

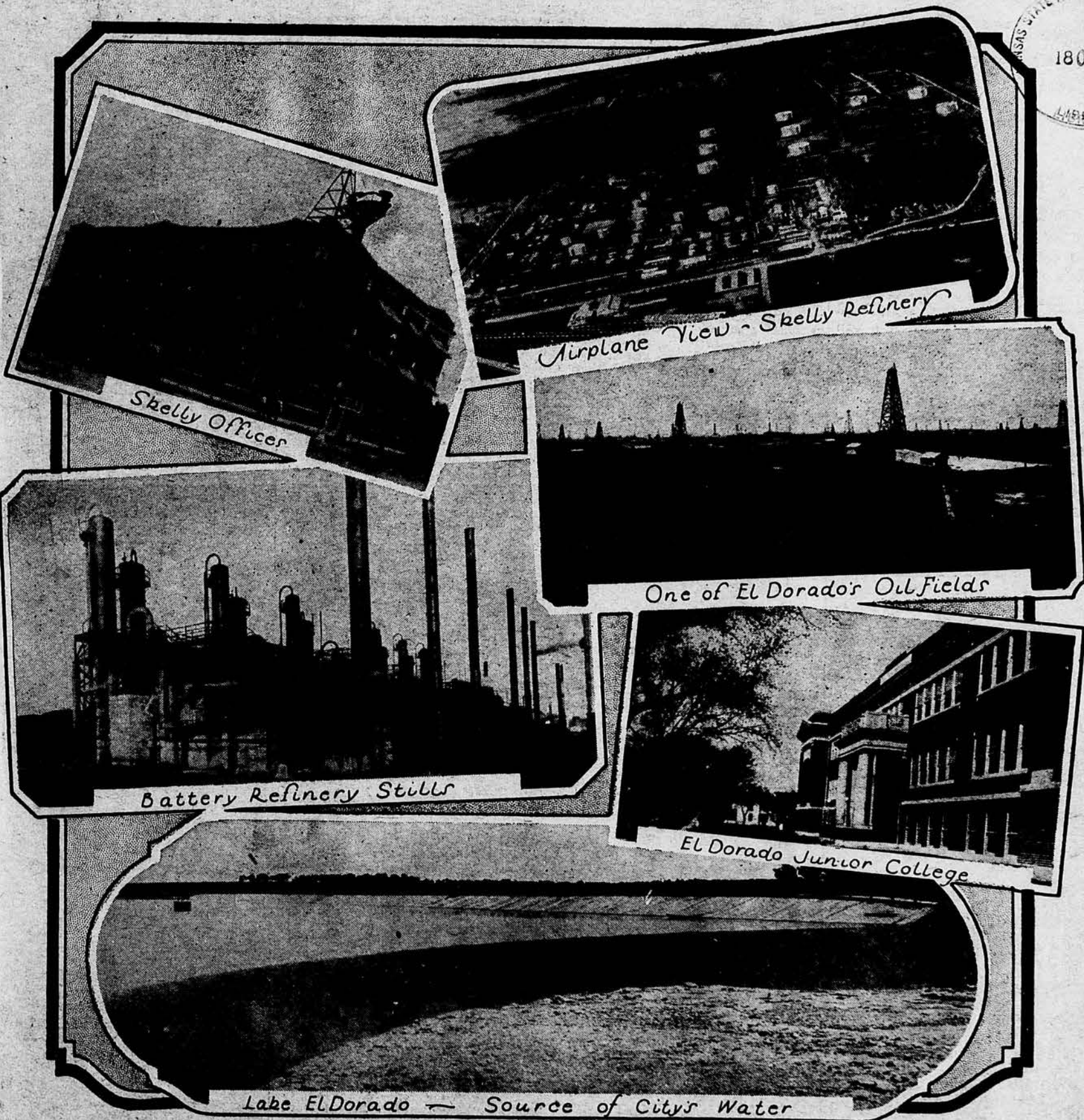
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

October 19, 1929

Number 42



El Dorado—Where Oil Is Still King

CHAMPION Spark Plugs— Maximum Performance and Dependability

THE importance of spark plugs in modern engines of all sizes and types cannot be over-emphasized. In farm service particularly, where cars, trucks, tractors and stationary engines must always give unflinching dependability, it is imperative that spark plugs be the best.

Champion Spark Plugs are the unqualified choice of the great majority throughout the world.

By constant research, intensive experiments and tests, Champion has always anticipated engineering needs. The universal preference Champion enjoys is the result of superiorities so pronounced that it is obviously the better spark plug for every engine.

The exclusive Champion Sillimanite insulator is recognized by ceramic science as the finest known. Champion owns and controls the only known mine of Sillimanite, the greatest of all insulating materials. Special analysis electrodes which resist pitting and burning to the utmost, and insure a hot spark of uniform intensity for all engine speeds. The solid copper gasket seal retains the manifold advantages of Champion's two-piece construction with the added advantages of being permanently gas-tight.

Champion Spark Plugs assure maximum performance and dependability for every farm engine. Your dealer stocks Champions in sizes and types specially designed to exact the utmost in power and economy from your engine, whatever the make.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO
WINDSOR, ONT.



That Rain Was a Real Help!

It Was Especially Welcome to the Wheat Growers; the Crop is Now Doing Well

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a rain, which brought close to 1 inch of moisture to most localities in this part of the state, has come bright and sunny weather, and the forecast for the week is "warmer than normal," which is just what is needed to mature the late kafir and cane. The rain was welcome to the wheat growers, as it gave them a chance to put the late plowing in condition to sow and it pushed that already above ground along in good shape. A trip to Emporia Saturday disclosed much of the bottom land plowed, and it was being worked down and fitted for wheat, which, on the bottoms is sown about 30 days later than on the upland. Feed in the pastures is confined to the old growth of bluestem, there not having been moisture enough yet to start the bluegrass. On this farm we are feeding the cattle on pasture, as we have cut up enough corn to allow for an extra 30 days of feeding. Corn is matured and the earliest planting is ready for the crib, but it is too warm to husk corn; that work comes better when one has to hustle to keep the frost from biting him.

Better Raise the Calves?

A Lyon county friend, who has in the past had notable success as a farmer and stockman, writes me that the farmers of this part of Kansas should put more of their acres to work raising their own cattle rather than raising grain for sale and buying their stock cattle from the Southwest. The present season proves the truth of this; if a man has raised his own stock he is reasonably sure of some profit four years in five. If he buys the stock at \$12 a hundred, as many did last spring, and sells in the fall for \$10 he has nothing to show for the deal but experience. It may be said, on the other hand, that the profits of the last two years will go far toward making up this year's deficit, but the trouble with this method of conducting the cattle business is that it takes the profits of the good years to cover the losses of the bad seasons. I have yet to see a stockman in this part of Kansas who raised his own cattle who ever went broke at it. To raise cattle from the calf up requires more work, more equipment and usually more feed, but it is a safer policy, and one that will win out in the end if faithfully followed.

Soon Paid the Mortgage

I know of a Kansas farmer who a number of years ago had a rather large mortgage on his farm. At any rate, it was large for that time, and he was not having much success paying it off by general farming. He went to a neighbor who had made a notable success in a financial way and asked his advice as to the best method for getting ahead. He was told to raise or buy young calves, getting together as many as he could handle when the cattle had reached 2 years of age. Partly by raising and partly by driving over the country and buying young calves he got together that fall 37 head. These he kept until they were "two, coming three." He managed to pay the bills of the farm from other sources, leaving these cattle untouched until the day they were sold. In the meantime the price of cattle had risen, and the amount the 37 head brought paid half his mortgage. By repeating the operation he before long had his farm free from debt. The secret of this method lies in holding the cattle as a sinking fund not to be touched for the ordinary expenses of the farm. Then when they are sold there is a sum worth while. I don't say every man could follow this plan; it applies only to the beef producing section of the state.

Should Use Mixed Paints?

A good friend from Chase county does not agree with me in what I have written regarding paint. He believes that it is not worth while to fool with home mixed paints made of white lead and oil. He thinks that the factories where paint is made can do a much better job of mixing than can be done

by hand, and that this home mixing of paint is clear out of date. I have nothing to say against good ready mixed paints. When made of good materials by honest makers ready mixed paint will give the best of results. It is the adulterants in the cheap mixed paints that I object to; in the cheap paints instead of pure linseed oil we get a mixture of linseed and soybean oil, seldom less than 20 per cent being of the cheaper oil. To make up for the weight of pure lead, which always is lacking in cheap paint, there is much inert material used, material which makes weight but which is of no benefit. It takes very little work to mix up pure white lead and oil, and then you know you have a paint which will not crack or peel. It will in time chalk off somewhat; it is then time to paint again. I wish again to repeat that by mixing your own pure lead and oil and by applying it yourself you can paint your buildings at less than half the cost of buying paint and hiring a "dollar an hour" man to spread it on.

Improves the Appearance

My Chase county friend also does not subscribe to the idea that paint preserves wood. He says it does no such thing. Well, the old saying used to have it that the difference of opinions was what made horse races. On this question I again have to differ from my Chase county friend. In almost everything we agree but in this matter of paint. I do believe that paint preserves wood; one has only to examine the siding on a well painted house which has stood 25 years and compare it with unpainted siding which has stood the same time. On the question of appearance my Chase county friend and I are in complete agreement. He says that from a standpoint of looks he would like to paint all his buildings every other year. There is nothing that shows up a countryside better than to drive thru and see all the buildings nicely painted; it "appears like prosperity" and as if someone lived there. The thing that strikes outsiders most unfavorably in South Missouri, Arkansas and parts of Oklahoma is the unpainted buildings; they seem, as one observer said, "like the hind wheels of misery."

Prices Go Too High

One of the questions asked in the question box at Grange last evening was, "Are cattle prices down to stay?" It seemed to be the general opinion that the present low level of prices—low as compared with the last two years—would continue, and that the golden period was over for the cattleman for some time, at least. It also seemed to be the impression of a number that all prices were seeking a lower level, and that the wild speculation on the New York Stock Exchange was responsible. It seems that the American people can't climb up toward prosperity without going too far. The wild speculative era in Wall Street is comparable with the land speculation in the Corn Belt a number of years ago. Both are to be held responsible for uncounted financial wrecks. It is to the credit of the bankers of the country that they have tried all legitimate methods to curb this wild speculation; to keep it going prices must continue to rise; the show-down comes when the rise no longer can be continued. This was precisely the way the land speculation of 10 years ago worked, and if you want to know the effects of that just ask any man from Iowa or Nebraska, and he will tell you that most of their financial ills came from that speculation.

No Nectar

Tommy (after the first dose of medicine left by doctor)—"Are you quite sure, mother, that Dr. Briggs is the best man on mumps?"

Those Large Thumbs

We have great admiration for fancy divers. They can dive 20 or 30 feet and splash less than we do opening a bottle of milk.

In these
oven-crisp
flakes there's
energy
..quick new
energy...
for you



eat
POST
Toasties
The Wake-up Food



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

October 19, 1929

Number 42

Stark's Farm Problem Solution Works

Several Projects Plus Proper Management Bring Good Profits

THE same problem, time-worn yet ever new, that troubled the generations before him, and the one that destiny will hand down uncounted years ahead, confronted R. E. Stark of Dickinson county: How was he to invest his time and energy so that he would reap the largest net profit at the end of a year? Because he belongs to that classification of farmers who cannot be content to stand still but must make progress, he had to find a solution. Furthermore, his best efforts must be put forth to adequately provide for his family.

A good home was essential, the children must have the right kinds of food, sufficient clothing, unquestionably a good education; the family would need an automobile, radio and numerous other things, while not entirely essential to life, yet highly desirable from the standpoint of family happiness. Mr. Stark wanted his family to be able to keep in step with progress, to enjoy the better things that are available and to be well-fitted to give a good accounting of themselves when later these children would step out into life for themselves. Certainly it is an old, old problem, but new and quite perplexing to each generation as it comes along.

Mr. Stark simmered it down to a plain problem of arithmetic. He was farming 160 acres. To keep out of debt, along with doing the many things for his family, was his ambition. A hundred acres of wheat wasn't the answer to his problem. Experience hadn't passed over him without leaving its mark. Cost of production, interest on the investment, taxes and other necessary slices taken out of the wheat dollar didn't leave enough net profit to invest in family progress, even with the extra acreage to other crops or more wheat. What could dairy cows do, and hogs and poultry? Less wheat and more feed crops refined for market thru livestock—was that the right solution? Maybe figures are not entirely honest, but they answered in the affirmative. Experience of other farmers verified this.

So Mr. Stark took up

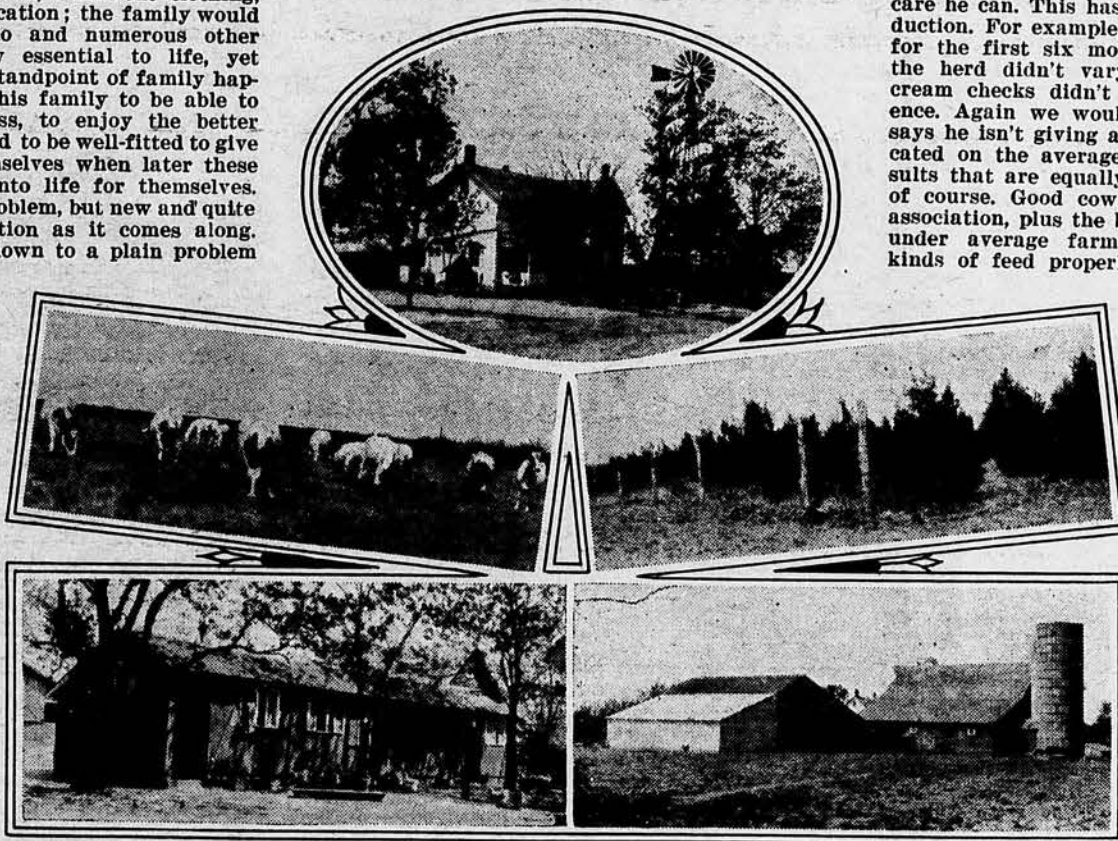
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

a diversified program. His dairy start dates back to 1923. At that time he purchased two 7-year old cows from the agricultural college and two others from a good breeder. The present herd consists of 25 head with only two grades in the bunch. Nine head have been producing thru the last year and more heifers are coming on. The herd is headed now by a good Wisconsin bull. A man cannot build up such a good herd without careful work and study. Stark's milkers are in the

300-pound butterfat class. Two cows are near the 500-pound mark and another went over that. All of the animals have good size and quality and have been developed so they have good capacity for feed which shows up profitably in the cream checks.

This herd never has been milked more than twice a day, and it is handled under average farm conditions. But mark you, Mr. Stark takes advantage of the opportunity to belong to the testing association in his county. Thru this work he checks up once a month on each cow's production. He feeds carefully and gives the herd all the care he can. This has resulted in good, steady production. For example, let's turn to the record book for the first six months this year. In that time the herd didn't vary enough to count, and the cream checks didn't show as much as \$5 difference. Again we would emphasize that Mr. Stark says he isn't giving any care that cannot be duplicated on the average Kansas farm, and with results that are equally as good. Simple arithmetic, of course. Good cows checked up thru a testing association, plus the best care it is possible to give under average farm conditions, plus the right kinds of feed properly balanced, equal quite satisfactory net profits.

Feeding is a point that Mr. Stark stresses. A new experience for him last year was feeding grain in summer as well as winter. "I found that practice puts extra money in my pocket," he said, and of course, it will be continued. In winter silage is a big factor in holding down feed costs. This, with plenty of alfalfa and a 1 to 4 grain ration, gives good results. A look at the dairy record book proves this, with its figures showing the dairy income well over the \$100 mark each month, with nine cows in production. On the page giving costs and profits for spring, the figures show that in April, for every \$1 worth of feed, Mr. Stark was getting \$2.80 worth of butterfat. This counted all of the feed except the cottonseed. It indicates efficiency. (Turn to Page 11)



The Oval Shows the Comfortable Home of R. E. Stark, Dickinson County. The Dairy Herd, Seen on Good Pasture, Now Is Fed All Year, Since a Trial of This Method Proved That it Put Extra Profit in the Owner's Pocket. The Poultry Quarters, Lower Left, Shelters 225 Buff Orpington Layers During the Winter That Have Been Second to None as Money-Makers. Lower Right, the Cost-of-Production Reducing Silo, With Other Buildings Adequate for Housing Livestock and Machinery. The Trees Grown for a Windbreak Make Life More Comfortable for the Crop Refiners

Last Call for Kansas Corn Huskers

THE date set for the big annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest is only two and a half weeks ahead of us, so Kansas Farmer now is making the "last call" for the best huskers in the state, urging them to get into their county contests before it is too late. To do this, simply send your name to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. By return mail you will receive the name of your county leader and other instructions about getting into your county meet.

It is necessary to set a time limit for enrolling huskers so that complete arrangements can be made to accommodate all of the county champions who are eligible for the state contest. Therefore, after Wednesday, October 23, no new counties will be entered, and after that date the only way huskers may enter their county contest is to get in touch with the county contest leader. If the person who is conducting your county contest will take your name and enroll you after October 23, that will be all right. But to be safe, do not delay getting lined up later than the date mentioned.

All county contests must be over and have the names of the county champions in the office of Kansas Farmer by Saturday night, November 2, because the state contest will be held on November 6, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Dan Casement ranch, just north of Manhattan in Riley county. Again it is necessary to set a time

limit so the state contest may be worked out without disappointing anyone.

As you already know, there are some valuable prizes offered in the state contest. The Kansas

The Time and Place

KANSAS FARMER will hold the annual state corn husking contest $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Manhattan, Riley county, Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock in the morning. This will allow all judging to be completed early in the afternoon. The field where the contest will be held is on Junata Farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement, and good roads lead to it. Plenty of parking space will be available right next to the contest field, traffic will be regulated, dinner may be obtained at noon right at the farm for reasonable prices, and a loud-speaker system will enable everyone to hear all of the announcements, and the talks by prominent men. The contest field will make 60 bushels to the acre of Reid's Yellow Dent, and will be in prime condition for a speedy battle. Everyone interested in this outstanding athletic event is cordially invited to attend.

champion will receive \$100, a silver trophy cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper and a trip, with all expenses paid by Kansas Farmer, to the national contest in Missouri. There the Kansas champion will have an opportunity of winning another \$100 and will pit his skill and endurance against the champions from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri. The second high man in the Kansas contest will receive \$50, the third man \$25, fourth man \$15 and fifth man \$10. If you get into your county contest and win out as your county champion, you then will be eligible to compete in the state contest for the prizes just mentioned if your corn husking record is high enough.

Forty-five counties indicate they will have contenders for the state championship, as that many counties at present have one or more contestants. For your information, here are the names of the counties lined up so far: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Graham, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Lincoln, Linn, Marshall, Miami, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Russell, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Wabaunsee, Washington and Wichita. If you live in any of these counties and are a good (Continued on Page 10)

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 G. E. FERRIS.....Protective Service
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WHEN Herbert Hoover was nominated for President it was said that he did not understand politics. I never have been able to figure out just what is meant by politics, as these wise birds who are supposed to know just what constitutes a real politician define it. The inference seems to be, however, that a real politician is one who in slang is known as a "smooth guy," who can successfully conceal his real opinions, if he has any, and create the impression among all sorts of people and all kinds of groups that he is with them.

Now if that describes a real politician, I think it is a great compliment to President Hoover to say that he is not a politician. If, however, politics is or ought to be, the science of government, then the best politician is the one who gives to the complex problems of government the best thought of which he is capable, and the greatest and most effective energy.

I do not think a politician can always be judged by the amount of fame he acquires or even by the success of his undertakings. A man may devote his life and the best there is in him to public service and yet never do anything spectacular. He may not accomplish what are generally considered great things, because no great things come within the scope of his endeavor, but he does do a great deal of good just the same. A few men come into positions of power at times when there is some great crisis pending. If they handle the emergency in a way that turns out all right, they achieve fame and popular favor, while if the matter turns out badly they are blamed, altho they may have given just as honest endeavor to prevent the failure as they gave to bring about the successful outcome.

It has been the good fortune of President Hoover to be placed in positions of great responsibility in cases of great emergency. He has measured up to the size of the jobs he has had to undertake, and that fact has made him President, but there may be and quite probably are, other men who, if placed in the same positions of responsibility, would have made just as good a showing as Hoover. But they did not happen to be selected, and consequently the world never will know whether they could have made good had the opportunity offered. Personally, I am of the opinion that Hoover is really a great and successful politician in the best sense of those terms. That he has great constructive ability there is no doubt; that he has courage has been demonstrated, and that he has the vision necessary to see and grasp world problems I believe. And in my mind those qualities constitute a great politician.

A Real Improvement Program

THE Government is spending more than 12 million dollars on the Missouri River. The present program is to make a permanent 6-foot channel from Kansas City, or perhaps from Sioux City, to the junction of the Missouri and the Mississippi. This means that the channel will be straightened and confined to a comparatively narrow space. Then the banks will be reinforced with willows, principally, so that the current will not break them down and form new channels.

There always has been enough water in the Missouri River to make a navigable stream; the trouble has been that the current was like a good many persons, it never stuck long to one purpose and one job. It just wandered around promiscuously, now here and now yonder. The soil it runs thru is calculated to encourage that sort of thing. It is friable, sometimes sandy soil that washes easily. When a tree fell into the river, it was easier for the current to go around it than to wash it on down the river. So there came to be many snags and sandbars and entirely new channels.

Before the advent of railroads the Missouri river was quite an artery of commerce. Boats managed to get as far up as the mouth of the Yellowstone, but it was always an exceedingly difficult and dangerous river to navigate. It was nearly impossible to chart the channel because what might be the navigable channel one week might not be navigable at all the next week.

In Doniphan county one can see the tops of the old piers which once made a steamboat landing, but at present the current of the Missouri is at least a mile from this old landing. A rich bottom farm lies between those old piers and the present

river, but the owner of that farm has no certainty that he will have any farm at all a year from now. Something might change the current of the river back to where it was 75 years ago, and some person over on the other side of the river would find that he was the owner of a new farm for which he had not paid a cent.

The present effort of the engineers to put the river in a straightjacket, if successful, will mean much to the land owners along the Missouri. The



saving in lands will in the course of a comparatively few years amount to as much as the cost of harnessing the river. As has been said, the present plan is to make a 6-foot channel to the junction of the Missouri and the Mississippi, but it is not the intention to stop at that. There already is a movement on foot to deepen it to 9 feet. With fast-moving tugs pulling great barges, heavy freight can be moved from Kansas City or other river shipping points to New Orleans very cheaply and with reasonable speed.

With the deepening and straightening of the Missouri will follow the deepening of the Kaw. Not that the Government will undertake the improvement of the channel, but the Kaw naturally will wash its channel deeper. It is a rather curious fact that the bed of the Kaw is 3 or 4 feet lower now than it was a few years ago, showing that the deepening process already is going on.

There is a possibility of developing several hundred thousand horsepower along the Kaw River, but in order to do that it would be necessary to canalize the river, and straighten it where there are great bends or sharp turns in the current. It also would mean the construction of a number of dams.

With the development of the water power of the Kaw, various industries requiring cheap power would be located in Kansas, just as industries are supplied with power by the Bowersock dam at Lawrence.

Unearned Increment?

I HAVE often heard it said that no man who is able to work and has the opportunity to work is entitled to a living unless he earns it. Now at first thought that sounds sort of reasonable, but if that is true then is any man entitled to anything he does not earn?

Six years ago a Chicago lawyer received a fee of \$10,000. Maybe he earned it. I do not know, but am willing to assume that he did. He had money besides the fee. He put \$1,250 with his \$10,000 that he happened either to have or was able to borrow and bought 7,500 shares of stock in the Central States Electric Corporation, paying \$1.50 a share.

The fact that the stock sold at that price is reasonable proof that it was speculative at that

time. According to well-established business rules it was not a good buy. However, the corporation succeeded, as many speculations have done in recent years. After a time he was given the privilege, on account of owning this 7,500 shares of stock, to buy another 7,500 shares for \$20 a share. Probably he borrowed the money to buy the second lot of stock. That would be easy. The corporation was successful to a degree that was almost unbelievable. A new issue of stock was made and the holders of the original stock received 10 shares of the new stock for each one of the old. Even then the profits were so enormous that the corporation was able to pay dividends and declare two 5 per cent stock dividends.

Also there were two new issues of stock for which the holder of the old stock could trade, one two for one and one three for one. And this tremendously watered stock was recently quoted at \$55 a share! This lawyer whose total investment was \$62,500 could cash in for 55 million dollars, less, of course, what the Government might require him to pay as income taxes. Now the question is, did he earn that money? If he did not earn it was he entitled to it? If you say that this was a legitimate business transaction and that he is entitled to the money, then what becomes of the old statement that a man is only entitled to what he earns?

America Third in Wealth

WE HAVE become so accustomed to hearing that the United States is the richest nation in the world that it comes with something of a shock to learn that the Swiss are the richest people per capita, and that the New Zealanders are second. The per capita wealth of Switzerland is \$3,126, and that of New Zealand \$3,029, while our per capita wealth is \$2,908. Of course, the aggregate wealth of the United States is greater than that of any other nation. However, neither the aggregate nor per capita wealth affords much comfort to the individual who does not happen to have his proportionate share of the aggregate.

Naturally, speaking of the per capita wealth and the aggregate wealth of a nation, brings up the question of the proper distribution of wealth. Suppose that the wealth of the country were evenly distributed among all of its citizens, would that increase the general prosperity and happiness of the people?

In other words, assuming that it would be possible to divide the aggregate wealth of this country into 120 million equal parts, and then turn over to each of these 120 million persons his or her share, what would happen? Of course, the question is purely theoretical, for such a division would be impossible, but if it were possible and were actually done, it is entirely probable that at the end of a year the differences in property holdings would be about the same as at present, altho there is no doubt that some of the individuals who have large holdings now would lose their share under the new arrangement, because not all the rich by any means have accumulated what they have by any merit on their part. If they were forced to rustle for themselves they would fail.

In case of such a supposed distribution, it would become immediately necessary that vast numbers of the individual holders unite their separate holdings under one management, for business in these modern times can be conducted only by large aggregations of capital and with a central control. So that while necessary capital might be evenly distributed among many thousands of stockholders, the majority of them would have no part in the management of the business.

Of more importance than the equal distribution of wealth is an opportunity to earn a living. Man is born into the world without his consent. He is entitled to a fair opportunity to earn enough to live decently and comfortably. No man who is able and willing to work ought to be compelled to be idle. That does not mean that every individual should have the opportunity to select his own work nor that the job he selects should be given him, but he should not be deprived of the opportunity to earn a living in an honest and honorable way.

The Communist says that the way to solve this problem is for the Government to own everything; to conduct all industries, furnish all employment, and divide the aggregate proceeds equally. That

would mean that the Government managers would determine what work should be done and who should do the various things necessary to be done. In other words, it would be a complete despotism. However, the Communist can ask some questions that are very difficult to answer. He can say, "You say that every person born into the world who is able and willing to work ought to have the opportunity to earn a comfortable living and then you say that each person cannot always choose the job he or she wants. How then do you propose to give workers jobs by which they can earn a living?"

That is not an easy question to answer. I think the Government can help in the way suggested by President Hoover, by increasing public work when there is a slackening in private employment, but I am not of the opinion that this would completely solve the question of unemployment.

No Tariff Legislation?

IT SEEMS as if there may not be any tariff legislation at this extra session of Congress. The big industrial concerns asking for higher rates and refusing to grant the rates demanded by the representatives of the agricultural interests have been defeated at every turn, and in the controversies yet to come they will have less support than they have had so far. There are at least three Senators who voted in favor of retaining the tariff commission with the power vested in the President to raise or lower rates on the recommendation of the commission who will vote against any proposition to raise rates on industrial commodities and vote for any proposition to raise rates on commodities the farmers have to sell. So far, the majority in the lower house stands with the Industrial East, but with the majority in the Senate lined up the other way, one of two things must result. Either there will be no tariff legislation or the house will yield at least to the extent of a liberal compromise in favor of the agricultural interests.

One of the inconsistencies of the tariff that has existed for many years has been a tariff on imported wheat, but with a provision that imported wheat milled in the United States is given a rebate on the wheat exported. This means that the millers in the United States can import wheat from Canada, mill it here in the United States and then get a rebate of the original tariff duties; in other words, this means that the United States millers get foreign wheat duty free.

One of the changes the representatives of the farming interests are demanding is the repeal of this provision in the present tariff law, which they do not like.

Agriculture has been cheated and out-traded more than once in the formulation of a tariff law and probably will be again," said Wheeler McMillen in his new book, "Too Many Farmers." While the farmers constitute nearly 25 per cent of the population, Mr. McMillen contends that with methods now known, 10 per cent of the population could feed the nation. He favors the corporation farm idea, which has been denounced by farm leaders and agricultural college professors, on the ground that

farm independence and the standards of rural citizenship would be destroyed if big business takes over agriculture.

Prof. James E. Boyle of Cornell University, who is an advocate of the small farm, says that the family-sized farm is best for the farmer and best for the country. Replying to this, McMillen says that farming suffers from lack of capital and lack of management. The corporation is the best instrument for supplying both. Far from injuring the quality of rural citizenship, Mr. McMillen contends that supplying new and bigger opportunities for competent young farmers will enable the best of



farm youth to stay on the land instead of leaving to hunt city jobs.

With this view I fully agree, as the leaders of the Kansas Farmer know. If the standard of farm living is to be raised, farming must be made to pay better. It must be conducted on the same business principles which have been found to be successful in other lines. New capital, better management, more widely diffused and larger scale farming are essential to higher profits.

Mr. McMillen is not very enthusiastic over the recent farm legislation. He says, "The Federal Farm Board will not do agriculture a great deal of harm and may do it some good," which, to say the least, is a very doubtful commendation. I am of the opinion that he is wrong about this. The new law seems to me to be constructive legislation that may work out much good, and I think, too, that it will advance his corporation farm idea, which I regard as sound.

Might Get a Tax Title

A and B are husband and wife. All they own is in B's name. A thinks B should deed it to him. B is not willing for fear they will lose it, and it has been given to her. A gives everything in to the trustee and signs the statement and pays the tax in his name. Is there any danger of him getting it in his name by doing this?

No. Unless he permits this property to be sold for taxes and then buys it in at tax sale. In that way he might get a tax title to it. As B owns the property, in order to make herself perfectly safe she should have the tax receipts issued in her name.

A Ground for Divorce?

