUUM PACKED



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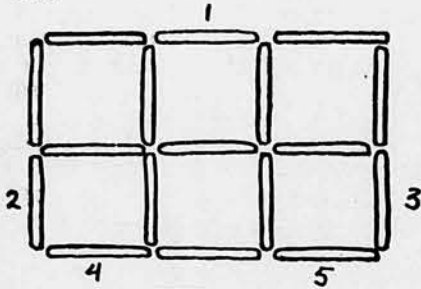


The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

A Square Puzzle

Make six complete squares with 17 matches. Then take away five matches and leave three complete squares.

Answer: The matches to be removed are marked in the diagram, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



Goes to Pioneer School

I am 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. I was 13 years old April 19. Have I a twin? I live 1/4 mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Woolfolk. For pets we have two dogs, a kitten and a pet chicken. The dogs' names are Jack and Tip and the kitten's name is Pussy. I live on a farm 2 1/2 miles west of Altamont, Kansas. The name of my school is Pioneer. I have two brothers. Their names are Richard and John. Richard is 6 years old and John is 4. I have brown hair

and blue eyes. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Altamont, Kan. Marjorie Edson.

Thanks for the Gift

I was glad to get that memo book. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one brother. He is 19 years old. I certainly thank you for the gift. I hope I can answer some more of your puzzles. Helen Diel. Kiowa, Kan.

Try These on the Family

Why is it impossible to sweep out a room? Because you sweep out the dirt and leave the room.

Why is a rheumatic person like a glass window? Because he is full of pains (panes).

Plant tight shoes and what will you raise? Corns.

When are cooks cruel? When they beat the eggs and whip the cream.

When is coffee like the soil? When it is ground.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

Pray find a word that will produce a chair and table? Char-i-table.

Why is cold weather productive of benevolence? It makes people put their hands in their pockets.

Why is a carpenter that has mislaid

his tools like a rich man that has lost his all? Because both have lost their all (awl).

What is the difference between man and butter? The older a man gets the weaker he gets, but the older butter is the stronger it is.

Give a good definition of a button. A small affair that is always coming off.

Lorraine Writes to Us

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I go to school in the car. For pets I have three kittens, a mother cat, two little pups and a big dog. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Lorraine Childers. Cullison, Kan.

Verna Has a Persian Cat

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. For pets I have two kittens and one puppy. I call my white kitten Fluff, Persian kitten Spotty and my little puppy Brownie. I wish some of the little girls and boys would write to me. Verna Lessor. Wakeeney, Kan.

We Hear From Richard

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is June 19. I live on a farm. I go to Lone Tree school.

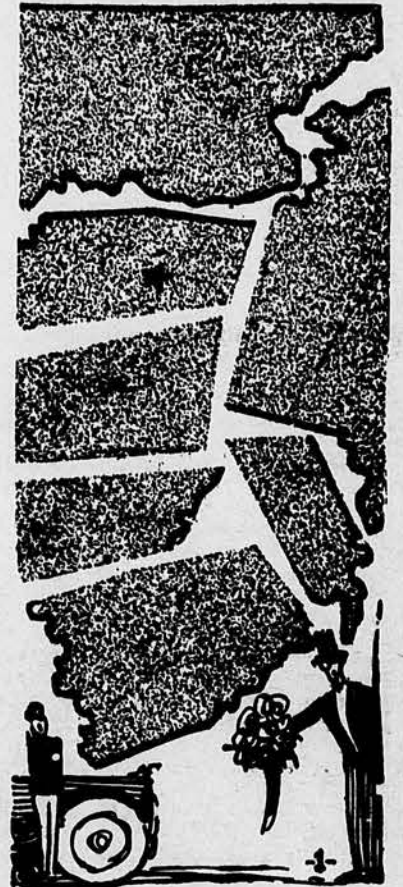
A Letter Charade

The first is in iron but is not in tin,
The second in coal but is not in bin,
The third is in fib and also in lie,
The fourth is in flee and also in fly.
The fifth is in tree but is not in elm,
The sixth is in boat but is not in helm,
The seventh is in lad but is not in son,
The eighth is in did and also in done.
The whole's an invention most useful to man,
The picture is here, so guess if you can.

Take one letter from each line, and you will have no difficulty arranging them so as to discover the answer. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



My teacher's name is Miss Greenlee. I like her very much. We milk 10 cows. I have a Shetland pony. His name is Roxey. I have three dogs. Their names are Queen, Toosie and Shep. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Viola and Irwin. Viola is 12 years old and Irwin is 8. Viola is in the eighth grade and Irwin is in the third. Auburn, Kan. Richard Koci.



What Father Knickerbocker took,
Developed very much;
Could he now view New Amsterdam,
He'd say: "This beats the Dutch!"

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



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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

There Are Many Reasons for "Indigestion." One Should Find the Cause

FROM the inquiries I get about indigestion, one might think that it leads all other ailments in the world. So it does. But who knows what indigestion means? The word is just as unsatisfactory as the disease. All that it means is "not digestion," which is far from being as satisfactory as a diagnosis.

"I know that it must be my stomach because I have so much gas," says Mr. Average Man. Half the people with indigestion believe that if only they could pass off "the gas" their troubles would be over. But all intestines carry gas; it is a provision of nature. There is such a thing as an excessive output, but instead of meaning that you have put too many quarters in the meter, it indicates that some organ or organs of your digestive apparatus are not working properly. Instead of blaming the trouble on "the gas," your way out is to go far enough in the search to find the responsible organ and endeavor to arrange for repairs.

Most sufferers with indigestion seek for a panacea. They will take any number of indigestion tablets, eat all kinds of pre-digested food; drink mineral waters from all of the "Springs" of the United States; and make a continual round of cures. Usually they are able to function for years with such temporary relief (quickly exhausted) as they can pick up. Rarely do they find a cure; but not being absolutely disabled, they plod along in the same old 50 per cent way. Among the cases of "indigestion" that have come into my own practice I have found the following ailments to be at the bottom: appendicitis, gall-stones, diabetes, ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, dilated stomach, valvular heart disease, tuberculosis, and cancer of stomach.

For the above good reasons I give this advice to sufferers from indigestion: "Don't waste your time with superficial remedies. You can be dyspeptic all your life if you choose, but it pays better to spend some time and money to get to the bottom of things. Don't waste time on the doctors whose interest ends with 'Take two after each meal.' Go to a physician who will test your digestion. Probably he will give test meals, siphon out the stomach contents, examine the results microscopically and chemically, use X-rays and fluoroscope to watch the stomach action, and in general put you to a lot of trouble and more or less expense. But life is a joyless thing to the dyspeptic. If you really get a cure it is worth all you expend."

Defective Circulation?

My hands get very red. What can be done for them? At night they feel as if they were swelled.

B. B.

It depends entirely on the cause of the redness. If you have a feeling that the hands are swelled at night it is likely that your trouble is due to defective circulation. This may be an indication of some trouble that should get definite attention while it is still incipient. I suggest careful examination of the heart action and blood pressure.

Eczema Is Not Contagious

Has a girl that has eczema a right to teach a public school? Is eczema catching?

H. H.

Eczema is not contagious, and I see no reason why it should disqualify teacher or pupil for school attendance.

What Mark Twain Said

Please tell me something about "housemaid's knee." Is it easy to cure? G. A. B.

Housemaid's knee is a swelling and inflammation of the bursa of the knee joint, so called because it is brought on by injury or irritation from bruising the knee as "housemaids" were supposed to do in the days when the hired help used to go down on hands and knees to scrub floors. Mark Twain brought the disease into fame by saying that it was the only thing that he

did not find himself to have after he had finished reading a book on home medical practice. It is treated by rest in bed and local applications, and its curability depends on whether treatment is begun early, before the condition has become chronic.

Good Toothpaste Is Needed

How about gums that bleed and are inclined to pull back from the teeth? Is there anything to be done, and what does it indicate? What can I put on them? I cannot see a dentist just now.

F. K.

This is an early sign of pyorrhea. One of the best forms of home treatment is faithful brushing with a well-bristled, moderately hard brush three times daily. They may bleed at first, but the gums soon will toughen. A toothpaste containing Ipecac generally is good for bleeding gums. If you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope I will give you the name of a very good one.

Silage Took Slice of Costs

(Continued from Page 3)

of a big tractor. Last year 207 hens paid Mr. Miller \$1,040.36, which you will realize is a very substantial average for each hen. Every possible poultry income is sought out. Hatching eggs sell in season for \$10 a hundred. One day broilers brought in \$250.36 and the total income from this source last year was \$700. Breeding stock brings in no small cash rewards. Mr. Miller has been interested in breeding poultry for a good many years. He has single-comb R. I. Reds which he has been breeding for 12 years, and his flock is certified, grade A.

Market eggs are a specialty on this farm. This is the "Acme Poultry Yards," just as it is the Acme Dairy. Eggs for market consumption are put up in especially-made cartons which have printed on them the name of the farm and this very significant line: "Particular eggs for particular people." Each egg is stamped with the name of the farm and the word "guaranteed." If any of them are unsatisfactory Mr. Miller will make them good. That is on the order of other big business. When you buy something you wish to know what sort of product you can expect. That name on the eggs and the guarantee makes Miller's eggs more valuable from a marketing standpoint, as they are in demand.

Chicks are started on the all-mash and then get scratch grain. All feeds on the farm are mixed with care. Of course, chicks are reared on clean ground. There are seven individual brooders and a clean pen for each. Another fine thing is the summer home for pullets. These young birds just developing into layers are kept in a special screened-in house—screen all-around except for a roof. This shelters them from storms, keeps off animals that might kill them and allows the birds all of the fresh air available.

This Month's Special

A freight solicitor arrived before the heavenly gates and found that things aloft were as fine as he had been led to believe. One of the receiving angels took him in charge and asked if there was anything in particular he wanted.

"Yep, I always did like choir music," said the solicitor. "Get me 10,000 soprano singers!"

"An unusual request," commented the angel, "but you shall have them—anything else?"

"Ten thousand alto singers."

"And 10,000 tenors," ordered the solicitor—"an' that'll be all for the present."

"Well—er—how about the basses?" inquired the angel.

"I'll sing bass."

No roughage is better for growing bulls than alfalfa and clover hay.



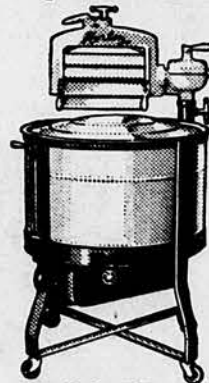
2 big wash-day helps! for farm Women

SWIFTLY and thoroughly, the new Horton Perfect 36 washes clothes free of all embedded dirt...yet so gently that you can trust your daintiest garments to this machine, which really does the wash-day work.

Prove it with your very next washing. Your dealer will gladly arrange it without obligation. You have a choice of copper or porcelain tub in any of several beautiful color combinations. Sealed mechanism insures dependable service week in, week out. See or call your dealer now, and

Send Coupon for Free Book

"Modern Home Laundering," another big wash-day help, full of valuable information on easier and better ways of doing the family washing. Get your copy now, without obligation. The coupon will bring it.



The Perfect 36 may be had with a dependable four-cycle gasoline engine, as pictured at the top, or with electric motor, as shown here. Also power pulley type.

Exclusive Kansas Distributors

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A GOOD NAME FOR 38 YEARS

HORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
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Gentlemen: Please send literature telling why the Perfect 36 is superior.

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Protective Service

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30-days' conviction of the thief.

Know the Rules for Payment of Kansas Farmer Protective Service Rewards

THEFT must be from farm premises where the Protective Service sign is posted at the time of the theft. This protection does not apply to town residence, business or public property. Each Protective Service sign protects only one farm except where the second farm, with only a fence between, adjoins the farm where the sign is posted. A sign must be posted on each farm when a public road or other real estate keeps the farms from adjoining. Protective Service members may obtain a protective sign for as many farms as they own.

Reward is paid after thief is convicted and sentenced specifically on a charge of stealing from a Protective Service member. In case a thief is fined or paroled without serving an actual jail or other penal institution sentence of at least 30 days, no reward is paid. Only one reward is paid, even tho more than one thief is captured and convicted for the same theft or thefts.

The Protective Service Department does not have available detectives to send out on theft cases. However, it works in very close co-operation with all regularly elected law officers and pays rewards by the following schedule: \$50 reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary, including the industrial farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory. Twenty-five dollars reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the state boys' or girls' industrial school. An extra reward of \$25 is paid if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker causes the capture and conviction of the thief.

Describe Stolen Property

Remember that if you do not give a complete description of the property you have stolen it will be useless to list it for identification in the Thefts Reported column. Each week several thefts are reported with no description of the property stolen. Give descriptions such as: 100 Rhode Island Red hens, left wing clipped. Three Duroc Jersey shots weighing 150 pounds each. One set heavy work harness, four links on end of each trace, decorated with brass buckles and red tassel spreader.

Stealing chickens in Kansas is a felony. The theft of \$20 worth of poultry in the daytime is grand larceny. Theft of less than \$20 worth in the daytime is petty larceny. Chicken theft in the nighttime constitutes grand larceny, regardless of the value of the fowls stolen. The penalty for grand larceny is confinement at hard labor not to exceed five years. Imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$100, or by both such fine and imprisonment, is the penalty for petty larceny.

Every person convicted a second time of felony, the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than double the time of the first conviction; and if convicted a third time of felony, he shall be confined in the penitentiary during his life.

In the face of these laws, thieves continue to steal poultry from Kansas Farmer Protective Service members. There is only one thing left to do. Set a trap for chicken thieves. Mark your poultry so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas. Only Protective Service members can obtain this marker. The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's poultry marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra marker ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings. The poultry marker coupon on this page makes it easy for you to order.

A New Invention

A small boy had watched a telephone repairman climb a pole, connect a test set and try to obtain connection with the testboard. There was some trouble obtaining the connection. The youngster listened a few minutes and rushed into the house exclaiming, "Mamma, come out here quick. There is a man up a telephone pole talking to Heaven."

"What makes you think he is talking to Heaven?"

"Cause he hollered, 'Hello! hello! hello! Good lord, what's the matter up there; can't anyone hear?'"

Step By Step

"In other days the women wore their dresses down to their insteps."

"Yes, but now they wear them up to their stepsins."



SAVE THESE LIVES!

Much has been said in this paper about the fire losses on American Farms. The best authorities estimate them as high as 150 million dollars a year.

But dollars are not the true measurement of the horror of this destruction. The farm fires that wiped 150 millions' of property out of existence last year took the frightful toll of more than three thousand lives.

The greater number of them were women and children.

If for no other reason than to save these lives, the crusade against the agricultural fire waste must go on.

The companies named below—represented in your vicinity by local agents—not only provide you with sound, reliable fire, lightning, cyclone, tornado, and windstorm insurance, at a fixed price and with no assessments, but they are among the leaders in the movement which seeks to stop this "mad sacrifice to fire".

Get in touch with one of these agents and let him counsel with you on your insurance needs and on how to make your home and other buildings safer.

