

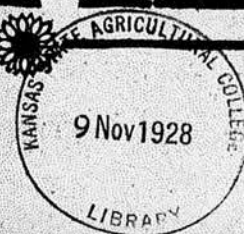
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KANSAS FARMER

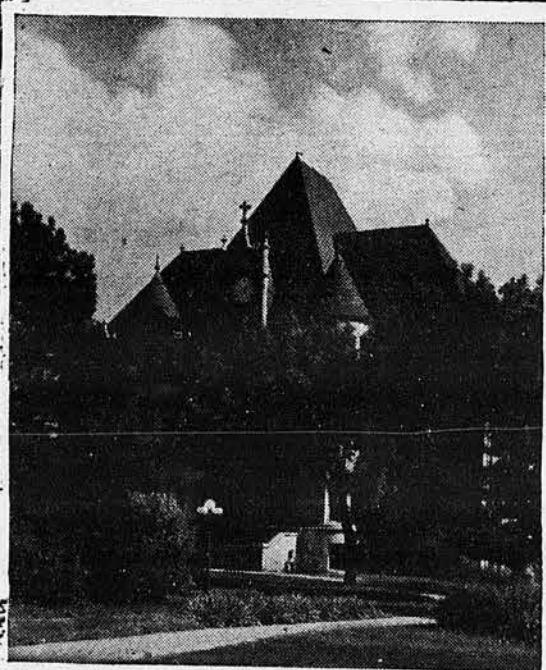
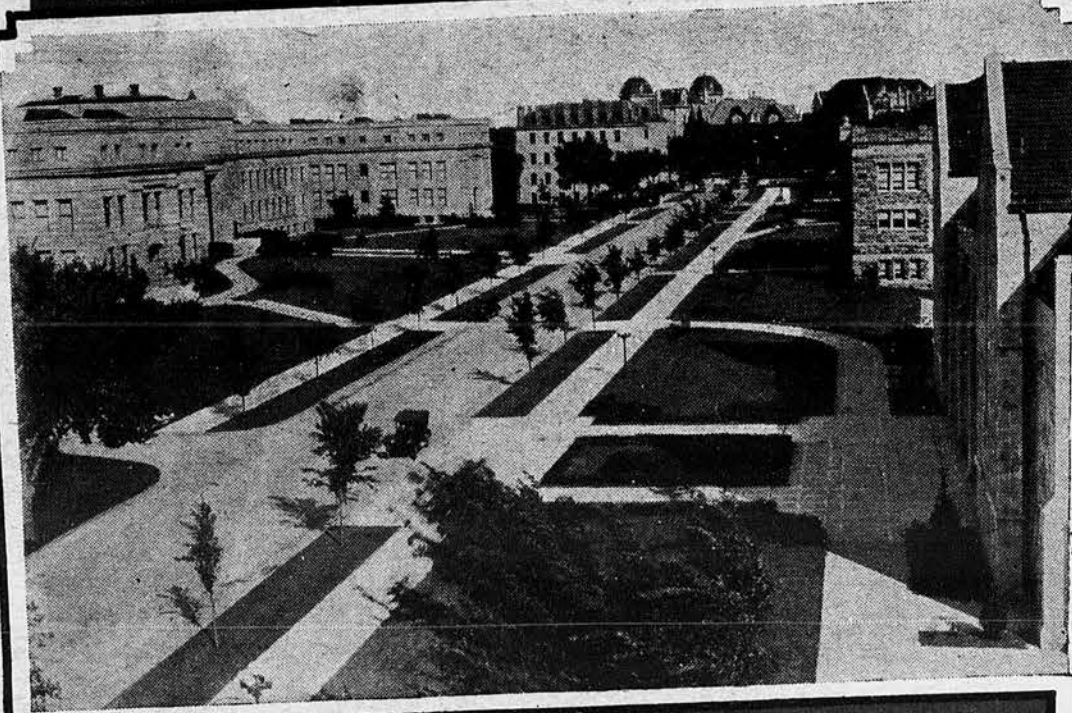
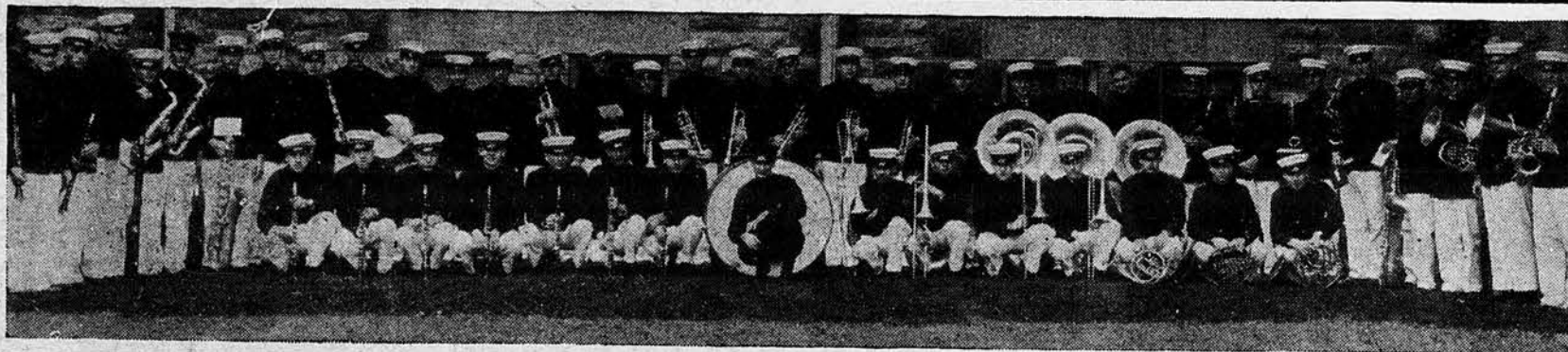
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

November 10, 1928

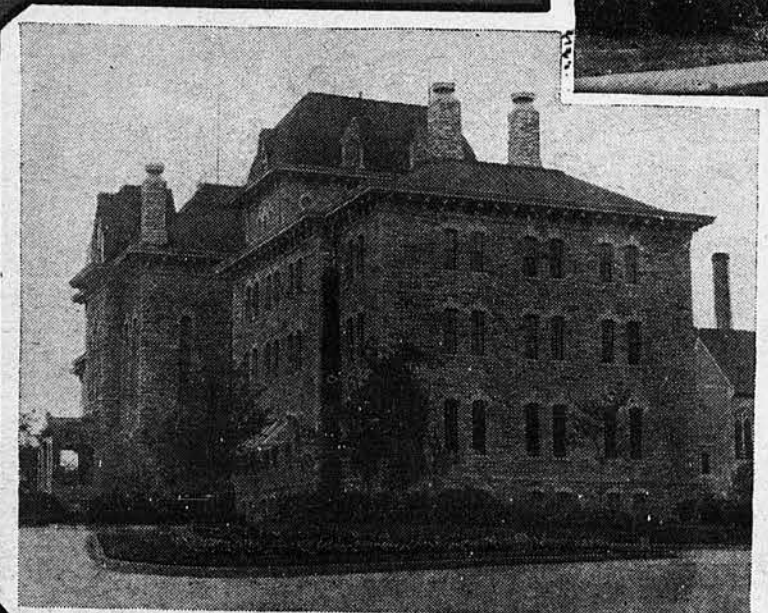


Number 45



WITH YOUR
BOYS AND GIRLS
at the
UNIVERSITY
of
KANSAS

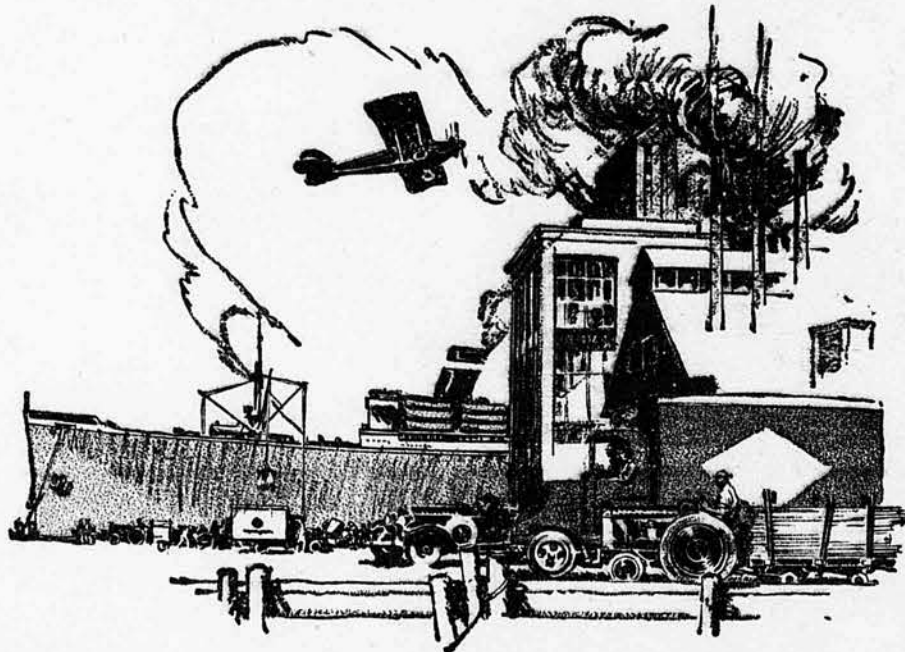
*Farmers Have Three Times
As Many Children at KU.
As Parents of any other
Occupation*



Oil facts for farmers

(No. 8)

These six oil facts mean more to you than
a hundred fancy promises



1—Mobiloil is recommended by more automobile instruction books than any 3 other oils combined.

2—31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

3—Mobiloil is used by more automobile engineers than any other oil.

4—Mobiloil has proved its superiority through the hard test of aviation use—lubricating Col. Lindbergh's engine for over 42,000 miles, and protecting the engines of countless other fliers who have made aviation history.

5—The Leviathan, the Majestic, the Mauretania and many of the other great ocean liners are lubricated with Gargoyle Marine Oils, sister products to Gargoyle Mobiloil.

6—Leading manufacturing plants throughout the country use our oils.

The refiners of Mobiloil lead the world as lubrication specialists. Since they have had more experience with lubrication problems it is only natural that they can make the oil that is the *cheapest for you to use*.

How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On these containers your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which tells the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks and tractors are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
X2, T6W, T6B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford A & AA	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
T & TT	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S-25W6, 25-W6	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willis Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark
on the Mobiloil container

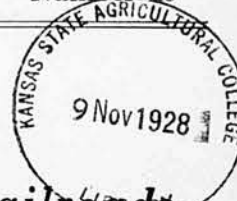
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

November 10, 1928

Number 45



Farmers Must Sell Abroad!

We Should Regard Steamship Routes as Continuations of Our Railroads

IT IS THE practice of the larger exporters of American merchandise, such as the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the Ford Motor Company, to own and operate their own ships. Some importers of agricultural products, such as the United Fruit Company, follow the same policy. The same reasons which have prompted these leading industrial and trading corporations to acquire merchant shipping of their own make it a sound policy for the farmer to have a merchant marine pledged to serve his interests. The farmer himself cannot operate ships. But Congress has delegated to the Shipping Board the responsibility for establishing an American merchant marine, and the Shipping Board has gone to great pains to see that this merchant marine is operated just as if it were, in fact, a farmer's merchant marine—as well as the merchant marine of all the exporters and importers of the United States.

The value to the farmer of a merchant marine controlled by sympathetic American business interests, or by the Government, is illustrated in every year in which there are large cotton or wheat crops, or when disturbing conditions abroad cause foreign shipowners to withdraw ships to take care of their urgent needs.

In 1914 the United States had only an insignificant overseas merchant marine. When the European war broke out the farmers and planters of the cotton growing states were brought to the brink of ruin because there were no ships to carry their cotton from the Gulf ports, or any other ports, to the European markets.

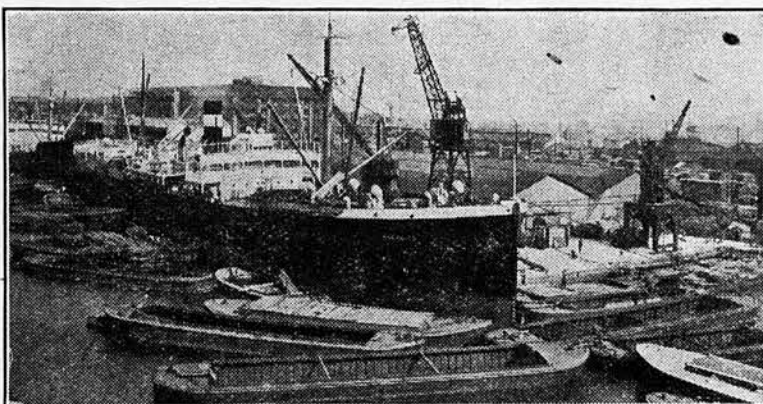
In 1924 there was again a shortage of available shipping. Cotton and grain were piled high upon the docks in New Orleans, Galveston and other ports. Elevators were filled to capacity, and there were hundreds of freight cars on sidings that could not discharge their loads. Shippers of all commodities throughout the country felt keenly the shortage of available freight cars. In Europe a high price prevailed on both cotton and grain, but no ships were at hand to carry these commodities. Fortunately, in 1924, the United States had its own merchant marine. The United States Shipping Board, at the urgent request of farmers, bankers and Congressmen, made ready 27 extra ships for the carriage of cotton and grain. The results of this action were felt from ocean to ocean, and were of substantial benefit to national prosperity.

Again, in the fall of 1926, during the British coal strike, foreign ships deserted our trade because of the national crisis in Great Britain. In this emergency the United States Shipping Board placed nearly 100 vessels in commission in the European trade. This prevented what would otherwise have been a serious loss to America's foreign markets for agricultural products; it also prevented the freight rates on these commodities from undergoing an undue increase. Estimates as to the benefits to American grain and cotton farmers in crop values saved have commonly run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the present year there are no serious disturbances abroad leading to the withdrawal of

By T. V. O'Connor
CHAIRMAN UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

foreign ships. However, because of the unusual amount of cotton, grain and flour available for export, the vessels which ordinarily ply between the Gulf and Europe may prove insufficient to carry American crops. The Shipping Board is



The S. S. Polybius of the American Dixie Line Discharging a Load of Farm Products at London, England

watching this condition closely, and is prepared to put into service whatever ships may be necessary for the prompt movement of the cotton and wheat crops at fair freight rates.

At one time the men who worked the farms of the United States took little interest in the problem of ocean shipping. Now it is more generally realized that the scarcity or the abundance, the high cost or low cost of ocean transportation has

States, and the price of raw cotton all the way back to the farm is depressed.

We export only about 20 per cent of our wheat, but the conditions under which this 20 per cent is shipped affect materially the price paid for the entire American crop. As is well known, world grain prices are set in Liverpool, the clearing house thru which a large part of the surplus grain products of the world are distributed. Grain from the United States, Canada, Argentina, India and other producing countries, is sold in Liverpool at the current market price. If the cost of transporting wheat from the United States to Europe is increased because of a shipping shortage or some other condition peculiar to the American-European trade routes, the effect upon the Liverpool price of wheat will be comparatively slight, because the grain sold there comes from many other parts of the world where the conditions controlling the shipment of American grain do not apply.

The American farmer is the chief, and sometimes almost the only, sufferer from high ocean freight rates on wheat. His wheat must be sold in Liverpool at the world price. It can command in America no more than the Liverpool price less the cost of ocean transportation. Wheat consumed in the United States can be sold in the United States for no more than wheat destined for export. It follows, therefore, that the market price of all the wheat grown in the United States can be no greater than the Liverpool price less the cost of ocean transportation, so that it is not far from the truth to say that an increase in freight rates from the United States to Europe decreases the value of all American wheat by an equivalent amount. This is especially true if the shortage or high rates apply only to the American trade and do not affect rates between Australia, Argentina and India and Europe.

On the other hand, if, because of the adequacy and efficiency of the ship lines connecting American ports and Europe, freight rates for this trade route are actually made lower than those for other routes, the entire benefit of this reduction must accrue to the American farmer in the way of increased prices for wheat, cotton and other exportable agricultural products. In fact, the farmer will gain even more than this because of the enhanced value of those farm products consumed in the United States.

The United States Shipping Board, thru operating companies, now maintains ocean freight services to many important foreign markets. This orderly movement of agricultural products on the highways of the sea means a lessening of the fluctuations of prices and the maintaining of freight rates at a lower level. Foreign ships might give us this service when required, and they might not.

It is only the American merchant marine that can be depended on to render this service whenever and wherever congestion in ports may occur. The control of the highways of the sea is just as essential to our prosperity as are our railroads. No one would be aroused more quickly than we would be

(Continued on Page 23)

The Master Farmers of 1928

KANSAS FARMER is proud to announce the class of Master Farmers for 1928. These 10 men were selected out of a field of 375 nominees in 77 counties. Each Master Farmer this year, like those selected in 1927, follows practices of farming that are considered safe and practicable for his particular locality, and each man is a leader in his community. Comfortable, convenient home life has been emphasized, as well as education and recreation. Each Master Farmer lives on the farm and depends on agriculture for all or the major part of his income. This year's Master Farmers are:

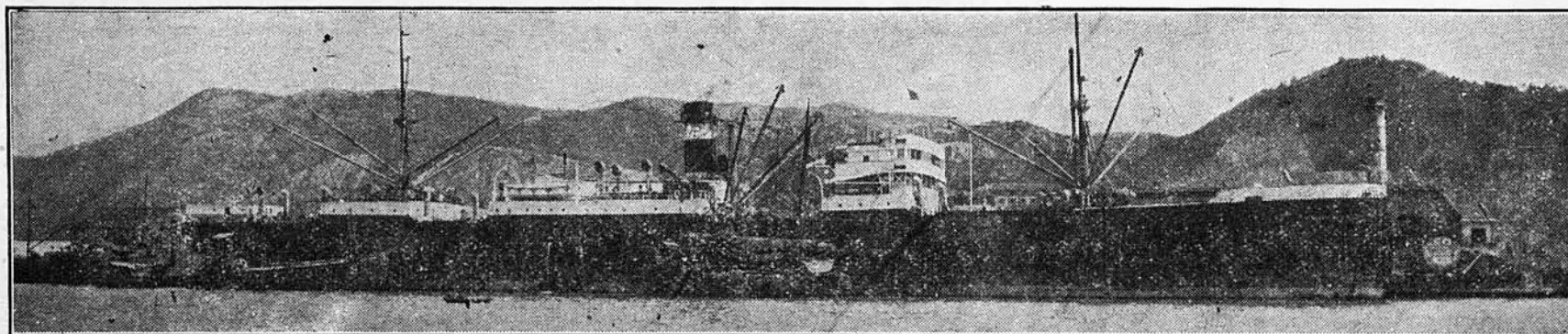
Eugene Elkins, Wakefield
G. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls
Herman Theden, Bonner Springs
Joe Koelliker, Robinson
M. T. Kelsey, Topeka

F. J. Habiger, Bushton
Marion Russell, Garden City
John W. Swartz, Everest
H. W. Avery, Wakefield
Carl W. Kraus, Hays

The Judges:

F. D. Farrell, President Kansas State Agricultural College.
J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
Will J. Miller, President Kansas Live Stock Association.

a very important influence on the prices received by the farmer for his products. This is particularly true in the case of cotton and wheat. We normally export about 50 per cent of our cotton crop. If shipping is inadequate, or freight rates high, Europe buys less than its normal consumption of cotton. More cotton is retained in the United



An American Freighter, Owned by the American Pioneer Line, Discharging Its Cargo Hongkong, China

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE great battle is over. Guesses made before the election are now as the deserted birds' nests of yesteryear. But the following letter, which did not reach me in time for last week's issue, may be of interest.

"Relative to correspondence of Mrs. C. L. N., Holton, subject 'Smith Will Give Us Saloons,' you say, 'Nor have I heard any Republican speaker making such an assertion.' The owner and publisher of your Kansas Farmer in his speech at Beatrice, Neb., said, 'Ask yourself whether you will cast your vote November 6 for your home or for the saloon.' In other words, I take this to infer that Governor Smith, if elected, will give us saloons. Now in my opinion this declaration by Senator Capper is bunc and it illustrates the point I wished to point out, how far reasonable common sense will go in a political campaign against a lot of bunc. Everybody of any consequence knows full well that the open, licensed saloon is gone forever, and rejoices in the fact. Governor Smith's idea of a state dispensary system would never meet the approval of Congress to start with, regardless of the few Republican and Democratic voters who might favor it.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is there to stay just as it is, regardless of Herbert Hoover, Governor Smith or anyone else's personal opinion or views. Prohibition is here to stay, and if this agitation will bring about a better enforcement of the law, regardless of who is elected President, it will be well worth the price.

"I thank you kindly for the time and space given me in your last week's issue, and while I think you got me wrong in some of your comments there is no hard feeling on my part, and if I touched a tender spot in regard to anything you might consider personal I take it back and apologize. I will still continue to renew my subscription as I have for the last 20 years and will slip you a little classified ad occasionally, as heretofore. I have known you all these years thru your Passing Comment, and this is the first time I have tackled you, and believe me it will be the last. You are an editor, I am a farm woman, which only shows how foolish it is to buck another man's game. I am going to take the liberty, just the same, to simply sign, 'Mrs. C. L. N.'"

I may say to Mrs. C. L. N. that she did not touch any "tender spot." The tender spots were calloused long ago.

As the election is over I have no further comment to make, for the reason that it does not make any particular difference now what anybody said before the votes were cast.

At every quadrennial election the editor of a weekly paper feels a sense of futility. He knows that by the time his paper is circulated the election will be as a tale that has been told. All the pre-election estimates and straw votes will be in the scrap heap. The boasts of pre-election orators on the losing side will be as vain as a bubble that has burst.

As I write now, almost a week before the great election, I wonder what the result will be. How near has it come to the pre-election estimate? Did the tremendous campaign, involving the expenditure of a good many million dollars, have as much effect on the electors as the campaign managers anticipated? Suppose no speaking campaign had been made; suppose both sides had bought a reasonable amount of newspaper space and devoted it to advertising their respective claims, would the result have been different? Suppose there had been no radio to broadcast the speeches of Mr. Hoover, or Mr. Smith or any of the other orators of note, would that have made any difference?

Will there be a realignment of parties as a result of this election, or will the next election be simply another contest between the two old parties?

Will this election tend to break party lines? Will the negro in the South be allowed to vote more freely as a result of this election?

I am wondering over these questions as I write. If I were able to project myself into the future, say 10 days or two weeks, I might be better able to answer some of the questions I have just asked. My guess is as this is written that Hoover and Curtis will be elected President and Vice President. Maybe I will find that my forecast is all wrong, but in any event what I may think now about what the result will be is of very little consequence as this is being read!

Both parties during the campaign just passed collected and spent vast sums of money. So far as I know none of this money was expended corruptly, altho a great deal probably was spent unnecessarily. Most of this campaign fund was contributed by very rich men, calling themselves Republicans or Democrats. I think it may be said that 90 per cent of both campaign funds was contributed by millionaires. Now it can hardly be assumed that these very rich men, and a few very rich women, were wholly altruistic. In other words, it must be assumed that none of them supposed that the triumph of the party to which they contributed would make business worse for them.

For good or ill big business runs this country—in fact, both party leaders very frankly stated that big business had no reason to fear them. Governor Smith at the very beginning of the campaign very frankly discussed this matter. He said that he had wondered why it was that Mr. Davis, Democratic candidate in 1924, made such a poor showing. He said which was true, that Davis was a fine and able man, yet he was overwhelmingly defeated. He then said that he believed the reason was because the business interests of the country were afraid of the Democratic party; therefore he selected a great business man, and a former Republican by the way, Mr. Rascob, to manage the Democratic campaign. Mr. Rascob is a multi-millionaire, formerly with the General Motors Company, in fact he resigned from his position to take

that the employe is more valuable to the business if he is relieved from the dread of a dependent old age, and so the pension system has spread.

While there has been a great improvement in wages, hours of labor and general living conditions, there is still a large number of people in the United States living in a state of continual uncertainty. Some of these are men and women who have no regular trade or employment; some have learned trades but have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machines which do the work these tradesmen formerly did. A notable instance of this kind is the glassblower. Formerly glass blowing was one of the most highly paid trades. It was said to be injurious to the health, but at any rate the skilled blower could make very large wages while he lasted.

Then came the mechanical glassblower, which put the old glassblower out of business. It was out of the question for these glassblowers to suddenly adjust themselves to new conditions; to take up, in other words, an entirely new line of work. The common laborer, who depends on casual employment, not only works for less wages than other workers, but he also does not have back of him, as a rule, any organization; there is not in prospect any pension when he reaches the age where he can no longer secure employment at common labor.

Often he is not very efficient and not of a very high order of intelligence, but after all he is necessary in our industrial civilization. Trained leadership is necessary, highly skilled workmen are necessary, of course, but the man who shovels the dirt, the dish-washer and the scullion also are necessary, and insofar as our industrial system makes no provision for that humble but necessary class of workers when sickness, old age or accident overtake them, except the dole of charity or the almshouse, it is deficient and cruel.

If big business is to run the country it must make provision for this class; thru some agency government or otherwise, this class must be paid fair living wages, must be enabled to live comfortably while they are able to work and must be protected from poverty and want during helpless old age.

A good many times Herbert Hoover has said that one of the problems to be solved is the abolition of poverty. What plan he has in that fertile brain of his I do not know, but if he is instrumental in bringing it about then he will go down in history as the greatest benefactor of his race.

Smith's Campaign Was Colorful

I HAVE been interested in the personal psychology of the two leading candidates for President, as shown in their methods of campaigning. They are entirely different types of men. Smith naturally made much more newspaper copy than Hoover. His campaign was colorful. The personal pronoun figured largely in all his speeches. He was decidedly spectacular in his manner. Hoover, on the other hand, was calm and largely impersonal. He did not waste any time replying to attacks made upon him. His speeches were not of the rabble-rousing kind. He discussed the issues and important public questions as he saw them, with remarkable calmness and poise. He got far less applause than Smith.

His speeches were not the kind calculated to stir a crowd to wild enthusiasm, as Smith's were, but they read better than Smith's. They were more thoughtful, less superficial. If the nationwide effect of the speeches of the two candidates could be measured by the applause of the crowds that listened to them, Smith would have all the best of it, but after all a very small percentage of the voters listened to either one. Even including the radio listeners, which of course swelled their audiences tremendously, it is probable that not to exceed 20 per cent of the voters heard either candidate. So far as the radio audiences were concerned they of course did not experience, at least very much, the enthusiasm created by the personal appeal of the candidate and the infectious enthusiasm of the crowd.

There has been another very distinct difference in the speeches of the two men. Hoover's have been almost entirely impersonal. So far as I can recall he mentioned none of his achievements. On the other hand the speeches of Governor Smith



charge of Governor Smith's campaign. In his personal campaign Governor Smith took every opportunity to say that big business has no reason to fear him if elected. In some former campaigns we heard a great deal of talk about corporations vs. the people; about capitalism, about the "Money Power." We have heard no talk of that kind coming from headquarters of either party this year.

Big business controls the country. Is that a good thing or a bad thing? I do not know. If the leaders of big business have learned the lesson that in order to be permanently prosperous big business must be just, then it is perhaps a good thing, for the country needs efficient leadership. I think big business has learned a good deal during the last few years. Big business has learned that low wages and long hours are not to the advantage of the employers. The well-fed and well-paid mechanic is far more valuable, as experience has demonstrated, than the poorly paid and overworked mechanic. The difference between the producing power of the well-fed and well-paid mechanic who works reasonable hours and the poorly paid, poorly fed and overworked mechanic has been demonstrated to be more than the difference in the wages. Some big business has also learned

were very liberally sprinkled thru with the capital I. Whatever his faults may be it cannot be said that excessive modesty is one of them. He certainly recommended himself highly. However, his audiences did not seem to be displeased with his attitude—on the contrary they seemed to like it. I am wondering whether this continual reference to himself and what he had done helped or injured him, or whether it had no effect one way or the other. Perhaps there is no way to determine it.

Co-operative Farming Again

H. L. FERRIS of Osage City, has long been an advocate of great co-operative farms. Briefly his plan is this: a tract of land 15 miles square with a town in the center; the tract to be divided into 24 ranches of 9 sections each; the center of each ranch to be reached by a trolley line. The company would be a joint stock organization with a limited capitalization; the maximum stock that could be owned by one stockholder would be \$50,000. Every member must take at least \$500 in stock. Minimum age for membership 18. Every member would have one vote. Stock might be purchased and paid for out of wages. The stock would be divided into preferred and common. A preferred stockholder need not be a resident. Preferred stockholders to be paid 5 per cent dividends; common stockholders to be paid dividends in accordance with the net earnings of the corporation. Salaries of officers to be paid monthly, wage workers to be paid weekly, or daily as might be determined by the directors of the corporation. Directors elected annually. One general manager and 24 foremen or heads of the several ranches.

I might say that this plan was thought out by Mr. Ferris before the automobile had come into such general use. I imagine that now he would abandon the trolley line plan and transport the workers by automobiles and trucks. While he does not mention factories to be established for converting the raw material into the finished product, such as flour mills, canning factories, and packing houses, I apprehend that he has them in mind.

I do not know whether the plan would succeed. I would like to see it tried. I doubt very much, however, that it will be tried out unless some capitalist initiates and develops it. Then of course the success would depend on the efficiency of the management.

35 Million Votes, Maybe?

A GAIN reverting to pre-election prognostications published after the election is over, it was certainly a great show. I am guessing, before the votes have been cast or counted, that there are 35 million of them. Now, when you come to think about it, it is a wonderful thing for 35 million men and women to cast their votes all in one day. Of course a great many of them, perhaps a large majority, vote rather blindly. No doubt many of them vote their prejudices rather than their intellectual convictions. A vast number of people inherit their politics just as they do their religion; but notwithstanding that fact a vast majority of these 35 million voters voted for what they believed to be the best interests of the country. They may have been mistaken; they may have voted ignorantly, but that does not do away with the fact that most of them believed they were voting for the best interests of the country.