A and B are husband and wife. A says he cannot work at home and support B and their baby. They have been married two years. A has left B and their baby with B's mother and father. He has been gone eight months and has sent \$67 for B's support. A also tells falsehoods concerning B's mother and father. Does this entitle B to a divorce under the laws of Colorado?

There are eight grounds for divorce in Colorado. First, that either party at the time of the marriage was impotent, or, in consequence of immoral conduct subsequent to the marriage, became impotent. Second, a husband or wife living and not divorced, at the time of the marriage. Third, adultery subsequent to the marriage by the spouse from whom the divorce is sought. Fourth, willful desertion and absence without reasonable cause for the space of one year immediately preceding the action. Fifth, extreme cruelty, consisting of the infliction of mental suffering or bodily violence. Sixth, failure of the husband, being in good bodily health, to make reasonable provision for the support of his family for one year immediately preceding the action. Seventh, the spouse from whom the divorce is sought has been a habitual drunkard or drug fiend for one year preceding the action. Eighth, conviction for felony in a court of record of any state since the marriage.

From what you say in your letter there is only one possible ground for divorce mentioned and that is failure of the husband, being in good bodily health, to make reasonable provision for the support of his family for one year immediately preceding the action. If B's husband has not made reasonable provision for the support of his wife and child for one year, and it would seem that he has not, that would be ground for divorce.

Outlaws in Three Years

If A owes B a certain amount of money for labor what length of time has B to collect?

The labor debt unless evidenced by a note would outlaw in three years from the time the last labor was performed, unless payments were made on the account subsequent to that time. If the debt is due, B, of course, can commence an action against A at any time and can attach any property A may have to secure the payment of the debt if there is danger that A is going to try to put his property out of his hands or get out of the country.

Boston Shouldn't Kick on a Butter Tariff

Senator Capper in a Letter to the Boston Post's Editor Tells Why New England Should be for it

Senator Capper gives his reasons for supporting a tariff of 14 cents a pound on butter in the following letter to C. R. Carberry, managing editor of the Boston Post.

My dear Sir—There are two reasons for supporting a tariff on butter. Either one seems to me to be complete and unanswerable.

One is that this figure represents a fair estimate of the differences in cost of production of butter in the United States and in foreign countries which might ship butter here in competitive quantities, so that this duty will fairly and fully provide for the domestic producers of butter a first chance to supply the domestic markets—just the same chance in the domestic markets as our American Protective Tariff system has given to the producers of most industrial products for the last half century or more.

Complete studies have been made by the best known authorities, the United States tariff commission, of the costs of producing butter in Denmark and elsewhere, the costs of producing milk in Canada, and of the imports and prices at which foreign butter has been offered and sold in the American markets.

From these studies it appears that at this time New England is producing butter at a cost price which would enable foreign butter to enter the American market unless the tariff rate is fixed at 14 cents or above. It also appears that other competing countries have sold butter in American markets when the tariff was at 12 cents—the present level—under conditions and with results which caused sharp declines in domestic prices, and a

large loss to domestic producers, but without lowering retail prices, so that market fluctuations did not result in any material saving to consumers.

All of these facts are of record as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It seems self evident that this higher rate of duty will permit an important domestic industry to be made prosperous and to go ahead and provide adequately for the domestic market under conditions of competition within itself which will protect the consumers at all times against excessive prices. At the same time, failure to enact such duty is likely to result in placing this industry on a basis of unprofitable production, without materially reducing any prices of butter to consumers. We would be handicapping this great industry, thereby curtailing the market for every kind of industrial and urban product upon which the class you consider as "consumers" really depend for the trade market which these "consumers" must have to be prosperous themselves.

The other reason is that the rate of 14 cents a pound on butter is far from being too large, is, in fact, not nearly large enough to bring the protection of this industry up to that which is enjoyed by those people in Boston and New England whom you consider "your people."

That New England is suffering from an industrial depression surely is not due to the tariff rates enjoyed in the past or at the present time.

As measured by the United States tariff commission, the rate of duty of 14 cents a pound on butter is equivalent to 38.84 per cent ad valorem.

The present rates of duty on goods in which "your people" are engaged as industrial producers are substantially as follows, also as measured by

the United States tariff commission, our authority.

Items—	Equivalent Rates	
	1922 Law Per Cent	H. R. 2667 Per Cent
Metals and Mfrs. thereof...	35.07	39.61
Manufacturers of cotton....	40.26	43.58
Manufacturers of wool.....	49.64	58.07
Manufacturers of silk.....	56.66	60.17
Manufacturers of rayon....	52.72	53.05
Butter.....	33.30	38.84

The single purpose to be achieved by this tariff bill is to be to bring about as nearly as possible a fulfillment of the pledges which have been given of tariff equality to agriculture. The essential reason for such fairness of treatment is that those engaged in agriculture, and those engaged in other industries may each be a prosperous class, and equally good purchasers of each other's products.

It is apparent that the rate on butter is not sufficient even at 14 cents to bring about this equality in so far as it can be measured by the rule of ad valorem equivalent, which is used by the United States tariff commission.

However, the producers of butter believe that this rate will be effective and will give them first chance at the American market, and bring about good conditions in the butter industry.

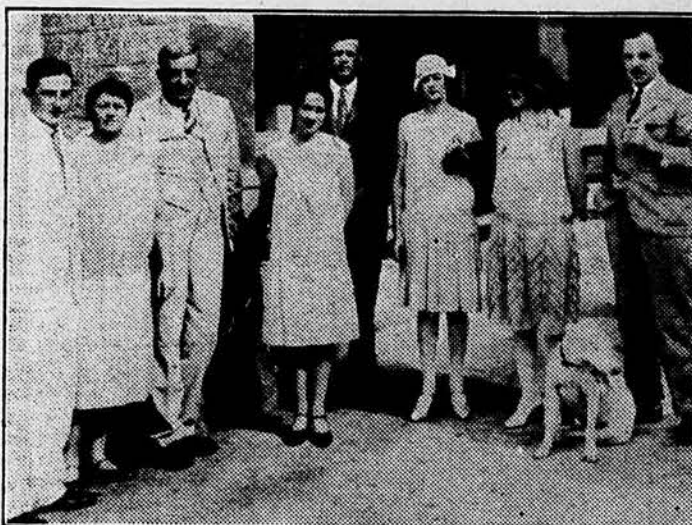
That of itself is sufficient justification for supporting this rate.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



A New Fall Ensemble Featuring a Polka Dot Lining Which Matches the Blouse, and a Navy Blue Skirt Which Matches the Coat; the Coat May Be Worn Outside In



The Photograph Shows, Center, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, and to the Left of Them Acting Governor S. M. Grier and Mrs. Grier, at the Government House, St. Anne, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., Where the American Flyer and His Wife Were Guests. Shortly After, the Flyers Took Off for Maracay, Venezuela



Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann, Formerly of Topeka, the Sister of Vice President Curtis, and Also His Official Hostess



Left, Direct Hit From One of the 10 Shots Fired by the Coast Guard Cutter Tamaroa at the Disabled and Abandoned Steamer Jane L. Stanford, Which Had Menaced Coastwise Navigation Near Santa Barbara, Calif., for Three Months. Right, the Explosion of 28 Demolition Bombs, Each Containing 57 Pounds of T. N. T.



Lieut. I. A. Woodring, the Surviving Member of the Army's Famous "Three Musketeers," in His Arctic Togs Standing Before the Plane in Which He Will Take Up From Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., in a Series of Tests to Find Out How High a Fighting Plane Can Climb and Yet Be Maneuvered for Aerial Combat



A New Portrait of the Hon. George Lascelles, Left, and His Brother, the Hon. Gerald, 6 and 5-Year Old Sons of Princess Mary of England



Senora Antonita Rivas Blair, Leader of the Feminist Movement in Mexico, Who Will Support Jose Vasconcelos for the Presidency



Hello, America: Premier MacDonald of England and His Daughter, Miss Ishbel, on the Bridge of the Mayor's Reception Boat, the Macom, on the Way From the Berengaria to New York City



The Actual Heads of the Fascist Revolution in Austria, Who Are Determined to Take Over the Present Government. This Picture Was Taken in the Castle of Prince Ruediger von Starhemberg. It Is Probable That the Present Government Will Be Overthrown in the Near Future



In the Land of Religious Wrongs: the Little Jewish Lad, in the Foreground, Who Is Under Military Protection, Has Just Been a Witness at the Trial of the Arabs in the Background. At Least the Arabs Respect the Powerful Argument of a Sharp Bayonet in the Hands of a Trained Member of the "Infantry!"

Crop Yields Have Declined in Kansas

A Far More Adequate Soil Conservation Policy is Essential

By R. I. Throckmorton

A BETTER soil conservation program is essential in Kansas. This is shown by the fact that average corn yields in Eastern Kansas are only about half as high as they were 40 years ago. In the seven counties of Southeastern Kansas, the average yield of corn for the 10-year period 1873 to 1882 inclusive was 34.41 bushels an acre, while the average yield for the 10-year period 1915 to 1924 inclusive was 17.05 bushels an acre. This is an average decline of 17.36 bushels an acre. For the earlier 10-year period the average yield in the nine Northeastern Kansas counties was 37.03 bushels an acre, while for the latter period it was 28.79 bushels, or an average decline of 8.29 bushels an acre.

We frequently say that this decline is due to reduced fertility of the soil, and point out that thru continuous grain farming about 40 per cent of the organic matter and 35 per cent of the nitrogen have been removed. The corn and other grain crops that have been removed from the land do not account for the tremendous loss of nitrogen that has taken place. Based on this fact and on observations which have been made in the field, it seems evident that a large per cent of the reduction in nitrogen and organic matter and of the consequent lower yields is due to the removal of a portion of the surface soil thru erosion.

Further evidence is supplied by experimental results secured from the soils at the branch experiment stations of Western Kansas. P. L. Gainey in studying organic carbon and nitrogen losses found that during the last 12 years the soils in that region have lost from 8,000 to 14,000 pounds of organic carbon and from 600 to 800 pounds of nitrogen an acre. Carbon and nitrogen losses were much lower when continuous wheat production was practiced than when an intertilled crop, such as kafir, was introduced into the cropping system. It seems probable that the intertilled crops permitted greater soil losses thru erosion by wind and water than did continuous wheat production.

Other conditions which emphasize the importance of additional financial support for increased research in soil and moisture conservation in Kansas are the frequent destruction of crops on the bottom lands by floods, the rapid removal of the surface soil on the sloping lands even in Central and Western Kansas, and the extension of the Wheat Belt into the far western and lighter rainfall sections of the state, thus necessitating a greater conservation of moisture in that region if crops are to be grown successfully.

Because of the variable rainfall, topographical

and soil conditions in Kansas, our problems may best be discussed with reference to the eastern section of the state, and to the central and western sections.

Two of the important soil and moisture conservation problems of Eastern Kansas, erosion and flooding, are opposite in effect, but closely related. Practically all of the surface soil has been removed from many of the more sloping lands in that region, this reducing the absorption capacity of the soil and permitting more surface runoff, which gives rise to gullying on the slopes and flooding in the valleys.

The Kansas Water Commission has found thru measurements made at Iola that the average an-



nual runoff of the drainage basin of the Neosho River for a period of 17 years has been 4.72 inches, and that the maximum runoff has been 12.76 inches. Similar measurements made at Liberty and Independence show that the average annual runoff for the drainage basin of the Verdigris River for a period of 13 years has been 6.56 inches, and the maximum has been 14.08 inches. With such tremendous runoff it is not surprising that our upland soils are being carried away and our valleys are being flooded. As we see the problem, it is necessary to check the flow of the water from the uplands by the use of terraces and by seeding

more of the sloping land to hay and pasture crops. The most practicable means of accomplishing these results and the best methods of placing their importance before our people are still problems of research.

Experimental data which have accumulated for the last 21 years at the branch experiment stations in the Wheat Belt of Kansas point very clearly to a definite and dominant relationship between the moisture content of the soils at seeding time and the yield of the following crop of wheat. If this relation can be established for the Wheat Belt in general, it should be possible for a farmer having a knowledge of the moisture stored in his soil to determine, within reasonable limits of error, whether a profitable crop is likely to be secured the following year. With this information at hand, he can reduce or increase the intended acreage accordingly. A natural result would be a reduction in abandoned acreage and in the cost of production.

The annual rainfall in this region is sufficient nearly every year to produce a good crop of wheat if the moisture could be stored in the soil and used by the crop. Heavy surface runoff is responsible for much of the loss. The Kansas Water Commission has prepared data which shows that the average annual runoff for the drainage basin of the Solomon River over a period of 22 years has been .85 of an inch. This is about 4 per cent of the total rainfall in the region drained by the stream. When we take into consideration the fact that much of the land within the drainage basin of the Solomon River is relatively level, it becomes apparent that the loss from the more sloping areas amounts to several inches annually.

Since wheat yields correlate with the moisture content of the soil at seeding time, and since we usually receive sufficient rainfall each year to produce a crop, if it can be used to advantage, the most practical soil management method of decreasing the acreage of abandoned wheat and of stabilizing the wheat industry is to find methods that will increase the amount of moisture absorbed by the soil. There is a demand, which is becoming more urgent, for increased research work along this line. The more promising lines of attack at the present time seem to be thru the use of the level type of terrace and of adapted types of cultivation implements which will make possible a quicker and more complete absorption of the rainfall.

The soil and moisture conservation investigation in Kansas are in their infancy, altho much basic information has been accumulated. The Kansas

(Continued on Page 22)

The 10 Principal Causes of Death

OUT of the 20,917 deaths reported last year in Kansas, 12,990, or 62.1 per cent, were charged to the 10 principal causes of the 205 recognized causes used by health departments in tabulating mortality statistics. Of the total deaths, 11,442, or 54.8 per cent, were males, and 9,475, or 45.2 per cent, were females. The 10 principal causes of death for both sexes are listed in the following table:

	Total Number of Deaths	Per cent of Total Deaths
1. Chronic Heart Disease.....	2,897	13.8
2. Apoplexy.....	2,027	9.6
3. Cancer.....	1,846	8.8
4. Bright's Disease.....	1,688	8.0
5. Influenza.....	1,510	7.2
6. Tuberculosis.....	745	3.5
7. Lobar Pneumonia.....	668	3.1
8. Broncho Pneumonia.....	583	2.8
9. Premature Birth.....	569	2.7
10. Diarrhea and Enteritis.....	453	2.1

Reviewing these 10 principal causes, it will be noted that three of the first four—heart disease, apoplexy and Bright's disease—frequently referred to as "degenerative diseases," occur most often in persons past 50 years old. Many of these chronic diseases have their origin in an attack of rheumatism, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza, or other acute infectious diseases in early childhood, but the great majority, of course, occur as a natural "wearing out" process of the organs of the body.

1,846 Deaths From Cancer

In 1912, there were 1,065 deaths from cancer, as compared with the total of 1,846 in 1928. Many cancer deaths could be prevented if competent medical service were sought when the first "danger signals" of the new growth appeared—and that advice followed.

With the exception of premature birth deaths, the remaining five diseases may be classed as infectious in nature, and diarrhea and enteritis is the only one of the five that is not classed as a communicable disease.

In reviewing the 10 principal causes of deaths for males, it is found the same causes prevail as for both sexes, except the order of importance is changed. Bright's disease becomes the third prin-

By Dr. Earle G. Brown

Secretary Kansas State Board of Health.

cipal cause, while cancer is fourth; premature birth, sixth; tuberculosis, seventh and lobar and broncho pneumonia, eighth and ninth, respectively. The 10 principal causes of death for males are shown in the following table:

	Total Number of Male Deaths	Per cent of Total Male Deaths
1. Chronic Heart Disease.....	1,687	14.7
2. Apoplexy.....	1,123	9.8
3. Bright's Disease.....	989	8.6
4. Cancer.....	864	7.5
5. Influenza.....	723	6.3
6. Premature Birth.....	452	3.9
7. Tuberculosis.....	373	3.2
8. Lobar Pneumonia.....	366	3.1
9. Broncho Pneumonia.....	285	2.4
10. Diarrhea and Enteritis.....	240	2.0

In reviewing the 10 principal causes of death for females, it is found the first eight causes for both sexes remain, but in a slightly changed order. Chronic heart disease is the greatest single cause, as for both sexes and for males. Premature birth and diarrhea and enteritis, however, are replaced by maternal causes and senility (old age).

Cancer becomes the second greatest cause, as compared with third for both sexes. Influenza becomes the fourth greatest cause, while Bright's disease is fifth. Causes relating to maternity resulted in 244 deaths, while old age was recorded on eight less certificates. The 10 principal causes of death for females are shown in the following table:

	Total Number of Female Deaths	Per cent of Total Female Deaths
1. Chronic Heart Disease.....	1,210	12.7
2. Cancer.....	982	10.3
3. Apoplexy.....	904	9.5
4. Influenza.....	787	8.3
5. Bright's Disease.....	699	7.3
6. Tuberculosis.....	372	3.9
7. Lobar Pneumonia.....	362	3.2
8. Broncho Pneumonia.....	298	3.1
9. Maternal Causes.....	244	2.5
10. Senility (Old Age).....	236	2.4

By 10-year age groups, the proportion of deaths from heart disease for each sex is approximately the same. Eleven per cent of the total deaths occurred before 50 years old. The same statement may be applied to the age groups affected by apoplexy, except that the proportion of deaths is higher before the age of 50 than in heart disease.

Nine and two-tenths per cent of male deaths from Bright's disease occurred before 50 years old, as compared with 13.7 per cent of female deaths.

Only 5 per cent of male deaths from cancer occurred before 50 years old, as compared with 20.2 per cent of female deaths. The reason for the greater number of deaths in females in the younger age group is because of the frequency with which cancer attacks the female organs.

Influenza and pneumonia, both lobar and broncho, are similar in that the greatest number of deaths from these infections result in the younger age group and in those over 70. Of the male deaths from influenza, 83.9 per cent were under 40 years old and 39.2 per cent were over 70 years, as compared with 35.3 per cent and 41.5 per cent of female deaths, respectively.

Half Under 50 Years

Of the male deaths from lobar pneumonia, over 50 per cent were under 50 years, as compared with 41.5 per cent of female deaths in the same age group. The higher proportion of deaths among males is undoubtedly the result of exposure due to the type of occupation. The highest proportion of deaths from broncho pneumonia in both sexes occurred in the age groups under 10 years and over 70.

Of all deaths from premature birth, 452, or 79.4 per cent, were males. This is in direct contrast with 1927, for of the 503 deaths from premature birth in that year, 55.3 per cent were males.

Of the 745 deaths from tuberculosis, one more death was recorded among males than among females. The proportion of tuberculosis deaths among females, however, was higher in proportion to the total number of female deaths than the proportion of male tuberculosis deaths to the total of male deaths. Of the male deaths, 69. per cent

(Continued on Page 15)

Alfalfa, a Neglected Crop

Have Producers Become Discouraged Too Easily With This Legume?

ANY particular condition, whether it be related to crops, animals or economic in nature, is always associated with a cause. Sometimes this cause is rather remote, and naturally we are then less apt to understand why a particular or certain condition should exist.

We are all aware of the change which has taken place with alfalfa in Kansas in the last 15 years. This condition does not apply to Kansas entirely, but since Kansas was a leading alfalfa state, our attention is called more directly to the facts as they exist.

The reasons for the decline in production of alfalfa in Kansas may vary some in different parts of the state, but in general they will apply to almost any part.

The first and principal cause takes us back to war days when the demand for wheat was great, the price good, and, under the influence of propaganda, we allowed our alfalfa acreage to decrease without realizing the condition. Since those days machinery development has progressed rapidly, especially that class which deal with wheat, and our wheat production has continued much the same or been increased in some cases, while other crops, especially alfalfa, have suffered from this condition.

Another reason why our alfalfa acreage has decreased is disease and insect enemies. Alfalfa is comparatively a recent crop when we think of it in relation to our cereal crops in Kansas.

Any form of life, whether animal or vegetable, has a comparatively easy time, with respect to diseases and insect enemies, when, as in case of plants, the acreage is small. But when acreage increases these complications increase faster in proportion. But until the last five or 10 years plant pathologists have not made alfalfa a particular subject for the study that some other crops received; therefore our alfalfa was slowly but surely becoming diseased, and incidentally the vitality, lowered by insect injury, presented a more favorable condition for the diseases.

Under these prevailing conditions and the rapid development of alfalfa growing under irrigated conditions, our home seed supply became inadequate, and to add still further to our distress we began importing unadapted varieties which winterkilled or were lowered in vitality and in turn decreased our acreage very rapidly since 1919.

Disappointment in yields of other crops following alfalfa also may have contributed to a decrease in acreage to a certain extent. This objection, however, is being overcome rapidly by a better understanding of adapted crops and the shortening of alfalfa in the rotation.

The remedy for the condition as it now exists lies mainly in an intelligent solution. The program as now outlined by our agricultural college, advocates home-grown seed of the Kansas Common variety, a systematic and intelligent rotation of crops and prompt action for the control of disease, insects and rodent pests.

This program must be worked out in such a way that the confidence of many farmers will be regained. Much assistance can be given to our state institution by the support and encouragement of variety tests, where fair comparisons can be made. In addition, our agricultural high school departments and co-operative farm organizations can do much to keep the public posted on the latest developments.

This process will perhaps be rather slow, but will lay the foundation for Kansas to again regain its title as an "Alfalfa State."

Chapman, Kan. A. E. Engle.

A Low Acreage Cycle?

The decline in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas has been brought about by both natural causes and some unusual conditions that have prevailed in the last few years. It seems to be a natural thing for the growing of both livestock and crops to run in cycles.

Large production will continue for several years, which will be followed by a decline, after which will come increasing production once again.

Alfalfa growing requires considerable labor thru the growing season. The big decline in the acreage of this legume in Kansas began during the World War, when labor was scarce and very expensive. And then along with the loss of available hired help soon came high freight rates and the low market prices of all farm crops. The freight on a car of alfalfa hay from this section to a terminal such as Kansas City sometimes was almost as much as the hay was worth.

Previous to the decline in the value of all farm crops, which started in 1920, the growing of wheat was very profitable. A natural result was a great increase in the wheat acreage

machinery eliminated the harvest hand yearly migration. Harvesters did not come several days before harvest and help put up the alfalfa. Neither were they here to help with the later cuttings. Along with the advent of power farming equipment came the decline in the number of horses kept on the farms. A number of counties show a considerable decrease in the number of milk cows kept on the farms. The cattle decrease was further assisted by a period of higher prices, and the farmers sold off many of the cows they had been milking while the prices were good. Naturally with fewer livestock kept on the farms less alfalfa was needed.

Again in the production of any crop the best and most productive land is planted first. With the increase in acreage less productive land is used.

11,056 from 1917 to 1926. But not all of this was from the farms.

In brief, it may be said that high freight rates, low farm values, a large decrease in the number of hired workers coming into the state, power machinery for wheat raising, unfavorable weather during the last few years, decreases in the number of livestock kept on the farms, the new bacterial wilt and such allied factors have done much to destroy the alfalfa production of Kansas.

Larned, Kan. H. C. Colglazier.

Will Help the Corn

What is the matter with the alfalfa acreage of Kansas? Perhaps there may be many reasons. I raise alfalfa, and will give my opinion on the question as I see it. Some years ago alfalfa was the most profitable crop farmers could raise. Apparently nothing seemed to injure this legume. But then came a change. In the first place, alfalfa will not stand a rainy period, followed by extreme drought, without injury. If the season is an extremely wet one, a coarse grass will spring up all over the field, and this will cause much of the alfalfa to die out. Sometimes it is affected with alfalfa blight. My first cutting this year ran 2 tons an acre, but now I have nothing but a grass patch, with a little alfalfa mixed in it.

Then comes another deadly enemy to the alfalfa, a little green bug which destroys whole fields of it. The gopher is a bad enemy of the alfalfa, he often making great mounds over a good portion of the field, killing out many plants. The army worm also is a pest, it often killing large patches of alfalfa. Grasshoppers are sometimes destructive, especially on new fall planted alfalfa. Then if the winter is an open one, where it freezes and thaws, this condition is very hard on young alfalfa, killing many plants.

Another problem is whether the average farmer knows just when the right time is to cut alfalfa. Some men think when the new shoots start from the roots is the proper time, while others believe alfalfa should be one-half to two-thirds in blossom. This question has been discussed in many agricultural colleges. Which of these theories is correct will make a difference in the alfalfa cutting. If it is cut at the wrong time, the alfalfa will gradually be killed out of the field. Sometimes alfalfa will grow to maturity with only a few blossoms. Cutting too close will injure alfalfa.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks I have mentioned, I am strong for alfalfa. I would advise every farmer to have from 5 to 10 acres of this legume at the very least on his farm. It is a most valuable land builder, giving the ground nitrogen and humus. Corn planted after alfalfa sometimes will produce twice as much to the acre as before. Keep alfalfa growing and when one field is done start another, for alfalfa is a paying crop. Sow the inoculated seed. Rotate alfalfa and corn, and the chances are you always will have good crops.

Topeka, Kan. Leonard M. Dally.

Six Bushels of Corn

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington, Kansas

Due to the probable shortage in the corn crop, many farmers will, no doubt, plan to cut down on their hog feeding operations this fall and winter. Under these conditions, particularly, greater care should be taken in the management of swine to cut the cost of production as low as possible. It is entirely possible with good management to produce pork by using only 6 to 7 bushels of corn for 100 pounds of pork, while the average farmer uses nearer 10 bushels of corn. Farrow pigs on clean ground, and feed a properly balanced ration of home grown feeds supplemented with skim milk, or a high content protein feed, with plenty of available clean water to drink. These factors are outlined in the Washington County System of Feeding Hogs, which has been very successful here.

We Might Grow More Seed

THERE was an excellent response to the recent request for letters on the declining alfalfa acreage in Kansas. Practically every farmer who wrote us agreed that this is one of the serious economic problems which confronts the agriculture of the state. Average opinion indicates that a huge increase in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas would be well justified, if it were distributed properly, on land adapted to this legume. There is an outstanding opportunity in the growing of alfalfa seed in Kansas, and the producers evidently would do well to return to the production schedule of the old days, when as much as 300 carloads a year were marketed, judging from the average opinion of the men who entered this contest. First prize was won by A. E. Engle of Chapman; second, H. C. Colglazier, Larned; third, Leonard M. Dally, Topeka. Practically all the letters will be printed, from week to week, as space permits.

and a material decline in the growing of alfalfa. Butler county, for example, was growing 40,582 acres of alfalfa in 1917; this had declined to 21,722 acres by 1926, or a loss of 18,860 acres. At the same time the wheat crop was increased from 11,942 acres in 1917 to 63,929 acres in 1926, a gain of 51,987 acres.

Cowley county had 35,213 acres of alfalfa in 1917 and 16,540 acres in 1926, a decline of 18,673 acres. In 1917 that county was growing 59,089 acres of wheat, which had been increased to 86,587 by 1926, a gain of 27,498 acres. Dickinson county grew 28,032 acres of alfalfa in 1917 and 18,391 in 1926, a loss of 9,641 acres. In the same time the planting of wheat jumped from 129,778 acres to 174,533 acres, a gain of 44,755 acres.

Those figures are representative of the condition in the East Central Kansas counties. Central and western counties have maintained a reasonably steady acreage of alfalfa.

About the time of the beginning of the decline in the alfalfa acreage, power farming machinery was coming into general use. Power wheat farming

Many of the acres in alfalfa at the height of production were not well suited to the crop, and after a few years the land was changed to other crops.

Poor stands have been the result for a number of years, due to large amounts of irrigated and foreign seed coming into the state. Weather conditions during the last few years have not been especially favorable for starting new alfalfa. The weather has been extreme in temperature, with both the presence and absence of moisture. Flooded areas have suffered much in loss of stands. The bacterial wilt affecting alfalfa has without doubt increased, and it is reasonable to assume that the disease has been as destructive in this state as in Alabama, Mississippi and Wisconsin.

There has been a considerable decrease in the farm population over the state. It is no trouble to go most anywhere in Kansas and find farmsteads that are standing unoccupied, or maybe the buildings have been torn down and moved away. The land is farmed to crops other than alfalfa. Butler county showed a decrease in population of





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INDEPENDENT Oils and Greases are of good, honest quality, excelled by none... so good that you are *guaranteed satisfaction or your money back!* INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY produces much more crude than is required to operate its refineries. The choicest grades are selected to be manufactured into Trade-Marked products. This "Cream of the Crude" is refined by modern methods, being constantly under laboratory control.

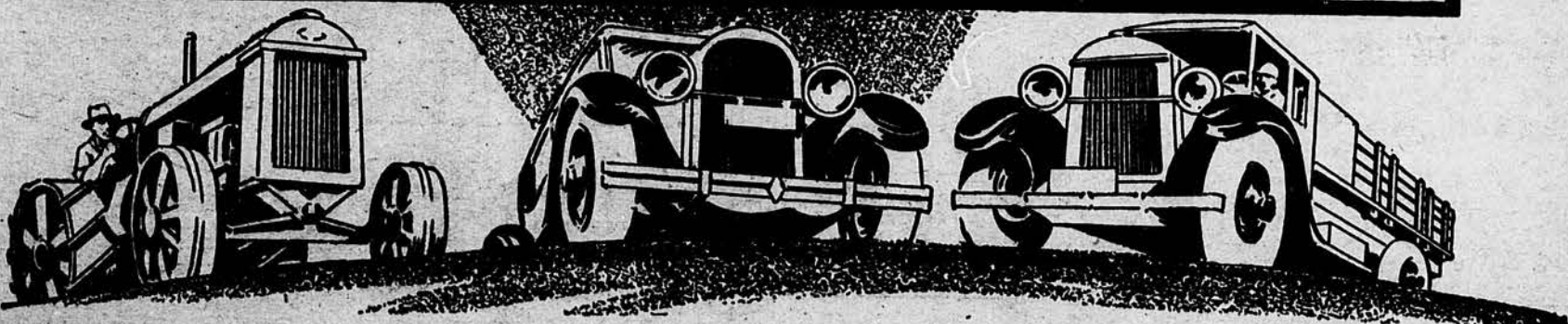
INDEPENDENT Motor Fuels are of this same high quality. INDEPENDENT GASOLINE is a superior grade of "regular" gasoline that burns cleanly and uniformly.

INDEPENDENT ETHYL is INDEPENDENT GASOLINE plus ETHYL, the widely known and accepted "Anti-Knock" fluid. It "knocks out that knock". You get more power from each gallon of fuel... that means more mileage; stronger, smoother engine action; less shifting; quicker pick-up; a cooler motor... better performance in every respect.

There is an INDEPENDENT Oil and Gas Man in your locality to serve you.

INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY
Successor to Manhattan Oil Co.

Depend on
INDEPENDENT
GREASE - GASOLINE - MOTOR OIL



Last Call for Corn Huskers

(Continued from Page 3)

corn husker, you are urged to get into your county contest and make it a bigger and better success. Be sure to send in your name to Kansas Farmer, however, before October 23.

And here are the names and addresses of the persons who are going to conduct contests in their respective counties: Atchison, County Agent Joe M. Goodwin, Effingham; Brown, County Agent W. H. Atzenweiller, Hiawatha; Chase, County Agent E. A. Stevenson, Cottonwood Falls; Cheyenne, County Agent Sherman Hoar, St. Francis; Coffey, County Agent E. A. Cleavinger, Burlington; Doniphan, County Agent C. E. Lyness, Troy; Douglas, County Agent A. I. Gilkison, Lawrence; Ellis, E. R. Gibson, secretary of the Community Club, Ellis; Franklin, County Agent H. A. Biskie, Ottawa; Jefferson, County Agent O. B. Glover, Oskaloosa; Jewell, County Agent Ralph P. Ramsey, Mankato; Nemaha, County Agent Glenn M. Reed, Seneca; Neosho, County Agent Lester M. Shepard, Erie; Norton, Mrs. J. A. Hahnenkratt, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Norton; Rice, County Agent W. H. von Trebra, Lyons; Riley, County Agent S. D. Capper, Manhattan; Russell, County Agent, B. W. Wright, Russell; Seward, Roy Kennedy, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Liberal; Shawnee, County Agent W. H. Robinson, Topeka; Stafford, County Agent E. H. Teagarden, St. John; Sumner, County Agent Louis M. Knight, Wellington; Wabaunsee, Fred Thowe, Alma; Wallace, W. E. Ward, editor The Western Times, Sharon Springs; and H. B. Holmes, editor The Leoti Standard, Leoti.