Write for free copy of "Burning Up Farm Wealth"

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE

1029 Insurance Exchange

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Security Insurance Company, New Haven
National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.
Great American Insurance Company
Aetna Insurance Company
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
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(Legal Reserve)

FIRE INSURANCE

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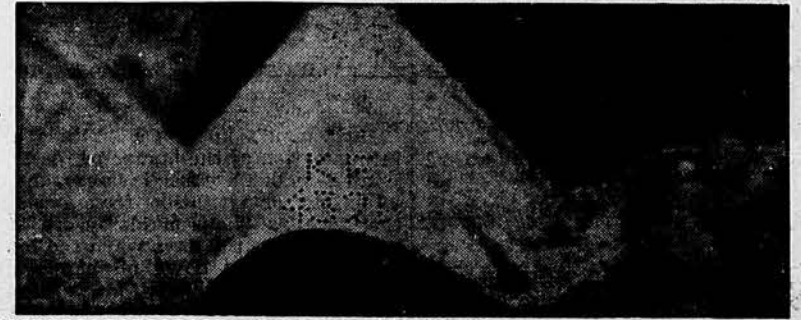
That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

I am a Protective Service member. The address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer is attached hereto. Inclosed is \$2.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker. (Each marker has individual number registered with owner's name in every Kansas sheriff's office. With marker enough tattoo ink for 100 markings is supplied. Extra marker ink sent postpaid at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings.)

Name.....

Town..... R.F.D..... Sold only in Kansas.



Why Not Grind Rough Feed

(Continued from Page 7)

value for milk production of corn fodder in these three different ways, namely, as silage, as shredded fodder and ground ear corn, and as ground bundle fodder.

To arrive at costs used in this investigation work, figures from the Ohio Experiment Station on shredding fodder, the Wisconsin Experiment Station on putting up silage, the Minnesota Experiment Station on grinding roughage, and the United States Department of Agriculture for some figures on all these methods, were used. These figures seem to be the most complete and the most recent available for arriving at average costs for these methods of preparing corn roughage for the feeding of dairy cattle. They should be very accurate, since careful work was done at each of these experiment stations in this connection.

In the fall of 1927, a 15-acre field of corn on a Marshall county, Indiana, dairy farm was divided into three equal plots. The corn fodder on one of these plots was cut and put into a silo; the corn from a second plot was cut with a binder and shocked, and later shredded into the mow of the dairy barn; the fodder from the third plot was cut with a binder, shocked and left in the field to be ground. The corn for silage was all put into the silo in one day; the corn for shredding was shredded into the barn now in two different lots, as mow storage was not available for all of it at once; the corn fodder for grinding was hauled from the field as needed and grinding was done once or twice each week.

In the fall of 1928, a 9-acre field of corn fodder on a Porter county, Indiana, dairy farm was divided into three equal plots. The corn on these plots was handled the same way as that on the Marshall county farm during the preceding year—a third of the corn was ensiled, a third of it shredded and a third of it ground.

Three lots of five cows each were used for the feeding work on the Marshall county farm. These lots of cows were quite uniform in all respects. Cows in all lots received the same kind of grain and the same amount of grain, according to milk production; cows in each of the lots received the same alfalfa hay and the same amount of it. The only variation in the ration of each of the three lots was in the corn roughage which they were fed—one lot receiving corn silage, a second lot shredded stover and ground ear corn, and a third lot ground bundle fodder. Tho the method of preparation of the corn fodder differed, each lot of cows received the same amount of dry matter in the corn roughage. Two 75-day feeding trials were run under these conditions, on this farm during the winter of 1927-28.

To check these two feeding trials, a third and similar trial was made on the Porter county farm during the fall and winter of 1928-29. Three lots of six cows each were used in this comparative feeding trial of 13 weeks in length. The conditions of this feeding trial were the same as those in the trial made the previous year, except that soybean hay was fed instead of alfalfa hay.

In each of these feeding trials a careful record was kept of all of the work done. Feed was weighed to each cow daily; all feed refused by cows was weighed back; the milk from each cow was weighed twice and tested once each week; the spoiled silage was weighed; a considerable part of the shredded stover during each year spoiled and this amount was recorded. In an instance or two, the amount of fodder ground was more than enough to last four or five days and some of this ground fodder spoiled; this amount also was carefully weighed. Every effort was made to obtain from these feeding trials accurate information on the comparative feeding value of these three kinds of corn roughage for milk production.

A summary of the results of these three feeding trials is certainly interesting. The milk production on silage and ground fodder was almost identical. Production on shredded fodder was considerably lower than that made by either silage or ground fodder. The milk production on shredded corn also was the most costly. The reasons for this were that the greatest amount of

spillage occurred when the fodder was shredded and that the cows refused a large percentage of the shredded fodder that was fed.

The chief object of the average milker of cows is profitable and economical milk production. Since the corn crop does and will continue to make up such a large part of the dairy ration, without question, the most efficient and economical method of preparing the corn crop for dairy cattle feeding is of utmost importance to dairymen—particularly in the Corn Belt states.

It certainly would be advantageous to farmers who do not have silos if they could make a more efficient use of their corn crop than they have been making. Shredding does improve corn fodder, since it greatly reduces the coarseness of this roughage. Few farmers own shredders, however, and most of this work has to be done by custom outfits. When one shredding outfit does the work for a number of farms, the corn on each farm is not always in the best condition when the shredder is available. Frequently damp fodder is shredded and more or less spoilage results. Shredded stover is not so palatable as silage or ground fodder, and while the shredded material that is refused generally is used for bedding, on most of the farms visited enough small grain straw was found to furnish all the bedding required, and this material is decidedly preferable to shredded stover for bedding.

When bundle fodder is ground, this work cannot be done for the season at one time. This may not be an important objection, however, since this labor can be spread over the fall and winter months. It does require an individually owned feed mill, but the cost of such a mill is not high where even an average amount of livestock is kept. This mill can be used thruout the year for the grinding of grain as well as roughage feeds. When fodder contains considerable moisture, spoilage will occur if the fodder is ground in amounts which will not be fed up during several days. Such a loss may be avoided, however, by grinding somewhat more frequently. An advantage of grinding fodder frequently is the palatability of fresh ground fodder. In cases where hay and corn fodder are ground and mixed together, even damp fodder can be kept very satisfactorily for a week or more without spoiling, as the dry hay absorbs the excess moisture in the fodder.

According to these experiments and the practices of a large number of Kansas dairymen, grinding of bundle fodder will reduce the cost of preparing corn for milk cows. This practice should provide an efficient method of using the part of the corn crop that is bound and shocked. This should be true in good hay years, as they usually come when the corn crop is below average. It should be much more so in years when there is a short crop of hay and a small supply of roughage, since an abundance of palatable roughage is recognized as the most important single factor in low cost dairy production.

Our Flock Started Early

BY MRS. C. E. COLL,
Ottawa, Kan.

I noticed in your column the letter from Mrs. R. W. Frailey, about her White Leghorn pullet, and she has a right to be proud of her achievement. May I ask you and others to tell me when my pullet started laying? A White Rock hid her nest in some weeds, laid 21 eggs, hatched 11 chicks, three days before she was 6 months old.

This pullet was on exhibition at the Ottawa fair, along with her 3-weeks old baby chicks. We are positive of her age, as we got all our chicks from the hatchery, hatched February 18, 1929. Will some good poultryman tell me how long a time should be allowed for a pullet to lay her first 21 eggs?

We gathered pullet eggs from the flock at 4 months, 10 days old. And today, September 15, we have 257 pullets and 33 hens in the flock, and we got 85 eggs. We think they are some layers.

It Toils Not

"That is a skyscraper," announced the guide.
Old Lady: "Oh my! I'd love to see it work."



Model 29 Remington
Repeating Shotgun.
Standard Grade,
PRICE \$49.30



Buy Remington Game Loads
by the name of the game you
are going to hunt.

Famous Products of the Gunsmith's Art

THE finest manufactured articles come from factories in which father and son have worked side by side for generations. They come from communities that have centered around the factory for many years. There is such a community at Ilion, New York where for more than a century Remington craftsmanship has produced fine firearms.

The Remington Model 29 Repeating Shotgun is a perfect example of the modern gunsmith's art. Its trim lines and beautiful balance appeal at once to the man who loves a good gun. Its smooth and certain operation after years of service gives satisfying evidence of fine workmanship and fine materials.

See this famous model at your hardware or sporting-goods dealer's. Confirm for yourself the judgment already pronounced by thousands of sportsmen—that the Remington Model 29 is the leader among repeating shotguns. May we send you a descriptive circular?

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
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25 Broadway New York City

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When You Need Help

When the time comes that you need an extra hand on the place or help inside the house, let Kansas Farmer find the person you want.

A classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer will bring you in touch with plenty of candidates for the work you have to offer.

Almost anything you want to do—buy, sell, trade, rent, hire or get a job—can be done through Kansas Farmer advertising.

STOP POULTRY DISEASES

DR. SALSBURY SAYS:
No need to lose valuable fowls or eggs because of worms or other ailments. You can have healthy, profitable hens all year by following Dr. Salsbury's tried-and-proven methods.

KAMALA

Nicotine Combination Worm Capsules Kill tape, pin and round worms. Individual treatment. Quick, sure and safe. Anyone can give them. Nearly fifteen million used last year by big poultry raisers and state institutions. 50 capsules, \$1.00—100 for \$1.75—200 for \$3.00—500 for \$6.75—1000 for \$12. Postpaid and guaranteed. State name and breed when ordering.

AVI-TONE

Will prevent worms when fed in wet or dry mash. Will also worm flocks by the flock method. Avi-Tone will increase health and egg production. A 100% medicine. Demonstration Package—\$3.00, postpaid.

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Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Service and Preparations can be obtained from best dealers and hatcheries everywhere. If there is no dealer near you order direct.
Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Service Co.
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Booklet and Special Consultation Blank entitled "How to Keep Your Poultry Healthy" free on request. Write for it today.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

ONE day a young man attending college was about to take a severe examination. He was tired and needed bracing up. He hesitated and then poured out 2 ounces of whisky and drank it. Was he helping himself toward success in the examination, or the opposite?

A tennis player who was anxious to win the state championship felt exhausted at the end of the second set. He stepped to where his coat hung, took out a tiny bottle of brandy and drank it. Did he show good judgment or bad judgment?

A young woman who had just gotten home from work felt chilly and grippy. She went to the sideboard, took out a bottle of wine, and drank a good sized glass, to ward off the flu. Was this a good use to make of alcohol? A miner in Alaska, fearing death by freezing, drank whisky to keep him warm. A workman on a city street in the summer drank beer to keep him cool. Were both of these men right, was one right and the other wrong, or were both wrong?

Questions like these come up often. You will hear almost any day, some old-timer declare that there is nothing like a drink of good whisky to give strength; that brandy or whisky will ward off the influenza, and perform other marvels. And young people hear this, and accept it, 100 per cent. This whole matter of information concerning the effects of alcohol must be done over again, and then must be kept up.

Different poisons affect certain parts of the body. That is, strychnine affects the spinal cord, arsenic affects the lining of the stomach, mercury the salivary glands, and so on. Alcohol affects the cells of the brain, and particularly the higher brain cells. Says one high authority, "alcohol blots out the high brain development and leaves the brute animal." Intoxication is like insanity.

The young man who was to write an examination felt much keener at first, on taking the whisky. But he had handicapped himself. His brain was less acute, from the effects of the alcohol. Tests on persons who have drunk beer or other liquors show that the time required to press a telegraph key, or to operate a typewriter, is longer for those who have used liquor moderately than for those who have not. "One glass of beer will decrease the powers of memory, reason and perception for a certain length of time; and steady, so-called moderate drinking produces an impairment of mental capability." One firm in Germany made careful investigations of loss of efficiency on Monday, following Sunday's beer drinking, and found that the loss amounted to 28.5 per cent. So that the young collegian did himself no favor when he took those 2 ounces of whisky.

Now for the tennis player. After his little swig of brandy he felt like a fighting cock. He felt that he could lick any tennis player in the world. He hit the ball hard, but presently his errors multiplied. He could no longer place the ball with accuracy, as he had been doing. "Wine is a mocker."

Connie Mack, the famous manager of



What Went Up Must Come Down

the Philadelphia Athletics, who were the winners of the world's championship in 1910, 1911 and 1913, said, "Alcohol is practically eliminated from baseball. I have 25 players. Of that number 15 do not know the taste of liquor." Hugh Fullerton, one of the leading baseball writers of this country, says he made a list of 30 professional baseball players in 1904 who were moderate drinkers. In 10 years only two were still playing. He made another list of 30 who did not touch alcohol, and at the end of 10 years, eight were still playing. He then looked up the batting records of these men. He found that the abstainers had much higher batting averages than the moderate drinkers. "I have watched this matter of drinking in athletics for a long time," he says, "and there are no two sides to it. One of the greatest baseball machines of the present generation was shot to pieces by beer."

It is often said, by the folks who do not like Mr. Volstead or his enforcement act, that the want of liquor has menaced the health of the country, because physicians can no longer prescribe it freely. However, it is well to remember, before we get excited, that whisky and brandy have been banished from the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that the United States Health Service has branded alcohol as the ally of pneumonia and other diseases. Dr. W. A. Evans, medical editor of the Chicago Tribune, says, "No health authority anywhere advocates the use of alcohol as a medicine, food, or beverage."

The New York Board of Health says, in a recent pamphlet, "Don't muddle your brain by drinking beer, whisky or other alcoholic drinks. They always harm you." The Chicago Board of Health in a bulletin says, "The fellow with alcohol in his system is not a good witness as to its effects on himself, for his mind as well as his body is bribed by the drug, and is as full of prejudice as his breath is full of fumes."

In other words, alcohol does not increase mental or physical power. It injures everyone who uses it. Let us not be weary of standing by the Eighteenth Amendment. It will win, in time. It is founded on the rock of ages of facts.

Lesson for October 13—Temperance Essential to the Highest Usefulness. Dan. 8:1 to 20 and 1 Cor. 9:19-27.
Golden Text—1 Cor. 6:19, 20.

Hog Raisers to Meet

The department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College announces October 18, 1929, as the date of its Third Annual Kansas Hog Raisers' meeting. The forenoon will be given over to inspecting the breeding herd maintained at the college, the fat barrows it will show at the American Royal and International Livestock shows, and the hogs that have been fed experimentally during the last year. The speaking program will begin at 1 p. m. in the Livestock Judging Pavilion. The speakers and their subjects follow:

Presiding—L. E. Call, Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, K. S. A. C.
The Kansas Pork Production Contest—C. G. Eiling, Extension Livestock Specialist, K. S. A. C.
How I Won the Kansas Pork Production Contest for 1928-29—William C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.
Trends in Hog Prices and the Present Outlook—W. E. Grimes, Professor of Agricultural Economics, K. S. A. C.
Barley as a Hog Feed—M. A. Alexander, Animal Husbandry Department, K. S. A. C.
Report on Hog Feeding Experiments Conducted at K. S. A. C. the Last Year:
(1) Slop Versus Dry Feed.
(2) Corn Gluten Meal as a Protein Supplement for Corn.
(a) Fed in a dry lot.
(b) Fed on pasture—C. E. Aubel, In Charge Swine Work at K. S. A. C.
Question Box—C. W. McCampbell, Professor of Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

Previous meetings have been attended by a large number of folks from Kansas and adjoining states who expressed their appreciation of the information presented. The hog raiser in this section of the country cannot afford to miss this year's meeting.