After all, government is an experiment, and the only way to learn how to govern is to practice

government. The mere fact that people do vote is encouraging, for by the exercise of their right to vote they are to an extent practicing government. They may be disappointed in the result. They may feel that the election has not made much difference so far as they are concerned or so far as the general public is concerned, but at least they have tried, in a blind sort of way, perhaps, to do their duty as citizens, and they must feel some pride and satisfaction in that.

I have said that government is an experiment; it also is the result of compromises and social, economic and moral conditions. Take our own Government for example. Here are approximately 120 million people, living under widely different economic and climatic conditions. Government affects them differently. A governmental policy that is decidedly beneficial to the people in one locality, and speaking generally interested in a certain kind of industry, may not be beneficial to the people in another locality, and so economic lines must necessarily cut across party lines. All men and women who call themselves Republicans or Democrats do not think alike; their opinions cannot be determined by party names. In a general way they are held together in their respective party organizations by the adhesive power of heredity, prejudice and to some extent by climatic conditions.

Just to show how conceptions of the proper functions of government change, all we have to do is to recall some of the political slogans and so-called



maxims of the past. For example, it was Jefferson's opinion that practically the only proper function of government was to keep the peace; in other words, that government was best which governed least. But with every advance in our complex civilization the government, national, state and local, has been compelled to take a greater and greater part in matters which once were considered matters purely of private concern. So long as people exchanged their surplus products for the surplus products of other people, directly, there was no particular need of money or a currency system; so long as transportation was car-

ried on with horses or oxen drawing carts or wagons, there was no transportation problem, further than making roads on which the horses or oxen could travel and haul the loads; so long as manufacturing was carried on in a small way by individuals there was no marketing problem, no corporation problem, no trust or monopoly problem.

Under such conditions the only proper function of government was to keep the peace. But with the modern development of the age of machinery the old conditions completely changed. The government simply had to take a hand in a lot of things that individuals could not control.

So the functions of government multiply and will continue to multiply. It becomes more and more the duty of government to see that conditions are more nearly equalized than they are at present. More and more the fact is recognized that poverty is a menace to order and government; that while many persons do rise above their environment and others sink below it, speaking generally environment cuts a great figure with men and women. Crime is not entirely confined to the slums, but there is vastly more crime in the slums than in those localities where the environment is pleasant and healthful.

Call the interference with the manner of living of citizens socialistic if you will, it is nevertheless increasing and will continue to increase, until poverty, as we understand it now, will cease to be; until no man or woman who is able and willing to work will not be able to find employment at a wage that will not only afford a comfortable living while the worker is able to work, but also will be sufficient to provide for the time when age takes away his earning power.

The Grafters Are Abroad

A NUMBER of farmers write the Kansas Farmer and say that men have come to their places claiming they are authorized by the Government Postal Department to paint and letter the rural mail boxes. They are simply conscienceless liars and grafters. They have no authority whatever from the Government and should be arrested and prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. They ought to be prosecuted for attempting to obtain money by false pretenses, but unfortunately our law does not provide for punishment unless the money or other property is actually obtained. That is to say, if the owner of the mail box does not fall for the swindler, he cannot file a complaint and have him prosecuted and convicted, but I want to warn our farmer readers against these grafters. When they make their proposition, if you have a good dog turn him loose. If you have no dog a shotgun loaded with fine bird shot might be effective.

Half to the Wife

My father-in-law died, leaving two daughters and a second wife. He made no will. There were no children by the second marriage. Does the second wife get a widow's share, one-half of the estate, or does she share equally with the children? As the widow died before the settlement of the estate, do her heirs, brothers and sisters, get her share?
J. L. C.

In the absence of any prenuptial agreement the second wife would inherit half of the estate of her deceased husband. Her separate interest in this estate begins at the time of the death of her husband. If she died without will her half of the estate would go to her heirs. If she had no children of her own and if her parents were dead, her share would go to her brothers and sisters.

The Nation's Choice

THE people vote with much judgment and discrimination. With the election of Hoover and Curtis the West wins its long fight for a full recognition of the ills of agriculture and comes into its own as a full partner of the East in the councils of the nation.

This does not mean that I am expecting a sectional administration. Bringing agriculture and the West into line with national opportunity and national prosperity would be doing as much for the country as a whole, while giving the West only its due. To this extent the Hoover program is a Western program and necessarily so.

Recent events recall a true saying of the martyred President Garfield. In one of his notable speeches he said, "Issues cannot be manufactured but declare themselves, coming out of the depths of public opinion."

This made prohibition the foremost issue in the campaign. The election of Hoover has settled that question for all time, I hope. The people have emphatically reaffirmed their ratification of prohibition as a national policy 10 years ago, and quite as unmistakably. Enforcement of the law has been strengthened immeasurably and in general the cause of law and order has been definitely advanced. The entire "wet" propaganda has been completely discredited, the 18th Amendment upheld and its stringent enforcement approved.

Never in American history have the people ever deserted a moral and an economic cause. The spirit of the nation spoke again at Tuesday's election, and especially its womanhood. The decision should be accepted by all the people as final.

The election is again satisfactory as a national endorsement of the Hoover program for—
Prompt and adequate farm-relief measures.
The utilizing of our inland waterways.
Simplifying the machinery of our Federal government.

Continued, constant and stronger enforcement of the national prohibition law.

Essentially this is a Western program, but its benefits will be nation-wide.

In the words of the President-elect, "our most urgent economic problem is farm relief." Unless it can be dealt with in the short session of Congress which meets in December, Mr. Hoover will, on taking office March 4, call a special session of Congress to obtain "early constructive action." Otherwise, should the present session of Congress fail to act, it would take two years to bring a farm-relief measure into actual operation.

Already it is apparent that the full power of the new administration will be used to bring about an adequate and permanent solution of the agricultural problem at the earliest possible moment. I immediately notified Mr. Hoover he could count on my help.

These relief measures must include legislation for better marketing facilities, the creation of a Federal farm board with ample federal financial aid and authority to handle surplus crops, and tariff increases on many agricultural products. With this will come a navigable Missouri River and large benefits in reduced transportation costs.

This is the Hoover farm program as far as developed. The Federal farm board should give us

an aggressive fighting leadership in marketing that we have lacked.

Middle-West farmers have made no mistake in their choice of a President. They have selected a man of action.

Famous organizer and re-organizer that he is, it is Mr. Hoover's plan to simplify the machinery of government at Washington. Essential working parts of the machine will be co-ordinated. Agencies which overlap or are superfluous, those in conflict with others, all which usurp powers not granted them in the acts which created them, those which have served whatever emergency they were created to serve—will be cut off.

The need of this is illustrated by the Washington bureau which sent a demand to a large number of citizens for certain information. To have complied with the request would have cost them 50 million dollars. Naturally there were protests. Then it was discovered that all the information sought was on file and dust-covered in the archives of another Washington bureau.

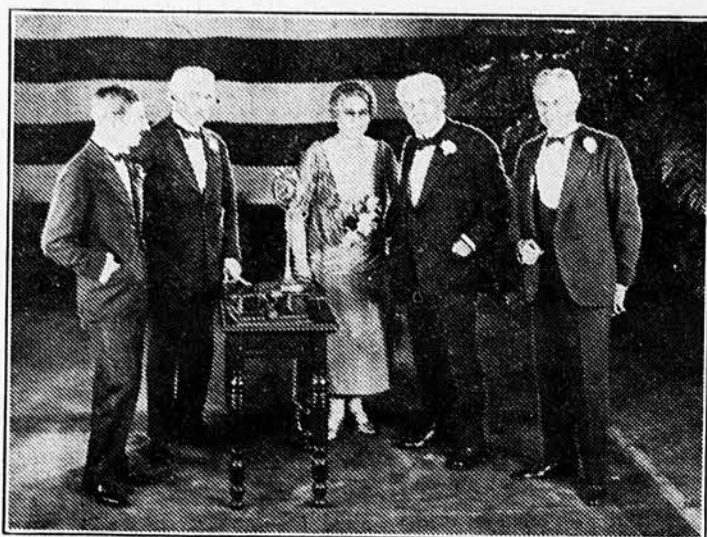
It is my opinion that the West and the country will have cause for congratulation that they chose a man with Mr. Hoover's fitness for the country's next President. Whatever rancorous feelings the campaign may have engendered will soon disappear and a united country will move forward to better conditions and happier times.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



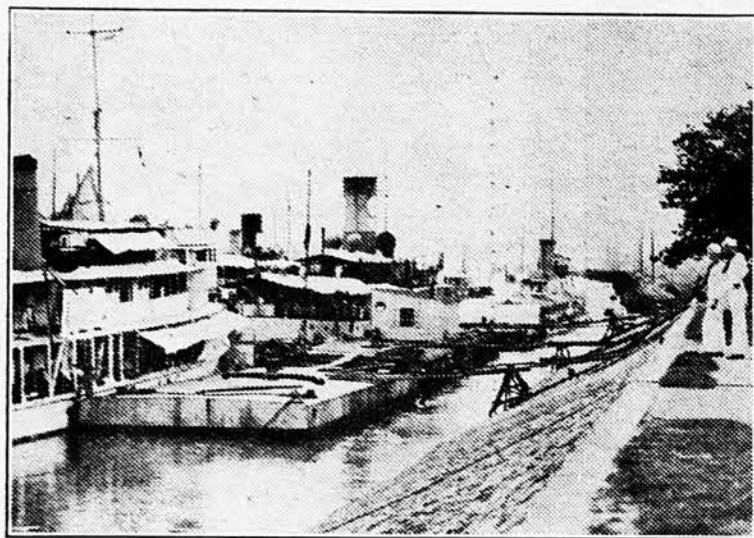
The "Magic Plastic Mask," in Use in Many Beauty Parlors, Absorbs Impurities and Strengthens the Face, Thus Leaving a Complexion of Velvety Softness



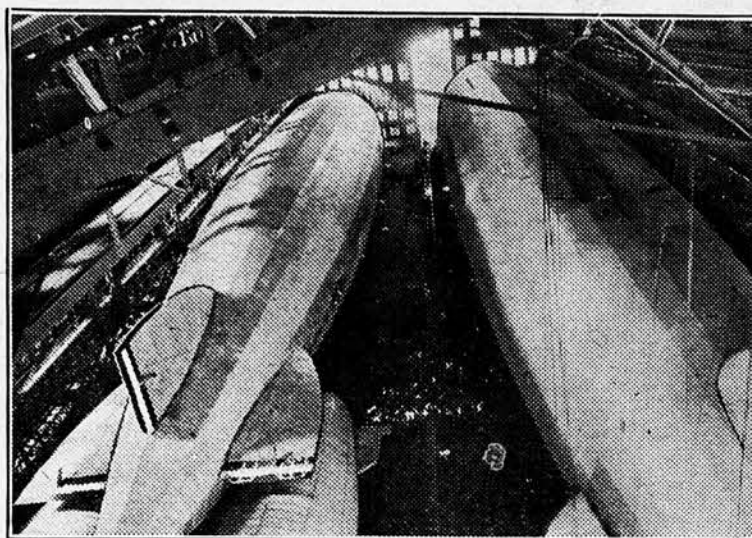
Left to Right, Ronald Campbell, British Charge d'Affaires, Secretary Mellon, Mrs. Edison, Thomas Edison and John G. Hibben, President of Princeton University, at a Recent Celebration at West Orange, N. J.; Mr. Edison Received His First Phonograph, Center, From the British Museum—and the Congressional Medal



Senorita Leonor Llorente, a Beautiful Society Girl of Mexico City, Who, it is Rumored, Will Marry President Calles of Mexico, in the Near Future, Before He Leaves His Office



United States Gunboats Protect American Interests 1,000 Miles Inland in China, on the Yangtze-kiang River; at the Left is the U. S. S. Minidanao, Built Especially to Draw Very Little Water, and Thus Available for Shallow Navigation; Center is the S. S. Meiping, Owned by the Standard Oil Company



An Unusual View Looking Downward From the Top of the Hangar, 295 Feet up, at Lakehurst, N. J.; the Graf Zeppelin is on the Right and the Los Angeles on the Left, Thus Affording an Interesting Comparison of the Two Ships. In the Foreground (Under the Fins of the Los Angeles) Are Portions of Two Navy Blimps



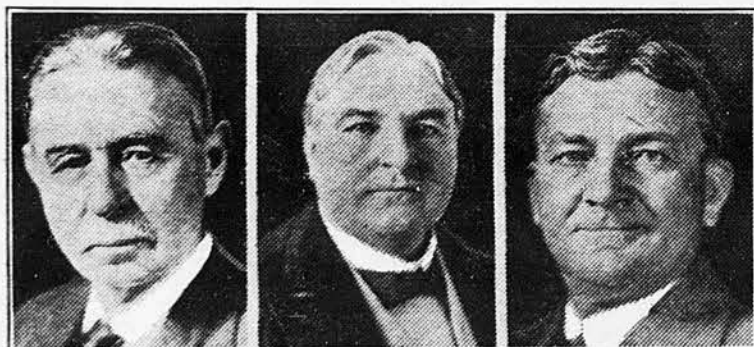
Right, the King of the Serbs, Alexander I; Center, General Hadjitch, Head of the Yugoslavian Army; and Left, Marshal Franchet d'Esperey of France, Photographed During a Recent Review of the Yugoslavian Army at Belgrade; Alexander is Seldom Photographed



Dr. Pierre Bougrat, Who Escaped Recently From the Dreaded French Guiana Penal Colony of Devil's Island, According to Reports From Caracas



The Russian Aviator, Chukhnovski, Who Flew From the Icebreaker Krassin to General Noble's Rescue and Was Later Stranded Himself, Receives the Order of the Red Flag, One of Russia's Highest Honors, for His Heroism



Three Bolting Senators, Left, Simmons, Democratic, North Carolina; Center, Tom Heflin, Democratic, Alabama; Right, Blaine, Republican, Wisconsin. These Are the Three United States Senators Who Bolted Their Respective Parties and as a Consequence They Face the Disciplinary Wrath of the Party Chiefs

Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



Left, Harry Tucker of Los Angeles, Owner of the Yankee Doodle, Center, and Capt. C. B. D. Collyer, Right, Who Flew the Ship in a New Coast-to-Coast Record From New York to Los Angeles, With Tucker as a Passenger, in 24 Hours and 51 Minutes; the Same Ship Holds the Record for a Flight From West to East

"All Aboard for Chicago, Detroit, New York and All Points East"

WHILE practically all the reservations for the Kansas Farmer Eastern Trip have been made, three or four places still are available, and it is likely that anyone interested could still place his name among the fortunate 31 men who will go East next month if he will move promptly. As it is, the response has been rapid, and well indicates the belief that the folks have in this trip, largely as a result of the reports brought back by the men who made it last year, no doubt.

Some indication of this is offered by the fact that the first reservation in was from H. S. Peck of Wellington; his father, H. O. Peck, was the first man in last year. Three Master Farmers of last year, T. J. Charles of Republic, E. H. Hodgson of Little River and A. Yale of Grinnell, already have made reservations, and others are expected to do so. An interesting item in that connection, by the way, is that two men who were on the trip last year are Master Farmers this year!

The last of the exact details of the trip are being worked out, as for example the minute by minute schedule at Niagara Falls, so the party will be assured of making the maximum use of its time.

The cost is \$194.60. The schedule is outlined again on this page. It should be remembered that the \$194.60 includes all railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, hotels, transportation off trains and such entertainments as are provided by various agencies in the cities visited. Meals are not included. Due to such a wide divergence in tastes it has been thought best to allow each man to follow his own personal inclination in regard to choice of food.

The tour has been arranged for the Kansan who ordinarily has little time for travel, and when he does leave home wants to make the most of it. The whole tour is planned from a man's viewpoint. No women will be taken on the party, as the difficulties of conducting a mixed tour defeat one of the main purposes—economical use of time.

Ask Last Year's Group

Those who go on the Kansas Farmer Special will have an opportunity to see the best sections of the agricultural states thru which the train passes, and also will visit the larger industrial developments of the cities along the route. All of the sight-seeing expeditions will, of course, be made under circumstances much more pleasing than those encountered by the average individual. Officials of the plants visited last year put forth special effort to see that every courtesy was extended to members of the Kansas party.

All along the line accommodations will be made for the greatest comfort of the men on the train. Stops will be made at the best hotels, and these will cut down the nights actually spent on the train to a total of eight. Adequate and highly satisfactory transportation service will be provided while the party is off the train, except, of course, that each man making additional side-trips will bear his own expense. Full day's entertainment is scheduled for each day, but individual changes may be made.

Kansas Farmer will make no effort to profit financially on this trip. The plan is designed to pay for itself in other ways, notably in the increased knowledge of desirable Eastern methods on the part of our farmers. Kansas Farmer desires to bring about in as general a way as possible the friendly mingling of its own subscribers with the people of the East, learning much that will be of value on their return to their own state and leaving a better impression on the East of the agricultural life of the West.

The educational and entertainment features of the trip will be equally important, and both will be so complete that either will be more than worth the entire expense of the journey.

Most Kansas farmers have wanted for years to see the industrial centers of the East, the big cities, the nation's capitol, the landmarks of its early struggles and the scenes of its infancy with which the East abounds. These places, famed in story and song, are without real personal meaning until they have been actually seen.

In the East are also to be found the country's

greatest monuments dedicated to national heroes and to the memory of illustrious soldiers and sailors. These inspiring sights may now be viewed without the inconvenience that goes with individual sightseeing trips. No worry about where to go or how to get there. Everything planned in advance and transportation furnished. The Kansas Farmer special will be personally conducted by F. B. Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers. Industrial leaders will extend the courtesies of their plants in a manner seldom accorded individuals. All you need do is settle back and enjoy a real vacation at a bargain rate.

It is always reassuring in planning a trip to talk to some one who has been on a similar jour-

special were published by the leading dailies of the East, and many of the Kansans were interviewed about their farming operations. The large scale agriculture of the West never ceases to be of interest to the city man of the East. "People from Kansas" means news to them.

The big cities of the East frankly are just as much interested in a group of Kansans as Kansans are in them; possibly a little more so. That was demonstrated particularly in New York last year. This interest they displayed was of a friendly sort, too—a tribute, you might say, to the great state of Kansas of which our travelers were unofficial ambassadors.

It would be beyond the wildest dreams of any Jayhawker to have so many varied experiences in one city as took place last December in the World's Metropolis.

Imagine having a special parade down Broadway with a bunch of motor cops halting and clearing the busiest traffic in the world. An honor usually only bestowed on distinguished foreign visitors, trans-Atlantic flyers or channel swimmers!

Then the next day personally meeting Lindbergh and Gene Tunney and viewing the operations of the New York Stock Exchange as special guests of the officers!

Listen to what the New York Tribune said about the party last year:

"Thirty-two dirt farmers from Kansas rode into Manhattan with the dawn yesterday, and 4 hours later they were face to face with the ogre Wall Street—the vague, sinister street on which some farmers, lacking a more definite target, blame their economic ills. They found the monster pleasant even obsequious, and discovered it to be more phrase than poison.

Wall Street at 35 Miles an Hour

"The party, each member of which is a down-to-the ground practical farmer with corn in his silo and wheat on his acres, is on a tour of the East at the invitation of Senator Arthur Capper. The tour will end in Washington this week where Congress, the second major specter of the farmers, will be confronted. If Congress is as hospitable as Wall Street the farmers will return to the West with two ghosts laid and the problem of finding something new upon which to blame all that is not well with agriculture.

"The party went to the Roosevelt Hotel, and it wasn't long before the first thrill came. A squadron of motorcycle police on snorting bright red machines drove up before the hotel and waited with idled motors while the visitors clambered into automobiles that had been put at their disposal. The motorecade turned about and shot down to Wall Street at 35 miles an hour with traffic wide open to them."

Members of the party will be furnished a detailed routing schedule to give the home folks before they leave. It will be possible to maintain daily communication with home by letter, phone, or wire, should urgent business make it necessary.

You could see some of the things you'll see on this trip even if you went alone. But it would take you so much longer to find them that it would cost at least twice as much both in money and time. And there will be many entertainments never heard of by individual travelers in the East.

Numerous offers of co-operation from people along the route indicate that the enjoyment of those on the "Kansas Farmer Special" will be limited only by their ability to withstand the strain of constant entertainment.

If you have friends who might have failed to read of the trip in Kansas Farmer, but who probably would be interested in the tour, send us their names and we will bring the details to their special attention—if the 31 places haven't all been filled by that time.

Accommodations will not be crowded. Ample room will be provided for each man on the train, in hotels and for any special sight-seeing-trips and entertainments provided by outside agencies.

The coupon below will hold you reservation.

Application Coupon

F. B. NICHOLS,
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.
(Check correct message)

☐ Enclosed find \$25 deposit. Please make reservation for me on All-Kansas Special. I will send balance by November 15.

☐ Please send me further information in regard to the All-Kansas Special. I have noted special questions I want answered on the attached letter.

Name.....

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

THE SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2

Leave Topeka at 5:05 p. m. on the Santa Fe for Chicago.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3

Arrive in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Visit the International Live Stock Exposition and the packing plants at the Union Stock Yards.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

Visiting the Chicago Board of Trade, the wheat market of the world, the tractor plant of the International Harvester Company and the International Live Stock Exposition. Leave at midnight for Detroit.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

In Detroit visiting the plants of the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6

View of Niagara Falls; visit the great manufacturing plants of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7

Arrive in the Grand Central Station in New York City at 6:45 a. m.; Senator Capper joins the party; sightseeing in New York City and a luncheon at noon that will be attended by many of the leading business men of the city.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8

Visit to the New York Stock Exchange, the world's financial center; sightseeing in the Great City.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9

Sightseeing in New York City; leave at midnight for Philadelphia.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10

In Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, see the Liberty Bell; call at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and go on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila Bay. The party also will visit ship building plants, at least one great terminal wheat elevator and cross the Camden Bridge, which cost 35 million dollars.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11

Arrive at Washington, visit Congress and see the "law factory" in operation.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Sightseeing in Washington, including a visit to Arlington.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

Sightseeing in Washington.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

Visiting the great industrial plants at Dayton, the world's aviation center.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15

Arrive Topeka at 11:50 p. m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16

Off of the chartered Pullman by 8 a. m.

ney. For that reason it is suggested that those who may have any doubt of the enjoyment to be derived from the Kansas Farmer Special get in touch with one of the members of the "All-Kansas Special" of last year. They will tell you what to expect. The names follow: H. O. Peck, Wellington; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka; Herman Zwick, Sterling; Karl Koblitz, Hazelton; A. J. Valdols, Haven; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; S. G. Clark, Belpre; T. E. Tuckwood, Stafford.

Albert Weaver, Bird City; M. W. Lidikay, Wells-ville; Chris. Hart, Peabody; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Fred Symes, Harveyville; J. D. Wright, Mitchell; C. F. Hubbard, Mitchell; John L. Pundt, Canadian, Tex., (formerly of Lenexa, Kansas); Rolla D. Joy, Hays; J. A. Shrauner, Montezuma; R. E. Snelling, Norwich; E. A. Grandy, Garfield.

Walter E. Gilmore, El Dorado; W. H. Pundt, Lenexa; A. Tomlinson, Topeka; Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; C. W. Boone, Neal; J. H. Foltz, Waka-rusa; W. P. McCrery, Hiawatha; E. P. Des-marias, Meade; and James J. Costa, Anthony.

Roy R. Moore, who acted as publicity agent in the East for the trip last year, will again cover the ground in advance for the Kansas Farmer Special. Newspapers are informed of the arriving date of the party, and reporters are always on hand to welcome the visitors. Members of the "All-Kansas Special" last year were much interested in the treatment given them by metropolitan newspapers. Individual and group pictures of those on the



Here is the Route the Kansans Will Follow

Back Now to Gumboot Land

But I Found That the Fields Are More Nearly Level Than Those in Wyoming

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

A FEW years ago I was a homesteader in Wyoming trying to build an irrigated farm out of a collection of shale hills and bogging alkali bottoms on which the Government had dared us to make a living. Sometimes, after a hard day's work herding ditch water down the steep sides of my little alfalfa fields, half of it washed away and the other half high and dry, I would "clump" over to the shack of a neighbor as dejected and as ragged as I, throw my shovel and rubber boots into a corner and discuss farming in general and irrigation in particular.

We would pity ourselves, that much was sure. Then we would compare our rough, raw little fields lying somewhere above or below the crooked canals that wound about among the sagebrush hills with our idea of what a real irrigation district should be. Eventually, before the evening was over, we would enthusiastically picture the perfect project, the gumboot farmer's paradise, and describe it in detail to get our minds off our own.

An Irrigation Heaven, Maybe?

"I'd have a million acres all in one piece," I stipulated. "And it would be just as level as it could be and still let water run from one side to the other. Say 3 or 4 inches to the mile. There would be no sagebrush to grub off; it would be perfectly smooth and regular. The soil would be just sandy enough to scour off a shovel and yet stiff enough to support the biggest of crops and it would be at least 6 feet deep. I'd have a big canal running down the length of it as straight as the Gunbarrel Highway, and all the cross canals would be as regular and straight as a city's streets. All the locks and headgates would be of steel and concrete, and the water itself would come from an inexhaustible source. There would be a long growing season, say 12 months out of the year, to be exact."

Thus I had dreamed of the perfect project. And when Jim and I reached the Sennar Dam across the Blue Nile in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—believe it or not—we saw it, just as I had specified. There is the irrigation engineer's dream come true; there is the gumboot farmer's paradise.

A Dam 2 Miles Wide

First we visited the dam itself, that huge concrete barrage that stops the Nile in its tracks. Nearly 2 miles long from end to end, it takes an hour to walk the length and back of this great highway across a conquered river. On the one side presses the captive lake, 50 miles long, sufficient water to supply the needs of the city of New York for two years. Below, on the other side is the torrent loosed thru the roaring sluices and boiling away so far, far down that even the comic opera donkeys shambling along the highway on the crest are as frightened as the stern Sudan squires whose bales of freight they bear, as nervous as the clucking women and the bare, black children scurrying like rats along the center of those concrete heights.

There are a million tons of concrete in the big barrage, designed to pass 15,000 cubic yards of water a second thru the sluices, or 20 per cent more than the greatest known discharge of the Blue Nile in its flood. And yet one man can weigh the water out and control the flow of that entire stream as easily as a housewife opens the faucet in her kitchen sink.

A main canal, 100 miles long, leads off from the reservoir above the dam and marches straight and true the length of the great project, with a steady fall, just as the ground slopes itself, about 4 or 5 inches to the mile. Leading off from the main canal are five distributing canals and, strictly at right angles to these, as straight and as regular as a city's streets, run the major channels, one every 300 yards, each designed to water about 90 acres, or enough for three 30-acre units.

For miles and miles and miles, Jim and I rode our motorcycles over this

flat and level land, the whole checked off into a perfect chart of even, regular squares by the black banks of the canals. There is no elevation in such a level country high enough for one to get a bird's eye view, but such a view is not necessary. Each regular square is the same. And each is beautiful in its way. There are no fine homes, no fences and no trees. There are no paved highways, no school houses and no green grass. It is all a new country. Its future is all before it, just as 10,000 years of a dry, dead past are behind it.

Good Breakfast, Anyway

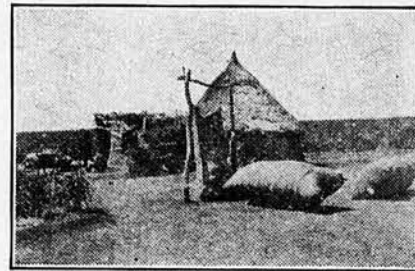
We found one neat little frame bungalow beside a huge headgate and stopped, early in the morning to inquire the road to Khartoum. A young Englishman in the brisk uniform of an engineer came to the door. I explained in the best English that my American education could produce that we had just driven those two battered old motor-bikes "Rough" and "Tum-

ble" all the way from the west coast of Africa, and were in a hurry to get to Khartoum "because we haven't had any mail at all for five months and we're going to get some there."

"You'll come right in here and have breakfast," ordered this merry engineer from Merrie England, and he shouted toward the brick kitchen in the rear. "Boy, pass breakfast for three."

Then he considered a moment, looked us over again, muttered half to himself, "No meal for five months," and shouted again to the kitchen. "Boy, pass breakfast for five."

My American accent and his English ear had confused "mail" with "meal."



A Cotton Farm in the Gezira

I put him right. "But never mind correcting your kitchen boy," Jim suggested. "Let him carry on."

"You surely didn't think we'd had

no meal for five months, did you?" I questioned.

"No. And I don't believe you've crossed Africa on those motorcycles either," he admitted. "The one lie two such big ones deserved a double order."

90 Miles From Mail

We were only 90 miles from the post-office in Khartoum, where we were sure was a sidecar full of mail, our first since we had left the west coast fringe of civilization nearly five months before, and yet this English engineer was begging us to stop a day with him so he could show us his irrigation project. He succeeded, and it was worth the delay. Considering how badly I wanted my mail, that shows what I think of the famous Gezira irrigation district.

That afternoon our friend and a fellow engineer took us over as much of the project as they could. We couldn't see it all. The main Gezira area is about 55 miles long, with an average width of some 15 miles, running parallel with the river, the whole as level as a football field. Except for a very few shallow depressions the entire plain is smooth and regular, and practically no levelling was required. Since it was almost a desert before the water was applied it was entirely free from vegetation, and little or no clearing had to be done. This block of 300,000 acres which is at present under irrigation is only one-tenth of the 3 million level

Don't Underpower YOUR Farm!

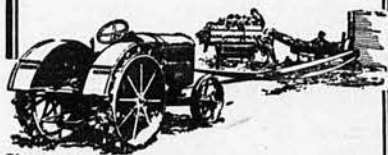
"One can feel that his work amounts to something when he plows 15 acres a day. I never knew what *real* farming was till I got my McCormick-Deering 15-30."

(Signed) Wm. V. Lutz.