If you live in one of these counties having a contest leader, be sure to get in touch with him immediately so that he will know you are going to enter your county contest, and so you may be of help to him if he needs your assistance. The thing you should do is to help make your county contest a real success, because a good husking meet is as interesting as any football game you ever saw. Please remember, also, that if you live in one of these counties that has a contest manager, you may get in your county contest even after October 23, if your contest manager will enroll you after that date. But no new counties will be enrolled.

This question is sure to come up: "Our county has some entries but as yet no leader. Does that eliminate us from the state meet?" And we will answer that question right here. No county will be eliminated. Even the counties with single entries will not be counted out. Of course, there must be some rulings in case there are more county champions than can be accommodated in the state contest, so here they are:

Entries in the state meet must be limited to 30. In the event more than this number qualify, first consideration will be given the counties having

three or more entries in the county contest. The balance of the places in the state contest will be filled by huskers from counties having two and one entries respectively. In counties with no leaders selected by Kansas Farmer, the huskers who have enrolled as contestants in their counties may select competent officials themselves who will do the official timing and scoring. A special questionnaire will be sent by Kansas Farmer to counties having less than three entries, and this must be filled out by the official judges. This will give information, when properly filled out, regarding the kind and condition of the corn husked, condition of weather and other points that will help the judges make any necessary eliminations. The judges will use this information along with the official score cards of each contestant, to decide the best men to enter the state meet. All of this will be explained again to contestants in counties with only one or two entries, by personal letters from Kansas Farmer.

The big Kansas State Corn Husking Contest will be held November 6, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Juniata Farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement, just 4 1/4 miles north of Manhattan on any road. You couldn't miss the right place because "Juniata Farm," is painted on the big barn in large letters. But in addition to that the roads will be marked.

Juniata Farm really is a part of the huge 3,000-acre ranch owned by Mr. Casement. On this fine farm, Mr. Casement is making available something like 150 acres of Reid's Yellow Dent corn that will make 60 bushels to the acre. In a year like this we feel particularly fortunate to be able to hold the state contest in such a fine field. The rows run east and west and are more than a quarter of a mile long. The field was farmed entirely with power, even to cultivating the corn, so huskers may expect to find a clean field with good ears of corn, where some good records can be made. We hope Juniata Farm sees not only the selection of the Kansas champion, but of the national champion as well. When Kansas Farmer finds the state champion it will back him to the limit to win national honors.

A huge crowd is expected at the state meet. In other years there have been as many as 5,000. And this year visitors will find a hearty welcome. They will see one of the best farms in the United States, excellent livestock and the best state corn husking contest ever held. The field is nicely located, with plenty of parking space next to it. Traffic will be properly directed and everything possible done for the safety of all visitors. Arrangements are being made to serve dinner at noon at very reasonable prices by a local organization at Manhattan. You will have plenty of time to eat your dinner there while the judges are weighing the corn, husks and corn missed by the huskers, and while they are figuring the final results. The contest will start at 10 o'clock and will last for an hour and 20 minutes. Ev-

Don't spend your feed money to feed worms!

Deworming hogs, poultry, sheep this sure way fattens them quicker for market.

ROUNDWORMS (ascaris) can sneak in and steal your profits when you least suspect it. Authoritative statistics show that a high percentage of hogs are infested with these worms.

And when livestock is wormy, a good part of your feed bill goes to feed the worms. If you get the worms out, you get the pork on.

That is why so many farmers now take these precautions: Before they start to fatten their hogs or poultry for market they dose them with Nema. They don't wait until worms have set their stock back—they make sure to get rid of the worms, so that their feed bills go to build flesh.

worms in the feed yard, each pig must have had a dozen or more of these long roundworms.

"Your capsules are easy to give. I just wet them, dropped them in the pigs' throats and down they went. I did the work all alone, and it certainly proved more effective than anything else I've ever used."



Mrs. E. T. Abbott's Texas flock of 117 chickens were sluggish, tips of their combs dark, egg production falling off. She cap-suled them with Nema. "The whole flock now seems more sprightly," she tells us. "Combs are red. They're eating with a relish. Egg production is increasing daily."



For example, Fred W. Moll, of Fairfax, S. D., writes that, on a chance, he gave Nema to 55 apparently healthy pigs.

"I little thought such a healthy looking bunch would be so wormy," he writes us. "They discharged worms for two days and, judging by the number of dead



From Texas, too, a sheep man writes "Before we treated our sheep with Nema, they were dying of stomach worms. After treatment they began to mend. They've done so well I know that we are free from stomach worms in the flock. Nema is the first medicine I've found that will actually do the work."

For large Roundworms in hogs and poultry

For Stomach Worms in sheep and goats
— a scientific, reliable remedy

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

MADE BY PARKE-DAVIS, who have been leaders in the production of medicinal products since 1886.

EFFECTIVE: Nema Capsules get rid of 98% to 100% of the roundworms, stomach worms or hookworms—usually in a single treatment.

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

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

EASY TO GIVE
LOW COST

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

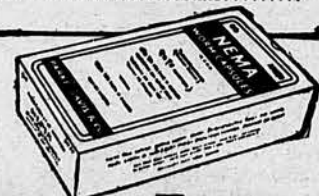
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PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Desk 6-L
Address nearest office: Detroit, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Seattle, St. Louis.

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

Name.....
R. F. D. No.....
P. O.....State.....

NEMA
Worm Capsules
A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT



Last Call for Huskers

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

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

My age is.....I can husk.....bushels of corn in one hour. Corn in this section will average.....bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the Mid-west contest in 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, as Soon as Possible, But Not Later Than October 23

everything will be done and final results announced by early afternoon so that farm folks will be able to get back home in good time to do their chores.

By special arrangement with the Kansas State Agricultural College a loud-speaker system will be at the scene of the state contest so everyone will be able to hear all announcements, and it is planned to have a few short talks by men prominently identified with Kansas agriculture. Every person living on a Kansas farm or interested in good agricultural sporting events is cordially invited to attend the all-Kansas husking contest.

Here are the rules for holding a corn husking contest in your county:

OBJECT—The object of this contest shall be to determine the contestant who can husk into the wagon the largest amount of ear corn, and who shall, at the same time, husk all the ears on the land covered, such corn when husked, being reasonably free from husks. (See standards below.)

STARTING THE CONTEST—Every effort will be made to see that the quality and character of the corn, and other conditions for husking are as uniform as possible. In order to secure the greatest uniformity, a field will be selected in which the rows are as long as can be found available, and which is also reasonably uniform as regards the character and the lay of the land and the quality and the condition of the corn. A method for distributing and assigning the contestants will be as follows:

Lands will be laid off of sufficient width to allow for turning at the end of the field, but not wider than necessary to insure sufficient corn for the contestants. The lands should be as narrow as possible, other things being considered, in order to obtain as great uniformity as is possible in the character and the quality of the corn which is to be husked.

TIME—Husking shall continue for one hour and twenty minutes. Contestants will be in position ready to husk when the period begins and all corn will be considered husked which has left the hands of the contestant at the time of the stop signal.

EQUIPMENT—All equipment will be as uniform as possible. Each set will be numbered and sets will be assigned to contestants by drawing lots. A set includes a wagon, driver, gleaners and land.

WAGON—The wagon boxes shall be uniform in height and sufficiently high to accommodate the greatest amount of corn which can be husked in one hour and twenty minutes. A standard double box is recommended.

BANG-BOARD—The bang-board shall extend at least 3½ feet above the top of the double box.

TEAM AND DRIVER—Each wagon shall be equipped with a team and driver. It shall be the duty of the driver to keep the wagon at such a relative position to the contestant as the contestant shall direct. (A driver is recommended in husking contests, since there will undoubtedly be variations in the character of teams provided, also the fact that the contestant is unfamiliar with the horses composing the team.) Extra wagons, bang-boards, and horses should be ready for use in case of accident.

HUSK TWO ROWS—It is recommended that all contestants husk two rows at a time.

ALL EARS SHALL BE HUSKED—The contestant shall be expected to husk all the ears produced on the land covered. It is understood, however, that when husking a given set of two rows, the contestant shall not husk ears beyond the outside center of each row.

GLEANERS—Two gleaners equipped with sacks shall follow each husker to pick up all corn which he leaves behind or which misses the wagon. Corn shall not be counted as missed even tho it is produced on the two rows being husked, provided it is leaning over into the adjoining rows in such a way that the husker normally would get it the next time around. Ears from outside rows leaning into the two rows shall be picked up by the gleaners in case it is fairly certain they would be missed by the husker the next time around. All nubbins shall be gleaned, but ears unfit for feed shall be thrown out of the gleanings by the judges and shall not be counted against the contestants. No gleaning shall be done on the turns, but the huskers shall have the privilege to husk as they please while the wagon is turning. For each pound of corn left by the contestant, 3 pounds shall be deducted from the weight of the corn husked into the wagon box.

CLEANNESS OF HUSKING—Ears shall be husked reasonably clean. An average of not more than 4 ounces of husks per 100 pounds of ear corn shall be allowed without deduction. To determine the cleanliness of husking, 100 pounds shall be taken from the wagon without selection and by following a uniform method, and the weight of husks determined by postal or other delicate scales. For each ounce more than 4 ounces and less than 9 ounces per 100 pounds of corn, 1 per cent of the weight of corn husked into the wagon box shall be deducted, and for every ounce more than 9 ounces, 3 per cent shall be deducted.

DETERMINING THE WINNER—The contestant credited with the largest number of pounds of ear corn husked in one hour and 20 minutes, after deducting such amounts as may be necessary on account of corn left unhusked in the field or on account of excessive amount of husks left on the ears in the wagon, shall be declared the winner.

Stark's Solution Works

(Continued from Page 3)

clecy of production and is the acid test of the cow, and the ability of the farmer in feeding and management.

About 24 years ago Mr. Stark paid \$7 for his first brood sow and he hasn't purchased another female since, so that first animal has made him some real money. The hog business isn't big—there will be 20 pigs or less to sell every year—but it is profitable. The little porkers come to life in clean quarters and enjoy the benefits of fresh pasture. With such a start it doesn't take long with plenty of skim-milk and home-grown feeds to get the pigs on the market. They make 200 pounds in less than six months, and this is a regular practice. Dairying, of

course, is the big project, but hogs and poultry have proved to be very profitable sidelines.

The flock of layers, in fact, ran a close race with the dairy herd for profit, as the total returns were nearly \$600 for last year. Considering the investment nothing on the farm beat the poultry. In the winter there are about 225 Buff Orpingtons in production. And they are developed to lay well. In early life they are fed according to the Hendriks method, after being hatched carefully at home and at a reliable hatchery, a good many of them from eggs produced by a special pen. Considerable commercial mash has been fed profitably in the past, but Mr. Stark is going to buy a grinder and do the mixing at home hereafter. The flock is culled carefully at least twice a year so that only the highest producers will be kept and so the best quality eggs may be put on the market.

Mr. Stark believes in placing responsibility on the shoulders of the younger generation, but he has a plan that brings this about gradually and reduces the possibilities of ending in a

loss. Other farmers are doing much the same thing and many more can, so it is worth mentioning here. A son, Howard, gets two-thirds of the crop raised on 40 acres, and his father supplies the equipment, one-third is for rent. In addition, Howard has time to work out extra for himself. But this arrangement at home gives him a chance to find out whether he lives to farm without loading him up with the expense of machinery and other equipment. And the chances are that at the end of his trial he will have more clear money in the bank than the average young man of his age who lives in town.

Wool Co-operation Gains

Wool amounting to about 20 million pounds a year is marketed thru co-operative channels in the United States. Big and little, there are approximately 100 farmers' business associations primarily engaged in the co-operative marketing of the annual wool clips. In addition there are several hundred farmers' elevator associations, co-operative stores and live-

stock shipping associations which assist in the marketing program by receiving wool and forwarding it to market.

Some of the strictly marketing associations are only informal groups of farmers who each year act collectively in assembling their individual clips, which may be sold to the highest bidder at assembling point, or may be consigned to a central market for sale. There are several large associations, commonly called wool pools, which operate over areas composed of many counties or even entire states. These associations advise their members regarding marketing conditions and direct consignments to favorable markets. A few large associations operate their own warehouses, receive the clips of their members, grade the wools, and sell direct to mill buyers. Lastly, the farmer-owned sales agencies in the terminal markets receive consignments from associations and individuals, and sell to dealers and to mills on a commission basis, the commission being made as favorable to the producers as business conditions will safely permit.

BARGAIN DAY!

IT'S BARGAIN day in town... the Checkerboard car of Purina Chows has just arrived! Some folks are saving money today. They are driving directly to the car for their feed... to save delivery, warehouse and handling charges. They are paying cash... to save credit charges. When they call at the dealer's place of business he is the one who performs these services and, of course, he must ask a fair charge for them.

But a much bigger bargain is in store for those who trade at the Checkerboard car today... the bargain they buy in a ton of Purina Chows! Perhaps you have already read somewhere of the survey carried on for 12 months among thousands of farmers in both United States and Canada. It reveals that one ton of Purina Chows earns on the average of \$25 more per ton than other feeds do.

Twenty-five extra dollars... that is a bargain! The day the Checkerboard car arrives in your town... let you be one of those at the car door!

PURINA CHOWS

1,200 Cans "Pines" a Minute

And That Is From Only One Factory Owned by the Hawaiian Producers

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

AFTER all," insisted Mrs. Flood, after we had visited a number of cane sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands and were duly impressed with the economic supremacy of the sugar industry, "after all, the Hawaiian Islands mean pineapples. A pineapple and not a stalk of sugar cane really is the trademark of Hawaii. I want to find out about the pineapple farmers."

And so we visited the Honolulu offices of a central association to which all the pineapple growers and canners belong and told them that we wanted to know about pineapples. First they told us about their association. They are like that there. They co-operate and are proud of it, and they want the world to know that, great as are the advantages which this Paradise of the Pacific has in the growing of sugar cane and pineapples, perhaps the real secret of their success lies in the fact that the various growers and all connected with the great agricultural industry co-operate instead of compete with each other.

Years ago the pineapple growers were confronted with the same overproduction threat which so frequently haunts our own cotton and corn and wheat farmers here. In 1907 the pioneer pineapple man of Hawaii, Jim Dole, got caught with a big output on his hands. Only a quarter of the production of his farms and cannery was sold. The growers and canneries decided they would have to advertise and sell. Salesmen were sent to the big Eastern cities, and they sold it all, but at a tremendous cost a case. In 1909 they put on a national advertising campaign. The whole production was sold quickly and a big increase for the next year was ordered.

This success was caused partly by the selection of a single or "Hawaiian Pineapple" label so that all the growers and all the canners were able to work together and boost the same product. They found that their own neighbors were not their competitors, but the growers in other lands were the competition—and their Hawaiian neighbors were really a part of the great pineapple partnership. Today, all Hawaiian pineapples are graded and inspected by their strong central organization, and no inferior fruit is allowed to be marketed, because it would eventually harm the whole industry.

No Market Dumping

There is no dumping of the year's crop upon a market that would react accordingly, just because the growers needed money at harvest time. Speculators do not buy the crop at their own prices and then manipulate the market to their own advantage and pocket the profit at the expense of both producer and consumer, as is done in the cases of so many of our farm products here. Instead, this central organization, this pineapple association, acts as a sort of pooling agency, paying the same price to all growers at any time of the year and marketing the finished product in an orderly and business-like manner.

And today Hawaiian pineapples comprise 87 per cent of the total world production. Twenty years ago canned pineapple was comparatively an unknown product. Today an efficient advertising program and an orderly system of co-operation in growing and processing and marketing has resulted in a very important item in the groceryman's budget, the American menu, and the second largest industry in the Hawaiian Islands.

Before taking us out to visit the picturesque pineapple fields of the Island of Oahu, that reach like the stripes of a flag across the rolling hills, our host from the central association gave us a little lecture on the pineapple.

In the first place, pineapples do not grow on trees. They grow on plants which rarely grow more than waist high, each plant producing one, two or three pineapples. Each pineapple is, in reality, a cluster of individual and separate fruits, the pineapple itself be-

ing the development of a sorosis or a number of flowers. Each flower produces a fruit, but the whole wedge against one another so as to form the one big fruit, consisting of the collection of "eyes."

Came From South America

The pineapple really is a South American plant. Suckers and crowns were taken to England by early explorers, and the canny English gardeners propagated them under glass and developed some fairly good fruits even in those early days. Then an Englishman named Kidwell came to Hawaii and later, with a plumber for a partner, started a vestpocket cannery. Later, Dole came to Hawaii and persuaded his neighbors to plant pineapples.

They tried to ship the pineapple fresh to the United States, but since this tropical fruit ceases making sugar when plucked from the plant, they reached the market in a green and sour and fibrous condition and were not well

received. Even today, with our faster boats and our refrigeration facilities, it is impossible to ship fresh pineapples and furnish a fruit that compares in any way with the sweet and juicy pineapples as they are grown in Hawaii. I had eaten them fresh in Florida and knew the difference between one eaten fresh from the plant and one that had been picked green and held for several days, and in Hawaii again I was reminded of this vast difference. It is regrettable, but a fact, that we who live so far from the place where this fruit is grown can really have no idea in the world what a fresh pineapple is like.

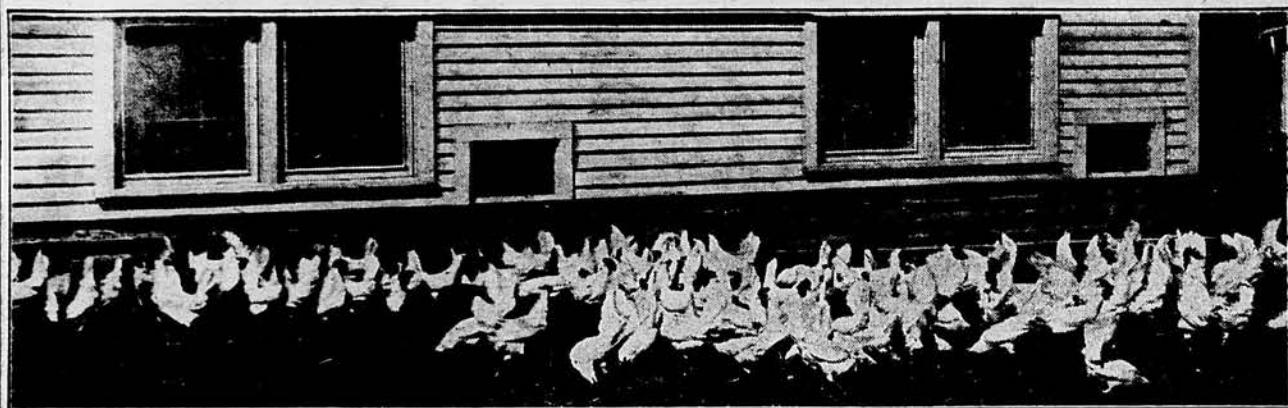
We went out to look at the fields, and our host explained that pineapples may be planted almost any time of the year, but mostly so that the fruit will mature in July and August, with a small crop in December and January. We were there during the height of the harvest season. The first crop is picked 18 months after planting, and thereafter every 10 or 12 months for two more years. The first crop produces the larger and better fruit, but the following crops produce more actual tons an acre. After the planting has run itself out the field is plowed up, planted to elephant grass or some other green manure which is plowed under from time to time, and finally after a year of lying fallow, the field is disked and planted to "pines" once more.

After the ground has been prepared, a surveyor lays out the roads and the rows. Then a machine is dragged over the ground, which makes a ridge and lays a roll of special mulch paper on top of the ridge and scrapes a little dirt over the two edges of the paper to hold it in place. This paper looks like roofing paper, but is so prepared as to last for one year only. It is these rows and rows of roofing paper, in strips about 2 feet wide, laid out with mathematical precision, like a gigantic piece of striped bunting spread out to dry.

In the meantime, pineapple tops or sprouts have been wilting in the hot sun and then the lower leaves are pulled off to give the stem a chance to develop roots. These shoots are then stuck thru holes punched in the edges of the mulch paper and left there to grow.

This mulch paper accomplishes the same purpose that a straw mulch does over a potato or watermelon patch in this country, only more so. It conserves the moisture, retains the soil warmth and keeps down the weeds. It prevents the leaching away of the soil fertility, which in tropical countries is a very important consideration, it prevents compacting the soil by the rains, and preserves the original tilth for a long time. This paper mulching is expensive, of course, but it obviates a considerable amount of cultivation and insures the maximum of soil efficiency,

The INTERESTING STORY of 243 MAY-HATCHED PULLETS



A farm flock conditioned for laying with Pan-a-min

YOU DON'T get your full share of poultry profits unless your hens and pullets are conditioned and early in laying trim.

One egg laid in the fall is worth two laid in the spring. The real poultry profits come from flocks that are laying in earnest in the fall and winter months when prices are high.

Thousands of poultry keepers, famed for their profit-making flocks, will rely on Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min to put their hens and pullets in laying trim this fall.

The White Leghorn pullets shown in the picture represent a typical Pan-a-min conditioned farm flock.

This flock had no special breeding and no exceptional care—just comfortable quarters and good feed. But it was conditioned with Pan-a-min regularly.

From the first day of November to the 31st day of March, this flock of 243 May-hatched pullets laid 18,139 eggs.

The eggs were sold for \$622.42.

Their feed cost during that time was \$261.

During the farmer's "lean" months, when the average poultry raiser was struggling to make ends meet, this little flock earned \$361.42 above the cost of their feed.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) makes hens hungry, and helps to promote good health and good feeling.

Remember, Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration.

Feed no other minerals when feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min.

Feed Pan-a-min now to condition your pullets for egg production during the fall and winter months when egg prices mean the most profit to you. Get a penny's worth for each hen to start with. Mix 3 pounds with every 100 pounds of mash. See the Dr. Hess dealer,

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-MIN

means Pan-a-ce-a plus

PAN-A-MIN is put up in 100-lb. iron drums, 25-lb., 15-lb. and 7-lb. cartons. Your local Dr. Hess dealer will supply you according to the size of your flock.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Incorporated, Ashland, Ohio

and so it is universally practiced in Hawaiian pineapple fields. The plants themselves are 22 inches apart, in the edges of the paper strips. All the way from 6,000 to 9,000 plants are used an acre. The plant itself matures in about a year and then the thistlelike flowers appear, which develop, in another six months, into the fruit itself. Irrigation is not necessary, and no artificial fertilizer is used. When the pineapple leaves look pale it is a sign that the plant needs iron, but instead of applying the needed fertilizer thru the soil it is applied by a sprayer, and is sprinkled on the leaves. There are, fortunately, two undeveloped roots which absorb water and fertilizers that are washed down to them from the leaves, and the ever-watchful plant scientist makes use of this provision of nature and feeds the plant that way.

The harvesting, as well as other work in the fields, is done by Japanese and Filipinos. The fruit is picked by hand and piled into lug boxes and hauled by truck to the spur railroad tracks which reach out thru the territory and carry the fruit to the canneries. We were told that the greater portion of each day's crop is actually canned the very same day it is picked from the plants, and never later than the second day. It is strictly fresh, for that is the best part of the pineapple after all, that sweet juiciness which is altogether lost if the fruit is picked green or allowed to become stale or bruised.

We followed the plants to a great cannery, the largest single fruit cannery in the world, and were astounded at the magnitude of the enterprise. From 12 to 14 cars an hour, 10 tons a car, are canned in the one factory we visited, turning out 1 1/4 million tins a day, or 1,200 cans every minute of the day. The sugar bill alone for this great factory is 1/2 million dollars a year.

Machines: they are the answer, of course. The pineapples are sorted as they follow along on endless carriers, the larger ones dropping here and the smaller ones continuing on that other track over there. About 50 per cent of each pineapple is waste; all the shell and trimmings and core must be taken off and only the choice meat itself left for the can. This trimming and coring and shelling is all done by one machine—which handles as many as 100 pineapples a minute—and there are scores of these machines all working away together.

Wear Rubber Gloves

Girls in white costumes, and all wearing rubber gloves, finish the paring and trimming and then the ceaseless and tireless machines slice the juicy fruit, press the slices into cans that are just the right size, seal the lid, finish the process and deliver the cooled and finished, labeled cans, ready to be loaded on ships and sent over to the United States by the hundreds of tons for our grocery shelves. Some 3,000 employees keep the pineapple cannery machines at work, in this one factory.

Our guide explained how the pulp from the trimmings furnished one time a most perplexing disposal problem. Thousands of pounds of it every min-

ute to be hauled away some place. It was heavy, it smelled bad, it cost \$4 a ton to haul, it was a menace to the public health. Now that pulp is dumped into a drier, dehydrated—and dried pulp itself is used as fuel to dry more pulp to make more fuel to dry more pulp to make more fuel to dry more pulp ad infinitum.

We sampled the processed fruit all along the line and then went into the office where a fountain of pure pineapple juice, iced, is free to all. Surely a land that flows with pineapple juice and sugar cane juice and has the climate of which her people boast really is the Paradise of the Pacific as it is called. It is a wonderful place indeed, and our month there was none too long.

Dig 'Em With Power

There seems to be some interest in mechanical post-hole diggers. If one has considerable fencing to do he might consider attaching such a device to a farm tractor and even doing custom work for the neighbors. The telephone, telegraph and electric power people find that engine-driven post-hole diggers are economical. No doubt livestock men could use them to advantage.

Here is a picture and a brief description of such an outfit at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

"The main essentials in making a mechanical post-hole auger are the auger and the means of transmitting power to the auger.

"On the first one built at the Fort Hays Experiment station the auger out of an old threshing machine was used. This was considerable of a failure because the material was too light. We then had an 8-inch auger made out of iron obtained in Chicago.

"It takes special equipment to roll out the augers so that they will perform properly. The auger is 3 feet long, and is chamfered at the end to fit into the chuck of an old automobile rear transmission. A stub axle is put in on one side of the transmission to carry a pulley wheel.

"The transmission is mounted in an iron frame and this frame in turn is made to slide up and down inside a frame built of angle iron. A cable is attached to the transmission on top, and is run over a small pulley down to the side of the frame on the right side, and run around a drum. The drum carries a handle and a ratchet so that the transmission which holds the auger can be raised or lowered as desired.

"The other part of the outfit consists of iron braces and tie rods to hold the auger in place on the tractor. Power to operate the auger is taken from the tractor by means of a belt."

Washington in an Airplane?

"The new expanded movie just suits me, because I have long hugged a dream of a theme that is big enough for our now widened art. It is an epic of the American Revolution, built around the life of George Washington. Think of hearing the ice crack as he crosses the Delaware and the tremendous spectacle of the battle of Bull Run."—From an interview with Edward Laemmle in the Hollywood News.



BOND PICTURE-PUZZLE CONTEST

\$10,000 IN PRIZES

First Prize
\$2000

Second Prize
\$1000

Third Prize
\$500

1062 Other VALUABLE AWARDS!

Solve a puzzle—win a prize! . . . Good fun from start to finish! . . . Go to your dealer today for Entry Blanks and full information about the Contest!



This is a sample puzzle only. Solution: Bond Radio and Flashlight Batteries serve better and last longer. Rest renews the current you use.

THINK of winning \$2000 for solving six simple picture-puzzles. Just imagine all the things that you could do with this amount of money! Your chances in this contest are as good as anyone's for the rules are very simple to follow.

What the judges are looking for are expressive and appropriate solutions to the six puzzles composing the contest. Each of these puzzles contains 16 pictures representing words which, when read from left to right, form a complete 16-word statement regarding one of the famous BOND Electric Products. *No particular word or combination of words has been selected as being correct!* All solutions will be judged on their merits after the contest is closed.

FREE PUZZLE-BOOKS AT YOUR DEALER'S



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

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

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

BOND ELECTRIC CORPORATION
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Dear Sirs: Please send your Free Book of Instructions relating to the \$10,000 "Picture-Puzzle" Contest.



Name (Print) _____
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City _____ State _____
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What the Folks Are Saying

A REPORT issued recently by the Agricultural Service Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce characterizes the increased use of mechanical power on farms as one of the important developments in present day agriculture. Since 1920, the number of tractors in use on farms in the United States has more than tripled. The combine, with the help of the tractor, has revolutionized wheat harvesting methods in the Great Plains, and the mechanical corn picker promises to do as much for the Corn Belt.

In connection with the widely extended use of tractor power, larger and stronger implements have grown in popularity. The one-way disk has made the preparation of the seedbed more efficient in the wheat country. Larger units of plows, harvesting machines and cultivators are particularly notable. In Eastern Nebraska, for example, the percentage of farmers using two-row cultivators increased from 25 in 1924 to 63 in 1927, and the number of three-row, four-row, and even larger sized machines is constantly increasing.

One important result of this trend toward mechanical power is an increased efficiency among agricultural workers. The increased production a worker is placed at about 18 per cent. "The trend in the annual income a farm worker," says the report, "has been upward since 1921. This improvement has resulted, at least in part, from the increased output a farmer which has accompanied the rapid progress in the mechanization of agriculture."

Another result of the machine age has been the shifting of crop acreages westward toward areas where modern machine methods were first adopted. This shifting applies to cotton, wheat and corn.

Farm power, however, includes more than efficient and powerful machinery in the field. Running water, electric lights and many other modern conveniences in the farm home have added to the pleasures of farm life and helped to eliminate the drudgery. It is truly an age of power.

Chicago, Ill.

Bert S. Gittins.

Kansas a Dairy State

Dairying has progressed in Kansas along with other agricultural pursuits and commercial activities which benefit because of dairy prosperity, to the extent that Kansas holds ninth place in point of dairy production in competition with other states.

Credit for this praiseworthy position in the dairy world is not given to any individual or organization, but is accounted for largely by the increased demand for dairy products, as the population has increased and also because of the fact that dairying in Kansas can be made a part of the farm activity with little additional expense other than the original outlay of money for the cows, and the effort of caring for them.

The average Kansas farm has heretofore been a garden spot that would grow almost any crop the farmer planted. Making a living on a Kansas farm has been a question of effort and industry, rather than specializing in any particular line of agricultural pursuit, so that dairying has been embraced by Kansas farmers only when they have found it to be a profitable branch of farm work that could easily be handled as a sideline and handled as one of the morning and evening chores.

The fact that Kansas farms readily yield a bounteous crop of the best milk producing feeds makes it easy for the dairy farmer to obtain, by raising or thru local purchase, the necessary feed for caring for his dairy cows. The fact that pasture feeding is possible in Kansas for several months longer in the year than is possible in the colder states is a great advantage to the Kansas dairyman, and the Kansas climate, being mild, with only a few months of cold winter weather that make barn feeding necessary, really gives the Kansas dairyman quite an advantage over his neighbors farther north.

It is not difficult for any farmer to engage in dairying, since the banks are anxious to co-operate by lending money to farmers to buy dairy cattle, and in many instances chambers of commerce

have advanced the money for the purchase of carload lots of dairy cows, to be distributed among the farmers.

Dairying in this state has been greatly benefited by dairy manufacturing plants of various kinds. The need for milk and cream as a raw material has created a demand, the meeting of which has increased dairy production, and enriched the producer who has taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by such a market. Cream stations are to be found in almost every town in Kansas, and in connection with country stores. Competition in this branch of dairying has caused more than 3,000 such stations to be established. Creameries, ice cream factories and condenseries bidding for sour cream, sweet cream and whole milk furnish a market that certainly is aimed to meet the desire or convenience of the farmer, and this demand for milk and cream and the competition in buying keeps the price for butterfat where it will pay the farmers to engage in dairying either as a sideline or as a specialized activity.