Tells of Beef Growing

Beef Cattle Production in the Range Area, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,395, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



HIGH YIELDS of Finest Quality reward the Farmer in CANADA

LAND—rich, low-cost land—is one of the secrets of Canadian farm success. The vast areas of Western Canada yield immense crops of the world's highest quality grains. Virgin Canadian land, much of which is near railroads, is free from the farmer's greatest enemy—noxious weeds. It is clean, strong land that will yield big, profitable crops right from the start, and it may be bought at prices as low as \$15 to \$20 an acre. Free homestead grants are still available in some localities.

Newcomers to this great Homeland find a ready supply of native grasses for their livestock right through from early spring. Canada's plentiful supply of timber provides building materials at moderate cost. Homes may be built quickly and inexpensively. Canada offers golden opportunities in any branch of agriculture—grain growing, mixed farming, stock-raising, poultry-raising, dairying, fruit growing, or market gardening.

Settling in Canada is as easy as moving to another part of your own state. Pioneer hardships have given place to modern life. Your nearest railway station is your shipping station. There are good roads, telephones, good radio reception, nearby market towns with modern stores, schools, churches, hospitals, theaters. The farmer's wife, his sons and daughters have every opportunity to make friends quickly and share in the prosperity of a new country.

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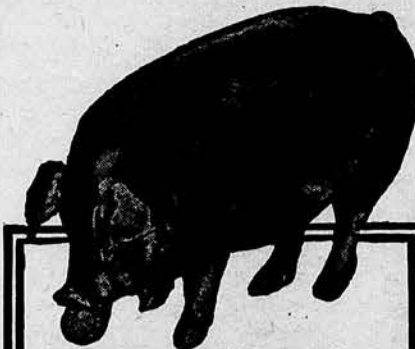
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Write Today to the Canadian Government Agent, c/o Dept. C-41, at your nearest address above. Please send me free booklet on Farm Opportunities in Canada.
Name _____ Address _____



National Champion Corn Husker

Curtis Bates, Cameron, Ill., always hogs down one field, sometimes two. On some fields he has never harvested any corn except with hogs, in 14 years. He plants soy beans in corn. Also sows 2 pounds rape per acre in clover for fall hog pastures. After corn shucking the soy beans make an ideal place for wintering brood sows. With fields fertilized like this, no wonder Mr. Bates makes money.

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"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing will help you do what Bates has done. With "RED BRAND" you can save money; clean up shattered and down grain; hog down crops; clean out weeds with sheep; pasture stock in any field and fertilize without hauling manure. "RED BRAND" costs less because it lasts longer. "Galvannealing" keeps rust out. Copper in the steel keeps long life in.

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Successful farmers in fifteen states have contributed to the material for this interesting, illustrated book on "Farm Planning". Describes actual, successful farm plans. Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How marketing crops on the hoof brings extra profits and builds up soil fertility through natural fertilization. Ask your dealer to show you "RED BRAND" Fence and for one of these special edition books, or write us.

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"All Set" Now for Progress

(Continued from Page 7)

man with a four-row tractor-drawn outfit was able to cultivate 43.5 acres. Sledding cotton has greatly reduced harvesting costs, and promising cotton picking machines have been developed. Tractors with cotton dusters or spraying attachments cover as much as 100 acres in 10 hours.

These developments make the going hard for the man who cannot keep up with the procession, but at the same time bring substantial profits to the pioneers. Moreover, data assembled by Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, suggest that the adoption of improved methods is not by any means confined to a small minority of the farmers. It is general. No other conclusion can be drawn from the widespread evidence of increased farm production with less land and less labor. Machinery, of course, is not the only cause of declining production costs in agriculture. Improved farm management and the use of high-yielding crops and livestock hold an important place.

But Milk Flow Increased

In regard to the post-war increase in the output of animal products a unit of feed consumed, Doctor Baker cites evidence drawn from many parts of the country. Thus, in New England the number of cows decreased nearly 7 per cent between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1925, whereas milk production increased about 4 per cent. In Wisconsin an increase of 9 per cent in the number of dairy cows was accompanied by an increase of 23 per cent in whole milk production. In Missouri an increase of only 4 per cent in the number of cows and heifers kept for milk was accompanied by an increase of 20 per cent in milk production. Milk production increased a cow even in states where total milk production declined. Agricultural production in the United States since 1922 has increased much more rapidly than the population. The farmers as a whole, and not just a small minority, have played their part in this gain.

Another prominent factor in agriculture's growing efficiency is commercial fertilizer, the consumption of which increases rapidly. Our pioneer regions in the use of fertilizer were the intensive truck crop areas and the cotton states. These areas still lead. More than half the commercial fertilizer purchased in the United States goes on to the farms of eight cotton-growing states. The truck and fruit areas, though not using as much fertilizer in the aggregate as the cotton states, apply it more liberally. It is not uncommon for truck growers to put down as much as a ton an acre, whereas few cotton growers go above 500 pounds. But if the truck areas and the cotton states still show the way in fertilizer practice, they have not the lead they once had. Fertilizer sales mount in the Corn Belt and also in the wheat states, though the application an acre in the wheat states as yet usually is rather light.

Fertilizer Consumption at Peak

Steadily the practice of restoring to the soil what the crops take from it trends upon the heels of exploitive farming, and replaces that system with one more conducive to soil maintenance and soil building. After declining in the first years of the post-war depression period, fertilizer consumption in the United States now is practically back to the peak reached in the war-time boom. That peak was attained in an extraordinarily rapid ascent from 1915 to 1920. It is remarkable that the post-war depression did not prevent the previous high level in fertilizer consumption from being speedily reached again. The explanation, of course, is that fertilizer pays.

It is difficult to measure the effect of fertilizer on costs of production. Many factors modify its action. On fertile soil, maintained in a good mechanical and biological condition, a given application of fertilizer may show a less conspicuous result than an equal application on soil poorer in quality and less competently handled. This may simply indicate a relatively smaller need for additional plant food on the better farm. It does not follow, however, that it has no need for additional plant food. It may be capable of utilizing more nitrogen, phos-

phorus and potassium very efficiently, particularly if its soil is friable and well furnished with organic matter. The answer to the question of how the use of fertilizer affects costs on the individual farm depends on the degree to which other means of soil improvement are employed, and on the skill with which the application of the fertilizer is adjusted to the pre-existing soil conditions.

Easier to answer is the question how fertilizer affects returns. Scientific investigation shows that, in general, each additional unit of fertilizer applied causes an increase in yield which is a certain percentage of the increase caused by the preceding unit. So reliable is this principle that the Department of Agriculture makes reports of fertilizer sales in the South an important factor in its annual studies of production prospects. Wherever fertilizer results have been statistically studied, the results are the same—a demonstration that more pounds of fertilizer a tilled acre usually mean larger yields of cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes and other crops. That more and more farmers recognize this truth must necessarily be concluded from the steadily rising curve of fertilizer consumption. Tho it may not be possible to assign the exact place of fertilizer in agriculture's recently increased productivity a man and a farm, that place unquestionably is a high one.

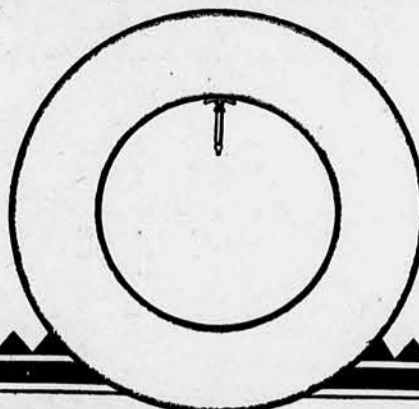
In all probability, the increase in farm efficiency since the war is one of the causes of the containing disparity between the prices of farm products and the prices of non-agricultural goods. Industry, too, has increased its efficiency since the war. Its progress in this respect, however, probably has not been equal to that of agriculture. This would be hard to prove, but it may be reasonably inferred from the character of the changes that have been introduced into agricultural technique during the last decade. These changes, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, have brought about a jump in production a man equal to the extraordinary jump that took place after the Civil War, when the seed drill, the mower and the reaper first came widely into use. Industrial production, tho steadily gaining in efficiency, seems not to have made an equal jump ahead.

Scrapped Old Methods and Machines

This difference has not been statistically measured, and may, on examination, prove to be less important than it may at first appear. On the other hand, statistical inquiry may verify the importance here attached to it. Such gains necessarily have important effects on the relationship between agricultural and industrial policies. They mean a more rapid drop in agricultural unit costs of production than in the corresponding industrial costs. That condition tends to be accompanied by abundant or excessive farm production. But, at that, the saving in costs usually exceeds the decline in price.

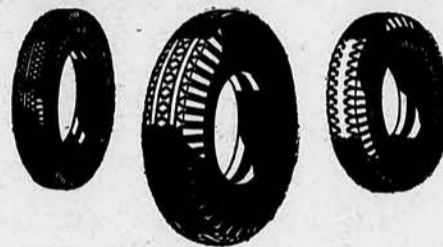
It is not at all a question whether agriculture is more efficient than industry, or vice versa. It may be impossible ever to decide that, considering the great difference that exists between the two branches of production. The question is simply whether in a given period the rate of progress in agricultural efficiency has been greater than the corresponding rate on the industrial side of the fence. When we consider the astonishing recent advances in the mechanization of agriculture, and also the statistical evidence that its output has been increased with less labor and with no corresponding increase in the area in crops, and when we reflect that agriculture probably started the post-war readjustment period from a less advanced technical point than industry, the conclusion seems inevitable that its relative progress has been more rapid.

The farmer was hard hit by the post-war depression. But it now seems as if he was hit only just hard enough to make him show the stuff of which he is made. He reacted not by throwing up his hands in despair, but by scrapping his old machinery and getting new, by scrapping his old methods and adopting better methods, and by astonishing the country with a demonstration of economy in the use of land and labor. At the same time he accepted a drastic deflation of his capital values. It would seem that he is now all set for progress.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1929.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912 embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas; Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas; Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas; Business Manager, H. S. Blake.....Topeka, Kansas.

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

H. S. BLAKE, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1929.
R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public.
(My commission expires June 6, 1930)

Farm Crops and Markets

Kansas Will Have Far More Good Wheat Pasture Than Usual This Fall

WHEAT seeding is finished in many communities; more than 90 per cent of the acreage for the state is in the ground. A good general rain would be of help to the crop in many communities, altho taken as a whole, the outlook is favorable, and it seems probable that there will be far more fall wheat pasture than usual. Good progress has been made in the harvesting of the feed crops. Cattle are being moved into the feedlots.

The October crop report of the Santa Fe Agricultural Development Department suggests that "Among the highlights of the Kansas crop situation is this one: Shall the wheat acreage be decreased, as suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Farm Relief Board, or increased, as many growers think it should be because of the prospect, rather, the hope, that prices will advance?"

"There is no doubt that the acreage will be increased in the southwestern quarter of the state, where a record yield of good wheat was made and sold for 15 to 20 cents a bushel above the prices expected. In some of the counties the increase will be as great as 15 per cent. It is believed that the increase in the Southwest will be offset in part in the eastern third of the state, which does not, however, grow a large wheat acreage. Farmers in that part of the state are inclined to plant more feed crops and less wheat. The central counties heretofore considered the wheat belt, and the counties in the Northwest will determine whether there shall be a decrease or an increase in the state's wheat acreage."

"Inquiries of more than 200 grain men, editors, bankers, farmers and others considered to be good authority, brought estimates ranging from 11 to 13 million acres planted and to be planted to wheat this fall. The acreage harvested this year was 11,200,000, with a yield of 130 million bushels, as against 12,300,000 acres the year before, with a yield of 176 million bushels.

Kansas suffered a bad slump in corn in August on account of the dry weather. September rains helped late corn, but the yield for the state probably will be under 95 million bushels, compared with 179,118,000 bushels in 1928, and 120,170,000 bushels for the 5-year average. This year's corn acreage is 6,369,000, and the acre yield will average 15 bushels.

"Other grains made fair yields, but were all under those of 1928. Sugar beets made a gain, and alfalfa held its own. All fruit made better yields than last year. Vegetables generally did well, altho the potato yield was short.

"Pastures have been good during the year, and the situation is satisfactory, altho feeding next winter may not be on so extensive a scale as usual, due to low yield of feed crops in the state."

Land Trend Is Upward

Shrewd buyers of farm lands have decided the low point in land values has been reached. John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, told presidents of the farm land banks at a meeting recently in Washington, D. C. The turning point has been reached, is a good summary of Fields' statement.

"Prices have about hit bottom," Fields said in his address. "Farm land values during the last year in Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma show no decline, and New Mexico actually increased 1 per cent."

"This is a heartening situation. Farm lands are selling more rapidly. We have sold more farms during the first eight months of 1929 than during the 12 months of 1928. Further, we have had only one-half as many foreclosures as we had a year ago. At the present rate of increase in sales and decreases in foreclosures, the supply of farm lands owned by the bank will before very long, be diminished to the vanishing point."

The sale of farm lands, Fields added, is "directly traceable to the ability of farmers to make money on good farms at present valuations."

'Twas a Good Livestock Year

In general, 1928 may be characterized as one of the outstanding years in the history of the livestock industry, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics declares. As measured by total income to producers, by apparent purchases and by the general level of prices of all meat animals, the year was more favorable than 1927; in fact, the bureau says, it was the most favorable year of the postwar period.

"The situation in the sheep industry was somewhat better than in 1927, and was one of the most profitable years on record," according to the bureau's review. "The relatively unsatisfactory conditions in the hog industry were more than offset by the favorable conditions in the cattle industry. Conditions in the hog industry were slightly below average, whereas conditions in the sheep and cattle industries were considerably above average."

"Although prices for commodities purchased by farmers were slightly higher in 1928 than in 1927, the higher general level of livestock prices offset this increase. The purchasing power of livestock was not only considerably higher than in 1927, but also was the highest since war time. The situation of the livestock industry as a whole was more favorable than that of most other major agricultural enterprises."

The "Livestock Review for 1928" has been published by the Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication No. 54, copies of which may be obtained from the department at Washington, D. C.

Allen—Only a small acreage of wheat will be planted this year, on account of dry weather; the land was too hard to plow at the right time. Corn and kafir are maturing in a very satisfactory manner. No corn is moving to market; the price for the limited amount moving from one farm to another is \$1 a bushel. Hay is cheap and roughage is plentiful. Livestock should have plenty of feed this winter. Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—The dry weather has caused a shortage of pasture and water, but it has been just what the corn needed. Quite a lot of corn was put in the shock this year. A large acreage of wheat was sown. More than 6,000 folks attended the recent Homecoming at Garnett. Cream, 45c; eggs, 32c.—Olga Slocum.