When You Buy YOUR Tractor Get the Big McCormick-Deering . . . the 15-30 . . . and Have POWER in Reserve

AT all times of the year a McCormick-Deering 15-30 will prove itself especially valuable. Corn harvesting in all its phases is quickly and economically completed when ample power is used. Fall plowing is done with surprising speed and economy. The McCormick-Deering 15-30 excels in belt work. Right now is a good time to investigate.



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When you buy your tractor, invest in power ample for your peak loads and future needs. Get the tractor built for many years of service; built to deliver liberal, steady power in belt, drawbar, or power take-off work. Buy a McCormick-Deering 15-30 and have *power in reserve!*

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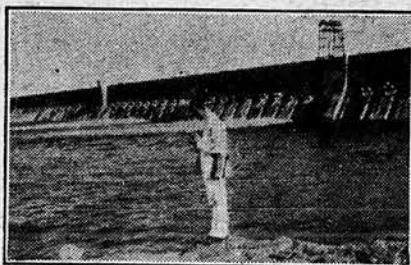
the McCormick-Deering 10-20, and the celebrated, All-Purpose, Row-Crop Farmall

acres in the Gezira between the Blue and White Niles which may easily be brought under irrigation cultivation later.

Briefly the history of the Gezira development is this: Attention was first called to the possibility of irrigating this great plain between the two branches of the Nile in 1904. First it was clear that existing native rights could not be protected unless a register of ownership of land was available. This was difficult because no native really owned any land but yet had a historical right to cultivate certain little patches because his fathers had done so before him. Furthermore, the plain had never been surveyed, and the whole was so level and so regular there were no landmarks or boundary stones by which the natives could even identify their claims. It was surveyed, and at every minute of latitude and longitude iron poles were erected, with cross vanes on which are stamped the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude. Traveling over the flat Gezira is like sailing on the ocean, and we navigated in minutes and degrees in exactly the same manner.

Cost 50 Million Dollars

The management of the area was entrusted to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The Sudan government was to be responsible for the financing and building of the dam and the major canalization. The syndicate became responsible for the minor canalization, management of the whole enterprise and for financing the tenants. The tenants were to supply the labor as cultivators. The cotton crop was to be divided into portions of 35 per cent to the government, 25 per cent to the syndicate and 40 per cent to the tenant, and all other crops to the tenant. The British government guaranteed an original loan of 15 million dollars for financing. The dam was started in 1914, but was stopped on the outbreak of the war. After the war the loan was doubled and construction started again. The final full cost was about 50 million dollars which includes canalization. If someone were to dig three



Flood Standing Below the Great Dam

canals from New York to San Francisco the total length would be about equal the mileage of the canals and field channels on the Gezira scheme, or 9,386 miles.

The government took a 40-year lease from the registered owners of all land within the scheme, at an annual rental of about 50 cents an acre. The land is then re-allotted to the actual owners, who are cultivating tenants on plots of 30 acres each, as near their original holdings as possible. The theory is that no man can handle more than one 30-acre unit. If he originally held 90 acres he may nominate his sons or relations as tenants on the other two units. So far, of the 8,000 tenancies of 30 acres each, about 5,000 have been taken by owners themselves, and the remaining 3,000 by people already resident in the area.

Can Farm 30 Acres

It is a good proposition for the tenant-owner. He gets 50 cents an acre rent and is entitled to farm 30 acres as near as possible to his original land. On each 30 acres he may grow 10 acres of cotton and 10 acres of a green crop for cattle or grain for his own consumption. Instead of relying on the precarious rains he gets regular water for which he pays only as much as if he lived along the Nile bank and were getting it from an ox-drawn water wheel. He has the best cotton seed distributed to him, he gets cash advances at low interest and he gets plowing machinery to plow his land. He gets expert supervision in his cultivating and his marketing. In fact, he gets so much that he is buying fine automobiles and living on a scale a thousand times higher than his ancestors have ever lived before him.

The soil of the Gezira is a stiff

loam containing over 50 per cent of clay. It rapidly becomes impervious to water, so that no seepage occurs thru the canal banks. The land is cultivated by machinery well ahead of sowing time. This is done by the syndicate, with cable plows drawn back and forth between two tractors, one at either end of the field. The seed is a long staple Egyptian cotton exclusively, and is dibbled in at the rate of about 20 pounds an acre. The rows are about 36 inches apart and the plants at 20-inch intervals. The seed is sown on the tops of the ridges. When picking is

finished all cotton stalks are cut down and burned as a precaution against pests.

The yield is about 300 pounds of long staple lint cotton an acre. This makes an addition to the world cotton production of some 30 million pounds of Egyptian cotton annually, and the development of the Gezira has only begun. What effect this and similar, and even larger, irrigation projects farther down the Nile may have on our own cotton surplus production remains to be seen. At any rate it is well worth watching.

A Larger Cheese Factory

The Kraft Cheese Company is increasing the capacity of its Larned factory to 30,000 pounds of milk a day; it has been 20,000.

The most prominent yellow peoples are the Chinese, the Japanese, and those who would like to crusade for decency, if it wouldn't hurt business.

The really unpopular motor merger is the one that happens on the main highway.

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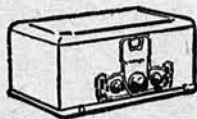
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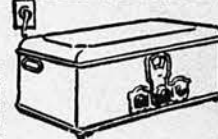
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Genuine Neutrodyne circuit, with all modern features. The last audio stage utilizes two 171 tubes in the famous "push-pull" hookup which produces immense volume without distortion.



CROSLEY—Distributed by
Radio Corporation of Kansas
149 North Emporia Street, Wichita, Kansas

Corn to Average 30 Bushels?

Feeders Must Pay Prices for This Grain as High as Those of Last Season

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE old corn on this farm has all been fed, and for some time we have been using new corn. Where we are picking now it is making between 25 and 30 bushels an acre, which is a fair average for the field. Some of the poorest, where water did considerable damage last spring, will make no more than 20 bushels, but there is 10 acres which will average up by making around 35 bushels. From the appearance of the other main field I should say it would make close to 30 bushels an acre. This is a much better yield than we expected last spring, when the continuous rain kept us out of the fields for more than 30 days, allowing the weeds and grass to get such a start that it did not seem they could be headed off. Feeders will take all the surplus corn in this end of the county, and they are going to have to pay prices fully as high as were paid last year, despite the early talk of 40 and 50-cent corn. There is rather a large surplus of kafir in Coffey County which will have to be sold on the market, but if corn prices hold up, kafir prices will, too. It is hard to count the number of cream stations, there are so many, and all are paying the same price, 41 cents for butterfat. Those who do their own cream shipping are netting from 7 to 8 cents a pound more than this.

Late Frost This Year

The small per cent of the kafir crop yet uncut still is standing as green as it did one month ago. This is well past the date of the first killing frost, but there have been seasons when frost held off still later. I can recall two election days out of the last 32 years when frost had not fallen, and on one of them I recall that there yet remained a large amount of kafir uncut. Many farmers seem to think it best to wait for the frost to partly dry up the sap before cutting. They think that kafir cut after a frost seldom or never spoils in the shock, and that the heads never mould. I have seen early cut kafir harmed considerably during a wet fall, but it is not likely to do so this year, for all the early cut has fully dried out. Prairie pastures make a good clean place for the cattle to run and many are still out where the pastures are close to the farm, but the big pastures have been cleared for some time. A little prairie hay is being moved out at prices that barely pay labor costs.

Combines for Kafir

Much of the kafir has been cut for more than 30 days and, altho there has been no freeze, it seems quite dry. Whether it is dry enough to store in any amount when threshed is a question, but a neighbor is going to give it a trial next week, so I am told. He has a combine harvester with which he expects to do considerable custom threshing of kafir and cane during the coming winter. This machine is so made that the sickle can be turned up; the combine travels from shock to shock; the bundles are held against the sickle, which takes off the heads, and they pass on thru the machine to be threshed. By this method the heading of the kafir is saved, both heading and threshing being done at one operation. I am told that the price to be charged for this combined heading and threshing is 10 cents a bushel, which is cheaper in the end than the old way of heading, stacking and then threshing with a regular grain separator. Less help will be required with the combine, but, of course, it will not thresh as fast as will a regular separator with headed kafir.

Hogs Sold for \$8.75

At the first of this week we hauled off and sold all the spring farrowed hogs on the farm but seven, and we need part of them for meat. We did this because the hogs had reached an average weight of a little more than 200 pounds, and the price was going down 10 to 20 cents a hundred each day, with a packer threat that further reductions were coming. The hogs

weighed from 195 to 225 each, with an average for the lot of 207 pounds. The average price received for the lot was \$8.75 a hundred, and since they were sold the price has dropped 40 cents a hundred more. At that rate we could not put on enough weight to keep up with the drop in price, so we concluded that it was time to sell. Last year we had the sows farrow early and managed to get the young hogs off before the "seasonal price break" that the packers talk about hit us very hard. We began selling the 1927 crop at \$10.75 a hundred, and took in the last at about \$9.50. This year we thought to repeat; we thought by having the sows farrow early and feeding pretty well we could again beat that "seasonal price break," but the packers got the jump on us.

A Round of Fall Work

Part of the last week on this farm was spent in getting things ready for winter. The last bit of manure was hauled out, the first time we have had the yards entirely cleaned up for several years. The water system also was gone over and some work done on that.

The windmill which supplies the stock with water is located about 60 rods from the barns. For years we have used a system of levers and wires to turn on and shut off the mill from the barn. It always has worked well, but some of the poles which carried the wire had rotted off and the wire itself—a No. 9 which had been in use for 25 years—had rusted so that it kept breaking. This week the line was rebuilt and run on a little different line, so that none of the poles would be in the fields but all on the line of some fence. As a "standby" for the windmill we have at the well an engine and an engine pump. Some time ago the boys wanted to move this outfit to the other end of the line and see if it would not pull the water as easily as it could push it. It did after a fashion, but the results were not satisfactory, and this week the engine and pump were moved back down to their old location near the well. In a still time the stock often drink water faster than the windmill will pump it, and it is then that the engine pump comes in handy.

8-Foot Sides Are Best

A letter from Chase county asks for some points on building a machine shed to hold, beside the regular farm equipment of horse drawn machinery, a tractor and a small threshing machine. It is asked if a 6-foot side would be high enough for such a shed. I would much prefer an 8-foot side, especially where a threshing machine has to be housed, and even then the machine would have

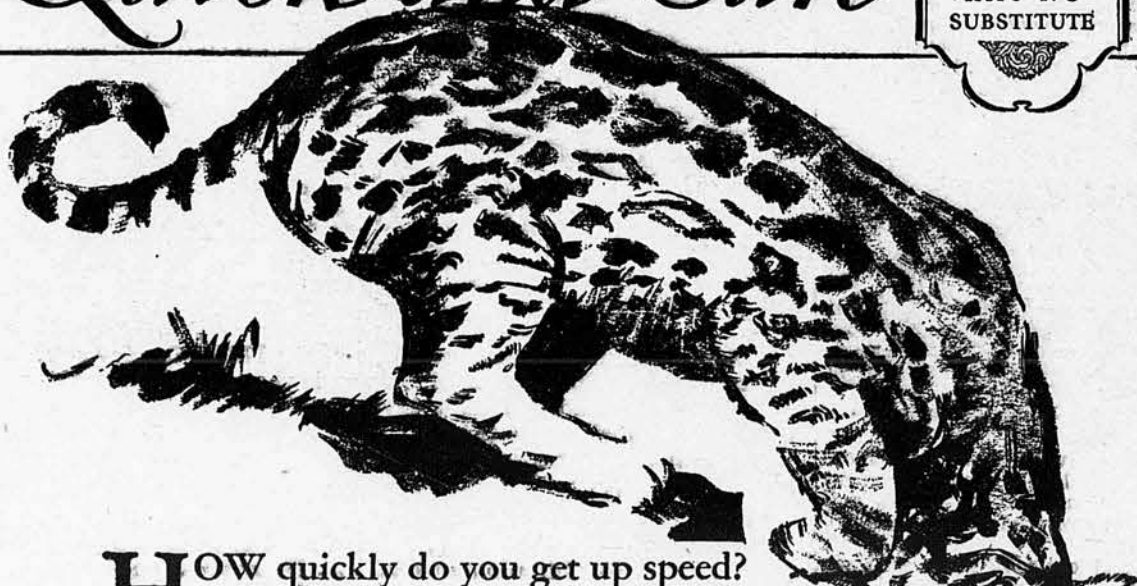
to stand in the center of the shed. The shed where we keep our small threshing machine has a 10-foot wall, and it is just high enough to allow the machine to be pulled up at the side where it is out of the way of the other machinery. For a roof for such a machine shed I have but one choice, galvanized iron in either the "V" crimp or the "channel drain" style. No sheeting is required for such a roof, and the roofing should be nailed directly into the rafter the full length. When this is done the roofing does not get loose or rattle in the wind. The rafters must be spaced exactly right to fit the roofing, and if the job is to be done by farm labor, as much of ours has been done, I would suggest that the rafters be put up as the roofing is put on. In this way every joint can be made an exact fit. By connecting such a roof with the ground by means of a heavy wire it will be rain and storm proof, hail proof and lightning proof.

An Invisible Bridegroom

The marriage of Miss Phillina Whiteside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Whiteside, occurred at Glasgow with Judge Rapp performing the ceremony. They were attended by the bride's mother and Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jensen. —Great Falls (Mont.) paper.

Sometimes, nowadays, it is hard to tell mother and daughter apart, they both look so young, except that the former tries harder.

Quick and Sure



HOW quickly do you get up speed? Skelly Refractionated Gasoline gives your car lightning-like acceleration—quick and sure. The Skelly Refractionating System produces a gasoline which gasifies quickly and completely, in winter or summer. Although wholesalers pay more for it, Skelly Refractionated Gasoline costs you nothing extra. You get extra value without extra cost.



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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A slow, gentle rain mixed with some snow has been falling for about 15 hours, and the outlook is good for several hours more of moisture. It is just the kind of rain we have been wanting. The wheat will all come up now, and the ground will not be crusted badly.

I think everybody was about as nearly ready for a rain as any time I ever have seen. A few were planning on topping and threshing kafir and milo this week, and some were husking corn, but every one will be glad to let these jobs stand for a while.

We finished topping and threshing the kafir the day before it began to rain. One of the neighbors rigged up his combine for topping bundles, and with five men feeding the bundles from the shocks the work was soon done. Using a combine is about the quickest and easiest method of topping I have ever seen. The only possible objection is that the bundles are scattered out badly, and unless they are reshocked they will weather damage. The rain caught us with about a third of the shocks open.

The seed crop is not turning out so well as it did last season. The price is 50 to 60 cents a bushel, about the same as last year.

As the wheat begins to come up over the country it is quite easy to notice the difference in drilling. Usually more than one drill is pulled behind the tractor, and seldom is there anyone riding the drills. Sometimes the difference is due to the difference in the depth to which the drills are set. I think more frequently the difference is due to the use of old drills. It is quite a temptation when time to drill comes to hook on an old drill or two, jump on the tractor and drive it for all you are worth, thus forgetting to watch the drills. Drilling usually is a light load for the tractor, and we don't notice any difference in the pull if one or two disks stop turning and go to dragging.

After a farmer has gone to all the trouble and expense of preparing the seedbed I believe we should give more attention to the operation of the drills. I think if I were a local merchant and wanted to do a good drill business next fall I would spend considerable time driving over the country about this time of the year and keep a record of the men who had bad drilling. On an average wheat crop an old drill will lose more than enough to buy a new drill. We have noticed these differences much more since most all the drilling is done with tractors.

The prospects are for cheap corn thru this locality. There are no cattle being fed and not very many hogs. Thousands of bushels of corn will be shipped out to market. One neighbor who usually buys some corn has chances to buy corn at 60 cents a bushel to be delivered at shelling time. It is likely that a good deal of the crop will be held until spring, but some of the crop will move at lower prices.

A second factor that depresses our local corn market is the good crop of kafir and milo in western Kansas. It seems hardly likely that prices will advance much until after taxpaying time. Of course if we believe all either political party tells us we are sure to have big changes soon. But my opinion is that the farmer had just better keep right on sawing wood at about the same rate he has been for the last 40 years.

We noticed some figures showing that the movement of people from the farms to the city and from the cities to the country was at about a standstill. A few years ago the tide was all from the farms to the cities. The change likely is due to the last two or three years of good crops and prices we have had. A good many of those that moved to the cities a few years ago have finally learned that a farm is not such a bad place to live on after all.

We have often thought it would be a good thing if more folks from the country would try a few years in the city. If they would do that there would be a great deal less dissatisfaction on the farms. The monotony of doing the same thing over and over becomes a great deal more tiresome than doing the variety of things on the farm. No

one job lasts so long on the farm that one needs to get very tired of doing it.

To really get a fair comparison of work in town and on the farm just imagine milking cows 8 hours a day for 40 years. Or let us gather fruit for a like period, with nothing else to do and no responsibility. It is the sameness in the job that wears people out. Farm life is blessed with a vast variety of tasks, that change with the seasons and from year to year.

The Meat Industry's Work

BY THOMAS E. WILSON

The production, processing and marketing of the nation's meat supply involves a multiplicity of operations astounding in their magnitude, importance and efficiency. Each of the steps so necessary in bringing this food product to the ultimate consumer is, in fact, a great industry in itself. The production phase is carried on thru the efforts of more than 6 million livestock growers. Some 800 commission firms serve in the capacity of sales agents for these growers at 67 central markets at which the producer daily receives cash for his livestock. Fourteen hundred packers and small slaughterers prepare the meat products for consumption. Retail dealers numbering

at least 125,000 complete this industrial chain, which daily is serving a populace of 114 million people with this basic food commodity. It is estimated that one in every six workers of the country is engaged in this great industry.

On January 1, 1928, there were in the United States 55,696,000 cattle, 58,969,000 hogs and 44,545,000 sheep and lambs. The rapidity with which these animals are marketed, processed, and the meat made available for consumptive channels bespeaks the efficiency of this great industry. The well oiled machinery of present day operations has reduced to a minimum, not only the time required from farm to table, but also the expense incurred in carrying out this tremendous movement. It is a regular occurrence for a shipment of livestock to be loaded on a train today 300 miles distant from a central market, the fresh meat appearing in the packer's cooler ready for distribution in less than 24 hours after the journey began.

Efficiency in the livestock and meat industry means far more, however, than simply the attainment of speed in serving the nation its meat. There are countless other factors which go to make this efficiency complete. Sanitation and wholesomeness are

of paramount importance. The meat packers has constantly and successfully aimed toward the improvement of the quality of the meats and meat food products manufactured, as well as improving the sanitary conditions under which the processes are carried on, with the result that today the leading brands of products of the meat packer represent the acme of perfection in quality.

Brothers Eternal

He plunged into the maelstrom of passersby, And stopped a man. Stopped is a mild term. He grabbed the man with both hands and drew Him to his breast, then held him off at Arms length until it became a case of mutual Recognition. They both clasped hands wildly . . . danced up and down with the joy Of meeting . . . they hugged . . . they caressed . . . they Rapped each other's spine . . . etc. . . They parted finally with promises to meet shortly. My friend came back to me. "I haven't," He exclaimed, "seen him for over eight years." "Friend of yours?" I asked. "Friend of mine—" He somewhat echoed. "Friend of mine—" "I'll tell the cock-eyed world!" "Why, that's the guy who scratched my back for me." "While we were in those damned lousy trenches." "At St. Mihiel."



And now for you ~ ~ ~ a first Thanksgiving Day

SUPPOSE you had been there on that first Thanksgiving Day. A handful of pilgrims alone in the wilderness, facing a bitter winter... their cabins damp and cold and dark. Knowing that each day they must journey down that long path to the frozen spring... beset by lurking dangers.

And yet there alone in the wilderness they offered thanks for what had been given them... thanks for the crops that had ripened... thanks for the strong stockades.

Think how much greater would have been their thanks, if, like you, they could have pressed a magic button and flooded their homes with brilliant,

electric light... if, like you, they could have turned a gleaming faucet and had running water throughout their homes. Think what Delco-Light would have meant on that first Thanksgiving Day!

Think what Delco-Light would mean to you on Thanksgiving Day, 1928!

Why not make this year a first Thanksgiving Day for all your family? Why not look ahead to a bright, cheerful winter with the dark hours shortened, the days lengthened, hours of labor saved for you and your wife?

For Delco-Light not only will flood your home, your entire farm with safe, electric light but it makes possible dozens of profitable, time-saving devices.

There's no longer any need to face the winter without Delco-Light. For today Delco-Light prices are so low and General Motors terms so liberal that Delco-Light will actually make its own payments out of its savings.

Clip the coupon and send it in today. Find out about the complete Delco-Light line including the big, new 4-cylinder 1500-watt power and light plant with power for the bigger jobs. Don't put it off. The days are growing shorter... the winter is coming nearer. Have Delco-Light now when you need it most. Clip the coupon now.

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A Tiger Fell Out of the Tree!

And There He Stood Before Me, With His Hair
All on End and Growling

BY J. T. WOOD

THERE are four distinct species or families of spotted cats in South America. Then there are the blue wild cat and the Puma or lion. The most formidable of these spotted cats are the two jaguar families, the light colored one being the more numerous and the larger. The light colored jaguar has both white and yellow spots, and attains a length of 9 feet over all. Its jaws are very powerful, and its tusks will measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base. This jaguar can seize and crush the head of a large hog between its jaws.

I saw, on one occasion, a large tiger spring on a large alligator that was sleeping in the sun at the side of the river. The approach of the tiger was very much like that of a cat stalking a bird. It approached in a stealthy, creeping manner until within 15 feet of the alligator, then with its tail lashing from side to side and kneading the sand under its front feet, it sprang on the sleeping 'gator. It landed fairly on the 'gator's back, and seized it at the base of the brain, or just where the head joins the body. It sank its strong teeth thru the bony structure covering the alligator's brain.

A hard shelled alligator such as we have in Paraguay and the Rio Negro Rivers is not an easy thing to kill. The alligator was taken by surprise, but it did all it could to shake off the tiger. It slashed its sides with its tail, and jerked its head from side to side with powerful, quick jerks. It ran in the direction of the river, but the tiger prevented its entering the water by planting its feet on the ground and using great force, turning the 'gator square around and heading it the other way. The tiger held its powerful grip on the 'gator's head and neck until it crushed the bones, and in less than a minute all the 'gator could do was to slap its tail feebly from side to side. The tiger is very fond of the meat found under the bony covering of an alligator's tail. It takes considerable work with a sharp hatchet to cut open the bony covering of one of these 'gators, but the jaguar can open it up with his powerful claws and teeth.

Hunted All Their Lives

I know several hunters that live in Bahia, Negro, Paraguay, which is our nearest trading point, that do nothing but hunt. Among these hunters is an old man and two of his sons. The old man is 75 years old and is called Andres. His oldest boy, Poli, is 45 years old. The other boy Pablo, is 38. They have always hunted, and often came

to my house when hunting on the Rio Negro. Our talks naturally trended toward stories of the hunt, and each of these men has had some close calls fighting tigers "hand to hand."

On one occasion, the old man Andres, accompanied by Poli, who was then 13 years old, was out in the jungle hunting tigers. They had two dogs trying to follow the beast. They struck a trail, and soon the dogs bayed a young tiger. The old man was hunting with an old gun that failed to extract the empty shells, so he carried a ramrod to punch out the shells after shooting. When he ran on to the young tiger Andres shot it, crippling it until it could not run. It was making quite a noise, and while he was trying to extract the empty shell the mother tiger, being nearby and hearing the noise made by the young tiger, came running with full speed and with an open mouth sprang at the old hunter.

Bells on the Dogs

The boy and the two dogs took to their heels. The old man jabbed the muzzle of his gun at the tiger with all his force, the barrel of the gun entering her open mouth. This prevented the tiger from reaching her object. Getting this setback, the tiger sat up on its haunches and presented its front paws like a boxing master, watching for an opening to spring or attack again. Old Andres stood crouching, his gun held firmly in both hands ready to jab the beast again with the gun barrel. He dared not turn his head or divert his gaze in the least or the tiger would have sprung on him again.

Poli, after running a short distance, stopped and looked back. Seeing that his father was still alive and standing his ground, he summed up courage enough to return to the scene of battle. He came up behind his father, and pointed his gun over his father's shoulder. He fired, killing the tiger. Old Andres said that at the time he didn't think he was much scared, but for three weeks afterward every little sound would almost make his heart stop beating!

Poli grew up to be a man and has killed many tigers. In 1926 he and a companion went into the jungle with their dogs on a hunt. The second day out they were following a large tiger. The dogs were trailing the animal, but never getting very far ahead of their masters. Each dog carried a small sleigh bell attached to his collar, and by the tinkling of the bells the hunters could always tell just where the dogs were. The tinkling of the bells

Beat Winter right now

Beat him to the draw—



WHEN winter comes, trouble lies in wait for your car. Why not make your car fit to withstand winter at its worst? Time to act is now.

As a beginning, go after your spark plugs. A new set of AC's will insure easier starting and "warming-up," more power and more certain performance, a more responsive engine in all weathers.

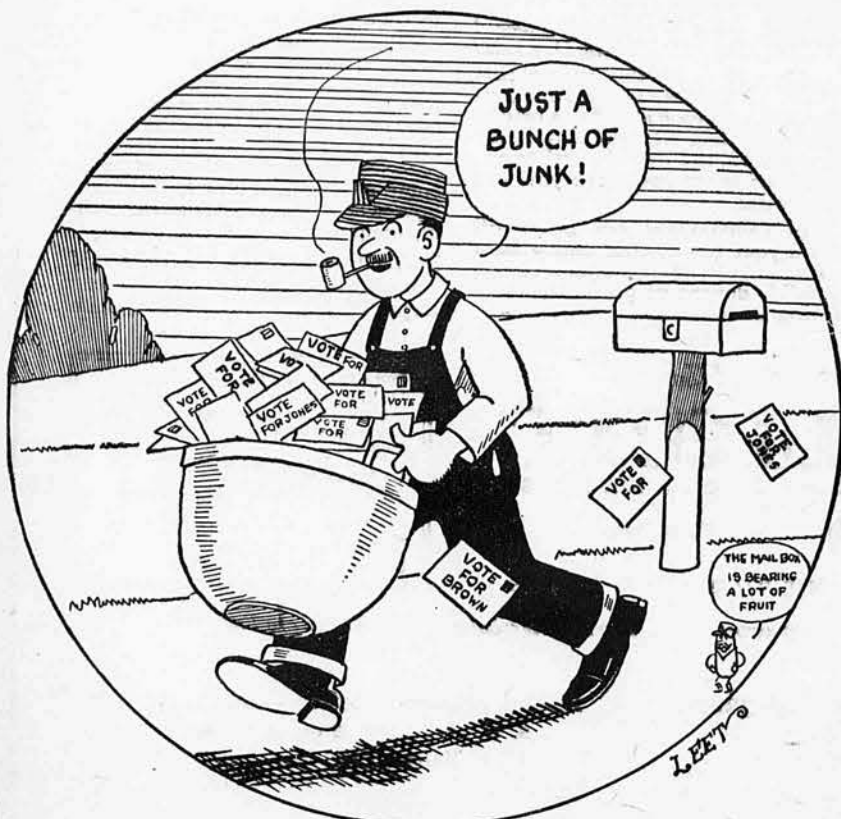
Winter puts added demands upon the lubrication system. The best protection for engine oil, winter or summer, is the AC Oil Filter. To insure best results, put in a Renewal Cartridge after 10,000 miles. That makes the Oil Filter good as new.

Put your car in top form for winter.

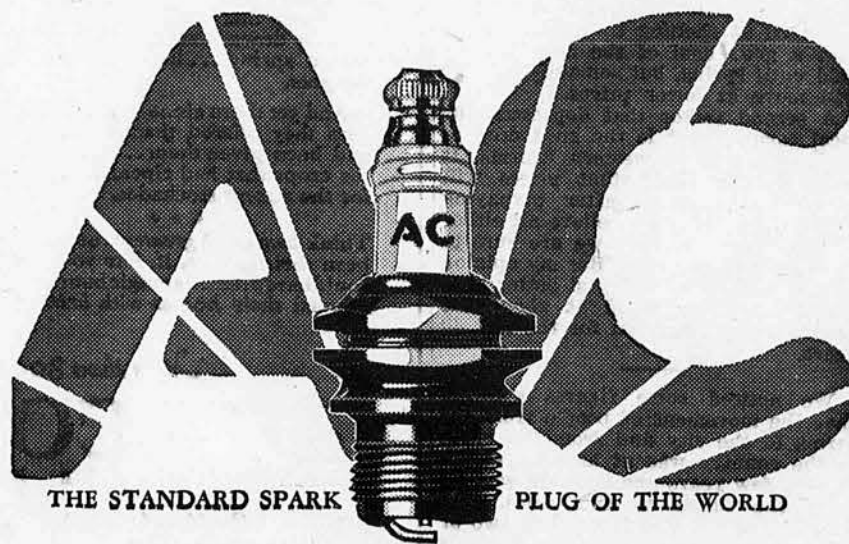
One or more of the AC units, as listed below, are used as factory equipment by more than 200 successful manufacturers, among them:

Auburn	Kissel
Buick	LaSalle
Cadillac	Moon
Chandler	Nash
Chevrolet	Oakland
Chrysler	Oldsmobile
De Soto	Peerless
Dodge Brothers	Plymouth
duPont	Pontiac
Elcar	Reo
Essex	Stearns-Knight
Graham-Paige	Studebaker
Hudson	Stutz
Hupmobile	Yellow Cab

Put in a new set of AC Spark Plugs; the regular line, 75 cents, AC 1075 for Model T Fords, 50 cents; slightly higher in Canada. Insist upon AC products proved, by every test, standard of the world.