Kansas cream producers have enjoyed the reputation for placing on the market a quality of cream that is always in demand. Much effort has been expended in improving the quality of Kansas cream, by showing the farmers that good cream can be produced only where clean cows, clean barns, clean

milking utensils and separators abound, and where cooling tanks are installed to hold the cream at a low degree of temperature between the time of production and date of delivery to plant of buying station. The painstaking farmer who observes the rules of sanitation in the production, storing and marketing of his milk and cream is the first person to have a part in high quality in Kansas dairy products, and the cream buyers and manufacturers follow closely because milk and cream by nature demand proper care and sanitation as a continuous process if quality in dairy products is to be maintained. Most certainly "Highest Quality" should be the goal if dairying in Kansas is to continue to make progress.

There are 3,000 cream stations in Kansas. In addition to these marketing places, there are 133 creameries, 149 ice cream factories, 40 cheese factories, seven condenseries, two milk powder plants and eight plants where buttermilk is dried or condensed. Several Kansas dairy plants are marketing sweet cream in carlots in the Eastern markets, and many out-of-state creameries are purchasers of Kansas cream.

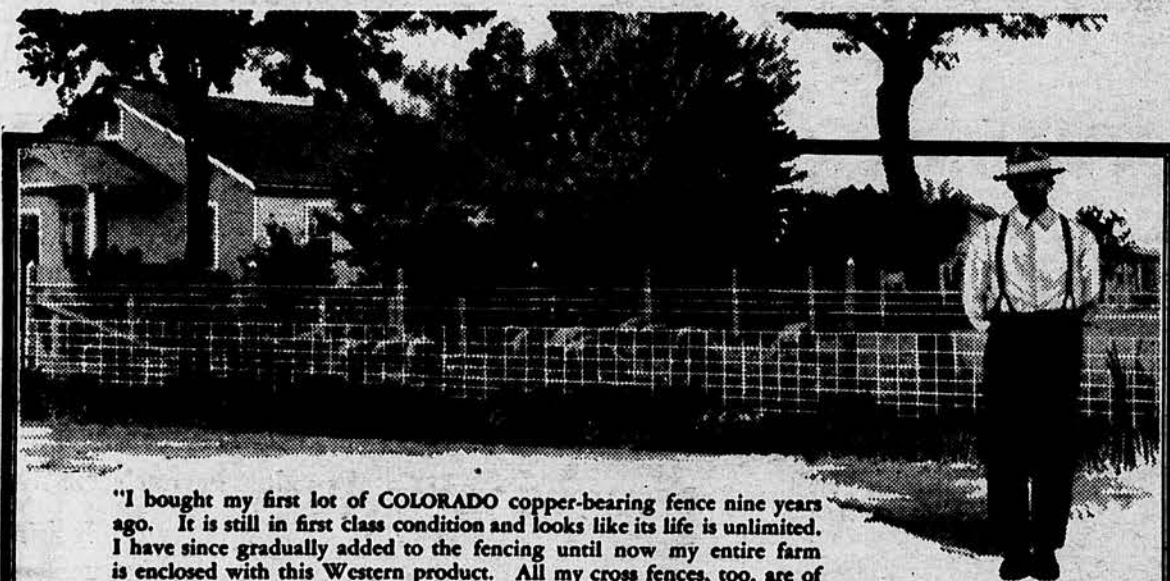
Kansas dairy products when placed on display cause the observer to wonder what the next commercial product will be that is made from milk. Large quantities of market milk and cream being consumed daily in Kansas homes make a great industry that continues

to grow, but added to this the fact that butter, ice cream, cottage cheese, cream cheese, condensed milk, powdered skim-milk and buttermilk products are manufactured from Kansas milk explains the reason why the dairy industry in Kansas has increased at the rate of 1½ million dollars a year for the last five years. Kansas dairy products in 1928 were valued at more than 38 million dollars, and no doubt 1929 will show a marked increase, since several new dairy manufacturing plants have been established recently and many carloads of dairy cows have been shipped into this state.

Dairying is one business that has very little chance of being overdone. Kansas produces large surpluses of wheat and other crops in proportion, and there is sometimes a difficulty in marketing these surpluses because of the cheap land and cheaper labor in other countries.

This does not apply to the dairy industry, as no foreign country can compete with the American farmer in producing dairy commodities for home consumption, and the growth of our population readily consumes all of the products of our dairy farms.

The dairy farmer has four sources of income from his cows: the cream which brings in cash every day, the skim-milk which he feeds to his calves and hogs for future cash, the surplus animals from his herd for which there is always a demand, and the fertilizer from his barns and feedlots "than



"I bought my first lot of COLORADO copper-bearing fence nine years ago. It is still in first class condition and looks like its life is unlimited. I have since gradually added to the fencing until now my entire farm is enclosed with this Western product. All my cross fences, too, are of COLORADO.

"As I own a large band of sheep and also other kinds of livestock, I have learned that my COLORADO FENCE dollar is the best one I ever spent. Wood posts were used, but a little later I expect to make a permanent fence by changing them to COLORADO copper-bearing SILVER TIP Steel POSTS."

Signed *Carl Hipp*
R. F. D. 2, Boise, Idaho.

"My COLORADO FENCE Dollar is the Best One I Ever Spent"

Colorado Wire Products are better because—

1. Strong, durable, long-lived.
2. Made of finest rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized.
3. Uniform, because controlled by one Company from mine to you.
4. Truly economical.
5. Made by a western company for western conditions.
6. A type of fence for every purpose.
7. Properly packed. Easy to erect.



COLORADO V-MESH CORN CRIBS

YOU save dollars with COLORADO FENCE. It costs less because it lasts far longer. COLORADO FENCE, quickly erected with COLORADO SILVER TIP Steel FENCE POSTS—easily driven, without postholes—is a part of today's time- and labor-saving farm equipment.

COLORADO CORN CRIBS

Insure the best care of the surplus crop held for a later market. Made from heavily galvanized rust-resisting copper-bearing woven wire. Easy to handle, convenient, and quickly erected or moved from place to place. A construction that gives the proper and necessary ventilation.

Sold By Western Dealers

COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"

THE COLORADO FENCE & IRON CO.
"A Western Industry"
DENVER COLORADO

which" there is nothing better for the growing of the necessary crops and pasture and for maintaining the soil.

In the last analysis the soil is the basis of all success in all farm operations, and no farm activity contributes more toward the keeping of the farm in the best producing condition than dairying and none has a more promising future.

Topeka, Kan. O. J. Gould.

Kansas Needs More Silos

If you put poor feed in the silo you cannot expect to take good feed out of it. Corn is about the best, but cane and kafir make very good silage, if put in at the right time. Cane should be fully ripe, otherwise it will sour and stock will hardly eat it. Kafir should be in milk, otherwise the stalks get dry and woody. I like corn just past the milk stage for dairy cows, but for stock cattle or for fattening cattle it is better when the corn gets hard—then the stalks are not so watery.

We used to think the silage had to be well tramped when put in the silo, and so we tried to get every man we could spare in the silo to pack it down, but as the silage never got evenly tramped and packed it caused a lot of airholes. The silage got moldy and spoiled.

For several years I have had only one man in the silo, not to tramp it, but just to sit in the doors and see to it that the silage drops as nearly in the center of the silo as possible. There it will pile up 6 or 8 feet high, the heavier stalks, cobs and corn will roll to the outside and against the wall and as it fills up higher and higher in the center the weight presses against the wall and it will settle even. There will be no air spaces or holes and no spoiled silage. Unless you fill your silo slowly it will be best to refill afterward. I believe you get more feed in the silo than by tramping it.

This year every farmer who has cattle needs a silo. In my opinion it is the cheapest feed, and one does not have to go out in all kinds of weather to get some dry corn stalks and let the cattle waste half of it.

There have been quite a number of silos built in this neighborhood during the last two or three years, and more are being built right along.

Keats, Kan. J. V. Nauerth.

Good Outlook for Cattle?

Present indications point to slowly increasing cattle production during the next five to six years. Breeding herds in the Corn Belt are being built up slowly, and increased production will result. The range areas are apparently fairly well stocked. With increased production prices probably will be somewhat lower, but it is not probable that the ruinously low prices of 1921 and succeeding years will be repeated.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Some Kind Words

The fine publicity which the Kansas Farmer has always given to 4-H Club work in Kansas has been appreciated greatly by the organization, and it has been one of the important factors in the success club work has encountered in this state.

Manhattan, Kan. M. H. Coe.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Altho it has been pretty chilly, there has been no frost yet, and crops and vegetation of all kinds are still green and growing. We cannot hope for many more days before frost. Very often about the middle of October winter comes in with a rush and several days of very bad weather. Then maybe there will be several weeks of fine fall weather lasting likely until after Thanksgiving. Wheat is growing fast, and several farmers have turned their stock out to pasture. The ground is almost too dry to do much pasturing. The stock will pull up the wheat and kick the loose dirt over the smaller plants. If a good rain should come most everyone in the country will have the stock on the wheat. Last Saturday we brought our calves home from grass pasture along the river. Pasture has been very good this summer, but is about gone. We opened up the silo when we got the calves home and began feeding silage to all the stock. The

silage seems good, but of course the animals are a little slow in forgetting about the taste of the grass they have been eating this summer. After a day or two they will eat as much as they should.

Milk cows are selling at very good prices. Young cows in good condition that will freshen in the next few weeks are selling readily at prices ranging from \$125 to \$175. Of course the higher priced stock are mostly purebreds. With the present prospects for plenty of wheat pasture there is a chance to get some pretty cheap butterfat. The kind of dairying wheat farmers like if they like any at all is to have a few cows that will fill a wash tub with milk for a few months when there is plenty of wheat pasture. When they have to be taken off the wheat pasture and fed, the wheat farmer wants them to stop giving milk. Someone who likes to develop new strains and breeds of livestock could find considerable diversion in developing a dairy cow suited to demands of the Western wheat farmers! Such a cow would have to be small, produce at least 10,000 pounds of not less than 8 per cent milk, should be very easy milkers, they should thrive only on wheat pasture, they should be able to produce a calf that will weigh at least 600 pounds at 5 months old and during the summer from the first of June to the first of November the cows ought to be so they could be stored in the

barn loft or stacked in some fence corner. A cow of this type would find ready sale thruout the hard winter Wheat Belt of the United States.

The local feed mill paid \$105 for a load of corn last week. Corn prices look good for some time yet. A few loads of new ear corn have been sold on the local market so far this fall. General husking will not start for some time yet because a great deal of the crop is still green, and even the driest has considerable moisture in it. With the hog market at the present low level there is little or no margin in feeding corn. A local shipper told me the stockyards were full of light hogs and small shotes. Probably later some heavy hogs will bring better prices.

There was not the demand for alfalfa seed that most people thought there would be. The cause was due mostly to the dry weather. If it had rained so the seed would come up there would have been a much greater demand. Most of the seed from this county that was sold moved at prices ranging from \$12 to \$18 a bushel. There is considerable seed left in the hands of the growers that will be moved next spring at fairly good prices. The quality of the seed this year was good. If conditions are favorable next spring a considerable new acreage will be sown. Several men had their ground ready for sowing this fall, and with some light cultivation in the spring such ground

should be well packed and in fine condition for securing a good stand.

We have been having a lot of trouble with a large cement tank leaking. The tank was built about 15 years ago, and for a number of years it held water all right. Several inches of cement have been run in the bottom, but still it leaks and will not hold water. We have tried most everything anyone has suggested, but still we have a leaky stock tank. It seems to be impossible to find the cracks.

The 10 Causes of Death

(Continued from Page 7)

occurred before age 50, as compared with 78 per cent of female deaths in the same age group. However, 10 per cent more of the female deaths were in the same age group for males.

The highest proportion of deaths from maternal causes was in the age group 20 to 29 years.

Of the male deaths from diarrhea and enteritis, 84.5 per cent were under 10 years old, and the great majority of these were less than 2 years.

More than 90 per cent of the deaths from senility were over 80 years old. Sixty-three of those who died from old age were over 90 years old. Senility is the only one of the 10 causes of death in which more than 4.3 per cent of deaths for either sex occurred in the age group over 90 years old.



Far and Away

the safest way to buy is to choose the products of those makers who have built up a recognized reputation for quality.

This is particularly true of motor oil, as its quality is not immediately apparent—irreparable damage can be done by an inferior oil.

For nearly fifty years, En-ar-co lubricants have been known as quality products; perfectly adapted for motors in cars, trucks tractors and airplanes.

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Light—Medium—Heavy
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Enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

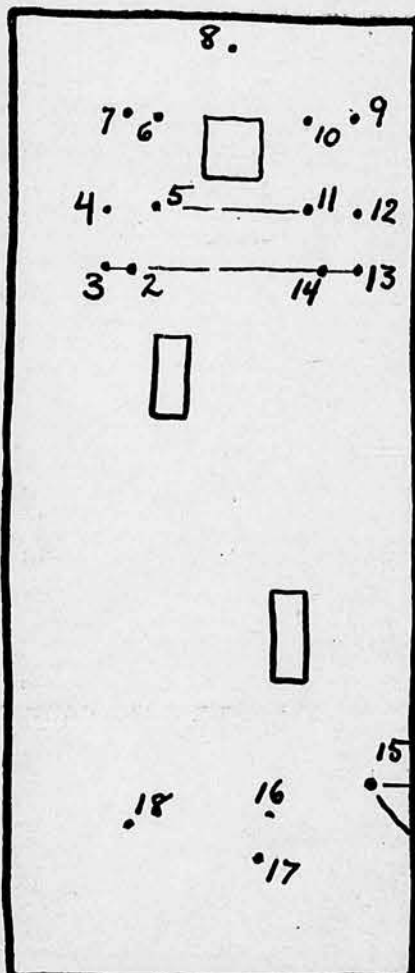
My Name is _____ St. or R. F. D. No. _____

Post Office _____ County _____ State _____

My Dealer's Name is _____ Address _____

(P 118)

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



If you will draw from No. 1 to the last number you will find something that mariners need to guide their path in the sea. 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.

We Hear From Violet

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Pomona grade school. I walk four blocks to school. My teacher's name is Mr. McNary. I haven't any pets but I have three dolls. Their names are Pearl Lee Etta, Phyllis Joanne and Clara Esmin. I live in a small town with only 484 population.

I took a trip this summer to see my mother. I have lived with my grandparents since I was 3½ months old and I like it fine. I have brown hair. I weigh 100 pounds. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Pomona, Kan. Violet Wymer.

Try to Guess These

Why is a rifle a very insignificant weapon? Because it is within a "t" of being a trifle.

What is the difference between a person late for the train and a school-mistress? One misses the train; the other trains the misses.

Why is a star in the heavens like a window in the roof? It is a skylight.

Why is it more dangerous to go out in the spring than any other time of the year? Because in the spring the grass has blades, the flowers have pistils, the leaves shoot, and the bulrushes out.

When a shoemaker is about to make a boot, what is the first thing he uses? The last.

How Many Can You Name

1. A red car.
2. A car for a wood-worker.
3. A car in the desert.
4. A car of coal.
5. A car for an artist.
6. A candy car.
7. A car that goes on the floor.
8. A car of gold.

The answer to the first question is "Carmine." Can you guess the others? 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.

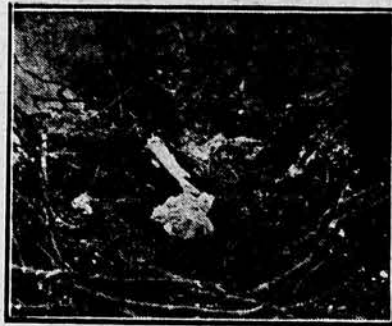


They Like Fish

On what would you think the king of birds would feed? Well, given his choice of all the wilderness menu, he prefers fish to any other food. He likes them fresh if he can get them that way, but does not hesitate to devour one that he finds after it has drifted ashore and lain on the beach for a few days.

Here is a pair of young bald eagles, curled up on the big platform of their nest, with several fish dinners carried to them by the father and mother eagle.

The nest is built of big sticks and dead branches, often several feet long,



Young Bald Eagles

and woven together to form a heavy structure, high in the branches of a big wilderness tree, on which any boy or girl who reads this could lie down and sleep comfortably.

The lining is of soft dry grass, carefully woven together to make a pad for the white eggs, usually two in number, altho this mother eagle laid three.

The young eagles are fuzzy, gray little chaps when they are first hatched, and their appetite for fish asserts itself almost at once. Before they are a day old the parent birds begin carrying fish to the nest and tearing off pieces, usually beginning at the head, to be fed to the clamoring fledglings.

Viola Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have four teachers and I like them all. Their names are Miss Samuelson, Mrs. Gledate, Miss Eaton and Mr. Ratslaff. We live 7½ miles from school. The bus comes at 7:30 every morning and takes us to school and brings us back in the evening. I have blue eyes, brown hair and fair complexion. I weigh 105 pounds. There are four children in our family. My oldest brother, Chester, is married and is in Toledo, Ohio. My oldest sister, Lula, is married and is in San Bernardino, California. My youngest brother is at home and is going to college this winter. For pets I have four dogs, two cats and a Nanny goat. The dogs' names are Buster, Prince, Tiny and

Queen and the goat's name is Nanny. I live on a 320-acre farm. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Plains, Kan. Viola Troutman.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is November 6. I go to Wilcox school. I live 7½ miles from town. My teacher's name is Mr. King. For pets I have five cats. Their names are Permu, Snowball and the three little ones are not named. I have a dog named Spot and a pony named Billy. I enjoy the children's page very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. Their names are Terecca Fay, Doris, Ellsworth, John and J. D. I go to school in the bus. I wish the girls would write to me.
Elbing, Kan. Frances Brassfield.

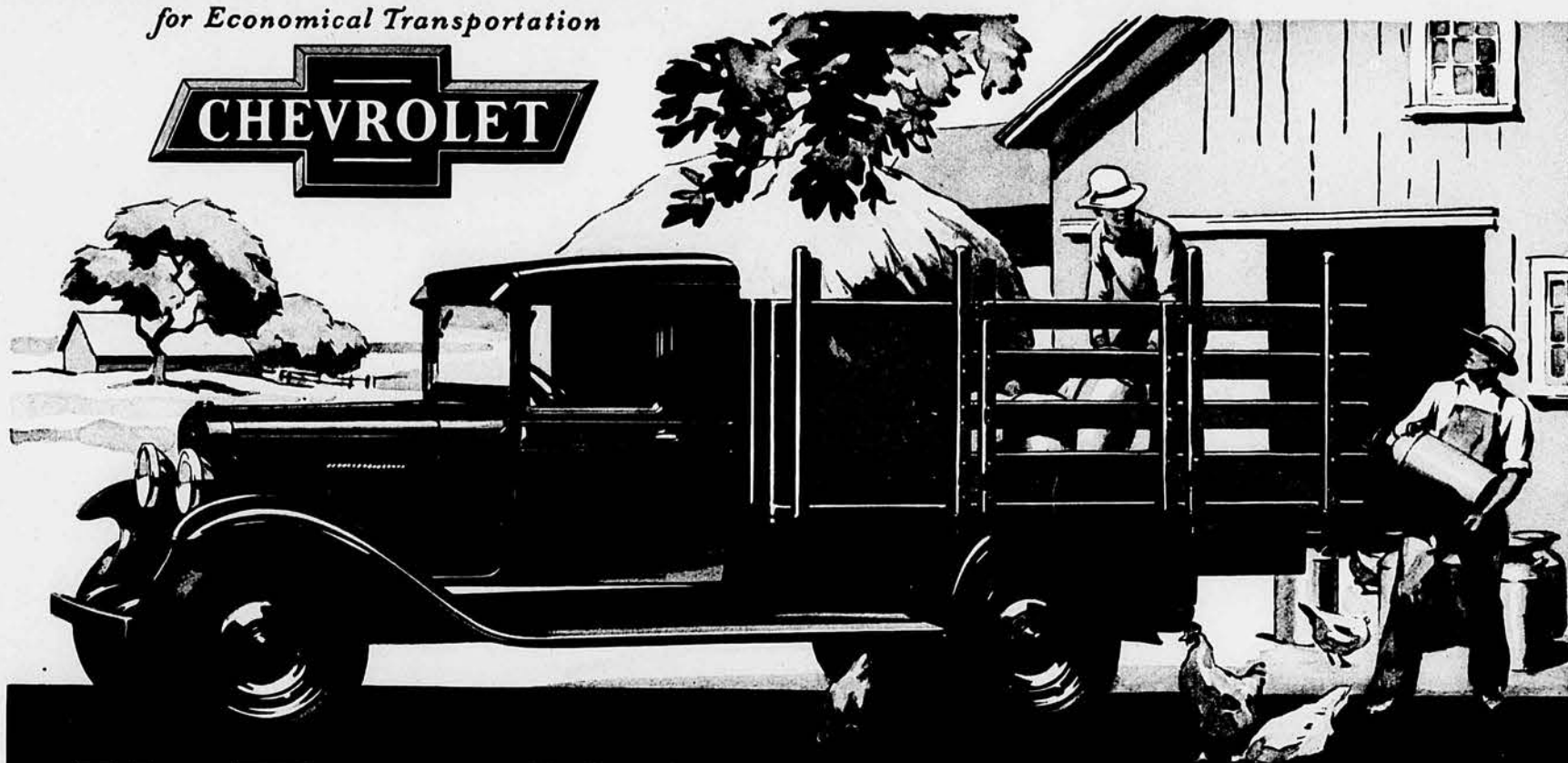
Timmy Travels

Granny Garner who lived down the road from Timmy Travers had fallen down and broken her leg. So mother said "Timmy, would you like to take Granny a lot of things?" Sure! exactly like Red Riding Hood he cried! Nora had just taken hot tea from the table. There was a fresh from the table and lovely. Timmy did meet a boy that he pretended was the boy. And when he banged the door on Granny's face he called "It's I, little Blue Walking!" Granny laughed till her side fell off declaring she'd a notion to eat both Timmy and his full of goodies.



The Hoovers—A New Face on the Campus!

for Economical Transportation



1½ Ton Six-Cylinder Truck

ONLY
with 4-Speed Transmission \$545

chassis only
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Flint, Mich.

THE new Chevrolet Six-Cylinder Utility Truck has proved its superiority in every line of business—but nowhere has its performance been praised more highly than in the farming communities. And the reasons for this popularity are easy to understand—when you consider the facts.

Here are provided all the outstanding advantages of a great six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, and anyone who has used the new Chevrolet Utility Truck will tell you what a really great advantage this is. It gives you more power—and, due to the greater flexibility of six-cylinder design, this increased power is immediately available. Your motor “takes hold” the instant you step on the accelerator—enabling you to get out of ruts, holes and soft ground before your load has a chance to “settle.” You have faster speed on the highways—which means more trips per day. And your motor is amazingly smooth—which not only makes driving more pleasant, but results in longer life for the entire truck, due to the absence of destructive vibration.

Furthermore, the new Chevrolet Utility Truck provides, at no extra cost, the many advantages of

a four-speed transmission—with a power take-off opening for operating farm machinery. This feature alone—providing enormous power for pulling out of bad places, enabling you to use the motor for spraying, sawing wood, filling silos, etc.—makes the new Utility Truck the logical choice for farm usage.

In addition, you have every feature of Chevrolet's advanced design—such as a full ball bearing steering mechanism; big, powerful, non-locking 4-wheel brakes; four sturdy, semi-elliptic shock absorber springs, set parallel to the load; and extra-heavy and extra-long channel steel frame, which permits the mounting of big farm-type bodies without additional frame extensions; and sturdy, high-quality construction in every unit.

And remember that you not only get this truck in the price range of the four—but that it is just as economical to operate as a four-cylinder truck!

See your Chevrolet dealer today. He will gladly arrange your purchase for a small down payment and easy terms.

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

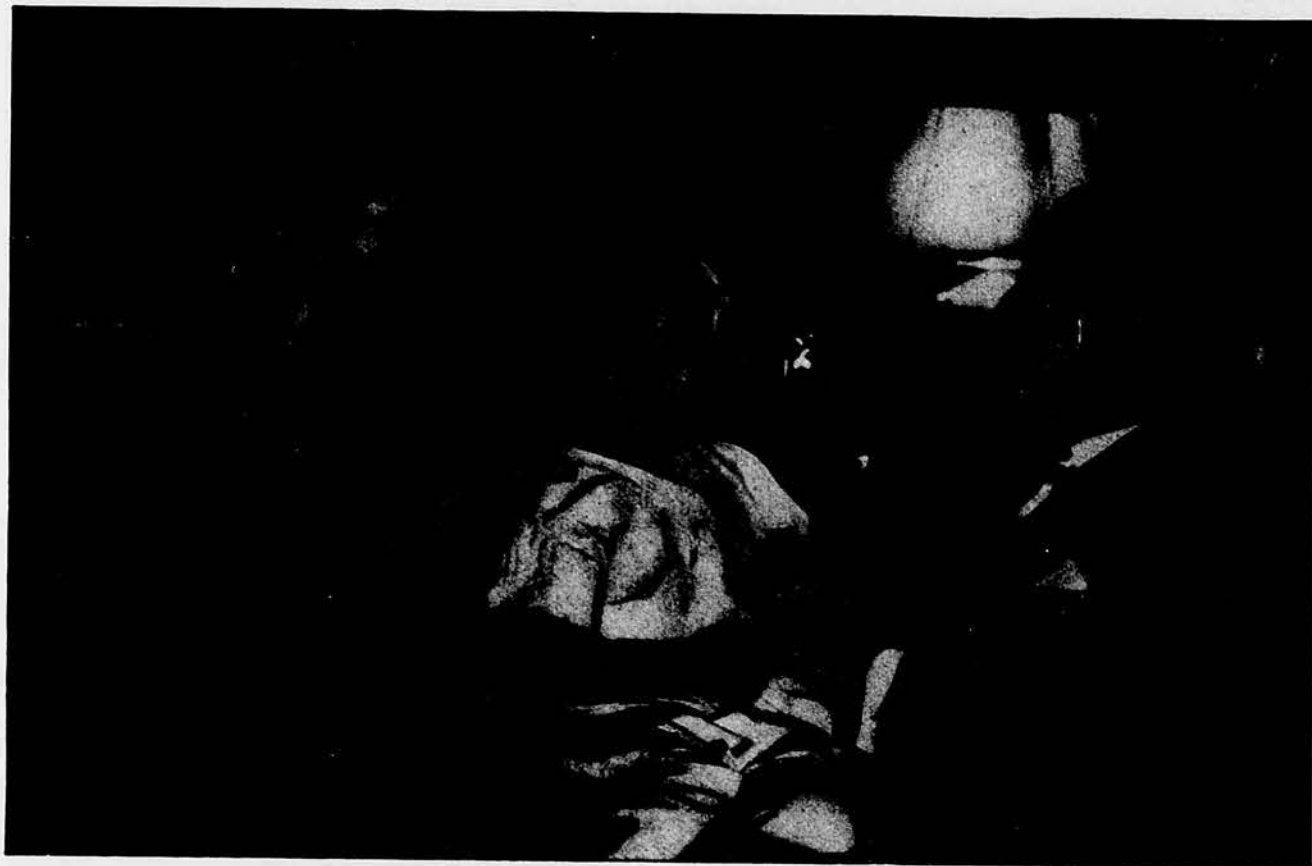
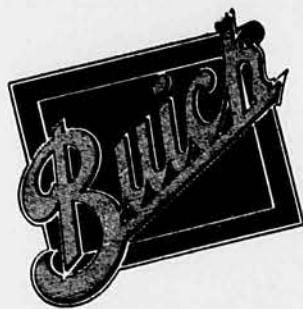
Sedan
Delivery \$595

Light Delivery
Chassis \$400

1½ Ton
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with Cab \$650

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan



To the man who buys Buick miles . . .
. . . a BUICK is always a BUICK

THERE is only one fundamental class of Buick motor cars . . . *they are all Buicks* . . . and the man who buys the second ten—or twenty—or fifty thousand Buick miles—does so because he knows they'll be the kind of miles that Buick alone can give.

He invariably is a man who combines keen judgment of values with a true appreciation of the fine things of life. He selects Buick, out of the entire field of possible purchases, because of the high character of those Buick miles.

He knows that Buick builds into every car *scores of thousands* of miles of joyous, reliable, uninterrupted service. He knows that he and his family will experience that extra measure of comfort, safety and roadability which only a car of Buick size and stamina can provide.

He knows his Buick will be no more a "used car" in the ordinary sense of the term than the home he lives in is a "used house." He knows, as a positive fact, that Buick will prove a gratifying and satisfying investment.

And so he buys a Buick . . . and makes doubly sure of its reliability by buying it *from the Buick-Marquette Dealer in his community*. And he obtains from it, dollar for dollar, the full measure of motor car value he expects to obtain—because Buick builds for the years—because Buick motor cars truly reflect Buick craftsmanship—because throughout the entire term of its remarkably long life, a Buick is always a Buick.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Division of General Motors
Corporation Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



100 farmers walked 24,000 miles . . .

These 100 farmers watched and counted their steps, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin.

Each farmer walked 165.1 miles per year to feed his average of 27 cows apiece. Removing manure took a hike of 73.2 miles more. And all these miles accounted for only a small part of the walking these farmers did.

With feet worth at least \$11,000 a pair (average accident insurance valuation), no wonder such farmers demand comfortable, right-fitting boots.

And they can get them. The United States Rubber Company has always realized the need of comfort for farm feet. That is why it made the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot for comfort as well as for wear.

"U. S." 44-part boot

Perhaps you think of boots as merely shaped pieces of rubber with linings fastened inside. Well, you're wrong! Here is a "U. S." Blue

Ribbon boot that is made up of 44 separate and distinct parts—all carefully fashioned and put together to make one of the most comfortable and durable boots you ever slipped your feet into.

The 44 carefully fitted parts in this boot assure perfect fit on the foot—real ease in walking—real comfort all day long. Seven rubber ribs over the instep prevent fatiguing pressure on the big veins.

Gum-duck reinforcement stops rubbing at the ankle. The anti-chafing knee pad assures comfort at the top. There is a special, easy heel, too.

These are but a few of the features put into this boot for the protection and comfort of your feet.

The aluminum lasts over which each of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots is shaped further insure accurate fit for any but abnormal feet.

United States Rubber Company

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farm family wants comfortable, healthy feet. This free book is written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association of Foot Health. It discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-109, 1790 Broadway, New York.



Two popular
"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots



And the "U. S." Walrus!

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. It slips right over your leather shoes, kicks off in a jiffy, washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.



Rubbers for the
whole family

"U. S." Rubbers are made in every type—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress, for men, women and children. Notice how snugly they fit around a child's small foot—to keep mud and snow from running down inside.

How about farmers' wives?

Wives want comfort and wear, too—but they also want style! So here are Gaytees for days in town and neighborly calls.

"Gaytees" is the trademarked name of those stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4-buckle.



And their children!

Keds are the most popular boys' and girls' shoes in America. Made only by the United States Rubber Company. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging healthful exercise—yet afford full protection for young feet. Mighty good-looking, too.



"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON



foot-saving
heavy footwear

Look for this new, fine china *in every package*

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

Now cooks in 2½
to 5 minutes



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

Your family knows that Mother's Oats are the richest oats that grow. From each bushel we obtain only about 10 pounds of flakes from these rich full-flavored grains.

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



VALUABLE COUPON IN EVERY PACKAGE

Mother's Oats are crushed from the choicest, fullest-flavored oats—plump and nourishing. They make the old-fashioned appetizing, strengthening porridge that everyone loves for breakfast.

Get Mother's (China Brand) Oats for these reasons and because, too, in every package you'll find a valuable coupon, redeemable for useful and attractive premiums. Start on Mother's China Oats today; and write for catalog showing the many premiums you can win with Mother's coupons. Address: Mother's Coupon Dept., Room 1708, 80 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois.



Mother's Oats..China Brand

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

Are You Making the Best Soups?