Barton—Most of the wheat is planted; we have had some rain recently, and the crop

is doing fairly well. We have been having considerable windy weather. Farmers have been busy harvesting the feed crops. Heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 28c; cream, 43c; corn, 83c; wheat, \$1.09.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—The weather is still rather dry; water is scarce and the pastures are short. Very little wheat will be planted. Corn and the other feed crops have been harvested, and most of the silos were filled this year. Hay, 45c; corn, 81c; milk, \$2.10 a cwt.; cream, 43c.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Most of the wheat is planted and is up and looking fine. Kafir is doing well, but there will be some of the acreage that will not mature. Livestock is doing well. Fall gardens have made an excellent growth.—Ralph L. Macy.

Dickinson—The weather continues dry, cloudy and cool. Most of the wheat is sown; the acreage is about the same as that of last year. Some of the wheat is up, but much of it will not germinate until more rain comes. Corn and the sorghums are ripening fast. Pastures are getting dry; stock must soon receive additional feed.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers have been busy cutting corn. Rain is needed badly, for crops and also to supply stock water—many of the wells are dry. Pears are plentiful this year, and are selling for 75 cents a bushel at the orchard. Black walnuts are scarce.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Slow progress has been made with wheat seeding, due to the dry weather. We have had only a few light showers since July 17. The potato crop is light.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—Farmers have been busy cutting corn and filling silos. A good many cattle have been shipped to market recently. Pastures are rather dry and short. Road grading outfits are busy making the roads wider. Kafir, \$1.80 a cwt.; eggs, 38c; butter, 49c; heavy hens, 21c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 12c; springs, 20c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Farmers have been busy sowing wheat; more rain would be helpful in giving the crop a good start. Some sections of the county have produced fairly high corn yields; in others they will be light. Feed is plentiful. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.05; barley, 50c; cream, 42c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—We have been having fine fall weather, but a good general rain would be of value, as the soil is too dry to plow, and stock water is scarce. The wheat acreage here is smaller than it was a year ago. Some new corn is being sold, for delivery at shucking time, at \$1 a bushel.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Most of the wheat has been planted, and with the coming of the moisture we have received recently the soil has been placed in fine condition for the crop; it should become well established before cold weather comes. The broomcorn is almost finished. The row crops, kafir, milo and corn, produced good yields on most fields. Cattle are in fine condition.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Farmers are still drilling wheat; the acreage will be larger than that of last year. The county farm agent has just completed a fine bit of control work on bindweed, in various parts of the county. High prices are being paid at public sales; grade milk cows sell for from \$100 to \$160. There is little demand for horses. Wheat, \$1.04; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 42c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We had a nice rain recently, but the wheat needs still more moisture. Livestock is doing fairly well, but some of the pastures are rather dry. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 92c; kafir, 85c; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.95; butter, 45c; eggs, 32c; potatoes, 32c; cabbage, 4c; heavy hens, 19c; springs, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—A good general rain is needed badly—some farmers have been hauling water for their stock. Eggs and poultry have been sold quite freely in the last few weeks. Sweet potatoes and turnips are being marketed. Eggs, 35c; cream, 47c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Marshall—A good rain would be helpful to the wheat. Large crowds attended the Marshall County Fair and also the one held at Pawnee, Neb. Considerable road work is being done this fall. Millet seed, 42c; corn, 85c; eggs, 30c; wheat, \$1.05; cream, 44c; oats, 50c; bran, \$1.50; potatoes, 41c; shorts, 42c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—We have been having ideal fall weather, altho the corn is ripening rather slowly. Wheat and bluegrass are doing well. Eggs, 33c; cream, 46c; corn, \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bennett.

Morris—Wheat is rather spotted, due to the dry weather. Some wheat will be planted on corn stubble, after the crop has been cut for the silo. A few farmers have started to fall feed cattle. Corn fodder is drying up rapidly. Kafir and cane are being harvested.—Elmer Finney.

Necoho—I have been away on a vacation, to the Pacific Coast, but was much pleased when I got back to Kansas again. There will be plenty of feed to take livestock thru the winter, altho the corn yields will be smaller than usual. Livestock is doing well. High prices are being paid at public sales. There is plenty of farm labor. A good general rain would be helpful, especially to the wheat. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 85c; kafir, 80c; prairie hay, \$7; alfalfa hay, \$12 to \$15; hens, 20c; eggs, 33c.—James D. McHenry.

Neosho—We have been having ideal fall weather. Wheat is doing well, but a good rain would be helpful. Farmers have been busy cutting the feed crops.—James McMill.

Ottawa—Wheat seeding is finished, the crop is mostly all up, with a fine, even stand. Most of the silos were filled this year. An excellent crop of prairie hay was produced. Farmers are busy cutting kafir and other field crops. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, \$1.06; corn, 90c; cream, 45c; eggs, 31c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—The wheat needs a good general rain, especially if it is to supply much pasture this fall. Most all of the feed crops have been harvested. There is plenty of locally grown alfalfa seed for sale, fortunately we produced a good crop of this legume. A considerable amount of road work is being done.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—We have been having damp and cloudy weather, but no rain. Wheat is doing well. Corn is ripening in a very satisfactory manner; both the yield and quality will be excellent. High prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, \$1.04; barley, 48c; hogs, 8c.—J. A. Kelley.

Fratt and Kiowa—We have had some good rains recently, and the soil is in excellent condition. Wheat is making an ex-



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cellent growth; we should have an abundance of wheat pasture this fall. Feed crops have been nearly harvested. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. A fine interest was taken here this year in boys' and girls' club work.—Art McAnarney.

Republic—We have had no frost as yet, and the crops have been making a fine late growth. Kafir and cane have been doing especially well. Fodder cutting and silo cutting are nearly finished. Wheat seeding was completed much earlier than usual. Wheat, \$1.07; corn, 32c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 24c, 34c and 40c; hens, 19c; springs, 19c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—We have been having some cloudy weather, but have received very little moisture. Most farmers are well along with their fall work. A large acreage of corn was cut for fodder. Most of the wheat is planted, but the land is rather dry, so the crop is making a slow growth. Pastures are dry. Wheat, \$1.07; corn, 32c; oats, 45c; eggs, 40c, 30c, and 21c; cream, 45c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—Farmers have been quite busy harvesting the grain sorghums. All the wheat is sown. Corn yields will be light most places, altho here and there are fairly good fields, due to the unequal distribution of the rainfall last summer. Eggs, 29c; cream, 43c; wheat, \$1.04; corn, 32c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Practically all the fall sown wheat is up, and it is making a splendid growth. However, it needs moisture. Corn is mostly all safe from frost. The harvesting of the grain sorghums is the main job. Wheat, \$1.08; eggs, 29c; butterfat, 44c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—About the usual acreage of wheat was sown, and the crop is making a good growth. High prices are being paid at public sales. There is plenty of feed. All the silos were filled this year. There is no disease among the hogs so far. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 30c; cream, 45c; eggs, 34c.—Harry Saunders.

Good Outlook for Apples?

The average farm price of apples has been below the general pre-war wholesale price level of all commodities during 12 of the last 15 years. As the result, millions of apple trees have been removed and others have been neglected.

From 1910 to 1925 the number of apple trees in the United States decreased nearly 40 per cent. Notwithstanding the decline in the number of apple trees, production of apples has been practically maintained. These are some of the important facts noted by the United States Department of Agriculture in an analysis of the apple industry. Recent changes and present tendencies, the department indicates, promise a better approach to stability in the industry, but with the number of trees now planted, commercial production is expected to continue at a high level for several years.

The total apple production has declined slightly since 1917, commercial production has steadily increased. Moreover, carlot shipments have increased at an average of 4,000 carloads a year since 1918, and movements by motor truck have grown considerably. Increased production of a tree has largely offset the decline in the number of trees. The department expects further increases in commercial apple production during the next few years, accompanied, of course, by an increase in the domestic demand resulting from population growth.

The rate of increase, according to the department, will be less than it was during the last 10 years. The future appears somewhat brighter for the real commercial grower who is favorably located and who produces apples of high quality at low cost. Conditions in the industry are changing so rapidly, however, that success for the individual grower requires attention to conditions throughout the country, as well as to the technical problems of his own orchard. Apple production is a business in which long views are necessary. The orchard planted today will not return a revenue for seven or eight years. When it starts producing, however, it may be a source of income for 30, 50 or 60 years. In the past this fact seems not to have been sufficiently borne in mind, and overplanting has resulted.

In a survey, started by the department, information has been obtained on the number of trees of different varieties and ages in the country as a whole and in different apple producing sections. Some of the outstanding facts revealed are announced by M. R. Cooper, senior economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

So that the future of the apple industry may be regionally considered, Mr. Cooper grouped 22 important apple states in six divisions, largely according to location, but partly according to the number of varieties grown. These 22 states have about 74 per cent of all the apple trees of bearing age in the country. They produce about 81 per cent of the annual apple output.

In the western group of apple states (the Pacific Coast and mountain states) apple production has increased enormously in the last 15 years. These states from 1909 to 1913 produced annually about 19 million bushels. Their average annual production in the years 1924 to 1928 was more than 54 million bushels. In recent years apple production in the western states has been fairly well stabilized, though many of the trees there have not reached their full bearing capacity. It seems certain that heavy increases in production in this region will not recur in the immediate future.

In five central states—Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee—apple production in 1925 was only about half the production in four western states—Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California—tho the five central states had more bearing trees. Production in this central region decreased from 1910 to 1925, and the number of apple trees therein decreased 31 million. Strong competition from the West probably decided the removal of millions of poorly located or ill-cared for trees in the central states. Nevertheless, recent plantings in this region have been rather heavy.

About one-fifth of the bearing trees of the United States are in the Cumberland, Shenandoah Valley states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. This region produces about one-sixth of the country's apple crop. Its plantings 15 or 18 years ago were heavy, but have been only moderate recently at a rate about sufficient to maintain the number of trees, assuming their average life to be about 30 years.

New York state usually leads in apple production, and Michigan is important. From about one-seventh of the bearing trees of the United States, New York and Michigan produce about one-fifth of the apples. From 1910 to 1925 the number of apple trees in these states decreased about 19 per cent. That, however, is only a moderate decrease considering the number

of old trees that the orchards of New York and Michigan contain.

Delaware and New Jersey have practically doubled their output in the last 15 years. Their joint contribution to the national supply, however, is only about 2 per cent. The number of apple trees in these two states increased from 1910 to 1925 by 46 per cent, and other trees not of bearing age increased 37 per cent. In all the other apple regions mentioned in the department's report, the total number of trees, and also the total number of bearing age, decreased in this period. Accordingly, it is expected that the apple production of Delaware and New Jersey will increase decidedly during the next few years. As the increase will consist largely of the early varieties, it may have a considerable influence on the prices of early apples, tho little on the prices of fall and winter apples.

In the New England states the number of bearing trees reached a peak of 11 million in 1900. From 1910 to 1925 the number declined about 24 per cent. In recent years the number of young trees has been maintained in commercial orchards, and with improved methods production may increase.

Some of the newer varieties, such as Delicious and McIntosh, have bulked large in recent plantings. The Delicious variety now constitutes about 8 per cent of all the commercial trees in the six regions mentioned, and the output of Delicious apples is expected to increase materially in the next five to 10 years. Probably from 3 to 4 per cent of the commercial trees in the six regions are of the McIntosh variety, and these are practically all young trees. Hence, the output of McIntosh apples is likely to increase largely also.

Different conditions are found in the orchards growing the older fall and winter varieties. Thus, the Ben Davis is declining. Plantings of the York Imperial have been light in recent years, and plantings of the Baldwin, Northern Spy and R. I. Greenings have been only moderate. Plantings of Rome Beauty have also been moderate during the last eight years.

All told, more than 800 standard varieties of apples are grown in the United States. In the department's tree survey, New York State alone reported 241 standard varieties, and Michigan 243. This profusion of varieties causes difficulties in marketing, and has been a factor in the recent reduction in the number of trees, particularly in the older orchards. A marked tendency toward the concentration of commercial apple orchards in the more favorable sections and a gradual elimination of unprofitable orchards are taking place. These tendencies are accompanied by a drift toward the concentration of production in fewer varieties.

A Glance at the Markets

Unsettlement was the keynote of the market for the principal farm products during the first of October. In livestock, grain, cotton, dairy and green produce, some items in each class were moving up and others down, without sustained tendency either way. Price shifting was especially active in livestock. Most grains and millfeeds sold lower, mainly in response to poor demand.

Local showers in Argentina and rains in some areas of Australia, together with continued liberal offerings of Argentine wheat and a slow import demand from continental European countries, were weakening factors in the wheat market, and were reflected in the rather sharp decline in Liverpool future prices near the first of October.

Rye had some independent strength as a result of unfavorable seeding conditions and slight improvement in demand. A prospective early movement of new crop corn weakened the market for that grain, and prices declined 2 to 5 cents a bushel, compared with a week ago. Oats and barley were generally weak with corn, but there was a good demand for both grains which gave the market a steady tone. Flax held firm.

Hay markets showed a considerably firmer tendency. Offerings at the markets were light and demand became more active and arrivals of good quality hay moved readily. Feed markets developed a decidedly weaker tone near the end of September, and prices of most kinds declined \$1 to \$2 a ton from the high point of a week or 10 days ago. The active demand for alfalfa hay was a strengthening factor in the market for alfalfa meal.

Sharp and more or less erratic price fluctuations featured the trade on most classes and grades of livestock at Chicago. Strictly good and choice fed steers advanced 50 to 75 cents in two days and altho demand subsequently wavered, this advance was generally sustained. On the other hand, low grade killing steers declined moderately, and fat cows and heifers sharply. A large volume of the receipt of range cattle was in feeder and feeder trade, and liquidation of short feds from important feeding areas continued much in evidence. Demand for replacement cattle continues to center largely on the lighter weights.

An indifferent demand for weighty hogs, both heavy butchers and sows, marked the last of September trading. Values for the cuts from these heavy hogs and for lard have been pounded consistently, with the exception of the loins are selling at the lowest price levels for the season.

Fat lambs tended to lower prices. Meanwhile feeder demand improved somewhat, and selling closer to fat lamb prices than for several weeks past. Choice feeders sold up to \$12.75, with the top on slaughter account late in the week resting not far above \$13. Matured sheep closed weak, with most fat ewes at \$4 to \$5.

Wool prices reported by private cables from the London sales were very irregular and somewhat lower than the week previous, causing hesitancy and readjustments downward in the Boston market on fine wools.

Total United States cold storage holdings of poultry on September 1, were 49 million pounds, as compared with 40,749,000 pounds a year earlier. The increase in broilers was especially notable. As natural with the increased marketings, and the increased accumulation of reserve stocks, prices are established at lower levels than last year, the margin now ranging about 3 to 4 cents. Consumption has apparently improved, since the advent of cooler weather and in reflection to the more favorable prices to consumers.