Here's One Harvest That is Heavy Right Now



AC-SPHINX
Birmingham
ENGLAND

AC Spark Plug Company
FLINT, Michigan

AC-TITAN
Clichy (Seine)
FRANCE

AC SPARK PLUGS AC SPEEDOMETERS AC AIR CLEANERS
AC OIL FILTERS AC FUEL PUMPS AC GASOLINE STRAINERS
AC AMMETERS AC OIL GAUGES AC THERMO GAUGES

© 1928, AC Spark Plug Co.

also tends to scare the tigers, that otherwise would not be much afraid of the dogs. When they hear the dogs with bells following they usually hunt a tree.

At this place there were no large trees, only low brushy stuff, so after running away from the dogs for a while the tiger turned for a fight and chased the dogs right back to the hunters. The brush at this spot was so dense that they could not see the tiger until it was within a few feet of them. When the dogs arrived and the hunters heard the tiger jumping thru the brush they stood with nerves taut awaiting the attack. While they were old seasoned hunters they could not help feeling the "goose pimples" rising along their spines when they heard the snarling, spitting animal come out of the brush right into their faces!

As the animal came into view both hunters fired, but neither ball struck a vital spot, and the tiger, being only angered by its wounds, sprang upon Poli, who went down under its weight. The tiger took him by the shoulder, crushing it between his great jaws. His partner was so excited that he fired another very wild shot, missing the tiger and very fortunately missing Poli, also. Poli was the least scared of the two. With the tiger seated on his chest he admonished his friend to steady his nerves and aim well and kill the tiger. This helped his friend, who fired an effective shot, killing the tiger. Poli has a bad shoulder, but is still hunting tigers.

Poli's brother, Pablo, also related a story. One day while crawling on his hands and knees after a small deer his little dog which was following just behind him jumped on to his legs in a frightened way. On looking around he saw a large tiger already in the air. He had no time to use his gun, and to prevent the animal from lighting on his back he swept his right hand and arm out and backward, whipping a quantity of large weeds over his back. At the same time he seized his hunting knife in his left hand and stabbed backward with the knife. The weeds kept the animal from getting a good hold, and on feeling the steel it gave the weeds a rake and sprang away, but immediately sprang back again. Every time the beast came Pablo would whip the weeds between him and the tiger with one hand and give the beast a stab with his long knife with the other. Five times the tiger jumped at his victim, and each time Pablo sent his knife hilt deep. The fifth time the tiger fell quivering at his feet. It is needless to say that Pablo had to return home and get some new clothes and heal various wounds that he received from the raking claws of the tiger.

Ever See a Kerpinocho?

I have killed several tigers, but have been very lucky. Only once have I found myself in a real critical place with a tiger. In July, 1927, the Negro river overflowed its banks, putting most of the land near the river under water. However, there were a few places along the higher banks which were above water. My son, Henry, and I concluded one morning to visit one of these high spots to kill some game, such animals as deer and kerpinochos. A kerpinocho is a three-toed animal with a head like a ground hog and a body like a hog, weighing some 200 pounds when full grown. These and other animals would bunch up on these high, dry spots to avoid the overflow. We got into our canoe and rowed down the river from Port Wood some 3 miles to one of the higher banks of the river.

We observed two small deer on arriving, called Wazoo. I shot one of these before landing. The other ran into the brush nearby. I told Henry that I would follow the deer that went into the brush, while he started to skin the deer that was shot. I found on arriving at the brush that it was so tied up with vines that the only way I could follow the deer tracks was to crawl on my hands and knees. I could proceed very well this way, as there were no vines low down next to the ground.

I had crawled some 15 yards under the brush following the deer tracks when I came to a clean spot under a large tree. As soon as I came under the tree I raised to my feet, and at the same time looked overhead to see if there was anything in the tree. I observed a large male tiger lying on the limb. He did not appear to mind my

presence in the least, as he just lay there watching me, as innocent appearing as a tame house cat. Evidently he was not hungry, for the deer had passed directly underneath. I was armed with a Winchester rifle. I noted that the clean spot under the tree was not very large, not more than 5 yards wide, so there was not much chance for a foot race if one was to get in a hurry. I wanted to make a good shot and kill the tiger the first shot, but the way it was lying it appeared difficult. There were a number of small twigs between me and the animal's head. I took aim between these twigs, but there was a stiff breeze blowing that moved the twigs slightly, and just as I pressed the trigger one of these twigs moved in line and the rifle ball cut it half off. This caused the ball to go a little too high, and only made a glancing scalp wound. The force of the ball knocked the tiger out of the tree, and knocked his eyes almost out of his head.

The tiger sprang to its feet, but its eyes were bloodshot and it could not see. There it stood, hair all on end, showing its teeth and growling. It knew I was there but could not see me. Being in a hurry to get another shot I gave the lever of my Winchester too quick a jerk, and the extractor failed to pull the empty shell out. The loaded shell was raised in position to enter the chamber, but could not enter because of the empty shell. There was nothing to do but to extract the empty shell with my knife. When the tiger heard the click of the Winchester lever he sprang at the sound, but missed me by 2 feet. Had I had my large hunting knife I could have killed him with that, but I had left it with my son to skin the deer. All I had was a pocket knife. I took this out, and without making a sound I extracted the empty shell, then as silently pressed the loaded cartridge in the chamber and, placing the gun behind the brute's ear, put an end to his snarlings.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

More Good Roads Now

With the co-operation of state highway departments, 8,184 miles of federal-aid highways were improved in the fiscal year 1927-28, and 2,014 miles that had been previously improved by federal aid were given surfaces of a higher type. This work was done at a total cost of \$205,043,784, of which the Federal Government paid \$88,056,984, or 43 per cent, and the states paid the balance.

Under supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, 281 miles of National Forest roads were improved, bringing the total improved mileage of these roads to 3,775 miles. The National Forest road system embraces, at present, a total of 13,911 miles.

In the federal aid system, there are 187,753 miles of interstate and inter-county highways, of which, on June 30, 71,074 miles had been improved with federal assistance and 1,285 miles were undergoing stage construction, that is, were being given a higher type of surface than when previously improved with federal aid.

The 8,184 miles improved in 1928 include 2,182 miles of graded and drained earth roads; 844 miles of sand-clay; 1,836 miles of gravel; 92 miles of waterbound macadam; 464 miles of bituminous macadam; 136 miles of bituminous concrete; 2,533 miles of Portland cement concrete, and 42 miles paved with vitrified brick. There were 54 miles of bridges and approaches.

Federal-aid highways are the most heavily traveled in the country. Increased demands of a growing traffic are shown by the greater increases in the types more suitable for heavy traffic. The mileage of high types of pavements built, such as bituminous macadam, bituminous concrete, Portland cement concrete, and vitrified brick, increased 19 per cent in 1928, while the mileage of low types, such as waterbound macadam, gravel, sand-clay, and graded and drained increased about 9½ per cent.

240 Acres of Potatoes

Albert Weaver of Bird City grew 240 acres of potatoes this year, with an average yield of 160 bushels an acre.

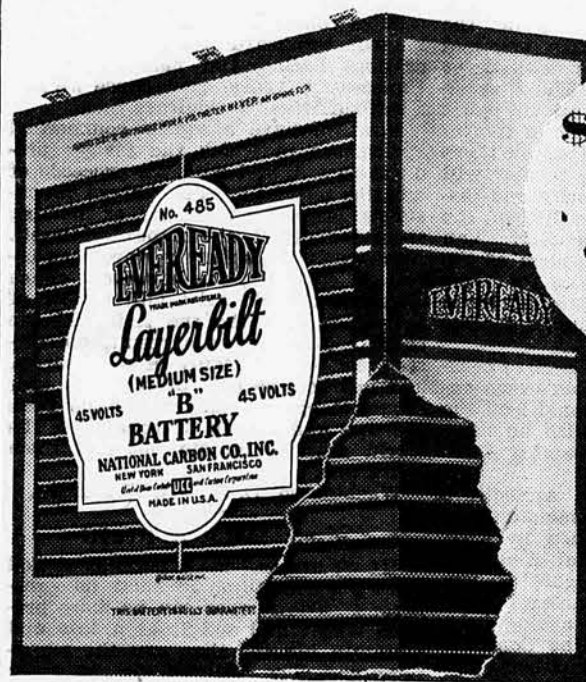
Sows and litters should be protected against cold and rains.

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Layebilt construction is a patented Eveready feature. Only Eveready makes Layebilt Batteries.



Never was so much extra service
bought for so few extra cents



\$2.95
costs you only
20¢ more

This is the Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 485. 3¼ inches thick. 45 volts. \$2.95.

YOU are a "B" battery user. You are most probably interested in one of two popular sizes. You use, in the majority of cases, either the heavy duty size or the medium size. If you use the heavy duty "B" batteries, which is the most economical thing to do, you can get the Heavy Duty Eveready No. 770, which contains cylindrical cells, for \$4. BUT for only 25 cents more you can have the famous Eveready Layerbilt No. 486, which is the same size, outside, but which contains more active materials, and lasts 30% longer. For your extra quarter you get from a quarter to nearly a third more service.

Never before did 25 cents buy so much battery service!

If you use the medium size, you can buy the Eveready Medium Size "B" Battery No. 772 for \$2.75. It's a fine battery of its type—cylindrical cell. BUT, just add 20 cents to your price, and get the Eveready Layerbilt Medium Size "B" Battery No. 485. Same outside size as the older battery,

but more active materials inside, and so you buy 25% longer life with your 20 extra cents. Another great battery bargain!

Both these Eveready Layerbilts are made of flat cells that fill all available space inside the battery case. This construction avoids the useless waste spaces between the cells of the older, cylindrical cell type of battery, and eliminates soldered connections between cells. The truly modern "B" battery is the Eveready Layerbilt. These two batteries, exclusive with Eveready, are longer lasting and more economical. Look for the name Layerbilt on the label.

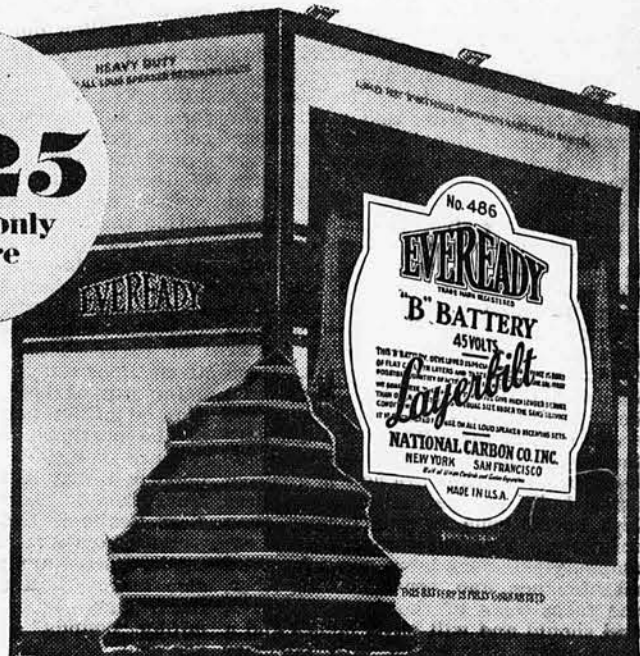
NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.
New York **NCC** San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Tuesday night is Eveready Hour Night. East of the Rockies—9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast—8 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

\$4.25
costs you only
25¢ more

This is the famous original Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486. The longest lasting of all Evereadys. 4 7/16 inches thick. 45 volts. \$4.25.



SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

What the Folks Are Saying

OF ALL the skullduggery ideas being crammed down the throats of American farmers, we believe corporation or capitalistic farming is the worst. We believe the gentle soul of Honest Abe Lincoln would have recoiled in horror at the very mention of such a feudalistic plan. Are not the financiers and members of the press who are seeking to foster this enterprise the very gluttons who would profit beyond the dreams of avarice?

In his discussion of this problem, on page 14 of the Kansas Farmer for October 13, A. B. Van Schoik attempted to answer the two paramount questions in connection with the corporation plan. The first was, "Would it not destroy personal initiative?" The aggressive, dominant spirit of the American farmers who came, saw and conquered the wilderness will never perish from the earth. There is no basis for comparison between the spirit of the farmer and the spirit of the industrial worker, and so long as there is breath in his body the farmer will never submit to the authority and discipline so common in the life of the industrial worker. Has Mr. Van Schoik ever tasted the freedom of the soil? Has he any reverence for those American farmers whose precious blood stained the Lexington common a color as radiant as the sun?

"Would not this system lead to peasantry?" By Mr. Van Schoik's own answer American farmers would lead the lives of roving gypsies, with no more stability than a mere roaming farm hand.

"Compared to industry, agriculture does not know the first principle of efficient management." Then in what manner has the individual American farmer ascended to the highest known plane of scientific agriculture? The individual farmer is not asking help. He is only asking what the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, justice. Just as an experiment, why not let the American farmer alone? He will continue to work out his own salvation and the salvation of a hungry world, just as he has done for the last 308 years. Let the farmer have his freedom and his old calendar!

Leonard J. Baker.

Smith Center, Kan.

Higher Living Standards

Not all the story of a contented rural life is to be told in terms of prices and profits. Already some farmers are insisting, and justly so, upon a standard of expenditure more on a parity with that enjoyed in the city. We hear much complaint that the younger farm folk of today are thinking too much about city conveniences and not enough about tending to the business of farming. That they are desirous of better living for themselves and families is to their credit. That it is fruitless to complain about this desire, much less to attempt to stop it, is at once apparent. The comparison is brought to their attention too often and too vividly, and all the forces of modern merchandising serve to emphasize it.

I think that without much question the farmer of the future will enjoy a higher standard of living than today. More efficient, larger unit farming will permit it—a progressive rural citizenry will demand it. Already electricity, for example, is reducing the drudgery of the farmer's wife, and making the household more livable. Our engineers tell us that we have only begun to take advantage of electricity on the farm. Rural electrification for both light and power is being given intense study by electrical engineers. Water systems, the telephone, the radio and the automobile are making country living more attractive, and lessening its isolation.

Our national demand for better roads promises eventually to bring better roads to more and more farms. Good roads and the automobile have been important factors in emphasizing the social side of farm life, and I am sure they will continue to develop so. Furthermore, the roads are now more often being built on cost assessment bases less burdensome to the farmer than formerly. The gasoline tax, for example, yields very large sums for road maintenance and repair. Altogether, the farm folks of the future deserve, and should and will have, homes and a community life which will compare favorably with those enjoyed by the families of the towns and cities.

Certainly when one compares the agriculture of the present with the agriculture of the past he sees some great contrasts. Agriculture in a progressive nation such as ours can't stand still. It never has for very long. Progressive farmers won't let it. I have often wondered what our grandfathers would say to what we accept as everyday facts. Tractors? Impossible! And if possible, impractical! Radios? A wild dream! Automobiles and concrete highways? Nonsense! Milking machines? They'd spoil the cows, anyway. Alfalfa, liming, thousand-pound cows, ton litters, rust resistant wheat, experiment stations, test plots, county agricultural agents—these and a hundred other developments which we accept as commonplace today were little known or unheard of not so many generations back. And market reports? Unnecessary years ago because we had a self-sufficient agriculture then.

Now we have a highly commercial agriculture in which the farmer produces to sell, and with the proceeds of what he sells he buys the things he consumes instead of raising or making them for direct consumption himself. As a result the spinning wheel has become a curiosity, the household churn a rarity, the old grist mill almost of a by-gone day like the flail and the cradle. But also as a result, the farmer has become highly price sensitive, and has become part of a closely knit economic system thru which he feels the ups and downs of conditions the world over as he did not feel them years ago.

Washington, D. C. R. W. Dunlap.

Must Make a Profit

"If we are to have a permanent and lasting agriculture, it must be prosperous. The farmer can no more produce wheat and sell it at a loss and maintain himself than can the manufacturer. The farmer can no more produce under Twentieth Century methods and sell the way his great grandfather did than the railroads can pull their vast loads of freight today with those dinky engines with which they first started business. In 1924, for example, wheat dropped 51 cents a bushel in 12 days. Now if the farmer had a profit of 50 cents a bushel at the beginning, what did he have at the end of the 12 days? In 1926, at the beginning of the threshing season, wheat dropped 38 or 40 cents a bushel in five days. If farmers had 35 cents a bushel profit at that time, what was their profit at the end of the five-day period? The slump at harvest time this year was even greater than the examples I have cited, and they are but a few of the scores that can be cited. If the farmer is to be prosperous, if the basic industry of the nation is to enjoy stability, these violent fluctuations must be eliminated from the market.

W. C. Epperson.

Hutchinson, Kan.

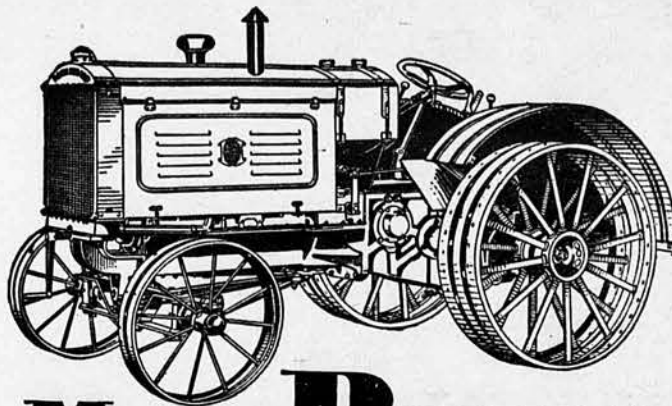
Higher Tariffs Needed?

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the total United States imports of agricultural products, including forest products were valued at 2,408 million dollars. This was a decrease of 110 million dollars, or about 4 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Tropical food products and raw materials, such as raw silk, crude rubber, coffee, cacao beans, and bananas comprised more than half of the total value of these imports. Such products, of course, are not commercially grown within the borders of continental United States. Raw silk made up 16 per cent of all imported agricultural commodities; rubber, 13 per cent; coffee, 12 per cent; sugar, 10 per cent; hides and skins, 6 per cent; wool, 3 per cent, and cacao beans and tobacco each about 2 per cent.

Imports of beef amounted to more than 50 million pounds, or double those of the previous year, and more than for any year since 1916. Of these beef imports, nearly 38 million pounds came from Canada, nearly 8 million from New Zealand, and almost 2 million pounds from Australia. Imports of live cattle, mutton and prepared meats were also larger than during the previous fiscal year. Wool imports totaled 248 million pounds, a decline of about 9 per cent.

Butter importations were lower than at any time during the last 9 years.



More Power with Less Weight

Weighing but 4700 lbs., the Rock Island Model F Tractor develops 18 H. P. on drawbar, 35 H. P. on the belt—more than enough power to handle any job on the average sized farm. It pulls 3 or 4 moldboard bottoms, 8 or 10 disc sod plows, 15 to 20 disc cylinder plows, 16-ft. combine. On the belt it handles a 28' separator, the larger silo fillers, shellers, and even operates economically such small power machinery as sawing outfits.

The Rock Island is powerful, light, durable, economical on fuel and easy to handle.

ROCK ISLAND

Model F TRACTORS 18-35 **Model G 15-25**

The high compression motor with its special head guarantees plenty of power with a minimum fuel consumption. This power is transmitted to the work through one of the most simple transmissions ever designed—only 14 gears, while others use nearly twice as many. It has actually developed over 82 per cent of its belt power on the drawbar.

The Rock Island is easy to handle. Levers are operated by driver in his normal position. Pivoting seat spring on right hand side, easy steering device worm and gear type, easy hitch, high clearance.

Dust-proof transmission, all shafts heat-treated—long life; positive gear train, frictionless bearings, forged steel gears, machine cut and heat treated; Hyatt and Timken bearings; lubrication simple and efficient. Burns kerosene or distillate.

For 74 years the Rock Island Plow Company has manufactured high grade implements and the name "Rock Island" guarantees a tractor of quality and efficiency.

This high powered, efficient, economical Rock Island tractor is described in our booklet M9. Write for copy.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

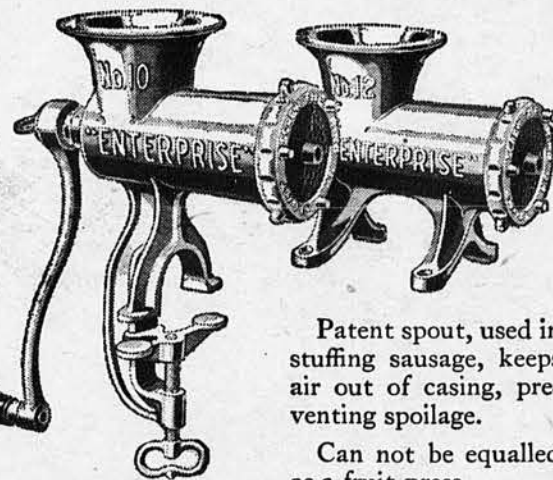
IF YOU KILL SOME OF YOUR HOGS

YOU can make your own sausage, ham, bacon, lard, etc., with finer flavor, at lower cost. "Enterprise" Meat-and-Food Choppers and Combination Presses help make your pork more profitable.

"Enterprise" Meat Choppers (shown above) have been so greatly improved that it will pay to buy the latest model, even though you may already have an old one.

The new pattern four-bladed steel knife and the perforated steel plate do perfect cutting—no grinding or mashing—and retain all the rich food juices.

Different models, \$3.25 to \$11.00. The genuine are marked "Enterprise."



Patent spout, used in stuffing sausage, keeps air out of casing, preventing spoilage.

Can not be equalled as a fruit press.

Three sizes, \$11.50 to \$13.75.

You can get "Enterprise" anywhere, from good dealer. But you see the name on the machines.

You also want an "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer, Lard and Fruit Press (shown at right)—three useful machines in one. All metal, always sanitary.

Compound gears give tons of pressure, getting all the lard from the hot cracklings—making more money for you.



"ENTERPRISE"

Meat-and-Food Choppers... Sausage Stuffers, Lard and Fruit Presses

The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Cheese also showed a slight decline, as did all kinds of eggs and egg products, including frozen and dried eggs from Canada, which supplies us 90 per cent of such imports.

Wheat imports amounted to 15 million bushels, which is around normal. A large part of these imports consist of Canadian grain, which is milled in bond and shipped out as domestic exports. Imports of corn were 5½ million bushels, being more than for any year since 1921, but still a comparatively insignificant amount. Most of the imported corn comes from Argentina. Rice products continued to decline.

Sugar imports totaled 4,044,000 short tons or 377,000 short tons less than the previous year. Hides and skins reached 332 million pounds, as against 368 million pounds a year ago.

Citrus fruit and bananas showed large increases. Grape fruit, currants, figs, grapes and raisins decreased. There were increases in some of the nut crops and decreases in others.

Imports of coffee exceeded all previous records, amounting to 1,500 million pounds. Tea showed a decline. The raw silk imports were 76 million pounds, being an increase of 3 per cent in volume, but a decline of 9 per cent in value. Crude rubber imports amounted to 926 million pounds, a decrease of 4 per cent.

There has been a great deal of agitation recently in favor of increased tariffs upon certain products which, while not produced in the United States, constitute substitutes therefor and displace our native products. This is a subject which is certain to have careful attention during the next session of Congress. Manifestly, a product of American farms is not very well protected if a substitute is imported free of duty or under a low tariff rate.

Kansas City, Mo. W. I. Drummond.

Are the Hogmen to Blame?

The recent three-day drive on hog prices, resulting in a \$1.50 reduction in 60 hours is now being blamed on the producers of hogs. The buyers tell us we are fools to rush our immature hogs on the market at this or any other season, and that if we would practice more orderly marketing, with a product such as the market demands, we might always be assured a profitable end of our feeding.

Let us see if this has been true in the past?

I have been producing hogs in Kansas for 30 years, and with a possible exception of perhaps five of these years the packers have instituted a concerted drive on hog prices at or near the beginning of the packing season, invariably resulting in an average reduction of from \$2 to \$5 a hundred in a short time. Twenty years ago this drive did not take place until later in the season, frequently not until well toward December, but they evidently more thoroly believe in taking time by the forelock, and this year we witnessed a \$2 reduction during September.

The packers tell us we have been fools to rush our lightweight hogs to market. If so, why do they not pay a longer premium for the heavy hog, thus penalizing more the fellow who sells light in a vain endeavor to get in on a decent price? A good way to assure themselves of the kind of hogs they want would be for packers to assure us we would be paid a profitable price for producing that kind, then back up their promise by paying that price when our stock was ready.

On the other hand, there have been times without number in the last 30 years when I have fed my spring crop of pigs, usually from 50 to 100, from three to six weeks in the fall without getting a cent for the feed consumed during that period. This comes about by the price being depressed just about in proportion to the gain made in weight, so a 225-pound hog is sold for the same money as he would have brought when weighing from 180 to 200 pounds. With this bit of experience happening to us so often, can you blame us for going to market early with our light hogs? Have not the packer drives on the market encouraged us to do these sort of things?

More and more, the hog producer realizes the packer has it within his power to control the market as it best suits his own financial end. When the run of hogs averages light in weight that class is cut in price, and we are told we should make 'em heavier. When we are sending in more of the

heavier kind we are told the market demands a lighter kind, and prices are fixed accordingly.

We hog producers of Kansas have been thru these periods of great promises in hog feeding, only to see everything "blow up" in a very few days just previous to the beginning of the fall packing season, and we should resent being called fools by the packers because we sometimes try the experiment of shipping early and light in an effort to save our own bacon, for most of us have tried making them heavy only to be told, then, that it's bacon they want and not lard.

Gridley, Kan. Henry Hatch.

Bank is Selling Farms

At the close of August, 1928, The Federal Land Bank of Wichita owned 250 farms. The bank acquired these farms because of delinquencies in connection with 87,180 loans on farms made by the bank.

The bank had title to one farm in each 148 loans made.

All of these farms are for sale.

They will be sold for what they are worth at the present time.

Some of them are now worth more than what they cost the bank and some are worth less.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita values lands for lending purposes on the basis of average rents of similar land for five years or more, less taxes and less 5 per cent of the value of improvements to cover depreciation and insurance, capitalized at the current rate of interest in the locality where the lands are located.

The bank is selling farms on the same basis of values.

All of these farms are in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, distributed as follows: Colorado, 114; Kansas, 20; New Mexico, 52; Oklahoma, 64.

Nearly all of the farms which the bank has sold have been bought by farmers who live nearby, and know their long-time value.

Persons interested in buying any of the farms owned by the bank should consult the secretary-treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association operating in that locality, or should submit offers to The Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

John Fields.
Wichita, Kan.

Let's Give Hens a Chance

A recent survey of a number of farms shows crowded conditions in the poultry houses. Many of these houses are almost wholly lacking in ventilation.

At night when one of these buildings is crowded with chickens the air is not fit to breathe. A human being will not remain long in such a place. If he did remain thruout the night, he would be "all in" by morning. And this is just the trouble with a lot of chickens now.

The chickens are badly crowded at night in a poorly-ventilated house. They are forced to breathe bad air. They become too warm. They are "all in" in the morning, and emerging into the cool outside air is a sudden change that many of them cannot withstand.

These crowded conditions at night and sudden changes from warm to cool air are responsible for many of our poultry ills. Giving the chickens medicine will not do any permanent good so long as the cause of the trouble remains unchanged. Either additional room should be provided or the size of the flock reduced.

Attention is called to such problems as this in the interests of your success with poultry—in the interests of your having good, vigorous, healthy chickens in your breeding and commercial egg flocks—in the interests of your marketing desirable meat birds—in the interests of your hens being profitable egg producers. The trade wants quality poultry products, and the producer who markets quality products receives more money for them than he would get for inferior grades.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

'Twas a Good Fair

The Stevens County Fair was an outstanding success this year. The crowds were large and the weather was favorable. The displays were an excellent index to the fine productive capacity of the soils of this section. I think that the local fairs such as this one are a constructive force for good, and that they well deserve even more attention in Kansas, despite the fact that the state has more local fairs than any other state.

Hugoton, Kan. Monroe Traver.

The
finest
meat
you ever ate



when you cure and
smoke this simple way

Richer, sweeter, juicier ham and bacon are yours—when you cure and smoke this clean, quick, easy way.

Morton's Figaro Salt smokes the meat as you cure it. No smokehouse needed. Just use it as you use ordinary meat salt—either for dry or pickle cure. [It will flavor your meat with its delicious sugar-cure and smoke every pound safely and perfectly.]

Every grain of this high-grade salt is saturated through and through with double-strength, condensed and refined wood smoke—then blended with a perfectly balanced sugar-cure. Keeping qualities and marvelous flavor are combined for you in one simple form—the easiest way to cure and the safest, simplest way to smoke.

Every season hundreds of thousands more farmers turn to this better method for curing and smoking. Every user is rewarded with better meat. Meat that keeps longer. Meat that tastes better.

A ten-pound can of Figaro Salt cures and smokes 100 pounds of meat. Before you kill this season ask your dealer for Morton's Figaro Salt. One season's use will convince you that this is the way to safer cure and better meat.

MORTON'S
FIGARO SALT



We will gladly send you free this worthwhile book on improving the quality of your home-cured meat. If your dealer does not have Figaro Salt we will send postpaid as many regular ten-pound cans as you desire on receipt of \$1.00 per can and the name of your dealer. (\$1.25 in the Far West.) Address Morton Salt Company, Dept. W Chicago, Ill.



The Corn Borer Is Moving Westward

But More Success Is Being Encountered in Its Control in the Badly Infested Sections, by the Use of Efficient Clean Up Methods

By W. H. Larrimer

AMONG notorious insects which have received the wide-eyed attention of the public, probably the European corn borer heads the list. Scientists and others who had been in touch with the corn borer situation realized that farmers were confronted by a dangerous insect, indeed one that might threaten the 2 million dollar corn crop, but to the majority it took the ruin of the Canadian fields to fully arouse them to the destructive possibilities of the corn borer. Of this destruction in Canada, Professor Lawson Caesar, provincial entomologist, Ontario, Canada, writes:

"A severely infested corn field such as was common in Essex and Kent in 1925 and 1926 before the Corn Borer Act came into force is a sickening sight. Such fields often have from 20 to 50 borers on an average to every plant. The result is that almost every tassel is off; nearly all the leaves have fallen or are hanging down close to the stalk; the stalks in many cases have fallen down and formed a tangled mass, or, if still standing, are bare and brown. The result is that the whole field looks somewhat like a spruce forest after a fire has run over it. Anyone who has seen such a field will not doubt the power of the borer, if not controlled, to destroy the corn industry."