Vegetables and Stock Canned in Season are Always Ready

MUCH time and effort can be saved by making soups in large quantities while the ingredients are available, then canning them.

This is, however, sometimes impracticable and impossible as perhaps the stock and vegetables are not obtainable at the same time. This difficulty is easily overcome by canning the various vegetables in season and the soup stock, which is the basis of most soup recipes, at meat canning time.

The secret of really delectable soup is judicious care in seasoning and slow, thoro cooking to obtain a well blended flavor.

There are no hard and fast rules by which one is bound in making the stock or in combining the vegetables. Some may prefer to combine all ingredients and can the soup ready for serving. If one cans vegetables and stock separately, it gives greater choice and freedom in working out pleasing combinations and offers greater variety in the menu.

Can chicken soup stock when canning chicken. If cooking year-old roosters use one fat hen with five roosters, which makes a good rich stock. For 3 pounds of chicken use 1 gallon cold water and boil slowly for 5 hours, or for 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Remove the meat and bones, strain if desired, and add sufficient water to make 1 gallon of stock. Fill sanitary cans with hot stock, seal, and process 90 minutes at 212 degrees or 60 minutes at 5 pounds pressure.

Another rich stock can be made by utilizing all bones, whether raw or cut from steak, roast or other cooked meats. Marrow bones should be sawed in pieces. The head, thoroly cleaned and soaked and split in two, and the cleaned feet may also be added for the soup stock. All sinews and meat scraps, not otherwise utilized, should be added. Cover with cold water, lightly salted, bring to a boil and simmer until the bones are entirely exhausted of stock. Remove all bones and meat scraps and excess fat. Fill hot into cans and process as for chicken broth.

Tomato Puree

Cut the skinned tomatoes and add 1 large sized onion chopped and 1 cup chopped sweet red pepper to each gallon of tomatoes. Cook until tender, put thru a sieve, and add sugar and salt seasoning in



MARY ANN SAYS: There is a twang in the air these days that reminds us to check up on the bed-clothes for winter. I find that some of my quilts and comforts need binding before being put into nightly use thru the winter months, all of them need airing, and a few of the things that have been in use thru the summer will need to be washed. Pillows need to be renovated while the sun is still kindly and warm. I think it is great fun to make fat comforters and buy bright new blankets, and I always like to look after these things early.

the proportion of 1 teaspoon to each quart of pulp. Cook until the consistency of catsup, place in sterile cans, seal and process 30 minutes at 212 degrees.

Vegetable Soup Canned for Serving

Soak ¼ pound lima beans and 1 pound rice for 12 hours. Cook ½ pound pearl barley for 2 hours. Blanch 1 pound carrots, 1 pound onions, 1 medium-sized potato, and 1 red pepper for 3 minutes and cold dip. Prepare vegetables and chop into small cubes. Mix all together thoroly. Make a smooth paste of ½ pound flour and blend in 5 gallons soup

By Nelle G. Callahan

stock. Boil 3 minutes, add 4 ounces salt, pour over vegetables, heat well, pour into cans, seal, process 120 minutes at 212 degrees or 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Canned Cream of Potato Soup

Boll 1½ pounds potatoes, sliced thin, and 5 gallons soup stock for 10 minutes. Add 3 ounces salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, and ½ pound butter and boll slowly for 5 minutes. Work 3 tablespoons flour into smooth paste and add to the above. Cook 3 minutes and pack in sanitary cans. If canning in tin, use cans lacquered inside and process as for vegetable soup.

Vegetables for Soup

If, in summer, soup stock is not available for canning, the vegetable portion of the soup may be canned alone. These vegetables combined with

If you are akin to October perhaps you'd like to learn of tissue creams, softening oils for hands and hair, the right way to manicure, some reliable remedies for whitening the skin and some suggestions as to correct colors for the older woman. Your request, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, addressed to Jane Carey, Beauty Editor, will bring you a reply from The Charm Shop. The "October Lady's Leaflet" is ready for you now.

meat stock or hot milk make a delicious soup obtainable at any time.

Here is a foundation vegetable list which may be varied at one's convenience or to suit the taste: Soak 4 pounds lima beans and 3 pounds dry beans over night. Boll each ½ hour. Blanch 10 pounds carrots, 6 pounds cabbage, 3 pounds celery, 6 pounds turnips, 4 pounds okra, 1 pound onions, (1 pound parsley if desired) for 3 minutes, and dip into cold water quickly. Prepare the vegetables and chop into small cubes. Chop the celery and onions extra fine. Mix all of the vegetables together thoroly and season to taste. Pack lightly into sanitary cans and add boiling water. Seal, process 120 minutes at 212 degrees, or 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Quilts Hold Happy Memories

ONCE upon a time there was a busy mother. In order to keep her children occupied and out of mischief, she had each one make a quilt. Today one of those quilts, painfully pieced, is the treasured possession of the wife of one of the boys.

There are many women who have a quilt which they value above all others, either for sentimental reasons or for its beauty of design. And Kansas Farmer is interested in these quilts, so interested that cash prizes are offered to the women sending in the most beautiful designs. Awards for the first three places will be \$5, \$3 and \$2. For others that can be used \$1 will be paid.

It will be best to send one block of the quilt pattern and if you wish it returned be sure to send return postage. Quilt blocks must be in the hands of the Quilt Editor by November 25. Send entries to Quilt Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Notebooks Are Due

DEAR Little Cooks: At last the happy time for us has come! It is time for notebooks to have their last finishing touches put on, and sent to me to be judged. I'm looking for some of the best notebooks that have ever been made, to come to me within the next few weeks. Please may I have all of them by November 1? Be sure that your name and address are written plainly on your book so that I can return them to you after the contest has been judged.

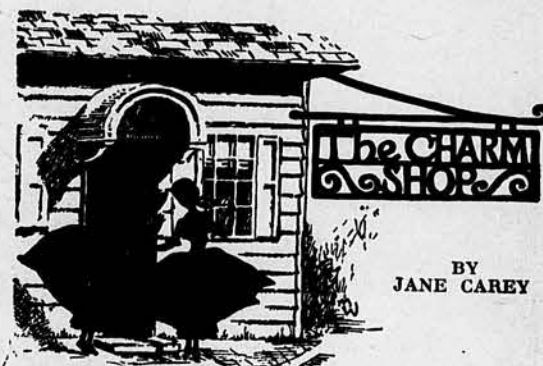


Now we are going to learn how to make two dishes which are very simple, but delicious and healthful — baked and stuffed potatoes. Here is the recipe for baked potatoes: Scrub potatoes of uniform size. Bake in a hot oven 45 to 60 minutes, or until tender. When done, place in a clean napkin and roll and twist until the skin is broken. Serve immediately. To make a tender, glossy skin, oil potatoes before baking.

Here is the stuffed potato recipe: Cut hot, baked potatoes into halves lengthwise, or if potatoes are small, cut a slice from one side. Scoop out contents. Mash; season with salt, pepper, butter, and hot milk. Pile lightly into the shells and bake until the tops are delicately browned. Small bits of pimento, stuffed olive, or grated cheese may be added to the potato or sprinkled over the top.

And now, little cooks, may I see your notebooks just as soon as you can send them?

Your little girl cook friend,
Nalda Gardner.



BY
JANE CAREY

Middle Aged Beauty

OCTOBER is a lady! She's outdoorish of course. She isn't tenderly young; she's golden and she remembers that springtime was sweet but full of growing pains and rains. She has grown into maturity with courage and laughter and serenity.

The days of early youth, for most farm women, mean many duties, babies, and scanty finances. October may not have reached the easy-chair age, but she is certainly entitled to relax in a beauty shop seat now and then!

Wrinkles; frowny, criss-cross, crinkly or creasy ones! Nobody can add up the years and come thru with a smooth face and look natural! Don't worry about wrinkles; that only makes more. There are worthy wrinkles that add to the character and charm of a face. But for those wrinkles that have come from puzzling over inescapable and seemingly unsolvable problems; the creases which sorrow have brought; the frown between your eyes, try this: Cleanse the skin with cold cream. Wipe off the surplus. Dip the fingers into a jar of tissue cream and manipulate them lightly over the wrinkle spots. For lines between the eyes, place the thumbs on the temples, let the fingers meet just over the nose between the eyebrows, and with a stroking motion gently manipulate outward. To massage lines from nose to the corners of the mouth, place the thumb in front of the ear, and with the tips of the fingers gently rub backward.

Combat wrinkles by learning to relax. The pet cat is a fine example of that bodily art. Take a 10 minute afternoon rest daily. Pretend you're a cat! Let go, in every muscle and sprawl luxuriously! Breathe deeply, and let your imagination carry you off to some fairy isle where you are queen. Let a smile smooth out your face. You'll come back with a new sparkle, October lady.

Never say dye, my dears. What is lovelier than naturalness groomed properly? What is more attractive than a face wreathed in hair that suits its age? Remember that silver hairs have a softening effect on the face that is not so fresh and pink as it was in first youth. Dyed hair brings out every line in the face that is losing its firmness. Snow-white hair can be waved permanently now, without a trace of yellow stain. A silvery crown adds aristocracy to the appearance of the older woman. The dazzling whiteness or even the silvery grey-ness of hair is emphasized if a bit of bluing is added to the final rinse water of the shampoo. Lemon juice is a good addition to such a shampoo, also.

Moth patches and brown spots, like russet leaves, creep into October's color scheme. A cup of hot water before breakfast, a bounty of green vegetables and fruits, and proper elimination help rid the skin of them. There is also an ointment on the market which will remove them if they are only skin deep.

Shall October dabble with the rouge pot? Well, ever so lightly! Obvious make-up is unbecoming to the young, and extra bad taste for the older. A fluff of the rouge puff is permissible. Do not place the color low on the cheeks, as it gives a sagging effect. Place it on the cheek bones, smoothing it so it appears as a natural flush. The lipstick is out of place for October. If her lips are dry, a touch of cold cream will soften them, and bring out the faint coral color which is most suitable.



You risk THIS every time you drive

It May Happen Tomorrow

A thousand times over the same road—safely. But, some day—possibly real soon—IT may happen! You'll see the danger too late... slam on the brakes... skid... C-R-A-S-H!

They may take you to a hospital. For weeks, big bills will pile up—the hardest kind to pay—for doctors, nurses, hospital, hired help.

How glad you'll be, then, that you read this ad and bought that Woodmen Accident policy. Best policy ever written for farmers. Pays every claim promptly. Pays generously every day you are laid up. Protects up to \$1,000. Costs very little.

2½¢ a Day Protects You

Why risk injury costs when a Woodmen Accident policy costs so little and pays so liberally? Don't go without it a single day. One slight injury may cost you more than a whole year's protection. Farm work is hazardous. I farmer in 8 is hurt every year. YOU MAY BE NEXT! Send for policy details. Read what policy holders say. No physical examination. Act now. Don't delay. Send coupon!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company
of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.
Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. 2-1014

Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

Name _____

Occupation _____

P. O. _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus adding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

When Does a Healthy, Normal Baby Begin to Talk and to "Do Things?"

EVERY young mother thinks her own baby to be the most marvelous thing in the whole wide world; yet in their secret hearts most mothers would like to know just how fine a fine baby should be. "When should a baby take notice? When does he begin to know people? When ought he to sit up?" A thousand such questions are hurled at me by young mothers in the course of the year.

I am not very keen about giving arbitrary standards. No two babies are alike, for one thing. Another thing is that when I say that a baby usually recognizes objects at about 8 weeks, Mrs. Fondmother exclaims: "Why, my baby knew everything that went on before that." However, I am willing to say that certain doctors who are considered good authority agree that the average baby notices and recognizes things at about 8 weeks, locates sounds about the same time, and gets some real identifying views of objects at about 3 months. A strong baby will hold up his head at 4 months, begin to reach for things at 5 months, roll himself around at about the same time, and from 6 to 8 months learn to sit alone.

When babies get into action they disregard orderly progress and do many things at once. Some adventurous babies are trying to pull themselves erect with a view to starting out to walk around the world at 8 months, but the average baby does not attempt to stand until 10 months old. There is also wide latitude as to the age for walking. Little Miss Phenomenon may be walking at 10 or 11 months, while her equally intelligent but less alert cousin may not begin life's marathon until 14 months. I have known many healthy children to defer walking still later. Since there is no hurry no one need be alarmed. My youngest girl did not walk a step alone until 16 months old, but she never "toddled." She walked and ran gracefully from her first attempt.

When do they talk? That is still more of a problem. At 3 months Mrs. Average Mother declares that, "My baby understands every word I say and she tries to talk to me." As a matter of fact, the year-old baby who uses one or two words intelligently and with understanding purpose is doing very well.

Build Up the Body

What will build up a badly run down nervous system?

Usually there is worry or strain as a cause. The first thing is to clear that up. Then get long hours of sleep at night and add an afternoon sleep of 1 hour if possible. Eat food that is easily digested, at regular hours, in sufficient quantities. Dress sensibly, both day and night. Sleep with open windows in a warm bed. Do not take any medicine for sleep or nerves unless carefully prescribed by an intelligent doctor who has studied your case.

A Stubborn Complaint

What do you think is the trouble in our family? We are troubled with what I think are pin worms—they appear like a piece of heavy white thread. We have tried different remedies, also medicines from a doctor, but these don't seem to do any good.

A. F. P.

I think you are right in your diagnosis of pin-worms. They are parasites that generally are acquired from contact with domestic pets or other animals. In mild cases rectal injections of salt water will clear them up. Infusion of quassia chips also is used as a rectal enema with good results. However, the complaint is very stubborn, and the best plan is to put yourself in charge of a good doctor and give him a chance for a good course of treatment.

Another Doctor Is Needed?

I am a woman 51 years old. I have very good health, but my hands "go to sleep" during the night, especially toward morning. My doctor last year told me that my blood was too thick. Is there anything to do besides taking medicine?

R. C. D.

The trouble of which you complain has nothing to do with your blood be-

ing thick or thin. It is a complaint of the nervous system. I doubt if taking medicine would do you any good; certainly you could expect no value from medicine taken to relieve the condition of the blood. Ask your doctor what he means by blood being thick. I dislike to shake the confidence that anyone may have in their old family doctor, but one of the duties of the doctor is to keep abreast of the times. If he does not he cannot give you good service, and it is better that he should stand aside.

Crop Yields Have Declined

(Continued from Page 7)

Water Commission, in co-operation with the United States Geological Society, has established river gauging stations at numerous points to ascertain the flow of the streams in the state. This study is being continued in connection with the work which is being done to provide flood protection.

The construction of soil terraces, primarily to check erosion, has been developing quite rapidly during the last two years. Information is not available on the number of terraces constructed or the acreage served by these terraces, but the activities of the extension service illustrate the change which has taken place. In 1924 only one terracing demonstration was made in the state, while in 1928 there were 49 such demonstrations. This year, 1929, soil erosion studies were made a part of the major project in 26 Eastern Kansas counties, and 88 demonstrations have been planned.

In Central and Western Kansas at the Hays, Garden City and Colby experiment stations, soil moisture studies have been made on a relatively large scale. At Hays, such studies have been made for the last 21 years. These moisture determinations and the relation of soil moisture to the yield of wheat are being extended quite rapidly. Such studies are being made in 10 counties at this time, and the number will be increased. In this work, the county agent and extension specialist in agronomy determine the moisture content of the soil in the fall, and then obtain yield data the following season for correlation studies.

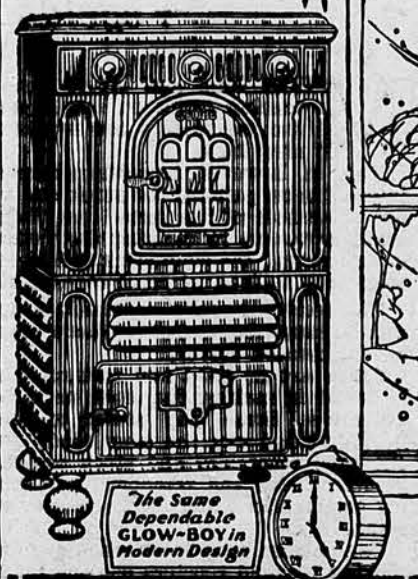
Preliminary plans have been made for an extensive soil and moisture conservation project at Hays, in which the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture are co-operating with the Kansas Agricultural and Engineering Experiment Stations.

The work which is being conducted is far from adequate. It should be expanded to include: (1) an extensive project in the eastern part of the state where the rainfall is much heavier than at Hays, (2) work on different soil types to supply information on the best types of terraces and the size of terraces for the different soils, (3) studies to determine the influence of the use of different tillage implements and methods on the amount of moisture absorbed in the soils of Central and Western Kansas, (4) studies to determine the influence of terraces on the amount of moisture absorbed by the soil and the effect on resulting crops, and (5) investigations to determine means of constructing terraces by the use of ordinary farm implements and implements that can be made on the farm.

Too Much Static

Fundamentally, a Cleveland doctor states, man is a sort of electric storage-battery. Bear this in mind, and when, at home, you are being told something you don't care to hear, remark: "My B battery has run down, I guess. You aren't coming in very strong."

It is still possible for the pedestrian practically to assure his safety if he pursues his course around the block without leaving the sidewalk.



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COLD
Winter Mornings
LONG
Winter Evenings

The GLOW-BOY—with its remarkable furnace power—heats the whole house day and night!

GLOW-BOY has actual heavy duty cast furnace construction, with furnace capacity fire pot and grate. Ask your dealer to show you inside the GLOW-BOY. Then you will see for yourself how and why GLOW-BOY out-performs all other heaters.

Unlike basement furnaces GLOW-BOY uses no heat in the cellar! All heat goes to the rooms.

No longer the nuisance of tending two or three stoves. The beautiful GLOW-BOY delivers much more heat with less fuel and but a fraction of the attention.

And the floors are heated—\$5 to \$100. Truly the miracle worker among parlor furnaces!

Ask your dealer TODAY.

THE GLOBE BOYS' FURNACE

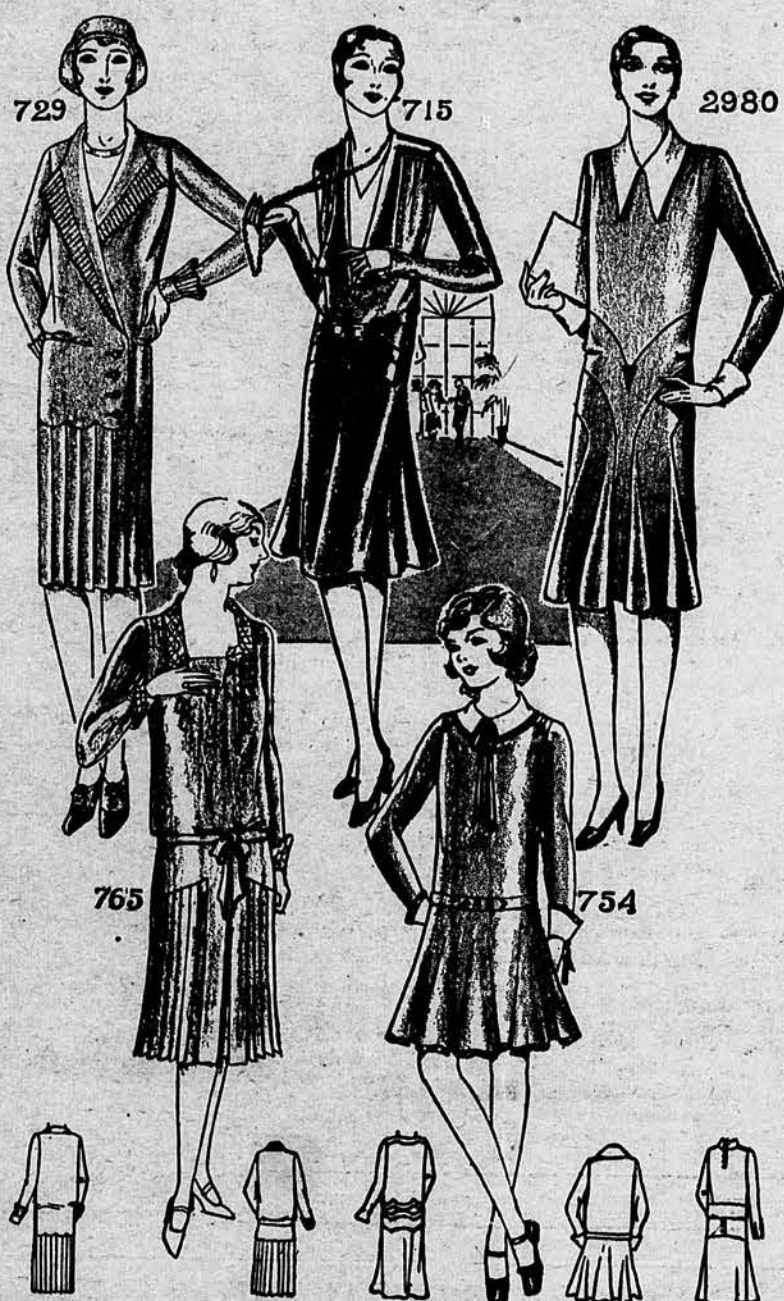


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PARLOR FURNACE

Longer Frocks for Fall

Green and Brown Are Season's Favorites



BROWSING about dress shops and looking in the windows at the wax women wearing the newest dresses, one discovers that some remarkable changes are happening to millady's apparel this fall. For one thing, the dresses are longer, much longer, and this length is being accentuated by long lines, and dips and draperies. So knees will go into seclusion for the winter at least, tho many are prophesying that this fad for longer skirts will be of short duration. Some of the colors which are popular this fall are dahlia, bottle green,

tobacco browns, and, of course, black. Eggshell is desirable for collars, vestees and the like.

No. 729. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 715. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2980. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

No. 765. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years and 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 754. Designed in sizes 6-14 years.

Happy Babies Are Healthy

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

A NORMAL baby is by nature happy and contented. He is born that way and then to be happy he has nothing to do but eat and sleep and be kept comfortable.

When he isn't happy something is wrong. If the cause cannot be discovered by the mother or nurse, there may be need of a doctor, but in 99 cases in a hundred it is some little unfulfilled want that makes him fuss. For he is a little tyrant when it comes to demanding attention. It is better, too, if some of these wants are left unfulfilled for disciplinary reasons. He may be crying just because he has learned that is one way of getting results. For example, he may want to be taken out of his crib and held when he should be left in his bed. Such discipline can begin earlier than many mothers think.

Have a time for everything and have everything on time. Let him know by regularity and repetition what he has

to do and what he may expect from you.

The most vitally important consideration in a tiny baby, of course, is his "tummy." He wants it full all the time and will let you know as soon as it is empty, if not before. But he should learn, thru you, that his meals will be served only at regular intervals and always on time. It pays in more than one way to watch the clock and not keep him waiting.

His second thought is for the comfort of his own little person—to be warm and dry. Here, too, regularity goes hand in hand with cleanliness. If you bathe him at the same time every day he will enjoy it as much as you do, and expect it. Change his clothing whenever necessary, but it is well to do this also at every waking time to avoid danger of lying in wet clothing. One can time the bowel movements and with a little suggestion have them on time usually after each feeding.

The value of this early training is regularity. So much of the future as well as present happiness and well-being of our little ones depends upon the forming of the right baby habits.

Patterns for the dresses pictured above are 15 cents each and can be obtained by writing to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



REFRIGERATION FROM OIL HEAT



"City" refrigeration for FARMERS

—Install SUPERFEX now for new winter convenience

NO more trips to cellar, cave or wellhouse; no more ice to cut; no more food frozen solid in winter, or heat-touched in summer—all these luxurious advantages of mechanical refrigeration may now be had in any farm home with SUPERFEX, the new oil-burning refrigerator—at a cost of two to four cents per day!

SUPERFEX keeps food at the correct temperature—summer and winter, right in your kitchen. Higher temperatures cause spoilage, freezing temperatures destroy the good in many foods. Be safe with SUPERFEX! Save time, steps, food and money!

SUPERFEX requires no gas, no electricity—just a small quantity of kerosene a day. Light the burners for an hour and a quarter (they are self-extinguishing) and you get 24 to 36 hours of continuous, food-preserving cold. Special freezing chamber for making ice cubes and new desserts the men-folks like.

Noiseless—Trouble-Proof—Safe

SUPERFEX has no valves, gears or belts to get out of order. Silent—no moving parts. No drains. No "servicing."

Moderate Prices—Convenient Terms

See SUPERFEX at your local dealer's. A wide range of styles and sizes. Above model \$315, f. o. b. factory. Pay as little as 10% down—take care of the balance in easy installments. If you do not find SUPERFEX in your town, write us for name of nearest dealer.

SUPERFEX is a great all-year boon to farm homes. Install now, and enjoy its many benefits *this winter!*

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Forget about cutting and storing ice this winter. End expensive ice hauling next summer. SUPERFEX does away with this—install yours now!

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The SUPERFEX oil-burning principle is now used in a chiller that reduces milk to 40° in 3 minutes. Details gladly mailed you. Write!

SUPERFEX OIL BURNING Refrigerator

Superfex is manufactured and guaranteed by the PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

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Warm Water FOR Hogs in Winter



No Upkeep Cost!

DEMPTER 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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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

AN ENGLISHMAN was talking with an American, and the American asked him how he liked it here in America. Said the Englishman, "I like it very well, indeed, but there is one thing I miss." "What is that?" asked the American. "Well, it's the aristocracy." "And what is the aristocracy?" asked the American, pretending innocence. "Well, you see," said the English visitor, "it's the people who never do any work, and their fathers before them never did any work, and their grandfathers never did any work, and as far back as we have record they never did any work."

"Oh," said the American. "We have those fellows here, too. Only we don't call them aristocracy. We call them tramps."

In the teachings of the New Testament, work is looked on as a necessity

feel lost when their work is over. A minister of the writer's acquaintance retired, and looked forward to several years of pleasant inactivity. One year was all he could stand. Back he went into the pastorate. The work might be harassing and nerve-racking, but stagnation was worse. Often, as nearly as I have observed, farmers make the same mistake. A farmer moves to town. He is tired of the endless chores, and the hazards or crop failure, or the still more frequent failure of markets. But often he is not a happy man, after he has gotten to town, and moved into that snug little house, with all the conveniences. And often he shortens his life by his inactivity.

Today the religious side of the necessity of work needs to be stressed. As a nation, we have become rich, richer than any nation on earth. No one ever dreamed of a people as wealthy as we are. We are the envy of the world. And that means, with those classes which own the most of the wealth, that idleness and its train of evils is the order of the day. Others who do not have this money ape those who have. Betting has become common. Betting on horses, automobile races, on elections, on parlor games, on everything. Now whether this is wrong from a religious standpoint or not, it certainly is demoralizing from the standpoint of decent living and honest work. It is getting a living on the toil of other people. If everybody bet, or gambled, and no one produced anything, money would circulate freely, but the nation would starve to death. And the betting mania kills its victim. He may make a lot of money, and if he does, he got it dishonestly. And he may be reduced to poverty, and if he is, we are bound to say he deserved it.

Gambling has percolated down thru all strata of society in the United States today. People of all classes, and of no class at all, are doing it. And the unwholesome effects are seen on every side. A while ago a man rode with me for some 30 miles or so. He said he was a structural iron worker, and that he made some \$8 or \$9 a day. He had no family, and had had work in one of the large cities steadily for a long time. Yet he could not afford the cheapest sort of a car. He had no watch, and his clothes looked like hard times. Yes, he said, he was going to quit it. He had bet his last dollar on the races. He had made a lot of money, too. But he had lost it all. It was the old story, over again.

Lesson for October 20—Useful Work as a Christian Duty. Acts 20:33-35, 2 Thess. 3:6-12. Golden Text, 2 Thess. 3:10.

Strawberry Outlook Good

On the basis of reports from growers as to acreages planted and planned for the 1939 season, the prospects for strawberry growers now seem to be better than at any time since 1926. Following two seasons, and in some important areas, three seasons, of exceptionally heavy production and unusually low financial returns, growers in the most troubled areas are preparing for a substantial reduction in acreage.

For the country as a whole, the intended reduction in acreage amounts to 7 per cent, the indications being that there will be 183,000 acres to pick in 1939, as compared with 197,000 acres picked in 1929 and 203,000 in 1928. It is expected that the equivalent of the reduction in acreage, nearly 14,000 acres, will be found in four states—Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee—where about one-fourth the total commercial strawberry crop is grown and where the marketing problem has been most difficult; the indicated 20 per cent decrease in acreage in these states, if carried out, would go far to relieve the mid-season marketing glut.

The smaller acreage of 1929, which was 4 per cent below the 1928 acreage, failed to bring about the desired improvement in the marketing situation at the peak of the season, because of the relatively high yields obtained in many of the larger production centers; in 1929, during the season of heaviest movement, prices dropped to such a low point that growers left part of their crops in the field.

The Modern Use of the Bible

BY HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

NO MAN in the western world can think about religion as tho the Bible did not exist," says Harry Emerson Fosdick. "It will never do for us to play ostrich with reference to problems which the modern use of the Bible presents."

There is no writer on religious subjects today who has more of both sanity and sympathy than Doctor Fosdick. He not only answers the intellectual problems of today, but also gives to the bewildered a guiding faith. He has combined the new learning and the old passion for men's souls in a glowing ministry. "The Modern Use of the Bible" is one of the finest things that has come from his pen.

If you love the Bible and want to understand it better than you have before—read this book. Price 90 cents, postpaid. Address Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

for a complete and well-rounded Christian life. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," was Paul's brief dictum. Jesus was a tremendous toiler. Look at his record, as he goes here, goes there, with the crowds following him, until he and his followers have no leisure to eat. Before going into his public ministry he was a carpenter, and no doubt he was a good one. When it came to the subject of work, he said that God works and has worked up until now.

God a worker! Have we thought enough on that? The old idea that God made the world in six days, and then the job was complete, so that he could take a long rest, is now changed. If not this world only, but the universe, was created slowly, thru millions and millions of years, as one life form after another appeared, and if the universes which the modern telescope reveals were also created thru the myriads of ages, and if, as far as we know, worlds are still being created, then indeed God is a worker. He has more on his mind in a minute than all the heads of great business corporations have in a century. And not alone as Creator, but as manager, and director, God is a tremendous worker. No wonder His Son taught the value of work, as one of the medicines of the soul.

Great men testify to the value of work. Most great men are workers themselves, and that is what makes them great. Carlyle says, "Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind." Emerson declares, "Work is victory. Wherever work is done, victory is obtained. There is no chance, no blanks." And in another place Emerson remarks earnestly, "He can toll terribly" said Cecil of Sir Walter Raleigh. These few words sting and lash us when we are frivolous. Let us get out of the way of their blows, by making them true of ourselves." And an old English saying has it, "The workman makes the work, but the work also makes the workman."

It is noteworthy how many folks

Reliable Rope for every job around the farm



Columbian Standard Binder Twine is strong, smooth, even and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared and treated against damage by insects.

At all dealers

For every job where rope is needed you'll find Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Rope the toughest, strongest and longest wearing rope you can buy.

Made from the highest grade of long, selected, pure Manila fibres, Columbian Rope will stand the hardest strains without excessive stretching or loosening.

You can quickly identify genuine Columbian Rope by the red and blue stripes on the outside of all sizes from 3/4 in. diameter and over and by the Columbian red, white and blue Tape-Marker which is woven into one of the strands of all sizes. This identifying mark is the manufacturer's pledge that you will receive satisfactory service.

In order to avoid delay when you actually need rope buy your supply now:

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY

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Look for this new Columbian display in your dealer's window.



Want a Job in Aviation?

LEARN Airplane Welding

\$30 to \$50 a Week

To get a quick, easy start in the Aviation industry, learn to do the work in greatest demand—Airplane Welding. In one month—days or evenings—our thorough, practical Airplane Welding Course will prepare you for a job! Then a few weeks' factory experience, at good wages, will fit you for promotions and big pay—up to \$50 a week, or more.