Egg markets continue firm and fairly active. Prices are now about 5½ to 7 cents above a year ago. Receipts are now running below those of comparable dates in 1928, and it appears that production is definitely lower. This is a factor of strength in the situation, as is also the fact that storage reserves are so much lighter than at this time last year. Consumption, however, now appears to be somewhat lighter than a year ago, instead of higher as it has been through most of this year. This seems to be the reflection of the higher price levels prevailing.

(Continued on Page 27)

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Chester Thornton knew that some of the young people of Briardale were "fast," but not his Betty! Then one day, on the train, he overheard two young men talking, and they mentioned Betty's name. Could Betty have been doing anything behind his back that he would be ashamed of—it seemed inconceivable. But that evening his worst fears were fulfilled. What should he do? How could he help Betty save herself from this hideous life into which she had fallen? His solution was drastic and it required grit and courage. But in the end it brought happiness to the entire family and to Betty romance sweeter than any she had ever imagined.

Whiteoaks of Jalna—\$2.50

By MAZO DE LA ROCHE

Mazo de la Roche became famous when, in 1927, she won the Atlantic Monthly prize of \$10,000 "for the most interesting novel of any kind, sort or description." "Jalna" was hailed by the critics as one of the great novels of the day, and sold 100,000 copies in its first season. The author's latest tremendously brilliant best-selling novel written about a strange Anglo-Canadian family living with a kind of Victorian majesty in the Ontario wilderness is vigorously interesting.

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Many Husking Meets Ahead

Forty Counties Will Hold Contests to Select Champions; State Event November 6

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE annual state-wide corn husking contest, which will be held November 6, on the Dan Casement ranch near Manhattan, in Riley county, is going to be the finest sporting event of its kind ever staged in Kansas. Every county in the state is urged to hold an elimination contest to determine the best husker in the county, and then send that champion to the state contest to compete with the speediest huskers from all other Kansas counties.

Already 40 counties have indicated that they will endeavor to have a good representative in the state contest, as Kansas Farmer, which is sponsoring the event, has huskers lined up in that many counties. It would be quite impossible to have one big state contest that could take care of huskers from all over Kansas, so arrangements first are made for holding elimination contests in every county that desires to take a hand in this outstanding sporting event. All candidates in any given county will meet at the call of their contest manager, and the man who wins that meet will be considered the county champion, and will be the one to enter the state meet. During the last two years, these county elimination meets have been something worth seeing, and the state contest each year brings out nearly 5,000 persons.

To line up in your county elimination contest, send your name to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, on the blank which appears on this page, or just in a letter, stating that you will enter your county meet. As soon as your name is received it will be sent on to your county contest leader and you will receive his name, and from him information as to when and where your county contest will be held. If your county does not have a leader, Kansas Farmer will help you locate one.

So far 21 counties have leaders, and for your information we give their names here: Joe M. Goodwin, Effingham, county agent, Atchison county; W. H. Atzenweiler, Hiawatha, county agent, Brown; E. A. Stephenson, Cottonwood Falls, county agent, Chase; E. A. Cleavinger, Burlington, county agent, Coffey; C. E. Lyness, Troy, county agent, Doniphan; A. I. Gilkison, Lawrence, county agent, Douglas; E. R. Gibson, Ellis, secretary of the Community Club; H. A. Biskie, Ottawa, county agent, Franklin; O. B. Glover, Oskaloosa, county agent, Jefferson; Ralph P. Ramsey, Mankato, county agent, Jewell; G. M. Reed, Seneca, county agent, Nemaha; Lester M. Shepard, Erie, county agent, Neosho; Mrs. J. A. Hahnkratt, Norton, secretary Chamber of Commerce; W. H. von Trebra, Lyons, county agent, Rice; S. D. Capper, Manhattan, county agent, Riley; Ray Ken-

nedy, Liberal, secretary Chamber of Commerce; W. H. Robinson, Topeka, county agent, Shawnee; E. H. Teagarden, St. John, county agent, Stafford; Louis M. Knight, Wellington, county agent, Sumner; Fred Thowe, Alma, Wabaunsee; W. E. Ward, editor the Western Times, Sharon Springs, Wallace county; H. B. Holmes, editor the Leoti Standard, Leoti, Wichita county.

If you live in any of the counties mentioned, and wish to enter a county elimination contest to work for a place in the big state meet at Manhattan, and for your share of the \$200 cash, the silver trophy cup and the trip to the national husking contest, get in touch with your county leader immediately so that you will be sure to get in on the contest, and also send your name to the Husking Editor of this paper. Half of the cash prize, and the cup and the trip to Missouri will go to the winner of the state contest, while \$100 will be divided among the next four high men.

Here are the counties that have one or more husking entries but so far do not have leaders: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Crawford, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Hodgeman, Jackson, Johnson, Kingman, Lincoln, Marshall, Miami, Morris, Osage, Osborne, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Sheridan, Trego and Washington.

However, Kansas Farmer is working to get leaders in these counties, and in the meantime, if you live in one of these counties and wish to enter your county elimination contest, just send your name to the Husking Editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and that will entitle you to a place in your county contest. You may rest assured that arrangements will be made for a contest leader in your county, and that the winner will have an opportunity to enter the state contest, unless his score is too low.

It may be necessary to limit the number of contestants in the state meet to 30. In that event the counties that have three or more contestants in the county meet will get first choice, and then counties having one or two entries. In the event more than 30 counties have three or more contestants in the county meet, eliminations from the state meet will be made on the basis of the official scores. Kansas Farmer supplies the rules, score cards and questionnaires to be filled out by the judges regarding everything from the kind of corn to the condition of the weather on the day the county husking meet took place. On that information the judges will make any necessary eliminations.

Corn huskers who wish to enroll for county elimination meets should send in their names immediately. No new counties will be lined up later than

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 Missouri 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 the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. We Will Help You Get a Contest Manager in Your County



BIG Saving Grinding Feed With Best - Lowest Cost Feed Grinder in the Long Run

Many feed mills with a lower first cost than the "Jay Bee" often prove very expensive. Small capacity, high power cost, inability to stand up and grind everything under every condition, frequent breakdown and delays, and expensive repairs really make their cost prohibitive.

In the "Jay Bee" you can feel safe and sure that you will finish any grinding job that you start. No feed grinder made has ever equalled the "Jay Bee" in capacity, low power cost, absolute dependability at all times, and freedom from costly breakdowns and repairs. Many "Jay Bee" mills have been in use three to five years with the only expense being screen replacement.

Prove These Facts Yourself

This is not idle talk—but facts proved by over 11,000 users. Facts that you can prove yourself. Try, test and compare the "Jay Bee" Humdinger with any other feed grinder made. Results will prove that the "Jay Bee" is the mill you should buy.

Send for Descriptive Literature

When you buy a feed grinder get the best—the one that costs the least in the long run. That's the "Jay Bee." Write for descriptive literature and free feeding booklet. Humdinger is furnished optionally with two-sacker type (illustrated) or wagon-box collector, at no additional cost. 3 sizes: 7 HP. to 30 HP. Easy Payment Plan. Immediate shipment from stock nearest you. Write today.

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



PROTECTION!

The Best

fencing in the world will not afford the protection intended against damage to crops from livestock unless the POSTS are strong and dependable.

To insure safety, strength, long-life, uniformity, economy—use

NATIONAL Lumber and Creosoting Co. POSTS

"You Can Set Them and Forget Them"

National Lumber & Creosoting Company
General Office: Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.
Write for Free Post Literature

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples

Capper Engraving Co.
Engraving Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA

October 23, and all contestants must have their names enrolled with Kansas Farmer by that date. It is necessary to set a time limit so that every county champion may receive careful consideration in the event it is necessary to make eliminations. And also to make provisions for counties with only one or two contestants. All county contests must be over and have the final results in the office of Kansas Farmer by Saturday night, November 2.

It's Been a Great Club Year

(Continued from Page 14)

and songs. After we ate, we had talks by such prominent folks as T. A. McNeal. The next day we went on a trip over town in automobiles; the trip was made in fine, big sedans driven by the employees of the Capper Publications, and they let the town know Capper Club folks were there. They decorated their cars with club signs and honked their signals all over the town. We visited the Seymour packing house, where we saw them handle chickens from the car to the cold storage plant, and believe me, their cold storage plant is cold. We visited the Wolff packing plant where we saw the hog killing from the scalding vat to the wiener. They kill an average of 1,000 hogs daily. At the Beatrice Creamery plant we saw where they churn butter in 1,000-pound lots and saw some of their ice cream equipment;



Meet the Officers of the "Edwards County Busy Bees." Left to Right: Roy Wheaton, Club Leader; John Ary, President; Lynn Wheaton, Vice President; LeRoy Brown, Secretary; LeRoy Chalk, Treasurer

they told me F. A. Myers ships them cream from Garden City. We also visited the flour mills, the parks, the Westboro Addition and many other points.

On Thursday, we started out on our own; we went over town shopping and to see the state capitol; we climbed the dome, every one of us. Then we went thru the State Printing Plant, saw our school books made; went to a 4-H club tent that night and heard solos, bands, readings and demonstrations put on by 4-H club boys and girls.

Between times, we saw all the exhibits at the fair. Then we found Ruth had won first on cookies, second on collection of three kinds of candy and fifth on chickens; we sold her chickens and delivered them Saturday.

I have touched only the high spots on our trip for it would take one day to review the whole trip and I hope I don't tire you all out but hope to interest the club folks for a trip to Topeka next year.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. L. D. Zirkle.
Member "Finney County Stickers"

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 25)

Butter markets maintained an irregular trend near the first of October, with trading generally lacking snap. The comparatively high price of fresh butter has encouraged heavy withdrawals of cold storage goods showing a profit. Continued reduction in the storage holdings is anticipated.

Cheese markets showed practically the same characteristics as for the previous week. The tone was steady and margins were the same. According to the most reliable information from the trade, Canadian imports continue to show heavy increases over last year.

A mixed situation prevailed in potato markets in late September. After the very heavy carlot movement of the preceding week, shipments were reduced to 6,475 cars from the important late states and prices tended upward again at shipping points. The Chicago carlot market was higher on Northern Round Whites at \$2.25 to \$2.65, but lower on Idaho Russets at \$2.50 to \$2.65 a hundred.

The peach season is fast drawing to a close. Shipments the last week of September were only 555 cars, compared with 2,050 the week before. Carlot movement of apples showed gains of about one-third near October 1. Nearly three-fourths of them came from the East. However, shipments were still about one-third lighter than a year ago. The Virginias furnished 2,065 cars last week, with New York state ranking next. Idaho was getting active in the West.

Meeting Requirements

The street railway had a vacancy in its stenographic department, and as all progressive firms nowadays have a personnel department where applicants must give everything from the color of their grandmother's eyelashes to the indebtedness of their third cousin on their father's side, one young lady made out her application in the following manner:

Calf: Fourteen inches.
Thigh: Thirty-six inches.
Neck: Positively.

All Had a Chance

Customer: "Are you quite sure this suit won't shrink if it gets wet on me?"
Mr. Kirchbaum: "Mine frendt, effery fire company in the city has squirted water on dot suit."

STEWART-WARNER CHOOSES



RCA Radiotrons

C. B. SMITH
President, STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION, says:

"Every Stewart-Warner receiving set undergoes the most exacting tests before it is approved by our laboratory engineers. For this purpose RCA Radiotrons are used. Because we have discovered that they add materially to the performance of our instruments we recommend them to all of our customers for initial equipment and replacement."

RADIOTRON DIVISION

RADIO-VICTOR CORPORATION OF AMERICA

New York Chicago Atlanta Dallas San Francisco

RCA RADIOTRON



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.



LICE

DON'T say it's up to the hens to fight the torturing, blood-sucking pests. Lice come in hordes—it's an unequal battle.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer kills lice on stock and poultry.

Bring Instant Louse Killer and lice together, and no guilty louse escapes.

Make it a rule to keep Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath always. Hens work it into the feathers, down to the skin where the lice are. That's the end of Mr. Louse and his quick-breeding family.

For special treatment, sift Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts, dropping boards and floors.

Comes in handy sifter-top cans.

Guaranteed

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant LOUSE KILLER

Farm Women prefer

Standard Briquets

A Blended Anthracite

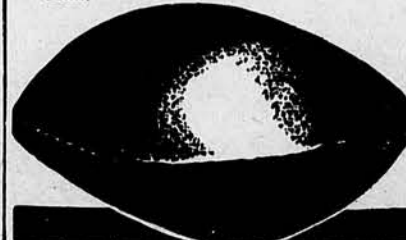
Long the favorite fuel of modern city houses and now available to every Kansas Farm home as well.

Farm women prefer Standard Briquets because they are so clean to use and reduce the task of housekeeping. These clean, hard, shining nuggets are all of one convenient uniform size—2½x2½x1½ inches. They hold fire for 24 hours on checked draft. There are no lumps to break up—and this blended anthracite fuel is sold at a popular price.

Order now from the Standard Briquet dealer in your community.

TUNE IN

on WIBW, Topeka every evening at 6 P. M. for official weather forecast by the Standard Weather Man.





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

RATES 8 cents a word 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; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	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. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)							
One		Four		One		Four	
Inches	Time	Times		Inches	Time	Times	
1 1/2.....	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.55		3.....	\$31.50	\$27.30	
1.....	10.50	9.10		3 1/2.....	36.75	31.85	
1 1/2.....	15.75	13.65		4.....	42.00	36.40	
2.....	21.00	18.20		4 1/2.....	47.25	40.95	
2 1/2.....	26.25	22.75		5.....	52.50	45.50	

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

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. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

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

ANCONA COCKERELS, ACCREDITED flock, won three firsts and Med. Display at Topeka Fair, Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

ANCONAS, LEGHORNS \$5 HUNDRED. Large breeds \$9. Assorted \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS, 12c each all breeds. Shipped prepaid live. Leghorns 200 egg strain 10c. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

FALL CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS, White and Barred Rocks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Ship prepaid. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$7.50 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 64c UP. BIG, healthy, quiet, weanling money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM ACCREDITED flocks. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.00; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$8.00. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT AND BUFF COCHIN Bantams for sale. Mrs. C. L. Sutes, Parker, Kan.

DUCKS

MALLARDS, WHITE-EGG LAYERS, DECOYS, reasonable. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED COCKERELS, YEARLING hens, from Pedigreed stock. Priced reasonable. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan. ACCREDITED BY GEORGE J. BURK. English White Leghorn hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. C. A. Rowan, Milton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, 200 February pullets \$1.50, 200 ready to lay \$1.35, 100 yearling hens, \$1.25. Fancy cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Anna Gray, Englewood, Colo.

FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Tancred strain from a Kansas accredited flock, good husky birds, from high producing males. Priced \$2 and \$5. Vera M. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 29 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records up to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

COCKERELS FROM STATE ACCREDITED A flock, sturdy, well barred. Medium dark English. Ralph McIlrath, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WINNING stock, pen matings. Will Winter, Morland, Kan.