Such a failure of the corn crop over 1,200 square miles in Ontario aroused immediate action in the United States and, in the spring of 1927, Congress provided for the most colossal plant protection movement ever launched, the corn borer clean-up campaign which cost 10 million dollars and was successfully completed.

Answers to Two Questions

There were two important questions for which answers were sought in the large scale clean-up campaign. First, there had been a more or less friendly disagreement with the opinion of the entomologists who doubted that the further spread of the corn borer could be prevented. Second, the entomologists and others were alike interested to know whether the corn borer could be controlled. The "Clean-up Campaign" answered these two questions; first, the borer will continue to spread to new territory despite everything that can be done; second, the numbers can be kept low enough to prevent serious commercial damage by the clean-up methods so well advertised by the campaign. As the corn borer advances into the great Corn Belt, the problem therefore becomes one of controlling it by a thoro and concerted clean-up of all the previous year's corn remnants before June 1, and prevention of long distance spread by maintaining a strict quarantine of the infested area.

The corn borer was introduced into this country probably about 1910 in shipments of broomcorn from Southern Europe. As this was before the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, the borer had a good chance to get in and develop undisturbed. The insect was first discovered here in 1917 near Boston, when it was estimated to infest about 100 square miles. Stewart C. Vinal, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, who discovered the pest, immediately began to study its economic importance and possible methods of control. In 1918 the investigation was carried on in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Entomology, and in 1919 the federal entomologists took over the work. As the borer steadily advanced and the gravity of the situation became more apparent, the organization was expanded, and the problem attacked from all possible angles. At present the research problems are being studied at six federal laboratories, scattered thruout the infested area of the United States, and one laboratory is maintained by the United States in Central Europe to study the insect in its native habitat. The search for effective parasites also is being carried on by federal entomologists in Europe, with the main laboratory at Hyeres (Var), France, and in the Orient, with headquarters in Japan.

In 13 States Now

Surveys are conducted each year to determine the spread and the intensity of infestation, while a strict quarantine on infested products is enforced thruout the corn borer area. Many of the infested states have excellent research organizations at work on the corn borer problems, and several of the threatened Corn Belt states are studying the pest in advance of its inevitable entry into their territory. State regulatory forces are doing everything practical to meet the difficult situation presented by the presence of a new pest of such potentiality.

The region now infested with corn borers includes all or parts of 13 states. The western area most important in the spread toward the Corn Belt includes Southern and Eastern Michigan, the north-eastern corner of Indiana and Central and Northern Ohio. The borer is known to have traveled to within 30 miles of Lake Michigan, and probably the scouting now being carried on will reveal the 30 miles bridged and that a zone of infestation has been added around the edge of the present infested area.

Most of this area, however, is still very lightly

attacked, having less than 1 per cent of the stalks infested; that is, less than 1 stalk in 100 contains a borer. The only place where the population has built up sufficiently to cause commercial damage is in a very narrow strip along Lake Erie. It is estimated that between five and 10 borers to the stalk are required to cause noticeable commercial damage.

The corn borer is a whitish caterpillar with a brownish or often pinkish tinge. It is about 1 inch long when full grown, and has a dark brown head and many small brown spots on its body. The young borers, even when very small, resemble those that are full grown, but are often, when about 1/2 inch long, a good deal darker in color.

The caterpillar winters inside pieces of stalk, stubble or ears of corn, and sometimes in weeds or other plant material growing close to corn. Its presence can be detected by small entrance holes on the surface. These holes usually are plugged with the castings of the borers. When the stalks, stubble or ears are split open, the borers usually are found within.

As soon as warm weather begins in April or May, the borers resume activity, altho no real feeding takes place. The borer cuts a small circular opening from its tunnel to the surface of the plant to provide an exit for the future moth. This opening usually is closed with a thin partition of silk. The borer then retreats into its tunnel to a point near the last feeding or shelter place, where it usually spins a thin cocoon, in which it changes to the pupal stage. This pupa is shuttle shaped, and varies in color from light brown to dark brown, and in length from 1/2 to 3/4 inch. After about 10 to 14 days the skin of the pupa splits and the moth comes forth. In the Great Lakes area the

THE corn borer will presently arrive in Kansas; we believe in about 10 years, altho we can imagine that it might be longer if we were to have large bunches of luck. In the meantime the state has been putting its house in order; state officials have plenty of authority thru law to require that control measures be observed. L. E. Call, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College, is chairman of the committee from the American Society of Agronomy that has this insect under observation. The Kansas Farmer will tell of its westward progress from time to time, and also of the more efficient control measures being used.

moth is present in the fields during late June, thruout July, and during early August, under average weather conditions.

The moth measures about an inch from tip to tip of the wings and varies in color from pale yellow to light brown. The moths of the corn borer resemble so closely several other kinds of moths that it is almost impossible for the average person to distinguish them. They are strong fliers, experiments having shown them to fly at least twenty miles, and it is probable that they do fly greater distances. Large bodies of water do not check their flight, for they have been seen to alight on the surface of the water and again take flight. It is probable that moths have flown across Lake Erie in this way. This flight of the moths (like the blowing of the wind, that cannot be prevented) results in a natural spread into new territory for between 20 and 30 miles a year.

Soon after emergence the moths mate and begin to lay eggs, each female moth laying an average of 400 eggs. They remain quiet during the day, hiding in patches of weeds and grass or underneath the leaves of other plants. During the early evening and early morning they fly from plant to plant, laying their eggs usually on the under-side of corn leaves.

The eggs hatch in from four to nine days, and the little caterpillars soon eat their way into the corn plant, where they spend their life, tunneling up and down the stalks into the ears, and, unobserved, eating out the life of the corn plant. It is at this time that the damage is done.

As is the case with many introduced insects, the corn borer seems to be far more destructive in America than in Europe. The reasons for the apparent control in Europe have been given careful study by entomologists from the United States and, as a result, 12 species of parasites preying on corn borers have been imported, bred in the laboratories and liberated in fields infested with corn borers. In bringing these parasites into this country, every precaution has been taken to import only insects absolutely harmless to our vegetation. Care also has been taken to leave be-

hind all enemies of these parasites, for they in turn have their parasites.

*So, naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed ad infinitum.—Swift.*

This parasite introduction has, of course, taken a great deal of time and care, but now more than 2 million parasites, in which are represented 12 species, have been liberated at strategic points in the infested area of the United States. Of the 12 species liberated seven have been recovered, proving that they have become established and are at present busily preying upon the corn borer. Help by this method in the control of the borer will, of course, be a long process, and at present less than 1 per cent of the borers are being parasitized by these foreign insects.

An effective control of the borer required something giving quicker results. Spraying did not fill the bill, for the borers were inside the plant, where they could not be reached, practically all their life. Sprays are known which would kill the eggs, but they are deposited over such a long time and are so difficult to reach by the best spraying methods that the number of sprayings would be out of the question.

It was observed early in the corn borer investigations that a certain amount of the infestation seemed to be evaded by late planting. However, the agronomists have figured that, because of a reduction in yield due to late planting, a 20 per cent loss from the corn borer must be experienced before it will be profitable to plant corn late enough to avoid infestation.

Found One Weak Spot

There was, however, one weak spot in the life cycle, the hibernation period, spent during the fall, winter and spring in old corn stalks, stubble and other pieces of corn plant of no use about the farm. Practically all the borers are then in the remnants of the corn crop or the debris in the corn field. If this can be effectively disposed of the borers will be destroyed with it.

The surest method of destroying this material is burning. No borer survives a good burning, altho it has been known to survive freezing and other hardships. If all the old corn stalks, and pieces of corn plant, both in the field and about the barnyard, are thoroly burned, the corn borer can be controlled.

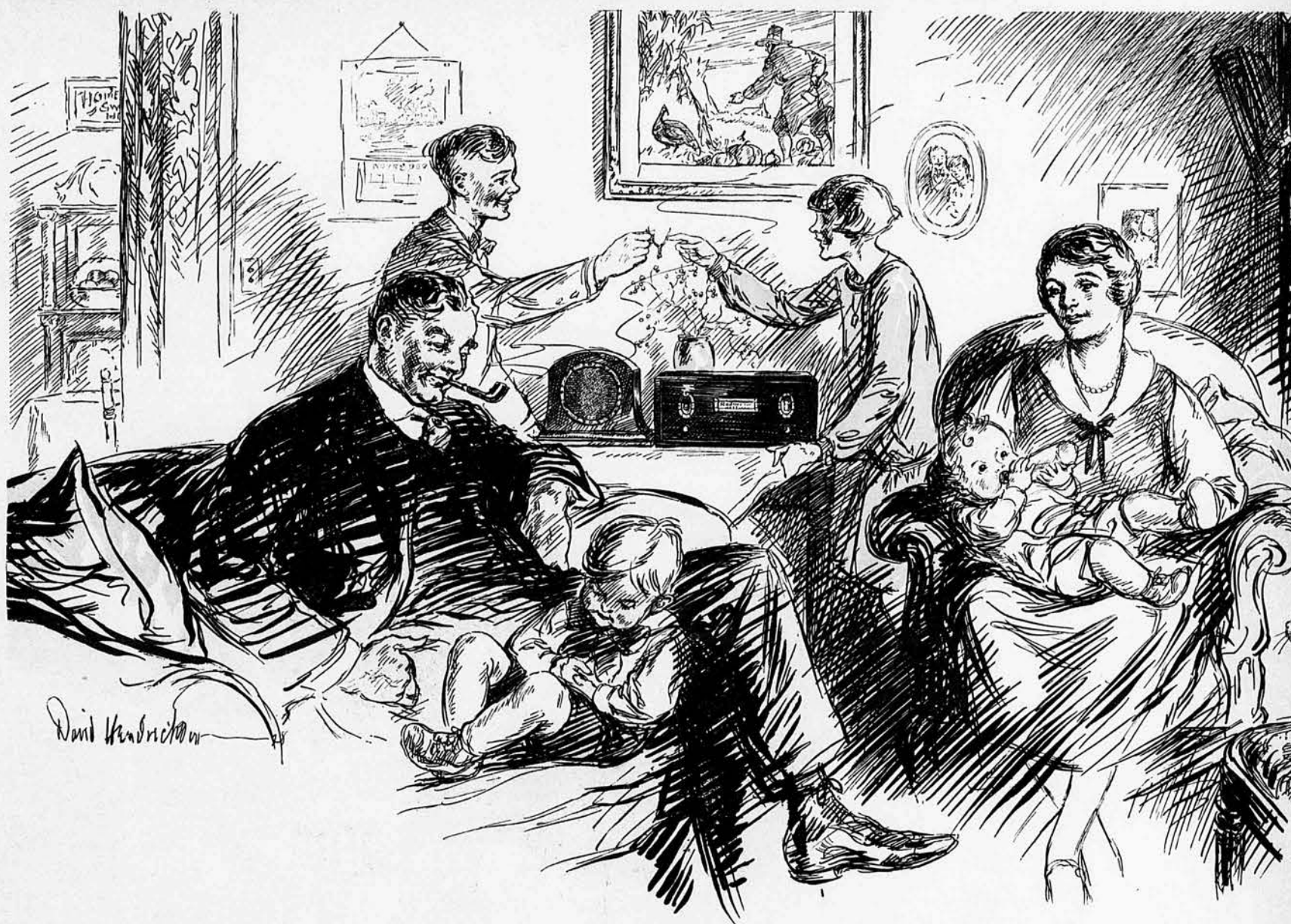
Gathering and burning in some localities, however, require more labor than is practical, and do not fit conveniently into the farm routine. In some cases, plowing all stalks, stubble and other corn remnants and debris completely under has been found practical, and is effective in destroying the borers. The plowing does not kill the borer, as it crawls to the surface after being plowed under, but if it finds no pieces of corn plant or other plant material on the surface in which to take refuge, it will most surely die from exposure, birds or other natural enemies. Experiments have indicated that at least 98 per cent of the borers in a cleanly plowed field meet their Waterloo. The essential thing in this method of control is absolutely clean plowing, which requires a better than ordinary job of plowing. In plowing for corn borer control, the skill of the plowman is as important as the equipment. Wide-bottom plows are recommended, tho a 14-inch bottom plow with attachments for covering trash has been found to give satisfactory results.

As the corn borer spreads westward over the great Corn Belt, farmers will have to make the necessary adjustments in their regular farming practices to include corn borer control measures. One efficient piece of equipment in caring for the control problem is the silo. Borers that escape death in the silage cutter are killed by the fermentation that occurs in the silo. Those practices which will have to be included in the regular farm routine and that will be adopted by farmers in the wake of the borer are the more general use of the silo, the use of husker shredders, low cutting in harvesting corn, plowing under corn stubble or standing stalks and the feeding, shredding, burning or similar disposal, before June 1, of all corn debris left around the farm.

Down to Two Inches

One of the encouraging things about the work on this problem of European corn borer control has been the co-operation received from every side. Farm machinery manufacturers have from the first attempted to put on the market equipment suitable for corn borer control and within the reach of the farmer. This effort has produced the 16-inch and 18-inch bottom plow now on the market, which does a good job of plowing standing cornstalks and stubble completely under. The low cutting attachments for corn binders are now on the market and are being further perfected. These attachments will cut the corn to within 2 inches of the ground, which is considered satisfactory for corn borer control.

(Continued on Page 25)



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Answers to Legal Questions

A Woman Divorced in Oklahoma Married a Man in Missouri Under an Assumed Name; Now She Wishes to Get Rid of Him Too

By T. A. McNeal

I have a friend who was married and divorced in Oklahoma. She then went to Missouri, where she married a man in less than three months, under an assumed name. They have lived together several years, but now are separated. Was she legally married to husband No. 2? What must she now do to be legally separated from him? Must she get a divorce or can the marriage be annulled?

THE Oklahoma law makes it unlawful for a person either living within Oklahoma or a person outside of Oklahoma to come into Oklahoma and marry within six months from the date of divorce. Missouri, however, has no such requirement, and Oklahoma does not seem to make the provision that the divorce shall not become final until six months.

I am therefore of the opinion that the marriage in Missouri was a legal marriage, even tho made under an assumed name, and that the proper proceeding would be to begin an action for divorce.

What the Law Says

Is there a law compelling an elevator company to accept wheat for storage at a fixed rate when offered?

Section 205 of Chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes reads in part as follows:

It shall be the duty of every terminal public warehouseman, whenever inspection and weighing is or shall be established, to receive for storage any grain, dry and suitable for warehousing, that may be tendered to him in the usual manner in which terminal warehouses are accustomed to receive the same in the ordinary and usual course of business, not making any discrimination in the persons to avail themselves of warehouse facilities; such grain to be in all cases inspected, weighed and graded by a duly authorized inspector and weighmaster of the state grain inspection department (but to be stored with grain of a similar grade); but if the owner or consignor requests, and the warehouseman consents thereto, his grain of the same grade may be kept in a bin by itself apart from that of other owners, which bin shall thereupon be marked and known as a special bin. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the receipt of any kind of grain into a warehouse in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or store it properly, or in cases where such warehouse is necessarily closed. Every local public warehouseman shall receive for storage and shipment, so far as the capacity of his warehouse shall permit, all grain in a suitable condition for storage tendered him in the usual course of business, without discrimination of any kind. A representative sample of grain offered for storage shall be taken and agreed upon both by the owner and the warehouseman as being a true and representative sample of the lot of grain offered for storage. The sample shall be sent to an official inspector of the state grain inspection department, and the inspector who receives the sample shall grade it according to the official grain standards and issue a certificate of grade which shall state the name of the owner, the amount of grain, the warehouse at which it is stored, and the official grade of such grain.

But A Married B

A goes out on a large farm and improves it, putting on some small buildings, planting trees and shrubbery and makes it his home and lives there for six or seven years, then marries B. He lives there for three or more years after that. He pays no taxes, but just farms the land and sells the grain. He is called away and leaves B in control, to farm the land together with C and D. They have in about 25 acres of corn, and B gets notice to vacate. What legal right has B in the farm? Does B have to vacate and how should she proceed in case she was sued?

E. N. T.

The statement of facts in this case it will be noticed are very vague. There is nothing said here about who held title to this land or by what authority A went on the land in the first place. So far as the question shows he was simply a squatter on the land. That is to say he simply went on there, put up some buildings, planted some trees and shrubbery, farmed the land and sold the produce. He paid no taxes and apparently paid no rent. He then married B and continued to live there, still paying no taxes, and, so far as the question shows, paying no rent to anybody. He goes away, for what purpose the question does not show, leaving B in possession of the land, and she continues to farm it in connection with C and D. Finally someone gives her notice to vacate.

I do not know from the question by what right the notice is given. Unquestionably the owner of the land had a right to demand that these persons who simply seem to have taken possession should vacate. If, however, they were there with the permission of the owner of the land, they became tenants at will and probably can hold the land in that event until the first day of next March. Aside from this so far as the facts shown in the question are concerned, neither A nor B has any right of possession there at all.

Has Plenty of Work

What are the duties of the state fire marshal?

A. W.

The office of state fire marshal was created by the legislature of 1917, which provided that the governor should, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person who is a citizen of this state to fill the position of fire marshal. The term of office of the fire marshal

shall be four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The state fire marshal shall maintain an office in the city of Topeka. He is empowered to appoint a chief deputy state fire marshal, also such office assistants as may be necessary. In addition he may appoint and employ any person or persons as state inspector or inspectors, who may be known to him to be competent and skilled in the inspection of buildings and their contents. He shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, showing the name or names of the owners of personal and real property and the name or names of the occupants of buildings where fires occur, the total amount of insurance carried, the amount of insurance collected, the total amount of loss to the property owner, together with all the facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fire, which may be determined by the investigation provided by this act. The state fire marshal shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. He shall make an annual re-



port to the governor not later than February 1 of his official actions in the transaction of his department.

For the purpose of maintaining the department of the state fire marshal each fire insurance company doing business in this state shall pay to the state superintendent of insurance on or before March 15 of every year such levy as may be made by the state fire marshal, provided such levy shall not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of a sum equal to the gross cash receipts as premiums of such company on all fire business transacted by it in Kansas during the next year preceding, as shown by the annual statement under oath to the state insurance department. The state treasurer and auditor of state shall credit 10 per cent of all fees remitted into the state treasury by the state fire marshal's department to the general revenue fund of the state, to reimburse said fund for the expense of printing, legal advice, auditing and handling of accounts and funds and all general expenses which are paid out of the general revenue fund but which are properly chargeable to the state fire marshal's department; the remaining 90 per cent of the said fees shall be by the state treasurer and auditor of state placed into a special fund to the credit of and known as the state fire marshal's department fee fund.

A Public Dance, Maybe?

Two or more neighbors buy lumber to put up a platform for dancing purposes at the place of one of the neighbors. A crowd is invited for a dance on a specified date. At that dance it is announced when another dance will be held and they invite the same crowd. There is nothing advertised in the papers, and the dances are not given as a money making scheme. Do the men who built the platform have to have a license to give these dances? Must the orchestra have a license to play? This is a rural community.

G. R. B.

Section 1, Chapter 338, of the Session Laws of 1927 reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, club or corporation, society, or company of persons to set up or keep any billiard table, pool table, or bowling alley upon which games are permitted to be played for hire, or to keep any public billiard hall, pool hall, bowling alley, or engaging in the business of conducting public dance halls or public dances in any township in this state, outside of any incorporated city, without first taking out and then and there having a license therefor.

The whole question to be determined in answer to your question is this: is this a public dance? If it is, they are required to have a license. If it is purely a private dance at which only certain persons are invited to attend just as you would in-

vite them to a dance at your house, you are not required to pay a license. You speak about inviting the same persons. Do you mean that the proprietors of this platform issued invitations to certain persons to attend the private dance? Or did they charge the persons who attended a certain fee? If they charged a fee I think the board would hold that that made it a public dance, and they would be required to pay a license.

There is no provision in our law that would require the orchestra to pay a license.

Land at \$1.25 an Acre

Can a person after living on a homestead 14 months commute and buy the land for \$1.25 an acre? Where would a person have to go to put it on the market?

G. B.

A homesteader has the right after remaining on the land for a certain time to commute, that is to buy his land by paying out the price fixed by the Government. It is not thrown on the market in the sense that he has to go in and bid for it. He has a right to pay for it at a certain price.

I take it your land is in Colorado. I would suggest that you take this up with the Register of the Land Office, Denver, Colo., and ascertain just how long the homesteader will be required to live upon the land before he is given the privilege of commuting, and just what price the Government will fix on that land so that the homesteader can buy it.

See the Probate Court

A willed B, his niece, a sum of money before his death. This was five years ago. Will B still be able to collect this money, and how shall she do it without much expense? A left a widow and 10 children. Can they keep willed money away from B?

Mrs. A. H.

If A's estate has this money there is no reason that I can think of why B should not collect her share. This will, I presume, has been probated. If there was an executor named in the will it was the duty of this executor to settle up this estate in accordance with the terms of the will. I would suggest that the niece take the matter up with the probate court of the county in which the estate is located.

Commissioners Will Decide

Do the people have anything to say in laying out a county road, or do the commissioners have the power to do as they please? Is there any rule in regard to the distance roads shall run parallel to each other? Does the direction of the traffic make any difference?

J. S.

After the petition required by the statute has been properly signed and filed with the board of commissioners the remainder of the matter of laying out the road is almost entirely within the discretion of the commissioners themselves. There is no rule as to the distance that roads shall be separated from each other where they are running parallel to each other. So far as the statute is concerned the direction of the traffic has nothing to do with the laying out of the road.

Legal Rights Are Equal

A and B are husband and wife. They signed an agreement by the terms of which they divided everything and separated, but finally went back together and farmed together on the halves. B owns 160 acres and A has 320 acres leased. B works in the field and keeps house, raises chickens, and garden and pays part of the expenses. Could A make her leave and beat her out of her half of the crop? There were no papers, only a verbal agreement, and his word isn't worth much.

R. D. W.

In a deal of this kind B's rights are equal to those of A. He could not drive her away any more than she could drive him away without any fault on his part. If he undertakes to defraud her she could bring an action to enjoin him from selling the property without her consent. If he has already sold some of this property she could bring suit against him and attach the unsold property which might belong to him.

Must Go Into Court

In case of division of an estate can a forced sale be made in one year from the death of the original owner of the estate and can one heir demand a sale? If so how would he proceed?

R.

I assume this question refers to real estate. If real estate cannot be equitably divided an order may be issued to an administrator to sell the estate. Any heir might go into court and ask for a partition of the estate.

Marriage Can't be Annulled

According to the law of Kansas if a boy 21 and a girl of 18 marry can either of the parents have the marriage annulled?

I. W.

No.

There is Ministry and Magic in Proper Use of Color

By Harriet B. Ashby

BEHOLD the red bandana handkerchief. What used to be white has become a spectrum of rainbow tints; white beds, curtains, table covers and night gowns have taken on gay colors. Tired heads rest on sheets and pillow slips in pastel shades of rose, orchid, yellow or green. Weary bodies snuggle under pink, blue or bright plaid blankets. Spreads of chintz or print match colored hangings. Window shades of oil chintz with Dresden patterns of lovers knots, rosebuds, forget-me-nots, parrots and cockatoos, are pulled down by bright colored beads.

Above rosy pink bath tubs and lavatories hang gorgeously bright towels with picture borders.

In the kitchen, colored stoves, of green, blue or orange supplant the black stove the polishing of which bent mothers' backs. From orange, red, green, blue and yellow kitchenware comes the song of the teakettle, the simmer, stew and fry of things good to eat. Rubber aprons, bright as the skirt of a squaw hang on a jade green hook. Kitchens in jade green, with all the knobs of Chinese Red, are showing red and white floors of linoleum. In sun room windows hang green and red bird cages. The waste paper basket matches jade green chairs, everywhere is the note of color.

Color as a dominant theme in the home has the advantage of bringing from a conglomeration of odds and ends, uniformity. From furniture of different woods, and a can of one of the new lacquers or enamels, comes the charming achievement of furniture of a kind. From bedstead to waste paper basket the different pieces may look as if they belonged and what a wonderful difference it makes in the environment!

No one can live much above his environment. A pretty room is a source of pride to a child, and to children grown up. The busier a mother is and the less time she can give to her child personally, the greater is the importance of providing an environment which will give pleasure in and attachment for home. The furnishing of the rooms

has its influence. Ugliness leaves a scar. Our children grow up so quickly they so soon leave the home that we cannot afford to ignore this effect.

Having toilet articles of one's own is a first step towards observing the decencies of life and respecting the property of others. From tooth brush to towel, color performs the service of distinguishing property. In the bath room, or on the towel rack, the easiest way of getting one's own towel, or of placing the blame for wiping off, instead of washing off the dirt, is to have towels with different borders or of different colors.

The dye pot is the secret of securing color with economy. If the budget allows but one dress, the accessory of colored handkerchiefs or handkerchiefs dyed for the occasion, gives variety. Dyeing is not the task it used to be. Water dyes which anyone can use, and a color remover which is off with the old and on with the new, are the magic wands which one may wave over a faded dress and transform it. A white dress once dyed never will have the same purity of color, so it should be worn until off color before rejuvenating. A dress I knew this spring as a faded blue has blossomed in succession in rose, orchid and blue. The owner is careful to remove the color each time, and to stir her dye well. She keeps a scrap of silk which goes thru the process with the dress each time and thus makes a reliable shade gauge. As the season advanced the color of this dress grew warmer. Now it has become a permanent dark blue. This dress was an out of season wash silk bought on sale for \$10. Only wash silks will endure dyeing.

The eye-gate preaches and teaches quicker than the mind. The magic of the seasons is due to the changing colors of the year; the plumage of the male bird is bright and colorful when he is seeking his mate. Even the white earth is covered by the blue sky. God didn't make this a drab, grey world. He gave us color. In color there is a ministry which we can't afford to ignore.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Jellied Oranges

Remove a piece 1 inch in diameter from the naval ends of oranges. Remove juice and pulp with a teaspoon, and strain thru cheesecloth. With first two fingers take out as much as possible of the white inner membrane from the orange skin. Use juice to make orange jelly, and fill orange skins. Place in upright position in a pan of crushed ice, and leave until firm. Cut in halves, then in thirds, and serve with or without whipped cream.

Orange jelly is made as follows:

2 tablespoons gelatine	1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup cold water	1 cup orange juice
1/2 cup boiling water	3 tablespoons lemon juice

Soak gelatine 5 minutes in cold water. Dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, orange and lemon juice, and strain into a mold. Put in a cold place to stiffen. Cut in cubes, and serve in orange baskets, or in half skins of oranges, cut in points or use in jellied oranges as explained above. Blood oranges make a very pretty jelly.

Pumpkin Butter

TAKE a fair sized pumpkin or two small ones, cook, run it thru the colander, add 1/2 cup vinegar, 4 cups sugar and spices to taste. Use about a tablespoon cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon cloves, return to stove and cook down well.

Lane County.

Mrs. W. H. White.

Tempting Home Made Cheese for School Lunch Baskets

IF your family is particularly fond of cheese and the price at the market is beyond your reach, you need not refrain from eating cheese, because there is a splendid method of making cheese right in your own home that does away with all expenses whatsoever.

In the fall and winter children need warmth in the way of milk more than ever. Although they usually do not like cheese to eat except for a bite with a sandwich, or to nibble on between meals, there are some delightful sandwich fillings using cheese as a base, which would delight the child at school, and solves the problem of drinking a quart of milk a day, when it is so hard to carry in the

lunchbasket. Here is another tempting recipe using home made cheese. It is called cheese balls.

3 cups grated cheese	4 egg whites
2 tablespoons flour	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/2 teaspoon salt	Cracker crumbs

Mix cheese, flour and seasonings. Add the stiffly beaten whites, shape in balls and roll in the cracker crumbs. Fry until brown in deep fat.

If you would care to make cheese for your own use and possibly create a market for it in your



BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

The moon slants down over the fields of France—
A curious pensive eye.
The poppies bloom like rebel unsnuffed flames
Under the star-shot sky.

Men may forget—But the wild flowers remember—
Each May they bloom again
And drop their seed, as pledge of birth eternal
That lives thru snow and rain.



community, I would be more than glad to send you complete directions for making cheddar cheese at home, upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. We also have a sheet of directions for making a lard or cheese press from a gallon bucket, which will lighten your cheese-making, if you will ask for it when you send in your request for the cheese recipe. Send your requests to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Start Plants for Christmas Gifts

BY BESS D. WILHEMUS

EVERYONE knows that gifts for Christmas need not be expensive to be appreciated. And yet none of us wish our offerings to have the appearance of last-minute carelessness. Where one has only a limited number of dollars, time may be used to advantage in preparing appropriate, beautiful

gifts. First among these gifts that require mostly time come house-plants.

Women who have a few plants can easily transplant a number of slips into other containers. The variety never seems to matter. Just the fact that it is a healthy green plant at a time when foliage is rare will make yours a valued gift. Jars holding plants may be lacquered, either plain or decorated with cut-out designs. Not only can we give our friends their favorite plant, but the jars may be colored in favorite hues, or in tones which harmonize with the various living rooms. Bulbs, too, make beautiful fragrant gifts.

Of Interest to Little Cooks

DEAR Little Cooks: Isn't it great to think of something new that you know someone else is going to enjoy? That's just the way I felt when I thought of the idea of keeping all of our little cook's recipes in a notebook. In this notebook we will keep every recipe that is run in our column, and some others which I will send you if you wish.

In order that everyone will have the same sized notebook I have prepared a leaflet of directions for cutting the cover and transferring a design which you may have by sending 5 cents to cover the expense of mailing. Address Little Cook's Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. On April 10, 1929, I want every little cook to send me their notebook so I can decide which is the best, after six months work on it. I can hardly wait to see some of them. A surprise gift will be given for the best.