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The Braley School Airplane Welding Course includes no non-essentials. Most of it is actual practice with modern aircraft welding equipment, under expert instructors. If you learn as fast as the average, it will make you an Airplane Welder in 30 days. You can enter a day class or work days and attend school evenings. No fancy education or previous welding or mechanical experience needed. Farm boys and men learn quickly and make splendid welders.

Good Board and Lodging \$7 a Week in Our New Fireproof Dormitory

The Braley School of Flying is a real university of Aviation. Its Welding Course, like its mechanics and flying courses, was prepared to meet the particular needs of Aviation. Airplane Welding is different from other kinds. Don't trust your future to just "any old school." Come here and learn airplane welding—and learn it RIGHT, so you can get a job and make good! Board and lodging in our big dormitory only \$7 a week while you learn.

Write for Information Airplane factories everywhere need welders. Learn this good new trade and be independent. Aviation will need many foremen, inspectors and other executives. Why not be one? Welding will give you the start. Write today—a postal card will do—for full information about the Braley Airplane Welding Course.

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Wichita, Kansas



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.



Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Ever Wonder How a Realty Company Could Afford to Give Lots to the Lucky Winner?

NUMEROUS letters have come recently to the Protective Service Department from presumably lucky Protective Service members, who say they have won a city building lot from a real estate sales organization. The names of these Protective Service members were obtained by the realty sales company's advertising representative at the county or state fair and similar places. In each instance the letter of notification from the lot-selling organization complimented the Protective Service member winner on having won the opportunity of owning a

in the ascertainment of whether the lot, similar to that which has been won by numerous other parties, is the total cost or whether it is the beginning of costs which for many years will not be worth what they total. In addition to these expenses, taxes must be added to the cost of the lot until a house is built.

Being aware of these facts is not enough. If the lucky winner should not be satisfied with the lot offered to him, he doubtless will be offered a more expensive lot. From the cost price of this more expensive lot will be deducted possibly \$250 which presumably is the selling price of the lot which had been won. With this bait the real estate sales agent may still be able to get \$250 for what he claims is a \$500 lot. The motto of the Protective Service Department, "Investigate before you invest," should especially be remembered.

Beware Charity Imposters

Report has come to the Protective Service Department that persons wearing uniforms or part of uniforms of Salvation Army representatives have been fraudulently collecting donations in rural districts. Bonafide representatives of the Salvation Army carry identification cards issued by the office of the Secretary of State of Kansas. Persons contributing to representatives not carrying these identification cards very likely are giving their money to persons who are not so needy as they themselves are.

city building lot in the new addition, upon payment of fees for the abstract, deed and other necessary expense incident to transferring a title.

Only a few of such lot-selling organizations are so operated that the lucky winner will be satisfied with the lot offered to him. In no case should the money for transfer of title be paid by the winner of the lot until he has had an opportunity to see, personally, the lot which the realty company proposes to give him.

The first thing that should be learned and seen is the actual frontage of the lot and also its depth. The lot may have too narrow a frontage or be so irregular in its contour as to make building on the lot impracticable. If the lot is too narrow, the city will not grant a building permit. It will be necessary, then, for the lucky lot winner to buy additional frontage adjoining the lot which was given to him. The price he will have to pay to the realty company for this additional frontage will more than cover the price of the additional frontage and the original lot.

Before spending anything for a transfer of title, it is important to learn what building restrictions have been ordered by the city for the new addition. Any purchaser of a lot should be interested in knowing whether the part of the city in which he owns a lot will be built up with modern and respectable homes. First make sure that the lot for which the transfer of title is paid is not farm land which has been bought by real estate promoters and divided into 10 or 15 lots to the acre which, as soon as the sales campaigns are over, will degenerate into weed patches.

Another important matter about which to learn is regarding the improvements which have been made in the new addition and what will be the cost of street, light, gas, water and sewer improvements which may have to be paid for. Very probably none of these things will be mentioned by the agent for the real estate sales organization, but they all must be considered

Getting Angry Spoils Results

Seldom, if ever, is any good accomplished by getting angry. Sometimes adjustment claims sent to the Protective Service Department are made hopeless before reaching this department because of an angry, accusing letter sent by the complainant. Even this department occasionally receives "panning" letters from subscribers demanding settlement from the company called crooks in the letter or the publishing of a story about the company which may or may not be fair.

No one can accuse this department of writing an untempered letter in answer to a letter received by this department. All letters, however, are answered with the best knowledge available and with an endeavor to point out wherein the subscriber or the company complained against is right in his or their contention.

To most any question on a complaint matter which may arise there are two sides which must be considered. The writing of an insulting letter to the company complained against before the matter is turned over to the Protective Service Department does more harm than good. This department controls its temper—to hunt out the facts and settle disputes mutually is hardest but the only way to do. Remember, anger and hate hurt no one but yourself.

Wasted no Endearments

"I want some golf balls for a gentleman, please."

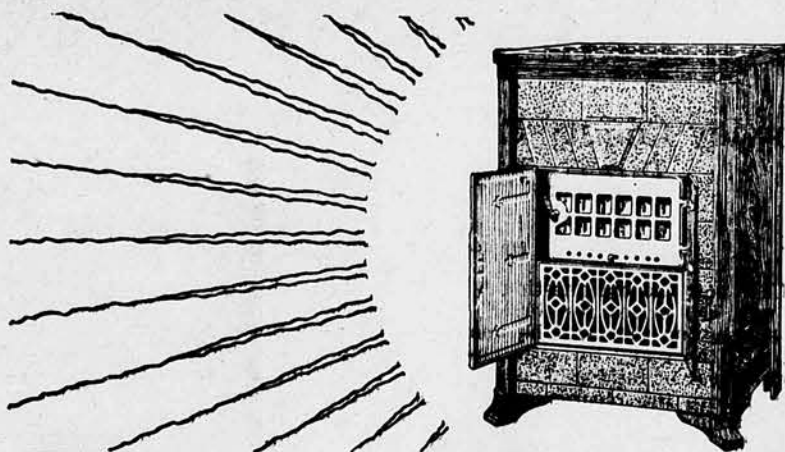
"Certainly, madam. What sort does he like?"

"Well, the only time I saw him play he used a small white ball. But I can't say I gathered the impression that he exactly liked it."

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.

J. F. Lloyd, Jefferson, Dark brindle bull dog, three years old, all white feet, answers to the name of Jack.
C. R. Pitts Simmons, Coats, Load of wheat, George Connell, Washington, Between 40 and 50 Buff Rock pullets.
J. W. Shellenberger, Bushong, Between 50 and 100 Light Brahma and White Wyandotte chickens.
Harry Jackson, Chanute, Pointer Bird dog, 1 1/2 years old, white color with brown spots.
L. J. Lichlyter, Sharon, Between 40 and 50 chickens.
E. F. Kemler, Basehor, Essex sedan, light brown color, dark top, engine No. 1,109,049, license No. 429,936. The Central Protective Association offers an additional reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of thief.
P. J. Koch, Baileyville, Twelve gauge Winchester repeating shot gun, model 87, No. 574,525.

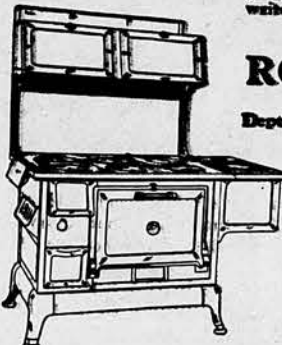


Waves of Warmth Sweep thru the Entire House

Decide now—to enjoy the warmth and comfort of a well heated home this winter. With a modern Fireplace Radionator—waves of warmth are circulated through the entire house. Not just an ordinary heater with an outside casing, but a scientifically designed heating appliance, bringing the comforts of a furnace, without the necessity of a cellar nor the installation expense.

FIREPLACE RADIONA Heats the Whole House

The ideal heater for any home without a furnace. Just place it in your parlor or living room and the whole house is warmed by a continuous circulating stream of heated air created in its generous firepot. Burns wood, soft coal, hard coal or coke. Loads big chunks through the large feed door—requires little attention and is surprisingly economical in fuel consumption. Thousands of farm HOMES have solved their heating problem by owning the Fireplace Radionator. A leading merchant in nearly every community has this heater on display. See it or write us for interesting folders.



The Riverside Bakewell—A Fully Modernized Coal Range

ROCK ISLAND STOVE CO.

Dept. KF-5, Rock Island, Illinois

Rock Island Stove Co., Dept. KF-5, Rock Island, Ill.
Send folders on the Fireplace Radionator.

Name

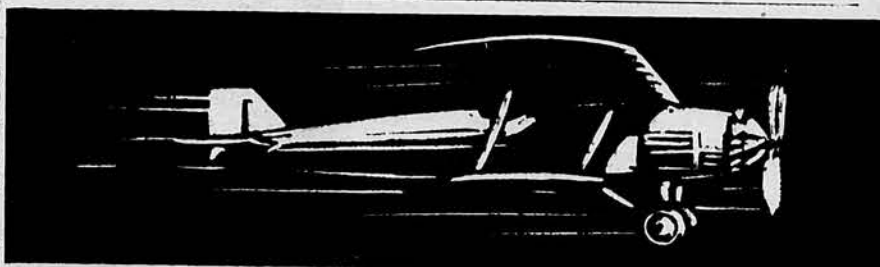
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☐ We are interested in a new Kitchen Range.

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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.



SOW THE SEEDS



Of Your Success With The Garland School

Learn Aviation right! Here at this School of Aeronautics every branch of Aviation is taught thoroughly by Experts. Whether you want to be a Pilot, Mechanic, Airplane Salesman, Designer or any one of the many other professionals demanded by this great industry you will receive the right training here. This school is recognized nationally as a model. Its entire equipment is of the most modern, government approved type. The staff of instructors is composed of veterans, most of them former army instructors. Investigate this school today. Don't delay. Write for details now.

GARLAND SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS, Inc.

2200 PHILTOWER BUILDING

TULSA, OKLA.

All Plan Bigger Programs

Cowley County Citizens Get Behind Clubs and Put Up Many Tempting Prizes

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

JUST now the big question is "Who won the prizes for 1929?" In a short time that will be answered, and we'll be ready to settle down for another year of interesting competition. Even before the records were closed, many members had begun to refer to plans for 1930. And in every instance they spoke of intentions to do more and better club work next year. That gives us a hopeful outlook.

There are a number of counties that stand high in club achievements. From time to time we'll have something to

Ten club boys showed calves at the round-up. They were Max Gatton, Kenneth Shively, Claude Triplett, Ross Triplett, Clarence Foster, Buford Crowley, Wilbur Crowley, Harry Vansickle, Wilbur Vansickle and Jay Williams.

The prize winners were Ross Triplett, Arthur Capper Trophy Cup and first prize of \$12.50 in gold. Harry Vansickle, second, \$10 in gold. Wilbur Vansickle, third, \$7.50 in gold. Jay Williams, fourth, \$5 in gold. Kenneth Shively, fifth, \$3. Claude Triplett, sixth, \$2.50.

Superintendent Lowe and others in charge of plans are expecting a still larger round-up in 1930. The Winfield Chamber of Commerce already has promised to furnish liberal first, second and third prizes. Senator Capper will offer a silver cup for outstanding club work as usual.

To give all club members an equal chance to win, those entering the 1930 show at Burden will be governed by these rules. No calf that was born before January 1, 1929, will be eligible to show. Calves are not to go on feed until October 1, 1929, as earlier feeding may work a hardship. No boy is to show more than two calves. The calves may be allowed to run with nurse cows while getting on full feed and up to November 15, 1929, at which time they are to be weaned. Any boy or girl un-



Ross Triplett's Calf Won First at the Burden Roundup, and Sold for \$14.50 at the Local Market

say about each of them. This week Cowley county gets its turn.

Club work in Cowley county, so far as the Capper Clubs are concerned, centers around Burden. Supt. C. O. Lowe is the guiding spirit, and co-operating with him, is a group of farmers who are eager to see their boys discover the big possibilities in store for real farmers of the future. More and more each year other citizens of the community have become interested in the movement. This is shown by the growing list of prizes offered by these boosters. At the annual Burden round-up this year there was a fund of \$104 available for prizes.

The following list will show that business men as well as farmers stand solidly back of the boys who try to make good. The Burden club is glad to number these among its "backers and boosters": R. C. Gatton, Winfield Chamber of Commerce, State Bank of Burden, E. A. Millard, Long Bell Lumber Co., Henry Triplett, Ira Stiles, Guy Morgan Bakery, Quality Shop, S. W.



Wilbur Crowley and His Roan Heifer, Which Received Much Favorable Comment at the Burden Show

Parish, Ralph W. Henderson, Richard Peck, Gann Furniture Company, Brooks and Brooks, George Brooks, Dr. E. E. Brooks, E. H. Stout, Banner Brooks, Keevert Cafe, A. W. Skinner (garage), Chester Harris (grain and coal), Nelson Gibson, H. C. McEmmick, Burden Times—gives free advertising.



Buford Crowley's Whitefaced Calf Was Admitted to Be "One of the Good Ones" at the Burden Roundup, But Won No Prize

der 20 who lives in the Burden trading community is eligible to membership in the club.

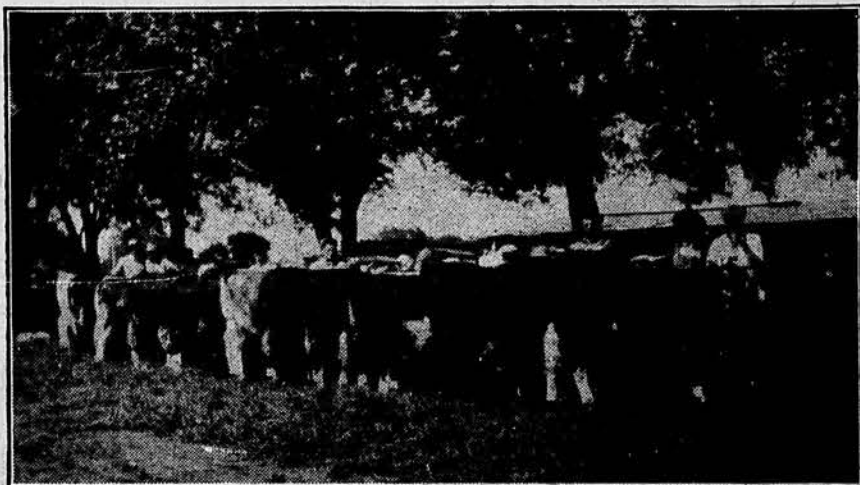
Superintendent Lowe advises club boys to choose their feeder calves early. He says, "Calves that are blocky and compact usually make good feeders. A good calf should have a short face, wide forehead, large muzzle, a short, thick neck, large heart girth, straight, wide back, low flank and thin hindquarters, a thin, pliable skin, and a soft, silky coat of hair."

At the Burden hog show Gall Thompson, leader of the Capper Club team, won first prize for the second time. Other prize winners among the boys showing three pigs each, were Henry Mackey, second; Wilbur Crowley, third; Buford Crowley, fourth; Kenneth Brooks, fifth; Gleason Parsons, sixth; and Clarence Foster, seventh.

In the ton litter class first prize went to Gleason Parsons, second to Kenneth Brooks and third to Henry Mackey.

Word has come to the club manager from the "Shawnee Barnyard Boost-

(Continued on Page 31)



Here's What the Club Boys Had to Offer at Burden's 1929 Baby Beef Show



BOMIN SUPPLIES NECESSARY MINERALS to HOGS, HENS AND CATTLE !

Feed SWIFT'S BOMIN for growth—gains—profits

BOMIN will start and keep your livestock and poultry thrifty, because it supplies in proper proportion and available form the essential minerals frequently lacking in home-grown feeds.

BOMIN, besides acting as building material for the bone framework of the body, aids in digestion and assimilation of other feed ingredients.

BOMIN is a tried and proven mineral mixture—economical, handy, and available to you at moderate price.

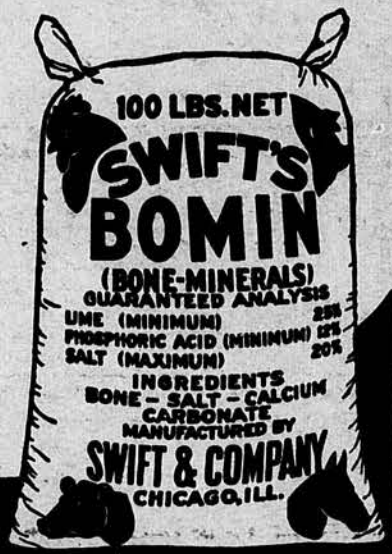
An honest mineral mixture at a fair price

Order from your local dealer or direct from

Swift & Company
Feed Department
Chicago

Manufacturers: Digester Tankage for hogs; Meat Scraps for poultry; Bone Meals, all kinds.

495



WATER . . . TO FLOAT A NAVY

If all of the water which has been pumped by AERMOTORS during the past forty years could be collected in one great body, it would make a sea on which the largest battle fleet could maneuver. Hundreds of thousands of homes, farms and ranches, all over the world, depend upon AERMOTORS for their supply of water. An AERMOTOR of suitable size, erected on a tower of suitable height, will furnish an abundance of water without bother or expense. . . . The AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR is a tried and perfected self-oiling windmill. It runs for a year with one oiling. There is a size for every need. The wheels range from 6 feet to 20 feet in diameter. They run in the slightest breeze. . . . Ask your dealer about the AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR or write



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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.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Many New Books Are on the Market for Our Winter Reading

BY D. M. HARMON

BOOKS, a bowl of popcorn, red apples, a comfortable chair drawn up in front of the fireplace, while the wind whistles outside—isn't that what you call an ideal way to spend a winter evening? And aren't you relieved to know that it will take so little effort to get books this year? Just send your book orders to the Capper Book Service and they will be delivered at your door, postpaid.

Authors are not so eccentric as we sometimes suppose. They all have ear marks of human beings. For instance, Rex Beach, author of "Mating Call," stayed in New York City last summer because he found a house cooler than most summer resorts—and because it is "always possible to use the hose and pruning shears for exercise." Nevertheless, Mr. Beach took a short trout fishing trip into Northern Quebec at the invitation of the Canadian National Railways. He and his companions opened up a new fishing section, where they allege that trout are so big they wear two-piece bathing suits.

Penrod Scholfield, Booth Tarkington's famous American boy, who occupies a niche alongside Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, is back after a 13-year absence, in the book "Penrod Jashber." This hilarious tale was written as a short story several years ago, and during the leisure afforded by a year of individualism, Mr. Tarkington found pleasure in continuing Penrod's adventures to book length. He did not bring Penrod and his playmates forward to the present, but left them in that golden bicycle age in which they were conceived, the time before the automobile became universal and "The stable was empty, but not yet rebuilt into a garage."

Fannie Hurst rented a large white house at Windrose Farm, Harmon-on-Hudson, New York, last summer, where she began work on a novel to succeed her latest one, "Five and Ten." Here her three dogs and her yellow Persian cat roamed at will over the countryside.

Harold Bell Wright has written a new book, "Long Ago Told." The title was chosen because the book is a repetition of the stories long ago told to his generation of Papagos (the desert people) who "In their winter villages say to one of the old legend tellers, 'Tell us the tales that were long ago told.'" Mr. Wright went to the Papagos themselves, heard them tell the tales, studied their language and their legends, and he presents them in their beautiful simplicity.

O. E. Rolvaag went fishing in the woods of Minnesota, on his summer vacation, because he is "By-trade a fisherman." Rolvaag says, "I like nothing better than a good casting outfit,

a pipe that works easily, and then an evening at sunset on a lake in the Northern Woods. Then I feel that somehow life is exceedingly worth while, even tho honest strikes are few and far between." We could tell by Mr. Rolvaag's book, "Giants in the Earth," that he would like that kind of life.

Julia Peterkin, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for 1929, for her novel "Scarlet Sister Mary," has been appointed to the editorial board of the Literary Guild to fill the position left vacant by the death of Elinor Wylie. All of Mrs. Peterkin's stories are about the Gullah negroes. Her home is in South Carolina, and she lives close to the life about which she writes.

For many years Joseph C. Lincoln has written of Cape Cod and its people. Readers will always find the familiar background, the same quiet philosophy, the same dry humor that they have come to expect and demand in his books. In the new book, "Blair's Attic," his son, Freeman's, name appears for the first time upon the cover of a novel. He has served his apprenticeship in the writing game as a reporter on the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and as an associate editor of the Ladies' Home Journal. In the last four years he has contributed short stories to leading magazines. Now father and son are writing together.

Lovers of the Tarzan stories will be glad to know that a new volume of the ape-man's experiences has been published, "Tarzan and the Lost Empire." Edgar Rice Burroughs, the author, was an adventurer in life before he opened up a new world of adventure with his books. A cavalryman in Arizona, a cowboy in Idaho, a policeman in Salt Lake City, and a gold miner in Oregon, he did not start to write until he was 35. Altho all of his books have been written in English, they have been translated into 16 other languages, and also have been printed in Braille for the blind.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is issuing a booklet about its new Air Rail Service to the Pacific Coast, in which it says that passengers may read in comfort during their two days in the air. One cannot imagine that a conversation can be readily carried on above the hum of the motors, and the arrangement of seats doesn't suggest a foursome at bridge. It probably won't be long before some bookseller will be advertising Aviation Book Boxes to be sent to friends at the time of their departure.

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RAT-NIP

Farm Crops and Markets

The Kansas Corn Yield This Year Will Depend Quite Largely on the Frost Damage

AS THE early planted corn has matured, it is evident that yields are slightly larger in Kansas than had been expected. There are, however, many late fields, and these bring up the probability of a season with more "soft corn" than usual. It is evident that the total state yield of sound corn will depend quite largely on the frost damage. Sugar beets are being harvested in the Arkansas Valley. Fall pigs are doing well. Wheat is supplying considerable pasture in Southern Kansas.

The yield of crops this year probably will run about 6 per cent below the 10-year average, on account of severe drouth during most of the summer, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its October report on the agricultural situation. The drouth cut the total production of grain below average, took toll of other crops and by shortening pastures, curtailed milk production sharply thruout the East and created a serious feeding problem for livestock in the West. Although September rains finally broke the dry spell, the situation in the Pacific Northwest is still serious, and ranchers have had difficulty fitting their land for winter wheat.

Winter wheat farmers reported to the bureau that they intended to increase the acreage this fall about 1 per cent over the area seeded last fall, but the bureau now believes there is little likelihood of an increase in acreage in view of unfavorable weather and the fact that actual seeding of wheat heretofore has averaged about 4 1/2 per cent less than was indicated in intentions-to-plant reports.

Heavy production of hard red winter wheat has been chiefly responsible for the wheat surplus problem in recent years. If farmers in the Nebraska-Kansas-Oklahoma territory were to sow the acreage indicated in the intentions-to-plant report, and if there should be an average abandonment and average yields, a large surplus over normal domestic requirements for hard red winter wheat would be produced.

"Effects of the dry season," the bureau says, "are evident among the vegetable crops, also. The potato crop is estimated at about 350 million bushels, which is one of the smallest crops in 10 years. Total carlot shipments of this season's fruits and vegetables, thru August and September, ranged around 15 per cent smaller than last year.

"Apparently the relatively high price of potatoes will have some stimulating effect on the next season's acreage of early crop potatoes. Florida growers indicate intentions to increase their plantings of early potatoes about one-fourth over last year. Southern Texas growers have planned an increase of nearly 8 per cent.

"The commercial apple crop was forecast last month at 29 1/2 million barrels, which is about 6 million barrels less than a year ago. Apple prices have been running about 50 per cent higher than last year's prices."

General Business Conditions

The activity of manufacturing and trade has continued at a high level during the past month. Although there has not been the marked seasonal expansion that usually occurs at this season, this is hardly surprising after the basic industries have been running at a record breaking pace for such an extended period. Steel mill operations have recently receded from the capacity rate, and unfilled orders have been declining for months, with the result that output at the close of September was estimated slightly below that at this time last year. The trend in building construction, except engineering works, appears to be downward, and no marked recovery is to be expected until money market conditions become more nearly normal again. Production of automobiles for the industry as a whole now appears to be slackening, but in nine months exceeded that of the full year 1928.

None of which, however, need occasion undue alarm as to the soundness of fundamental business conditions in this country. Trade and industry have been making an outstanding record for two years, and if a breathing spell is now due the ultimate result should be beneficial in correcting undesirable tendencies and thus paving the way for renewed expansion later on.

Everyone who stops to think knows that business is never static, but moves in waves, either expanding or undergoing recession. If, in the exuberance of the upswing business has adhered to sound principles in such matters as inventory policies, forward buying and credit, there is no reason why the ensuing downswing should be severe or prolonged. On these points, the business situation, from all available evidence, remains strong.

Tightness of money therefore continues the principal handicap which business must surmount. Since this is a product to a large extent of the speculation in securities, a temporary slackening of the business pace, which would have as its effect a sobering influence on speculative sentiment, should be the very thing needed to keep business on a sound and enduring basis.

Movement of railway freight is still being maintained above last year's figures, the total volume for nine months showing a gain of 4 per cent. Labor conditions are reported generally satisfactory. While unemployment exists in some localities, the volume for the country is not of serious proportions, and the United States Bureau of Labor reports factory payrolls running markedly above last year. In August, the consumption of electric power in general manufacturing was 6 per cent greater than in August last year.

A Normal Farm Price Index

The index of the general level of farm prices, at 141 per cent of the pre-war level on September 15, was 2 points lower than on August 15 and the same as a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The decline from August 15 to September 15 is attributed to moderate declines in the prices of all meat animals, except veal calves, and lower farm prices of apples, potatoes, cottonseed, rye, barley, wool and chickens. The farm price of flaxseed, however, has advanced to the highest level since August, 1920. Egg prices also showed a sharp seasonal advance.

Changes in the indices of farm products from August 15 to September 15, by groups, were as follows: Poultry products advanced 14 points, while dairy products and grain each advanced 3 points. Meat animals declined 9 points. Cotton and cottonseed, and fruits and vegetables showed no change.

The farm price of hogs at \$9.53 a hundred on September 15 was approximately 14 per cent lower than a year ago. Receipts of live hogs have continued to run somewhat larger than a year ago, being about 21 per cent larger during the four-week period ended September 15 than in the corresponding period in 1928. Stocks of pork in storage on September 1 were nearly 6 per cent larger than on the same date last year, while lard stocks were about 1 per cent larger. Declining hog prices and continued advances in the farm price of corn have forced the corn-hog ratio for the United States to 9.8, the lowest point since July, 1928.

The farm price of beef cattle made an additional decline of 4 per cent from August 15 to September 15, accompanied by a continued increase in receipts. Cattle receipts at seven primary markets during the four-week period ended September 15 were about 25 per cent larger than during a corresponding period ended August 17.

The farm price of corn advanced about 1 per cent from August 15 to September 15, the fourth month in succession that the farm price has shown an increase. The rise in the United States average farm price was accompanied by serious drouth damage to the 1929 crop in nearly all sections of the country. Further sharp reductions in commercial corn stocks occurred during the month ended September 14.

The United States average farm price of wheat on September 15 was nearly 19 per cent higher than a year ago. Forecasts and estimates of 1929 wheat production in 29 countries show an 8 per cent reduction in the size of the crop from that of last year.

The average price of potatoes declined 3 per cent from August 15 to September 15, as a result of heavier shipments of late crop potatoes from the 19 surplus states. The downward movement of potato prices was not general thruout the country, however, a 10 per cent decline in the North Atlantic states and a 5 per cent decline in the Far West being almost wholly offset by an advance of 15 per cent in South Central states, 3 per cent along the South Atlantic seaboard and about 1.5 per cent in the North Central Division.

With the exception of eggs, the United States average farm price of flaxseed showed a greater change from August 15 to September 15 than prices of any other farm commodity included in the farm price index. At \$2.85 a bushel on September 15, the farm price of flax was about 10 per cent higher than in August and 57 per cent higher than a year ago.

Farm Mortgage Debt Increases

The farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States on January 1, 1929, was about 108 million dollars, or about 1 per cent greater than on January 1, 1928. It is estimated that on January 1, 1928, the total was 9,468 million dollars, as compared with 9,360 million dollars on January 1, 1925. In 1928 the bureau estimated that the total on January 1, 1920, was 7,857 million dollars. Figures for January 1, 1929, are not yet available.

The recent estimates are based upon information received from more than 22,000 owners of farms in all sections of the United States and from bankers and county officials in one-third of the agricultural counties and on data from the 1925 Census of Agriculture.

Of the total debt for 1928, that on owner-operated farms, including debt on that portion of part-owner farms owned by the operator, was 5,560 million dollars; the debt on tenant-operated farms was 3,808 million dollars, and the debt on manager-operated farms was 264 million dollars. Corresponding estimates for 1925 are: owner-operated farms, 5,504 million dollars; tenant-operated, 3,612 million dollars; and manager-operated, 248 million dollars.

The largest increase in the amount of farm mortgage debt for the three-year period ending January 1, 1928, was in the east north central states, the southern states, and the Pacific group. The South Atlantic states showed the greatest relative increase in debt, with lesser rates of increase in the east south central, the west south central, the east north central, and the Pacific groups of states in the order mentioned.

Decreases in total mortgage debt in the three-year period are reported for New England, the Middle Atlantic, the west north central, and the mountain groups. Greater relative decline occurred in the mountain states, with the Middle Atlantic, the west north central, and the New England groups showing successively smaller reductions.

The increases in debt for the country as a whole occurred under all forms of tenure. Within individual geographic divisions, the indebtedness increased in some tenure groups while in other groups it declined. Indebtedness of owner-operated farms showed increases in the east north central, the south Atlantic, and the east and the west south central areas. Largest increases of debt on farms operated by owners appeared in the south central groups, with smaller increases in the South Atlantic and east north central states. Decreases in debt on owner-operated farms occurred in the mountain, Middle Atlantic, New England, Pacific, and west north central states, the rate of decrease in these sections occurring in the order given.

On farms operated by tenants the rate of increase in debt was greatest in the South Atlantic and Pacific states, with lesser increases in the east north central and New England groups. Decreases in debt on tenant-operated farms occurred in the mountain, west north central, Middle Atlantic, and west south central groups, with changes in this relative order of mention. The greatest relative increase in debt on manager-operated farms occurred in the South Atlantic, south central, mountain, and Pacific groups. A decline is noted in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and north central states.

The early movement of Red and Alsike clover seed has been slow as compared to last year, largely because the growers have not been willing to sell at the lower prices that were offered. Most fields in Eastern Kansas that were threshed produced fairly good yields, 2 bushels an acre or more being quite common. Apparently most of the producers this year will elect to sell the seed to other farmers rather than to the ordinary commercial agencies. Perhaps this is just as well, especially if the grower cleans the seed fairly well. The quality of the seed is above that of a year ago.

United Action is Needed

BY JOHN BRANDT,
President, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.

The great farm problem, which has been the great subject of discussion and consideration by our Government since the war,



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will have its solution in the chain idea of production and merchandising. Farm groups, known as co-operative institutions, are coming into prominence, and thru these organizations they are continually improving methods of production, standardizing and improving the quality of the products handled and are rendering a service in supplying the kind of products to the chain stores that they must necessarily have in order to effect the greatest economy in distribution.

The enormous growth of the chain store movement has brought about the situation in which the old basis of dealings has become impossible. They are no longer buying from jobbers and wholesalers on the terminal markets, but are finding it necessary to go direct to the manufacturer and processor of their goods. This method of obtaining their supplies has come in for a great deal of denunciation on the part of central wholesale and jobber distributors, but some way had to be found to reduce the cost of distribution and the chain store arose to that need, and the outlet for farm products thru chain stores has to some extent stimulated the growth of the co-operative movement.

The chains are interested in distributing food products to the consumer at reasonable prices, but their purchases should not be made solely with the idea of furnishing cheap food to the consumer, but should be made on the basis of best prices in relation to market values.