TURKEYS

GIANT WHITE TOMS, MILK GOAT, CAPONS, S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—PARTRIDGE

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50, pullets \$1.00. Miss Helen Smith, R. 2, Stanberry, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP EGGS, and poultry direct for Best results. "The Copes," Topeka.

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

DOGS

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUP, MALE \$5.00. H. E. Nash, North Topeka, Kan.

AMERICAN LLEWELLYN BIRD DOG, Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER puppies. Regan Kennel, Riley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred FEMALEST, BERNARD pups, \$10. Frank Schmitt, Collyer, Kan.

FEMALE POLICE PUP 3 1/2 MONTHS. Eligible register \$6. Harry Knoll, Portia, Kan.

WANTED—100 WEEK: WHITE SPITZ puppies; Fox Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPPIES, BRED FOR ratting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, WORKING kind; also German Police. Charles Teeter, Fairfield, Nebraska.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER puppies, whole litter. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX HIGH-CLASS ALL ROUND tree dogs. Trial. Reasonable. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

BOBTAIL ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Parents natural heelers, males \$15.00, females \$10.00. C. Leinweber, Frankfort, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, BLACK AND browns. Males, \$10.00; females, \$5.00. Natural heelers. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.

COON HOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR Hunters. Beagle Rabbithounds. Cow-Hide Leather dog collars name engraved \$1.00. Texas State Blow Horns \$2.00. Running Fits remedy, guaranteed treatment three dogs \$1.00. Catalogue. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

21 VARIETIES—GORGEOUS COLORED Irises, the Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Dream" the best Pink) labeled and postpaid, for only \$1. Six orders for only \$5. Color circular free. A. B. Katkamler, Macedon, N. Y.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEW GASOLINE MOTORS, TWO-CYLINDER, 16 horse power, \$30.00 each. E. A. Peyton, 1520 W. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

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

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

CHINCHILLA DOES ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER, breeding age, \$5.00 each. Sunflower Rabbitry, Harper, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALANDS, American White, bucks, bred does, Juniors. Tom Yaden, Council Grove, Kan.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—GOOD SWEET CHEWING, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 lbs., 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED best mellow, juicy red leaf chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TENNESSEE RED LEAF, MILD AND Sweet, Chewing, 10 lbs., \$2.50; Mellow Smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.50; you pay postage. Collier Tobacco Pool, Martin, Tenn. O. D. Collier, Mgr.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-Y, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME. Every student successful. School. Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

LEARN AIRCRAFT, OXYACETYLENE welding, Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Radios, magnetos, batteries, Stevenson School, 20083 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25 — 100 cents a day. Send for large illustrated catalog, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School, Box 35, Decatur, Indiana.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among your neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around \$40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-4310, Winona, Minn.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

LUMBER

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

AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBERGH learned. Complete courses in Flying, Airplane Mechanics and Welding. Big pay jobs open for graduates. Write today. Lincoln Airplane School, 461 Aircraft Building, Lincoln, Neb.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120—\$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—SELECT EXTRACTED ALFALFA pure as bees make. 60 lbs. \$5.50, 120 lbs. \$10 here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

YARN

YARN: COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS, \$1.15 pound. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples Free. H. Bartlett (Manufacturer), Box B, Harmony, Maine.

FOR THE TABLE

EARLY OHIO POTATOES 2500 BUSHELS \$1.00 per bushel field run. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS; DUPLICATORS; ADDING machines; easy payments. Yotz Co., Shawnee, Kan.

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR FROM A WOMAN who desires housework and home on farm. Mrs. S. Jordan, Brewster, Kan.

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIRplane or Auto Mechanics, Airplane Welders, Pilots; after taking training in this well known school. Write for full information, Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 271 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HEREFORD HERD BULL FOR SALE; Echoboy breeding, large, fine, gentle animal. Don Bacon, Lyons, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

OFFERING TWELVE QUALITY MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves, one male. Priced reasonably. Grant Volland, Elm Grove, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. Sired by Grandson of Fern's Wexford Noble and good producing cows. Five to eighteen months. James Webster, Palco, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE HOLSTEIN YEARLING bulls sired by Springfield Ona DeKol. Dams produced 10,000 lbs. milk last year. Priced to sell \$50.00 and up. Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, GILTS, WEANLING PIGS. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOARS. John A. Matthews, Dodge City, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE SPRING Boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

DURO BOARS AND GILTS, PURE BRED, Immune. O. Scott Morgan, Baldwin, Kan.

BERKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, \$17.50. SOWS \$40. Guaranteed. Fred Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

CHOLERA IMMUNE CHESTER WHITE boars ready for service, also fall pigs. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no killars. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—THREE GOOD APRIL boars, one yearling. Booking fall pigs both sexes. Immune. Registered. You must be satisfied. Dobson & Stafford, Edna, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan.

THIRTY REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling and lamb rams. W. T. Hammond, Portia, Kan.

Upward Trend in Hogs?

BY H. J. HENNEY

Hog prices this fall and winter are not likely to reach as low levels as they did last year. The decline in prices last year caused liquidation during the winter months of breeding stock that would have farrowed pigs this spring. The heavy supplies the last three months were made up of two classes of hogs. First, last fall's farrowings which were fed to heavier weights in order to consume what was relatively cheap corn during May and June compared to the price of hogs. Second, breeding stock that was originally kept for next spring's farrowing. Since the bulk of the breeding stock tends

to be marketed as early as the corn supply is determined, any increase in market supplies this fall and winter due to decreased breeding stock should not come in any one month unless corn prices take another sharp turn upward in January or February while hog prices are still seasonally lower. Under such circumstances prices might fall as low as last year for two or three weeks' time.

The spring hog market should be as high as last spring, and might easily work higher on the basis of the expected supply of hogs that will be offered for that period. The yearly supply of hogs from October, 1929, to October, 1930, is expected to be 2.5 million less than last year. This is a reduction of 5 per cent or more and would give us a total of about 45 million hogs. If there is such a reduction it is logical to

expect the slaughter from October to March, inclusive, to be reduced from last year by more than 1,250,000 hogs. With the tendency to unload due to the current short corn supply, the last of the six-month period, October-March, should receive most of the higher prices over one year ago. If prices in October and November are on the same level as one year ago, it will be evidence of continued decreases in breeding stock and a more nearly certain fact that spring prices will be higher than present September prices.

The corn hog ratio and price of hogs most of the last two years has not encouraged increased hog production. It is estimated that low prices in the fall of 1927 and the sharp decline in the fall of 1928 has reduced breeding stock to the place where only a 45-million hog slaughter might be

expected the next 12 months. If this is true the prices in March and April, and August and September, 1930, should encourage increased breeding. Prices in early 1929 prompted some men to increase the 1930 slaughter. Prices for 1930 possibly will be higher than this last year, and no doubt average higher than prices for 1931. Any change in breeding operations should be planned so as to not have too many hogs after the fall of 1930 or the spring of 1931. It is very likely that prices in the late fall of 1931 will be discouraging to the hog producer unless corn crops in 1930 and 1931 are so large as to furnish very cheap corn from May to November in 1931. Since two large corn crops seldom come in succession, one should not plan on marketing more than his usual number of hogs for that period.

The Real Estate Market Place

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reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

FOR HOMES near Catholic schools write
T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

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

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on
easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv.
Co., Independence, Kan.

FORCED SALE. Splendid half section land,
well watered and improved. Close town.
Act quickly. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa,
Kansas.

CHOICE wheat and corn land for sale; one
crop will pay for land. A golden oppor-
tunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey,
Syracuse, Kansas.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per
acre for Western Kansas farms; no mort-
gage; no interest; no payment when crops
fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade, for smaller farm 160
A. Jefferson Co. All smooth land 6 mi.
town. 12 mi. K. U. 8 room house new. Other
necessary buildings. Priced low, owner
write G303 care Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world,
is the world's leading producer of hard
winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn.
It leads all states in production of alfalfa.
Dairying, poultry raising and livestock
farming offer attractive opportunities be-
cause of cheap and abundant production of
feeds and forage, and short and mild win-
ters which require a minimum of feed and
care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies
many thousands of acres of Southwestern
Kansas lands as first grade. These lands
are available at reasonable prices and easy
terms. Write now for our free Kansas
Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Coloniza-
tion Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway
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Space here does not permit us to de-
scribe the many beautiful farms we
have for sale, ranging in price from
\$35 to \$80 per acre, adapted to the
raising of wheat, corn, alfalfa and sor-
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distance of Wichita, the great metropo-
lis of the Southwest, that furnishes
an excellent market for all products
grown. Our sales this year to date bet-
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specialize in farm land and will mail
you complete map, plat, location and
photograph of buildings if you will
write us about the size and kind of
farm you need.

G. A. EDMUNSTER INV. CO.
Farm Land Realtors,
314 W. K. H. Building, Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FREE FARM BULLETIN with descriptions
of many unusual farm bargains sold on
easy terms. Write at once and have first
chance at the best bargains. Baker Farm
Agency, DeQueen, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

TEN THOUSAND ACRES in our Feather
River farm colony now open to bona fide
settlers at low prices and long terms. Cli-
mate conditions ideal, no excessive rainfall,
mild winters. You can do general farming,
raise cattle, hogs and sheep or specialize in
fruit market gardening or poultry. Market-
ing facilities are extraordinary. Raise your
family where they have access to all mod-
ern conveniences. Write for booklet. Farm
Land Investment Co. Next door to post-
office, Marysville, Calif.

MISSOURI

336 ACRES, \$9,000—Well imp. good soil
close to market, school, LeRoy Leezy,
Oak Hill, 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-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

COLORADO

EASTERN Colorado wheat-corn land for
sale. Box 387, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

BARGAINS—Best selected list Eastern Colo-
rado wheat farms. Prowers, Klowa, Bent
Co. Terms. Get list F. A. Cox, Lamar, Colo.

BACA COUNTY, S. E. Colorado. We buy
and sell on crop payment plan. Morris
Land Co. Lawrence, Kan. O. H. Cooper,
Mgr. Springfield, Colo., c-o Palace Hotel.

MINNESOTA

YOU'LL DO BETTER in Minnesota—Make
more money—have more enjoyment. Lo-
cate in America's greatest butter state. Suc-
ceed as never before in general farming
and dairying. Farms priced low on easy
terms. Fertile soil—plenty of rainfall—fine
pastures. Good roads, schools, churches, com-
munities. FREE BOOK tells all. Ten Thou-
sand Lakes Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410
University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE American Investment Co., Okla-
homa City, for booklet describing farms
and ranches with prospective oil values.
Selling on small cash payment. Tenants
wanted.

FOR SALE to Ambitious Farmers—Clear
imp. farm lands located in best agricul-
tural sections of state. Small down payment.
10 yrs. or longer on bal. Real opportunity to
own your own farm. F. H. Porter, 104
Branniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Da-
kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or
Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free
literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly,
81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

RENT OR PURCHASE IMPROVED FARM
Crop payments, low prices. Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana offer good oppor-
tunities. Purchase like renting one-fourth
of crop to pay principal and interest. A good
farmer can pay out in a few years with
cattle, sheep and hogs. Clover, alfalfa grow
luxuriantly. Feed crops very successful.
Make a vacation trip and see the country.
We can help you find a location. Write for
free book, list and detailed information. Low
excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great
Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Free Zone
of Plenty book tells about Washington,
Idaho, Oregon.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale
or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.
GEN. MERCHANDISE—Good live business
for sale, or consider good clear 80 or 160
acre farm. Write A-217 Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE or Exchange for a good stock
farm, a good 255 A. creek bottom farm
in Coffey Co., Kan. Martin Stromme,
owner, LeRoy, Kan.

SMALL FARM WANTED
Located in Kansas, suitable for general
farming, dairying and stock raising. If a
bargain, write me full description and low-
est cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BUY, SELL or trade your farm or business.
thru a man who gets results. Wranosky,
Haddam, Kan.

WANTED: Hear from owner having good
farm for sale. Cash price. Particulars.
John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm
for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for cash, no matter where located, particu-
lars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515
Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Mitchell county fair held at Beloit
last week was the most successful of any
fair held there in recent years both finan-
cially and in the matter of exhibits. Friday,
which was school day, the attendance was
estimated at 14,000 and a good attendance
was had all week.

Another important disposal sale of reg-
istered Holsteins and some high grades is
the M. H. McConnell dispersal sale at his
farm just south of Downs, Kan., the day
following the reinking sale at Tescott
which is about 40 miles from Downs. Both
sales are advertised in this issue of Kansas
Farmer. Mr. McConnell is selling 35 head
and 20 of them are registered cows and
heifers and the others are high grade cows.
All of the cows are in milk, heavy spring-
ers or fresh cows.

F. A. Schulz, Rock Creek, Jefferson
county, Kan., will disperse his little herd
of registered Holsteins at his farm two
miles east and one south of that place.
Oct. 28. He will sell 28 head in all, 26 fe-
males, 14 of them cows that are fresh or to
freshen soon and his herd sire and one bull
calf. There will be eight heifers, several of
them daughters of this good herd sire. It
is a real working herd of registered cattle
and a splendid opportunity is afforded to
buy good cattle at auction where all of
them sell to the highest bidder. The sale
will be advertised in the next issue of
Kansas Farmer.

For over 25 years H. B. Walter & Son
of Benden have bred and exhibited Pon-
derland China hogs and their annual boar
and gilt sales and their bred sow sales have
always attracted breeders from all over Kan-
sas and adjoining states because of the
quality of their Poland China hogs. It would
be hard indeed to estimate even the number
of herds that have used Walter bred boars.
During that time they have invariably been
of the kind that improved the herd they
were used in. In this issue H. B. Walter
& Son are advertising their annual boar
and gilt sale which will be held in the sale
pavilion at Benden, Kan., Tuesday, Oct.
22. Write at once for their sale catalog.

The Laptad stock farm Poland China and
Duroc boar and gilt sale of Oct. 24 is ad-
vertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.
There will be 50 boars and gilts in this
good sale which is the 34th semi-annual
hog sale to be held at the Laptad Stock
Farm which is located about two miles
north of Lawrence. It is not only a stock
farm but it is becoming one of the best
known seed farms in the West and Kansas
Farmers do well to remember Fred Lap-
tad's seed corn, wheat and oats when in
the market for dependable seeds. But it
is the sale of boars and gilts that is on
hand now and you had better write at
once for the Laptad stock farm boar and
gilt sale catalog and remember the date is
Oct. 24.