Your little cook friend,

Naida Gardner.

Jewels Men Will Wear

BY NAIDA GARDNER

APPROACH any man and ask him is he is even interested in fashion, and he will deny, but watch him slip in at the haberdashers and emerge in possession of the trifles that fashion has approved for the season. Here are some of her new fancies:

Cuff-links set with semi-precious stones to tone with the color of one's suitings are now considered very good. Chalcedony, which goes well with navy blue is the most popular of the semi-precious stones for men's links. The huntsman wears links on which a fox's head appears in colored enamel—or one might have a complete set of links and enamelled buttons, each bearing a tiny miniature of a favorite hound. Silver spheres engraved like golf balls and linked together by a chain are sold to enthusiastic followers of the "green," while the fisherman revels in his shirt-cuff reproductions of fishes exquisitely carved by hand out of the solid metal.

Jewelers are predicting a revival of a fashion that went out of date nearly 20 years ago—the tie pin. The Prince of Wales was seen recently wearing a beautiful pin fashioned from a single pearl.

The fashion for vest clocks is the most exclusive creation of the masculine world. The vest clock is really a watch for the waistcoat pocket, of extraordinary thinness. It is worn without a guard of any kind and is either triangular or hexagonal in shape. The special feature about it is a double rim, half of which folds back forming a strut which enables the watch to be stood upon the table.

Tin Can Cooking Increases

THE amount of commercially canned foods produced in this country not only furnishes staggering figures but continues to show an amazing and steady increase. According to a report recently made by a Committee on Fruits, Vegetables and their Products to the Food and Drugs Section of the American Public Health Association, the production in 1904 was 1,578 million lbs.; in 1914, 3,918 million lbs.; in 1919, 6,040 million lbs.; and in 1925, 7,579 million lbs. According to this same authority the per capita consumption of commercially canned foods in this country is 62.1 lbs. The per capita consumption of commercially canned

AFTER baby has mastered the time honored "Pat a cake, pat a cake, master man," do you ever wish for other finger games to teach him? We have a number of games in leaflet form which we will be glad to send on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. Address your letters to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

fruits is 9 lbs., and of vegetables 28.4 lbs. The report states that the nutritive and calorific values of the same fruit or vegetable, fresh and canned, are essentially the same so that the matter of supplying vitamins is the principal consideration.

Prepare for Winter's Coming

3162



932



3208



2522



3162—Who would not keep warm with such snug pajamas as these to protect you from the cold, cold winter? This suit is so clever if made of flowered outing flannel. The legs are tightly gathered with elastic around the hem. Buttons trim the entire front. The seat is drop-style. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

932—A very smart and practical school dress with shirring on the shoulders and hips. The sleeves also have several rows of shirring. A starched Peter Pan collar and a velvet tie are charming additions to the dress. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3208—And now for the combination of two materials, plain and figured in this very delightful dress. Insert on the hips gives them a moulded appearance, which is a very noted requisite among the women now. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2522—You can make sonny a coat which he will like and which will be serviceable. Hangs loose from the shoulder, has raglan sleeves, wide cuffs and a large chinchilla collar. Two large patch pockets will attract the boys, too, for they have so many things to put in them. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Something Else to Eat

YOU remember, that when I was 3 months old I began having orange and tomato juices to drink. Then when I was 6 months old I told you how mother prepared my cereal and fed it to me. Now that the days are cool and I am more than 8 months old I am having something else to eat that is quite different. It is vegetable soup.



Mrs. Page

I am going to tell how mother prepares this soup because maybe some other babies 8 or 9 months old would like to have their mothers give them vegetable soup. First she puts two pieces of young chicken (lean beef

or lamb are also good) and a tablespoon each of barley and rice grains on to cook in 2 quarts cold water. This is to boil slowly an hour and a half, so while it is cooking she prepares the vegetables, which are 1 medium-sized carrot, 1 potato, 1 piece of celery and 2 swiss chard or spinach leaves. She does not peel the vegetables because she says some of their mineral value is taken away if they are peeled. She washes them thoroly, scrubbing all but the leaves with a vegetable brush. Then she chops them finely. When the time comes she puts the vegetables in with the meat and grains and cooks them 45 minutes. By this time the soup is boiled down a little more than half. Just before she is thru cooking the

soup she adds a level teaspoon salt. Then mother strains some of the soup thru a sieve, puts it in my bottle, cools it a little and gives it to me.

I have my soup at 2 o'clock. At first I was given only a few teaspoons. The amount was gradually increased each day and the amount of milk in my bottle at that time was decreased accordingly. Now after 3 weeks I get a whole soup feeding instead of milk.

Mother presses the rest of the soup and vegetables thru the sieve, adds a little butter and gives it to my little brother with some crackers for his supper. When I am older she says I may have some vegetables pressed thru a sieve instead of just soup.

Baby Mary Louise.

Your Flower Monogram

Each letter in the alphabet is combined with a flower beginning with that letter, swinging gracefully into a circle to make a most attractive and unusual monogram. They come in two sizes, 3 inches and 1 3/4 inches, on wax



patterns that you can transfer to any thing you desire with a hot iron.

The flowers are as follows: A, apple blossom, B, buttercup, C, calla lily, D, daisy, E, eucharis lily, F, fuschia, G, geranium, H, honeysuckle, I, iris, J, jonquil, K, kentia palm, L, lily of the valley, M, moonflower, N, nasturtium, O, oak, P, pansy, Q, quince blossom, R, rose, S, shamrock, T, tulip, U, utricularia, V, violet, W, wild rose, Y, yucca, Z, zinnia. State letter you want.

You may obtain 24 transfers of your monogram as described above for 30 cents. Order number is 502. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The Napkin Problem

BY MARY M. TRIPP

IT USED to be quite a problem with our family to keep napkins straight. They were always getting mixed up and of course no one wanted to use one belonging to anyone else. This problem was solved when a friend gave me a set of napkins in colored crepe. Each napkin was a different color. Each member of the family selected the color that suited him best and from then on knew at a glance which was his napkin. Besides this they are very attractive on the table.

The Only Real Test for Baking Powder is in the Baking

For Best Results Use

KC BAKING POWDER

DOUBLE ACTION

First in the Dough—Then in the Oven

Same Price ^{25 Ounces} for 25¢
For Over 38 Years

Millions of Pounds Used By Our Government



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

Avoid Dangerous Poisons

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

Many letters testify to the great merit of K-R-O. "One of my customers put out a package of K-R-O and the next morning he picked up 82 full grown rats. His dog got a good portion of the K-R-O bait but it did not hurt him.—The Gist Pharmacy, Sparta, Tenn."

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

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Quarter of a Million in Seed Sales from One of These Two Shows

The bright days of autumn and winter which have proved of such great advantage in developing the egg-production industry of the Pikes Peak Region also make it possible for farmers from many miles away to attend these shows. From 15,000 to 20,000 admissions have been the rule.

The 14th annual Autumn Exposition to be held in the Colorado Springs municipal auditorium the week starting November 12th will prove a revelation to those unfamiliar with the productivity of low-priced land—examples of crops which more than pay for the land each season. A calf and an egg department are new features this year.

The Colorado Pure Seed Show the following week will show selected seed from all agricultural sections in the state. Sales of pure seed traceable to this show amount to \$250,000.00.

You will be interested in seeing these shows. But if you can't come write for information about agricultural, livestock and poultry possibilities in the Pikes Peak Region—or for any other information you may want.

Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce
197 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.



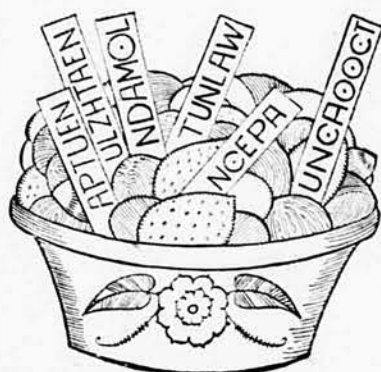
Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles

I AM 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have black hair. I enjoy the puzzles and funnies on the children's page. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are James, William, Dolar and Madeline. I go to Holcomb Consolidated school. I go to school in a bus. I have five teachers. I like them all. For pets I have a pony, one mother cat, five kittens and two little puppies. The pups' names are Brownie and Sheple and the pony's name is Cliff. Sheple took the cows to the pasture yesterday. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age. Beatrice Caraveau.

Holcomb, Kan.

Nut Puzzle

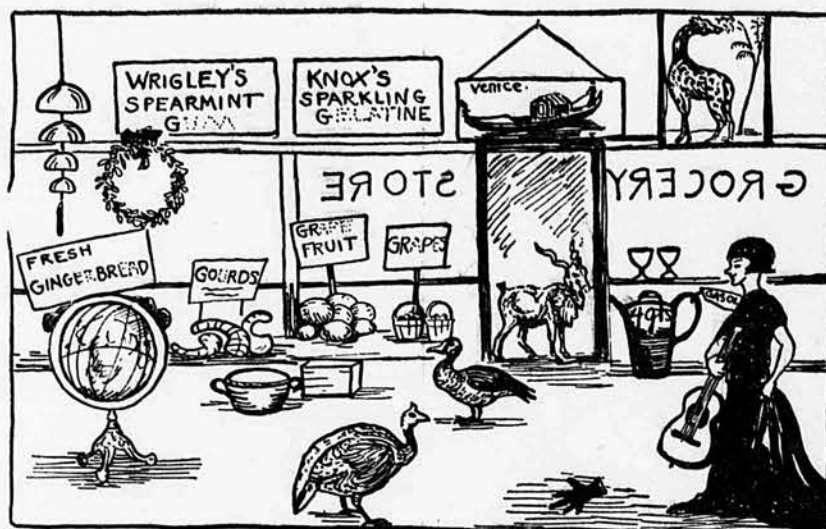
The six kinds of nuts in this fancy bowl are lettered upon the slips of paper sticking up around them, but the



letters forming the names are greatly mixed. See if you can't straighten them out. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Florence Has Plenty of Pets

My pets are two dogs named Snip and Vick. Vick is about 5 months old and Snip is about 6 years. Then I have pet chickens and cats. My cats' names are Spot, Moony and Tiger. I have two pet horses named Topsy and Dolly. They are both black. My father has four other horses. I am 13 years old and will be 14 November 13. I have dark hair and dark blue eyes and am 5 feet 2 inches tall. I have two sisters. Their names are Tena and Josephine. I am in the eighth grade. My teacher's



There are 23 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with G. How many of them can you find? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

name is Miss Simpson. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Florence McGlathery.
Centerville, Kan.



Eddie Newberry has a unique source of income.

Lila Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I was 12 years old October 26. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Lilly, Laura Maxine and Leonard Allen. Lilly is 15 years old and in the first year of high school, Laura is 4 months and Leonard is 7

and in the second grade. For pets we have two horses, two calves, two pigs, four sheep, 12 chickens, three cats, two dogs. The dogs' names are Buck and Buster and the cats' names are Brownie, Spottie and Bettie. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Lila Crellin.

Diamond Puzzle

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | — | — | — |
| 3. | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | | — | — | — |
| 5. | | | — | |

1. A consonant; 2. A noise made by sheep; 3. A stove; 4. Maturity; 5. East (abbreviated).

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

Garnett Has a Shetland Pony

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I walk $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to school. I

have a Shetland pony. His name is Lindy. I have two sisters. Their names are Marjorie 7 years old and Harriett 2 years old. I have coal black hair, blue eyes and light complexion. I have a pig and dog for pets. My pig's name is Spot and the dog's name is Snowball. I call him that because he is so white. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Delia, Kan. Garnett Wood.

A Test for Your Guesser

What is that which you can keep even after giving it to somebody else? Your word.

Why is a billiard maker like a stage prompter? Because he gives the players a cue.

Why is an inn-keeper like a multitude of people? Because he is a host himself.

When are brokers in a panic like
shins? When running on the banks

What trade is best fitted to cook a hare? A hair-dresser (hare-dresser).

What trade is certainly one in which a man will never make a cent except by sticking at it? Bill-posting.

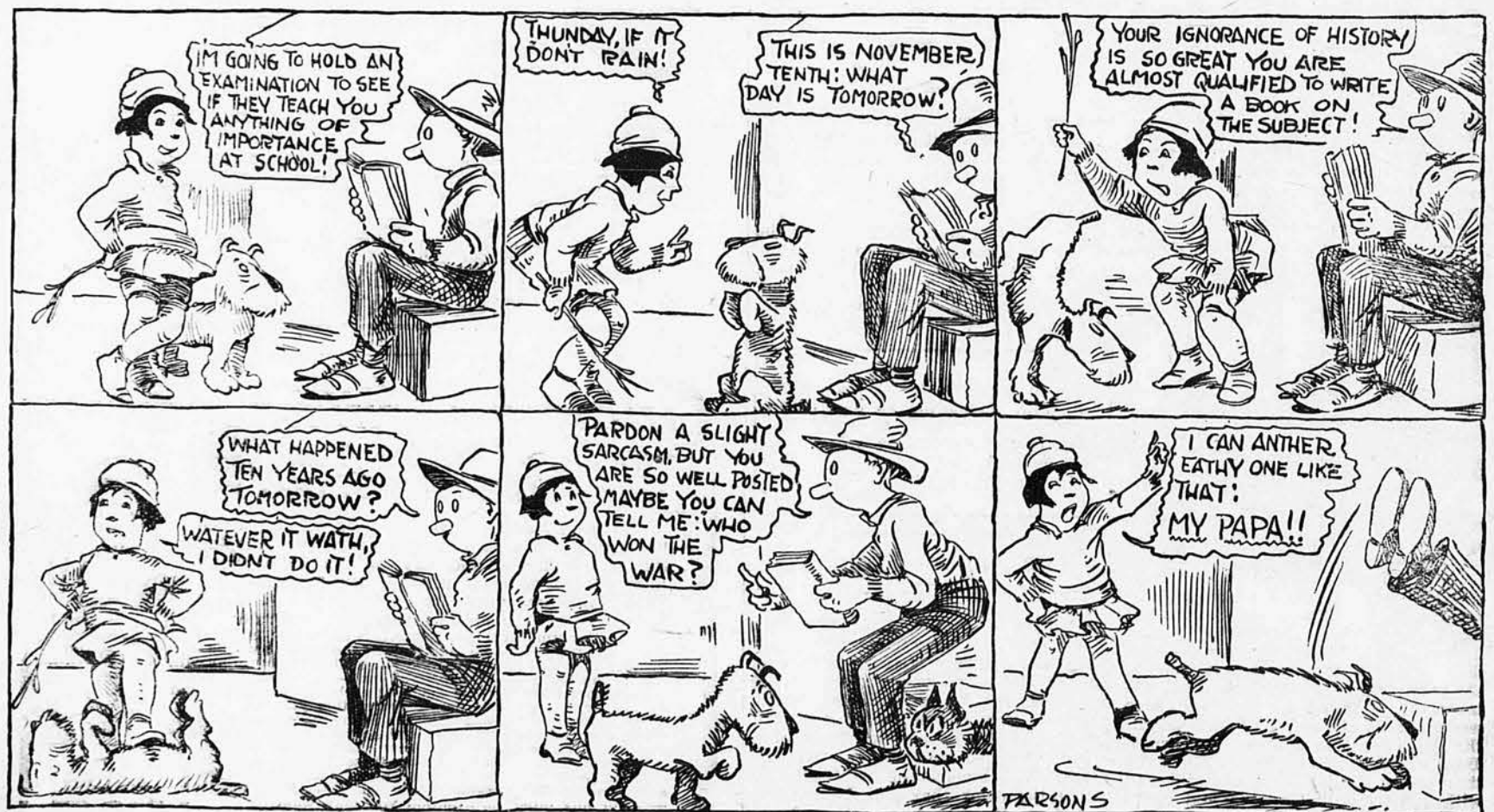
Why is a dressmaker a most deceptive woman? Because she is not what she seems.

Circle Puzzle

Cut out the six segments of a circle and fit them together in such a way as to make a picture of a farmyard



fowl. When you have found what it is send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Dotty Answers an Important Question of Long Standing



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Do Doctors Make Any Progress? Well, Modern Folks Are Living 15 Years Longer, at Least

LIKE the postman who had a holiday and went for a hike, I am just back from a vacation, in which I went to Chicago to attend a doctor's meeting. It was the annual gathering of the American Public Health Association, and joined with it was that of the American Child Health Association. Quite a big affair. More doctors than I have seen together in many years.

No. They did not settle everything. Health matters don't get settled just by getting together and talking. On the other hand, they may get started that way. Take the matter of cancer. One whole afternoon was spent talking about it, in a meeting presided over by Dr. Charles Mayo. As Doctor Mayo said himself, we have not gone far with curing cancer yet, but we have done a lot to wake people up to the fact that the only hope for the cancer patient is to begin treatment without delay, and that effort in itself is saving a lot of lives. Doctor Mayo is heading a movement to raise a big fund that will be used to make a lot more research about cancer.

Do the doctors make any progress? No doubt about it. The biggest strides have been made in giving children a chance to grow up, and it is because of lessened mortality among children that the life expectancy of the American people has increased some 15 years. That is fine, in itself. But diseases of adult life are being dealt with too. The discovery of Insulin has given new life to thousands of diabetics, modern treatment of tuberculosis has lessened the threat of the Great White Plague, advanced methods of surgery have done much for surgical diseases, and the recent discovery of the efficacy of liver compound promises to be the salvation of those having pernicious anemia. We are making real progress in medicine, and I think that if you hire a good doctor, nowadays, you get more for your money than you ever did.

Better See a Doctor

Please tell me a simple remedy for removing moles. I should like one that can be used at home without consulting a doctor, as I am very sensitive to pain.

J. H.

The removal of moles is not a matter for home treatment. A mole may be a very inoffensive thing when treated in the proper way, but if inflamed by improper handling it may under such irritation develop into a very dangerous growth. A simple and comparatively painless plan of treatment is to have the electric needle applied by a doctor who understands the treatment. Unless the mole is very large or hairy a single application will dispose of it, and the treatment is neither long, painful nor expensive.

Good Care the Aim

Will you please tell me how many trips a doctor is supposed to make in a confinement case? I think it is three, but am not sure. I mean after the child is born, how many trips is he supposed to make after the first one?

Mrs. E. F. B.

A doctor is supposed to give a patient such attention as her condition demands. It may be one trip or it may be 20 that will be required. Customs differ. In some parts of the country doctors usually make three trips after confinement; in others only one. There is no law or regulation. The only requirement upon the doctor is that he give his patient proper care.

'Tis a Good Pickle

Are cucumbers wholesome food, or rather are they especially unwholesome? M. G. D.

The cucumber is a good pickle, but it has little food value. Many persons can eat it without ill effects, but there are so many who find it indigestible that it is not recommended as a food.

Not at All Uncommon

Please tell me of something I can use as an injection for pin worms. Is it a good idea to take some kind of worm powder or medicine? I am a woman 32 years old and am under-

weight. Would they keep me from gaining? Is it unusual for adults to have pin worms? Have never heard anyone of my age complain of them before.

MRS. F. A. G.

Pinworms are more common in children, but not at all uncommon in adults. The home treatment consists of taking rectal enemas. Salt water, using a tablespoonful to a quart of water, may do the work. In stubborn cases try an infusion of quassia chips. Be very careful to keep the finger nails short and clean, to avoid reinfection. Build up the body with plenty of nourishing food, warm clothing and long hours of sleep. Pinworms are often considered a trifling ailment, but in my opinion the victim does better to take the matter more seriously and go under the regular care of a competent physician.

Farmers Must Sell Abroad!

(Continued from Page 3)

if England, France, or Germany, or even Canada, got possession of our railroads.

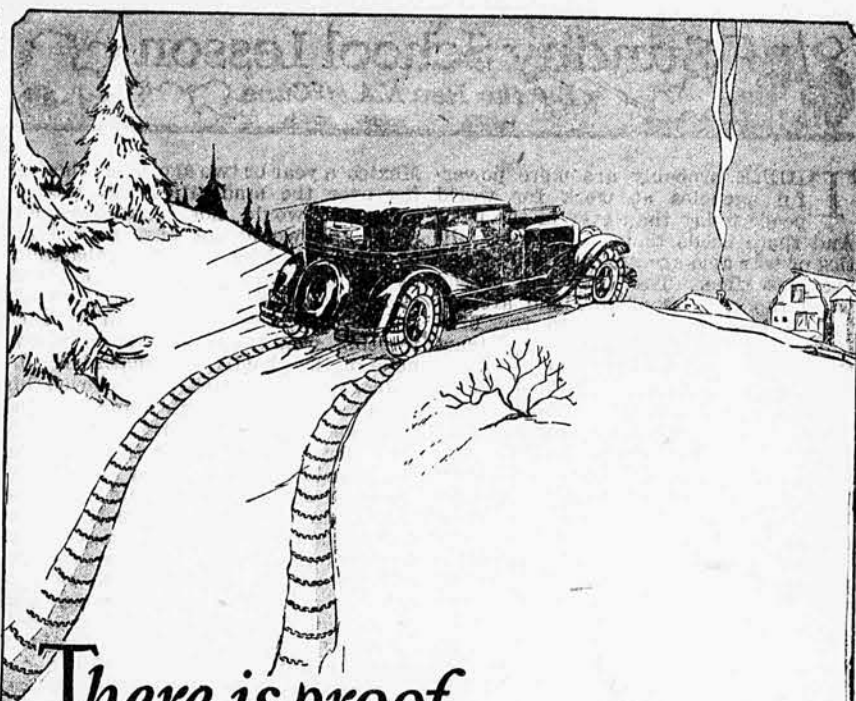
We may, indeed, best think of our steamship routes as continuations of our railroads. They are just as necessary to our economic welfare, and we should be just as zealous to develop them into a strong American merchant marine, worthy of the greatest exporting country in the world. If we are as loyal in our patronage of our freight and passenger services as citizens of foreign countries are to their marine services, the success of our merchant marine will be assured, and the steady maintenance of our export channels guaranteed.

There has been an enormous increase in the shipment to foreign customers since the United States Shipping Board began its services, and agricultural products constitute one of the largest items in these shipments. The farmers of the nation have a vital interest in American owned and American controlled ocean freight ships, especially as a large proportion of the tonnage of agricultural products to be shipped to foreign markets originates in the interior of the country, where the combined rail and ocean freight rates are maximum.

From the standpoint of our agriculture there never has been a time when the nation has had more need for a strong merchant marine. The industrial revival in Europe and in other countries is being followed by the keenest competition that American agriculture has ever experienced. In this contest for world market supremacy the question of ocean freight rates is very important, and may become a deciding factor. If the American merchant marine is to be allowed still further to decline and ocean rates are to be dictated largely by foreign shipping interests, the foreign trade of the United States, in agricultural and manufactured produce, will be subject to serious disadvantages.

The nations controlling ocean shipping will accommodate the needs of their own trade first, and only their surplus tonnage will be placed at the disposal of the shippers of the United States. Opposition of foreign interests to the development of an American merchant marine is based more on the adverse effect that such a development would have on trade of foreign nations than the more obvious and direct disadvantage it would be to the foreign shipping industry.

The Merchant Marine Act provides that when and where possible the lines operated by the Government shall be transferred to private American hands; but it is likewise provided that adequate service must be maintained by the purchasers. In the case of the lines from the Gulf, when it becomes proper to offer these lines for sale, provision probably will be made for the seasonal movement of crops, so that under private ownership the lines will continue to provide emergency service at harvest time, just the same as the Shipping Board has provided for it in years past.



There is proof of traction in WEED CHAIN tracks....

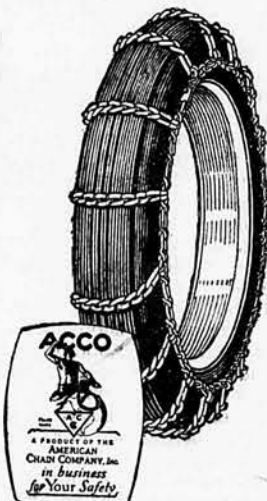
Drive in mud or snow with WEED Chains and note how each steel cross chain takes a firm grip on the road. Wheels cannot spin. Side-slipping is prevented. Skidding is stopped. Strong steel WEED Chains hold your car on the road... You can drive anywhere.

Ask for genuine WEED Chains at any good garage or dealer. You can identify genuine WEED Chains by their red connecting hooks, gray galvanized side chains, brass plated steel cross chains with the name "WEED" stamped on every hook.

Be sure you have

WEED CHAINS

With sturdy Steel cross chains for traction



1st GRAND PRIZE

Solve This Puzzle

Cut out the three pieces of this automobile and place together so they will look like the automobile in the upper left hand corner of this advertisement. Send your solution to me at once, with your name and address, just like you would want it on the title to one of these cars.

\$1750 Worth of Fine Prizes

Someone who puts this car together is going to win a Fine New Model Ford Sport Coupe as 1st Grand Prize, 2nd Grand Prize Winner will be given a New Model Ford Sport Roadster. Many other valuable articles and Cash Prizes given. Duplicate Prizes awarded in case of ties.

\$550.00 EXTRA

Hurry! The First Grand Prize Winner will win \$550.00 Cash Extra and in addition to Ford Sport Model Coupe, just for being on time.



2nd GRAND PRIZE



Put This Automobile Together and Win!

EVERYBODY REWARDED!

Send in your solution to this puzzle. I will award you 1400 points toward 1st Grand Prize and explain how you can easily and in a very short time, obtain 100 points more and WIN this 1st Grand Prize Ford Sport Model Coupe.

JOE HAMILTON, Manager
1129 I. M. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THERE probably are more powerful agencies at work for world peace today than ever in the past. And there needs to be. The possibilities of war also are greater than at any previous time. The hour has passed when the citizens of the land are going to leave everything to the officials at the national capitol, and trust that everything will come out all right. At least a minority will do a bit of thinking for themselves, altho it seems as if it were only a minority. Very likely the majority of citizens will never think seriously of the welfare of their country, and the moral principles involved in its governance. An example of how the folks back home are looking into things on their own account was the protest against the super-navy program last winter. A small group of high-powered Congressmen introduced a bill to create a navy increase to the extent of \$740,000,000 dollars, and with a provision in the bill that the President should not have the authority to suspend the building program, no matter what happened in the meantime. The naval committee was swamped with letters and telegrams, and had to content itself with a more modest plan.

No use talking, somebody has got to do some thinking among the folks back home. The men in office do not know everything, and they need to hear from those who pay the taxes, furnish the boys in time of war, and take the loss in the economic changes. If we are to have world peace, we will have it only because we want it, and want it hard. A half-hearted desire for it will never bring the golden day. The thousands who are indifferent will profit by the vigilance of the few, as has always been the case. Said Sir George Adam Smith, a noted Scotsman, "The great causes of God and humanity are not defeated by the hot assaults of the devil, but by the slow, crushing, glacier-like masses of thousands and thousands indifferent nobodies. God's causes are never destroyed by being blown up, but by being sat on."

One of the agencies of peace is the "World Alliance for International Friendship Thru the Churches." This organization holds an annual meeting in one of the great cities of America, and in Europe. Many of the best known men in the country are on its council. It helps to keep the fires burning. One of the ghastly facts of war is that Christians fight Christians; Methodists kill Methodists, Presbyterians shoot Presbyterians, Catholics bomb Catholics, and so for the whole list. International Christianity does not have any voice for peace. The World Alliance was organized to create, if possible, such a voice, and to make it such a loud voice that it could be heard.

As a matter of fact, we are either getting nearer war all the time, or farther away from it. Wars are like cab-bages, they keep growing all the time. National selfishness, national pride, my country right or wrong, is the attitude that may, in a crisis, produce serious results. Add to that the economic factor, oil, for instance, or rubber, or steel, or something else, which is highly valuable, and in which there are vast sums of money to be made. It would have been easy to have war with

Mexico a year or two ago, when the feeling over the land titles was intense. But war would not have done any good, and would not have settled the question. A level-headed ambassador at Mexico City, like the present American representative, Mr. Morrow, will do more in six months than a year's fighting would accomplish, and leave none of the ghastly aftermath behind.

Jesus was a patriot. He loved his little country of Palestine, and he loved his own people. But He saw plainly that they held a wrong theory of international relations. They were looking for a Messiah who would come and lead them to victory, drive the hated foe out of their midst, and make them rulers of the world. But He saw that force is always self-defeating. It wins now, only to lose later. He tried to show that the way of meekness will get what it wants much more quickly than the way of force, of violence and of hate. But the Jews were human folks, who had high passions and did not reason very much, and they could not see it, so that Jesus' teaching fell on deaf ears. Within a generation after, Jerusalem took up arms again, was surrounded and destroyed by an invading army, and the dead lay by the thousands in the streets. Jesus had said, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes." When Titus' army had made Jerusalem into a smoking heap, no doubt many who survived remembered. But it was too late.

Now, I am not saying that no nation should ever fight, under any circumstances. That is too big a question for a few minutes' discussion. But what I am trying to say is that we ought to have learned a great deal from the Great War, and all the nations should have learned much. We know how to avoid war if we will, and the time to prepare for peace is not when the craze and excitement of some international incident has stirred up men's passions, and it is too late to reason, but now, when we can think coolly, reason calmly, and act wisely. In time of peace—prepare for peace. If we expect war, we will get it, or peace, we will get that.

Lesson for November 11—The Message and Program of World Peace. Romans 12:1-21. Golden Text—Romans 12:21.

Stock Royalty at Wichita

November 12 to 15 are the exposition days for the 12th annual Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita. At this show will be judged some of the best livestock that will be shown the following week at the American Royal in Kansas City. Last year the showing facilities were crowded to the limit with 1,800 animals. Indications for this year are for an even greater assemblage of the most typical bred livestock ever shown in Kansas.

A million-dollar parade of prize winning livestock, a high school and 4-H club judging contest, band concerts, the sale of some of the winning livestock and the national college students judging contest will be the feature events at the four-day show.

"The Kansas National Live Stock Show is the largest stock show of the entire Southwest," points out William F. Floto, general manager of the show. Poultry, Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn, Hereford and Holstein cattle, all breeds of fat steers and sheep, 4-H club calves, Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, Percheron horses and mules have been entered in the competition.