Farm prosperity affects the prosperity of the whole nation, and for this reason it is necessary that farmers receive prices for their products that reflect a fair trade value for their products in relation to such articles as they must purchase. Their ability to buy affects the wages paid consumers, most of whom are the business of producing necessities such as food, clothing or other present day comforts and pleasures, and as the chain stores arose to the need of greater economy in distribution, the co-operative groups today are rising to the great need of standardizing and improving the quality of their products, and thru their organization equalizing the bargaining power between producer and distributor, will bring about the proper balance and relationship between what the farmer receives for what he produces and what the consumer must pay for the product.

In considering the relationship between the chain and the farm groups, I believe that it is thru this system of marketing that unnecessary overhead in distribution can and will be eliminated. It also must be remembered that all co-operatives are operating on a non-profit basis. Stockholders never receive more than a fair rate of interest on their stock investment. The entire proceeds of the transaction, minus the actual expense of doing business, is returned to the producer, and the sale of farm products by the farmer-owned and controlled co-operative associations thru the large chain distributors is bringing back to the producer a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar than could be returned thru any other method of distribution.

Large chains obtain their supply from either privately owned institutions that are gathering products for resale or thru co-operative associations, and in making their purchases they should necessarily take into consideration not only the value of the goods but also give some thought as to what part of the dollar the consumer is to pay for such goods will be returned to the producer of the product. Even tho the co-operative associations have forced great economy in distribution by middlemen, it is still a recognized fact that the farmer receives a better price for his products sold thru an efficiently operated and managed co-operative association than from any other source and, all things being equal, the chain buyer should give this matter his serious consideration.

When the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., the organization I represent, was first organized, warning was sounded from every direction against the danger of selling direct to the chain buyer. But, realizing as we did that whatever effected economy and distribution of our products should be the system to follow, we disregarded all warnings, and today nearly 75 per cent of all products sold are sold thru chain organizations. We have found them to be upright and honorable in their dealings, and will say without hesitation that the Land O'Lakes creameries, Inc., would not be where it is today had it ignored the possibilities of sale of their products thru the chain store systems. As an illustration of how this relationship has worked to the benefit and entire satisfaction of both parties, I can say that we have in many instances made sales agreements that have lasted over a period of five or six years without a scratch of a pen between either party, and a mutual understanding of fair dealings and good service from both parties, and just a wire each week has brought to the chain distributor its supply of our products. We have not had to go thru the expense of continuous salesmen's contact. Good-will trips once or twice a year have maintained our relationship at the minimum of expense. Not only have we effected economies in sales costs, but in many instances the farmer's own brand of product has been sold by and thru the chain store with a co-operative arrangement in advertising that has effected enormous savings to both ourselves and the organization that we serve.

Can Give Quick Service

Many co-operative associations are now large enough to carry stocks in warehouses in many places so that they can render quick and first-hand service at all times. The dependability of quality and service has so well sold itself to many of the buyers that they depend entirely on their co-operative friends to supply them with certain lines of their products, knowing that they can get a variance in supply that will meet their needs at all times regardless of how fluctuating these requirements may be.

I was asked recently why it is that the farmer is antagonistic toward the chain stores. This is an erroneous idea, and has no foundation, as experience has proved that where a chain store is placed in a rural community the farmer is its best customer. He has learned thru years of financial stress to save every possible dollar. In making his purchases, he does not buy in small quantities requiring a great deal of service and extra cost of packaging. He buys his requirements for three or four days or a week, all at one time, and whatever economies are reflected show up materially in large quantity purchases. The farmer also realizes that the coming thru the chain store has made better merchandising out of the individual retailer. They have had to use better business judgment in the purchase and sales of their product. The poor merchant has been eliminated. The independent retailer has found it necessary, thru chain arrangements with wholesalers, to make his purchases in conjunction with other retailers in order to effect savings in his purchases to meet the price of the larger chain groups.

The chains have brought into vogue a system of paying cash for household articles. The lesson of thrift and economy taught the consumer thru the purchase of his household necessities of a cash basis and from a high type of merchant who has received his training and ideas from even greater minds and master merchandisers has effected economies and prosperity among consumers far beyond our ability to estimate.

There will always be independent retailers, jobbers and wholesalers, and there

will be a place for them in the picture, but there is no question in the minds of anyone today but what there is necessity for greater economy and distribution of all necessities of life. The chain idea has made better business men out of everyone regardless of what line he may be in.

Necessity is the father of invention, and those of us who are drifting along in the old way of doing business will find little comfort in sitting back and growling about the new ways of doing business.

Again, I wish to say that the solution of the great agricultural problem will not come thru legislative action but must come about thru the organization of large producer groups that will maintain an equal bargaining power with chain distributors, and thru these two organizations bring to the consumer products at least possible cost of distribution. It is only thru bringing back to the producer a greater share of the consumer's dollar that agriculture can be materially helped.

I wish to warn both the co-operative groups and the chain stores against any tendency of monopolistic control of the nation's food. If the tendency on the part of either is to control both ends of the business, it will result in arousing public sentiment to the point of where the Government will be forced to interfere, and result in a situation that will be disastrous to all concerned. There will, of course, at all times be individuals in either group who will disregard this warning, but I believe the balance of thought that directs the activity of our entire merchandising system will guide our destinies with the realization that the interests of both producer and consumer can best be served thru an arrangement whereby the farmer and distributor can meet on a common ground, with an equality of bargaining power that cannot be questioned by the general public.

Allen—A considerable number of silos were built this year, and all silos were filled. They provide an excellent way in which to use a rather poor corn crop. Dairying and poultry raising are developing quite rapidly here. The income they provide is mighty helpful in a season such as this, when grain yields are not up to the average.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—We have had some showers recently, but a good general rain is needed. Crops are ripening fast. Eggs, 32c; cream, 42c; light broilers, 17c; heavy broilers, 21c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—The weather has been quite favorable for fall work. Blackbirds have been doing considerable damage, especially to the sorghums. We received a fine rain a few days ago, which was helpful to the wheat. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, 88c; roosters, 8c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 28c, 29c and 30c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—Wheat seeding is completed. Most of the crop is up, and is making an excellent growth. Bean threshing is in progress; one carload of beans already has been shipped from St. Francis. Several farms have been sold for satisfactory prices recently; land values are advancing here. Wheat, \$1.06; barley, 48c; corn, 85c; beans, 5c; fat hens, 13c to 17c; eggs, 30c; cream, 44c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Recent rains were good for the wheat, and the crop has been making an excellent growth. It will supply considerable pasture this fall. Roads are in fine condition. Potato yields were very satisfactory. Cream, 45c; eggs, 32c; hens, 15c to 20c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—Frequent rains have placed the soil in fine condition, and the average acreage of wheat that was planted this fall has made an excellent start. Livestock has been doing fairly well on pasture. More than the usual amount of road work has been done this fall.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—A good rain would be of help. Wheat is doing nicely, however, and many fields are supplying considerable pasture. Corn is maturing rapidly; yields will be light, tho, as compared to last season. Farmers have been quite busy harvesting the feed crops. Everything sells well. Farm sales except horses and older implements. Cows are bringing from \$90 to \$160. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 95c; barley, 52c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We are having plenty of moisture. In fact, we have not had a fall as wet as this since 1919. There should be plenty of wheat pasture all fall and winter. Corn husking will start soon. Livestock is in fine condition, and it seems as if the animals will have plenty of feed. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 80c; barley, 50c; shorts, \$1.90; bran, \$1.70; eggs, 28c; corn, 80c.—C. F. Erbort.

Franklin—We have had some nice showers recently, which have been very helpful, but a good general rain would be of value. A large crop of pears has been harvested this year. Nearly all the roads have been worked recently, and they are rather rough. Butter, 49c; eggs, 38c and 26c; wheat, \$1.05; oats, 45c; corn, 92c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Wheat is making an excellent growth, as the soil contains plenty of moisture, and it will supply considerable pasture this fall. Corn yields will be fairly satisfactory in the north half of the county, but rather light in the southern portion. Additional help will be required during the husking. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 85c; barley, 45c; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—Wheat is making a good growth; it will supply considerable pasture this fall. This is the best broomcorn season we have had for several years. Crops are ripening rapidly. Corn, 92c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 36c; broomcorn, \$1.10 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$12.—E. L. Hinden.

Harvey—We have had some rain recently which was very helpful to the wheat. The weather has been fine for fall work. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, 82c; oats, 48c; potatoes, \$2; cabbage, 4c; apples, \$1.25 to \$2; butter, 45c; eggs, 31c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—This has been a good fall for well diggers! The wheat acreage is smaller than that of 1928; most of the crop is up and is making a good growth. Fall sown alfalfa also is doing well. The fall crop of pigs was about average. Nearly everyone is feeding new corn. The ground is in good condition for fall plowing. Cream, 42c; eggs, 33c; springs, 18c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—A good general rain was of great value recently in supplying stock water, and also in putting the soil in better condition for crops. Milk producers have been holding their milk, due to a lack of recognition of the Milk Producers' Association by the distributors of Kansas City. Apples are scarce and high priced. A gap in the pavement east of De Soto is soon to be sanded.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyons—Recent rains were helpful to the wheat and the fall pastures. Most of the silos were filled this year. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—This county received a fine rain a few days ago which was very helpful to the wheat and the fall pastures. There is an unusually good demand for milk cows. Hogs, \$9.50; cream, 44c; eggs, 31c; potatoes, \$1; wheat, \$1; apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—Wheat is making an excellent growth. The feed crops are mostly all cut; they were well seeded. Potato yields were satisfactory. High prices are being paid for public sales. There is an especially good demand for milk cows.—Albert Robinson.

(Continued on Page 31)



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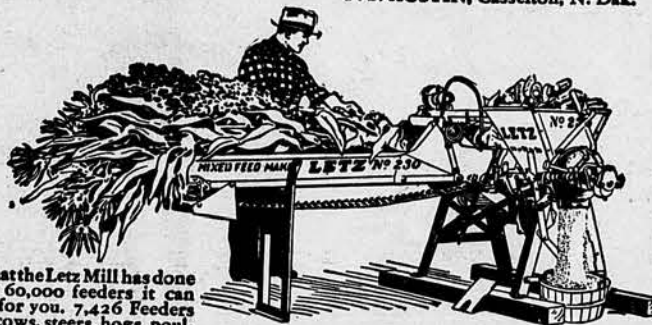
I am farming 1700 acres of land. I feed from 160 to 250 head of steers each year, 800 sheep and lambs per year, 50 head of horses, 100 hogs and 8 milk cows.

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

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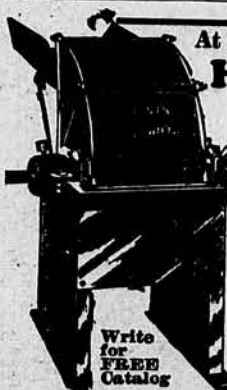
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MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Our Experience Proves That "Health Sticks to the Clean Chicks"

WE ALWAYS are glad to tell others anything we can about our chickens, and we always are eager to learn all we can from others.

Our flock is a Kansas Demonstration Flock, and we are trying to live up to the name. This last year all the flock owners were urged to take the slogan, "Health sticks to clean chicks," and build their flocks with the following four points in mind: Clean chicks, clean houses, clean feed and clean ground.

Clean chicks means chicks from a B. W. D. tested flock, hatched under proper conditions. We had our flock tested and immediately sold the reactors. Our hens were housed in a strawloft house and fed a balanced ration, which included codliver oil. They were given a 12-hour day during the winter months with electric lights.

We hatched our chicks because we also sell baby chicks and have a large sectional-type incubator. This is fumigated between each hatch with formaldehyde gas. Non-tested eggs never are hatched in the same tray with tested eggs. If we did not have this large incubator we either would buy our chicks or have them hatched by an accredited hatchery. That is what we did for "clean chicks."

For our clean houses we scrubbed the walls and floor thoroughly with boiling lye water, and then painted the cracks and joints with carbolineum. The brooder stove was inspected and put in tip-top condition. We used an oil brooder because we found by experience that the temperature could be held more even than with a coal brooder. We placed a little straw on the floor because it is easier swept out and cleaned than without. We also kept a low fence around the brooder the first two or three days, until the chicks learned where to go. We watch the chicks closely, and regulate the heat by their actions. If they stand around yelping there is something wrong.

We feed our chicks the K. S. A. C. all-mash ration. This method is to place it before the chicks when they are 48 hours old, or 23 days after the eggs are set, then keep the hoppers filled and give them plenty of fresh water.

We brooded about 10 bunches of chicks this season and had very good success with all of them. This is not the best way to do, of course, but we had imported six hens and two cockerels, and wanted to build our flock from them as rapidly as possible. We were hatching each week so we were bringing off our pedigreed chicks in very small groups. We have some mighty fine pullets, with pedigreed cockerels to head our flock, and usually have some to sell.

Our earliest hatched chicks we allowed to run on the ground in small

pens in front of the brooder houses. This soil had been plowed twice and planted in wheat and few chickens had been on it before. For our last hatches we had a sanitary runway in which the chicks were kept until 8 weeks old. This runway is a covered wire pen which has a screen floor about 9 to 12 inches from the ground. If you can keep chicks free from worms until they are 8 weeks old it is likely they will do quite well.

Of our first hatch, March 3, we had 127 chicks and lost two. One died when a week old with wind in his crop. We lost the other when between 3 and 4 weeks old from cannibalism. We had only 33 cockerels in this bunch, and on the first of September, between 35 and 40 pullets were laying. They are not small either, for we held them back on production until they could get their growth.

Last year we figured each first class pullet, after culling, inspection, banding and B. W. D. testing, had cost about 75 cents. It can be done cheaper by chenepping the feed, but we don't consider it practical to cut down food value. A farmer who has milk for chickens will produce them for less.

Holsington, Kan. L. C. Mayfield.

Book Department

(Continued from Page 27)

Payson Terhune. Thru his mystery and adventure romances as well as thru his inimitable dog stories, he has won an audience on both sides of the Atlantic. His tales of the Sunnyside collies have been translated into French, German and Italian for foreign readers. Of all Mr. Terhune's famous collies, Lad tops the roll, the best loved dog in contemporary fiction.

Even science now bows to Lady Luck. Lothrop Stoddard reveals in "Luck Your Silent Partner." Physicists no longer believe that given a certain set of conditions, certain results will take place. They say only that there is a probability that such and such will take place, recognizing the element of chance. A man never writes his signature twice alike—at least very few do. The chances are one in 13 million. Luckily for Hetty Green, one of our Presidents did sign his name twice the same way. If he hadn't she never would have become the richest woman in the world. Chance made the President's signature so important.

The tales of Mother Goose (Little Red Riding-Hood, Cinderella, Blue Beard, Puss in Boots and the rest) were written at the end of the Seventeenth Century by a 9-year old French boy. The legends from which these tales were drawn are as ancient as Old Testament Stories. Some are even

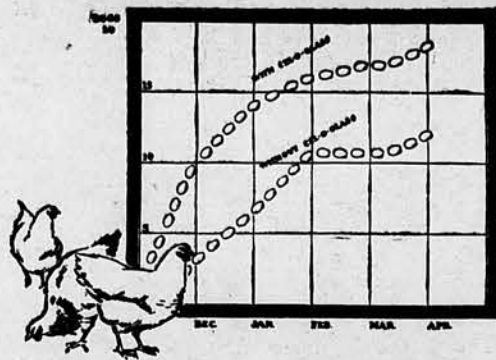
Back Home Again in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols

ONCE again the boys and girls of yesteryear, along with those of today, gathered at the West Buffalo school house in Woodson county, on Sunday, October 6, for the annual West Buffalo Homecoming. The event this year was a tremendous success. Several folks came from as far away as California. When Mrs. Lottie Myers Pickering taught the school about a quarter of a century ago she had about 40 pupils; 26 of those were present, and were in the picture that was taken of Mrs. Pickering and her group. All of which supplies a splendid indication of the enthusiasm with which this annual event is being supported.

The folks gathered early in the morning. At 11 o'clock there was a sermon by the minister. Following this there was a tremendous "country dinner," of a type which makes this community famous. In the afternoon there was a program, in charge of H. A. Nichols, at which many of the visitors spoke, and told of their experiences in the early days. Letters were read from some of the former residents of the community who found it impossible to attend.

An effort will be started at once to reach the few families that formerly lived in the community and which have not been represented at the reunions. The attendance should be larger than ever at the reunion of next fall, which will be held the first Sunday in October. It is quite evident that the West Buffalo neighborhood is working out a splendid and worth-while idea with its annual Homecoming which, in time, will be taken up by hundreds of other Kansas rural communities.



Due to modern poultry practices the famous Vineyard Egg-Laying Contest has produced an increased lay of 34 eggs per bird per winter during the past four years. During this time CEL-O-GLASS has been standard equipment.

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older. Thru the centuries they have been passed from mother to child. In 1696 a French nurse told her version to Darmancourt Perrault, the 9-year old son of Charles Perrault. Later she instructed the boy to write the tales as school-room exercises. The papers proved so entertaining to the nurse that she showed them to the father. Perrault, the elder, himself an author of fairy tales, so enjoyed the writings of his little son that he spent weeks editing the manuscripts.

There is quite a boom in Dickens's books in London just now. One wise-cracker has suggested that the reason lies in the fact that the English are just perceiving the jokes in "Pickwick Papers."

Close to 2 million copies of "All Quiet on the Western Front" have been printed thruout the civilized world. Three months after the book was published the sales record broke all other book sales records for the United States for a similar period. This fascinating war story, written by a German, is popular not only in this country. It has been read by 25 per cent of the adults in Germany, 10 per cent in France, 11 per cent in Denmark and Norway, 8 per cent in Sweden, and 8 per cent in Great Britain, Canada and Australia.

All Plan Bigger Programs

(Continued from Page 26)

ers" that they expect to meet regularly all thru the winter. It seems that each meeting has grown more interesting as the members of the team came to know one another better. At their October meeting so much enthusiasm was shown that they decided to have no idle period next year.

What do you think about it? How many teams would like to follow the example of the "Barnyard Boosters" and go on with the good times despite the cold weather?

Thruout the summer we have gone right on with our club radio hour once a week. There were times when static cut down our audiences, but we went on the air just the same in order to improve our act for better radio weather. At present we broadcast every Monday night at 9 o'clock. There is a short club program in which a club member usually takes part, then the Capper Club Pickwickers come on for a skit which is interspersed with excellent orchestra music. Tune in on WIBW for the club program and then tell us how you like it.

Last week Erma Schindler, one of the "Shawnee Barnyard Boosters," gave an interesting talk at the first of our radio hour. If any of you members happen to be in Topeka on a Monday night in the near future, we'll be glad to have you broadcast a message to the other club folks. Just write to the club manager a few days before you expect to be here, so we can have your talk included in the typewritten program.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 29)

Neosho—A light rain here a few days ago was very helpful, especially to the wheat sown on late plowed fields. Most of the wheat, however, was sown early; it is making a fine growth and will supply considerable fall pasture. Kafir is maturing rapidly; it will produce an average crop. Farmers have been busy cutting corn and sorghums. There will be ample feed. Livestock is in good condition. A considerable amount of road work has been done this fall.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Wheat is making an excellent growth, and some fields are supplying considerable fall pasture. We have been having fine fall weather. Cream, 45c; eggs, 30c.—Roy Haworth.

Rice—This county received a good rain a few days ago; it was a great aid to the wheat. There is very little Hessian fly this year. Kafir yields will be quite satisfactory. Some land is changing hands. Wheat, \$1.07; cream, 42c; eggs, 32c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Winter wheat is making a splendid growth. It should supply considerable pasture this fall. Corn is safe from frost. Grain sorghums are being harvested. Pastures are in fairly good condition. Wheat, \$1.08; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crotinger.

Wabamsee—We had a fine rain a few days ago, which was very welcome. Kafir is very late this year. Corn is a light crop. There is a great deal of cattle feeding in this section. Feeders are paying \$1 a bushel for corn. Eggs, 32c; flour, \$1.95.—G. W. Hartner.

Kansas October Crop Report

The October outlook for Kansas corn, according to J. C. Mohler, is 52 per cent of normal, promising a probable production of 100,630,000 bushels, compared with 179,118,000 bushels in 1928 and a five-year average of 120,170,000 bushels from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. Condition a year ago was 82 per cent of normal, and the 10 year average,

1918-1927, on October 1 has been 59 per cent. The present forecast is based on a preliminary estimate of 6,369,000 acres for harvest, and a probable average yield of 15.8 bushels an acre. The 1928 acreage yielded 27 bushels an acre and the 1927 yield was 30 bushels. The acreage this year is 265,000 smaller than last year, but greater by 472,000 acres than the 1927 harvest.

From present indications the only counties in Kansas that will exceed 3 million bushels in corn production are Phillips and Norton. Chayenne, Decatur, Jewell, Smith, Marshall and Nemaha offer prospects of over 2 million bushels each. These counties all lie along the Nebraska border. The only other counties in this northern tier that fail to offer better than 2 million bushels prospect are Rawlins, Republic, Washington, Brown and Doniphan. Where acreages are considerably smaller. The best yields of corn this year are to be found in Norton and Phillips in the Northwest and in a group of about 15 counties centering about the angle where Marion, McPherson, Saline and Dickinson touch.

All corn planted at normal seeding time appears to be matured and safe from frost damage, but there is considerable acreage in the eastern third of Kansas that will need a very late date of killing frost to mature properly. More husking had been done by October 1 than a year ago, and, due to generally low quality and shortage of other feed, an unusually large acreage of corn has been cut for fodder and silage. Quality is much below the high average of the last two years, and less than the usual percentage will be merchantable grade.

It is estimated that about 38 per cent of the 1929 wheat crop was still in producers' hands in Kansas on October 1. Last year about 45 per cent was so held; in 1927 about 38 per cent; and in 1926 about 41 per cent of the season's production. These per cents are to be applied to a variable production according to the year. They mean about 62 million bushels in farmers' hands in Kansas on October 1, 1928; about 42 million bushels so held in 1927; about 30 million bushels in 1926; and about 44 million bushels this year. Grain sorghum condition on October 1 is rated at 67 per cent of normal, compared with 84 per cent a year ago and 86 per cent two years ago. A yield of about 16 bushels an acre is indicated on 1,104,000 acres for a crop of 17,752,000 bushels. Last year's production was 28,633,000 bushels, and the 1927 crop was 32,487,000 bushels. The crop is generally well matured in the western two-thirds of the state, but needs late frost dates in the Southeast.

The smallest tame hay crop in the last six years in Kansas is indicated from the October preliminary estimates. This year's crop of all tame hay is placed at 2,668,000 tons, compared with 3,539,000 tons last year and a five-year average from 1923 to 1927 of 3,472,000 tons. This does not include the wild hay crop or any of the coarse forage crops. Of this year's tame hay crop, about 1,620,000 tons will be alfalfa, compared to 2,250,000 tons in 1928 and a 1923-27 average of 2,252,000 tons. Alfalfa hay acreage is now reduced to the lowest point in many years, being grown on only 720,000 acres, which is only slightly more than half the peak acreage of this crop in Kansas. Quality of this year's tame hay is 84 per cent of a high medium grade, compared with 86 per cent last year and an average of 85 per cent for the four preceding years.

The Kansas apple crop is estimated at 49 per cent of a full crop, or 1,351,000 bushels this year, compared with 820,000 bushels in 1928 and 1,864,000 bushels average for 1923-27. Pear production is 67 per cent of a full crop, or 219,000 bushels, compared with 71,000 bushels last year. Peaches were 85 per cent of a crop this year, or 385,000 bushels, compared with 160,000 bushels in 1928. Grape production this year is estimated at 3,341 tons, compared with last year's 3,465 tons.

Tame hay seed crop prospects are rated at 65 per cent of normal for alfalfa seed; 74 per cent for Red clover seed; 80 per cent for Sweet clover seed; and 79 per cent for timothy seed. Last year the October rating on these seeds was alfalfa 65 per cent; Red clover 70 per cent; Sweet clover 77 per cent and timothy 76 per cent. Quality and yields of seed this year promise to be better than last year for both alfalfa and Red clover seed.

For the Potato Growers

Up until five or six years ago the average potato grower in the United States did not produce very many more bushels to the acre than growers did 60 years ago, according to Dr. William Stuart, potato specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. The average acre production in 1868 was about 94 bushels, he says, and only 98 in 1922. Since about 1923, however, the production an acre has averaged 113.7 bushels.

The average production in the United States is still very much lower than in Canada, Great Britain, and European countries outside of Italy, he finds.

It is possible to account for the increase in acre yield during the last few years, Doctor Stuart says, only by assuming that it is very largely due to a more general use of certified seed potatoes and to the gradual improvement in the quality of the stock produced. Statistics, he says, show rather conclusively that up to the last five years the increased total production has been due to increased acreage rather than to increased acre yield.

The use of high-grade seed potatoes would increase the returns from the potato crop of the country by many millions of dollars. Doctor Stuart maintains. The quality of the seed may be improved by following carefully one or more of the several systems of production developed by potato specialists. These are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1,332-F, Seed Potatoes and How to Produce Them, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies may be obtained from the department free so long as the supply lasts.

The complaint from Indiana that no Democrat can get a census job is surprising. Democrats are expected to be content if they are counted.



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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)					
Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
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 cockerels, won three firsts and Med. Display at Topeka Fair, Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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 \$1.00 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 TO UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

BRAHMAS

EXTRA CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.50. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

DUCKS

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

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANT COCKERELS; Average run \$3, choice, \$5. Dr. Rostetter, Canton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BARON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, trapped stock. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

ACCREDITED BY GEORGE J. BURK. English White Leghorn hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. C. A. Rowan, Milton, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, 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 by Saturday preceding date of publication. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

ACCREDITED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50. Raymond Rogers, Bird City, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25. Mr. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS from 340 egg hens, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Jess Rice, Athol, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

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

PIGEONS

THREE TIMES SWEEPSTAKES AT KANSAS State Fair. Breeding stock, Squabbling Homers \$2.50 per pair; White Kings \$5.00 per pair. Oswald Artesian Farm, Box 604, Hutchinson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS ACCREDITED Grade A. Large dark glossy \$5.00 each—others \$2.00 up. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, 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.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD NO. 45 QUEEN Incubator. Turning trays. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST AND FREE Catalog. Fruits, Berries, Nuts, Vines, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens. Ozark Nursery, Rogers, Arkansas.

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. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

YARN

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

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIR-plane 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, Nebr.

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, 1c lbs., \$1.50; you pay postage. Collier Tobacco Pool, Martin, Tenn. O. D. Collier, Mgr.

DOGS

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

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER puppies. Reagan Kennel, Riley, 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 raters. 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 litters. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

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

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

BOSCH SYSTEM FORD, NEW, \$7.00. L. Kelley, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP, ADAMS 8 FOOT grader. Charles Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

FOR SALE: GOVERNORS FOR AUTO EN-gines. Write for circular. Wm. D. Alber, Beatrice, Neb.

MCCORMICK-DEERING POWER CORN picker. Used one year. Priced reasonable. John Born, Penokee, Kan.

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

MODEL 12 CRAWLER TYPE TRACTOR. Cletrac. Cheap for cash, \$650.00. R. R. Powers Equipment Co., 2233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

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.

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.

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, 35c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

TRIAL OFFER: FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

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

LEARN AIRCRAFT. OXYACETYLENE welding, Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Radio, magnetos, batteries, Stevenson School, 2008J Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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

HONEY

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

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

FINEST WHITE HONEY. EXTRACTED. 120 pounds \$10.50. G. Pauli, 901 West 11th, Pueblo, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

HONEY—THAT NEW CROP VERY FINE white honey, Comb—two 5-gal., \$14.50. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LUMBER

GOOD HEDGE POSTS, ALL SIZES AND prices. Rosa Jones, Speed, Kan. Phone 2621, Stockton.

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

TYPEWRITERS

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

FARM HELP WANTED

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

FOR THE TABLE

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM, 5 GAL. \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$4.00. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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 Westford Noble and good producing cows. Five to eighteen months. James Webster, Palco, Kas.

HOLSTEINS, SIX CHOICE HEIFERS 5 to 6 weeks old, \$130.00. Tuberculin tested, crated here. Shipped C. O. D. Express. Beautifully marked, high grade individuals, fine type, conformation, excellent condition, from big, mature, heavy, rich producers. May wire collect or write. Clarke Brothers, R. 1, New Brighton, Minn.

HOGS

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

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

DUROC BOARS AND GLTS. PURE BRED. Immune. O. Scott Morgan, Baldwin, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—THREE GOOD A. 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.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and lamb rams, C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan.

Horrors!

An old negro was lying back on a truck asleep in the sun while the crowd was gathering to meet the afternoon train at a country station. A drummer walked over and emptied a quinine capsule into the open mouth of the negro. The negro closed his mouth, worked it a few minutes, then woke up. "Ah wants a doctor," he yelled.

"What's the matter, old man?" he was asked.

"I dunno, boss, but ah think my gall's busted!"

Long-Lost Soul-Mate

He—"You haven't said a word for 20 minutes."

She—"Well, I didn't have anything to say."

He—"Don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?"

She—"No."

He—"Well, then, will you be my wife?"

Inferiority Complex

Store Manager—"What do you mean by arguing with that customer? Don't you know our rule? The customer is always right."

Floorwalker—"I know it. But he insisted that he was wrong."

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
at 10c a word)

There are five other Copper Publications which
reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

FOR HOMES near Catholic schools write
T. J. Ryan, St. Mary's, Kan.

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

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

FOR REAL BARGAINS, dairy and poultry
farms, wheat land, cattle ranches, easy
terms, write us Box 476, Emporia, Kansas.

\$20 A. IMP. near Bird City, 140 wheat, 40
pasture, bal. corn; \$37.50 terms 5% con-
sider business. Box 222, Garden City, 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. Golden oppor-
tunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey,
Syracuse, Kansas.

YOU CAN OWN AN EIGHTY. Improved of
your own with a small down payment.
For particulars inquire of Victor G. Leese,
Bremen, Kansas.

GOOD 160 A. well improved close Neodesha,
Kansas. Proven Oil and Gas Territory.
Price \$60.00 Acre. A. M. Cryderman, 5504
Forest, Kansas City, Missouri.

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 G393 care Kansas Farmer.

WE OWN AND OFFER for sale, at the
actual cash value, 80 Quarter Sections of
land in Pawnee, Hodgeman and Ness Coun-
ties, where one crop of wheat often yields
more than the purchase price of the land.
Write for prices. E. E. Frisell & Sons,
Larned, Kansas.

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, 890 Railway
Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

DAIRY, Fruit and Poultry Farm Bargains.
Write W. H. Osgood, Leslie, Ark.

GRAIN, GRASS, FRUIT, stock, poultry and
home farms, in the Ozark Foothills. Mc-
Kamey, Imboden, 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.

COLORADO

EASTERN Colorado wheat-corn land for
sale. Box 287, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

BARGAINS—Best selected list Eastern Colo.
corn-wheat farms. Prowers, Kiowa, Bent
Cos. 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.

MISSOURI

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly
buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry
land, some timber, near town, price \$260.
Other bargains. Box 426-C, Carthage, Mo.

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

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, 114
Brantiff 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 rent. 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. 640, 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., Garretts, Kan.

GEN. MERCHANDISE—Good live business
for sale, or consider good clear 30 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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm
for sale. H. E. Snaby, 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.

and later on in the season are brought
to pastures closer home and fed cane
silage taken from the 400-ton trench
silo.

Hundreds of bulls have gone out
from this herd and much has been
done in this way to improve the cattle
of Barber and other counties of the
Southwest.

Leo F. Braden, milking Shorthorn breeder
of Great Bend, writes that he will sell the
7-month-old Glenside, red and white bull calf
Highland Signet 4th. This calf is a grand-
son of General Clay on dam's side and his
grandam was the noted cow, Mamie Clay 3rd.

G. W. Locke, Red Polled cattle breeder
formerly of Eldorado, now located at De-
Graff, Kan., offers young bulls from calves
up to breeding age. Mr. Locke now has a
herd of about 50 head headed by a bull
bred by Halloran & Gambrell of Ottawa.