Thursday, Oct. 17, is the date of the
S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn sale to be held at
the Amcoats farm three miles east and one
north of Clay Center, Kan., and next
Thursday is the 17th As usual this offer-
ing, made by Mr. Amcoats and with the
Bluemont farm of Manhattan consigning a
few, is one of the outstanding good cattle
and breeders and farmers in Kansas and
adjoining states know in a measure what
to expect in this sale in the way of choice
Shorthorns and straightforward treatment.
Mr. Amcoats is consigning 21 females and
eight bulls old enough for service. The
Bluemont farm, Manhattan is consigning
eight cows and heifers and two bulls. It is
a splendid offering of all Scotch cattle that
will prove valuable acquisitions to any herd.
The sale will start at one o'clock and those
coming from a distance can get lunch at
the sale. Clay Center is on Highway 40
and 15 and roads are usually good all over
that section of the state.

W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan., for several
years has been quietly assembling a herd of
registered Holsteins that has attracted the
attention of those who know and appreciate
the good ones. But a few months ago he
decided to disperse the entire herd and the
dispersal sale will be held at his farm 1
mile west of Tescott, Monday, October 21.
W. H. Mott of Herington has been employed
and the sale catalog is ready to mail out
to those who request it. Such requests
should go to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.,
the sale manager, and you can depend on a
prompt reply with the sale catalog and
any information you may desire about the
sale. There will be cows in milk and others
that are springing, and some nice young
bulls of serviceable age and young heifers
and heifer calves. There will be 12 daugh-
ters of Spring Rock Canary Homestead, all
bred to a grandson of Matador Segis Walker,
and there will be some nice C. T. A. re-
cords which will be given sale day. The
farm is near Tescott and on Highway 18.
The sale is advertised in this issue of Kan-
sas Farmer.

Monday, Oct. 21, is the date of the W. E.
Reinking dispersal sale of registered Hol-
steins and the sale will be held at his farm
one mile west of Tescott, Kan. The sale is
advertised in this issue of the Kansas
Farmer and W. H. Mott, who has charge of
the sale as sale manager, will be glad to
send you the sale catalog if you will send
him your name and address at once. Write
to W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington,
Kan.

An important Oklahoma sale of registered
Holsteins is the draft sale made by Hous-
ton W. Holland of Tulsa of 55 young cat-
tle. The sale will be held at his farm, 26
miles south of Tulsa, on the Tulsa-Musko-
gee highway 64 on Nov. 4. It is an out-
standing good offering of young cattle, all
of most excellent breeding and practically
all have been raised right on Mr. Holland's
farm and on sale day the sires and dams
of practically all of the offering will be on
exhibition at the farm. W. H. Mott, Hering-
ton, Kan., has charge of the sale and the
catalogs will be ready to mail by the time
this issue of Kansas Farmer reaches you
and if you will drop Doctor Mott a line he
will be pleased to mail you one of the cat-
alogs by return mail. There are wonderful
auto roads around Tulsa and it would be a
fine drive down to the sale.

The S. B. Amcoats annual sale of Short-
horns at Clay Center, October 17, affords
Shorthorn breeders who want to strengthen
their herds, and beginners an opportunity
again to buy at auction cattle that are se-
lected from herds that are approved and
from men who have enviable reputations as
breeders of the best in Shorthorns. In this
sale October 17 Mr. Amcoats is selling 21
females and eight young bulls of serviceable
ages ranging in age from 10 to 18 months.
Mr. Amcoats says that the 21 females he is
cataloging are undoubtedly the most useful
lot of females he has ever sold. Of the
bulls he is consigning, six are red and two
are roans, and several are good enough to
head good herds. Bluemont farm, Manhat-

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Purebred Duroc Jersey Hogs

dairy and stock sale on our farm 15 miles
south and 3 east on Highway 14 from
Abilene; 5 miles west and one north of
Hope,

Tuesday, Oct. 15

1 o'clock

35 HEAD OF STOCK

These hogs are all sired by the great
breeding and show boar Revelite.

One boar is litter mate to Junior
Champion at the Kansas Free Fair. Three
are litter mates to Junior and Grand
Champion boar and gilt at Central
Kansas Fair.

These two litters won more than
\$125.00 in prize money at the Topeka,
Hutchinson and Abilene Fairs. These
two litters weighed more than one ton
at six months.

15 head of dairy cows produced from
275 to 450 pounds butter fat per year.
Some are fresh and others are to freshen.
These cows are bred to K.F.A.T. Dale
Imperial 4th.

KOHR'S BROS.

Dillon, Dickinson county, Kan.

Laptad Stock Farm

34th Semi-Annual

HOG SALE

Durocs and Polands

50 head, Boars and gilts of each breed
—cholera immune, ready for service.
Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24

LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

Sunflower Herd Durocs

25 March boars and gilts for sale, sired
by Sunflower Stills. Remember this boar is
a real boar and a son of the two times
world's champion. Boars and open gilts
priced right. Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan.

Big Prospect and Others

Good boars are the sires of the best boars we have
raised in 25 years. Fit for any farmer, stockman or
breeder. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

148 Pigs Raised in 1929

We offer 50 choice spring gilts ready to
breed, 25 spring boars. Just real good ones
with loads of size and quality.

DR. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kansas

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs

Size, type and vigor, 25 big farm range
boars. Tops from 50 head best of blood
lines. Priced right.

GEORGE ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kansas

We Offer 24 March Boars

Big husky fellows carrying the blood of some of the
best sires and dams of the breed. Good boars priced
worth the money. Write for descriptions and prices.

M. STENSAAS & SONS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Big Strong Duroc Boars

20 selected from our spring crop. By Top
Scissors and Scissors Broadcaster. Out of big
mature sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kansas

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Registered, immuned and shipped on ap-
proval. Write for prices and description.

STANT'S BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

BIG RUGGED DUROC BOARS

March farrow. Sired by Kansas Col by Great Col and
Stills Monarch 2nd by Stills Monarch. Registered. Im-
muned and guaranteed breeders. Price \$30 and \$35.
Crates \$2.50 extra. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Esckridge Blue Grass Herd

March and April boars. Very typey and
well grown. Open and bred gilts. Weanlings.
Write for prices.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs. immuned. Champion
Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Sows
loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites, 40
boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr.
Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

JAYHAWKER CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars 140 to 225 lbs. Fall pigs either
sex. Better hogs at lowest prices.

Lloyd Cole, Route 3, North Topeka, Kansas

Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and
quality. 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything
reg. free. **ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

S. B. Amcoats' Annual Shorthorn Sale

Sale at the farm, one mile north, three east of Clay Center, one mile north of
U. S. 40.

Clay Center, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 17

The Amcoats offering includes 21 females and 8 bulls. Six cows, three and four
years old, two two-year old heifers, all with calf at foot or close to calving, and
10 yearling heifers bred to Aristocrat, the young herd bull. The bulls range in
ages from 10 to 18 months old.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, are selling eight cows and heifers, several with
calves at foot and bred again and two bulls old enough for service. The entire
offering is Scotch with the best of pedigrees and both herds offer some good
milkers. Both herds federal accredited. Hays Church ladies serve lunch. For
the sale catalog address

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas

Aucts: Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Mrs. P. T. Hardin, McCune. Twenty-six
light Brahma pullets.
C. L. Milliken, Tecumseh. Two men's suits,
light shirt, coat, necktie.
Leo G. Shipp, McPherson. Twelve tea-
spoons.

S. P. Sharon, Edgerton. Two yellow Jersey
cows, coming two years old and seven
Jersey-Holstein yearlings in which the Holstein
type predominates. Mr. Sharon, personally,
offers an additional reward of \$50.

G. W. Blenton, Huron. Black and white
hound.
Ed Wild, Palco. Tires from Model T Ford
car.

Dewitt Worden, Alton. Year old mare colt.

Fred Hansen, Gypsum. Model T Ford tour-
ing car, engine No. 10,406,444, license No.
346,534, two Montgomery Ward, one Sears
Roebuck and one United States tire.

S. M. Steele, Arcadia. Two year old heifer,
J. E. Kenworthy, Axtell. Between 80 and
90 chickens.

Chas. Sichelbauer, Elbing. Hundred Buff
Rock chickens weighing about six pounds
apiece.

Mrs. M. G. Findley, Penokee. Two hun-
dred-fifty Brown Leghorn chickens and 25
turkeys.

C. W. Hughes, Peck. Twelve Buff Orping-
ton and Brown Leghorn chickens.

Fred Brown, Plymouth. Fifty bushels of
wheat, 25 bushels of ear corn, 10 gallons of
coal oil, 12-foot rule, three cases of bottles,
1 1/2 inch halter.

Mrs. Everett Nichols, Garden City. Thirty
young turkeys.

Charles Webster, Bazaar. Twenty-four
Barn Plymouth Rock hens.

Mrs. Bluer Tornquist, Scranton. Hundred
Jersey Black Giant and White Leghorn hens.

Weeds don't manufacture nitrogen
for the soil as legume cover crops do.

Reg. Hereford Dispersion Sale

Friday, October 18

Near Sylvan Grove

on farm 40 miles southeast of Osborne; 40 miles northeast of Russell; and 30 miles northwest of Ellsworth.

235 Head

all registered. Comprising 100 young mature cows, 30 bred heifers, 30 yearling heifers, 2 Herd bulls, 5 yearling bulls and 70 bull and heifer calves.

Greatest part of cows bred to and young stuff sired by the great bull BEAU QUESTOR, grandson of the noted bull BEAU CALDO 6th and out of the noted Hazlett cow BLOSS 27th, the producer of Grand Champions. The two year old heifers and a few cows will be bred to the double Domino bull DOMINO 18th. Females trace largely to the PARAGON 21st foundation. Sale starts promptly at 12 o'clock. Trains met at Wilson on U. P. Road.

CATALOGS sent only upon request.

W. T. MEYER, Owner
Sylvan Grove, Kansas.

Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



tan is well known because of the excellent Shorthorns grown and developed there, and they are consigning 10 head with Mr. Amcoats, eight being cows and heifers, several with calves at foot and bred again, and two young bulls old enough for service. These selections made by Blumont farm for Mr. Amcoats's sale will prove worthy, and the offering as a whole probably will not be duplicated in the state this fall. For the sale catalog you should write Mr. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. at once, and you will receive it promptly. The Amcoats farm is not far from Clay Center and is about 4 miles northeast of there and is 1 mile north of Highway 40 North. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

In the Northeast Kansas Holstein breeders Association sale at Topeka last week the 40 head consigned by 16 members of the association sold for a total of a little over \$8,000 and the average was \$204.00. The top, a six year old cow consigned by H. B. Cowles brought \$320, and several sold above \$300. The 12 bulls averaged \$178.00 and all of them were young bulls, around 12 month old except one, three years old, consigned by C. W. McCoy, that sold for \$210.00 and one, two years old, consigned by Ralph Button of Elmont that brought \$165.00. A yearling bull consigned by Ira Romig & Sons sold for \$300. The 19 cows in milk averaged \$240.00. Nine yearling heifers and up to two years old, averaged \$166.00. The Missouri state hospital number two at St. Joe bought five head, G. C. Avery, Wakefield, secured three head of cows at about the average for the cows in milk. W. H. Hays, Topeka, took seven head, all young heifers except one four-year old cow, W. S. Presgrove, Silver Lake, secured two head and the balance of the offering was pretty well distributed over the state. Fred Schull of Liberty, Mo., number 24 in the catalog, a daughter of Count College Cornucopia, paying \$255.00. Three top cows, daughters and granddaughters of Count College Cornucopia, brought \$300.00 each or better. The sale was just such a sale as the association had planned that it should be and while there were undoubtedly many animals in the sale that should have brought more money, it was in every instance satisfactory to the seller and the buyers are sure to be pleased with their purchases. The cattle in every instance were presented in good condition and the arrangements under the direction of Robert Romig, the sale manager and president of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Association which really sponsored the sale, were perfect. The prices received were the best for any Holstein sale offering made in Topeka since the war and the offering was undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best ever made in Topeka. It is planned to hold another association sale at Topeka by the association again next October.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Oscar M. Norby of Pratt who will hold a big Ayrshire sale at Pratt Oct. 31, writes me that Mr. George Baumgardner of Preston will consign 10 head of high class cattle to the sale. Mr. Baumgardner bought his foundation stock from the Gossard estate and there are none better bred.

McIlrath Bros., Shorthorn breeders of Kingman, are consigning a pair of very choice young bulls to the Wichita association sale to be held Wednesday, Nov. 13, during the Kansas National Stock Show. The brothers have in service the good breeding herd bulls, Maxwelltons Lamblash and Supreme Gold.

The V. E. DeGeer Shorthorn production sale to be held at the farm near Lake City in Barber county, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 18, will be a mighty good sale to attend. The production part of the sale means that all of the cattle selling are DeGeer cattle and they represent the natural accumulation of the herd that means much to the thoughtful and discriminate buyer.

The O. G. Smith Poland China sale to be held on the farm near Colony, Kansas will afford the best opportunity of the fall to buy high class herd boar material or foundation brood sow stock. New blood lines for Kansas will be offered. Catalog of this sale may be had by writing O. G. Smith, Colony, Kansas.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, will be Shorthorn day at Alma, Nebraska. That is the date of A. C. Shallenberger's 27th annual sale. It should mean much to farmers and breeders wanting Registered Shorthorns to be able to secure breeding stock from a breeder who has given the best part of his life to the betterment of the Shorthorn breed. There is much educational value in attending this sale whether one is in the market for stock or not.

The big Hereford event of the fall will be the W. T. Meyer dispersion sale to be held on the Meyer farm near Sylvan Grove, Kansas, October 18. It is to be hoped that readers of this paper do not get the idea that this is in any sense an ordinary offering of Registered Herefords. It is in reality the greatest lot of high class Herefords ever sold at auction in this part of the country, 235 lots all selling in nice breeding form but not fitted for sale. If you haven't already secured catalog better do so at once. Write W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kansas.

An event that should be of unusual interest to farmers and breeders of the entire state will be the O. M. Norby Ayrshire sale to be held at Pratt, Kan., October 31. The Norby herd is one of the good herds of the state and in this sale will be featured to breeding of the great bull, Hendersons Dairy King, formerly owned by the Linns at Manhattan. A lot of the females in the sale will be sired by the bull, Jerry Finlayson Armour, a son of the cow, Good Buttercup, a daughter of Robs Buttercup, high record cow of the breed in 1920. Others are by a son of the great bull, Ravina Bright Peter. It will be a mighty good sale to attend by those wanting to secure the best in Ayrshire breeding.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whitway Hampshires on Approval. A very choice lot of early spring boars for sale sired by prize winning sires and out of prize winning boars. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Ky.



Vermillion Hampshires and Tamworths on approval. A choice lot of Hampshire spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars. Also two Tamworth spring boars sired by champion boars of the greatest prize winning herd of the Middle West. Write RAYMOND WEGNER, ONAGA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Annual Poland China Sale

H. B. Walter & Son

in the sale pavilion,

Bendena, Kan.

Tuesday, Oct. 22

We are going to please you with this offering of boars and gilts.

40 head, 25 boars, 15 gilts.

Mostly by Best Goods, the show and breeding boar. A few by Big Parade by Dress Parade. Write for catalog to H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan. Box 62K.