More Motor Cars

There are 4,824 motor trucks and automobiles in Lyon county, an increase of 216 over last year.

Loquacious Cal

As President Coolidge contemplated the state of the nation and the state of his own health today he was moved to joke with the reporters. . . .

"I've had a lot of raspberries before," said the President with a smile, "but these are the best I ever had."

Further, in explaining why he had postponed a local sightseeing trip he said: "fi fi fi fi fi fi fi fi.—New York Herald Tribune.



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Send for our FREE BOOK on Diversification. Thousands of farmers have sent for this book since it was published recently. It contains valuable information on big farm profit. A post card will bring it!



PIONEER FENCE

Farm Poultry and Ornamental

Time is a true test of a good fence. Fence doesn't wear out, it rusts away. Rust is its greatest destructive enemy. That's why "Pioneer" is called a life-time fence. "Pioneer" is protected INSIDE and OUT! It is made from a highly copper bearing steel that resists rust on the inside. On the outside a heavy, even coating of zinc (99 1/2% pure) defies the entrance of rust or corrosion. Rust finds its easiest entrance at the knot in ordinary fences. Here "Pioneer" has the same double protection.

The famous "Pioneer" knot, the knot that can't slip, makes the fence permanently rigid. The openings can not be enlarged by stock. Strain, the force that loosens the ordinary knot, only tightens the lock on "Pioneer"! Corrugations, or coil, in the line wires keeps "Pioneer" always tight. The corrugations take up expansion and contraction due to changing temperatures. The many exclusive features of "Pioneer" make it a favorite with farmers who realize the advantages of good fence. This great fence does away with replacement. Fence once for a life-time!

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You can raise hogs quicker, save feed and have more healthy animals by Letz Home Crop Feeding. Farm animals assimilate feed prepared by Letz more readily, they are more contented, and give a greater pork, beef, mutton and milk production. Thousands of owners say they save 25% to 50% of feed crops formerly wasted—formerly trampled. Stocks, stems and vines formerly rejected by animals are converted into palatable, easily digested feed. You save both ways. Write for free book, "Feeder's Own Book of Facts," actual experiences of hog raisers, cattle raisers, dairymen, who have profited.

THE LETZ MFG. COMPANY, 1153 East Road, CROWN POINT, INDIANA



3 Operations All in 1 LETZ MILL!

You can chop or grind or mix—or do all three in one operation.

Sharp knives for chopping roughage.

Sharp burrs for grinding grain.

Screw auger for mixing all together

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

About a week after the rain, the fields became dry enough so one could resume cutting cane fodder, and quite a bit of sorghums have been harvested around here. We finished cutting our cane Monday afternoon. I could have finished ahead of the rain easy enough, but the packer chains took a spell of "jumping the track" the last day before it rained, and I had to stop and put them back in place again about every 10 to 15 minutes, and thus lacked about a half acre of being done when it got too dark to cut. When I hitched up last Monday afternoon everything seemed to work off in fine shape, and it didn't take very long to finish up.

There hasn't been as much corn fodder cut around here this fall as there has been in the past. During the recent dry years people have gotten started to "raising cane" and kafir for feed, and depending less on corn fodder. We cut a small patch of late sweet corn and started in to cut a patch of sugar corn, but didn't cut more than one row thru the field until we quit, as the corn was eared close to the ground and the heavy ears got knocked down in the sickle and cut off. We saw it would make quite a bit of extra work, and the fodder, being short, wouldn't pay to bother with, so we quit. This is the first year since building our silo that we have let go by without filling it. We didn't like to put corn fodder in the silo with as much grain on as we have this year, and not having a shredder to pick the corn off we decided that we wouldn't bother with it this year, as we believe we will have enough roughness to run as thru without silage. Where a person has a herd of dairy cattle large enough to eat the silage fast enough to keep it from spoiling one can afford to feed it with a lot of corn, but it doesn't pay to feed such rich silage to the stock cattle one is carrying thru the winter. So after studying the matter over for awhile we decided not to use the silo.

On last Wednesday I accompanied the county agent and Professor Ferris, the vocational agricultural instructor, and a number of his boys on a trip inspecting some of the 5-acre corn plots put out and tended by some of the 4-H club boys in this vicinity. We visited four plots, measured them up and husked out 1-10 acre from each plot. We then weighed this corn and sacked up 50 pounds from each plot, which was taken to town to be shelled and tested for moisture content. According to the way the corn weighed that was husked from these plots the plots were averaging better than 35 bushels an acre, counting 80 pounds to the bushel. These fields were well tended, but on account of the July rains there were quite a few pig weeds in most of these plots, which came up after they were cultivated. The seed planted last spring was all selected seed, and there were but few barren stalks found in the fields.

There is quite a bit of interest being manifested in dairying in this county. During the recent dry years the milk cow population of this county has fallen off nearly 50 per cent, according to the county clerk's records taken from the assessors figures, and farmers need more dairy cows. There is a movement on foot now to ship in a few carloads of good dairy cattle from Wisconsin.

A letter from the Holstein Association at Waukesha quotes purebred yearling heifers at from \$75 to \$175, purebred heifers from \$140 to \$250, and purebred cows to freshen this fall from \$175 to \$300. High grades are quoted at about \$25 to \$75 a head less. The difference in price on these cattle depends on the age, condition of flesh,

individuality, breeding, size and possible production.

The LaCrosse County Guernsey Breeders' Association says, "Good young high grade springers will cost from \$100 to \$175 a head at the farms. Purebreds \$175 to \$300. Two-year, old springer heifers \$90 to \$125. Pure bloods \$150 to \$200. Grade yearlings \$45 to \$65. Pure bloods \$100 to \$150." Other letters from there to the county agent quote prices about the same. By pooling orders and shipping these cattle together the cost a head will be less than if every man shipped his stuff in separately and at different times.

The Corn Borer Is Moving

(Continued from Page 16)

Engineers, entomologists and agronomists are now at work on a corn combine which is so designed that it cuts low, picks and husks the ears and cuts or shreds the fodder in such a manner that a high percentage of the corn borers are destroyed. Much is expected of this type of machine as an important factor in corn borer control in the Corn Belt. There are being developed, also, more efficient rakes for raking up last year's corn debris, portable burners and other pieces of equipment which will lighten the burden of corn borer control for the corn grower.

As previously stated, when the danger to America's corn crop was brought to the attention of Congress in 1927, 10 million dollars were appropriated for a clean-up campaign to try to check the spread and cut down the increase or possibly reduce the number of borers in heavily infested areas. To make the campaign effective, about 2½ million acres of corn had to be cleaned up, and more than 20,000 farmers had to be reached and convinced of the necessity of a thorough clean-up. Every corn field in the campaign area had to be cleaned up and subsequently inspected to make the campaign worth while. Entomologists estimate that more than 95 per cent of the borers were destroyed when the campaign officially came to a close July 1, 1927, at which time borer moths began to emerge that year.

The real test of the success of the campaign, however, came with the fall survey, to determine the resultant borer population and spread. It was found that the spread had been retarded very little, largely because it was not practical to secure the clean-up of the border area, but the density of infestation had been kept down and commercial damage avoided.

Having shown the value of clean-up as a control measure and the futility of the best possible clean-up to prevent spread, it seems that corn borer control, which, like the control of other insect pests, is of local benefit, is therefore primarily the responsibility of the states and farmers in the infested area. At the same time it would seem that scouting, quarantine, research and education are activities likely to be of general benefit and, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Federal Government. With a very admirable spirit of co-operation, such a program, calling for the mutual acceptance of responsibility appropriate to the various organizations and individuals, is now in operation.

Tho the corn borer is truly a grave menace to corn growers, and now seems to be pursuing its inevitable way toward the Corn Belt, the outlook is not so dark as it first appeared. The clean-up method of control has been proved, by the 1927 campaign, as both effectual and practical in preventing commercial damage. Results of the 1928 clean-up effort show that the farmers are also both willing and able to practice control measures, once they are convinced that such are necessary. In 1928, in the absence of compensation in the areas under regulations, as many farmers cleaned up voluntarily as in the previous year when they received compensation for their extra labor. However, only the more heavily infested areas were included under the clean-up regulations in 1928 and, in most cases, the farmers were familiar with the corn borer and had personally seen evidence of the damage it was capable of doing.

As the borer spreads westward, it will be necessary for the farmers to change the farming routine to include a proper disposal of all old corn stalks, stubble and other remnants of the corn plant before June 1.

Potatoes require cool climate. Washington and Maine excel in this crop.

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Time!



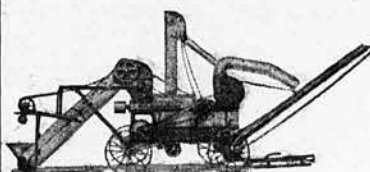
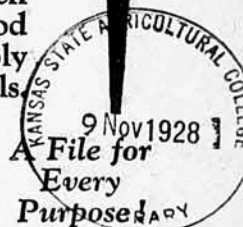
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Two NICHOLSON Rasps on Your Farm

You should keep Nicholson Horse Rasps on hand for leveling the sole after the nippers have done their work, and for rasping the rim of the hoof that usually projects over the shoe after it has been nailed to the foot.

For such jobs as shaping wooden handles you need a Nicholson Wood Rasp. Hardware dealers can supply you with either of these excellent tools.

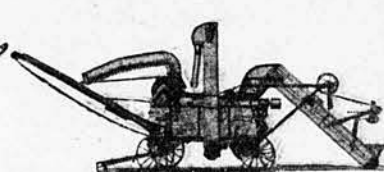


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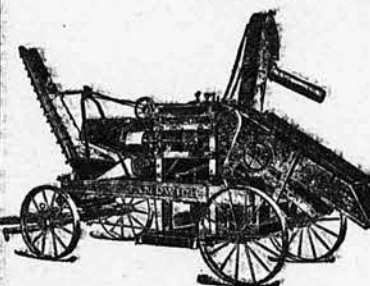
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Run by a 10 h.p. engine or a small tractor.



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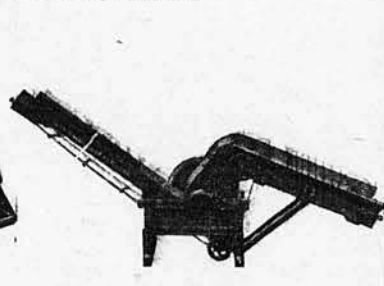
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A Fordson or any small tractor of that class will handle it nicely.

We also build two larger sizes of Cylinder Shellers
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Sandwich Spring Shellers
2, 4, 6 and 8 Hole Sizes

Capacities 25 to 600 bu. per hour. Shells clean and cleans the shelled corn perfectly.
We supply Suction Fan Attachments for 4 and 6-hole sizes when wanted.



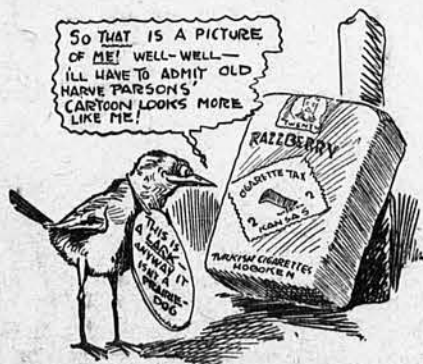
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A moderate priced machine for stock feeders, capacity 75 to 250 bushels per hour. Cuts and crushes ear corn with or without husks, hard or soft, wet or dry. Requires only 2½ to 6 h.p. gasoline engine.

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I bought some of your 3RD DEGREE Liquid for Hogs last summer. You would almost have to see it to believe how those sick pigs got well.
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I would not raise hogs without 3RD DEGREE. It keeps the sows in better health, the litters are larger and the pigs are healthier.
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In regard to your 3RD DEGREE—the more I feed it the better I like the results.
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Want to tell you of the wonderful results obtained from the use of 3RD DEGREE. I wouldn't try and raise hogs without it.
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The last two years and this year I have fed the hogs corn, pig chow and 3RD DEGREE and they have always showed a nice profit.
Herb McSpadden
"Will Rogers Stock Farm"
Oklahoma

"3RD DEGREE Has No Equal for Helping Produce Better Hogs"

Letters from hog raisers all over the country testify to the unsurpassed value of 3RD DEGREE. They tell how 3rd Degree helped save pigs that were sick and how it helped get bigger gains with less feed and in shorter time. 3RD DEGREE pays for itself many times over by keeping hogs in perfect condition so that the too common losses caused by worms, parasites and diseases are done away with.

3RD DEGREE Customers Use It Regularly

No better proof of the value of 3RD DEGREE can be found than the fact that thousands of hog raisers use it regularly, year after year. These men would not think of raising hogs without the help of this wonderful preparation. Several of them have tried other products. That's why they can so positively say that the best one of all is the tried and proved three-purpose hog liquid—3RD DEGREE.

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Hog raisers who are seeking the greatest profit possible should have a copy of our book "How to Grow \$50-lb. Hogs in Six Months". Full of practical, usable information. Contains no advertising. Poultry raisers should also ask for a copy of the D. V. U. Poultry Book. 50 pages. Sent FREE.



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Maximum Sentences Given by District Judge to Thieves Who Stole in Five Counties

HOW MANY years in the penitentiary should a thief serve after being convicted of the following thefts: Two calves from G. C. Niccum of Shawnee county; wrenches and tools from H. A. Rogers & Son, Coffey county; sets of harness from J. P. Bowes and from Harve Murn, Osage county; two calves from H. K. Gage, Lyon county; a calf from Phil Whittington and from Reese Lewis, Osage county; four horse collars and two halters from T. W. Jobs, Osage county; 124 chick-

states that "Persons convicted of grand larceny shall be punished by confinement at hard labor for not less than five years and not more than 15 years for stealing an automobile or motor vehicle; by confinement at hard labor not exceeding seven years for stealing a horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, neat cattle, mule or ass, and by confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years in all other cases of grand larceny."

The \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward was divided between Mrs. G. C. Niccum and Jake Christensen. Marshal Christensen was hunting for the two stolen white calves reported by Mrs. Niccum when he swore out a search warrant and went with Sheriff Rankin to the farm from which he and the sheriff had learned thru investigation that the renter was going on night raids.



Left, Lester Simmons and Clinton Parrish. They Stole From More Than 17 Farms in Five Counties

ens from John Carson, Shawnee county; a plow from G. B. Wark and from W. H. Carroll, Osage county; a lister from Floyd Landis, Shawnee county; saddle and bridle from A. J. Bassett, Shawnee county; 24 chickens from Walter Peterson, Osage county; four horse collars and a plow from A. E. Anderson, Shawnee county; a truck license number from Minnie Wheeler, Shawnee county; and stripping a Ford car belonging to Louis Fisher of Franklin county?

In the district court of Osage county, Clinton Parrish, 37, and Lester Simmons, 16, pled guilty to the above thefts and were sentenced respectively to from one to seven years in the state penitentiary at Lansing and to the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson until released by due process of law.

Accumulated Equipment Fast

Several of the folks from whom this pair stole were Kansas Farmer Protective Service members. Last March the thieves moved to a farm in Osage county. They had nothing with which to begin farming, but when caught they had stolen on their night raids about everything they needed. Reports of thefts began to be received by Osage County Sheriff J. R. Rankin and by the Marshal of Osage City, Jake Christensen, from folks living in Osage and four surrounding counties. For a time these officers worked independently on the case. Then one day in May with a search warrant sworn out by Mr. Christensen they went to the farm which had been rented by Parrish. They found two white calves which had been reported stolen by Mrs. G. C. Niccum, a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member living in Shawnee county.

After further investigation by Under-Sheriff John T. Rankin of Osage county a long list of other stolen property and a liquor still were discovered. In Justice of the Peace J. W. Sloop's court the thieves were sentenced to 90 days in jail for the theft of tools and wrenches from H. A. Rogers and son. In the June term of the Osage county district court, both Parrish and Simmons pled guilty to stealing a calf from Rees Lewis and accordingly were given the sentences they now are serving.

Because of his age, Simmons was sentenced to the Hutchinson institution. District Judge C. E. Carroll gave Parrish the longest penitentiary sentence possible under the Kansas law which

Save Money From Fakery

The victims of fraudulent promoters mainly are persons from small towns and rural sections who are unfamiliar with business methods. In order to give protection to these outside communities the National Better Business Bureau, with branch offices in the larger cities of the United States, has formed working contacts with many small banks, with numerous chambers of commerce and other local organizations, placing the investigating facilities of the bureau at the disposal of the members of these banks and associations and of those who may seek advice thru them.

Since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department was organized, this department has obtained for numerous of its members information from the national office and from several of the branch Better Business Bureau offices, which has kept these members from having a fraud perpetrated upon them by some person or fake company who only are interested in the money they can extract from their customers.

Whenever you have money to invest, let your slogan be "Investigate before investing." Write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department, Topeka, and this department will submit free to its members any desired investment information.



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The New CHAMPION SPECIAL SILO
Beats them all

The Greatest Silo of All—Leak proof, can't crack, lowest priced permanent silo in the world. The first choice of expert dairymen and feeders. Keeps ensilage better than any other, best for appearance, best of service, best value for the money. Investigate, compare with any other at any price and you will be a "Special."

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Lowest Priced PERMANENT SILO in the WORLD

NEW ROUND HOG and POULTRY HOUSES
Champion Round Construction—in sections with steel hoops. Windows, roof and sides. Movable. Oil-filled material, permanent and sanitary. The big idea in poultry and best nursery farrowing houses. Means more money every year for hog and poultry raisers.

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"A woven wire fence keeps dogs out and often saves a good ewe and lamb," says Alex Abraham, Fryburg, N. D. Without prowler-tight fence, Harry Nelson, Fisher, Ill., could not have cleaned cockleburrs from his oat field with 10 sheep and increased the yield 5 bu. per acre. Neither could the Broniks, at Mt. Vernon, Ia., have made, in 5 years with a few sheep, a good blue grass pasture out of brush covered timberland.

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"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing
makes sheep raising extra profitable on even small farms. Clean out weeds and brush, save scattered grain—make wool and lambs on what usually goes to waste. Wilbert Foltz, Knox, Ind., with sheep, cleaned sandburrs out of 10 acres badly infested.

Extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating and copper in the steel help keep rust out. Full length stays, wavy strands and can't-slip knots help make this hog-tight, wolf-proof fence cost less by lasting longer.

Ask your dealer to show you RED BRAND FENCE.

What has been your experience with good fence? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

JAY BEE

CRUSHER GRINDER PULVERIZER

Over 9,000
"Jay Bee"
Mills in Use
—Proof That
They Cannot
Be Equalled



Cuts Feed Bill 50% Increased Bank Act. 66%

"I am feeding 57 milking cows. I grind on my 'Jay Bee' Humdinger corn with cob and shuck on, cornstalks, soy bean hay, bean in the pod and shelled beans. By growing my own feed and grinding on my 'Jay Bee' I have cut my feed bill expenses from 40% to 50%. I have increased my bank account about 2 1/2 more than I did in the same length of time when I used commercial feed.

"The cost of operating my Humdinger is practically nothing. So far I have not spent 1 cent for repairs."

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"Jay Bee" Excels All Others"

"For feed grinding the 'Jay Bee' Humdinger mill excels all others; we can make any kind of mash, hog feed, dairy ration, chicken feed, in fact, combinations of rations, for stock of all kinds.

"For capacity I think it has them all beaten. By using the 'Jay Bee' Mill, I can turn all my crop into a profit by getting better gains on my cattle and hogs and shorten the feeding period.

"I consider it the best paying piece of machinery we have on our farm, and would not take \$1,000.00 for it if I could not buy another one."

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Only All-Steel Hammer Mill
Practically indestructible. Lifetime Service. No knives, burrs, gears, rolls, nor plates to wear dull, break, cause friction and heat feed. Fine, fast, uniform, cool grinding of any grain or roughage. Free from costly breakdowns and repairs. Always dependable, always ready for service. Biggest capacity per H. P. Lowest operating and maintenance cost.

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Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.

LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY
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Our Big Corn Crop!

How best to utilize the corn crop is a question confronting farmers and stockmen every year. In discussing the 1928 corn crop, which is expected to be about 2,931 million bushels, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine pointed out that this bumper yield, if actually obtained, will be nearly 6 per cent above that for last year, which in turn was very close to the average of the preceding five years.

"Normally about 85 per cent of the corn crop is fed to domestic animals," he stated, "but it is often advisable to vary the proportion, thereby preventing undue disturbance of either corn or livestock prices. In the economic machinery of agriculture," Mr. Jardine continued, "the utilization of surplus crops by livestock can be made to act as a governor in maintaining smooth operation. Altho the details must necessarily be determined in the light of local practices and conditions, a discussion of the general principles is timely.

"An average increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the 45 million hogs fed on the 1928 corn crop would mean the consumption of about 20 million additional bushels. Such an increase in weight a hog would be equivalent, on a pork basis, to only about 2 per cent additional production."

"Hogs utilize more corn normally than any other class of farm animals, consuming about 40 per cent of the total. It should be advantageous this year to feed part of the surplus to hogs, bearing clearly in mind, however, not to produce hogs heavier than the desirable market weight. The price discrimination against too heavy hogs would serve to offset the value of the extra weight. But it is probable that hog feeders will make their hogs heavier anyhow if the 1928 corn crop should exceed that for the previous year."

An increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the average hog, the Secretary believes, is about as far as hog feeders should plan to go this year, since any further material increase would be likely to affect quality, depress prices, and be otherwise inadvisable.

In Mr. Jardine's opinion cattle feeding is preferable in many respects to that of hogs as a means of utilizing more of the corn crop. Opportunities for feeding about 32 million bushels of corn deserve the consideration of cattlemen. It takes about 800 pounds of shelled corn to put 100 pounds of gain on a 2-year old steer. At this rate 2 1/4 million steers fed to be 100 pounds heavier by corn feeding would consume 32 million bushels of the crop. This probably is a very conservative number, being only half the steers slaughtered annually under federal inspection. It is an even smaller proportion of the total slaughter, for which there are at present no definite figures.

"The advisability of feeding surplus corn to cattle rather than to hogs is plainly evident," the Secretary continued. "Two and a quarter million steers each fed to weigh 100 pounds more are equivalent to about 124 million pounds of dressed beef, or 1 pound a person. This is not a sufficient increase to affect prices seriously, or to offset the 10 per cent decrease in the number of cattle killed within the last year."

The heavier feeding of corn, Mr. Jardine further advised, should be on the lighter cattle, since there are signs of a plentiful supply of heavy cattle in the summer of 1929.

Should the 100 pounds' increase on corn-fed steers seem high, there are opportunities, of course, to absorb part of the amount by feeding cows and heifers. Still further opportunities to utilize more corn exist in the feeding of work stock and poultry. The rations of many classes of livestock are flexible, and if one keeps feeding values in mind, he can make cheap, plentiful feeds serve in place of others at a substantial saving.

Secretary Jardine expressed the belief that in the manner indicated livestock could utilize more than 50 million additional bushels of the 1928 corn crop with direct benefit to agriculture, and with minimum disturbance of prices for all the commodities involved.

The good things said about alfalfa may be applied almost as well to the clovers.

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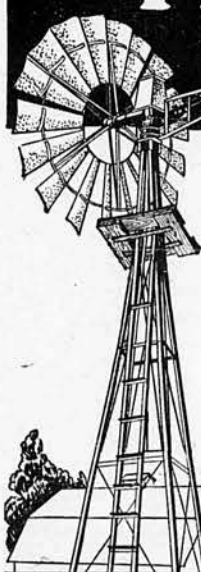
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BABY CHICKS: state accredited, 10c each; all breeds; ship prepaid; live delivery. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kans.

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BARGAINS: BUCKEYE INCUBATORS 10-368 egg capacity \$775; 12,096 egg capacity, \$1,000. Good as new. Sanders, Wheatridge, Colorado.

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

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MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

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

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PURE BRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Also bred and open females. E. A. Sample, Goodman, Mo.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies, Catalogue, Kaskennels, K-51, Herrick, Illinois.

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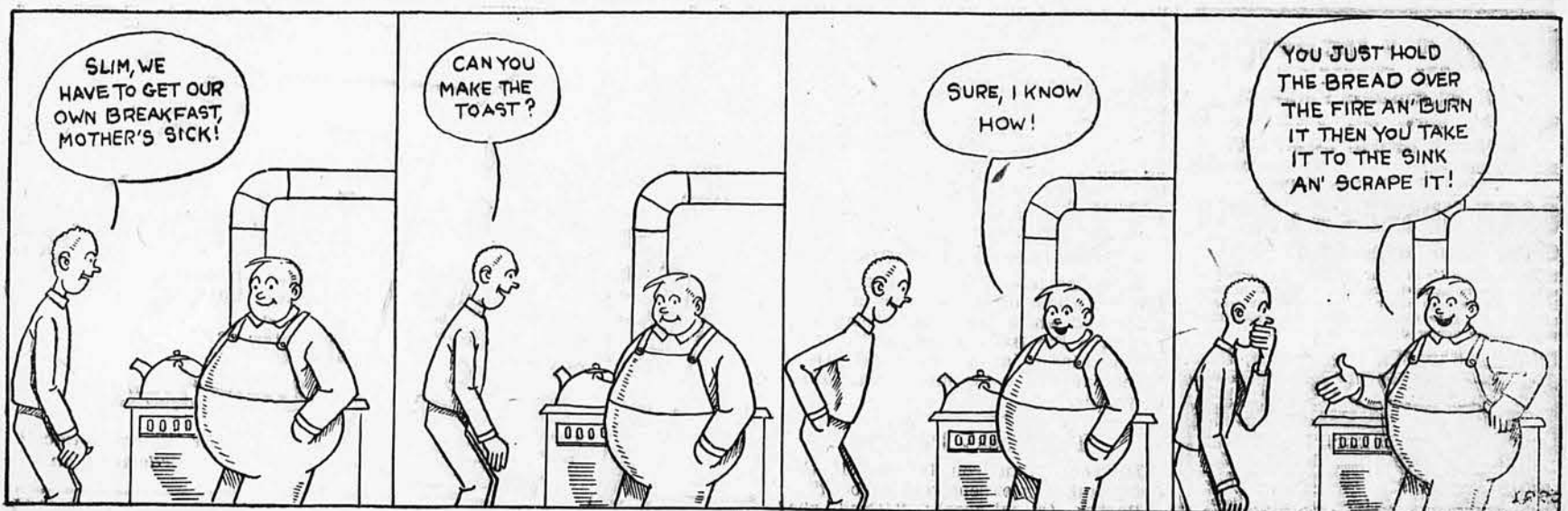
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EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.00; 120 lbs. \$11.50, sample 15c. Schad Apiaries, Vermillion, Kan.

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Crop Insurance Needed?

BY V. N. VALGREN

Two distinct dangers or hazards confront the producers of every important farm crop. One of these is a production hazard or the danger of serious damage to the crop during the growing or maturing stages. The other is the marketing hazard or danger of oversupply of the crop, with resulting gluts in the market and inadequate price.

The marketing hazard, or the surplus problem as it is often called, affects the entire group of farmers producing a given kind of crop. It can be dealt with only by concerted action of all or a substantial part of such group.

The danger of crop damage, on the other hand, is more largely an individual problem. The most important causes of such damage are drouth, excessive moisture, floods, frost, hail, excessive heat, deficient heat, plant disease and insect pests. These climatic and other hazards are largely beyond the control of either the individual or the group engaged in the production of a given crop. The total yield or volume of such crop varies materially from year to year, but this volume is, after all, relatively constant compared with the yield on a given farm. The latter may vary from a bumper crop to a total

failure. The returns to the individual farmer from his capital and labor investment in the crop are unavoidably at the mercy of nature. For such a condition, insurance would seem to be the proper remedy. Only against hail, which accounts for about 3 per cent of the annual crop damage, is insurance now generally available. For a brief history of hail insurance in the United States, see United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 912.

Two attempts by certain insurance companies have been made to provide more complete insurance against crop damage. In 1917 three companies offered such insurance in the two Dakotas and Montana. In 1920 and, to a very limited extent, in 1921 two other companies made efforts to develop this field of insurance on a nation-wide basis. In each case, however, the results proved highly discouraging to the companies concerned. A severe drouth in the limited area covered, coupled with carelessness in permitting insurance to be placed after crops were already doomed, accounted for the 1917 results. The sudden drop in agricultural prices in 1920, under a contract covering price as well as yield, made the outcome of the 1920 venture even worse than that of 1917. For a fuller summary of these crop insurance experiments see Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1043. These experiments, altho unfortunate, by no means prove the impracticability of general crop insurance. Since 1921, crop insurance other than against hail has been almost entirely limited to fruit and truck crops in selected areas.

In general, the crop producers at present have no opportunity, except as to the hail hazard, to protect themselves against the risks to which their crops are exposed. Every year, even when prices are satisfactory, large numbers of farmers are economically ruined, or are seriously crippled in their production programs for want of insurance against damage to their crops. Other industrial groups are offered insurance against almost every conceivable source of loss to their plants, equipment and products. But, with the minor exceptions noted, the crop producer has hitherto been obliged, whether he chooses or not, to carry unaided by insurance the variety of risks or hazards to which his crops are exposed. The seriousness of these to the individual can be lessened but not removed by diversification, and a wide diversification is by no means always practicable.

The reason for this lack of protection may lie in part with the farmers themselves, in that they, in many cases, either underestimate the hazards to their crops or prefer to take chances rather than pay the necessary cost of protection. Most farmers have become convinced of the need for fire and windstorm insurance on their buildings, even tho the chances of loss during any one year is on the average less than 1 in 400. Yet frequently if no serious crop damage has been suffered in the last three to five years, it seems to be assumed that the danger of crop loss is negligible. The contention of certain insurance men that farmers will not readily buy insurance on their crops is undoubtedly correct.

What the farmer really needs in the way of crop insurance is protection against serious crop damage from any and all hazards beyond his control. It would, no doubt, be impracticable, as well as economically undesirable, to insure a full or normal yield, since this would in certain cases invite a bad moral hazard. Two-thirds, or at most three-fourths, of a normal yield for the farm in question is perhaps all that can wisely be insured. Minor cases of crop damage can be borne by the farmer himself and must be so borne if insurance against serious losses is to be available at a moderate cost. To insure against minor losses that can without serious inconvenience be borne unaided, is a form of extravagance, since the collective cost will necessarily exceed the collective indemnities by the amount necessary to operate the insurance company or the department involved.

The present hail-insurance policy is defective in two particulars: (1) It covers only one out of several hazards against which the crop producers need protection. (2) Against this one hazard it gives a degree of protection not actually needed by the farmers and is therefore unduly costly. A considerable part of the annual hail premiums, which in recent years have averaged

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

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

80 ACRES, 4 miles town, good land, 7 rooms, good barn, on good road. \$80 per acre. T. R. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—360 A. Improved, 160 A. pasture, 200 A. for wheat, corn or alfalfa. John Wurm, Traer, Kan.

FOR RENT: 1/2 section stock farm. Term of years. Improved. Cash. Send references in first letter. Mrs. R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: 240 acres improved farm, timber, orchard, running water. Joins school, 130 tillable, good roads. Price \$5000. Terms. Write owner, Box 181, Englewood, Kan.

80 ACRES, high state cultivation. Some alfalfa. Good house, two poultry houses, new barn. First class home. Near Ottawa. Write for list. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

RICH Western wheat land. "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 bu. One crop pay for \$20 to \$35 acre land. Extra easy terms. Land Co-op Co., Garden City, Kan.

MUST SELL to settle estate. 160 acres Jefferson Co., all tillable, 100 now in corn. Balance grass. Good water and improvements. 2 1/2 miles to market. Priced \$65.00 \$6000. Incumbrance 5%. No trades considered. Mrs. R. M. Boyd, Adm., McLouth, Kansas.

FOR SALE by owner, 160 acres Jefferson Co., 70 cul. bal. hay and pasture. Ideal stock farm, well watered, 2 barns, 5 room house with bath, all new and painted. On good road, 5 miles to market. Winchester, U. P. R. R. School house on farm. Bargain price quick sale. Address O. Gensler, McLouth, Kan.

about 18 million dollars, are used to indemnify for hail damage involving a 5 to 25 per cent loss, when the remaining crop may in a large percentage of the cases represent practically a normal yield. If indemnity were limited to cases where hail had brought the crop materially below a normal yield, the cost of such insurance could be greatly reduced. The North Dakota State Hail Insurance Department pays hail losses only when they equal or exceed 10 per cent of the crop. Private companies, as a rule, pay hail losses whenever they exceed 5 per cent. Of the 697,276 acres on which hail losses were paid by the North Dakota department in 1926, 446,375 acres, or 64 per cent of the total number of acres involved, were damaged only 10 to 25 per cent.

Similar figures for private insurance companies or for other state hail departments are not available, and the North Dakota report does not indicate the percentage of total indemnities that were paid for these less severe losses. It is probable, however, that if all losses below 20 or 25 per cent were borne by the individual, the cost of protection against more severe losses could be reduced to approximately one-half of the present rate. In fact, there is reason to believe that in many states at least insurance against all climatic and other unavoidable hazards, covering about two-thirds of a normal yield, could be written at rates only moderately higher than the present commercial rates for hail insurance alone.

Until such insurance is available for farmers, they will be obliged to carry individually risks which relatively few among them are in position wisely to bear. Will farmers safeguard themselves by insurance if given a fair opportunity? Indications are that many will do so, but that considerable effort on the part of leaders in agricultural

MISSOURI

WHY RENT? I can sell you a farm cheaper than you can rent. Write Earl Coburn, Springfield, Colo.

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

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage Mo.

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY citrus orchards and acreage. Owner's price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Tex.

WASHINGTON

LOTS OF WOOD FOR WINTER!!! Fertile bench lands in cutover district in Stevens county. One hour drive from Spokane. We own 50,000 acres. Sold at low price, 12 year terms, to bonafide homeseekers. 10 per cent down payment entitles you to our loan plan for buildings, fencing and livestock. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Building, Spokane, Wash.

WISCONSIN

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

LOOK AHEAD. A farm home in Minnesota, N. Dak., Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon will provide for you and your family. Low prices and easy terms. Write for literature (mentioning state), to H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE BOOKS

Descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. State land sales will be held in Montana during November. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

SALE OR EXCHANGE: Quarter western land bargain. Owner, J. Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

VERY CHEAP with terms or trade for live stock. Desirable western ranches and farming tracts. Johnson Hurst Ranch, Holly, Colo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Care of Fall Pullets

Poultrymen who buy pullets at this season should have facilities for properly housing the birds and ranging them separate from old hens. The pullets will be unfamiliar with their new location and possibly changed rations, and every day that they go underfed means a day or more of egg production lost during the fall and winter. It may be possible to learn the ration used by the former owner and make changes gradually to the ration you are using.

Buying pullets by weight may be more satisfactory than buying entirely by age. April hatched pullets on insufficient rations may be of less value than May hatched pullets which have been properly fed and brooded. A May 1 pullet is much better than a May 30 pullet if the conditions have been about equal. The later hatched chick has missed four very fine weeks for the development of poultry meat, but the name of the month is not fully descriptive of the quality of the stock.

Absent-minded

Wife—"Darn it, I simply can't find my bathing-suit anywhere!"

Husband—"Maybe you've got it on, dear."

The Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders Sale

At the Forum

Wichita, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 15

60 Selected Registered Cattle.

FEATURES OF THE SALE.

20 fresh cows.

20 heavy springers.

10 bred heifers.

Seven bulls ready for service, including a 32 pound 2 year old bull of excellent breeding. A few heifer calves.

All consignments from accredited herds, and largely from the Mulvane district, the dairy center of Kansas.

This sale held in connection with the Kansas National Livestock Show. Sale begins at 11 o'clock sharp.

Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager.

Auctioneers—Newcom and McCulloch.



Holstein Dispersal

Sale on the F. E. Peek farm mile West of Wellington, Kansas

Wednesday, November 21

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—35 in milk or near freshening, to the service of KING ANNA HOMESTEAD full brother to the Griffiths show bull at Big Cabin, Okla. 25 heifer calves up to breeding age, mostly by above bull. Few young bulls and the herd bull also sell. Many of the cows are daughters of the former herd bull a son of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Older cows of De Kol breeding. Plenty of HOMESTEAD blood. Many 40 lb. cows and up to 1000 lb. 365 day records. Everything tuberculin tested. For further information, write

JOHN H. WARTICK, Owner, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

W. H. Mott's Sale Postponed

Because of the bad storm, Friday, Nov. 2, Doctor Mott postponed his Maplewood Farm dispersion sale until

Next Friday, Nov. 16

100 head in the sale, 37 cows and heifers in milk or to freshen soon, 10 bulls, many of them very desirable, from 10 to 18 months old. Open and bred heifers.

This is a dissolution sale made to close up a partnership existing between Doctor Mott and his farm manager.

Bring your sale catalog with you. If you don't have one write for one immediately. Address,

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

K. P. O. P. Breeding

In breeders' sale at Wichita, Nov. 15. Daughters and sons of Sir Trilune Tilly Piebe, our prize winner herd bull, whose two nearest dams average 1127.63 pounds butter in 365 days. Also some high record show heifers bred to him. For type and production buy them. See our show herd at the same place Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15.

G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KS.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS
Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

Reg. Holsteins For Sale

Three cows that will freshen in December. Also three choice bull calves. Our herd is fully accredited.

W. G. BIRCHER, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires Shipped on Approval
Spring boars by prize winning sires and out of prize winning dams. If you come early around 40 to select from.

Quigley's Hampshires
Six spring boars, ready for service. Sired by Defender Lad. Pick of last season's herd. Priced right. Reg. and Immuned.

E. C. Quigley Farm, Williamstown, Kan.
L. F. Quaney, Mgr.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fairfield Ranch

I have reserved for the fall trade a very choice lot of boars for my old and new customers. Best of individuals and breeding.

AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Spotted Boars

Register of merit boars must be good. Choice lot of 30 to select from. Best of breeding. Some real herd header material. Priced \$30 to \$60. All immune. Write or wire J. A. SANDERSON, Oronoque, (Norton county), Kan.

Big Type Spotted Polands
Some fine spring boars ready for shipment. Giant Sunbeam Wildfire bloodlines.

Choice Spotted Poland Boars
Great size with quality and type, good color, leading blood lines, priced low. Write or drive to WM. MEYER, FARLEINGTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
Spring and summer boars champion blood lines all out of a son of Wildfire. Only one litter by Early Dreams out of a Wildfire sow.

Frank Beyerle & Son, Rt. 1, Maize, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Valley Blue Grass Herd
Spring boars by Sutter's Blue Grass. Also weanlings in pairs and trios. Special price on 10. Also bargain in herd boars.

ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.

Second Blue Grass Herd

We offer a very choice lot of spring boars at moderate prices. We will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.

M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

Frager's Blue Grass Herd
Boars and gilts of spring farrow. Actual tops of 60 raised. Big type of best blood lines. Shipped on approval.

Louis M. Frager, Washington, Ks.

40 CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts by HIGH TYPE, a boar of merit. See our hogs at Dodge City fair.

J. A. MATTHEWS & SONS, DODGE CITY, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

CHOICE BIG TYPE
Prices reasonable. This is not a Blue Grass herd. The Old reliable. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

Improved Large Type Chester Whites
Bred gilts, Sire Kansas Buster bred to Scott's Blue Grass. Serviceable aged boars and weanling pigs, non-related. EARL F. SCOTT, WILMORE, KANSAS.

ANGUS CATTLE

MARTIN'S ANGUS

Very choice bred cows and two year old heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages. For directions to the farm inquire Watkins National bank, Lawrence.

J. D. Martin & Son, Lawrence, Ks.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



C. E. Norrie, Sabetha, breeder of registered Jersey cattle, has claimed December 5 for a dispersal sale. He has employed R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., for his sale manager and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, for his auctioneer. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, has claimed November 27 for his dispersal sale of registered Shorthorns and registered Percherons. The sale will be held at the La France stock farm, south of Glen Elder. Mr. Albert has rented his farm to his son and bought a home in Beloit, where he will reside in the future.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, is starting an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, offering some nice Scotch Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. These bulls are of the very best of blood lines and like Amcoats bulls always are well grown and always in good breeding condition. You will make no mistake if you need a herd bull by buying an Amcoats bull. If you are interested you can write Mr. Amcoats for further particulars about breeding, individuals and price.

Next Monday, November 12 is the I. V. Coleman & Son's dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at the farm, six miles west and nearly a mile south of Valley Falls, Kan. Thirty-nine females and three bulls of serviceable ages are in the sale. There are 16 cows with nice cow testing association records and a string of nice open heifers. The herd is fully accredited and it is the day before the eastern Kansas breeders' sale at Topeka. All weather roads connect most all points in eastern Kansas. Come to Valley Falls and get directed to the sale.

I have just received a letter from H. B. Walter & Son, Bendona, in which they say they were very much pleased with their boar sale. The weather and roads were good and there was a big crowd out for the sale. Buyers from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska bought the entire offering at an average of \$71.25. The top was \$250, paid by N. L. Farmer of Platte City, Mo., for a son of Wall Street. Top sons of Best Goods sold to the following breeders: Idol Pear, Hiawatha, \$157.50; Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, \$150; Jos. H. DeLeye, Emmett, \$125; E. A. Myers, Troy, \$100.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, announces that he has arranged with Miller Bros., to disperse the 101 ranch herd of Holsteins, December 3 and 4. There are 200 head in this big herd and 100 head are purebreds and the rest are high grades. There will be 100 cows in milk in this sale and the rest are springers. There will be 30 or 40 daughters of the 34 pound King Yankee Lela Segis and a lot of daughters of the grandson of the 32 pound May Echo Sylvia, the only cow in the world that has produced over 1,000 pounds of milk in one week. Doctor Mott says the sale is a complete dispersal of this big herd that has been maintained on the ranch for years and Kansas buyers should be interested. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer soon.

The Dickinson county Shorthorn Breeders' Association sold 40 Shorthorns in a combination sale at the fair grounds in Abilene last Tuesday for a total of \$4,145.50. The average on 15 bulls was about \$117. The consignors were J. E. Bowser, Abilene; N. E. Bert, Detroit; Mary Book, Talmage; Ben Stewart, Talmage; J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman; J. G. Gibson & Son, Talmage; Wm. Page, Detroit; A. W. Buhrer, Chapman and Blumfont Farm, Manhattan. None of the cattle had been fitted for the sale but were sold just as they had come from the pastures and were in just good breeding condition. The buyers were from Dickinson and adjoining counties with one or two buyers from farther away. Chas. E. Dittenbaugh of Colby, bought a nice June yearling bull for \$125, from Mr. Bowser's consignment, and C. E. Miller of Wamego, bought a two year old bull from the J. H. Taylor & Son consignment for \$117.50. The sale was held in the new cattle barn at the Dickinson county fair grounds, and taken as a whole the sale was considered a very good sale.

Next Tuesday, November 13, is the date of the Eastern Kansas Holstein sale to be held in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka. There are 60 registered Holsteins in this sale consigned by some of the best known breeders in the state. Among them is a consignment from the U. S. D. B. department at Fort Leavenworth, Security Benefit home and hospital association, Topeka; Ralph O. Button, Elmont; J. P. Mast, Scranton; Tones Torkelson, Everett; J. M. Barnett, Denison; Ira Romig & Son, Topeka; L. E. Mast, Scranton; A. C. Schroetter, Meriden; W. E. Lantton & Co., Mayetta; Hubert Shane, Denison, and Dr. J. P. Kaster, Topeka. It is an offering selected from these northeast Kansas herds that is very likely the best lot of Holsteins that has been sold at auction in this part of the state in a number of years. I think every herd that is consigning cattle to this sale is an accredited herd and the cattle will be in good condition to make money for their new owners. I. V. Coleman & Son sell 42 head at the farm near Valley Falls the day before, which is Monday. Both sales can very conveniently be attended with the same expense.

Every one in northern Kansas, at least knows what kind of weather we had last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Thursday was the date of Manuel Nelson's Holstein sale at Herington, and Friday, the day following, W. H. Mott was dispersing his big herd of over 100 head at Maplewood Farm, near there. A few from a distance had got there Wednesday before the storm had got so bad and Thursday morning it was decided to go on with the sale and the Nelson sale was held and a very fair sale was had. Mr. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla., and one or two others with the local turnout absorbed the offering of about 30 head all right, but the rain continued most of Thursday night and turned to snow toward morning, and it was evident the next morning that Doctor Mott's sale would have to be postponed and it was decided to hold it November 16, which is next Friday. Over 100 head will be sold just as originally advertised and the sale will be held at the farm and those coming on the train or by auto for that matter should go to the Worthington hotel and inquire for directions.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Dispersion

on farm 2 miles east and three-fourths miles south of Bushong.

Saturday, Nov. 17

41 REGISTERED Shorthorns. Comprising 35 Scotch and Scotch Topped cows and heifers. 5 big strong, April bull calves and the roan herd bull, MARAUDERS PRIDE, also 40 high grade Shorthorn cows, and heifers. 100% calf crop for the past 3 years.

20 Pure bred Duroc gilts. 7 horses and mules and 2 good saddle horses. Sale starts at 10 A. M. Lunch at noon. For catalog write

E. L. Moreland, Owner, Bushong, (Lyon Co.,) Kan.

Aucts.: H. T. Rule and James Busenbark Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Bulls of Serviceable Age

Six young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Reds, roans and whites. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

GOLDEN CROWN

son of Augusta Crown out of Village Marshall dam. Splendid sire. Keeping his heifers and will sell him reasonable. Fully guaranteed. Also young bulls.

W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KAN.

MAHOMA STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by a son of MASTER KEY. Females by Rodney Clipper. Young bulls for sale.

F. H. OLDENETTEL, HAVEN, KANSAS.

Quality Scotch Shorthorns

Narrissa Dale bred by Kansas Agricultural College in service. He is a son of Marauder. Cows of equal merit.

J. C. SEYB & SON, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers

Scotch pedigrees, sired by our ton roan bull, Villagers King 8th. 9 miles north of town in Stephens county, Kansas.

J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLAHOMA.

DUROC HOGS

Farmer-Feeder Type Durocs

Twenty head, registered, immunized boars, ready for service. Special attention to feeding qualities and productivity of dams. Excellent breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

HAROLD N. CARY, OGDEN, KANSAS

Real Boars For Farmers

Commercial Pork Raisers, Breeders. Sired by extra good boars out of easy feeding, heavy bodied sows. Bred gilts. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

15 HUSKY DUROC BOARS
by Stills Leader and Model Orion Stills. Good individuals, priced reasonable. Selling just the tops. For breeders. W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

Spring Boars, Farmers Prices

Big, stretchy well bred boars, mostly by the Beacon, a great son of John Bader's boar, The Anchor.

W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs
25 big spring boars and 30 tops from 100 head. Mostly sired by the 1000 lb. boar CRIMSON STILTS. Inspection invited.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices.

STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

40 tops, sired by Fancy Stills 2nd. Out of Goldmaster and Sensation bred sows. Ask for description. Bert E. Sterrett, Bristol, Colo.

HUSKY DUROC BOARS

sired by Stills Sensation Jr. out of big mature sows. Reasonable prices.

D. C. THOMAS, MANCHESTER, OKLA.

M. STENSAAS & SONS
offer 25 well grown, well bred Duroc spring boars at private sale. Best of Colonel breeding. Address as above. CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Order Berkshire Boars

from the herd owned by the oldest breeder and exhibitor in the Mid-West.

C. G. NASH & SON, ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes
Yearlings, twos and threes. Shipped on approval. Same price to all.

SCHMIDMERE FARMS, Queen City, Mo.
R. Schmid, Prop.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



The Mills sale of grade Jerseys held at Alden, in Rice county, last week, was well attended and prices received very attractive, considering the bad roads and quality of the offering. The sale had been well advertised and buyers were present from many sections of the state.

Brookings Bros., of Wichita, announce a dispersion sale of high grade bred cows and heifers to be held at Larned, November 13. The offerings are composed entirely of home bred cattle. Forty-five head will be sold, all of them bred to a son of the registered bull, Cuning Mouses Masterman.

E. L. Moreland, of Bushong, announces a Shorthorn dispersion sale to be held on his farm near town on November 17. Mr. Moreland has bred Shorthorns now for several years and has some good Scotch breeding. The offering includes the roan herd bull Marauders Pride, some young bulls and a fine lot of cows and heifers, also a lot of high grade Shorthorns, and 20 Duroc gilts.

Brice L. Newkirk writes me that prices received at his annual Duroc fall sale were satisfactory. The weather was very disagreeable but the demand was good for Durocs. Sows with litters averaged \$50. Spring gilts \$34.70 and boars \$33.40. Mr. Newkirk has one of the good herds in eastern Kansas and says he will continue to breed them better.

The Clark & Alcorn Holstein dispersion sale held on the farm, near Peabody, November 10, was well attended and the cattle went to a bunch of highly appreciative buyers. Mr. Alcorn knew his cattle and what he said about the individuals as they came into the ring had much to do with the prices paid. Miss Grace Hale of Peabody, topped the sale, buying a choice registered cow for \$255.

Catalogs are now ready for the Kansas National Shorthorn sale to be held at the Forum in Wichita, November 14. Those desiring one should write John C. Burns, 608 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Forty-four head of high class cattle selected from many of the best herds of the southwest have been cataloged for the sale. This sale being held during the week of the Kansas National affords an excellent opportunity to attend the sale and at the same time visit the show.

I am always glad to get a letter from C. E. Hoglund & Sons, Poland China breeders of McPherson. The Hoglunds are permanent breeders, that is they don't claim to be smart enough to know just when to have a lot of Polands on hand and when not to have them. They just play safe and have plenty of good ones every year. They saved 125 pigs from 17 sows last fall. Raymond writes they will breed 40 sows for their own use to farrow next spring. They have a new boar named Contributor, sired by Domineer, grand champion at Topeka and Oklahoma state fair last season. The demand is good for spring boars and they have some choice ones weighing from 200 to 250 pounds.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Shorthorn sale of W. A. Forsythe & Son, of Greenwood, Mo., was held as advertised, and a large crowd of buyers were on hand to compete for the good lot of cattle offered. The top price paid for bulls was \$425, and the 10 bulls sold averaged \$239.50. Thirty-five head of cows and heifers sold for an average of \$152.80. While this was not a high average for high class registered breeding stock, it was low enough to encourage buyers and insure them a profit on the investment.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Boars

Sired by Redeemer Boy or Moonshine. Immured. Price \$15.00 a head above Kansas City top when order received. Write your wants, furnish what you want or return your money. G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan.



BIG POLAND BOARS
rugged, strong fellows, sired by Wonder Boy and Lindberg. Few by Supreme Knight. Out of big sows and big litters. Immured. Inspection invited. C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPherson, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS

at private sale. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Best of blood lines and well grown and shipped on approval. Address, C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Henry's Polands

70 choice spring boars and gilts at private sale. Out of big type sows and sired by two of the good boars of the breed. Write or come and see them.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Strunk's Black Polands

50 boars and gilts, tops from 130 head. Largely by Goldmine, Armistice and Monarch breeding. Priced reasonable.
A. M. STRUNK & SON, COLWICH, KAN.

Poland China Boars

Some choice boars for sale. The best of blood lines. Prices right. J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive
Farm Letterheads

Write for
Samples

Capper Engraving
Artists
Engravers
Dept. M
TOPEKA-WICHITA

Buy Purebred Pigs and Poultry

From Capper Club Members

They're Prepared to Give You Your Money's Worth.

ONE of the purposes Senator Capper had in founding the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs some 12 years ago was to increase the percentage of purebred herds and flocks on Kansas farms. The plan is meeting with undreamed-of success. Already hundreds of ambitious club boys and girls have introduced blooded animals or birds on farms where only scrubs were known before. In scores and scores of instances fathers have learned from the experiences of these young folks the great advantages of purebred stock and have switched to it entirely. Not only have Capper club boys and girls been the means of improving the herds and flocks on their home farms, but year after year they sell purebred stock from their contest litters and pens to their neighbors. And this year, as in former years, a number of club members have some choice stock to offer to readers of Kansas Farmer. It's purebred, for Capper club members have never raised any other kind. It has had the best of care, because every boy or girl who joins our clubs is thoroughly drilled in approved methods of feeding and caring for his entry.

Duroc Jerseys

Charles McCoy, Partridge, R. 2, 2 gilts.
Roy Freer, North Topeka, R. 6, 2 boars, 4 gilts.
Kenneth Gardner, Leoti, 4 gilts.
Ira Doyle, Mullinville, R. A, 2 boars.
James Williams, Dodge City, M. Rte. A. 2 sows, 6 gilts.
Melvin Berger, Oakley, 5 boars, 4 gilts.
Gall Thompson, Burden, 3 boars.
Niles E. Haworth, Alton, 4 gilts.

Poland Chinas

L. R. Morton, Yates Center, R. R. 4, 3 boars.
Edgar Rose, Scott City, Star Rte., 3 boars, 6 gilts.

Chester Whites

Carl C. Matthews, Dodge City, M. Rte. B. 2 boars, 5 gilts.

White Wyandottes

Paul Fry, Paxico, R. 1, 10 cockerels.

You'll find club folks very business like people and pleasant to deal with. They'll guarantee your purchase to be satisfactory. Call on or write direct to club members for outstanding traits and records of stock in which you are interested.

If you are not in the market yourself, why not select from this list and start your boy or girl in Capper Clubs. We'll appreciate every order you give to our club members.
—J. M. Parks, Capper Club Manager.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Elizabeth Adams, Burdick, R. 1, 20 pullets, 5 cockerels.
Charles Adams, Burdick, R. 1, 20 cockerels.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

James J. Hesler, Webster, R. 1, 20 hens, 30 pullets, 2 cocks, 60 cockerels.

S. C. Anconas

Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, 25 pullets, 50 cockerels.
Frederick E. Wirth, Brewster, R. 3, 25 cockerels.

White Plymouth Rocks

Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, 20 cockerels.
Louise Schaub, Independence, R. 1, 10 pullets, 3 cocks, 5 cockerels.
Della Ziegler, Council Grove, R. 2, 12 pullets, 8 cockerels.

JERSEY CATTLE

YOUNG'S REG. JERSEYS

Young bulls for sale out of R. M. Cows and their daughters. Also females of different ages. 55 in herd.
FRANK L. YOUNG,
Cheney, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Fern's Wexford Noble

Grandsons out of R. of M. and state champion cows, from baby calves to serviceable ages. Write
CHAS. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

3 Reg. Jersey Bulls

about 12 months old "Owl," "Imported Jap," "Chief Raleigh Sultan" and "Torono" breeding Good individuals.
SAM SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Jersey Heifers For Sale

Jonas Noble King, son of Financial Kates King. Bull calves by Seaside Tormentor.
ALEX LEROUX & SON, PRESTON, KANSAS

Grandsons of Queen's Raleigh

We have used 3 young bulls by Oxfords Fair boy Star. Out of heavy record dams.
U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Sale of Purebred Guernseys

I am selling my entire herd of pure bred Guernsey cattle at private sale at my Overland Guernsey Farm, located at Overland Park, Kan., thirty minutes drive from Kansas City, Mo., on old Santa Fe trail. (May Rose Strain). Herd free from tuberculosis and accredited for over five years. C. F. Holmes.

LARGEST KANSAS GUERNSEY HERD

For sale Cows and Heifers, heavy springers. Pure bred and high grades. Heifer and bull calves. One ready for service. Write
Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan.
Four miles east on Highway 40.

GUERNSEY BULLS

For sale, Purebred Guernsey Bulls. Two to six months old. Sired by Sarnia Foremost. Dams top bred Wisconsin cows.
E. C. Moriarty, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

Guernsey Cows & Heifers

We are offering for sale, 50 Guernsey cows and heifers, 25 high grade close up heifers, 25 yearlings. Reg. and grades, 2 young bulls, 90 in our herd. Fed. accredited.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

High grade cows and heifers, heavy production. Bred to registered bull.
E. M. Leach, 1421 N. Lorraine St., Wichita, Ks.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

VISCOUNTS DAIRYMAN

heads our herd, Pine Valley Viscount, Prince Dairyman White Goods breeding. Bull calves.
C. R. DAY, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN

bulls. Sired by son of White Goods, out of reg. dams. Heavy milk production. Coming yearlings.
L. L. Hogan & Wilson Bros., Moscow, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles. free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

12 Polled Shorthorn bulls, 6 to 8 months old, strong in Sultan blood, price \$75 to \$125 each.
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

Jersey Dispersal

Sale on the Fred Doll place 1 mile West of Pawnee bridge

Larned, Kan.

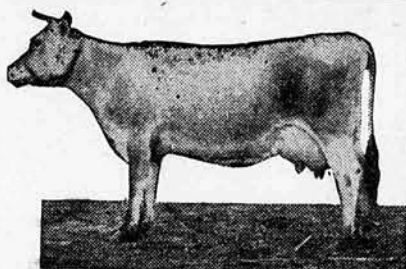
Tuesday, Nov. 13

45 Head of high grade home bred Jerseys all bred to a pure bred son of Cuning Mouses Masterman the Souders bull. Of the number 10 are mature cows none over 4 years old remainder bred heifers of good dairy conformation. Certificate of health with each animal. The above herd bull is also selling. Terms: note for 60 days bearing 6% if paid when due, if not paid then to draw 10%. 2% discount for cash. For further information address,

BROOKINGS BROS., Owners, WICHITA, KANSAS

Auctioneers—L. W. Webb, Jack Mills.

Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.



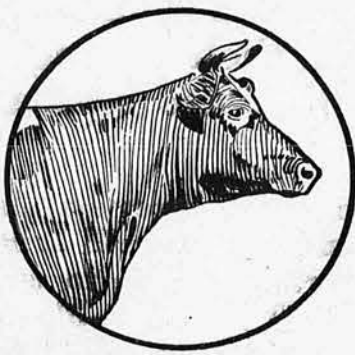
Guernsey Dispersion Sale

on farm 6 miles South of Goddard and 7 northwest of Clearwater, Kan.,

Friday, Nov. 16

The best selection of home bred high grade Guernseys ever sold in this part of Kansas. Practically pure bred to a pure bred bull. Comprising 25 HEAD in milk, the herd bull and a fine lot of heifers. This herd has been established ten years and we have used three outstanding good registered bulls. Everything Tuberculin tested. Write for particulars to

O. M. NELSON, Owner,
Viola, (Sedgwick Co.), Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



Dispersion Sale of Ayrshires

on farm 2 miles northeast of Whitewater, Kan.

Monday, Nov. 19

Our entire herd comprising 10 registered cows, some heifers, herd bull GEMS STAR WALTZAYR and several grade cows bred to above bull. Mature cows will all be in milk or close to freshening. Foundation of this herd came from the Woodhull farm, one of the leading herds in the middle west; some of them sired by HARRIETTS MELROSE BELL, son of the noted cow, Good Gifts Harriet. Close up in the pedigree of the present bull are cows with records up to 24,000 and 25,000 lbs. of milk in one year. County cow test records on all cows in milk. Everything T. B. tested.

J. T. REIMER, Whitewater, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auct., Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval

A prize winning herd. Boars and gilts, spring farrow for sale at reasonable prices. Also some October weanlings. Address, P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm

On Capitol Route No. 75, 2 1/2 miles south of Holton, Kan. 3 Red Polled Bulls 8 to 12 months old; 7 yearling past heifers for sale. ALBERT H. HAAG.

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WHEREVER you find women who invariably have success with their baking—you find in most cases—that they are regular users of LARABEE'S BEST.

They have learned the secret of better baking—a secret which you should know, and one that will bring a new joy, and assurance of more certain success in everything you bake. Try LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR—it's the true secret to successful and economical baking. Order from your dealer today.

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