Frank L. Young, Jersey specialist of
Cheney, Kansas, offers to sell a limited
number of Register of Merit cows, also
choice young bulls out of Register of Merit
sows or from cows closely related to them.
Mr. Young has the best section of differ-
ent aged bulls he has ever had on the farm
at this season of the year.

Thos. Murphy & Sons of Cortina, down in
Sumner county, Kansas, have one of the
strongest herds of Dual purpose Shorthorns
to be found in the Middle West. The herd
now numbers about 60 head. The cows ap-
proach in type what the average man liv-
ing on a farm in the Middle West is look-
ing for. Size, quality and heavy milk pro-
duction.

Kawnee stock farm, the home for a long
time now of Spotted Poland Chinas is of-
fering in this issue of Kansas Farmer some
choice spring boars that are well grown and
well bred and immunized spring boars at
fair prices. The farm is four miles north-
west of Rossville, Kan., and you should
write to Earl D. Miller, Rossville, Kan., for
descriptions and prices.

W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.,
own one of the good herds of registered
Shorthorns in their part of the state. The
herd was established in 1912 and the best
sires obtainable have been purchased. Noth-
ing but Scotch bulls have been used. Their
present herd bull is Narcissus Dale. The
Seyb farm section and raise wheat, and
specialize in the Shorthorns, and milk 12 or
15 cows all the time.

J. H. Kennedy of Perth (Sumner county)
Kansas loves good Shorthorns. He buys
good ones and gives them care. His herd
is small and for that reason, not so very
well known. His herd bull, Supreme Gloster,
was sired by Supreme Senator. The herd has
been established about 12 years. In the herd
are many Scotch females of high quality.
Just now it is necessary to reduce the herd
a little and Mr. Kennedy wants to sell some
cows and heifers.

John A. Yelek, milking Shorthorn cattle
and Hampshire swine breeder of Rexford,
Kansas, writes that he now owns 60 per
cent of the prizes at five fairs where he ex-
hibited Hampshires. Mr. Yelek calls atten-
tion to the last issue of the Milking Short-
horn year book, on page 5 "the senior year-
lings are led in milk production by Poppy
owned by E. C. Cup of Stella, Nebraska, 9,225
lbs. of milk and 227.68 lbs. of butterfat
and sold this heifer to Mr. Kulp.

F. A. Schulz, Rock Creek, Jefferson county,
is dispersing his herd of registered Holsteins
at auction, Monday, Oct. 28. It is the dis-
persal of a real working herd of cattle and
will be a good place to pick up some choice
cows that are sure to make their purchaser
some good money. Some are fresh and
others to freshen along during the fall and
early winter. There are 14 cows in milk now
and there will be a herd bull sold that is
three years old and a real individual and a
bull of good breeding. The sale will be held
at the farm which is about two miles east
and one south of Rock Creek.

W. R. Huston, the veteran Duroc breeder
of Americus, Kan., writes me that he has
and is now offering the best lot of regis-
tered spring boars he has bred for 25 years.
This means a good deal coming from a man
like Mr. Huston. Especially when his ad-
vertisement says and means exactly what it
says—that he ships on approval, that is, if
the boar does not suit when received he can
be returned. The boars are largely by Big
Prospect. Mr. Huston quotes a breeder who
recently saw his boar as saying he never
owned a like bunch of boars he has in past
years exhibited the champion boar at To-
peka.

Chas. Stuckman, Duroc breeder out of
Kirwin in Phillips county writes that the
corn crop in the south part of Phillips
county is a pretty good one and that on the
bottoms there is some good corn and that
the wheat crop was fine and that the
farmers out there are cleaning up on their
alfalfa seed crop this fall, some of it go-
ing as high as eight bushels to the acre.
He has a dandy lot of boars this fall and
says he has been getting lots of inquiries
thru his advertisement in the Kansas
Farmer. If you are in the market for a
good boar you better write him at once
for descriptions and prices.

R. A. Gilliland, Denison, is a breeder of
Jersey cattle and probably as well and as
favorably known over the state and in ad-
joining states among the Jersey cattle fam-
ily as any breeder in the west. For a
number of years he has been either presi-
dent or secretary of the state Jersey breeders
club and always a booster for good Jerseys.
Jackson county at one time was the home
of a number of mighty good herds of
Jerseys but now there are only four or five
herds in the county but they are good. R.
A. Gilliland is offering some young bulls of
serviceable ages from Weyford, a Fincher
the bull that is now in the Wheelock herd
at Clay Center and likely the greatest bull
ever owned in the state. R. A. Gilliland and
his brother Charles formerly owned him and
sold him last spring to Mr. Wheelock. He is
also offering some line bred Golden Fern's
Noble and the dams of these young bulls all
have R. of M. and C. T. A. records. A
mighty good place to buy a bull.

In the Walter Clark dispersal sale of
registered Holsteins advertised in this issue
of Kansas Farmer there were 22 cows and
heifers that are fresh or about to freshen
and everyone that has freshened twice has
a C. T. A. record of better than 500 pounds
of fat and in the herd improvement test
that has just recently been completed the
average butter fat test was 3.7 and the
average fat production was 389.5 of fat. An-
other important thing about the sale is the
fact that every animal in the sale was raised
right on the farm where they are to be
sold Nov. 5. There are 45 head in the sale
and it is one of the best offerings from the
dispersal of production that has been made
in Kansas in some time. This herd improve-
ment test record of 3.7 fat is the
highest test of any herd in Kansas. So if
you are really interested in production and

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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

Big Strong Duroc Boars

20 selected from our spring crop. By Top
Sows and Sows Broadcasters. Out of big
mature sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kansas

IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired
by Revolution.

Mike Stensens & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Registered, immunized and shipped on ap-
proval. Write for prices and description.

STANT BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

TOPS OF MY MARCH BOARS

Big stretchy fellows with plenty of bone
and feeding quality. They are by Orange
Reaper he by The Reaper, first prize
junior yearling boar, Des Moines, 1927.
The prices will be right. Write to
ROMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kan.

We Guarantee Our Boars

to please you. We offer our 1929 tops at farmers
prices and our gilts we will sell open. Let me hear
from you if you want a well bred boar that has been
raised right. Chas. Holwick, 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.

Poland Chinas and Durocs

Outstanding boars and gilts. Immuned.
Purebred Yorkshire bulls.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, 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

Sanderson's Spotted Polands

Spring and fall boars, the kind that get big
and stay smooth. Sired by The Duco, Pay-
master, Liberator Giant, and Progress and
out of big sows and large litters.

Write for prices and descriptions.

J. A. Sanderson, Granger, (Norton Co.) Ka.

KAWNEE STOCK FARM

offers right now some well grown, well bred,
and immunized Spotted Poland China boars
at farmers prices. Farm four miles north-
west Rossville. Write to

EARL D. MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

REG. BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLAND

spring boars of leading bloodlines. Cholera
immunized, for sale. **FRANK BEYSLE &
SONS, Maize, Sedgwick Co., Kan.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Cedar Croft BERKSHIRES

Spring boars. Open and bred gilts.
Weanling pigs in pairs and triples not
related. **A. L. PINET, ONAGA, KAN.**

KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Silos and Purebreds Have Made Barber County an Important Beef Growing Center

THINGS have changed a lot over in
Barber county, Kansas, since the
days when Jerry Simpson raised
cattle on his ranch there, and pondered
over the inequities of a high protective

tariff. But it is the
same natural breed-
ing ground for
cattle—native blue-
stem and buffalo
grass, a little sage
brush, hills and
canyons. And the
Medicine river runs
thru the red sand
just as it did when
the Indians went
away.

In the old days,
ranchmen ranged
their cattle the year
round and expected
to lose quite a per-
centage, figuring it was cheaper than
to prepare feed. Now there are silos
and thousands of tons of kafir and

sorghum are fed every year. The long
horns have gone and in their place
there are herds of high grade, regis-
tered Shorthorns and Herefords.

Only two Kansas counties outrank
Barber in numbers of beef cattle, 42,219
head being shown by the 1928 count.

One of the largest and strongest
herds of registered Shorthorns in the
Southwest is located here. The V. E.
DeGeer herd, 14 miles southwest of
Lake City, numbers 100 head. It was
founded in 1893 by Mr. DeGeer's father.
All but three head of the females in
the herd were born on the ranch and
all of them have from four to seven
Scotch crosses. Ten pure Scotch bulls
have been used in succession since the
herd was founded.

The cattle are handled much in the
same manner as is used by the other
farmers of the county. About 1,400
acres of the 7,000 acre ranch are used
for pasture and for the raising of feed
for the Shorthorns. They are fed out-
ton cake in the fall and early winter



V. E. DeGeer

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

Walter Clark's Dispersal Sale 45 Registered Holsteins

sale at the farm nine miles northeast of Kinsley and 6½ miles southwest of Garfield, Kans. 1½ miles of Kansas State Highway No. 37.

Garfield, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 5

Every cow in the sale that has freshened twice has a C.T.A. Record above 300 pounds fat. Every animal in the sale was raised on the farm where they are selling.

22 cows and heifers, either fresh or heavy springers that are bred to a bull whose dam will make 900 pounds of butter this year.

10 yearling heifers not bred and a lot of fine heifer calves.

Three choice bulls ready for service.

In the herd improvement test just completed the average butter fat test was 3.7 and average fat production for the herd was 339.5 of fat.

Sale begins at 11 o'clock sharp. Write today for the sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Walter Clark, Owner, Garfield, Kansas
Auctioneers: Newcom, Sims, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Reduction Ayrshire Sale

on farm 2 miles from town.



Thursday, October 31



60 HEAD about half reg. remainder high grades. 15 head in milk or near freshening sale day. 20 bred cows and heifers. 40 heifers from 3 weeks old to 18 mos. 3 bulls from 12 to 18 mos. old. Offering is largely sired by or bred to the great bull **HENDERSONS DAIRY KING**, his first 9 immature daughters 13,000 lbs. milk and 532 butter fat. Others by or bred to son of **RAVENIA BRIGHT PETER**. Others by **JERRY FINLAYSTON ARMOUR**. None better bred. George Baumgardner, Preston, Kansas, consigns 10 head—4 fresh cows, 4 heifer calves and 2 yearling heifers. Gossard breeding. Write for catalog.

Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom and Art McAnerny. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

Milking Shorthorn Sale

on farm 7 miles from Bladen, 20 miles Northwest of Red Cloud, Nebr.

Saturday, November 2

81 HEAD—20 bulls from calves to serviceable age. Also the herd bull **BUTTER KINGS PEER** 3d. 60 Cows, heifers and baby calves, all females of breeding age will be bred to the Glenside bred bull **Butter Kings Peer** 3rd. For catalog, address:

J. W. GRAVES, owner, Bladen, (Webster Co.) Nebraska.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Riffe's Polled Herefords
We offer outstanding Polled Hereford bulls, six to 24 months old and some cows and heifers.
JESSE RIFFE, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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.**

good Holsteins that make money you better be at the Walter Clark sale near Garfield, Kan., Nov. 5. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and will appear again next week. Write W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan., for the sale catalog.

When a young man hangs out his shingle as a lawyer, doctor or auctioneer, there is always much division of opinion as to whether he will succeed or not. Most every one thinks he will fail and it often happens that long after he has really made a success of his chosen profession many continue to think he is still a beginner. Chas. W. Cole, a young man of character and high ideals and a determination to succeed, engaged in the auction business in his home county several years ago and has long ago passed the experimental stage. He is now a successful auctioneer and recognized as such by every one who has opportunity to judge his work. Mr. Cole resides at Wellington, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan. Sale manager.
Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 2—J. W. Graves, Bladen, Neb.
Nov. 6—James L. Pitts, Culver, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 21—W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 22—M. H. McConnell, Downs, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 23—P. A. Schulz, Rock Creek, Kan.
Nov. 4—Houston Holland, Tulsa, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 5—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 12—Ora Royce, El Reno, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 31—Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Now Comes "Ice Wells"

"Ice wells" for cooling and storing milk and cream on the farm may be a satisfactory solution of the refrigeration problem on many dairy farms where the usual methods are too expensive or impracticable, according to officials of the United States Department of Agriculture who have just completed a season's test of this unique cooling system. The ice-well "refrigerator" consists primarily of a pit in the ground in which a large, solid cake of ice is formed by running a small quantity of water into the hole daily during freezing weather. The method has been tried to some extent on dairy farms in Canada, but so far as known no information regarding its adaptation in the United States has heretofore been available.

Following closely the plans suggested by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Dairy Industry in co-operation with the North Dakota Agricultural College constructed an ice well last fall at the United States Dairy Field Station at Mandan, N. D. to test the possibilities of the method under conditions there.

On a well-drained spot near the milk house and convenient to the well, a pit was dug 8 feet square and 9½ feet deep. The sides were boarded up with cheap lumber and the bottom covered to a depth of 1½ feet with coarse gravel to insure good drainage. A small house was erected over the pit. The floor was of two thicknesses of planking with building paper between the layers, and it was built in sections to permit easy removal during freezing. Windows in the house provided air circulation in the winter, but were closed during the summer. A wooden rack or basket suspended from a pulley overhead served for raising and lowering the cans of cream and other food products held in storage.

Freezing was started in January. A small quantity of water—2 to 4 gallons—was run into the pit each day. Some difficulty was experienced before the first layer of ice was formed because the water drained out so rapidly. By the end of February, however, there was a solid cake of ice 8 feet square and 6½ feet deep. When freezing weather was over, the house was closed tightly and the floor replaced.

The mean average temperature in this vicinity for January and February was 2.9 degrees F. and 4.6 degrees F., respectively. The highest temperature for the two months was 38 degrees F., and the lowest was 43 degrees F.

Storage of cream was started May 25. The ice lasted thru the summer, and on September 1, after a storage period of 98 days there was still a block of ice 18 inches square and 22 inches deep, or 58 cubic feet of the 416 cubic feet in the original block. At the same rate of melting the ice will last until well into October.

Careful records were kept thruout the summer. Cream cooled with well water to 56.5 degrees F. and placed in the rack in the pit at 8:30 a. m. was cooled to 48 degrees within 3 hours and to 42 degrees by 4:30 p. m. Cream in cans placed directly on the ice was cooled to 34 degrees in the same period. Cream was kept in a perfectly sweet condition for 14 days during July, the hottest part of the summer. The temperature in the pit 1 inch above the ice varied from 32 to 43 degrees. Six inches above the ice it varied from 44 to 50 degrees; and a foot above, the temperature was never higher than 50 degrees F.

The mean average temperature for this region for June, July and August was 62.9, 73.6, and 70.6 degrees, respectively. The highest recorded temperature for the three months was 106 in July. During 14 days in July and 10 days in August, the maximum temperature was 90 degrees F. or higher. Meat, fruit and vegetables, as well as milk and cream, were stored in the pit and kept perfectly. No offensive odors were detected at any time thruout the summer in the well or in any of the stored products.

While the Department of Agriculture officials believe the ice well will prove a satisfactory means of refrigeration on many farms in the regions where other methods are impracticable, they point out that the

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Registered Cattle Holstein Dispersal

A real working herd of 26 females and 2 bulls—Sale at the farm 2 miles east and one south of

**Rock Creek, Kan.
Monday, October 28**

There will be fresh cows, and some to freshen soon and others later on.

8 young heifers, several daughters of the good herd sire, a three-year-old herd sire who is of excellent breeding and a real individual.

Also a nice bull calf.
14 cows in milk now.

F. A. SCHULZ, Owner
Rock Creek, Kansas

Auctioneers—Crews, Metzger
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer
Rock Creek is on highway 4, paved or sanded from Topeka to Atchison.

JERSEY CATTLE

L. A. Poe's

PUBLIC AUCTION

Prize Winning and Heavy Producing

Jersey Cattle

32 Pure Breds—15 High Grades

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Offering the blood of such noted families as VIVE LA FRANCE, DARLING'S JOLLY LASSIE, VIOLA'S OXFORD LAD, FINANCIAL KING and other families.

WE WORK OUR SHOW COWS AND SHOW OUR WORK COWS.

Don't fail to come to this sale if you are interested in the kind that combines beauty and utility. Federal Accredited Herd.

For catalog write:

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
Palmyra, Mo.

Auctioneer: Col. Boyd Newcom

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.

JERSEY BULLS

for sale, old enough for service, sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad, whose daughters are testing from 6.7 to 7.4% butterfat, write **T. D. Marshall, Brookside Stock Farm, Sylvia, Ka.**

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

Sons of Wexford's Financier and others that are line bred. Gold Medal Farn's Noble. Dams with R. M. and C. T. A. records.

R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Reg. calves to breeding age. Out of heavy production dams. Priced right.

G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

RED POLL BULL

For sale. A descendant of the great show cow Emeralds. She was bred by H. Harvey Mason of England. **Albert A. Rose, Perry, Ka.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Shorthorns

For sale. Two red short yearling bulls. Two cows to calve in next 3 months. 3 cows with suckling calves. 2 year old cow due to calve March 1, 1930. All cows bred to good Scotch top bull.

E. B. WILLIAMS, R.F.D. No. 1, Almena, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Eskridge Blue Grass Herd

March and April boars. Very typey and well grown. Open and bred gilts. Weanlings. Write for prices.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites. 40 boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr. Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929. Price \$35.00.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immuned. Champion Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Boars loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality. 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything reg. free. **ERNEST SUTTER, Lawrence, Kan.**

The Holstein - Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

Northeast Kansas

Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

Shunga Valley Holsteins
Young Bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Ranging in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

CATTLE SHOWN AT TOPEKA included in N.E. Kan. Sale Oct. 1. A grandson of Count College Cornucopia who is also a grandson of 2nd prize 3-year old Topeka, 1928 and a son of Union Pontiac Heistead, also a granddaughter of Duke Johanna Beets. **Ralph O. Button, N. Topeka, Kan.**

Meyer Dairy Farm Co. Basehor, Kan.
1 Yearling bull out of 800 pound cow. Sire 15 A. R. O. daughters. Write. Address as above.

BARNETT FARM HOLSTEINS
18 years of constructive breeding. We are making some very creditable C. T. A. records and offer some very nice young bulls for sale.
J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Collins-Sewell Farms
A few good females due to freshen soon, 2 good bulls. C. T. A. herd average 392 pounds fat.
Collins-Sewell Farms, Sebeta, Kan.

Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding
Bulls from 5 to 15 months old sired by a 1250 pound sire and out of National Improvement Association record dams. Write for extended pedigrees.
CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KAN.

An Ormsby Bred Bull
Heads our herd. 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaged over 1000 pounds butter. 10 bulls, six to 10 months out of cows 25 to 30 lbs. 7 days and now on yearly test.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBOW, KAN.

TWO BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES
K.P.O.P. breeding. Also bull calves. Dairy herd improvement and C. T. A. records. Farm joins Lawrence on the south.
Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 8

Oldest Herd in Kansas
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near Topeka.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.

4 Dandy Yearling Bulls
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.
DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7

Marthan Ormsby Phoebe Superior
Is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebe out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for price.
O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

CAPITAL VIEW HOLSTEIN FARMS
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farm near Topeka. Come and see us.
J. S. WHITE, 1305 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

Holston Farms
Bulls ready for service, line bred Colanthas.
VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2

Nice Reg. Bull Calf
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.
H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.

Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

Holsteins Lead in Cow Testing Work

Most people know that Holsteins are the most numerous of the cattle of the dairy breeds and a large number of people know that 80% of all cows that have ever produced in excess of a thousand pounds of butterfat in a year are Holstein cattle, but it is frequently said that these thousand pound records are not made under the most practical conditions, which contention to some extent is correct.

From the standpoint of the farmer milking a few cows, he is more interested in knowing what those cows are apt to produce under his conditions, and the closest method of comparison that we have at the present time is through the medium of cow test-



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Cow

ing association records, which records are for the most part made under average farm conditions.

It is here that we find that the Holstein cow excels to an even greater extent than under official test. Cow testing association reports from January to April, 1929, show Holstein herds leading 60% of the 74% of all associations reporting breed, including 65% to 72% of all the high cows reported.

In January of this year, 470 of 720 associations and 17 of 21 states (all that report breed) were headed by Holsteins, including 68.2% of all high cows. In February this reached 68%, March 72%, and April 65%. H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Rep.

Central Kansas

39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT
In 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in helper form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.
E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Sumner Hall Herd Holsteins
Young stock for sale. Farm joins town. Come and see us.
W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan.

MAPLEWOOD FARMS HOLSTEINS
100 reg. cattle. Type, quality and production always in evidence in this herd. Bulls of serviceable age, fresh cows and heifers for sale. **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

Calantha Johanna Lad
A splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now.
B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.

Herd Sire (Femco Ollie Piebe)
Dam 800 lb. granddaughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King sired by son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Serviceable bulls from CTA record dams.
E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

Some High Grade Cows
That freshened in August. Selling them to make room for pure bred. Also registered bull seven months old.
W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.

Cows to Freshen This Fall
Bred to Sir Aggie Pontiac Mead 2nd., our herd bull. Choice young bulls, some ready for service.
W. G. BIRCHER, Kanopolis, Kan.

HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.
Herd Established in 1910
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best are the most profitable. **Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

WORTH-WHILE HOLSTEINS
My herd holds the state record in the herd test with an average of 475.6 lbs. fat and 14,724 lbs. milk. Bull calves for sale from a line bred Walker Copia Champion Bull, King Segis Pontiac cow.
Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.

HERD AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.
ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.

Kansas Farmer for Results
Kansas Farmer reaches the very best farmers and breeders in the territory covered by its circulation and will get results for its advertisers.

Southern Kansas

B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.

MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address **MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.**

Lone Pine Herd
Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.
J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6

Year Old Bull For Sale
Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address **O. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

Cows and Heifers For Sale
A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome. **R. L. LYMAN, BURRTON, KAN.**

THE GREATEST CATTLE
That ever left our farms will be sold at auction during the Stock Show at Wichita including 2 grand champion cows, our junior champion herd bull and other prize winning cows, heifers and serviceable bulls.
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kan.

OUR PROVEN HERD SIRE
and prize winner K.C.H. Joe Homestead No. 471464 for sale. Inquire about his breeding and his ability to transmit—the one requisite of a proven bull. Pleased to tell you. Accredited.
T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1930.
SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.

Herd Average 320 Fat 1928
Dispersal sale Nov. 5. Reserving a few heifers for foundation. 50 head in the sale.
WALTER CLARK, GARFIELD, KAN.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm
Our reduction sale last fall averaged \$247; on first five \$300. Young bulls out of choice cows (C. T. A. records).
CLYDE GLAZE, LARNED, KAN.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
The Blue Label Dairy Farm
We sell 50 Holsteins, mostly fresh cows, Oct. 10. Write for catalog.
C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.

Washington County

Strong Washington County Herd
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us. **HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

Average Butter Fat 403 Pounds
for our herd in 1928. We offer a fine bull calf, 10 months old out of a 604 pound butter fat dam. Address
WM. BLANKEN, LINN, KAN.

1928 Butter Fat Average 413 Pounds
and better than 300 average for the last 3 years. 12 months old bull, a show calf and out of a 608.8 pound butter fat dam for sale. Address **W. N. COMBS, LINN, KAN.**

Meierkord Holstein Farm
offers for sale 20 head registered and 20 head grade two-year-old heifers to freshen during fall and winter. Price reasonable.
H. J. MEIERKORD, LINN, KAN.

Strong Holstein Farm
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador our junior herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address **Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.**

Rendale Holstein Farm
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.
FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.

J. L. Young Estate Herd
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.
J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.

400 and 500 C. T. A. Dams
A few nice bull calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Write for descriptions and prices.
WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

Northwest Kansas

Never Fail Dairy Farm
Home of Segis Superior Pauline, the great foundation cow and daughters and granddaughters her equals, many of them. Other good females. Write us.
GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

Blackhawk Dairy Farm
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.
J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.

Florens Farm Herd
60 head in our herd raised and developed on our farm. Our herd in 1928, 40 per cent 2 year old, averaged 419 fat on two milkings. Type and production. **C. J. FURRY, FRANKLIN, NEB.**

FOR SALE—A YOUNG SON
(born Sept. 8, 1929) of Queen Pontiac Ormsby Boon, who is finishing now a yearly record of about 15,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter, made as a four year old on two milkings per day. Write
Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.

Segis Walker Matador 4th
heads our herd. His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. **Mahindale Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.**

Clay County

LE-MAR HOLSTEINS
Pay at the Fall. Our herd holds the highest D. H. I. A. record in the state. Herd average, 1387.8 lbs. milk, 517 lbs. butterfat. Present herd sire, Sir Trilune Pansy 17th. Grandson of Trilune Ormsby Piebe No. 294182. Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay Center, Ks.

Shady Brook Stock Farm
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1929. Have some young bulls for sale. **O. W. Carson, Clay Center, Kan.**

AVERAGE TEST 4%
Average fat 379 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.
Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires on Approval. Big choice spring boars with size, bone and quality. Sired by Grand Champ boars. The kind that will please, out of prize winning dams.
F. B. Wompe, Frankfort, Ks.



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.**

HAMPSHIRE
20 spring boars, 20 sows and gilts. Good individuals, best of breeding.
JOHN A. YELER, REXFORD, KAN.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

results obtained at Mandan represent only one season's trial. The work will be continued, however, with some slight variations.

The main points suggested for consideration in building an ice well are the selection of a well-drained site and the provision of proper drainage so the ice water can run away from the bottom of the pit. Also the pit should be located as near to the milk house as possible and, for convenience, near to the well for water supply. The floor of the house should be tight so the air circulation can be reduced to a minimum during the summer months. The cost of an ice well will vary with conditions, but by using home labor and the cheaper grades of lumber the cost will be very small.

Additional information will be furnished by the United States Dairy Field Station, Mandan, N. D., the State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Gas Engine Backfires

BY R. U. BLASINGAME

Every once in a while we see the remains of an automobile which has burned along the roadside. Now and then we hear of a gas engine or tractor setting things on fire at the barn.

My attention has been called to a fire caused by what the folks think was a backfire from the tractor being used to run a baler.

Backfire may be caused from either of several things. If the engine is cold and the carburetor is choked several times to start it, gasoline may drip from the carburetor. When the engine starts the gas and air mixture may burn slowly in the cylinder and when the intake valve opens again the flame may come back thru the carburetor and set the dripping gas on fire. If an intake valve is being held open by a particle of carbon or some other foreign material the flame may come back thru the intake manifold to the carburetor and set it on fire if there is a lot of gas around it.

A retarded spark causes slow burning of the gas and air mixture in the cylinder, causing an engine to backfire. Then again, if the gas in the fuel tank runs low or the fuel pipe becomes stopped it may cause the mixture going to the engine to be too lean to burn rapidly and when the intake valve opens again the flame may shoot back to the carburetor.

If a fire was caused every time a gas engine backfires or "pops" thru

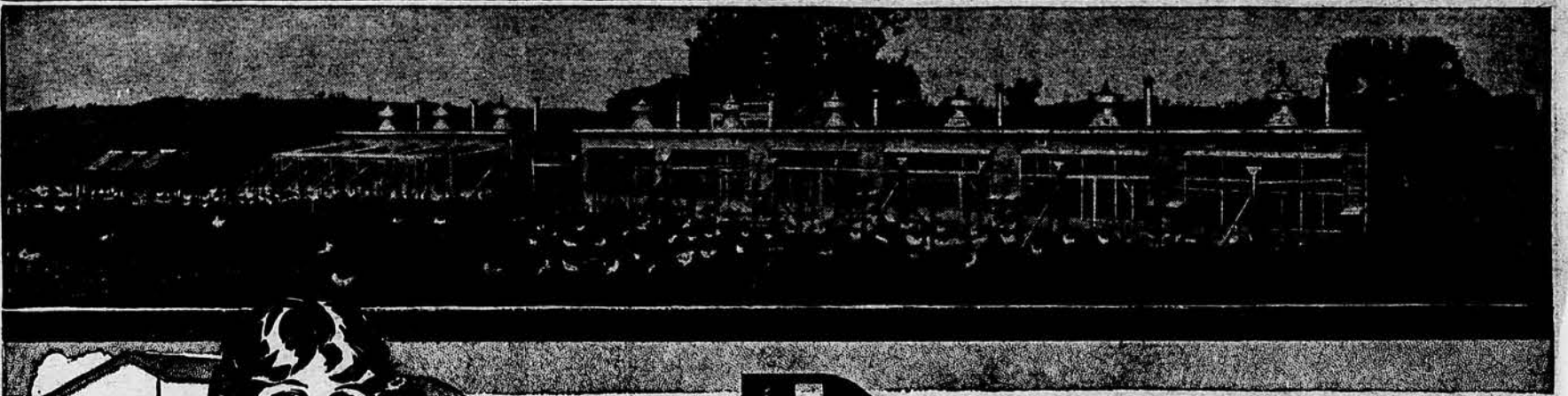
the carburetors we would have a lot of loss by fire! Backfires rarely result in a fire, as everyone knows who operates an automobile. But it is a good idea to locate the engine or tractor away from inflammable material. I have seen engines all covered with gas and grease located in the barn on a wooden floor. This kind of thing is inviting trouble. When threshing, baling and doing other work, set the tractor outside of the barn and run the belt in to the machine.

Do not choke the engine so much as to flood it with gasoline. If there is a leak in the carburetor, fix it. Advance the spark as early as the engine starts, keep the fuel pipe open and don't let the tank run dry. It is remarkable how few fires we do have when we think how careless we all are with gas engines.

Sometimes the ignition will fail to function and the gas and air mixture will go thru the engine unburned. This inflammable mixture collects in the exhaust pipe and may be set afire the next time the engine does fire. This may set straw, or hay, or other material on fire if it is close by.

The home garden will help save doctors' bills as well as grocers' bills.

TESTED AND PROVED FOR YOU—AT THE WELL KNOWN GEE BEE POULTRY EXPERIMENTAL FARM UNDER DIRECTION OF FAMOUS POULTRY MEN



Get **DOUBLE** EGG PRODUCTION

Get twice as many eggs from your flock this year! Have every hen producing double profit for you! Feed Gee Bee Egg Mash, the tested and proved feed. The average hen lays 72 eggs per year. The average hen fed Gee Bee Egg Mash lays 150 eggs per year! Think what this would mean to you in extra profits. And this is the way Gee Bee Egg Mash doubles the egg production of your flock.

Gee Bee Egg Mash contains eleven beneficial ingredients your hens need to produce more eggs. These ingredients are scientifically blended into a perfectly balanced, easily assimilated feed that makes every hen lay and pay better. It makes extra good layers of average hens . . . keeps them laying the year 'round . . . keeps them healthy, vigorous and thriving. It makes early layers of young pullets. It increases the hatchability of eggs.

GEE BEE EGG MASH

There is no guesswork when you feed Gee Bee Egg Mash. Every bag comes to you a tested and proved feed . . . ready to increase the egg production of your flock. For this mash is constantly being tested at our Experimental Poultry Farm under the direction of expert poultry men. These men know just what ingredients are sure to increase egg production and how those ingredients should be balanced and blended in Gee Bee Egg Mash. You profit from all these valuable tests when you feed your flock Gee Bee Egg Mash.

Gee Bee Egg Mash supplies your hens with the *right* kinds of proteins—proteins which come from both the animal and vegetable sources, a feature that poultry authorities agree is of great value. Thus are your hens provided with an abundant supply of

white making material for a larger number of eggs. The protein in Gee Bee Egg Mash develops the white part of the egg and eliminates the danger of yolks being absorbed in the hen's body in the form of fat. You get an egg from every yolk formed in the hen.

Gee Bee Egg Mash will make and save you money every day you feed it. Due to its perfect balance and practically no waste, your hens will use only three-fourths as much Gee Bee Egg Mash as is required of most other brands to produce the same results.

MAIL THE COUPON—

Make this your biggest poultry profit year. Be sure of abundant egg yield from every hen in your flock. Send the coupon below for further valuable information on this tested and proved mash and a supply of the helpful Gee Bee Egg Record and Culling Charts.

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South St. Joseph, Mo.

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Interior view of one of the poultry pens where Gee Bee Egg Mash is tested and proved for you.



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