We Guarantee Our Boars

to please you. We offer our 1929 tops at farmers prices and our gilts we will sell open. Let me hear from you if you want well bred boar that has been raised right. Chas. Holtwick, Valencia, Kansas

Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight. Also some choice October yearling gilts, bred to farrow this month and next. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Boars by Good News

the Missouri state fair grand champion. Also other breeding. Write for full descriptions and prices. C. E. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

PEARL'S POLAND CHINA

Spring boars old enough for service. Price for quick sale \$25.00. ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Clover Crest Farm Spots

Well developed spring boars with the best Spotted Poland blood lines. Visit my herd one mile east of Sabetha. Write for prices and description. HARLAN DEEVER, SABETHA, KAN.

GOOD SPOTTED GILTS

Bred to The Corporal for October farrow. Good boars, blocky or stretchy. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Cedar Croft BERKSHIRES

Spring boars. Open and bred gilts. Weanling pigs in pairs and trios not related. A. L. PINET, ONAGA, KAN.

TAMWORTH HOGS

20 Picked Boars

for our old customers and new ones. We can please you. Address, P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Springing Cows and heifers. Two load Holstein springing cows, good flesh, good age, heavy producers, T.B. tested, 2 load springing heifers well marked, some purebred. One load extra large. ED SHEETS, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys

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

To Reduce Our Herd

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

PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

one to five months old. Sire Sarnia Foremost dams top bred Wisconsin cows. Federal Accredited herd. E. C. MORIARTY, % Dorcy Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Young Jersey Bulls

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Riffel's Polled Herefords We offer outstanding Polled Hereford bulls, six to 24 months old and some cows and heifers. JESS RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS Reg. calves to breeding age. Out of heavy production dams. Priced right. G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

A Production Shorthorn Sale



on farm 14 miles Southwest of Lake City, 30 Southwest Medicine Lodge. These towns are on Highways 12 and 8. About 100 miles Southeast of Dodge City.

Friday, October 18

60 HEAD, all bred on the farm. 14 bulls in age from 8 to 18 mos. 6 last spring heifers. 10 two-year old bred heifers. 30 bred cows from 3 to 6 years old. Females bred to ROSARIO, son of Divide Magnet. Others to LAVENDER CROWN by Marshalls Crown. Young stock by ROSARIO and MAXHALL JELOUSLY. Selling in nice breeding form but without fitting. Write for catalog to

V. E. DeGeer, Owner, Lake City, Kan.

BARBER COUNTY
Boyd Newcom, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

M. H. McConnell's Holstein Dispersal

35 head, 20 registered cows and heifers and a nice lot of grade cows. Sale one mile south of Downs, under cover if it is stormy.

Downs, Kan., Tuesday, October 22

The offering consists of cows in milk, heavy springers and fresh cows. Five bulls, registered, including the good herd sire Johanna Aggie King Pontiac. Every one of these bulls is a good one. With two exceptions all of these cattle were raised on Mr. McConnell's farm.

All T. B. Tested and sold with the usual retest privilege and guarantee.

M. H. McConnell, Owner, Downs, Kan.

For the sale catalog address,

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Herman Ramaker
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer



HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
Greater Size
Holsteins are the largest dairy cattle and bring more for beef. They produce the most milk and butterfat. Veal calves often return 10% on the investment in the cows.
Estimates Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas's

Shorthorns

Cedar Lawn Farm

Scotch Shorthorns. Divide Matchless in service. 100 head in herd. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

EWING STOCK FARMS

Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times.
FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns

The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.
C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns

Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls

A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm

Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality.
HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN.
Phone Dover Exchange

Herd Bull For Sale

Keeping his heifers and offer the over ton roan bull, Grand Marshall for sale. Just in his prime and priced right.
S. B. YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.

Maple Heights Farm

Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls Crown in service.
J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM

Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crowns Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd.
J. L. MODEN, WATERTOWN, KAN.

Olson Shorthorns

150 head in herd. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Ten young bulls and 10 heifers for sale.
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns

Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale.
OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns

One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls

Correct type Scotch cattle. Low down and blocky. Much Cumberland blood. Son of Prentice in service. Visitors welcome.
WARREN W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

6 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females. See them.
C. H. Shaffer, Menmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney

Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns

Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale.
ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, tops offered for breeders. Others go in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood.
BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm

Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

Shorthorn Is Most Popular Breed

There is no breed of cattle more widely distributed in the world than the Shorthorn. In the United States Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and the British Isles, they are more numerous than any other breed.

In the United States they are found principally in the corn belt. The 1920 census showed 478,750 Shorthorns. Of these 75 per cent are reported in the 12 states included in the North Central States. In 7 of these states Shorthorns are the most numerous of all beef breeds. Kansas ranks 6th with 26,752 head.

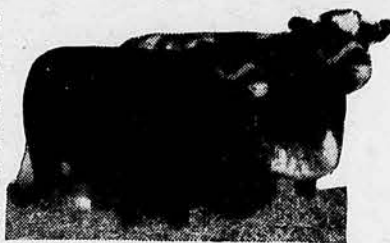
Without doubt Shorthorns are entrenched in a strong position because of a general popular-

ity due to their adaptability to most conditions. The chief function of cattle is to furnish a profitable market for feed, raised on the farm. The value of cattle either individually or as a breed depends on their ability to convert grass, grain, and forage into beef and milk, with greatest efficiency. The Shorthorn breed can do this.

Shorthorn cattle can and do top the market, because well fattened steers dress high and produce excellent carcasses.

Not only do Shorthorns gain rapidly but they excel in a natural ability to produce milk in liberal and profitable amounts.

—C. E. Anbel, Secy., Kansas Shorthorn Assn.



Lovely Princess 3rd and Supreme Rosebud, the Junior and Grand Champions, International, 1927.

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS

Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.
W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem.
CHAS. F. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Scottish Knight

Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale.
Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

Nebraska Shorthorns

Young Herd Bulls for Sale
out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of all ages.
JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Milking Shorthorns

Red Bull, 7 Mos. Old
A line bred General Clay. Best of Glendale blood. First check for \$125 gets him. Recorded and transferred free.
LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Retnuh Farms

Milking Shorthorns, Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm

Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirklevingtons King.
H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Testing records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eyes

Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now.
C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Teluria Supreme

English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Cheftain. Bull calves for sale.
D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th. by Mardale
Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

Love & Co. Polls

50 females, best of breeding and type. Master Buttercup in service. Young Bulls.
W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm

Registered Polled Shorthorns. Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale.
W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan.

HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice breeding and selected type. Good young bulls, reds and roans for sale. Inspection invited.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Selected females headed by bulls of merit. Meadow Sultan and Grassland Commander blood. Young bulls for sale.
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns

Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Wilsons' Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th in service. Bred and open heifers for sale.
T. M. WILSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

Start in Polled Shorthorns

Special prices of young herd. Bull and 3 heifers. Best of blood. Milk and beef comb.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan, Meadow Sultan and other bulls. Orange Blossom bull in service.
Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Gallant Dale

Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females.
Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm

Polled Shorthorns of quality and breeding, headed by the Scotch bull Silver Springs Commander. 12 young bulls.
MCGREREY BROS., HIWATHA, KAN.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale.
Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm

Choice bull calves for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding.
Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM

Shorthorns of breeding and quality. Scottish Alderman in service. Young bulls for sale.
Claude Lovett, Neal, (Greenwood Co.), Ks.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In Service. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Good Scotch Shorthorns

Best of blood lines, own interest in the Brownale bull PREMIER. Young bulls for sale.
J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Four Mile Stock Farm

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. A. L. Prentice in service. Choice Young bulls for sale.
Ed R. Markee, Potwin, (Butler Co.) Kan.

Rose Hill Farm

Solid red Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Herd established 30 years. Son of Rodney in service. Young bulls for sale.
W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale.
Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co.), Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm

Ashbourne Dauntless 151838 son of Ashbourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cows

In calf to SUPREME DUKE. Good individuals for sale, priced right.
FRANK N. FUNK, MARION, KAN.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns

Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time.
L. H. HOLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Brownale Count in service. Best females trace to Gainford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm

Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and heifers for sale.
A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM

Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet. 20 bulls and 20 females for sale. Just the tops.
Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cup

A great son of Maxwalton Raglan and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns. Scotch cows. Young bulls.
R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS

75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supremacy in service. All Scotch females. Young bulls for sale.
H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almene, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN

heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Gainford Renown. Glad to show our stock to interested parties. Vincent Field, Almene, Kan.

Mulberry Stock Farm

Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed by a Gainford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for sale.
HARRY M. ROBERTS, SELDEN, KAN.

MathesScotchShorthorns

Diamond Joffre son of Marshall Joffre in service. Cows equally as well bred. Uniformly good type. Bulls for sale.
LLOYD MATHES, SMITH CENTER, KS.

Important Holstein Dispersion Sale W. E. Reinking's Reg. Herd

Sale at the farm one mile west of Tescott on Highway 18

Tescott, Kan., Monday, October 21

This is one of the outstanding herds of registered cattle of Central Kansas and this dispersal sale affords a real opportunity to buy foundation cattle.

Cows in milk, some fresh, some heavy springers, heifers, heifer calves and bulls ready for service.

12 Daughters of Spring Rock Canary Homestead, all bred to a grandson of the great Matador Segis Walker.

Many of the females of milking age have C. T. A. butterfat records ranging from 350 to 700 pounds per year.

All are T. B. Tested and sold with usual retest privilege and guarantee.

W. E. Reinking, Owner, Tescott, Kan.

For the sale catalog address,

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

The Quality Show



**Kansas National
Livestock Show
Wichita, Kan.**

November 11 to 14

MORE MONEY—MORE ROOM—MORE CLASSES
Purebred Shorthorn Sale, Wednesday, November 13, 1929

For Premium List—Address

WM. F. FLOTO, 219 So. Water, WICHITA, KANSAS

**Use The Only
Mineral Feed
That's Fully**

Guaranteed!

And has stood the test for Years

**Murphy's Minerals Must Make
Money For You Or You Get
Your Money Back**

Knowing as you do that minerals are so necessary to produce pork at the lowest cost the question with you is—**WHICH IS THE BEST BRAND OF MINERALS TO BUY?**

I stand ready to prove to you on your own hogs (and other livestock) without asking you to risk a single penny, that **MURPHY'S MINERALS** will give you better results at a lower cost than any other mineral feed you can buy.

I'll also prove to you that **MURPHY'S MINERALS**, because they are correctly balanced and have a Sterilized BONE FLOUR BASE, are safer, more palatable, more digestible, easier and quicker assimilated and more effective. They are composed of none but food ingredients—absolutely no "fillers"—no coarse agricultural limestone, no rock phosphate or other injurious, heavy, indigestible matter—no heavy physic such as Glauber

and Epsom salts to force them through.

I'll prove all these facts on your own farm and on your own hogs at my risk and if Murphy's don't make you more money than any mineral you ever fed, I'll give you back your money. For nearly 10 years Murphy's Minerals have been sold on this Money Back Guarantee and have more than made good.

Guaranteed
**NO WORMING
NECESSARY**

Murphy's Minerals have been a big factor in overcoming feed lot troubles on thousands of farms. Worms and necrotic troubles are largely due to improper nutrition; Murphy's overcomes this because its food ingredients help to correctly balance the hogs' ration.

For example, worms multiply and thrive in hogs ONLY when there is a decidedly acid condition in the stomach and intestines. The ingredients in Murphy's Minerals counteract this condition so that worms cannot thrive. That's why farmers who feed Murphy's properly have few worm troubles and never have to worm their pigs. Read this letter from Armor Morgan, of Perryville, Ind.

"Before I started to feed Murphy's Minerals I thought I was going to have to stop raising hogs on account of the worms, but since feeding 'Murphy's' I haven't had to give a dose of worm medicine to any hogs on my farm. I raise about 200 head a year and am thoroughly convinced Murphy's Minerals will do more for any feeder than you claim."

We use Sterilized Bone Flour as the base of Murphy's because it is so palatable, nutritive and more digestible. That's why hogs will eat Murphy's readily when they won't eat other kinds of minerals. Furthermore, Bone Flour is a splendid bone and frame builder—it will put more frame on an animal in a shorter time than any other known ingredient, and when properly balanced with the other ingredients as it is in Murphy's Minerals, you have a mineral ration that makes your pigs grow faster, put on flesh and finish that brings them up to market size in less time and with less feed. Here's what Herman Jungck of Hay Springs, Nebr., says about it:

"Practically every hog man in this territory feeds Murphy's Minerals and they all like it. I would not think of growing and fattening hogs without it. It has always shown me a profit or I wouldn't feed it. There is no comparison between Murphy's Minerals and others I have used and my hogs show it."

Guaranteed
**MORE PALATABLE
MORE
DIGESTIBLE**

Murphy's Cuts Your Feeding Costs

When corn alone is fed to hogs, it takes from 700 to 900 lbs. of corn to make 100 lbs. of gain. The addition of Murphy's Minerals to your ration will reduce this as low as 350 lbs. for each 100 lbs. of gain. **NO WONDER THOUSANDS OF FARMERS ARE TURNING TO MURPHY'S MINERALS AS THE SOLUTION OF THEIR HOG RAISING PROBLEMS.**

Would You Like to Work For Us?

We have a few desirable territories for Mineral Feed Salesmen. You can make more Money Selling Murphy's because it is the only mineral sold with a Money Back Guarantee and Murphy users are big repeat buyers. If you are interested in a position of this kind, write us giving your qualifications, etc.

**You
Take
No
Risk
When
You
Feed
Murphy's**



JAMES H. MURPHY
Pres., Murphy Products Co.

**Just Try Murphy's Once
—You'll See a Big Difference**

Whether you are feeding Minerals in your ration or not, just give Murphy's Minerals a trial—that's all we ask. Compare them with any other brand of Minerals on the market and if they don't produce bigger and better results than you have ever had before—**YOU'LL GET YOUR MONEY BACK—We Guarantee It.**

Get all the facts about Murphy's Minerals today. Send the coupon for Jim Murphy's new book on Mineral Feeding. We will also send you our FREE Feeder Offer, whereby you can get a dandy Self Feeder without cost. Don't wait. Mail the coupon today. Murphy's Minerals are sold direct from Factory to you through local Murphy salesmen. If you don't know the "Murphy Man" in your locality—write us for his name.

Guaranteed
**BIGGER AND
BETTER
RESULTS**

Free

Send the coupon today for Jim Murphy's new book "A Sure Way to Bigger Livestock Profits." It tells all about the only Mineral Feeds with a Money Back Guarantee. We'll send you this valuable book FREE and postpaid and we will also tell you about our—

Free Feeder Offer

A special offer we are making for a limited time only, whereby you can get a 200-lb. Self-Feeder (worth \$5.00) without cost if you act quickly. Fill out and mail the coupon at once. It puts you under no obligation whatever.



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Dept. 901, Burlington, Wisconsin

Please send me your FREE Book, "A Sure Way to Bigger Live Stock Profits." Also your FREE Feeder Offer and complete details of your "Money Back Guarantee."

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Town

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State

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**THE ONLY MINERAL FEED WITH
A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE**