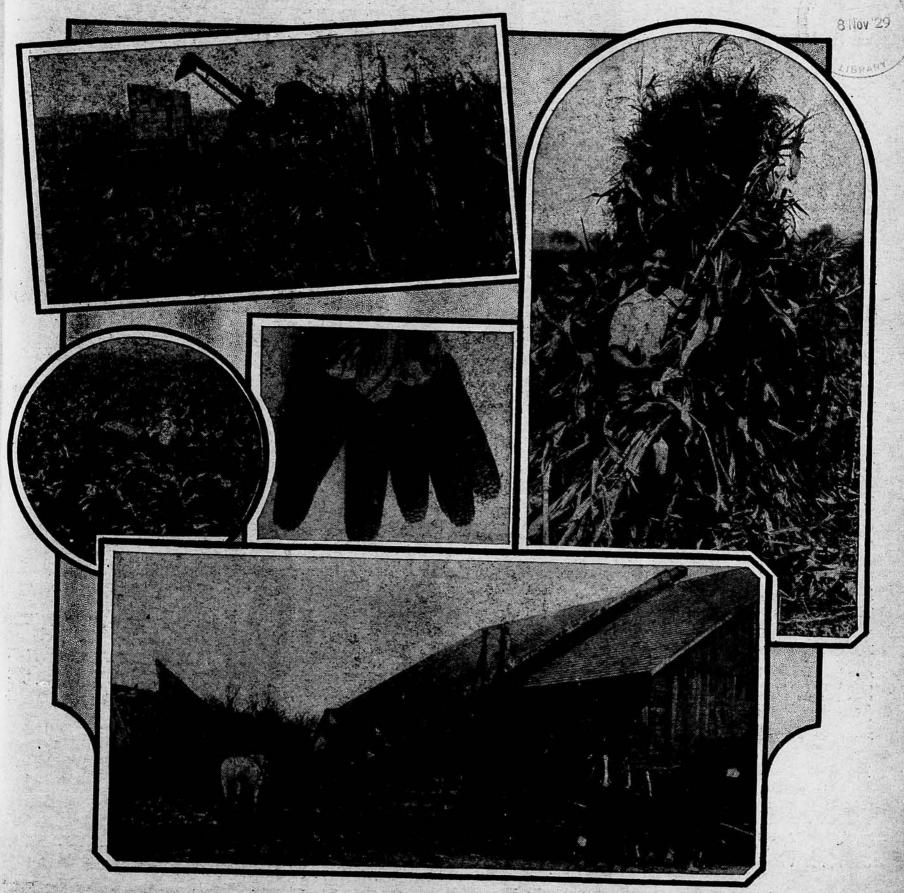
# KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

November 9, 1929

Number 45



King Corn Rules Undisputed in November



# where the lightning Strikes!

WHEN this funny little chap ambles out on the stage in mock humility and lifts his hat with a pathetic air the audience generally gives one startled stare—and roars! Don Barclay has made the jagged streak of lightning that parts his famous hair good for howls of laughter from coast to coast. He started on the old Barbary Coast and came East to play in the Follies.

Then he knocked them loose from their seats in bally old England at the London Palace and London Hippodrome. Returned to New York to play in such Broadway hits as "Greenwich Village Follies," "Cross My Heart" and other laugh producers. But everyone cannot hope to make a trip to New York to hear this brilliant young comedian with the funny smile. Five years ago or more only the favored few could regularly laugh at his grotesque sayings.

But now you can laugh to your heart's content in your own easy chair! You can enjoy this kind of entertainment on the radio. Millions heard Don Barclay during the Eveready Hour. His voice comes in, vibrant with mirth, on the modern battery-powered radio sets. The modern radio set, with long-lasting Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries for power, brings everyone close, when "Don" sets out to make you laugh over the radio. The new models, including the marvelous new Eveready Battery-powered Radio, bring him in clear-more natural than anything you've ever heard before. That's why the battery-powered sets are so popular.

Power your battery-operated set with Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries! These are the ones that use the patented Layerbilt construction that puts more active materials within the battery, thus providing more service for your money. Eveready Layerbilts are more reliable, too, for they have 82 fewer internal connections than the ordinary kind. That makes them free from trouble; they last for months and months. Don't forget that Eveready Layerbilts are sold in such tremendous volume that they move quickly out of dealers' stocks, thus assuring your receiving fresh "B" batteries,

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC. and after that to hear his voice and the voice of the President of the · III

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, 6 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

NEW EVEREADY RADIO RECEIVERS-A. C. and battery-operated-Now on Sale

Radio Batteries

#### Then Came "Killing Frost"

#### So Farmers Have Been Busy in Harvesting the Late Kafir and Cane

BY HARLEY HATCH

A fell; it was not a regular freeze, but was hard enough to be classed now in order to get the standing cane and kafir cut at once, for winds will come to whip the frosted blades, and it is possible rain may soon follow, as rains so often do after a frost. I think there is plenty of rough feed in the shock to supply this locality, and there is plenty of bluestem hay. Those who had sweet potatoes yet undug hastened to cut away the vines so that streaks of black from the discolored growth would not follow down into the po-Sweet potato quality is very good this year, owing to the rather dry fall; the local supply fills the demand at 3 cents a pound, which equals \$1.50 a bushel. Pears have been the most plentiful fruit this year, and they have sold for from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. Apples are scarce and of poor quality.

#### 'Twas a Real Explosion

The expected explosion in the New York Stock Exchange has occurred, and the result also was as expected, a drop in prices of farm grains, and especially that of wheat. Wheat growers had thought that the bottom had been reached, and with some promised small help from the Federal Farm Board it was thought an upgrade soon would be reached. I consider this crazy band of speculators, who absorb the capital needed for producing purposes, as being more dangerous to the legitimate business of the country than all the bandits of the country together. All the speculation of the last three years, which has taken up so much of the credit of the country, has not added a single dollar to its wealth. I am wondering how long the producing in-terests of the country will allow that band of gamblers to threaten the in-terests of every wage earner, every farmer and every industrial producer in the country. If the Government as at present constituted cannot control such matters it is time a change in our constitution was made. If a band of farmers were manipulating the foodstuffs of the country in so insane a manner as the stocks of industrial concerns are being manipulated, how long do you suppose it would be before a remedy would be found?

#### The World's Greatest Man

And now as a contrast to the lunatics on the stock exchange, let us consider the man whom the nation was proud to honor this week.—Thomas A. Edison. I have heard many radio programs of interest in the years we have had a radio, but never before has such a great moment in history been broadcast over the land as was that great Golden Jubilee which was held at Detroit to honor the 50th anniversary of Edison's invention of the electric light. The heroes of past ages have in most instances been military men, the most notable exception being Abraham Lincoln. It speaks well for our age and for ages to come that our great hero of today is a scientist and an inventor, by common consent the greatest man in the world today—Thomas A. Edison. It was a wonderful privilege to listen to his story of the first electric light, San Francisco United States. Electricity has done ronders since that day, 50 years ago, year 2030 will look back to this age much the same as we today look back to the days of the tallow candle, days which are not so far in the past.

FTER a cool, cloudy week frost find a location there and has capital to stock a pasture section, together with farm land enough to provide winter as a "killing frost," altho there was feed, but he will not be able to buy little vegetation left here to kill, virtuboth the cattle and the land. He asks ally all crops with the exception of a which is best, to buy the land and little late kafir having matured. It is have nothing left with which to purchase cows, or to buy the cows and try to find a suitable location which may be rented. Of course, in that busi-ness one must have the cows, and if a location could be rented it would be best to start with the cows, hoping later to be able to buy such land as was needed. But the rent on such a location would pay a fair interest on the purchase price. Land prices today must be close, if not actually at the bottom. With the rise in price which must come in the not distant future it might be entirely possible for land prices to rise faster than the cowman could lay up capital.

#### Land Prices Will Advance?

As to this matter of going rather heavily in debt for land, I believe it a safe plan if the land has real value and the buyer has enough capital to stock it and carry on without other debts. A good Kansas attorney, one who had 30 years' experience with the ups and downs of farm business, once told me that a farm mortgage, if the giver kept free from all other indebtedness, nearly always was worked out safely. But if the farm mortgage debt was combined with store bills, implement bills and sale notes it was safe to say the farm mortgage never was paid. And to those other debts mentioned might now be added all the modern motor car expenses. So if a good manager can buy a farm of real value on a small payment he may feel safe if he has enough left to stock the farm and carry it on. The country which is in question, the pasture section of Kansas, is a stock country and a good one, and if one makes cattle of his own raising the main issue and milks a few cows, keeps a good flock of chickens and some hogs to pay overhead expenses I can't see why he cannot get along well, for it seems entirely probable that the balance, which now tips in favor of the industrial world, will tend soon to become more even.

#### "Just Around the Corner"

Regarding the price balance, which at this time seems against the farmer, I have only to mention that wheat was quoted on the Topeka cash grain mar-ket at 90 cents a bushel this morning over radio station WIBW. In contrast to this, good bread flour was being sold in Burlington at \$2.20 a 48-pound sack, while wheat shorts were priced at \$2 a hundred. This price is the same as it was 60 days ago, when wheat was selling for 40 cents more a bushel: in fact, the price of shorts has advanced in that time 15 cents a hundred. Is not something wrong suggested somewhere along the line? It is true that some brands of flour can be had for \$1.50 a sack, but the few bread makers who remain say that the cheaper brands will not make good bread. Cattle prices go down, hog prices go down, the radio quotes To-peka cash prices 10 cents a bushel less for both corn and wheat than it did the first of this week, but where do we hear of the price of anything the farmer has to buy going down? I have never done a great deal of kicking in this column, but I am kicking now, and feel I nave reason when light first glowed in the filament farmer always is being promised a of a vacuum bulb, and greater wonders square deal, but it always lies just are yet to come; those who live in the around the corner and, some way or another, we never seem to turn that

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#### All Corned Up

An Ideal Stock Section

I received this week a letter from a stockgrower in the west part of this state who asks about the pasture sections of Greenwood, Chase, Butler and surrounding countles. He wishes to

A New York laboratory takes plain cornstalks, puts them thru a special process, and in 15 minutes they come out as stiff as a board. By familiarity with certain other corn products you can achieve approximately the same result yourself.—Boston Herald.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

November 9, 1929

Number 45

# How Extra Profits May Be Obtained

The Colmans Work With Purebred Lines Entirely and Specialize in Every Angle of a Well-Diversified Program

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

EMAND premiums for every EMAND premiums for everything you produce on the farm and you are bound to get them. That is the attitude Ralph L. Colman, Douglas county, takes toward his business, and Mrs. Colman heartily concurs in his opinion. Together they have earned and purchased a good farm and are operating it on a profitable business. ating it on a profitable, business-like basis. They are farming because they like it and they put their hearts into

their work.

Mr. Colman feels that he must do something with every type of farming available to him to make a living. But mind you, he isn't satisfied simply to plant and harvest, nor does he spread plant and harvest, nor does he spread his time over so many jobs that he must give them a rapid "once over" and be done with them as quickly as possible. In him you find the farm spe-cialist. "We must do something in every possible line," he said, "to make a liv-ing, but to realize the most out of our business we must work with presched business we must work with purebred lines entirely. A person can demand and obtain premiums for pure stuff. It requires more work and study but it has paid us, and we think that is the answer that counts."

#### Grown From Pure Seed

Undoubtedly the Colmans are working along lines and in a manner that pay them the best returns on their investments of time, labor, thought and money. And the beauty of their plan is that it can be adopted and adapted to the average Kansas farm. There isn't anything on the farm that doesn't pay Mr. Colman a better-than-the-mar-ket price, and there isn't a thing that isn't purebred or heading that way, or that doesn't receive the kind of atten-tion that will bring the best returns. Corn, wheat and oats crops are grown from pure seed, and therefore, under careful cultural methods, produce maximum yields in any season, that naturally bring the best prices on the market or thru livestock. However, Mr. Colman gets his premium from these crops by selling pure seed to other farmers who want the best that can be obtained.

The same idea is worked after with the alfalfa crop to make it pay the best returns. And incidentally, it is one of the most profitable crops on this farm, Mr. Colman is having the same

difficulties that beset other farmers with alfalfa—namely, his stands die out too soon. But he sows the best seed he can get on seedbeds that are properly prepared. At cutting time the alfalfa gets special attention, and is handled in a manner that saves practically all of the leaves, but at the same time cuts down on the amount of Mr. Colman said, "is one with good with a significant color of the leaves, but at the same time cuts down on the amount of Mr. Colman said, "is one with good with a significant color of the leaves, but at the same time cuts down on the amount of Mr. Colman said, "is one with good with a significant color of the leaves, but at the same time cuts down on the amount of Mr. Colman said, "is one with good with a significant color of the same time cuts down on the amount of Mr. Colman said, "is one with good with a significant color of the content of the number of hours required to handle the crop. Mr. Colman has two hay barns, One is located in the center of a 20-acre alfalfa field.

The alfalfa is cut when the dew is off in the morning and raked about 2 o'clock in the afternoon if the weather is right for haying. "A good hay day,"

sun and wind. Then I can rake while the alfalfa is still somewhat green, thus saving all of the leaves. I have been handling hay this way for quite a while and never have had any spoil. Every pound has been good to feed or

After the alfalfa is cut and while it still is a little green, it is raked up with a side-delivery rake. Then it is go-deviled to the hay barn in the center of the field, thus eliminating the necessity for loading it on to hay racks and unloading it again. At the barn there is no job of pitching the alfalfa awaiting with each load, because this, too, is eliminated. As the go-devil pulls up to the barn it runs on to a special rope sling, backs off and leaves the hay ready to be hoisted into storage. The common hay sling will not do for this job, but one Mr. Colman made serves the purpose perfectly.

#### A Pole 5 Feet Long

He took a stout pole 5 feet long and to this fastened three ropes, each 12 feet long, one at each end and one in the middle. This made the "bed" of the middle. This made the "bed" of the hay sling. He couldn't attach the other ends of the ropes to another pole, because if he did the go-devil would pick it up instead of running over it and depositing the hay on the sling. The go-devil always brings the hay on to the sling from the same direction in which the ropes are laid. in which the ropes are laid-or in other words, the long way of the sling. To get around this trouble of having the go-devil pick up the pole on the end of the sling, Mr. Colman simply put rings on the three free ends of the ropes, which lie as flat on the ground as the ropes themselves. Thus the go-devil goes over them with no trouble whatever. After the load is placed on the sling, the three ring-ends of the sling are picked up with a clevis which in turn is hooked on to the "haul-up" rope. A rope from the pole-end of the sling also is fastened to the elevating rope and everything is ready for the lift to the loft. In Mr. Colman's words, "It takes longer to explain about the "It takes longer to explain about the sling than it does to get a go-devil load of alfalfa in the barn." The second barn is at the edge of a 15-acre field of alfalfa, and the same process of handling the hay is used there as on the 20 acres, the only difference being the continued on Page 11) (Continued on Page 11)

#### National Husking Contest Near Kansas-Missouri Line

NTEREST in farm sports quite naturally turns to the National Corn Husking Contest, following the successful All-Kansas contest, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, on the Dan Casement ranch near Manhattan. This national meet for 1929 will be held in Missouri, but such a few miles over the line that hundreds of Kansas farmers will find it possible to attend their first national husbands. tend their first national husking event.

Kansas Farmer is happy to extend an invitation to its readers to invade

Kansas Farmer is happy to extend an invitation to its readers to invade Missouri for this big national meet. There you will see the two best huskers from Kansas compete with the speediest and cleanest huskers from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. And your cheering will help the Kansas men win.

The National Corn Husking Contest will be held on November 15, on the Paul Rens farm, near Platte City, Mo. This farm is only 5 miles east of Leavenworth. Kan., on a concrete road, 27 miles north of Kansas City, on a hard-surfaced road, and 40 miles south of St. Joseph on a concrete and asphalt highway. Kansas folks, of course, have good roads leading to all three of these cities, so a trip to the national contest will prove to be a very enjoyable vacation. very enjoyable vacation.

wery enjoyable vacation.

Missourt folks promise contestants and visitors a real layout for the national contest. Let us quote George Jordan of the Missouri Ruralist, which is published by Senator Arthur Capper. Mr. Jordan writes: "One can see over the entire national contest field from the road 200 yards away, and a similar view can be obtained from the 40-acre alfalfa field just to the west. There also is a fine bluegrass pasture off one corner, and another 40-acre bluegrass pasture for parking cars. Visitors will be able to watch the progress of huskers and wagons even if the field is too wet for 'wading.'

for 'wading.'
"This national contest field was entered in the 5-acre yield contest in Missouri."

This national contest field was entered in the 5-acre yield contest in Missouri, and has been semi-officially weighed and the yield set at 84 bushels an acre. Under favorable conditions the yield undoubtedly would have made 125 bushels. This same field produced that amount in 1923, and is on one of the best farms and operated by one of the best farmers in Missouri."

The Capper Farm Press and the Standard Farm Papers will sponsor a The Uapper Farm Press and the Standara Farm Papers will sponsor a broadcast of the National Corn Husking Contest from Platte City, so if you find you cannot attend, be sure to tune in on your radio. This will be available from stations on the National Broadcasting Company hook-up. The contest will be described in detail, and many notables who are in attendance will be brought before the microphone.

# Silo and Tractor Are Best Helps

Morris county, is classified as a grain and livestock farmer. But that doesn't even start to tell that story. In his work he emphasizes the value of the silo, he has worked out a very clever system of producing his silage, crops keep on the top level in production, good rotation builds fertility, the beef herd is a decided success, the poultry income is an imporket. In addition to these things you will find that Mr. Henry has speeded up his work to such a degree that he has time to handle practically all of his work alone.

tant factor, hogs are handled profit-ably, and proper refrigeration cuts the grocery bill and helps to put a better grade of cream and butter on the mar-ket. In addition to these things you will well." This last season Mr. Henry vantage over corn in that it packs so well." This last season Mr. Henry started an eight-row system of grow-ing his silage crop. He planted eight rows of corn and then an equal num-ber of rows to cane, each plot when The silo is filled every year and is harvested being sufficient for a shock. I make the field again planting the depended on to a considerable extent for feed thru the winter—especially as a cost-cutting ration. "The silo cere cane and corn bundles, and by the to change seed every eight rows, but tainly has proved itself an economical time they get into the silo they are by the skip plan that isn't necessary. I

I have tried the new way, but I am sure it will work well. The rows of corn next to the cane now might mature early, but they don't seem to and I believe it is because they have an extra chance from the off side away from the cane plot. I blank list first, then put in eight rows of corn, skip eight rows, plant eight more to corn,

135 are under cultivation. He has been rotating with oats one year, wheat two years, and corn or kafir two years, but he is quitting wheat and is using Sweet clover with oats one year, plows the clover under the second year and plants to corn or kafir for three years. He also has some good alfalfa. This new rotation with the home-produced fertility is helping the land considerably. A soil test is to be run and if necessary fime will be used. "It is only reasonable to believe that we must take good care of our soil," Mr. Henry said, "or our production will suffer.

(Continued on Page 13)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

G. E. FERRIS......Protective Service RAYMOND H. GILRESON . . Livestock Editor FRANK A. MECKEL... Agricultural Engineer HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes 

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager
R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

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T. A. McNEAL...... Legal Department DR. C. H. LERRIGO ... Medical Department

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# Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

AM NOT worrying so much about reforming people as I once did. I am not disposed to rail at the man who takes an occasional drink, tho it seems to me that if a man can get along with only an occasional drink he might just as easily get along without drinking at all. However, I must say this: the man who buys liquor of a bootlegger seems to me to be very much of a fool. Any bootlegger understands the risk he runs; he knows that he may be arrested any minute, and he also knows that juries in liquor cases, especially in Kansas, are mighty likely to convict.

He knows that a conviction means a heavy fine and at least 30 days in jail, or more likely 60 or 90 days. He also knows that under the Kansas law he may be prosecuted for a second offense as a persistent violator and sent to the pen. He knows too, that if he is convicted a second time as a per-sistent violator, the time of imprisonment in the penitentiary will be doubled, and in the event he

is convicted a third time it means a life sentence. Now in view of all these facts, the bootlegger is continuing in this unlawful business for just one reason; he is making an inordinate profit on his sales. In order to make an inordinate profit he must cheapen the liquor he sells. The man who supposes he is buying genuine pure whisky from a boot-legger may not be a fool about everything, but he is a prize ass so far as liquor is concerned. The bootlegger puts false labels on bottled goods and sells it for genuine imported liquor, and the fools who patronize him take his word for it. Their credulity is to me the most amazing thing I know of. Another thing that is rather amazing is the de-lusion of many men that they are judges of good liquor. The best evidence that they are not is the fact that they take the bootlegger's word for the genuineness of his goods.

#### Unearned Increment Again

OUR article in 'Passing Comment' under the Y title, 'Unearned Increment,'" writes Edward Walton of Coffeyville, "simply brightens up the coals of fire that have been smouldering dur-ing my life time of almost 70 years, and is a subject that I should like to see discussed more by

economic writers.
"I must agree with the statement that 'no man who is able and willing to work is entitled to a living unless he earns it.' However, I would state the case something like this: Any man who is able mentally and physically to contribute a just share of the world's work, whether his ability lies in the line of agriculture, industry, banking, clerical pur-suits, the editorial chair or otherwise, and is not willing to do so, should not be entitled to a living and the pleasures that rightfully accompany the same. By this I do not wish to convey the idea that he should contribute more than a reasonable share of his lifetime to this end.

"The standard of every man's living should be measured largely by the honest effort he puts forth thru just and legitimate channels during the most productive years of his life, and should such effort result in a competence for old age he would be justly entitled to it, and assuming that every worthy man actually received a just share of the world's income based on his contribution to its activities, millions could enjoy a good living and an old-age competence, while a very small per-centage of our population would have millions if

there were any millionaires.
"As to the \$10,000 fee received by the lawyer to whom you refer, it would be a matter between him and his client as to whether he earned that much. Be that as it may, he was entitled under existing conditions, to invest it in stock of the electric corporation and take to himself the increase in fictitious value. The injustice in this case was the unreasonable and unjustifiable profits that society permitted this corporation to take from the public, thus causing its stock to soar to a price many times its justifiable value. The holders of stock in this corporation were not really entitled to more than a very small part of this unjustifiable increase in fictitious value, but were permitted to acquire it thru channels that should be curbed by law. They did not earn it.

Curb all profits within a reasonable and justifiable limit and there will be no 55 million dollar accumulations in the hands of a single individual within the short period of six years from an investment of \$12,500 and without a day of honest "This is a big subject, Brother McNeal, but one

that should be discussed more often."

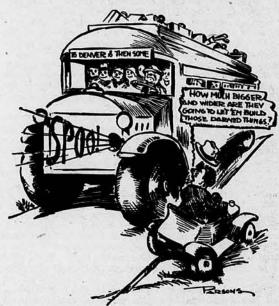
I fully agree with Mr. Walton that this is a big subject, a tremendously big subject, and not by any means a new one. In fact, I do not know of any subject that has excited so much discussion; some profound, some utterly foolish and most of

The trouble about arriving at a just conclusion is that there are so many factors that enter into the problem which make it very difficult if not unsolvable.

For example, Mr. Walton states as a primary principle that, "Any man who is able mentally and physically to contribute a just share of the world's work, whether his ability lies in the line of agriculture, industry, banking, clerical pursuits, the editorial chair or otherwise and is not willing to do so should not be entitled to a living."

But who is to determine whether the individual

has the ability in these various lines of endeavor? Many a man has been satisfied that he has great ability as a writer and is more than willing to



How Long, Oh Lord (Also How Wide!)

contribute his share and more than his share to the instruction and betterment of the world, but un-fortunately he is not able to persuade publishers of his ability. They insist that his writings are of no value and return them to him with polite but formal expressions of regret. The same thing is true of the other avocations mentioned by Mr. Walton. A great many men honestly believe that they are competent to do good work in some one of these lines of endeavor, but somehow or other they cannot make those in control of the jobs believe as they do. Who is to determine what work each individual is fitted to do?

Under a communistic system presumably the Government would determine what work was necessary to be done and then determine who was most competent to do it, whether that was agreeable to the individual or not. That system would undoubtedly provide work for each individual un-less such individual was utterly incompetent, in which case he would be supported as a public charge. It also would provide for equality of dis-tribution, that is, carried out honestly, each individual would have just as much income as any other individual and there would be no rich and no poor. It would be an industrial despotism.

I agree with Mr. Walton that corporations should not be permitted to make exorbitant profits, but there again comes in a disturbing factor. Very many more persons have lost their savings thru corporations which did not earn any profits at all than thru those which made large profits, and these corporations have not all been dishonestly managed by any means. Many of them have caused great loss to the public by reason of incompetent

management and many failed for want of capital. Henry Ford never has been accused of making exorbitant profits on his cars and trucks and tractors. He also has paid better wages than almost any other large manufacturer, and yet he has accumulated great wealth. Some men invested in Ford stock when the company was a small concern. Ford needed the capital to build up his plant, and at that time the only way he could get it was to sell stock to his friends who had confidence in him. He could not borrow from banks, because he did not have the necessary credit. Those who invested in the stock took a chance on Henry Ford. Was that legitimate?

If they had not done so, quite likely the Ford plant never would have materialized. The plant grew because of the marvelous genius and organizing ability of Henry Ford. The business grew until it was worth a thousand times the original capital invested. Some of these folks who had faith in Henry Ford simply left their money in the plant, and a small investment made them very wealthy. If they were justified in taking an inter-est in the business in the first place, can you say that they were morally bound to take out only their original investment with say 6 per cent in-

In the first place, each one of these investors was in theory a partner. Let us say that this original investor risked \$100 to help Ford start his plant and that hundred represented a hundredth interest in the business, The business grew to be worth a billion legitimately, not by reason of excessive prices charged but because of marvelous organizing ability. The one-hundredth part of a billion is 10 million dollars. It cannot be said that the original investor earned that vast increment, but if he had the right to invest in the first place did he not have the right to hold on to his property?

These are perplexing questions. I do not feel competent to answer them. I do feel that a great many petent to answer them. I do feel that a great many persons, and many of them rich people, are studying these economic problems and honestly trying to find the answer. Personally I do not believe that any immediate answer can be given. I think that as civilization advances people may gradually adjust themselves to a far more equitable system than we have at present but I will have system than we have at present, but I will have passed off the stage of action many years before the adjustment is brought about.

#### The Champion Husker

WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "you have had a great many adventures, according to what you tell me, but have you ever been a corn husker? I see here where a feller out in Kansas claims to be able to husk more than a hundred bushels of corn in a day. In fact he claims to have husked as high as 150 bushels from sun-up to sun-down. That is some huskin', I would say. Are you able to beat

"No, James, I am not. I make no special claims as a corn husker. The fact is that one of the things hate is huskin' corn. If I hed to earn a livin' huskin' corn I would durn near starve to death, but I used to know a feller in Missouri by the name of Abe Peters who could husk more corn in a given time than any other man I ever saw. Huskin' corn was Abe's best holt. He doted on that Huskin' corn was about the only thing that he could do right well; didn't amount to two whoops at any other occupation so far as I know, but when it come to shuckin' corn he was a reg'lar whirlwind.

"He used to brag a lot 'til most everybody got plumb tired of hearin' him talk, but you hed to give it to him that he could come as near makin' his brags good as any man I ever saw. He issued a challenge to any man in Missouri who wanted to give him a race huskin' corn. Finally he took off the limit, said that he would husk agin any man in the United States fur a purse uv a hundred dollars and a side bet uv another hundred that he could shuck more corn between sun-up and sundown than the other feller could husk. Well, the other huskers did some investigatin', and all u them give one excuse or another for not takin' up

"Finally Abe got to swellin' round and offered to bet that he could husk and throw into a wagon more corn than any two men in Missouri fur a purse uv \$200 and a side bet uv \$200. Well, that docked like easy money. There wuz a number of doggone good huskers in Missouri, and they just hooted at the idee that any man could husk as much as ary other two men.

"There wuz two brothers by the name uv Slocum. Cy and Jake, who lived down on the Missouri

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River bottom, who claimed to be the champion huskers uv that part uv the state. They sent word to Abe that they would take him up on that offer. The arrangement was made fur Abe's county to put up half the purse and the county where the slocum boys lived to put up the other half. There wuz considerable rivalry betwixt them two counties, and when the day fur the huskin' come off there wuz a big crowd, the judges bein' selected frum another county than them in which the contendin' huskers lived.

They went into a field which wuz as good corn

"They went into a field which wuz as good corn as there wuz in the state and divided it off into three parts. Abe hed two wagons hitched together and the Slocum boys each hed a wagon. It wuz the agreement that as soon as the wagons wuz filled others wuz to foller right in. Each wagon wuz provided with high side-boards on one side and each husker took two rows, walkin' alongside uv the wagon as he husked. The contest commenced at the firin' uv a pistol, at exactly sunrise.

"Well, James, I hev seen some huskin' in my time, but nuthin' that was worth mentionin' as compared with the performance uv Abe Peters that day. Frum the time the pistol cracked till sun-down, with the exception uv 30 minutes fur lunch, the ears uv corn just rained into his wagon. He played tunes on the side-board such as "Turkey in the Straw" and "Devil's Hornpipe," never missin' a note. Fur 3 minutes after he actually stopped huskin', the ears wuz still hittin' the side-board of the wagon. He husked double handed so that there wuz always two ears hittin' the board at the same wuz always two ears hittin' the board at the same time, one from his right hand and one from his left. When they measured the husked corn at sundown it wuz found that Abe hed husked 310 bushels and the Slocum boys hed managed between them to husk 300.

"After the contest wuz over and the purse and side bets hed been handed over to Abe, he give a little extra exhibition uv fancy huskin'. He cominttle extra exhibition uv fancy huskin'. He commenced throwin' the ears into the air as he stripped the husks off them. Before the first ear hit the ground he hed six more in the air. The air was so full uv shucks that hed been ripped from the ears that all you could see uv Abe wuz an occasional hand as he tossed the ears into the air. I hev never seen anything like it since."

#### Under Illinois Laws

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us

A and B are husband and wife. A is a resident of Indiana, B is a resident of Illinois. There is no divorce. B shared in an estate in Kansas. B died intestate without issue. B has one sister living, but her parents are deceased. Does A inherit B's property in its entirety?

A. W. P.

As I understand in this case, B, while owning property in Kansas, never was a resident of Kansas, but was at the time of her death a resident of Illinois. I do not quite understand how she, being an undivorced woman, is a resident in Illinois and her husband a resident of Indiana, but assuming that her residence was in Illinois, her estate would be divided according to the large of Villate would be divi be divided according to the laws of Illinois, altho-part of her estate was in Kansas.

Now under the laws of Illinois, where one dies intestate, the estate is divided as follows: first, to the children and their descendants equally; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their parents in equal parts. Second, when there is no child, nor descendant of a child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters and their descendants equally, allowing each of the parents, if living, a child's part, or the survivor a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters and their descendants. Third, when there is a widow or surviving husband, and no

child or descendant of a child, one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate goes to the widow or surviving husband absolutely, and the other half of the real estate descends as in other cases where there are no children or descendants of children.

In this case, therefore, the surviving husband would take one-half of the real estate of his deceased wife and all of the personal property and the other half would go to this living sister.

#### Cattle for Future Delivery

A sold 51 cattle to B on contract for future delivery. C bought the contract from B and received the cattle, which were weighed over local scales. When they were weighed at the market they had shrunk 76 pounds a head as compared with the weight of the local scales. They filled out fine at the market, thus showing that the scales at home may have been wrong. C had a truck load of corn weighed on these scales and one in



Takes a Lot of Watching

the country (new) and one in town, (public weighing). The truck and corn were 140 pounds heavy on the scales weighing the cattle, and 80 pounds heavy on the corn alone. These other scales were 5 pounds apart on the load of corn. Then the county clerk tested these scales with 500-pound test weights. The 500 pounds alone weighed correctly. Then he put a car on and balanced them and put the 500-pound weight on and found them weighing 5 pounds heavy. Then he put on a truck weighing about 4,600 pounds and balanced them. Then he put on the 500-pound test weight and found it weighed 10 pounds too heavy. In adjusting this difference Calaims the 500-pound test weight is all that can be considered, and the car and the truck were put on to balance at different weights to find the variation at the different weights. And as the 500-pound weight was all the known weight and the drafts in weighing the cattle were about the same as the truck weight, Calaims that he should have 90 pounds for each draft, as there was the difference of 10 pounds on the 500-test weight and 500 into the 4,600 pounds makes a little over nine times, or 90 pounds. Is C correct? R. A. S.

Scales might weigh correctly up to a certain

Scales might weigh correctly up to a certain weight and be inaccurate beyond that weight. So

the mere fact that these scales seem to test accurately up to 500 pounds would, in my opinion, not be a complete test of the scales. The chancellor of the University at Lawrence is the ex-officio state sealer of weights and measures. It is his duty to maintain the state standards in good order and submit them at least once every 10 years to the national bureau of standards for verification. It, is his duty also to compare and adjust by the state standards all county, municipal and other official standard weights, measures, balances and measuring devices which may be sent or brought to him for that purpose, and shall seal the same when found or made to conform to the state standards. The state sealer, that is, the chancellor, may try and prove weights, measures, balances and other measuring devices on request for any person, corporation or institution, and when the same are found or made to conform to the state standards, and otherwise fulfill such reasonable requirements. and otherwise fulfill such reasonable requirements as he shall make, he may seal the same. The state sealer may appoint a deputy state sealer who will perform such duties as may be prescribed by the state sealer, and he shall be a member of the fac-ulty of the State University. The county clerk of each county shall be the sealer of weights and measures for the county, and shall have the care and custody of the county standards. Among the sets of standards for county and local sealers shall be 20 test weights each of 50 pounds, for testing

platform scales and other large scales.

It is the duty of the county clerk to keep the standards under his charge in good order, and as official sealer he would be the one to determine whether a scale was true in its weighing. In other words, as the official sealer, in my opinion he has a right to pass judgment on this scale as to whether it conforms to the standard. If either party is dissatisfied he would have a right under the statutes quoted to appeal to the chancellor from the finding of the county clerk.

#### Should Refuse the Paper

What is the law in regard to a publisher collecting a subscription price for his paper for a longer period than it has been subscribed for? Can he collect if he sends it after it has been ordered stopped?

H. P.

No. However, the subscriber should not only order the paper stopped but should refuse to take it out of the office.

#### Write to Jim Strong

Could you give me any information in regard to government jobs? I am especially interested in the job of forest ranger. What are the subjects required for this examination, and what are all the other legal requirements for entering the Government service? Would the examination for forest ranger likely be held at our county seat at Manhattan?

Take this matter up with your Member of Congress, the Hon. James Strong.

#### A Will Is Not Necessary

A and B married. Neither has any children by any previous marriage. B, the wife, has 160 acres, also city property and other securities acquired before marriage. A has no real estate, but other securities. Would it be necessary to have a will made? In case of the death of either what would be the division under the state law? Could other relatives come in and share on either side if there was no will?

In the case of either, all of the property of the deceased goes to the surviving spouse under the state law. A will is not necessary unless either of them desires to dispose of part of their property in some other way than the state law provides. Either has, of course, the right to will half of their individual property as they may see fit. individual property as they may see fit.

# And Humpty-Dumpty Had a Great Fall

HE expected has come to pass—the long overdue defiation of the stock market. Probably this ends the biggest gambling spree the world ever saw. Before it ended people in London, Berlin, Paris, and doubtless other Euro-pean capitals, were playing the American stock market. And in the United States, thousands daily bought stocks on margins who knew and cared nothing about their value if they could make a turn in the market, just as there are those who "shoot" dice for a stake.

The big "bull market" became a gambling game, more or less.

more or less.

The country, and business generally, will breathe freer now that the collapse has come and the process of getting back to sanity has begun.

Now perhaps we can have and hold a comfortable money market for formers small manufac-

able money market for farmers, small manufac-turers and other business men.

Business generally is in a healthy condition. The best proof of this is the high-tide of railway profits which are likely to exceed a billion dollars net this year for the Class 1 roads, Railroads have plenty to do only when trade and commerce between states is lively and the country is prosperous.

The building industry had come to a halt because of the great absorption of credit in the roaring stock market, and other lines of business were beginning to suffer, but in spite of this 1929 has been a big year for business and will prove a better year than 1928. Most of the recessions in business at this time are seasonal ness at this time are seasonal.

The great 6-year boom in stocks really came to an end in a long series of smashes that began last December. Then there were six weeks of heavy declines before the stock market went into a tailspin October 24. That was the first big crash, a more than 3 billion drop, with paper values falling at the rate of 50 million dollars a minute.

Wall Street has never seen such a stempede:

the rate of 50 million dollars a minute.

Wall Street has never seen such a stampede;
12,894,680 shares changed hands in a day.

Two more violent slumps occurred the same week, all trading records being broken in one of them by a turn-over of 16,410,000 shares on the New York stock exchange proper and 7,006,300 shares in the curb market in one day's trading. The decline in the market value of 240 leading stocks totaled nearly 16 billion dollars.

Except for those actually playing the market, the

Except for those actually playing the market, the losses were paper losses. Owners of stocks still own the property the stocks represent and the actual value of this property is unchanged. But market manipulators were hurt and margin-trading lambs were massacred.

Temporarily, wheat prices collapsed almost 12 cents "in sympathy." The wheat "bears" helped it along, of course. When any of the country's markets are manipulated and become abnormal, the farmer always gets hurt, innocent bystander tho he is in these deals.

There are those who would like to make the tariff bill the goat for the wrecking of Wall Street's house of cards. But the cause of the tumble in stocks is too transparent. Speculators boosted stocks,

in numerous instances 25 times or more, beyond their earning power. One stock that had never paid a dividend was skyrocketed to 500.

The bidding up of standard stocks at times became so absurd that the heads of these corporations felt compelled to issue statements warning the public there was no real basis for such inflation of values. But such was the power of the manipulators and the gullibility of outside speculators. nipulators and the gullibility of outside speculators that these stocks often continued to soar.

It must be admitted that many bankers supplied

funds to the speculators at high interest to the detriment of the needs of legitimate business. Also that not a few big corporations used their surpluses for the same purpose, encouraging and feed-ing this wild frenzy of ruinous speculation.

The crash had to come and no alibi can shift it from where it rightly belongs. It is lucky for the country that business conditions have seldom been better and that sanity and com-mon sense prevail outside of speculative centers. I believe an investigation by the Senate Banking

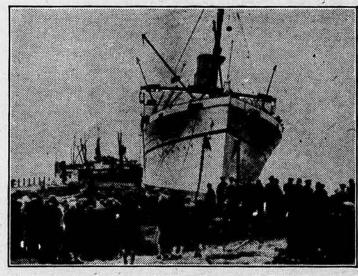
Committee of the late boom in stocks would be helpful. Something might be learned whereby a recurrence of such high speculative fever may be guarded

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



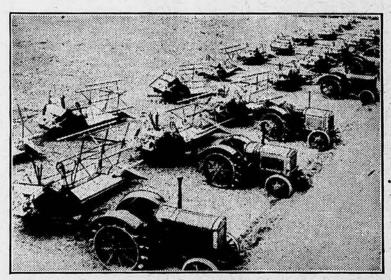
Here is the Third Daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, 1 Month Old, Posing in the Arms of One of the Court Noblewomen



The People Are Watching the Tugs Trying to Pull the Empress of Canada, the Largest Ship Sailing the Pacific Ocean, Off the Rocks at Homer Bay in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Near Victoria, B. C., Where the Vessel Went Aground Recently in a Dense Fog: 100 Passengers Were Put Ashore Safely. Crew Remained Aboard



Here is a Ring Tail 'Coon Going up a Tree, near Littleton, N. C., After a Little 'Possum, Which May Serve as the 'Coon's Breakfast'



This is a Column of Tractors of the "11th Brigade," Hooked up With Binders on the "Sovkhoz," the Soviet State Farm, Not Far From Moscow, Russia. You will Note That the Machinery is of American Manufacture; Exports to That Nation Have Been Heavy for Several Years



An Exciting Moment During the Recent Break in the Security Market in New York, When More Than 16 Million Shares Were Sold in a Day, a New All-Time Record. The Crowds Are Standing in Front of the Sub-Treasury, Which is Across the Street From the Exchange, at Broad and Wall Streets



Gen. Chang Wai Jung, Commander of the Chinese Air Force, in Front of His Plane, "The Spirit of Canton." The Picture Was Taken in New York



Dr. Maurice Hall, Who Risked His Life Recently by Swallowing Carbon Tetrachloride, and Thus Found a Cure for Hookworm



Britain's New High Commissioner for South Africa, Charles Te Water, With His Wife, Photographed Recently at Waterloo Station, London

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Three New Smart Tan Felt Hats for Winter Wear, Direct From Paris. Left, an Attractive Helmet Idea; and Center and Right, Two Interesting Uses of the Turned-up Brim. All Three Hats Are Being Sold Quite Generally This Fall in the East



Here is a General View of the Strange Maya Monoliths in the Thick Jungles of Yucatan, Over Which Col. Charles A. and Mrs. Lindbergh Flew Recently, Four Lost Maya Cities Were Discovered, and Among Them an Egyptian-Like Pyramid About 250 Feet High

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood

# Back Into the Forgotten Past

## Farming Along the Mighty Nile River in Egypt Is Still a Hard Task

Prof. L. E. Melchers, head of the department of botany and plant pathology of K. S. A. C., was in the employ of the Egyptian government last year as chief mycologist and he organized the work there in plant diseases. He traveled into every section of Egypt where crops are produced, as well as far into the Arabian and Libyan deserts to inspect the oases. In addition to his work for the Egyptian government, he made collections of Egyptian flora, plant diseases and some insects, which have been turned over to the K.S.A. G. C. L. have been turned over to the K. S. A. C. collections. Three Egyptian men, Dr. Monir Bahgat, Dr. L. Soltmon and Dr. M. Kamal, former students of Professor Melchers and graduates of K. S. A. C., are in the government service at Cairo, and were associated with him in his work.

NE could not live a year and a half in the oldest country in the world without forming some very definite ideas and opinions about the land and the records. Formst 4000 years its land and the people. Egypt 4,000 years ago and Egypt today are very similar, not that this country has not advanced in civilization—it has, but one has only to scratch the veneer to discover at this time the same naked humanity sweating in the sun, guiding the wooden plow, sowing the seed, lifting water by hand, cutting the wheat with the sickle, and winnowing the grain in the same old way. This is definitely proved by the decorations on the walls of the temples and other

Egypt is a large country, tucked away in the northeastern part of the great African continent. It has 224 million acres, which is 4¼ times the size of Kansas. Ninety-seven per cent of this country is desert or non-tillable. This means that 5½ million acres must sustain a population of 14 million people. Kansas has about 22½ million acres under cultivation, and less than 2 million population; in other words, Egypt has seven times the population of Kansas and about one-quarter of the amoun of cultivated land to sustain its population. Naturally, living conditions are different.

#### Up to \$2,000 an Acre

Agricultural land varies in value from \$200 to \$2,000 an acre, which means that crops must be constantly grown to make it pay. The climate of Egypt is similar to that of California. There is no snow, scarcely ever a frost, and for the most part it is rainless; in fact, crop production is in no place dependent upon rainfall. Were it not for the Nile, Egypt would be 100 per cent desert.
Cairo, the seat of government, is a modern city

in all respects, having a population of more than a million and being the largest city in Africa. It has beautiful stone, concrete, and stucco buildings, beautiful stores, paved and electrically lighted streets, all modern conveniences for traveling, splendid hotels, a filtration plant that does justice to any city; in fact, is a cosmopolitan center and

By L. E. Melchers

one of the headquarters for the tourists or visitors. Egyptians belong to the Caucasian or white race. Naturally, those who are out in the sun, as the peasants, are dark-skinned, but one is amazed at the fairness of many of the Egyptian women of the middle and higher class. They are just as white as we are, having, of course, the dark eyes and dark hair.

Between 85 and 90 per cent of the Egyptian population is illiterate. The peasant or Fellahin group constitutes about 80 per cent of the population. They are a happy, good-natured, carefree, contented, hospitable, intelligent, but uneducated group of people. I believe there is no harder work-



ing class in the world. This group lives a very normal existence so far as social relationships are concerned. The men, women and children work to-gether in the fields, going to and from their villages, taking their farm implements with them in the morning and bringing them back at night.

Economic conditions undoubtedly force the women to work, and in this respect there is a big contrast between this group and the middle or up-per class. The peasants live in villages, and the huts are made of Nile mud or bricks baked in the sun. One house joins the others. Sometimes they are built on top of each other, with no backyards, but the entire aim is to use as little land as possible. These houses have holes in the walls for windows and doors; no glass is ever seen, or screens. The roofs are piled high with cornstalks and cotton sticks and general rubbish of all kinds. Their fuel consists of cornstaks, cotton sticks, and the dried dung from the water buffalo, which is used in their earthen ovens and stoves.

The rooms have absolutely no furniture, no artificial light, and the floors are mud. The chickens, goats, and other animals are as welcome and as much at home in many of the houses as are the people themselves.

The men generally have no shoes or stockings. They wear a pair of cotton pantaloons which come slightly below the knees and have a draw string at the waist. A loose gown of cheap material similar to an old-fashioned nightshirt constitutes the rest of their clothing. Generally a little woolen skull cap is their headdress. The women are similarly inexpensively dressed, but in addition have a black draping shawl over their shoulders and head which they wear continually. They do not have on veils, at least when they are working in the fields. The men receive about 25 cents a day, the women 15 cents, and the children 5 or 10 cents, when they are working in the fields. The large landowners generally own one or more of these villages, and these people work for them.

#### Food Is Very Simple

In addition to this small pay, they may be given a small piece of ground to grow fodder for their water buffalo or gamoose, and perhaps a few vegetables. Their food is of the very simplest, meat of the poorest grade, once or twice a week, horse beans, native cheese from water buffalo milk, and bread made from corn or sorghum flour, or less frequently from wheat, as it is more expensive. They eat many vegetables, as these grow profusely, and are quite chean. Frequently salads are made and are quite cheap. Frequently salads are made from some of the weeds which they have learned to gather in the fields and have found to be palatable and nutritious.

The Fellahin are very superstitious, and this has been one of the difficulties for the medical science to overcome. Women could not for a long time be persuaded to bring their infants for medical attention, and as a result the death rate has been extremely high. Charms of many kinds are used to keep the "evil eye" or "spirit" away, they believing that the charms will prevent their children from dying, and cause them to walk early

The middle and upper class of people constitute (Continued on Page 10)

# In the Early Cattle Days of Kansas

By Charles L. Bray

ment of the western cattle business were the con-

NY study of the western cattle business may conveniently begin with the movement of conveniently begin with the movement or the trail herds from Texas to Abilene, Kan., in 1867. Tho this movement was not the beginning of the range-beef business, it marked the beginning of a new era. The close of the Civil War in 1805 had released thousands of men to move into the largely unoccupied territory west of the Missouri. Four transcontinental railroads were in process of construction. The Union Pacific construction. in process of construction. The Union Pacific con-nected with the California Pacific in Utah in 1869, and the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific were soon to be completed. The Northern Pacific reached Bismarck, N. D., in 1873, when the railway panic put a temporary stop to its progress. These railroads formed the necessary connecting link between the cheap beef and abundant grass of the West and the rapidly growing to distribute the cheap West and the rapidly growing industrial population of the East.

The packing business had received a great impetus during the Civil War, especially at Chicago, where the provisioning of the Union forces had furnished a start to numbers of early packers. The Union Stock Yards had opened in Chicago in ing plant there in 1860, and Plankington and Armour followed in 1867. The year 1871 saw the refrigerator car in operation, which was destined more than any other one factor to shift the packing Jacob Dold had built the first modern packing center of America west to Lake Michigan and to the Missouri. In 1874, Wilson and Company, Chicago, began canning beef by modern methods. Modern refrigeration and meat canning meant more than improved methods of handling meat; they meant a year-round trade in fresh beef, and a market for American meat products in all parts of the world.

Two other factors which aided in the develop-

trol of the Indians and the extermination of the buffalo. While much has been said against the destruction of the buffalo, the fact is that buffalo herds did not fit well into any system of modern herds did not fit well into any system of modern farming, and were a menace to crops and herds, Colonel Dodge estimated the slaughter of buffalo in 1872, 1873 and 1874, at 5½ million head. This left the grass free for cattle, but unfortunately left the Indians without their former meat supply. It is not strange that they occasionally stole cattle or levied on the trail herds for steers. With the establishment of the Indians on reservations the establishment of the Indians on reservations in charge of Indian agents, the sale of beef to the Indians became a regular trade. The various army

portant market for beef. In the days of ox trains, thin, footsore oxen were turned loose in the fall to shift for themselves on these western ranges. These oxen were often found fat in the spring, and the idea soon developed that Texas steers driven up into these plains could be fattened commercially to good advantage. Bancroft writes:

posts scattered thru the West formed another im-

"The discovery of the nutritive grasses of the Platte Valley in Colorado was made as early as 1858, when A. J. Williams, not having any feed for his 18 oxen during the winter, turned them out on an island in the Platte near old Fort Lupton to take their chances of living or dying by starvation. To his surprise on visiting the island in the spring of 1850 he found them sleek and fat. Williams did not make use of this knowledge until 1866, when he drove 1,500 Mexican cattle into the Platte Valley, two other herds having preceded

him the previous year from the Arkansas Valley."
St. Vrain and Bent had wintered Texas cattle
in the Arkansas Valley as early as 1847.
The first herd moved to Denver from Texas
was brought by John C. Dawson up the Arkansas
to Pueblo, thence to Danver in 1850.

to Pueblo, thence to Denver in 1859.

During the Civil War, Texas cattle had increased rapidly in numbers, with no market open for them. Prices fell to \$4 and \$6 a head, sometimes as low as \$1 to \$2. J. G. McCoy wrote that in Texas a man's poverty was measured by the number of cattle he owned. Yet, while a good steer might be worth \$5 in Texas, it was worth possibly 10 times as much in New York. In the spring of 1866, after the reopening of the northern market to southern cattle, approximately 260,000 cattle crossed the Red River for the North. Serious outbreaks of Texas fever were started in northern herds by ticks carried in on these cattle. Such outbreaks aroused the stockmen of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and numbers of trail herds were turned back by armed mobs. Some drovers were killed and their herds confiscated, and others were forced to sell out at low prices. When in 1867 the Kansas Pacific reached Abilene, the way was again open to the northern and eastern markets. J. G. McCoy, an Illinois cattle feeder and business man, arranged with the railroad officials of the Kansas Pacific to put in the stock yards at Abilene for loading western cattle.

It required little capital to start a herd in those early days. A young man might work several years for some cattleman, taking part of his wages in cattle, which he could rapge with his employer's herd and brand with his own brand, prior to starting out for himself. Unbranded cattle or "mavericks" were numerous, and a fast horse, a long rope and a branding iron helped to build many a herd.

# Farm Land Is Priced Too Low?

#### Earnings Are Increasing, But Real Estate Values Are Entirely Out of Line

ARMERS and others interested in agricultural real estate should pay more attention to the rule of the golden mean. In the wartime boom they erred from overoptimism. Now they err from excessive pessimism. It is hard to say which is the more disastrous mistake.

Overoptimism leads to inflation, which makes farming difficult by burdening it with heavy cap-ital charges. Pessimism, however, leads to excessive deflation, which harasses the farmer by drying up the sources of his credit. In the last few years thousands of competent farmers have been unnecessarily separated from their farms because their creditors had too little faith in the future of the farming business.

In reacting against inflation, with its heritage of unwise speculation and overextended credit, the country has impaled itself on the opposite horn of the dilemma. In trying to get away from the blind confidence that boosts values falsely, it has given undue scope to forces that depreciate real values.

Figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture plainly show that, taking the country as a whole, farm values are now below an earning basis. In other words, a conservative estimate of average farm earning power would justify a higher average farm valuation. All such state ments are necessarily general. It would be imprudent to suggest that farms can be picked up at bargain prices anywhere. That farms generally are too low, however, seems to be undeniable. In the last eight years, tho farm commodity prices and farm earnings have made substantial gains, farm land values have continued to fall. Some lag in the adjustment of valuations and earning is usual, but the existing lag is very unusual.

#### Losses Up to 50 Per Cent Oct. 8

Attention should be widely directed to this fact because an unduly depreciated farm realty market robs the farmer of his savings, makes his credit scarce and dear, and impairs his efficiency by sapping his courage. More harm may be done to agriculture this way than is done when values overestimate earning power. Right now thousands of farmers in the Midwest are having trouble with the renewal of conservative mortgages, because the mortgagees are too much influenced by the psychology of depression. This is bad for the country as well as for the individual farmers concerned. It tends to separate good men from the tools of their trade and to throw land into hands that cannot use it well.

Farm land values on March 1, 1929, for the United States as a whole were more than 30 per cent below the peak reached in 1920. In some states the recession from the 1920 peak runs up to nearly 50 per cent. These are stupendous declines, unprecedented in the nation's history. They seem considerably to exceed what might be considered a natural or logical reaction from the inflation of the preceding boom. To justify a cut of 50 per cent in the farm values of an agricultural state, it would be necessary to assume that the previous level was twice too high; in other words that land

prices at the peak were 50 per cent water.

Noting the money decline in farm land values since 1/20 tells only part of the story. As everybody knows, the dollar is worth considerably less today than it was before the war. Economists have to allow for this fact in all their calculations. They take account of it in reckoning up the real value of the working man's wages, which depend not merely on the sum he gets but also on what that sum will buy. It is the same with farm land values. Before we can tell what farms are actually worth now as compared with what they were worth 15 years ago, we must make allowance for the de-cline that has taken place in the dollar's value.

#### Cheaper Than in 1914!

When this is done, the Department of Agriculture tells us, farm values for the United States figure out at 20 per cent lower than the average valuation in 1914. In other words, an acre of land sold now will on the average bring a price capable of buying only 80 per cent as much food, clothing, shelter, automobiles, or anything you like, as the price obtainable for that piece of land would have

purchased before the war.

Here is our starting point in trying to determine whether farm values have been forced down too low. What other important economic factor exists whose exchange value is 20 per cent less now than it was before the war? Certainly not labor. Real wages, that is to say the purchasing power of the wage earners' income, are considerably higher now than they were from 1910 to 1914. Certainly not manufactured goods. Not even farm commodities. In April the purchasing power of a unit of farm products in exchange for goods bought by farmers at retail was only 11 per cent below the pre-war average, compared with 20 per cent below in the case of farm land values.

Figure it any way you like, farm valuations have undergone heavier punishment than other values in the post-war readjustment process. Some

By A. P. Chew

people argue that this punishment was due. They hold that the overboosting of values that took place from 1916 to 1920 necessitated correction. Correction, yes, but not overcorrection. Overcor-rection is a disastrous mistake; and that is what we are experiencing. Farm land values normally reflect current earnings plus an allowance for fu-ture increases in earnings. If unfavorable sentiment alters this relationship, trouble ensues.

In reality farm land today is worth what it can

earn plus an allowance for possible gain in its earning power just as it was before the slump. It is not valued on that basis, however. That is evident from the fact that net farm incomes, averaged for the country as a whole, have risen pretty steadily since 1922 without producing any corresponding favorable change in farm land prices.

Farm operators, according to the Department of Agriculture, averaged a return on their capital plus a reward for management of about 2.3 per cent less than nothing in 1921-22. In other words, they suffered a loss in that year. In 1922-23, however, they had a favorable balance of 1.2 per cent, which rose to 1.6 per cent in 193-24, to 3.2 per cent in 1924-25, and to 4.8 per cent in 1925-26. In

RE farm values too low! The profits of A agricultural production are increasing, but this progress has not been accompanied by any great advance in land prices—in most sections values still are declining. In this article, which appeared originally in Better Crops, the author, Mr. Chew, shows that the two trends are entirely out of line. He is of the opinion that wise investments in farm land at present quotations will return sub-stantial profits.

1926-27 a setback occurred, which caused the aver age net return to drop to 2.4 per cent, from which it rose to 3.4 per cent in 1927-28. If these averages are small—and undoubtedly they are small—it must be remembered that they include the returns of the inefficient as well as those of the efficient

Normally a steady increase in earnings is followed by a corresponding recovery in the farm realty market. Moreover, the farm realty market makes some allowance for expected increases in earnings. This expectation, all pessimistic views to the contrary notwithstanding, is just now very substantial. Farm efficiency has increased greatly in the last few years with a corresponding fall in costs of production. As soon as difficulties in the adjustment of output to markets are measurably overcome, the post-war gain in efficiency will be registered in increased earnings. The increased potential earning power is there. It will become actual current earning power with every forward stride in the solution of the surplus problem. In the five-year period 1922-1926 American ag-

riculture increased its output nearly 14 per cent over the preceding five-year period. This was not done by increasing the area in cultivation, the means by which increased production was most commonly obtained in former times. It was ac-complished notwithstanding a decrease in the crop area and a heavy decrease in the number of persons engaged in farming. In other words, it was the result of increased efficiency. It is estimated that the decade 1913 to 1923 showed a decrease of 17 per cent in costs a unit of output in American agriculture. Further progress has been made since

1923, as the quoted figures show.

In the usual course, a decline in farm costs of production means at least a proportionate, and sometimes a greater, increase in farm earnings. This has not been the case since the war chiefly because the surplus problem has remained vexa-tious. The increased efficiency has reduced costs, it has also enlarged the volume of production, with



the result that prices have been held down. In time, however, this difficulty will be measurably overcome, production will be adjusted with more nicety to consumers' requirements, and the benefits of increasing farm efficiency will stay with the producers. That favorable situation, if the basic forces that have determined land values heretofore remain unchanged, will be reflected in

a rising farm realty market.

In short, the agricultural position is stronger than it appears on the surface. Wider public appreciation of its essential strength is urgently necessary. Such appreciation, besides smoothing the path of farm debtors, would create opportunities for competent farmers who have been separated from their land to re-enter farming on conditions looking to their re-establishment as landowners. The credit agencies that are holding "distress" land dislike parting with it at present prices. And who shall blame them? They know that present prices do not reflect real values. They might be glad to let some land move, however, were a de-mand for it to arise among farm operators.

#### Back to Owner-Operators

Lack of funds among farm operators is not so important a factor in the prevailing quietness of the farm realty market as one might imagine. Greater importance attaches to their skepticism as to basic values. A preference for renting as against buying land under present conditions is very wide-spread. Sometimes, of course, it is better to rent than to buy. That is the case on in-flated realty markets, when farm valuations discount the future too heavily. But he present market is a deflated one. In all probability the balance of advantage as between renting and buying most often lies with buying. Only the farm operators don't see it. If they did, a farmers' market for farm lands would spring up, because holding agencies are offering exceptionally easy terms. In a letter to the writer the president of a lead-

ing Iowa bank expresses a strong preference for getting distress land back into the hands of owneroperators. He recognizes that certain elements in the situation favor experiments with various forms of large-scale farming, but believes the best re-sults in the long run will continue to come from the family-sized, owner-operated farm. Accordingly, this banker thinks letting farm operators in on the ground floor will be justified if they can farm in the manner required by modern conditions.

Obstacles of this program would vanish under the stimulus of a more realistic estimate of farm prospects. With sellers and buyers equally informed that better times are in store, working capital as well as funds to finance land purchases would be available to competent and industrious men. It is safe to predict that the curve of farm realty values will shortly turn upward, if it has not already done so. In the year ended March 1 not already done so. In the year ended March 1, 1929, the trend for the country as a whole showed a decline of 1 per cent. That is a trifling drop compared with the declines registered in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. It seems like heralding the turn of the tide. Special significance attaches to the fact that the declines last year were not below the national average even in states that experienced very sharp drops in the immediately preceding years. The time is about right for some new and bold agricultural financing.

#### Men of Character and Ability

Just how this will be done depends materially on whether corporation farming on a large scale turns out to be practicable. In that case, much distress land now held by financial agencies will not be thrown back upon the market, but will be farmed by hired labor or by tenants under central supervision, or perhaps by agricultural corpora-tions. Competent observers, however, are not yet convinced that this will work out. It is difficult to standardize agriculture, particularly where crops are much diversified; and yet large-scale production seems impossible without standardiza-tion. Heretofore the intelligent judgment of the financially interested operator usually has been necessary to success in farming. Whether that can be dispensed with remains to be seen,

If it cannot be dispensed with, the alternative is to identify ownership with operation once more; in other words, to re-establish the working-farmer as the mainstay of the farm realty market. This necessitates not sacrifice prices but easy terms. Joint stock land banks and some other credit agencies are pioneering along this line. They have indicated a willingness to enter into long-time contracts with individuals for the purchase of land, and require simply that the intending buyers shall be men of character and agricultural experience.

Once land begins moving in this way, it will move fast; and the benefits of the change should be widely diffused. Holders of land will begin to draw revenue from properties not now producing anything like what they might, and farmers will acquire property on terms assuring them a profit

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#### **Grain View Farm Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER Pawnee County

The fine weather recently enabled us to get out several loads of corn. We us to get out several loads of corn. We have been shucking the late corn first, so that the stock could be turned into the stalks and get as much good out of the stalk pasture as possible. The corn is pretty green yet and shucks are tough. The late corn is not so good as it appears from the road. There are quite a number of ears that appear good on the outside, but when they are opened there is nothing but a cob in the shucks. Occasionally there will be a few grains on the cob. A few loads of new shelled corn have been sold on the local market for 90 cents a bushel. As soon as the local demand is supplied it is likely the price will make quite a drop. We have heard a number of farmers express themselves in regard to the amount of corn in this part of the country. The general expression gard to the amount of corn in this part of the country. The general concensus of opinion is that there is not enough corn in the county to supply the demand, and that long before another crop can be harvested corn will have to be shipped in for home use. Out of the state reports indicate that the corn crop is generally short. It is likely that the farmer who holds his corn until spring will be well paid.

In our travels of late we have no-ticed a great deal of difference in the roads in the western half of the state. With no rocks to contend with, road building is a snap compared with Eastern Kansas. A number of counties have resurfaced and graveled very low grades. We have personally come to the conclusion that nothing is equal to the high grades made with an elevator grader. In general, these high grades are from a foot to 2 feet above the elevation of the fields. No snow can ever block the high grades. Our township has been hiring some elevator grader work done on some of the roads traveled the most. The first cost is about \$300 a mile, which seems pretty high, but when the grading is done and settled there is a road that will stay good in most any kind of weather, winter or summer. The township plans to grade a few miles every year, so with the county roads that cross the township, soon we will have a system of roads that are second to none. Trucks and cars are here to stay, and there is nothing to do but build roads that can be used all seasons. roads in the western half of the state. there is nothing to do but build roads that can be used all seasons.

Considerable wheat has been sold-lately despite the low market. It was necessary to move the wheat on ac-count of the weevil. Much of it was stored in open bins, where it was not practicable to use carbon bisulphide to kill the insects. It has been severall years since there has been much weavil

to kill the insects. It has been several years since there has been much weevil in the wheat. The wet weather during harvest caused considerable damp wheat to go into the bin, and now farmers are finding the wheat badly damaged by weevil. There is liftle or no good quality heavy wheat here.

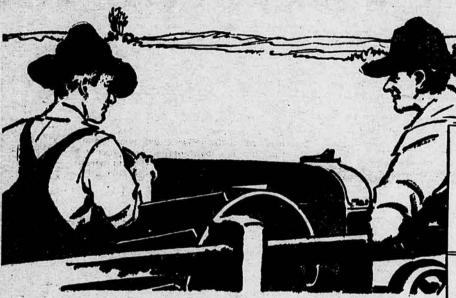
Keeping up with the fads in agriculture is quite a problem. One year the market wants light hogs, and almost before we can get the light hogs off there is a demand for heavy hogs. About the same thing happens with beef cattle. It is sometimes a question in the minds of many farmers whether the consumer makes the rapid changes or whether the buyers of agricultural products use this change for an advantage in buying. At any rate, the changes come so variable that the rest to imtage in buying. At any rate, the changes come so rapidly that it is next to impossible to keep up with the demands of the present day market.

High quality seed corn that has a good germination undoubtedly will bring a fancy price at planting time next spring. As the corn is being shucked and cribbed one should select the best seed. Seed corn production has the best seed. Seed corn production has come to be quite a specialty on many farms. To get the best seed requires considerable knowledge about types, and it requires more care and work than the average former wishes to give than the average farmer wishes to give the task. Our experience has been that it pays either to give the necessary care it pays either to give the necessary care and time and get the best seed corn in your own field, or else pay some other farmer well for doing the work for you. Since it takes so few bushels of seed to plant the average farm corn crop, nothing but the best should be used. We usually have enough extra seed on hand to replant the crop if necessary, and if it is not needed it is kept over to plant the following year. kept over to plant the following year.

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# "I can pull a drag back of my harrow now and save gas to boot with this New Mobiloil"

[A Wisconsin Farmer's\*experience]

"Ed got his tractor about the same time I did. They were both four years old last July. But Ed could get work out of his, I couldn't begin to.

"For one thing, he always pulled a drag back of his discharrow. I tried it several times and got nowhere. Fact is, that harrow by itself used to get 'er steaming in the gullies up in the north field.

#### He said "Try the New Mobiloil!"

"Ed had been after me all Summer to try this New Mobiloil. He backed his own experience up with the fact that 90% of the tractor manufacturers who took the Nebraska State Tractor Tests, staked their reputations on Mobiloil, when they couldn't afford to take chances with cheap oil.

"That sounded like good sense to me, so I tried it. Well, you couldn't sell me anything else now.

"Mobiloil costs me a few cents more per gallon, but it's a whole lot cheaper to use than the 65¢ oil I used to buy. I'm pulling a drag behind my harrow now and actually use less gas with the double load. Besides, it lasts longer-I don't have to drain near as often and she takes those gullies in the north field without a shiver."

It's not price per gallon but cost per season in fuel and repair bills that counts in buying oil. The New Mobiloil will save you money by the acre and by the year.

Name on request.

Ask your Mobiloil dealer to refer to his complete Mobiloil chart for the correct grade to use in your tractor, truck or car.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

#### MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobilell for lubrication of prominent passenger cars, Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

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TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL: For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloi
"C", "CW", Mobilgresse, or Engine Oil, as recom-mended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

GARGONA the New Mobiloil

# A High Finish Is Unusually Important With the Rirds This Year Skimmlik and green leed they will but fat on turkeys. If skimmlik is not available, 20 per cent of the ration should consist of high grade meat

BY MARILLA ADAMS

ANOTHER large turkey crop has eral turkey grading service which was been raised this year. Men who inaugurated in Washington in 1927 has have traveled out from the large helped standardize market quality. markets of the East and ridden thru the Northwestern states, Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, the Pacific Northwest and over the plains of Texas in the last few weeks, report that one of the largest turkey crops in recent years will be available for the 1929 na-

Favorable prices for turkey meat in the last five or six years have stimu-lated new interest in the industry. More scientific knowledge in combating disease, and the death of the theory that turkeys could not be raised on limited range also have helped to induce farmers to increase their flocks. Many growers who used to raise 15 or 20 tur-keys will have twice that many to mar-ket this year. Flocks as large as 2,000 or 3,000 turkeys hatched in incubators and raised by hand, have been reported in some sections. The Boise, Idaho, pool, one of the largest in the country, estimates that it will have 125 cars of fancy turkeys to sell for its members this year, compared with about 100 cars last season.

#### 'Tis a General Increase

For the country as a whole, the crop is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 9 per cent larger than a year ago. Practically all of the leading producing states re-ported increase. In the Western states, where turkey raising is becoming more of a specialized industry than in other areas, gains of from 5 to 18 per cent over 1928 were reported. Montana, alone, indicated a smaller crop. The largest increases were in the Eastern and Southeastern states, where the crop for the last two years has been

Altho it is still too early to obtain any definite idea as to prices which will be paid this year, dealers seem agreed that the market will be somewhat lower than a year ago.

Last year, the November turkey market opened around 47 cents a pound for dressed birds grading strictly fancy, No. 1, in the Chicago wholesale market and prices averaged close to this figure thruout the entire period prior to the early holiday. Supplies of turkeys were more plentiful in December, as farm-ers have learned that sending immature, poorly finished birds to market is un profitable, and that it is better to hold them a month longer, even the the prices may be a little lower. As a result of the larger offering, prices in the Chicago dressed market for the Christmas trade averaged lower at around 40 to 41 cents a pound. Turkeys which would grade only No. 2 sold at a discount under these prices.

Out in the country, prices paid to farmers for turkeys on November 15 averaged 31.2 cents a pound, the highest on that date in at least 17 years, with the exception of 1920. A month later, prices averaged 30.5 cents a pound. Average prices paid to growers for turkeys by months during the last five years, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Growers who received higher prices for turkeys marketed in November last year than for those they sold a month later will be likely to sell every bird that is in market condition in time for the Thanksgiving trade. As a result, dealers are predicting a heavy early movement this season. Farmers have reported to the Department of Agriculture that more than half of the crop will be ready for the Thanksgiving

#### **Better Grading Every Year**

Because of the prospect of a large early movement, the proverbial advice to market only turkeys which are fully mature and well finished is even more potent than usual this year. Each year finds grading restrictions a little more stringent, and the wider use of the fed-

In general, young turkeys which will grade no better than No. 2's, and are bought at a big discount under the fanciest birds, fail to qualify for the higher grade because of lack of finish, due to immaturity, or deformity, or to insufficient feed. Crooked breast bones always mean second grade turkeys. always mean second grade turkeys.

#### A Higher Market Value

Mature fat birds always show plenty of fat under the skin on the back, on the under side of the wings and on either side of the breast bone. Full feather growth is an indication of mamarket. If the minimum requirement for a No. 1 tom is 14 pounds, as an example, he should weigh more than 16 pounds live weight unless exceptionally well finished, which will allow 12 per cent shrinkage in killing and picking still keep it within the dressed

weight requirement.

Feeding turkeys to put them into fancy market condition compares very favorably with the cost of feeding any

by the results of a test reported by Prof. L. E. Cline in his book on Turkey Production. A flock of 800 turkeys that had been liberally fed on a well balanced ration when dressed for market graded out as No. 1's, with the exception of two turkeys. The average proportion of No. 2 birds in other shipturity. If the bird is covered with pin ments at that time was estimated at feathers, it can never be picked so that around 12 per cent. Due to the fine it will be attractive, and appearance finish, the loss in dressing was only 7 counts for a great deal. Turkeys of per cent, compared with 12 per cent, ordinary finish lose approximately 12 which is the usual dressing loss. In per cent in weight from dressing for addition, the birds weighed 2½ pounds market. more than the average turkeys from the same neighborhood, which had not been so well fed. The increased profits

The bulk of the turkeys marketed other meat animal on a fattening rathe trade, altho in some of the larger tion. While it requires a little more packing plants where turkeys are delivgrain to produce a pound of turkey ered alive, the new semi-scald method in the street or in a public gathering

9 Per Cent More Turkeys?

meat than other kinds of meat, the of dressing is being followed. Dry pickextra pounds have a higher market value. A ration of equal parts of corn and wheat without limit, and all the should be thoroly cooled of all body skimmilk and green feed they will eat be killed and dressed and shipped they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk and green feed they will eat be killed and dressed and shipped they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. If skimmilk are green feed they will put fat on turkeys. same day, because even a little heat left in the body will cause them to turn scrap. Turkeys which have been all green and be unfit for sale. Allow the lowed free range must be fattened on dressed turkeys to hang over night in scratch grain. Turkeys which have been a cool temperature, but not cold enough

scratch grain. Turkeys which have been raised under the new method, and are used to mash feeds, can be fattened on a fattening mash. Heavy feeding for a fattening mash. Heavy feeding for on a table, because the entire body is the last few pounds of flesh should be started early so that turkeys will be in good condition by the holidays.

That an attractive margin of profit can be made by putting turkeys in prime market condition by heavy feeding on a fattening ration is illustrated by the results of a test reported by parel, taking care not to lay them in barrel, taking care not to lay them in a crooked or cramped position, as they are likely to freeze in this manner and make it impossible to straighten out.

#### **Back Into the Past**

(Continued from Page 7)

about 10 or 15 per cent. They are well educated, speak several languages, and have traveled more or less extensively. The men are the large landowners, government officials, and occasionally engage in some industry. In no case, been so well fed. The increased profits due to the extra finish amounted to shipment.

Dry Picking Is Best

The bulk of the turkers marketed tensor with some industry. In no case, however, is a girl or woman of this class ever engaged in business or in a public position. This would be a disgrace and degrading. Their dress, both men and women, is of European type and modern. Only the old generation of the turkers marketed. women are still wearing veils. Their now are dressed on the farm. Dry social customs are entirely different picked birds are demanded by most of from those of the peasants. Men and the trade, altho in some of the larger women never mingle in any social gathering, nor is an Egyptian seen walking

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with his wife or his daughter. The women are to themselves and the men collect in the cafes and clubs, where they spend their evenings. A woman of this class is never seen walking in the street in the day, or in the evening, either alone or in the company of a man; if so, she immediately is recognized as a woman of questionable character, and any such girl would lose her chance of marriage. At present there is no other possibility for an Egyptian girl of this class except martastrophe; however, there is a big movement on foot for women's rights in Egypt, and I think it is only a question of time when things are going to

No other river in the world has the history or scientific interest back of it that the Nile has. Opposite to the ordinary rule, the Nile flows from the south northward, which is contrary to the direction of the majority of our rivers. Its source comes from two branches, the Blue Nile, originating in the mountains of Abyssinia, and the White Nile, coming from the south and west in the Lake regions of the tree west in the Lake regions of the tropics. They join at Khartum in the Sudan to form the Nile, which is about 4,000 miles long, it being only a few hundred miles shorter than the Mississippi-Missouri. It flows thru Egypt for about 800 miles, branching just above Cairo to flow into the Mediterra-

The cultivated land in Egypt is re-stricted to the Nile Valley and the delta which in years past was formed by the annual overflow of this river. In many places the banks of the Nile have been raised and reinforced and are above the surrounding land. During high water the banks in many places must be heavily guarded, for an over-flow would spell disaster. The annual rise of the Nile takes place in August and September. At this time what water is not used for crop production is al-lowed to escape into the ocean. After the flood reaches the large dam at Assuan, which holds 2 billion tons of water and is so constructed that its sluices are gradually closed, damming up the water, only sufficient water for crop production is allowed to pass. The dam must be completely filled by January or February in order for the supply to be ready for the summer. The dam was built, not to irrigate more land in Egypt, but to take care of the crops during late spring and summer when the Nile does not supply sufficient water. Several barrages or dike-like constructions have been built across the Nile at different places. the Nile at different places. These are to raise the level of the water so as to allow it to flow into the main canals, secondary, and tertiary canals.

The water can be regulated by these barrages to any desired height. As in the case of the Assuan dam, a large number of sluices or gates do this regulating. The water from the small canals does not always flow on to the canals does not always flow on to the agricultural lands without further lifting. It is a common sight in Egypt to see the water lifted by means of the Archimedean screw. Men and women may be seen taking turns lifting the water by hand. The sakiyeh or water-wheel, with its groaning, moaning sounds, is one of the landmarks of Egypt. Two cogged wooden wheels are arranged with an endless rope with earthen jars or other containers tied to it. This home-made device is propelled by water buffaloes or camels, which have been blindfolded in order that they may not become giddy in their circular, nover-ending path. All these methods of applying water are slow, and the areas which can be irrigated are restricted. are restricted.

One realizes the tremendous tasks that Egyptians have attempted by means of their hands and physical strength, whether it was 4,000 years ago or today. This is evidenced by the hundreds of miles of canals that have been dug by hand. No steam shovcks have gullied out these immense ditches, some of them being 300 feet wide and 50 feet deep. seems impossible to realize that human hands have done this. Strength and accomplishments in numbers to apply here.

#### How to Clear Land

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,526, Clearing Land of Brush and Stumps, may obtained free from the Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### Extra Profits Obtained

(Continued from Page 3)

that this second barn isn't quite so handy to the hay.

Alfalfa, of course, helps other crops, as well as Sweet clover and soybeans. Two rotations are followed: Alfalfa five to seven years, corn two years oats one year and wheat two years. Soybeans or Sweet clover one year, corn two years, oats one year and then riage, and not to be married is a ca- alfalfa. Such farming practices as these would seem to indicate that Mr. Col-man has something like "pure" ground for his crops—or ground that will make the yields. All grain crops yield well, with alfalfa doing 4 tons to the acre and selling locally at Kansas City prices, or in other words at an advance over the local market price.

"I raise purebred Duroc hogs, keep them registered and take the premium on them for their blood lines," Mr. Col-man explained. "I have had registered hogs for 10 years." Here is another part of the farm work that pays good returns because it is handled efficiently. Very few hogs go on the market, but when they do they are in good condition. Practically all of the Durocs

are sold for breeding stock. Best sales have been on gilts ready to farrow, open gilts, sows with litters, and boars, in that order. Mr. Colman makes every combination in selling his hogs that a customer could want. And he practices a method that every other good hog man in Kansas adheres to, that of satisfying the customer. Good blood lines, clean farrowing and alfalfa pasture "make" the hog business a success on this farm.

Purebred White Wyandottes do evgood flock is supposed to do. About 300 layers go thru the winter, and this is an accredited flock. There is good profit realized in selling hatching eggs and baby chicks. Eggs for incubation are carefully graded, and last season between 3,000 and 4,000 were sold at \$6 a hundred. Nearly 1,000 baby chicks were sold at 121/2 to 16 cents. After hatching season graded eggs are sold to local restaurants at 2 cents a dozen over the market price. Maybe 2 cents on a dozen doesn't sound very large, but with that much on every dozen sold and premiums on everything else produced on the farm, it all counts up into a nice extra profit at the end of

Twenty-five Guernseys make up a good, profitable dairy herd. Mr. Col-man raises his heifers and develops them the way he wants them. He has a registered sire and two registered heifers that will be the foundation for the future purebred herd. Whole milk is sold on a butterfat basis, and feed costs are cut down thru the use plenty of silage. Each cow is studied individually and handled according to its particular needs.

The Colmans live in "the best com-

erything on the Colman farm that a munity in the world," as they put it, and certainly go in for everything in way of community betterment with sincere enthusiasm. The "mother and daughter club" is so successful it is copied by town clubs, but that is another story you soon will read in Kansas Farmer.

#### About Calf Feeding

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,416-F, Fattening Beef Calves, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There is both pleasure and profit in building up the soil.



## Tularemia—A New Disease! The disease may be transmitted in bunnles which are our most plentiful various ways, the most common of game, and so liable to become a pest which in this region at least, is by get- if not kept down. In the first place, a

#### This Rabbit Malady, Altho Seldom Fatal, Should ting the germs into the tissues of the hand while dressing infected rabbits. The hand may be scratched by a sharp be Considered Seriously

BY DR. THURMAN RICE

to be expected because this is an en-tirely new disease, and so, of course, everyone wants to know about it. We have become rather familiar with most of the old stand-bys, and know how to estimate their importance. Of these new things that the medical profession is constantly running in on us, we are wondering.

Tularemia is interesting from a theoretical standpoint because it is the first disease the cause of which was described before the disease itself was known. In 1912 two men working for the United States Public Health Service were given the task of deservice were given the task of determining whether the ground squirrels and other small animals of Tulare county, California, were infected with the disease that is called bubonic plague, or Black Death. Other parts of that state were infected, and it was quite important to determine exactly how far the danger had spread.

#### 'Twas a New Germ

These men did not find the plague in the squirrels, but they found an-other disease, and carefully described the germ that caused it. This germ had never been known before, and they called it bacterium tularense. Their

T ULAREMIA is a new disease that is likely to cause considerable trouble in Kansas. This state certainly has plenty of rab-bits! More than this, the hunting and trapping of these pests is becoming an industry of some economic importance, due to the advancing prices offered for rabbits. In this article, which appeared originally in The Indian peared originally in The Indian Farmer's Guide, Doctor Rice tells of the history of this disease, and of the suffering it causes. And he tells how to avoid it. The article well deserves the study of every Kansas farmer who has rabbits on his place!

work was never completed to their entire satisfaction for the reason that both men got sick and had to be taken away. It is now understood that they had tularemia, but at that time there was no suspicion that human beings

had such a disease.

About two years later a man went to an eye doctor in Cincinnati with a peculiar conjunctivitis. The condition was not typical of anything that the eye doctor had ever seen, and so he sent the man to Doctor Wherry, of the medical school of Cincinnati Univermedical school of Cincinnati University, who found in the eye the same germ that had been described in the squirrels of Tulare county, California. The patient had been hunting in Southern Indiana, had killed and dressed several rabbits, and had had a broken place in the skin of his hand at the time It was later determined that broken place in the skin of his hand at the time. It was later determined that rabbits of the region where he had been hunting were infected with the same disease, and sick and dead rabbits were found to harbor the same kind of germs as had been described. A few other patients were found from time to time, and it was determined that all or practically all had dressed wild rabbits a short time before becoming sick.

coming sick.

But it was not until 1922 that the disease was given a name—tularemia. The "tular" comes from the name of the germ, and "emia" means blood, and so the name literally means "bac-terium tularense in the blood." This name was suggested by Doctor Francis, of the United States Public Health Service, who has done more in solving the problem of this disease than any other man. In this connection it is well to call the attention of the public to the fact that the study of this disease has been very dangerous, and has required a very great amount of self-

In RECENT years there has been a sacrifice on the part of the workers. See as a sacrifice on the part of the workers. Nearly all of the men working with this germ have contracted the disease despite all precautions. At the last tularemia. The unusual interest was reporting, about 22 of these brave men reporting, about 22 of these brave men have contracted the infection while working with it and one of that number has died of it.

#### Some Uncomfortable Weeks

Persons sick with tularemia are due for a very uncomfortable series of weeks. They have a rather high temweeks. They have a rather high temperature; there is a marked loss of weight, and a great deal of pain, especially in the joints. The place where the germ first enters the body swells and becomes an ugly sore, with a large black slough; the lymph glands of the surrounding region swell and may break down and run pus, leaving an ugly scar. The disease is rarely fatal, but is capable of making a man or but is capable of making a man or woman unable to work for months. It is rarely, if ever, transmitted from one person to another, the such a possibility is perfectly possible and should be considered in treating the case.

bone, or there may have been a broken place in the skin or a hangnail. In one case an entire family was made ill three deaths—as a result of eating an improperly cooked rabbit that a dog had brought in. In some of the western states the disease is transmitted by the bite of certain insects, but that method appears to be rare in these states

Laboratory workers are in especial danger while handling the cultures, tho it is not dangerous to handle the cultures of the germs that cause the other common diseases. The disease is found in practically all states, and is, indeed, found wherever there is someone progressive enough to know about it and to look for it. It was described in Japan by a native bacteriologist by in Japan by a native bacteriologist by the name of Ohara. Ohara after studying the germ wanted to be sure that it really would cause a disease so he injected it into his loving wife—such a delicate little sign of affection! She had the infection as "per schedule," but fortunately recovered completely. I hope she left lumps in the mashed potatoes for his Christmas dinner.

Certain precautions may be taken

rabbit should not be dressed and eaten unless the hunter is sure that it was unless the hunter is sure that it was able to run at the rate that is considered normal for rabbits. Rabbits that are caught by small boys, or brought in by the dog or cat should be regarded with grave suspicion, and had best be destroyed with the least possible handling. Ferrets will drive sick rabbits out of their holes and should not be used for this reason. When a rabbit is dressed, rubber gloves may be used, or if that is not convenient broken places in the skin may be covered with flexible collodion ("new skin") or adhesive tape, and then the skin") or adhesive tape, and then the hands carefully washed after the operation is done. Of course, care should be taken to cook the meat thoroly before serving it.

Tularemia has undoubtedly been diagnosed as a typical typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, septico-pyemia, blood poisoning, liver disease, rheumatism and possibly a number of other conditions in the past. Many cases of obscure forces have really been fully. obscure fevers have really been tula-remia, but we have failed to recognize them. There is very little treatment that can be considered as hitting the spot, but, of course, a physician can do much to make the patient comfortable Certain precautions may be taken while the disease is running its course, that will make it safe to kill and clean and he can also do much toward prerabbits. It would be a shame to forego venting various complications of the the pleasures of hunting and eating the disease. The patient will do best if

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Great Emancipators

—the Reaper in 1831 and now the FARMALL!

HUNDRED YEARS AGO, while men and women toiled for their daily bread in the fields of the world, Cyrus Hall McCormick built a strange machine which did the work of several men. That machine was the McCormick Reaper. On the heels of the Reaper, both Aministry learned forward. both Agriculture and Industry leaped forward with great strides.

TODAY another invention is creating another far-reaching revolution in farming. This machine is the McCormick-Deering Farmall, the first true allpurpose tractor. In time to come, the invention of the Farmall will take its place with the invention of the Reaper in the schoolboy's history book.

The Reaper began man's emancipation from hand labor in the harvest. The Farmall now frees him from dependence on slow animal power.

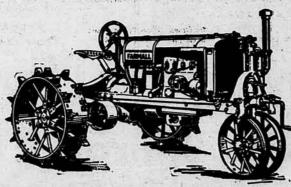
The harness, the curry comb, and the pitiless whip are being put in the corner where the cradles and sickles of old have gathered the dust of generations. Even on the row-crop farm, where the horse

makes his last stand, there is no longer any sound reason for keeping him. A thousand farmers have already joined the Horseless Farmers of America. In farming, just as in industry throughout the civi-lized world, the capacity of the machine and the

The farmer with his Farmall and the equipment that goes with it is ready for every power job. He is master of time and season, broad acreage, big crop, and low-cost production. He has put the labor of many men into the hands of one, and made it far easier. He has made the farm interesting for himself and his sons. He is using his Farmall tractor to to give him leisure and profit so that he and his family may enjoy the good things of life.

power of the motor are taking up the burden of

International Harvester Company 606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois



The FARMALL, with 2 or 4-row planter, plants from 25 to 60 acres of corn in an 8-hour day. Cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with 4-row outfit it cleans from 35 to 50 acres a day, and in later cultivatings 50 to 60 acres a day. Handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-ft. swath with 7-ft. Farmall-powered mower and 7-ft. trailer mower attached, also rakes, loaders, etc. Plows two furrows. also rakes, loaders, etc. Plows two furrows, pulls all seed bed implements, and operates grain and corn harvesting machines. Available for all drawbar, belt, and power take-off work.

McCormick-Deering FARMALL

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he accepts the situation and stays in tage of getting corn "out" before cold bed until the process has run its or stormy weather have made machine course. If reasonable care is taken husking popular, the chief advantage there is comparatively little danger of from a business standpoint in many death or permanent disability. There cases is reduced expenses, is little danger to the nurse or other. death or permanent disability. There is little danger to the nurse or other members of the family. The accurate diagnosis can be made by sending a small amount of the patient's blood to the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D. C., or to any other laboratory equipped to make certain blood tests. This should be done in all undiagnosed diseases that might be tularemia.

#### The Corn Harvest Peak

There is something romantic in the regular boom, boom, boom of corn against bang board just as the sun is coming up on a crisp, frosty morning. But to the man in the field, working with wet and low mittens, there is littered. with wet and icy mittens, there is lit-tle romance in the situation. Taking the whole case into consideration, cornhusking by hand is an unpleasant and expensive operation. Many of us have asserted that we enjoyed it, but that was because it was a task that had to be done, and looking at the "sunny side" was the easiest way out.

Things have been happening to the

Things have been happening to the corn-picking situation the last year or two. The world's champion hus! er announced his intention of buying a mechanical picker-husker, and a tractordrawn picker proved that it would
husk three times as fast as a champion hand husker. Such happenings
have been brought about largely by
changes and refinements in the rights

Ticient management:

With an all-purpose tractor, he explained. "This saves a good many Vegetables and Cut Flowers,
hours a year that can be devoted to obtained free from the Department Bulletin No. 1,132

Department Bulletin No. 1,132

The plained and husk before lambing in the two weeks before lambing.

The work is the minimuch better now with an all-purpose tractor, he explained. "This saves a good many Vegetables and Cut Flowers,
hours a year that can be devoted to obtained free from the Department Bulletin No. 1,132

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hours a year that can be devoted to obtained free from the Department Bulletin No. 1,132

The plained are plained at the pla changes and refinements in the picker-husker of a few years ago, which apparently have made it fool-proof.

Probably the chief objection to mechanical picker-huskers in the past has been that dependence on bull-wheel traction made operation almost impossible except under ideal soil conditions, which seldom prevail thruout the fall. If the ground was damp or heavy, the bull-wheel would slip or become so gummed-up with mud that

it wouldn't turn.

This disadvantage has been removed by use of power take-off from the tractor. The picker may be made light-weight, because traction power is not used in any way. Deriving power from the tractor drive shaft is more economical, also, because no power is lost, as when it is developed by transmission from mission from the ground, thru the bull-wheel.

Two general types of tractor-drawn pickers have grown out of this power development. One is carried on the side of the tractor, its whole weight resting there. This type is made ex-tremely light and is economical of power, because it is more easily carried than pulled on its own wheels.

The wheel type machine, which is drawn behind and operated by a power shaft, is more common. The wagon may be drawn by the tractor, its weight equalizing the draft of the picker. This arrangement constitutes a one-man machine, which cuts operation costs to a minimum. The picker may be quickly detached from the tractor if that machine is needed for other work. other work.

Horse-drawn pickers have also been improved by use of an auxiliary gas engine, which provides constant and steady power no matter how much the

rate of progress varies.

Another economical corn gathering machine is the snapper. Farmers who use this labor and time-saving outfit usually grind their corn, shucks and all, or feed it to hogs without husking.

No one can tell just what the ulti-mate trend will be in picker construc-tion, but it is probable that several types will continue to fill needs under

different conditions.

Another criticism of machine husking is that it leaves a great deal of corn in the field. This is sometimes true, but cannot be construed as a disadvantage, because under conditions in which a picker-husker would miss a great deal of down corn, a hired husker would overlook a large amount o, or demand higher wages as compensation for picking loose ears off the ground. Devices which attach to gathering shoes of picker-huskers, for getting the down corn, are a big

Plant breeders will be a big help in arthering mechanical picking, by deeloping varieties of corn with strong talks and shanks. This is possible, al-ho the tendency in the past has been oward small shanks, as they made and husking easier.

Altho labor-saving and the advan-

It is a well known axiom that "fig-ures don't lie, but liars will figure." However, one cannot deny that when two men can husk and crib from 8 to 10 acres of corn a day with a one row outfit; while two men hand husk at an average rate of about 3 to 4 acres a day in good corn, the difference will take care of the cost of the machine in a comparatively short time, depend-

ing on the acreage harvested.

Agricultural engineers at our Corn Belt experimental stations generally agree that 100 acres of 60-bushel corn will justify the purchase of a picker. On many farms with smaller acreages where other work calls for attention, a picker-husker may be found econom-ical in order to get the corp out quickly.

Corn husking has long been looked on as an all fall job. The necessity for spending three months on this one operation has always been a drawback to crop and livestock diversification, and to spending more time build-ing up the farm. Cutting down this peak operation will allow larger acreages, reduced expenses and more efficient management.

(Continued from Page 3)

Legumes help a great deal. My ground works much better and production is increased following Sweet clover and

the best-bred heifers are kept every year to build up the herd and to make room for these some of the older animals are turned off. Bull calves sell well with a reasonable amount of advertising. They sell off the cow at \$100 and usually bring \$125 to \$150 ready for service. "A good animal at a good price like this sells readily," Mr. Hen-ry said. "Under that method I have ready sale for all of my calves, while if I held them for much higher prices it isn't unlikely that I would have some left. It is turnover that counts in this business just the same as anything

There are not so very many hogs fed out from this farm just now, only 25 to 30 head a season, but this department is going to be enlarged now since Mr. Henry has cut down on his labor enough to give more time to the porkers. "I do most of my heavy work quicker, easier and much better now

Silo and Tractor Are Best rent out part of my land because I couldn't handle all of it, but the trac-tor speeded up things so much that I do all of the work myself except during having time. I am satisfied this tractor is paying for itself every day. I bought it only last spring."

Thru good management from hatch-The beef herd consists of 30 head of ing to housing Mr. Henry has devel-registered Red Polled cattle. A few of oped one of the nicest, cleanest and oped one of the nicest, cleanest and most profitable flocks of White Rocks in the state. It is considered by the owner as an average farm flock handled under average conditions. But it is more than that—this flock is made up of superior layers developed under average farm conditions. A mechanical refrigerator added in the home not many months ago is worth its cost many times over, according to the Henrys. Besides freezing fine desserts and keeping food longer it keeps cream from the fire cover that from the five cows that are being milked in better condition for a longer time, and then it is put on the market showing up at a higher grade than before the advent of adequate refrigeration. The same holds true with the

#### Tells of Cold Weather!

Department Bulletin No. 1,133-D, The Freezing Temperatures of Some Fruits, Vegetables and Cut Flowers, may be obtained free from the Department of

# Is it worth \$8.39 per cow to make each cow yield \$67.52 extra profit?

Authentic Feeding Tests, conducted for two years, show how continued use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic brought added dividends

IN A SERIES of 300-day tests conducted at our Research Farm, every dollar invested in feed and Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, above usual feeding costs, returned more than \$8 in extra profits.

These experiments were made with various breeds and types-pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. In every test the cows were equally divided as to breed, age, type, calving date and previous production records. All points were taken into careful consideration and as accurate a division as possible made.

Bear in mind that this is not a single test, but the average result of many tests, covering two whole years, over 600 days' actual lactation.

Rations and care of the two groups in each test were in every way identical, with the single exception that one group received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic mixed in the feed, while the other received no Tonic. The following table shows the average results of all tests for the two years:

Average time on test 300 days 300 days
Average feed cost per cow \$110.61 \$102.22
(including, Tonic)
Average production per cow 9219.6 lbs. 6408.3 lbs. Average milk value per cow \$248.93 Average profit per cow \$138.32 NOTE-Milk sold at \$2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis

No practical dairyman will fail to make the following observations:

(1) That the cost of feed per cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, including cost of Tonic, was \$8.39 more than the cost of feed per non-Tonic cow. But the average profit per Tonic cow was \$67.52 greater than the average profit per non-Tonic cow.

(2) That the Tonic cows were the better eaters. They were never "off feed," but right up on their appetites and conditioned to convert a larger mess into pails of milk.

A fact not shown in the table, but brought out by these tests, is that the Tonic group had a sustained milk flow well on through the lactation period.

We invite you to carry out similar tests with your own cows. Many of the best dairy herds in the country receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly. These dairymen have learned the value of this conditioner and mineral supplement.

Remember that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not take the place of proper feed and care. At the same time the Research Farm results show very clearly that proper feed and care will not take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

# Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM-DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated-ASHLAND, OHIO



SEE

ARLINGTON
MOUNT VERNON
LIBERTY BELL
STATUE of LIBERTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NIAGARA FALLS

ON THE

# "ALL KANSAS SPECIAL"

LEAVING TOPEKA DECEMBER 1-RETURNING DECEMBER 14

OUR big and only chance this winter to see the East under most propitious circumstances is again at hand! Imagine a two weeks' trip that will include Chicago, second largest city on the continent; Detroit, the motor capital of the world; a hasty journey across Ontario on foreign soil; Niagara Falls, a scenic wonder beyond comparison; and mighty New York, the largest city and financial capital of the world.

Then there is Philadelphia, cradle of liberty, with its hallowed memories dear to every real American; Washington, our country's capital; and Akron, another big industrial center.

SEE

AKRON

DETROIT

**CHICAGO** 

**PHILADELPHIA** 

WASHINGTON

**NEW YORK** 

Kansas Farmer is selecting the members of its party to make this wonderful journey. And if you don't make your reservation early you may never get the opportunity; necessarily the party is going to be a small one in order that each member may be given individual attention.

Really, it's a de luxe tour that defies description.

Because of the active nature of the trip, and following the suggestions of men who have been on it, the age limit will be 64 years—no man older than that will be taken. The cost will be \$198.70, this covering railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, rooms in hotels where party will be

off the train and all necessary expense except meals, which are not included, altho a good many of these will be provided free by various organizations along the way. A payment of \$50 is to be made with the reservation, and the remaining \$148.70 is to be paid before November 15.

Send in the coupon now—to-day—do not delay!

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Dear Sir_Eng	losed f	ind my ch	eck for \$50. P	lease make
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#### Meet Some More Winners

department, and Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson county, who, in partner-ship with her mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling, won first prize in the farm flock department.

Kenneth, age 14, is a typical Capper Clubs boy. He entered his first project,



Sarah Jean Sterling, in Partnership With Her Mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling of Dickinson County, Won First Prize in the Farm ager, Senator Capper said, "I was tre-Flock Department. She is Shown Here With the Sweepstakes Cup Won by Her Buff Orpington Brown Eggs at Ames, Iowa, Recently

a gilt pig, in 1927. The next year he made a fine record in the sow and litter department. In 1929 he switched to the beef calf department, because the hogs in the farm herd had become dis-

When Kenneth entered his white face calf on March 28 of this year, it weighed 530 pounds, and was valued at \$60. At the close of the club year it weighed 1,000 pounds and was valued at \$160. In the meantime it had consumed \$36 worth of feed, so the net profit for the six and one half months was \$64.

In telling how he cared for his calf. Kenneth said: "At first I put him on the grass and fed him corn chop. After about two months I put him up and fed him corn chop and alfalfa hay. In another month I added an appetizer. He was a pet, and that made him easy

Sarah Jean got her start in poultry

HIS week we present Kenneth Gardner of Wichita county, winner of first prize in the beef calf department, and Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson county, who, in partnership with her mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling, won first prize in the farm flock department. cockerels in the farm flock department of the Capper Clubs. The entire flock was valued at \$230. During the club year she won \$103.50 worth of prizes and made a net profit on her flock of \$676.80. She is planning on her Buff Orpingtons paying her way thru college, and, at this rate, it seems as if they are going to do it. Sarah Jean uses approved methods

in the management of her flock. She says: "When my chicks are 70 hours old, I place them in the brooder house. The first two weeks I feed them oatmeal, cooked infertile eggs, sour milk, sand, grit and plenty of clean water.

After two weeks I feed Purina chick starter, yellow corn chop, ground wheat, kafir, finely cut green stuff and buttermilk. When they are 6 weeks old I change to a mash and add meatscraps, Panacea and chick minerals.
"When the chicks are 2 weeks old I

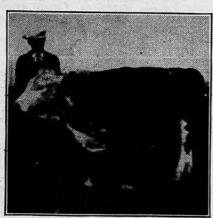
turn them into the poultry sunnery. They are not turned out on the ground until they are 12 weeks old. I learned this year that with the 'poultry sunnery' the troubles in raising chicks are lessened very much, and that the chickens are stronger and better be-

cause of their confinement.
"Next year I plan to build a new brooder house and enlarge my hen houses. I also plan to enter another pen in the Stephenville, Texas."

Path Sarah Lang and Konpath say.

Both Sarah Jean and Kenneth say club training has been worth much to them, and they recommend the Capper Clubs most highly to all ambitious boys and girls.

In a recent letter to the Club Man-



This is Kenneth Gardner of Wichita County and His White Face Calf, Which Took First Prize in the Beef Calf Department

mendously interested in the scrap books of the Capper Club teams. I think this is wonderful work. (Continued on Page 23)



This Hayrack, Drawn by a Team of Large Gray Horses and Loaded With Boys and Girls Who Belong to the 4-H and Capper Clubs, Won a Beautiful Trophy in the Labor Day Parade at Marysville, Marshall County

# What Do You Think About Introducing Another Department or Two Next Year? Step! Step! Step!

#### **Around the World** to Feed the Stock!

How much does the average farmer use his feet?

Just in feeding and manure removal chores, for 27 cows, the University of Wisconsin working with 100 farmers, found that each of them averaged 238.3 miles per year. And all of them together traveled nearly 24,000 miles-almost the length of the equator around the earth!

No wonder that farmers who do not get right-fitting, comfortable boots, find their \$11,000 feet (average accident insurance valuation) setting up a pained cry for help.

But no farmer's feet need suffer. The United States Rubber Company has always known the importance of farmer's feet. And they have built the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot for long-lasting comfort.

#### A 44-part boot!

You may have thought of a boot as a simple combination made with one piece of rubber and a duck lining. But not "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots! Everyone of them has

44 distinct parts-fitted together as carefully as a tailor fits the parts of a stylish, comfortable suit.

You should demand the same comfortable fit in boots as you do in shoes. Perfect fit-ease-comfort —foot health . . . that's the other 50% of the job "U.S." Blue Ribbon 44-part Boots do. It's a real 100% boot!

Rubber ribs over the instep to prevent cracking. Gum reinforcement to stop rubbing at the ankle. A special knee reinforcement to prevent breaking at the knee boot fold. Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon feature is designed for protection and comfort.

And it's this same care, quality and workmanship in all "U.S." Blue Ribbon footwear, that are making it the favorite line of farm families everywhere: There's a type of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Heavy Footwear for every member of the family.



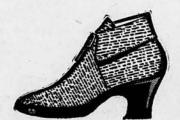


#### FREE BOOK! The care of Farmers' Feet

This free book is written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Di-rector of the National As-sociation for Foot Health. It discusses such problems

as bunions, fallen arches, etc., and precautions that lead to foot health.

Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet," Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-119, 1790 Broadway, New York.



Comfort and wear plus style for farmers' wives in these Gaytees for town and visiting. "Gaytees" is the trade-marked name of these stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

**BLUE RIBBON** 



foot-saving heavy footwear

# Delicious Dishes From Economical Cuts

#### Seasoning is Important to Success of Meat Viands

THE price of meats today, with an upward rather than a downward trend, demands of the housewife that she utilize every scrap of meat. Not only this, but the high price also creates a necessity for making smaller amounts of meat, serve more portions. Both demands can be happily met by serving ground meats in various forms. This not only lends variety to the menu but is economical.

The degree of success in serving ground meats is dependent on the seasoning used. There are on the market today some really excellent prepared meat seasonings with a blend of sages, peppers, and spices that are difficult to duplicate. These can be obtained in even so small as 10 cent packages, and to use them once is to use them always.

In the following recipes use a prepared meat seasoning, but sage, salt, and pepper can be substituted to suit the individual taste.

#### **Meat Loaf Supreme**

1 pound ground beef
3 slices ground bacon
2 eggs, beaten
1 tablespoon ground onion
4 pound ground pork
1 cup bread crumbs
4 cup milk
3 teaspoons meat seasoning

Mix thoroly, mold into a loaf and bake in moderate oven, basting with milk.

#### Hamburger with Spanish Sauce

2 pounds ground uncooked 1 small onion, finely chopped 3 teaspoons prepared meat 1/4 teaspoon celery seed

Mix thoroly, mold into cakes and fry well. Arrange on platter and cover with the following

2 cups fresh or canned tomatoes 1/8 teaspoon chili powder 1/4 teaspoon salt

1 large onion, chopped fine 4 teaspoon black pepper 1 tablespoon bacon fryings

Cook until thick. Serve very hot.

#### **Baked Hash**

Baked hash, in spite of implications justly or unjustly settled upon it in the past, is truly de-licious. Served with a salad it makes a meal unto itself. The following recipe will make a delightful supper dish:

1 teaspoon ground onion ½ teaspoon celery seed

6 medium sized potatoes, cooked 1 teaspoon ground onion teaspoon celery seed 1 pound beef cooked 3 teaspoons meat seasoning 1 cup milk 1 egg, well beaten

Grind fine the meat and potatoes. Mix all ingredients thoroly and place in greased baking dish. Pour over the top 4 tablespoons cream and bake slowly 30 minutes.

#### **Meat Croquettes**

Make first a heavy white sauce as follows: Make first a heavy white sauce as follows:

Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and slowly blend in
2 tablespoons flour. Gradually add 1 cup milk and
cook to a smooth paste. Set aside to cool. Into
this sauce stir 2 cups finely ground cold cooked
beef and 1 slice bacon ground fine; 1 teaspoon
onion juice; ½ teaspoon celery seed; ½ cup rolled
cracker crumbs; salt and pepper to taste. Mold

#### **Books for Parents**

KANSAS FARMER has had numerous requests and inquiries concerning reliable books for parents on the subject of rearing their children. Catharine Wright Menninger, editor of child care problems, has compiled a leaflet recommending such books. The leaflet is most complete and gives information on each book suggested so that it should prove most valuable to the parent purchasing books. We shall be glad to send the leaflet on receipt of 2 cents. Send requests to C. W. Menninger, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

into desired shapes, roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in hot deep fat. Garnish

#### Ham Loaf with Macaroni

package of macaroni teaspoon mustard egg of macaroni 1 thick slice boiled ham 1 teaspoon salt 1 cup milk 1 cup milk 2 cup fine bread crumbs

Break macaroni into salted boiling water, boil 15 minutes, drain. Arrange in a buttered casserole first a layer of macaroni, then minced ham seasoned with mustard, continuing until dish is full. Beat egg, add milk and butter, pour over macaroni and ham. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs, and bake in hot oven about 15 minutes to brown. Remove from oven and dot top with bits of butter.

#### Sausage

Fresh sausage can be made at any time simply by grinding fresh pork and blending with each

#### By Nelle G. Callahan

pound 3 level teaspoons prepared seasonings, or sage, salt and pepper to suit the individual taste. It is an almost universally popular breakfast dish served with cakes or waffles. It is so easily made that one can serve it quite readily whenever the appetite so dictates.

#### 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.

#### Dressing Table From Old Machine

THIS spring I was confronted with furnishing an extra bedroom. I had no money to buy a dresser or dressing table but I did have an old sewing machine. I gave it a coat of varnish and

#### **Favorite Supper Foods**

WHAT does your family like for support W Many housewives have a recipe which is tasty, easily made and a favorite with the family. The woman who has several good "one-dish supper recipes" in her cooking repertoire is indeed fortunate. Kansas Farmer is snowed a contest to find some of these is sponsoring a contest to find some of these recipes in order to pass them on to other readers. Five dollars will be paid to the woman sending in the best recipe, \$5 for second best, \$2 as a third prize, and \$1 for all the recipes we can use. Confestants have three weeks in which to mail their recipes. Entries must be received by November 30. Send your recipe to Supper Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

bought 6 yards of inexpensive orchid and white checked gingham. With this I made a ruffled flounce to go around the old machine. I covered an old camp stool with a sofa pillow for the top

and orchid and white flounces to conceal the stool legs. After hanging a long mirror above the ma-chine I really had a nice looking dressing table. The drawers in it will accommodate small articles and shoes can be hidden on the pedal under the flounce. I matched the orchid gingham in the binding on the curtains and bedspread.

Phillips County. Mrs. E. O. Winklebleck.

#### Keep Combs Clean

TO CLEAN combs put 2 teaspoons household ammonia into a basin of warm water. Let the combs remain in this solution half an hour. Then remove and wipe dry. Nemaha County.

#### These Are Chili Days

DEAR Little Cooks: Yes, indeed, these are chilly days and a good, hot dish of chili con carni is just the thing to serve. How would the family like to have you bring on a bowl of this delictous food for

supper some evening soon? Try it and see. Here is the recipe:

2 cups chili beans
2 pound lean beef
2 cup suet
2 teaspoons salt
4 cups tomatoes
3 small onions
1 tablespoon chili powder
4 cups water

Cook the beans in water and when tender, mash slightly. Force the onions, meat and suet thru the food grinder. Place the suet in a frying pan on the stove and when the fat

on the stove and when the lat is rendered, add the onions, meat and chili powder. Fry 5 minutes. Then turn into a kettle with the beans and canned tomatoes, add the salt and the boiling water. Let cook slowly 4 hours. One may use more chili pepper if a hotter dish is desired. dish is desired.

Cheese Straws are delicious to serve with chili. Here is the recipe: Roll pastry very thin and sprinkle with grated cheese. Fold over and roll. Repeat 3 times, every time rolling the mixture very thin. Cut in strips ½ inch wide and 4 inches long. Bake about 8 minutes in a hot oven.

Let's keep up our correspondence this winter, when we can sit in front of the fire for I like

when we can sit in front of the fire, for I like your letters so much, and will answer them right away. Your little girl cook friend, Naída Gardner.

# An Economical Water System

Mrs. J. F. Zeller

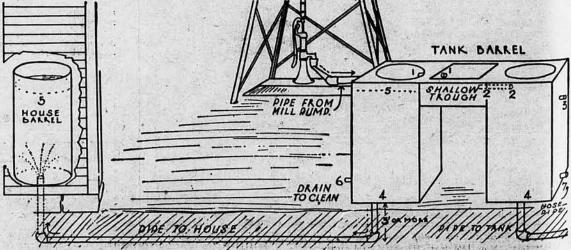
Farm wives who do not have running water in their homes should be interested in the pressureless water system in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Zeller, of Scott county. Mr. Zeller invented the system which is both economical and reliable.

Mrs. Zeller was one of the winners in a contest recently conducted for "My Biggest Help" and describes the pressureless water system in the following paragraphs.

UR windmill is so far from the house that it was exceedingly inconvenient to get water from there. Finally my husband hit upon the plan of piping water to the house underground. He put two cement barrels connected by a shallow trough at the windmill. From the bottom of the two barrels a pipe runs to a 40 gallon galvanized barrel in our house. When the cement barrels are full the water in them seeks its level and runs into the galvanized barrel at the house. When the galvanized barrel is full the water in the cement barrel runs into the tank from a pipe at the top of the cement barrel. We have put in several pipes by which water can be drained off in order to clean the barrels. This is done at least once a week. The cement barrels at the trough are well covered.

The galvanized barrel in the house stands by the sink which has a faucet and drain so that there is no water to be carried in or out.

If the wind does not blow steadily there are always the two barrels of water in reserve. The water runs by its own force, keeping the same level as the water in the reserve barrel and no pressure or gasoline engine is needed. It means everything to me to have this water system, especially on wash day. The galvanized house barrel cost \$4. The additional cost was very little for laying the pipe and constructing the cement barrels.



#### Rural Women Great Factor

#### Senator Capper Says Women's Clubs Are Vital to Nation's Growth

of this country than any other group of people," declared Senator Arthur Capper, in a radio address made from Washington, October 30. Women, and especially farm women, have a staunch friend in our state's senior senator. In making this statement Senator Capper followed up with illustra-tions of the things women have achieved since the Pilgrims came to this country.

"It was women who were responsible for the first Thanksgiving. They be-gan the great industries of spinning, weaving, and food preservation in their homes. It was they who excited a de-sire for prohibition and who helped bring the amendment to this country." Senator Capper stated that without

women the great pioneer movement never would have had its glorious suc-cess, for where man can discover and forge ahead, it is women who build and

establish firm foundations.

One reason that women have accomplished so much is because they are able to combine the practical and idealable to combine the practical and idealistic. They must, very often from necessity. Senator Capper predicts that woman's usefulness to her nation is not yet completed. "Modern machinery," he says, "is going to free women from their and household tasks. their drudgery and household tasks, and give them more time for other work. The work being done by country women's clubs is one of the vital things today in the development of rural life and these clubs are accomplishing results which the city women's clubs can only aim at, in many cases."

#### Help Baby Enjoy His Bath

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

BATHING the baby can be made a pleasure for both the mother and child. With all the needs for his bath provided, including the right temperature of the water, the baby is sure to enjoy it. And what mother does not feel a happy enjoyment watching her young offspring kicking and splashing in the water? in the water?

It means so much to start right with a tiny baby's bath when he is old enough to be placed directly in the water. If placed in the tub suddenly, or if permitted to slip or drop into it, the shock may develop a fear of bath-ing that will be a bugbear for life. Put in gently and then held firmly, he need not be frightened and soon becomes ac-customed to it, accepting it willingly if not eagerly.

A baby as young as 3 weeks may be put into a tub for his bath. First wash his face, then work gently but quickly, holding him to prevent slipping. A bath towel placed under him in the tub is a good precaution against such mishaps. Soon he can sit alone and amuse himself splashing or playing with floating toys. Always be watchful so he will not topple over and receive a fright that may change his whole attitude toward water.

It is a good plan to have the tub

It is a good plan to have the tub placed on a table where all the little toilet articles can be arranged within handy reach. On a corner of the table his little pile of clean clothing may be placed, and beside the tub a pad on which to lay him while drying. Soap used should be pure castile or other mild soap known to be pure. Soft cloths are best for wash cloths and are to be preferred to sponges, which can-not be kept clean and sanitary easily.

The room should be an even temperature, slightly warmer than the rest of the house, and with no draft. The water should feel warm to your elbow before you begin. Taken from the water, the baby should be dried quickly with little, soft pats and not much rubbing. For a baby under 2 months olive oil in the creases is good. When olive oil in the creases is good. When older a good, pure powder may be used.

#### A Robe, Gay and Different

A PATCHWORK robe on display at A the Kansas State Fair drew much attention and admiration. The maker of the quilt pieced many gay colored pieces of silk together as they fitted best, giving much the impression of a

FARM women have played a more crazy quilt. The robe was then cut out of this country than any other group of people," declared Senator Arthur Capper, in a radio address made were sewed it was quilted and finished around the neck, arms and hem with a broad band of color. This same idea has also been effectively carried out with gay handkerchiefs.

#### Manicured Soup

In THE new Chicago plant of a leading soup manufacturer, manicures are provided who care for the hands of all those who are brought into contact with the food. There is a daily interesting of corrections of correctio spection of every employe for personal health and cleanliness.

#### England's New Freedom

THE sale of canned foods in England has increased 500 per cent in the last 10 years. This is attributed to the freer life of the average English housewife who no longer "sweats in the kitchen" but spends much of her day in sport.

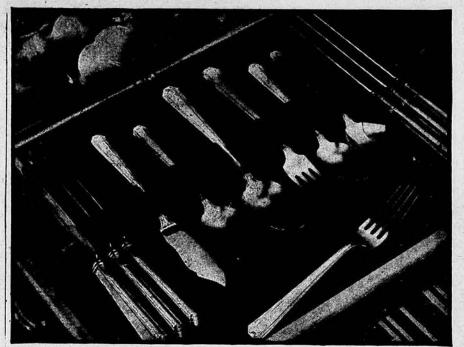
#### For Day and Night Wear

6059. These quaint pajamas with the tucked-in blouse and full trousers should appeal to every girl who loves pretty underthings. The ruffled neck-line is particularly fetching. The pajamas can be made in plain or figured materials. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2088. A truly distinctive and yet serviceable frock is the one pictured above. Made in conservative colors it can be used for either street or afternoon wear. Canton crepe or sheer velvet would work up especially well in this pattern. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39 inch material with ¼ yard of 27 inch contrasting material for collar.



Patterns pictured on this page can be obtained from Pattern Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each



A complete table service of this exquisite new silver with a handsome silver and black tray may now be had for \$33.25. Or you may buy the pieces separately

# Never before such lovely

 $Silver \cdots$ 

and so much . . for \$33.25

N this new pattern—DAWN—all the talent and care has been lavished that usually are given only to sterling creations. Every detailfrom the clean, graceful outline to the rich, glowing finish—has been brought to perfection.

When you pick up one of these slim, gleaming spoons ... you know in a minute that this is the silver of your dreams! Lovely enough for the most important guest! Inexpensive enough so that you can have all you want—a complete setting—at once!

Twenty-six pieces in a handsome modern tray of black and silver cost but \$33.25-6 dinner forks, 6 dinner knives, 6 dessert spoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife, 1 sugar spoon.

Such a set makes a supremely fine gift - one you can be genuinely proud of - for the bride, for Christmas, for anniversaries.

Every piece of Alvin Long-Life Plate, heavily plated with pure silver, is guaranteed to your complete satisfaction.

Ask to see the new DAWN pattern. You will find it the loveliest silver plate pattern in all the world. Any good silver plate dealer will have it to show to you.



A real delight to the

modern hostess - this supremely smart DAWN

pattern

From top to bottom-Luxor, George Washing-

#### DAWN

The new pattern by ALVIN four outstanding patterns in Alvin Long-Life Plate

My jeweler is



TUD	AT WITH	Corporation.			100	20
LILL	WINTE	COPPORATION.	Dent CLK	Providence	12	· T -

☐ Please send me your FREE booklet illustrating the new DAWN pattern.
☐ Please send me your FREE booklet by Oscar of the Waldorf on "Setting the Table Correctly."

Name			
Address		Jan Barrell	
22007000			
City	to the star	State	line i min

# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



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

#### Betty Likes Her Teacher

I am 7 years old and in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Mitchell. I like her very much. For pets we have four kittens and two The kittens' names are Billy, Brownie, Blackie and Flossybelle. The dogs' names are Bowser and Mike. I would like to hear from some of the Betty Novall. Harper, Kan.

#### Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. A bunk; 3. Allude; 4. Ruler; 5. The letter before S in the alphabet.

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 girls or boys sending correct

#### Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 10 years old and in the fifth eighth grade. My birthday is January reviews. grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mere- 13. Have I a twin? For pets I have Why should painters never allow dith. I go to Westward school. I have a cat named Tingle and a dog named children to go into their studios? Be-

two sisters and one brother. Their rames are Eva, Ruth and Clyde. I always read the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very rames are Eva, Ruth and Clyde. I always read the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very rames are every day. I wish the girls and boys rames are broken? An every day is the two me. much. Eunice Kelsey.

#### My Pup's Name is Peggy

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Union school. We walk mile to school. I have a sister named Mildred and a brother named Harold. For pets I have three cats named Blackle, Snowball, Spottle and a puppy named Peggy. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and would write to me.

Bala, Kan. Marguerite Colthork.

#### Vangeline Writes to Us

I am 13 years old. My birthday is April 11. Have I a twin? I am in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Boken. I like her very well. I en-joy the children's page very much. For pets I have a dog named Badger and a cat named Snowball, I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me, Vangeline Dolechek,

Kanopolis, Kan.

#### **Puzzling Birds**

Can you tell what birds these are? To steal and a preposition.
 Part of a fence.

3. A distant country.

A color and a beginning. 5. To lay partly over, and a part of

6. Something a candle light does.

7. A nickname and a color.

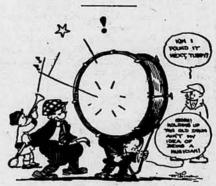
The answer to the first question is "robin." Now I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls and boys sending



#### Rides Horseback to School

am 13 years old and am in the

Hanston, Kan. Fae Newport.



Since Tubby Hobson Has Given Tubby, Jr. His Old Bass Drum, the Kids Have a Nucleus of a Brass Band.

#### Dolly Takes Music Lessons

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 400-acre farm. I have three sisters. Their names are Fate, Pauline and Freday. I have a little niece. Her name is Betty Raye. I have two brothers. Their names are Walter and Albert. I have a pet dog named Lindy. I am taking music lessons. I wish some girl or boy would write to Dolly Jane Alexander.

Coats, Kan.

#### A Test for Your Guesser

Would you rather an elephant killed you, or a gorilla? Rather the elephant killed the gorilla.

Which would you rather—a lion eat you or a tiger? I'd rather the lion eat the tiger.

If a man met a crying pig, what animal would he call him? Pork you pine. Which animal carries the most bag-gage when he travels? The elephant,

because he carries his trunk with him. When are two apples alike? When pared.

Just state the difference between an auction and sea-sickness. One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a

Why is an army like a newspaper? Because it has leaders, columns and

Why should painters never allow

cept when its wings are broken? An army.

Why is a muddy road a guardian of the public safety? Because it reduces the speed of autos.

Why should turtles be pitied? Because theirs is a hard case.

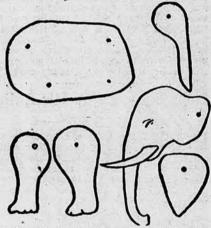
#### My Dog's Name is Sandy

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Prairie View school. My teacher's name is Miss Houston. I will be 10 years old November 12. I am 4 feet 5 inches tall and weigh 75 pounds. I have brown hair and black eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. My sistery, parses are the large production. sisters' names are Lavon and Ileen and my brother's name is Merle. For pets I have a dog named Sandy and a pig. I live on a 160-acre farm. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Maxine Stotts. boys. Girard, Kan.

#### Making a Paper Elephant

To make this elephant cut out two pleces the shape of the body and make four holes in each plece as in the dia-gram. Then cut out four legs, and fasten two to each portion of the body by little paper fasteners. Cut out the



tail and fasten it between the two pieces that form the body. Cut out two ears and the head. One fastener the ears, the sides and the head together. The head is inserted inside the two bodies, and the ears out-

Margaret Whittemore.



# Baking Powder

Same Price for over 38 years

25 ounces for 25¢

The price is right

Quality is right (every can guaranteed)

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Keep Cold and Colds away With Indiana Coldpruf KNIT SLIPS





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Gentlemen: Please send me information on telephone securities.







# Rural Health

#### Whooping Cough Usually Will Attack Grownups as Well as the Children

children, is not afraid to attack grown-ups. I have a grandfather and two grandmothers on my list, all of whom have caught whooping cough while helping nurse their afflicted grandchildren. Unfortunately, there is yet no preventive serum that is de-pendable. It need not "run its course," however; there are things to do in the

way of good nursing care.

During the early stage, while the child is feverish and has much irritation of the membranes, he should be kept quiet in a well-ventilated room, and should be in bed if his tempera-ture exceeds 90 degrees. This stage lasts from two or three days to two weeks. When this is passed he may play outdoors even in cold weather if properly dressed. Do not close the bed-room at night. Leave the windows wide open. The patient may continue to occupy a sleeping porch if such is his custom. Children who vomit should have special attention as to nutrition. Feeding every 3 hours is better than three full meals a day. It is better to give food in liquid and semi-liquid form rather than dry, as dry foods seem to incite coughing and reflex vomiting.

The dangers of whooping cough lie in several directions. Any fever coming on suddenly in the course of the disease, especially if accompanied by an aggravation of the coughing, demands prompt medical aftention to prevent pneumonia. Nutrition often suffers from the frequent vomiting. This demands special and frequent feeding. Ear trouble should not be slighted, as it may result in middle-ear disease. Children of good constitu-tion given proper care by an intelli-gent mother generally get well in from any to 10 weeks, but the disease is often six to 10 weeks, but the disease is often fatal to tuberculous or rickety children and to the neglected.

#### Just Eat Less Food!

Is there such a thing as reducing salts?
I saw an advertisement in a paper a short time ago to take one-half teaspoon of a certain salts before breakfast for reducing.
I hve inquired at several drug stores but they don't know anything about them. Would Epsom Salts answer the purpose?

Mrs. H. B.

There are no medicines that may safely be taken that will have the effect of reducing your weight. If they are drastic enough to make you lose flesh their effect is that of a poison, and it will not stop by ridding you of excess fat. The way to reduce weight is to eat less food. Most fat people can manage this if they set themselves earnestly to the task and will stand the discipline.

#### Trouble From the Tonsils?

I would like to have your advice as to ear trouble. As a rule I have to ask folks to repeat what they have said to me. I went to a specialist to have my throat examined and he also examined my ears. He told me to have my tonsils removed and my ears treated. Do you think my hearing would get better without the treatment if my tonsils are removed?

A. K.

Defective hearing is very often de-pendent on disease of the tonsils. In such a case they should be removed at once. It is quite likely that you will need no other treatment. As a matter of fact, there is no treatment of the ears themselves that gives much relief

#### No, Not a Disease

Are there any medical treatments or is there any other remedy for being bashful?

If the writer is thinking of medicine he may as well make up his mind that there is none. This boy can do much for himself by forgetting everything else in self-improvement. His letter shows great need of study and educational development. This may be all that he needs. Yet there are persons of fine education who suffer to ture from bashfulness. The great remedy is to Iocally. As usual in such cases, "the cast off self-consciousness. Make up greatest good for the greatest number" your mind that the impression you

HOOPING cough, well and unmake is quite up to the average and favorably known as a disease of lose your anxiety to shine as a star. Be content to be humble. Attach less importance to what figure you may be cutting. Once you grasp this your bashfulness disappears.

#### A New Milk Bill

I have heard that the new Pennsylvania milk bill is a model of its kind, and that legislation similar to it probably will be enacted elsewhere. Just what does this law include?

Topeka, Kan.

The milk bill passed by the Pennsylvania legislature this last spring is another link in a series of safeguards designed to protect the consumer as well as other interests in the dairy industry

Briefly, the bill provides for the licensing and regulation of milk distributors—that is, the Secretary of Health now has power to supervise the quality of all milk sold for human use in Pennsylvania. Milk must be pasteurized or come from tuberculin-tested cows. All sellers of such milk as "A,"
"B," "Inspected," "Clover," or other special names or brands must file an approved definition of the milk with the secretary.

special names or brands must file an approved definition of the milk with the secretary.

Requiring each dealer to describe his grades of milk is a very clever way of getting around the many obstacles which might occur if an official definition of "A" milk were written. In recent years there has been an increasing demand for milk that is given special care in regard to cleanliness and sanitation. In Philadelphia about 35 called "A" milk. But said excession official standard for "A" milk, naturally there has developed a varying quality. The extra price charged for such milk might represent extra butterfat, low bacterial count, high barn score, or all three. Hereafter, while the dealers may have a slightly different ideal as to what constitutes "A" milk, they must all live up to the standards special milks will at last have some a summand that he is getting what she is paying for.

Sanitary inspection of all farms delivering milk to a milk plant is required; the inspection to be made by those approved by the secretary. It is expected that representatives of the Dairy Councils of Pittsburgt and thindelphia will be active in the years by co-operating with the dealers. For some time milk going into New York has come only from farms acceptable to representatives of the Board of Health of that city. It is probable that formal inspection under state supervision will widen the market for good milk from Pennsylvania.

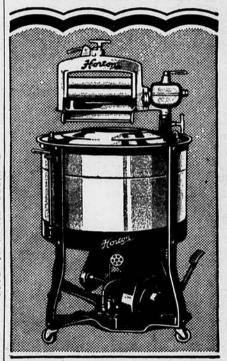
Farmers already selling milk to large city dealers having more stringent rules. The act then really makes state-wide certain sanitary precautions which have been practiced in a leading the same of the property of the secretary may in his discretion exempt a person selling milk from not more than one cow from such requirements of this act as he may deem in each instance to be unnecessary for the protection of the public health." This means that the man with one cow and getting more milk than health. This means that the man with one cow fillness, or that the cow is out of condition.

Another interesting thing

Officials of the various boards of health and dairy organizations both in the country and city have co-operated in the writing of this act with the expectation that it will be of distinct benefit to the producers, dealers and the milk consuming public. Those who will feel the pinch of its enforcement will be mostly farmers with a few untested cows from which milk is sold is considered of first importance.



## work clothes **CLEAN**



THIS is the beauty of the Horton Perfect 36-besides its striking, colorful appearance—it washes work clothes clean, free of all embedded dirt. Does it swiftly and thoroughly, yet so gently that even the daintiest garment is unharmed.

Farm women everywhere are proving that this is the machine that really does the wash-day work -the washer they can depend on, week in and week out, without the

need for tinkering repairs. The mechanism is sealed at the factory.

Choice of porcelain or copper tub in several color combinations. Call the dealer; he'll arrange to do your next washing, free and without obligation.

Free Book,"Modern Home Laundering," full of helpful hints on making washing easier. Send coupon for your copy.



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7	Name
1	St. or R.F.D
N.	City
1	State





#### A Living Stream of War Memories Flows Into Flood of Novels

Day approaches we find our minds returning to those anxious days when we eagerly scrutinized the papers for the latest bits of news of the "boys at the front."

There are a dozen or more good war books on the market. You won't wish to read them all, but you will want to read enough to give you the viewpoint of those men and to see the unfolded reality of war and the effect it had on this generation.

#### All Quiet on the Western Front

The most wonderful and terrible book that has come out of the war is "All Quiet on the Western Front," by E. M. Remarque. There is no glory, no glamor, merely the epic of the lowly soldier in the German line. It is written in a simple, stark, beautiful style. It is a book of terrible experiences, at times crude because of the necessity for telling the absolute truth, at times rising to an almost incredible degree of tragedy, and at times relieved by humorous incidents and examples of rough good-comradeship. This book is so charged with intense feeling that it is impossible to read it without being

The author of "All Quiet" is 31 years old. He is from a family that emi-grated from France during the French Revolution and settled in the Rhineland. At 18, he went from school into the army and to the Western Front. His mother died, and all his friends were killed. At the end of the war he found himself alone. His subsequent history typified the deep unrest that men of his generation experienced. He became, in succession, a teacher, an organist in an asylum, a motor-car dealer, draughtsman, dramatic critic, editor and a motor specialist. Last year he wrote down, without deliberation, his own and his friends' war experiences. His book has been a sensation the world over. It broke all sales records for any other book during the same length of time, in the United States. About 2 million copies have been sold. Furthermore, his remarkable book seemed to thaw out frozen streams of war memories everywhere. It has been followed by any number of other war stories.

#### "Zero Hour"

There followed another German war novel, "Zero Hour," by Georg Graben-horst. In this book the war is seen, not thru the eyes of the common soldier, but thru those of young Hans volken-born, a gifted boy of a good family, an officer-candidate who serves at the front. He goes to an officers' training flow on. Those memories produce an effect on the present generation which but thru those of young Hans Volkenby the strain of constant front-line reading a few of these war novels.

HE war is over. It has been over duty. "Zero Hour" is the story of youthfor 12 years, but the stream of war ful enthusiasm changing to disillusion-memories flows on. As Armistice ment, of unformed character caught in ment, of unformed character caught in the mill of war. Like "All Quiet" it is a book without bias. It reveals the grandeur and the tragedy of the wartime generation.

#### "The Class of 1902"

The novel, "The Class of 1902," by Ernst Glaeser, presents the war from behind the front. In 1914, in a typical provincial German town, a 12-year old boy is engaged in a quest to learn the secret of life. War, to him, is a vacation from school. It is new kinds of games for the gang to play. But years full of slaughter pass, and again the town is, like himself, disillusioned and betrayed. Some of his friends will never see their fathers again. Some of the patriots have to be dragged out of college where have to be dragged out of cellars when their turn for conscription comes round. He sees a man killed. He experiences real hunger.

The boy and the town now know all the secrets. They know all the shades of hope and despair. "The Class of 1902" explains and justifies the generation of the present youth of all Europe. It presents the front along which the women and children and elders fought for the survival of their homes and their souls.

#### "Wings on My Feet"

"Wings on My Feet," by Howard W. Odum, is told from the negro viewpoint, depicting Black Ulysses at the war. The conflict never awed Black Ulysses because he had known brutal things all his life, and it never broke things all his life, and it never broke him, because he could always laugh.

#### "Falcons of France

The story of the LaFayette flying corps is told in "Falcons of France," by J. N. Hall and C. Nordhoff. It relates some of the most vivid experiences of this famous flying organization, ostensibly told by two of its celebrated aces.

#### "The Red Napoleon"

Books of the war have been written by Germans, Canadians, Frenchten by Germans, Canadians, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans. Perhaps the most unique of them all is the story by F. Gibbons, "The Red Napoleon." While the others deal with a war of the past, this book deals with a possible war of the future. It is all foundables of course but it makes rather fanciful, of course, but it makes rather hair-raising reading, since all the mil-itary operations described have been

#### The Popular War Novels

HE war can now be viewed from almost any angle. We have new war novels by German, French, Canadian, English and American writers. Capper Book Service can furnish you with any or all of them. Remit the price listed and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

All Quiet on the Western Front, by E. M. Remarque	\$2.50
Zero Hour, by Georg Grabenhorst	2.50
The Class of 1902, by Ernst Glaeser	250
Falcons of France, by J. N. Hall and Charles Nordhoff	250
All Else Is Folly, by Peregrine Acland	950
Wings on My Feet, by Howard W. Odum	250
The Red Napoleon, by Floyd Gibbons	0.50
G. B., by W. F. Morris	2.00
This Man's Army by John Allen West	2.50
This Man's Army, by John Allan Wyeth	2.50
Scraps of Paper, by Marietta Minnegerode Andrews	5.00
Schlump, Story of a German Soldier, told by himself	2.50
A Farewell to Arms, by E. Hemingway	2.50

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas



\$56.75

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Now the Model 11 is even better. This new model embodies many improvements. It is lighter, the lines are more graceful, it has a cross-bolt safety, and finer checkering on the dark, American walnut stock and fore-end. These are only a few of the new features. See the improved

Model 11 at your dealer's. Comparisons will convince you it's the Autoloader you should buy. Send for descriptive circular.

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Coast to Coast Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer sulers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to me consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, ins and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thiev you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the tective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' convict the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for response to the posted farm.

#### Securities That Do Not Secure-as Discussed by Kansas Blue Sky Commissioner Newcomer

commissioner is glad to co-operate at all times with any organization in driving promoters of fake securities from Kansas. Not all securities are safe investments. Unsafe securities are the ones that make less money avail-able for legitimate investments. I want to tell you of investments of a calibre in which no one with hard-earned savings should invest.

reputation of the company issuing first mortgage debenture bonds before investing in such bonds. Learn by reading the bond if down thru its term of years the company has pledged it-self to set aside certain first mortgages which it has acquired and which are to become security for the bond issue. Consider that you are not pro-tected if the company has not agreed to deposit these mortgages with an in-dependent bank, trust company or other trustee. Unless the company sets aside these mortgages for the benefit of the bondholders, the investment may not be safe.

Another interesting title has come to my attention. The offering consists to my attention. The offering consists of two issues, one a true first mortgage bond and the other a general obligation bond. This general obligation bond is nothing more than a second mortgage, but it is offered as a general obligation bond to get away from the very name of second mortgage. Were the bonds listed as second mortgages, of course there would be but fow burning. of course, there would be but few buyers, if any.

#### **Need Uniform Classification**

There should be a uniformity as to general classification of securities. The three principal classes should be common stock, preferred stock and bonds. I will add a fourth class, a catch-all group, and call it "evasions," until a better name is supplied. The sale of common stock in financing new ventures and enterprises is commendable. No financial structure has strength unless it has this foundation; a real investment on the part of common stock-

Scheming promoters have come to regard common stock ownership as their special privilege, something to be divided up among the chosen few after the preferred stockholders and bondholders have paid the bill and have taken the full financial risk, all without a voice in the management. Occasionally, public-spirited business men fail to see thru these schemes and fall in line with the promoters. Common stock, which has in the past been the means of financing many an outstanding industry, is sinking into a degraded position. Of all the parts of a corporate structure, common stock affords the best trees of sinking into a degraded position. the best means of giving a square deal to the investor and we should not stand aside and allow it to be trifled with and finally be brought into dis-

Another class of stock which should be scrutinized carefully, and which has responded with losses amounting to millions, is, the non-par stock which orporations of a speculative nature have found convenient to use. Still another is the investment trust. The success of such an organization depends largely on the honesty and integrity of its officers, like any other financial institution.

#### Will Big Bubbles Burst?

Last year 26 states having blue sky laws granted permits for the sale of 40 million dollars' worth of aeronau-tical securities. Approximately 6,000 manufactured. In this

HE OFFICE of the state blue sky state more than a dozen towns have commissioner is glad to co-operate organized airplane companies and, like at all times with any organization the automobile business or any other business, there will be a survival of the fittest. Some day many folks who have invested their hard-earned money in these securities will have nothing to show for it but a highly lithographed stock certificate of no value.

This is an age of consolidations and gs should invest.

Investigate thoroly the stability and equation of the company issuing the most consequence. These giant the most consequence. These giant holding companies have been criticized severely by the Federal Trade Commission. To any one familiar with other forms of financial exchanges there comes a thought of where this speculation and over continuous. speculation and over-capitalization will lead. Some of the very best economic authorities profess to have a fear that this giant bubble will burst unless controlled. This would leave in its wake disaster and poverty for the average investor. The only cure for this, in my judgment, is the pitiless light of publicity and a spot-light turned in the dark recesses of the turned in the dark recesses of the glants' irregularities. When a party of individuals go out and buy, for instance, a municipal light plant, pay \$30,000 for it, capitalize it for \$120,000, issue \$30,000 of preferred stock and pay for the plant, then ask the people of Kansas to pay rates to bring a fair and reasonable return on a \$120,000 investment, some one is getting shortchanged.

#### Safe Investors Investigate

Investors who lose the least money investigate before they invest. Such investors, however, are in the minority. Always investigate before investing your money. Better be safe than sorry. When you cross a railroad track the sign "stop, look and listen" confronts you. Stop, look and listen before you give your hard-earned savings to some one else to care for. Stop long enough to investigate the security offered, look about for the best information possible to see whether the investment is sound, and listen to good, sound and truthful advice when it is given to you by any one in a position to know.

As security commissioner, I am doing my best to see to it that every dollar invested in Kansas represents 100 cents of value. Common honesty should be a habit, not a luxury. I am inter-ested in those people who are unin-formed, who innocently have permitted themselves to be misled by human vul-tures that prey upon defenseless peo-ple who know but little cheeks. ple, who know but little about invest-ing their savings. I am interested in seeing to it that the Liberty bonds and insurance payments of widows and orphans are not transferred and transformed into worthless securities, the worthless securities of the panhandlers and the swindlers who rob helpless people. The man who robs defenseless men and women and preys man the ignorant is a better the securities. upon the ignorant is no better than he who poisons the spring at which man quenches his thirst.

#### Making Cellars Dry

Making Cellars Dry, Farmers' Bulle-tin No. 1,572-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

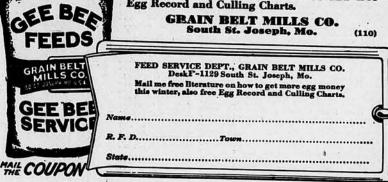
An author reminds us that nobody loses anything by being polite. But there are a lot of people about who seem afraid to take the risk.

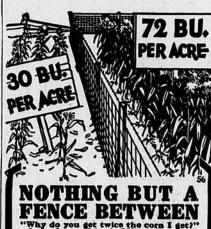
A big fish bit a man in the face the other day, it is reported, because he was watching its antics with bated

# A FULL Egg Basket All Winter Long!

Gee Bee Egg Mash contains eleven beneficial ingredients scientifically blended into a perfectly balanced feed. That's why it assures more eggs and more profit from your hens all winter long. Tests have proved that although the average hen lays but 72 eggs per year, the average hen fed Gee Bee Egg Mash lays 150 eggs per year. Think what this means to you in extra winter egg profits.

Gee Bee Egg Mash supplies your flock with just the right kind of protein they need in winter. Every sack is tested and proved for you by poultry experts. Go to your dealer for this proved winter egg producing feed. Mail coupon for valuable free literature and free Egg Record and Culling Charts.





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own; save shattered and down grain; clean

coats less because Garvanneaning (parented, extra heavy sinc coating) and copper in the steel make it last longer.

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PLANNING BO

Red Brand (topwire)

on "Farm Planning".

accessful farm plans.

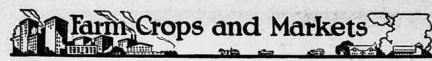
Covers proper cop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How marketing crops on the hoof bringaextra profits and builds up soil fertility through natural fertilisation. Ask your dealer for one of these books, or write us.

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STEEL & WIRE CO. 2156 Industrial Peoria, III.

KANSAS CIT NOVEMBER 16-23 to Trappers LYON&CO. Kansas



#### Farmers Are Quite Busy With Corn Husking; the Price is Unusually High

ARMERS have been quite busy with corn husking. Most places the crop is selling readily, at very high prices. Wheat is making an excellent growth, especially in the main Wheat Belt, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Little disease among livestock is reported. Sugar beets produced in the Arkansas Valley are being delivered quite rapidly to the factory at Garden

quite rapidly to the factory at Garden City.

The crash in the stock market has sobered sentiment, but business fundamentals remain sound. Codd, with interest rates on the decline. The Federal Reserve system as well as member banks are in a strong position. Corporations have large cash holdings. Industrial earnings for the first nine months of this year were the highest of any previous correspondent of the process of the control of the process of the p

#### Population of Kansas, 1929

The official report of the Kansa tion as compiled by the State Agriculture is as follows:	s popula- Board of
Kansas population 1929	1,852,114 1,838,425
preceding	1,759,793
(54 per cent)	92,321
Wyandotte	134,994
Greeley	1,424
last year, Sedgwick	7,453
gain in last year, Grant County reporting heaviest loss in	19
last year, Cowley	2,535
loss in last year, Cowley Counties showing gains during	6.2
last year	66
last year	39

during the 10-year period, compared with the increase of the state's population of but 5% per cent. Good gains have in the last year been made by Johnson, reporting 2,020 more, Miami 1,109 and Atchison 749. Very few gains have been made in Southeastern Kansas counties, Cowley and Crawford showing losses of 2,535 and 2,023 respectively, while Greenwood county reports a population decrease of 1,309.

The first eight counties leading in poulation, Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Crawford, Montgomery, Reno, Leavenworth and Cowley, retain their rank of a year ago. Cherokee, with an increase of 730, is ninth, and Butler, with a loss of 838 is this year 10th. Johnson county, with a gain of 2,020, is now in 16th place, with Dickinson, Douglas and Bourbon following. There are 19 counties which this year have a population of more than 25,000 each, and their aggregate is 905,843, or 48.9 per cent of the state's total.

The following table gives, by counties, the population of Kansas on March 1, 1923, and March 1, 1928, with increases or decreases reported for the year.

County	reported	1929	he year. 1928	In-	
Allen .	on n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	21,479	21,77	In- crease	C
Atchiso	n	12,557 26,567	12,890 25,81	749 137	
Barton		19,298	19,58	137	
Brown	·	25,017	25,120 21,163	22	
Chase	iana	6,334	36,126 6,298	36	
Cheroke	е	35,908	35,178	730 157	
Clark .		4,513	4,612	157	
Cloud		17,105	17,095	164 10	
Cowley	he	5,087	5,101		
Crawfor Decatur	d	59,176 8,235	61,199	40	
Dickinso	n	25,657 14,510	25,071 14,327	586 183	
Douglas Edwards	• *:::::	25,422 6,696	25,622 6,749		
Ellis	:::::::	9,167	9,271 15,627		
Finney	h	10,025 8,766	10,230 8,683	63	
Franklin		18,235 22,566	17,848 22,210	887	
Gove		6,534	13,796 5,481	228 53	
Grant .		2,144	7,297 1,804	178 340	
Greeley	· · · · · · · ·	1,424	1,329	95	
Hamilton	a	2,849	2,378		-
Harvey Haskell		20,703	20,319	884	
Hodgem: Jackson	an	8,803	8,767	86	
Jefferson Jewell .		3,854	13,828	26	
Johnson Kearny	2	2,758	24,004	2,020	
Kingman Kiowa	· · · · · · · 1	6,038	11,346	40	
Lane	8	2,114 3,101	32,913 2,883	218	
Lincoln	orth .	9,465	9,550	188	
Logan		3,690	3,464	226	
Marion Marshall	2	1,462	21,858	151	
McPherso Meade	n 2	1,102	20,912	190	
Miami . Mitchell	2	1,263 2,190	20,154	1,109	
Montgom Morris .	ery 5	5,394 1,590	55,435 12,045		
Nemaha	1	8,429 8,108	3,495 17,997	106	
Ness		7,726	7,557	169	
Osage	2	0,291	20,229	622	
Ottawa .		9,780	9,718	62	
Phillips Pottawate	omie 1	1,253	11,249	111	
Pratt	1	2,639	12,497	142	
Reno Republic	18	3,471 5,184	49,056		
lice	20	3,413	13,720 20,198	192	
	10	,019 ,668 ,539	20,198 9,087 8,484 10,704 26,437 3,140 123,090	184	
aline	27	,082	26,487	645	
edgwick				7.458	
hawnee heridan	81	122	6,089 75,959 6,885	5,163	
herman mith	13	743	6,619	124 87	
tanton	10	.586 .122 .794 .743 .101 .738 .611	13,014 10,775 1,380	231	
umner .	29	,059	3.874	185	
rego	7	053 115 306	29,633 6,795 6,168	320 138	ľ
Vabaunse Vallace . Vashingto				554	
Vichita .	n 16	,514 ,867 ,109	2,541 16,324 2,010	543 99	
oodson	20	036	20,348	76	1

#### Higher Clover Seed Prices?

Woodson .... 8,666 8,590 Wyandotte ...134,994 134,440

by corn, wheat, oats, barley and grain sorghums.

If the crop is to maintain its importance in the future it must be fitted into its proper place in the farming system. The price of rye is determined largely by foreign demand and with the resumption of normal production in Europe the demand for the American crop probably will be lessened.

At low prices rye canot be grown for grain at a profit except under good management and in favored localities, but this crop will continue to have a wide use on sandy lands and for pasturage, hay, green manure, and as a nurse crop for legumes. How best to make use of this crop and adapt it to the farming system in the western half of the United States is discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1358-F just issued. One of the principal advantages of winter rye, especially in the Dakotas, the bulletin says, is that it allows a better distribution of labor and a consequent increase in the acreage of crops which can be handled with a given farm equipment. If rye is drilled into small-grain stubble in the fall without previous preparation, no expense is incurred except for seed and seeding. It matures early and is harvested before any of the spring grains are ready to cut. The farmer is thus enabled to carry on his other operations at the proper time because the rush of fall plowing and spring seeding is lessened, or he may increase his area of crops as a result of seeding part of his land to rye. The little labor required to produce rye by this method often makes the crop a profitable one. A number of outstanding varieties of rye for use in the different sections have been developed by the state experiment stations.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### A New Selling Agency

General plans for a central livestock marketing agency to be known as the National Livestock Marketing Association were unanimously agreed upon by representatives of 29 co-operative livestock marketing associations in conference with the Federal Farm Board recently in thicago. An organizations in conference of nine members was created by the co-operatives to work out details and draft articles of incorporation and bylaws for the association, which will have a capital stock of approximately I million dollars. When the committee completes its work the plan will be submitted to the representatives of the 29 co-operatives and the Federal Farm Board for final approval. Following is a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the conference held by the farm board with the livestock co-operatives:

"The National Livestock Marketing Asso-"

Federal Farm Board for final approval.
Following is a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the conference held by the farm board with the livestock co-operatives:

"The National Livestock Marketing Association, with a capital stock of approximately 1 million dolars was brought into existence today by 66 representatives of 29 co-operatives who have been meeting with members of the Federal Farm Board during the last two days. The meeting was called by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. General plans for the organization, financing and operation of the signatic sales agency were unanimously approved by the official delegates coming from livestock sections through the entire United States. An organization committee of nine was selected and empowered to draft the articles of incorporation and bylaws under which the new general sales agency will be operated.

"Under the adopted plan co-operatives have united to pool their forces and to strengthen their bargaining power. Thus, as proposed, all co-operative agencies are unifying their eforts to eliminate waste and unnecessary costs in marketing and to co-operate fully to control and direct the movement of livestock from the time it leaves the farm or ranch until it reaches the place of slaughter, whatever the marketing routes may be. Included in the approved plan are necessary subsidiaries which will be set up to carry ont effectively the various operations of the National Livestock Marketing Association. The organization committee will begin immediately to perfect the association. When its work has been completed the organization documents will be submitted to the delegates-and the Federal Farm Board for final approval. The members of the committee and the organizations they represent are as follows:

R. M. Hagen, manager, Western Cattle, Charles B. Crandail of Randolph, Minn., President, Farmers Union of Live Stock Commission Association. The following members of the Federal Frank Board attended today's meeting: Alexander Legge, chalirman; Ja

#### Sell the Year Around?

Further progress can be made on a "year around" selling plan for hogs, according to the view of many market students. While in Kansas some folks plan on "hitting the highs" in March and September, the proportion is not as yet very great, and thus the "lows" of December and June are still getting more hogs than should be the rule. In discussing this in the Wisconsin Agriculturalist recently, O. P. Cuff sald: "When choice hogs sell on the Chicago market in September for \$13.50 a hundred and in November for \$3.50 a hundred and choice bacon and boiled ham retail at from 40 cents to 50 cents a pound the year around, the hog producers are led to believe that there is something radically wrong along the road from production to consumption.

"At present land values and wages, as an



TAKE your own comparison. You will find AC alone has the patented onepiece, gas-tight construction and the welded side wire electrode—which is 35 times better in electrical conductivity than the old "staking" method used in ordinary plugs.

Because of these and other important betterments, AC will give you best performance in car, truck or tractor.

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# Sunday School Lesson by the Rev. N. A. ME Cune

minds of many persons today. More, in fact, than it has ever been in the history of mankind. This is well. will pass away, and the world lapse For if we do not cultivate peace we into barbarism. It is peace or annihilation one way or the other. Selves by war as in no other way. ever drifting one way or the other. And we have seen what it means to drift into war. And yet it begins to appear as if we will have to be even more vigilant in the future than we have been. We must prepare for peace, and we will get it. It has been much remarked of late that those who prepare for war get what they prepare

The other day I went to a peace meeting in the city of London, England. I went on time, expecting to get a good seat, for it was Saturday afternoon, the weather was fine, and the buses and railways were offering low rates to all the seaside resorts. I did not get the seat. I stood for an hour and more while the meeting went on, an anniversary meeting of the League of Nettons of Nations.

The speaker was renowned, and per-haps that in part accounted for the crowd. But still these Europeans are concerned about this subject of world peace, which seems so far away from the interests of so many Americans. And the reason is not far to seek. More than 11/2 million young men left England, never to return. That will make anybody think. Yesterday I passed the Cenotaph, down by Whitehall, erected in memory of the soldier hall, erected in memory of the soldier dead. The usual number of wreaths were at its foot, and I read many of the cards attached. Some were from organizations, but most were from families or individuals. One read, "To dear Grandpa, from little Betty and baby." That was all. But think of the story of tragedy that lurge in those story of tragedy that lurks in those words. Another read, "In loving memory of our dear sons Tom and Lu, September 23, 1916, and March 28, 1918. Never, never to be forgotten." Another: "In loving memory of my husband on his birthday, age 50 years. Died May 5, 1918, age 39 years. A day that awakens undying memories." Another was as sweet as brief: "In memory of Harry, with love from Pansy, on our wedding day." This was tied to a tiny bunch of yellow roses. tied to a tiny bunch of yellow roses, which had apparently been placed there that day. And when one remembers that such are numbered by the thous-ands and the millions, it is enough to drive all Christendom to planning, organizing, praying, expecting, demanding peace. The nations have prepared for war—and gotten it. Some other type of planning is the order of the

Donald is on the high seas. When I first came to England, I began asking every ruddy faced Englishman I could get to listen to me what he thought of MacDonald, and the labor government. The man questioned might be a laborite, or a Liberal, or an old-time Tory. I didn't know. In fact I hoped that a few sparks might fly. None have yet. They all say, "He's doing well. The labor government means peace, and is doing something more than making speeches about it." I believe that all Europe hopes much from the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States. With two such men at the head of the governments of the United States and Great Britain there is the possibility of an international understanding, such as had never existed heretofore. would like to say something about Ramsay MacDonald, and his record, and the manner of man he is, but no 94-C, may be obtained free from the doubt you know as much of that as I Department of Agriculture, Washingdo. A biography of him is off the press ton, D. C. this week. If we are Christians, we will not bark at these men's heels, and criticise them for this and for that. We will support them to the utmost of our influence. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." That tide is coming in now. Hoover and Mac-Donald might have the words said to them which were said to a brave wo-man, long ago: "Who knoweth but that thou art come to the kingdom for such

As I write this, Prime Minister Mac-

DEACE is a subject that is on the It seemed like the fatuous dream of a fanatic. Many people think so still. But it must be realized, or civilization

Lesson for November 10—Our Share in romoting International Understanding. Isa. 2-4 and Acts 17:22-28. Golden Text—Isa. 11:9.

#### Stock Needs Warm Water

Good feeders have long recognized the value of liberal quantities of water to all classes of livestock. Hogs "do better" and are more thrifty, and cows give more milk when they drink freely. One justification of the old slopping method of feeding hogs was that it encouraged them to drink great amounts of water.

Experiment station tests and farm experience have established beyond question the value of warm water for stock during winter weather. In one test with fall pigs, the use of automatic heated waterers saved \$1 a pig matic neated waterers saved \$1 a pig in feeding costs. A cow producing 5 gallons of milk a day will drink about 20 gallons of water. If she is compelled to drink that amount of ice water, much of her energy is required to heat it to body temperature, and her production suffers. her production suffers.

Tank heaters and automatic waterers help solve the problem of warm water in winter. Some of the automatic waterers can be used to heat water in cold weather and to keep it cool in summer.

#### Meet Some More Winners

(Continued from Page 15)

"I will return the scrapbooks in few days. When you are thru with them, I would be pleased to have you send them back to me, or at any rate send two or three of the best. I think I can make good use of them here. The

Marietta book is particularly good."
The Marietta book, mentioned by
Senator Capper, is the one that was made by the Marshall county "In-to-Win 4-H and Capper Club." Henry Fossenberger was chairman of the scrapbook committee, but we understand all the members had a part in making the

Wouldn't you like to have the team of which you are a member next year get up a scrapbook as good as these five? The other four were sent in by the "Blanchville Progressives 4-H and Capper Club" of Marshall county, the "Trego Ramblers," the "Finney Stickers," and the "Allen Speeders." We hope that every team in 1930 may prepare a scrapbook so interesting that

Senator Capper will ask for the privi-lege of keeping it to show to his friends. Roy Freer of Shawnee county thinks we should have a dairy calf department next year. We have had inquiries, also, about a turkey department, and a sheep department. Right now before we publish a new club booklet, we'd like to have your opinion about these or any other department in which you may be interested. We invite former members, prospective members and friends of the Capper Clubs to make suggestions. Write to the club manager and tell us whether you think other departments should be added to the Capper Clubs.

#### Tells of Co-operatives

Farmers' Co-operative Associations in the United States, 1929, Circular 94-C, may be obtained free from the

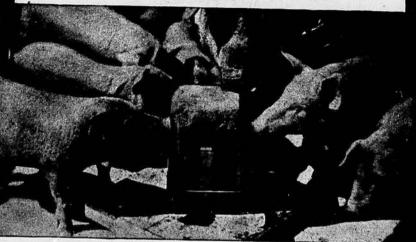
#### To Protect the Peaches

The Peach Borer, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,246-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Captain Orlebar, this British speed demon, who recently flew in that won-derful new plane at the rate of 368 a time as this?"

best croquet-player in England. we The triplet of long ago foretold knew there was a wild streak in him the distribution war would be unknown. miles an hour, is said to be about the

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each—are small and square in shape. Easy to haul, handle and store. For free sample of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals, mail the coupon below!

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663 Liquid Veneer Ridg., Buffalo, N. Y.



#### Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 22)

when hogs are cheap, too many hogs are going to market and when the price is high too few are being marketed. So it is only reasonable to believe that it is up to the feeder to market more hogs in 12 months and fewer in eight.

"The term 'over-production' is often used as an excuse for low prices, yet in the hog business there has never been any such thing as over-production. No one has ever heard of a carload of hogs or pork being dumped in the lake because there was no demand for it. Nor have you ever heard of the packers holding an auction sale to get rid of their goods for any price it would bring. Much to the contrary, during the times of this over-production talk, choice bacon is retailing at 50 cents a pound and lard at a price beyond the means of a glutted "Packers take the advantage of a glutted"

bring. Much to the contrary, during the times of this over-production talk, choice bacon is retailing at 50 cents a pound and lard at a price beyond the means of a poor man.

"Packers take the advantage of a glutted market during the months when the receipts are heavy. On a day when there is an extra heavy run of hogs it is not an uncommon thing to see the larger packers buyers out of the market until the prices are lowered and then see them jump in and buy freely at the break. So it is plain to see that when farmers dump their hogs in bunches, the buyers can cut the prices and when they are once down it is hard to raise them.

"The cause of these low prices is often unjustly blamed on the packers. But it must be remembered that in order to meet the conditions, the killing and packing capacity has to be increased the few months of the year when receipts are heaviest. Great quantities of pork products must be stored; therefore, millions of dollars must be spent in extra equipment, taxes and insurance and last, but not least, the packers are compelled to buy on a speculative margin which usually must be a wide one.

"The dairymen have learned that they can produce milk during 12 months of the year to better advantage than they used to in eight months. The poultrymen have learned that they can produce eggs in winter as well as in summer, so it seems as if the time is ripe for a change in the production and marketing of hogs.

"The general custom that has been developed in the hog industry of having most of the pigs farrowed in late March. April, May and June would, to a certain extent, have to be changed in order to market month.

"Pigs cannot be farrowed to good advantage every month in the year, but they can be farrowed in more months than they usually are and we can market them advantage overy on the interesting the months of the year when few hogs are usually exemples and

#### In the Bluestem Belt

BY VIRGIL V. PARR

In the Great Plains region there are certain areas, notably the Bluestem Belt of Kansas and the Osage ranges of Oklahoma and the bluestem, buffalo grass and wheat grass ranges in Eastern Wyoming, Montana, and the western parts of the Dakotas, that are considered specially adapted to fattening steers. The commercial trade in steers and the more desirable growth obtained whon they are pastured on grass rather than browse ranges have developed areas in which "aging" steers is the leading phase in the cattle business. The Panhandle of Texas, neighboring sections of lesser area in adjoining states, and, during recent years, certain sections of Western Kansas, have become important areas in this activity. An abundance of roughage or good winter range is the requirement of a section in which to "age" steers. The usual custom of operators in such sections is to buy calves, yearlings or 2-year old steers from southern producers, hold them one or two grazing seasons, and sell them to see buyers from the northern ranges. In fact, so the second of the committed and distribution centers of feeder and stocker steers. In these areas the feeder and stocker steers and the Dakotas, but the increased expense of shipping and the settlement of areas of the older steers that left the southern ranges were shipped to Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas, but the increased expense of shipping and the settlement of areas of the range have ourtailed this movement during the last few years. In many instances, however, pasturage is leased in some of the northern states, and shipment is made for be diagraphy of the tranges are fed more liberally in order that a thrifty growing condition may be maintained.

The proper time for the movement of "aged" steers to northern ranges

vided, ef course, that range conditions are favorable, and will reach the market weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds. Southern dealers usually consider that the extra growth acquired in addition to the growth that would have been attained by the steers if left to mature on their native range is almost sufficient to bear the extra cost of shipping and handling. The northern steer buyer bases the price he can pay on the probable gain and the margin between stocker and fat cattle, taking into consideration the quality of the cattle and expense of handling.

Anderson—Farmers have been very busy cutting kafir and the other sorghums. Most of the fleids matured fairly well. The Farmers' Union is conducting an aggressive membership drive in the county. Egge, 32c; cream. 42c; shorts, \$2; corn, \$1.—Olga C.

cream. 42c; shorts, \$2; corn, \$1.—Oiga C. Slocum.

Atchison—We received a good rain a few days ago, which has supplied plenty of moisture. Corn will be ready to crib as soon as the fields dry. Many public sales are being held; everything brings good prices except horses. Livestock is doing well. There is little cattle feeding here this year. A good many sheep are on pasture.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Wheat is making an excellent growth; the crop should be well established before winter. Wheat, \$7c; corn, 72c; roosters, \$c; butterfat, \$2c; eggs, \$25c, \$29c and \$35c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—We have had some good rains recently, which were very helpful in supplying stock water. Very little wheat was planted here, due to the dry fail. A great many public sales are being held—implements and stock sell well. Several farms have been sold here recently. Corn, \$0c; hogs, \$9; milk, \$2.35 a cwt.; cream, \$47c.—Robert Creamer.

Dickinson—The weather has been cloudy and cool, with a great deal of rain. Wheat is small, but is making a good growth. Corn needs a heavy free before the big shucking job starts; upland corn will make produced fairly good yields. Wheat prices are very unsatisfactory. About the usual number of cattle will be fed here.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers have been preparing for winter by doing some necessary build-

Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers have been preparing for winter by doing some necessary building and repair work. Chickens are being culled and put into winter quarters. Considerable rain has fallen here recently.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had some good rains recently. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Farmers are busy husking corn; average yields are from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. Many public sales are being held; cattle sell unusually well, and even horses and implements bring fair prices. Wheat, \$1.02. corn. 35c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 43c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having some fine

corn. \$5c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 43c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having some fine fall weather. Farmers have been busy cutting cane and kafir and digging potatoes. Some land is changing hands. Early corn is ready to husk; the squirrels aiready have husked more than their share! A good many public sales are being held. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 49c; eggs, 42c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—A killing frost came recently which did considerable damage to late kafir. The early fields have all been cut. Not much road work is being done. Wheat is doing well but it needs more moisture. Potatoes, \$1.50; corn, \$1: eggs, \$4c; bran, \$1.70; shorts, \$1.90.—A. H. Brothers.

Johnson—We have had a good deal of rain here recently. The fall-sown alfalfa and wheat have been making a fine growth. The "milk strike" is the chlef topic of conversation—farmers are withholding milk from the Kansas City distributing plants.

New corn, 75c; cream, 44c; eggs, 42c.— Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Ford—The weather has been cool and windy. A light shower fell here recently, but a good general rain would be welcome. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Farmers are well along with their fall work.—John Zurbuchen.

Turbuchen.

Harper—The weather continues dry; some of the wheat is not up yet. The first frest came October 24. There was an unusually fine interest this year in the Harper Stock and Poultry Show. Cream, 42c; eggs, 32c; apples, \$1.75.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Labette—Wheat fields are becoming green; there is some report of Hessian fly in the early sown fields, Farmers are doing some plowing for spring crops. There are not so ploying plays this year as usual. The dairy business is expanding here; dairy cows distributions. The first frost occurred October 25. Road work still continues. She call the still continues, \$1.02; corn, \$0c; cats, 50c; eggs, \$5c.—J. N. McLane.

\$5c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Farmers are quite busy husking corn. Corn, \$6c; wheat, \$1; eggs, \$2c;
cream, \$4c; alfalfa, hay, \$1b; potatoes, \$1;
hogs, \$9.50; hens, \$1c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—We have had considerable rain
here recently, and the soil has been too wet
to plow. Farmers have been busy getting
up the winter supply of fuel. A good many
farm sales are being held; cattle and hogs
sell unusually well. Butterfat, \$45c; eggs,
\$7c.—Mrs. Bertha Bennett.

Montgomery—Recent rains have made

Montgomery—Recent rains have made plowing easy. There will be considerable soft corn here this year. Milk production is decreasing, Eggs are unusually high. Eggs, 42c; butterfat, 42c.—Walter Todd.

Eggs, 42c; butterfat, 42c.—Waiter Todd.

Necesho—We have had some rain recently, which was very helpful to the wheat, but more is needed to sun-ily stock water. Farmers have been busy husking corn; yields are light. Yields of cane and kafir, however, are quite satisfactory on most fields. Poultry and livestock are doing well. A company has leased some land in the southwest part of the country, and has employed a considerable force to mine coal, which is selling for \$5 a ton. Wheat, \$1; corn, \$1; shorts, \$1.85; bran, \$1.45; hens, 18c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 42c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We have had some light rains, but a good general rain is needed. Farmers have been busy threshing kafir. Roads are in good condition. James McHill.

Pawnee—We have had a nice rain re-centivity wheat is making an excellent

Pawnee We have had a nice rain recently; wheat is making an excellent growth, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn is being husked; yields are fairly good. Dairy cows are in demand.—
E. H. Gore.

Reno—Wheat is making a fine growth; most fields have very heavy stands. Corn is ready to husk; the fields however, have been very wet. Wheat, \$1; eggs, 40c.— D. Englehart.

Rooks—Much of the growing wheat is turning yellow, due to attacks of red rust, because of its rank growth; farmers feat that this means there will be further losses next spring. Corn hasking is the main farm job. Corn, 75c; eggs, 35c; hens, 18c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas,

Smith—We have had some good rains recently, which have filled the ponds and made growing conditions very favorable for the wheat. The crop is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn, 80c; cream, 45c; eggs, 37c.—Harry Saunders.

Wallace—We have had several hard freezes recently, and the vesetation has assumed an autumn appearance. Many new water wells have been drilled over the county recently. Cream, 45c; eggs, 35c.—Everett Hughes.

Trego. We are having cold, frosty nights, which should be good for the wheat, as it had make a rather rank growth. It has

passing, \$1.00; 100 feest.78, 200 for Dr. J. B. S. Soo, 800 for Sel.78, 1000 for \$12.00, Nationally AVISTONE FREE



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#### Leaders in the Poultry World

By F. E. Charles



UDGING from this picture, Kansas poultry flocks are in for an improvement in 1930. The 50 persons shown here are the students and faculty of the sixth annual short course for poultry inspectors held recently at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The poultry men and women studied at the college four days and spent two days in the field around Manhattan, where they visited up-to-date poultry flocks and hatcheries. Some of these students will become inspectors and will do much during the next three months to improve the prospects for eggs and baby chicks of 1930.

Those in the picture are

Those in the picture are:
Front row, reading from left to right: Ralph E. Upham, Junction City;
Forrest L. Davis, Argonia; L. B. Stants, Abilene; L. A. Rupf, Ottawa;
R. W. Pritchard, Hiawatha; Mrs. E. M. Myrick, Sabetha; Mrs. J. G.
Taylor, Iola; Mrs. B. Steinhoff, Osage City; J. G. Taylor, Iola; Homer E.
Ramsour, Junction City; William H. Scott, Abilene; W. J. Campbell,
Cuba; George R. McMahon, Attica; C. M. Hanson, Clyde.
Second row: Guy Martin, Chapman; J. W. McCabe, Zurich; George L.
Wood, Stafford; R. E. Mason, Ottawa; R. A. Reagan, Riley; Jule Derusseau, Clyde; Earl W. Kohlmeyer, Greenleaf; Fenton Lovell, Morland; A.
H. Skinner, Sylvan Grove; Lyle Myrick, Sabetha; Dr. R. C. Surface,
Abilene; F. W. Caldwell, Garden City; George F. Flater, Hepler.
Third row: William P. Allbright, Manhattan; L. N. Nelson, Manhattan; Earl L. Cook, Dillon; R. T. Weaver, Wakefield; Allen Barton,
Ottawa; Meredith Hawk, Effingham; D. C. Taylor, Chanute; Ivan
Kohlmeyer, Greenleaf; Floyd Heline, Lindsborg; N. L. Harris, Neosho
Falls; F. W. Cram, Neodesha; H. M. Scott, K.S.A.C., Manhattan; R. W.
Maneval, Frankfort.
Back row: D. C. Warren, K.S.A.C., Manhattan; G. D. McClaskey, To-

Maneyal, Frankfort.

Back row: D. C. Warren, K.S.A.C., Manhattan; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka; G. T. Klein, K.S.A.C., Manhattan; M. A. Seaton, K. S. A. C., Manhattan; J. M. Gish, Enterprise; T. C Tischhauser, Wichita; Frank J. Feight, Clyde; Wesley Steinhoff, Osage City; L. F. Payne, K.S.A.C., Manhattan; A. P. Loomis, Manhattan; Rex Owens, Wichita; Otis Sowers, Clyde; C. A. Engel, Hays.

been supplying fine fall pasture. There has been a good demand recently for milk cows. Roads are in fine condition. There is an excellent demand for corn, oats and barley. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat, \$1.01; barley, \$0c; oats, \$45c; corn, \$5c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Washington—Farmers are busy husking corn these days. A few bunches of cattle are on feed. Butterfat, 43c; eggs, 39c; springs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

#### Jardine at Potato Show

Almost 100 growers of the Kaw Valley had exhibits of Irish and sweet potatoes at the ninth annual Kansas Po-tato Show held in Topeka last week. A few exhibits also were made by folks dutside of the valley, and they showed remarkably fine quality. This annual, three-day event was filled with a program of personal experience talks by growers, reports of scientific progress by specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural College and county Farm Bureau agents, and general discus-sions of potato problems. An outstand-ing factor in the success of the conwention was the presence of Hon. Wm.

M. Jardine, president of The United
Growers, formerly Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and president of the Kansas State Agricultural

'Co-operative marketing on a na-"Co-operative marketing on a national scale must be used by agriculture if it is to keep pace with other business," Mr. Jardine assured the potato growers. "Our country is growing and merchandising has become complex. Every one is organizing bigger units to cut down overhead. Principles of other business must be applied to agriculture if the farmer is to get any place—but this cannot be accomplished place—but this cannot be accomplished with farmers working individually. To successfully fight for your place in the marketing world you must have power—I am a firm believer in that sort of co-operatives. It is mass barraintee and is being done in all lines."

gaining and is being done in all lines."
He explained how the Kansas potato growers might organize into a local co-operative association and then join the United Growers, which is the national sales organization. Mr. Jardine said the United Growers, a 50-million deller national sales organization. Mr. Jardine said the United Growers, a 50-million-dollar concern financed by business but run by farmers, contracts to sell the fruit and vegetable products of various local co-operatives. In the event local co-operatives need financial support, the United Growers also can take care of them. "I'm not making any big promises," he said. "We don't imagine for a minute that it is the millennium. But we do believe we can keep market prices stable. In case of over-production of potatoes our national organization would be directly in touch with the situation and by directing the growers to grade their product say 10 per cent closer, could keep the price from going to pietes."

The first day's program was arranged especially for sweet potato growers. Charles Speaker of Kansas City, Kan., gave in detail his experience in controlling Black Rot and Stem Rot; storage problems were discussed by J. T. Quinn of the University of Missouri and O. H. Elmer, of our agricultural college explained progress that has been made in dipping sweet potato sprouts. Soil fertility, fertilized and the sweet discussed by L. E. Willoughby, Manhattan; Duke D. Brown, Wyandotte county agricultural agent; J

Manhattan and W. H. Robinson, Shawnee county agricultural agent. L. E. Melchers, of the agricultural college, gave results of seed potato treatment, and an illustrated lecture, which was one of the most interesting and odu one of the most interesting and edu-cational parts of the program, on Egypt and Egyptians. He recently returned from nearly two years' work in that country for the Egyptian govern-

On marketing day, Dr. W. E. Grimes of the college talked on "Problems in Marketing Kaw Valley Potatoes," and Dean H. Umberger, director of extension work at the college, explained the service his department renders to growers. C. V. Cochran, Topeka, told of the work of the marketing committee of the association.

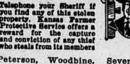
At the potato show banquet A. J. Schoth of the agricultural college told.

Schoth of the agricultural college, told Schoth of the agricultural college, told about 4-H potato club work and presented awards to club winners. Myron Kelsey, president of the Kansas Potato Show, made the awards to winners in various contests in connection with the show. Championship cups in the sweet and Irish potato classes were won by Rollie Clemence, Abilene, and Charles Speaker, Kansas City, Kan., respectively. Glenn Weeks, Lawrence, was adjudged the outstanding 4-H potato club boy in Kansas for 1929, and was adjudged the outstanding 1-11 po-tate club boy in Kansas for 1929, and receives a free trip to the Interna-tional at Chicago. Wilfred Pine, Law-rence receives a three-weeks' trip, with all expenses paid, to the Minnesota potato growing districts for having the highest average score in three years' competition in 4-H potato club work in Kansas. The Jayhawker Potato Club made up of Lloyd, Wilfred and Edwin Pine, all of Lawrence, received a sil-ver cup for excellence in judging and \$15 in cash. Lloyd, the high man, received a gold medal.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.

#### THEFTS REPORTED





#### Good Start for Long Time Record

HOW MANY years yet will Jess F. Deichman of near Winfield have to read Kansas Farmer before he can boast of having read this publication, which used to be called the Farmers Mail and Breeze, longer than any present reader? Kansas Farmer would like to print a picture of any reader who has read this publication since the first issue in 1893.

Jess says that he was 3 years old when this picture was taken of him holding the Farmers Mail and Breeze with the cat right in the foreground. The inset is a likeness of the enthusiastic young reader of Kansas Farmer today at age 18. He will have to read Kansas Farmer nearly 30 years yet before he can boast of reading this publication as long as any reader who began in 1893.



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Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

R. F. D. or St.....

# What the Folks Are Saying

#### Kansas Farmers Are Building More Winter Laying Houses This Year

HE activities of county agents in many counties are responsible for a large number of modern laying houses having been built on farms in recent years. The continuation of these activities is encouraging, because good housing keeps the stock in better condition, and this increases

the returns from the flock.

One of the outstanding counties in Kansas in point of number of new laying houses being built this fall is Cloud county. A recent issue of the Kansan, published in Concordia, contained the following account of laying house construction in Cloud county this fall:

"Following the poultry tour, in which a number of good laying houses were visited and which, according to the owners, cost but from 4 cents to 5 cents a hen a year to build, a number of new laying houses now are being built. Charles Bramwell, east of Concordia, is building a tile 20 by 20 Kansas straw-loft laying house. Lee Pearson, north of Jamestown, is building a 20 by 40 frame Kansas straw-loft house. Raymond Jameson, Glasco, is planning to build a 20 by 40 laying house. Joe Caron of Clyde is building a second Kansas straw-loft laying house.

'New Kansas straw-loft laying houses have been completed recently on the farms of H. M. Danielson, Clyde; Herbert Burns, Concordia; George Budreau, Concordia; Ed. Buer, Concordia; Charles Kellogg, Jamestown, and C. J.

Eye, Miltonvale.
"Many other farmers are increasing the capacity of their hen houses by remodeling. Among these are: D. D. Bramwell, Ames, who is widening his 10 by 30 straw-loft building to a 20 by 30 building, and William Augustine, Hollis, who is changing his 14 by 28 shed-roof building into a 20 by 28 straw-loft building. L. A. Willars, Delphos, and K. C. Morgan, Ames, also are remodeling their poultry houses.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

#### Those Promoted Creameries

Out-of-state concerns are promoting what they hope will develop into co-operative creameries in several towns in Kansas. Any community considering the feasibility of engaging professional promoters might well stop and reflect: first, on the prospect of supporting the project, and second, on the ability of turity at 50 cents apiece if I did not its citizens themselves to establish the enterprise. The history of promoted concerns is by no means the brightest page in our annals.

The present very general interest in co-operative marketing as applied to agriculture, coupled with the development of dairying in Kansas, is presenting a very favorable background for creamery promotion. There are many strictly co-operative creameries in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa which have been highly successful, and this fact has been helpful in the present

promotion campaign.

A well managed co-operative creamery is an asset to any community, and where sufficient butterfat is available to warrant a creamery, dairy leader-ship is generally developed so that a creamery can be organized without

outside help.

The two most common causes of creamery failures are lack of raw material and poor management. Not all cream that is produced in a given area is available for a local creamery, as competing concerns will make a bid for this cream and may be willing to give the service and pay the price necessary to get it. Sufficient volume of butter must be made to reduce the operating costs and cost of transportation. These and many other factors should be considered before any organization steps whatever are taken.

If your community is interested in a co-operative creamery, get your dairy-men together and make a survey of dairy conditions. Visit successful co-operative concerns and study their management. If, after considering the matter carefully, it seems wise to establish a creamery, perhaps the co-operative farm organizations of the state and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan may be of serv-ice in starting this enterprise on sound and economical lines.

Another market for butterfat in try to raise too many and they lived into the winter with sufficient growth your community is desirable only when reasonably well. But with all the to overcome winter-killing, and it it can pay a better price or give better various methods I have used, different should cover the ground enough to proservice than the present market. Failure to do this is likely to result in disappointment and financial loss.
Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

#### Give the Flock Liberty

The rule I follow thruout with my poultry as nearly as possible is to provide absolute liberty and freedom for my flock. I have not been very suc-cessful with commercial starters. If one uses a little hard boiled egg, a little fine homemade mash and plenty of fresh water they usually start all right. Very soon they should have a chance to get out and hunt what nature urges them to find. Some chicks will eat one thing, others another, but usually nature tells them what is best. Of course, this instinct must be protected some. Whole kafir, for instance, should be kept from them for about two weeks.

During the first two weeks crumbs from the table, cornbread, and cottage cheese, as it separates from the whey, should be fed at different times for variety. If the weather permits they should be allowed to go out in search of food as early as they please, which is shortly after daylight. If safety permits, an open coop with plenty of air is better than a closed one.

The diet after two weeks is about the same except that whole kafir, wheat and other grain may be fed once or twice a day and soon increased to all they will eat. One extreme example of the benefits of freedom came to me when I placed a few chicks with a turkey hen that had only a few tur-keys. They strayed away without food or water except as they found it for themselves. Those chicks I believe were the healthiest I ever owned.

I have cured old hens of disease by

putting them out in a field and letting them get food and water the best way possible. Taking it all in all, the mortality is a little higher by this method, but the ones that do live certainly are active and vigorous. A weakly, sickly chick nursed to maturity seldom amounts to a whole lot.

I believe I could raise pullets to ma-

While a hen will raise a higher per cent and more vigorous chicks than are is to the farm, the better.

Briefly, I would say: Allow liberty and freedom, hatch eggs from your own flock or patronize a good hatchery, brood the chicks nature's way with real mothers, do not try to raise too many, give them all the feed and water they want, but then let them get out and hunt what they want along with it. Use brains and psychology on the chickens even if you cannot see that they have any.

Wilbur White. Garfield, Kan.

#### Give Wheat a Chance!

About the only time that pasturing is helpful to wheat is when there is too much early growth. Early rank grow-ing wheat draws heavily on the soil, and it removes an excessive amount of moisture and plant food, often leaving very little or nothing for the crop to on later. Under no circumstances should a farmer pasture wheat of limited growth or even of average growth. Experimental results seldom show any gains in yield or other benefits from pasturing, but they frequently show losses in yield of 1 to several bushels

There always is a great temptation to pasture wheat, especially if there is a shortage of feed for dairy cows and growing livestock. To be able to pasture wheat may solve a feed problem and bring in a quick return, but in the long run it is likely to do more damage to the wheat than the feed value amounts to. The claim, made by some growers, that the wheat pasturage they get is just that much clear gain, usu-ally is not true, unless the wheat shows an early rank growth and needs clip-

For best results, wheat should go

hatching dates, different quantities of tect the roots, hold the snow and prefeed and certain groups with high vent the soil from blowing. At this mortality, I guess they would cost time some Kansas wheat has made about \$1. Lots of pullets have cost me more fall growth than is needed, and \$1.50, especially if hatched from other some of this will be benefited by juthan my eggs. I also consider hens dicious pasturing, but the bulk of the cheaper brooders. livestock touch it. Many times a reasonable amount of grazing may not be possible any other way, they cannot harmful, but the danger lies in over-compete with a good hatchery in turndoing it, in turning livestock on to a ing out chicks. The nearer the hatchery crop that is too small, or in grazing it doing it, in turning livestock on to a crop that is too small, or in grazing it too closely. To graze wheat when the ground is wet will cause more injury than the value of the pasturage. Graz-ing too closely gives the crop a set-back, making it less winter hardy, late in maturity, low in yield and poor in quality.

H. M. Bainer.

Kansas City, Mo.

#### Alfalfa, a Cheap Protein

Alfalfa supplies a most economical source of expensive protein. The pro-tein content of any feed purchased on the market largely controls the selling price of that feed. To get a bag of 34 per cent protein feed means the spending of about \$3.20.

One hundred pounds of protein purchased in the form of alfalfa hay at \$17 a ton, would cost \$7.02. Compare this with 100 pounds of protein purchased in the form of corn chop at \$25 a ton! The cost would be \$16.68, or more than twice as much as the same

amount of protein from alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa hay not only has an abundant supply of cheap protein, but that protein is of such a nature as to meet the needs of the dairy cow. Protein is a very complicated make-up. Not all protein is available for making hide, hoof, hair, horn, muscle, blood, and the

proteins of milk.

Protein in alfalfa balances the proteins in other feeds, making them more useful to animal nutrition. Proof of this statement was made experimentally by feeding cottonseed meal (43 per cent protein) with timothy hay, resulting in a great loss of protein. The same cottonseed meal when fed with alfalfa hay resulted in assimilation of the greater part of this supply of protein by the animal.

A further reason for feeding alfalfa to dairy cows lies in the fact that there is an abundant supply of minerals in clear, leafy alfalfa. The dairy cow needs a tremendous supply of minerals to produce and reproduce. Minerals most needed are calcium and phosphorus. These minerals are found in alfalfa hay. The fact has been proved experimentally that when alfalfa hay of good quality is fed in proper amounts with a well-balanced ration there is absolutely no necessity for supplementing

further with commercial minerals.

Alfalfa supplies the much needed vitamines so necessary for health and growth. Vitamine "A," without which there can be no growth or life, is found in abundance in alfalfa hay.

Digestibility and palatability of al-falfa hay "round out" the reasons for feeding the legume crop to dairy cows. To get the greatest profits from the dairy herds, Kansas dairymen are providing 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a day for every 100 pounds live weight of cow.

J. C. Nisbet.

Manhattan, Kan,

#### And Now More Taxes!

The approach of tax paying time reminds one of the inequalities of our present tax system in Kansas. The tax burden falls with particular severity other states have adopted the income tax as one means of improving this situation. W. E. Grimes. Manhattan, Kan.

#### A Good Hereford Story

I certainly appreciate the manner in which you handled the story of the Herefords at the Kansas State Fair and especially the fact that you pub-lished a picture of Hazford Tone 34th. El Dorado, Kan. R. H. Hazlett.

Soil erosion decreases production.

#### A Kansas Holstein Produces 1,000 Pounds of Butterfat

THE fine Holstein cow, Dora Pearl Veeman, owned by H. A. Dressler of Lebo, Coffey county, finished her year's official test on October 3, and broke all Kansas state records for butterfat production. The certificate of production issued by the Holstein Friesian Association credits her with 1,018.5 pounds of butterfat and 26,306.3 pounds of milk in 365 consecutive days. She is the first and only cow in Kansas to produce more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year.

This cow was milked and fed four times a day. Her ration consisted

almost thruout the year of 6 parts corn and cob meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cottonseed meal, 1 part linseed meal, 1 part commercial dairy feed and ½ part molasses feed. To this was added ½ to 1 per cent of salt. For the first 10 months this cow consumed about 40 pounds of this grain mixture a day. She had all of the alfalfa, prairie and crabgrass hay she could eat during the winter, free range of pasture from May 1, up to the time she finished her test October 3. While on grass she had all the alfalfa hay she could consume twice daily, or 10 to 15 pounds.

Mr. Dressler purchased both the sire and dam of this new champion in

Wisconsin in 1917, when he first started breeding Holsteins. Dora Pearl Veeman is a great-granddaughter of Sarcastic Lad, champion of the St. Louis World's Fair, and known as the perfect type Holstein. He also was a great transmitter of both type and production, having many descendants that have won both in the show ring and at the pail. It was a son of this greatest-cow-in-Kansas, Dora Pearl Veeman, that was second

senior bull calf at the Kansas Free Fair this year. In the Dressler herd there are two full sisters, three paternal sisters and three daughters of this fine cow. All of them, with the other cows in the herd, are on official test and have made, or are making, excellent records. When Mr. Dressler started breeding Holsteins 12 years ago, his ambition was to breed and own one of the highest producing herds in Kansas. Without question, he has accomplished what he set out to do. His herd now is in the National Herd Improvement Test, and since starting this test he is not satisfied with having just the highest producing herd in Kansas, but his hope now is to have the highest producing herd in the United States. When this year's official herd improvement test is completed on January 1, at the rate the cows now are producing, the average for the entire herd will be well over 600 pounds of butterfat for the year, which, according to present records, will be one of the highest, if not the highest, average production in North America.

# More Than 800 Protective Service Members

Have Tattooed Their Chickens With a Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker



Hi Hoover Can Identify His Stolen Chickens and Apprehend the Thief

# Chicken Thieves Can Be Caught Mark Your Poultry So a Thief Will Not Get the Profits

Mark your chickens so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas.

Apply the tattoo mark to at least onefourth of your chickens so that the thief can be caught when he sells your poultry. Report your theft promptly to your sheriff and poultry dealers. Tell them to look for your registered number on chickens of the description of those stolen from you. Tell them, also, of the reward offered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department.

Protective Service Department

# KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KANSAS

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra tattoo ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 hens and 80 cents for 250 hens. The coupon makes it easy for you to order your Wing Poultry Marker today.

Kansas Farmer is attached Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultr registered with owner's name enough tattoo ink for 100 mar at 50 cents for 100 markings a Name.	y marker, (Eac in every Kan kings is supplied and 80 cents for	h marker has i sas sheriff's off d. Extra marker 250 markings.)	ndividual number ice. With marker ink sent postpaid
		Sold	only in Kansas 11-9-29



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each inimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered, charges will be based
as 75 cents an agate line (\$10.50 an inch single column) for one insertion of 56 cents an agate line
per insertion (\$9.10 an inch single column) for one onsecutive issues; 7 lines minimum.
Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement.
Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

- 3	IA	BLE (	F KATES	5	
	One	Four		One	Four
Words	time	times	Words '	time	times
10	. \$1.00	\$3.20	26		\$ 8.32
11	. 1.10	3.52	27		8.64
12		3.84	28		8.96
13		4.16	20	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	29	2.90	
*******	. 1.40		30	3.00	9.60
15	. 1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	. 1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	. 1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	. 1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	. 1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	. 2.00	6.40	36		11.52
21	. 2.10	6.72	37		11.84
22	. 2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68			
95	2.70		40	4.00	12.80
25	. 2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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#### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

#### POULTRY

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

#### BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS, 120 each all breeds. Shipped prepaid live. Leghorns 200 egg strain 10c. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 7c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS—R OCKS. Reds, Wyandottes, Orpington and other breeds, \$10-100; \$48-500. White Leghorns, 9c. Ship prompt, prepaid, live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

#### CORNISH

CORNISH—HEAVY TYPE DARK CORNISH cockerels, \$3.00 each. Ralph Conzelman Republic, Kan.

#### DUCKS

BUFF DRAKES, TOULOUSE GANDER, 2 year old, \$4.00. Josephine Salber, Waldo Kan.

#### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PULLETS, COCKERELS, DIFFERENT ages, different prices, No culls, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

#### JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

#### LEGHORNS-WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS AND HENS

Kan.

PURE BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, trapped stock. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS FROM PEDIgreed stock, \$2 each. Discount on quantities. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS FROM PEDIgreed stock, \$2 each. Discount on quantities. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth,
Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM
accredited flock that have been tested
for B. W. D. Tancred strain. Mrs. H. L.
Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.

300 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, PURE
Tancred, ready-to-lay, \$1.25; 200 selected
yearling hens, laying, \$1.25, Cockerels, \$2.50,
Gem Poultry Ranch, Englewood, Colo.

COCKERELS FROM AN ACCREDITED
flock, legbanded by a K. P. I. A. inspector, good large birds, from a high producing flock, at \$2 to \$5, quantities less, Vera
M. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS-WHITE

CHICK PRICES CUT 7½ CENTS IF OR-dered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. George B. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### LEGHORNS-BUFF

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKER-els \$1.50. Clyde Craney, Peabody, Kan.

#### LANGSHANS

VIGOROUS PURE BRED WHITE LANG-shan cockerels \$1.75. Frank Ribordy, Clyde, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, culled and graded for breeding, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Pres-ton, Kan.

#### MINORCAS-BUFF

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

DOUBLE BLOOD TESTED BUFF MInorca cockerels, \$2 each. Grace Parker,
Waterville, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. THOMP-son strain \$2.00 each. C. S. Sederlin, Scan-

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRADLET Strain, \$2.50 each, Mrs. Ira Emig. Abi-lene, Kan.

lene, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM AMERICAN POULtry Association certified Grade A stock, Mrs. Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN, cockerels, pullets \$3.00, \$5.00. Hen hatched, farm grown. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM STATE ACCREDited A flock, sturdy, well barred, Medium dark Ringiets. Raiph McIlrath, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BUFF

EXTRA CHOICE BUFF ROCK COCKER-els \$2.00. G. E. Everitt, Girard, Kan.

#### PIGEONS

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

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

400 MARCH HATCHED PULLETS, 75c to \$1.25. Write John Friederich, Clay Cen-ter, Kan.

GRADE A. SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$5. Certified, bloodtested, high production lock. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, hatched March 4 from hatchery, accredited flock, \$3 exch. V. V. Bird, Stockton, Kan.

ton, Kan.

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

#### TURKEYS

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLANDS, TOMS, \$10. Roy Garrett, Fort Collins, Colo.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8, hens, \$5. Old tom, \$10. Charles Thompson, Linn, Kan.

EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETTS, APRIL and, May hatch. Toms, \$10. Pullets, \$8. A. M. Lawson, McCracken, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER BRONZE; The kind that will please. Write your wants, Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

WYOMING BRONZE BEAUTIES BRED by blue ribbon winners Chicago International and Wyoming State Shows. Write for particulars Mrs. O. A. Knight, Wheatland, Wyoming.

#### TURKENS

FOR SALE—RED TURKEN COCKERELS.
Price \$2.00 each. McCarty Brothers
Byron, Neb.

#### WYANDOTTES-SILVER LACED

FOR SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels, address Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

#### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

GUINEAS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE wanted. Coops loaned free, The Copes, Topeka.

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

#### BUG WEAVING

#### POULTRY SUPPLIES

NEW BIG MONEY BUSINESS REQUIRING
only small investment—selling brollers
and started chicks by thousands. Year round
profits. Brood baby chicks and 10-week
brollers side by side. Fits in unused rooms
or building. Get details of amazing WellGro Production Brooder. Ask about marvelous new "Little Boy" Electric Incubator.
Wellington J. Smith Co., 617 Davis-Farley
Bidg., Cleveland, Ohlo.

#### RABBITS

BUY PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS. CLYDE Hilbish, 511 North 14th, Manhattan, Kan. CHINCHILLAS.—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

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

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEAlands, American White, bucks, bred does, Juniors. Tom Yadon, Council Grove, Kan.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—KAFIR, CANE, SUDAN AND Millet seed. Send samples and lowest price. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

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

#### DOGS

WANTED—100. WEEK: WHITE SPITZ pupples: Fox Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels. Onags. Kan.

NATURAL BOB TAIL ENGLISH SHEPherds. Shipped on approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan

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

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

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McCORMICK-DEERING CORN PICKER.
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NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS,
Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas
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NEW KENTUCKY SORGHUM SAMPLE
Pail of 5 lbs. prepaid \$1.00. Fuqua Bros.,
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Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow,
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sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white
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EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50;
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Delta, Colo.

FINEST WHITE HONEY, EXTRACTED,
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CHOICE COMB HONEY—TWO 60 LB.
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per, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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GRIND YOUR OWN FEED. SAVE 20% OF your feeding costs. Only \$75 F.O.B. factory buys powerful, high speed, ball-bearing "Easy" Swing Hammer Feed Grinder. Grinds like mills costing 3 times as much. Handles all feed and roughage, fine as desired. 3,500 lbs. snapped corn an hour. Grinds oats to powder, hulls and all. Extra strong, durable, will outlast most mills. Rocks, boits, etc. in grain do no harm. Power range, 10 to 20 HP. Send—todayfor big, new 25 page stockman's feed guide. See what users say. Write now. Address Easy Mfg. Company, Dept. 52, Lincoln, Neb.

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Kan.

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CATTLE

90 JERSEY HEIFERS—CHOICE SPRING-ers. Write Rama Jones, Carthage, Mo.
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FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY
Calves Write Oakwood Farms, Elm Grove,

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FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,
One to ten months old, Mostly Willowmoor blood, Priced low. Will Manly, Diamond Springs, Kan.

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REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND SPRING
boars; bred right, priced right, F. D. Mcz
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MODERN B IG TYPE POLAND CHINA
boars, Size, Quality, popular breeding,
easy feeding, G. E. Schlesener, 1 mile east,
3% miles north, Hope, Kan.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS

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

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and lamb rams, C. Walter Sander, Stock-

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and lamb rams, C. Walter Sander, Stock-ton, Kan.

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BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND.

E. E. Nelson, Garden City. Kansas.

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5,000 ACRES Wichita County wheat and

corn land \$11,50 to \$20,00 per acre. Bess

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800 A.—500 cuiti. bal. pasture, 3 room house

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400 ACRES \$55 per A. Joins town. \$4 cuit,

fine aifaifa soil. Balance grass. \$7,000 imp.

bargain. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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WRITE us if you wish to buy or lease lands

in Greeley county, Kansas. We have bar
gains, G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR REAL BARGAINS, dairy and poultry

farms, wheat land, cattle ranches, easy

terms, write us Box 476, Emporia, Kansas.

220 A. IMP. near-Bird City, 160 wheat, 40

pasture, bal. corn; \$37.50 terms 5% con
sider business. Box 222, Garden City, Kan.

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crop will pay for land. A golden oppor
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WELL IMPROVED 160 Osborne Co., Kan. Suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. Write for particulars. R. Shepherd, Osborne, Kan.

BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash peracre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fall. Wilson Investment Co.. Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE WHEAT SECTION all in wheat, located in the heart of the big wheat field, price \$25.00. Best of terms, Write

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BIG THREE BARGAINS—220 acres only \$5500, 160, \$6000, 40, \$3000 all improved, well located. Liberal terms. Send for information. The Allen Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

Kansas,

200 ACRES, good improvements, and fences,
Extra well watered. 1½ mi. town. Price

112,500.00. Terms on any part up to
110,000.00. A real stock and grain farm.
Big bargain. Write for full particulars,
Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

158% A. JORN, ALFALFA and bluegrass,
farm. Good improvements, soil and water,
½ mi. town. High school and surface,
½ mi. town. High school and surface,
13,000 5½%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence,
Kansas,

FOR QUICK SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE 640 acres well imp. 320 acres level wheat and corn land, 320 acres pasture, plenty of water, 64 miles from town. Price \$32.50. Possession March 1, 100 acres now in wheat Authorized Agents Bullock & Bullick, Noron, Kan.

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

Larned, Kansas.

320 A. level, all in wheat, ½ goes delivered, \$35.00 A. 320 acres, ½ grass, ½ summer-fallowed wheat partly improved, \$30.00 A. \$2,000 will handle both close to Colby, ARTHUR CONNELLY, Colby, Kansas

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME site, fair improvements, 25 minutes to K. U. and best markets. ½ mile of Highway No. 4½ ml. School. 20 acres, good, all tillable land, excellent water, electricity and gas available, 2 A fruit shade. Sell for less than cost of improvements for quick gale Terms, Sam Kelsall, Owner, Rt. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

THIS FARM must be said to the state of the said to the

THIS FARM must be sold at once, 318 A. 6 ml. east, 7 west of Oakley, heart of well imp. farming community, joining Angelus. Has fine Catholic church, priests home, Parochial school with four teachers, good general stores, modern homes. Highly imp. farm with 6 room stucco house, electric lights, water, etc., barn stalls for 10 horses, stanchions for 10 cows, large loft. Grain bin etc. Other modern buildings. Priced a little above units of the community of the co

#### KANSAS

WHY go look at a farm until you have seen a photograph of the buildings, a complete plat of the land, and a sectional map thowning exact location? We furnish all these. Write for list and sectional map, All other information will be given on request. We have many imp. farms in easy driving distance of Wichita at \$35 to \$80 per A. in the best section of the state. G. A. Edminister, Inv. Co., Farm Land Realtors, 314 W K H Bidg., Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of ceeds and forage, and sport and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy ferms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

DAIRY, Fruit and Poultry Farm Bargaina.
Write W. H. Osgood, Leslie, Ark.
FORCE SALE 30 acres, well improved 80
acres, 4 room house, Spring, 160 acres,
30 in cultivation, \$2,000.00. B. H. Atkinson,
Berryville, Arkansas.

#### CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS County, California — Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year 'round, Land priced low, Write free booklet, Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce) Modesto, Calif.

EASTERN Colorado wheat-corn land for sale. Box 387, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado. NEW WHEAT LAND, also corn farms in the famous Eads district. Wm. T. Moland & Co., Eads (Klowa Co.) Colo.

WHEAT AND CORN lands in southeastern Colorado. Ideal climate, good schools, Liberal terms. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

25 QUARTERS, the cream of new wheat land also corn land in the famous Eads District, Mitchem & Hollingsworth, Eads, Colo.

#### MISSOURI

LISTEN! 40 Acre valley farm \$650, Free list, McGrath, Mountain View, 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. LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres. Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list, Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

#### MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA offers many advantages for farming. Most farmers do better here. Fertile soil, plenty of rainfall, good pastures. Wonderful dairying opportunities in America's greatest butter state. Free book tells all. Get all the facts and figures. Learn about the low priced farms and easy payments. Write today! Ten Thousand Lakes, Greater Minnesota Ass'n, 1410 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

#### TEXAS

78 ACRE FARM, 2 miles Mapleton, Kan.
No rocks, timber or hills, 5 room house, barn 32x40, 2 poultry houses, 2 brood houses, granary, garage, 12 H. P. gas engine, and power cane mill. Price \$4,000, \$1700 cash. F. M. Arnold, 5523 Kiam St., Houston, Texas.



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. W. JOHNSON % Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



THIRTY-FIVE years ago Kingman 1,130 pounds of fat in one year, at county farmers and stockmen that time a world's record for a malittle favor and detested him more grows wheat extensively and says cows than they did the grey wolves that and wheat afford the best combination roamed the prairies and sometimes he knows for his part of the state. The carried off the young calves. That was cows can be hired to frashen in the carried off the young calves. That was before the days of the Babcock tester and cow testing associations. Kingman county, with its native bluestem, still is quite a beef cow country and famous steers have been grown and fed there, but it no longer is a disgrace to keep Jerseys. Some of the finest herds of this breed to be found in the entire state are located there. The men who own them are prosperous, well-to-do farmers. They are paying for their farms and buying more land, interesting the boys and girls in calf clubs and dairying and have much to do with the general prosperity of the locality.

One of the strongest of these herds is owned by Frank L. Young of Cheney. Mr. Young maintains a herd of about 50 head, but the females are a good deal like diamonds, as there always is a buyer ready when one can be spared from the farm. The cow barn holds 15 head and an effort is made to have at least that many in milk all the time. Two years ago Mr. Young put 10 head on official test and nine of them made the register of merit grade. All of them are related to the great cow carrying the blood of Gamboges Knight.

The present herd bull, Faudic Prince, is a son of the first medal of merit of the bread. His dam made 621

merit of the breed. His dam made 621 pounds of fat in 305 days in the 4-yearold triple A. class. His sire's dam gave

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA Stock Ranches cut up into farms. Rich virgin lands that offer you real opportunity for securing a grain or diversified farm or small stock ranch. Clean strong land at prices and terms favorable to the buyer of moderate means. Lands that will produce profitable crops of wheat, flax, corn, cats, barley, affalfa, sweet clover, potatoes and vegetables. Well adapted to raising of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry. These lands lie in the north central portion of the state and are served by the main line as well as Faith and Isabel extensions of The Milwaukee Road. They are in a proven country with schools, churches; good roads and markets. Experiences of successful farmers in this territory have developed practical farm profit programs which are a certain guide to success for the new settler. The Milwaukee Road deaires to aid you in finding the farm or ranch meeting your requirements at a reasonable price and on terms you can meet without worry. We recommend only localities of proven merit. We have no lands to sell but can put you in contact with thoroughly reliable real estate men and land owners. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. for unimproved, and from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre for improved lands. Write for illustrated book. Tell us what you want. Ask questions—they will be carefully and accurately answered. "Young man go West" is as good advice today as when given. Homeseekers' excursion fares. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, \$20-M Union Station, Chicago, Illinois.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FARMS and suburban homes, write for list.
T. B. Godsey, Empgria, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oreson. Cop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE by Owner-1,760 acres Imp. non-irrigated ranch near Hugo, Colo. 4 level bal. rolling with living water. Price \$6.50 acre. Also 640 acres level Irrig, near Laramie, Wyo. large imps. all been cultivated and grown record crops. Price \$25.00 acrs. Both are wonderful opportunities for grain and cattle ranching and offered at sacrifice price because of death of former owners. For particulars address Irving Howe, Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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

#### REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

SMALL FARM WANTED

Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

#### WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

Houston, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

cows can be bred to freshen in the early fall and can be milked and cared for during the season of year when there is little else to do on the farm.

Good, high grade and registered Shorthern cattle are so plentiful now all over Southern Kansas that the sight of a good bull creates no unusual comment. I do not mean to say there are plenty of them, but they are plentiful as compared with the old time scrubs that formerly were there. Thoughtful men might well pause and pay tribute to the men who came early with fixed ideas as to cattle improvement in the border range country. Fifty-five years ago Thomas Murphy came to Sumner county from his Eastern home and brought with him some registered Shorthorns. Their ancestors were bred in Kentucky. Mr. Murphy settled on the farm near Corbin, in Sumner county, where he still resides. Never from the day he landed and began to improve his prairie home has he been without registered Shorthorns. He is an old man now but the herd for many years has been carried on in the name of Thomas Murphy & Sons.

The original cows were of Bates breeding. In that day the Scotch craze had not manifested itself, and special dairy breeds were unknown in this part of the country so the Murphy cows were developed for both mik and beef and in all the years that have passed the line of breedling most are passed, the line of breeding most sure to produce the dual purpose cow was adhered to, Sometimes Scotch blood was infused but with due caution, and occasionally in recent years some Clay breeding has been used but always care was taken to maintain that even balance that the Murphy family believes makes the most profitable cow for the farmer of the Middle West. In the years that have passed hundreds of bulls have gone out from this herd. The long horn has disappeared and the dual purpose Shorthorn has to a great extent taken his place. The two herd bulls now in service were bred on the farm and the qualities of their dams for generations make up a part of the history of the herd.

Fred D. Strickler of Nickerson, Kansas, was a good buyer of registered Ayrshires at the Oscar Norby sale held at Pratt recently. Mr. Strickler is building up one of the good herds in his part of the state.

H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, is one of the best known breeders of Jersey cattle in north central Kansas and in this issue of Kansas Farmer is offering a young bull of real merit and out of a sire of note. They are also offering bull calves.

E. A. Brown, Holstein breeder, located at Pratt, Kansas, has demonstrated the value of buying good sires. Mr. Brown's first herd bull cost him \$1,000 and he has been followed by two others, costing about the same. The records being made in the herd prove the wisdom of the investments.

McCrerey Bros. Polled Shorthorn breeders and regular advertisers, write me they have had a great trade in young bulls during the last season and that they have some very choice last spring bulls in reds and roans for the winter's trade. The brothers have one of the good herds of Eastern Kansas.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, breeders and prominent exhibitors of Chester White hogs are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and oftering boars ready for service and bred and open gilts. Prices will be found reasonable and you had better write them for full information about what they have for sale if you are interested.

G. Regier & Son, ploneer breeders of registered Holsteins of high quality are consigning their junior champion herd sire, Sir Triune Tilly Piebe along with two champion cows and some prize winning heifers. Also a bull of serviceable age and some young heifers sired by the junior herd sire. The show sale is Thursday of the Kansas national livestock show and will be held in the forum as usual. W. H. Mott has charge of the sale as sales manager and it is a big sale and some real cattle have been catalogued.

The heavy rain of the night before doubtless kept many buyers away from the Oscar Norby Ayrshire sale held at Pratt October 31-but the crowd was large enough on the Cattle went to many parts of the state Fred Strickler topped the sale at \$245.00 No. 23 the three-year old cow, Ninescah Brinda, a daughter of Ravina Peter Pan 20th. F. A. Edward of Garden City and Clarence Butts of Richfield, Kansas were heavy buyers Several head went to Homer Gray of Gunnison, Colorado. J. G. Roth and everal of his neighbors from up in Ness county were good buyers, as also was Frank Bryan and H. M. Bauer of Clay Center, Kan. Carl Neill of Larned bought No. 22

## **Wichita National Show Sale**

#### Thursday, November 14th, 1929

Attractive Features of the Sale

The complete Dispersion of the Federal accredited, Farmosa Farms herd of Garden City, Mo., including the 30 lb, herd sire, a son S. P. O. M. The 37th and a number of his excellent daughters.

Eleven head of selected cattle from the well known Regier herd at Whitewater, Kan., including their grand Champion show cow, and their Splendid herd sire, Sir Triune Piebe, the 941 lb, son of Triune Ormsby Piebe.

J. A. Kauffman of Newton is sending 6 of his good ones, with C. T. A. records from 415 lbs, to 488 lbs, of fat.

Mark Abildgaard, formerly with the Ex Gov. Stubbs herd has 6 of his best in the sale.

Breezy Lane Farm of Garden City, Mo. has three, two of which are choice

youngsters.

Mulvane breeders are sending a choice consignment.

Practically all consignments are from accredited herds.

With but very few exceptions all females of milking age in the sale have either official A. R. O. records or C. T. A. records.

40 cows and helfers that are either fresh or very heavy springers.

15 hulls ready for service. 2 proven sires above named, 1-830 lb. bull, 1-30 lb. and 1-27 lb. hull, 7 head from dams with C. T. A. records from 300 to 400 lbs. fat, Sale begins at 11 o'clock sharp. Write today for catalog to

W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS. Auctioneers: Newcom, Ball, McCulloch. Fieldmen: Kansas Farmer, Jesse Johnson.

# Ayrshire Cattle Sale—75

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

We will sell about 75 head of Cattle from the

#### **Walzayr Dairy Farms**

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

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

Penshurst War Star, whose grand dam and great grand dam averaged

24,175 Milk, 905 Fat. The Pedigree of some of these young bulls shows 4 cows that average

22,412 Milk, 831 Fat. Some of their dams are by Henderson's Dairy King, whose dam made 20,042 Milk, 803 Fat.

While others trace 4 times to Finlayston 8,882, The Leading Sire. Auctioneers, Col. J. C. McCulloch and Col. J. H. Flora

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Grassland

Polled Shorthorns OUR HERD MUST BE REDUCED
Cows, heiters and young buils for sale,
Come and see, or write,
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTBORNS 20 choice cows and helfers, bred to Mardale 20th. Some with calves at foot by Vain Prince. Also five bulls of serviceable age sired by Vain Prince. Priced for quick sale. JOS. BAXTER & SONS, Clay Center, Kan

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### **Milking Shorthorn Cows**

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

JERSEY CATTLE

#### **Young Jersey Bulls** from calves to serviceable age, out of Register of Merit dams or cows closely related to R. M. dams. Good individuals sired by a Raleigh bull whose dam had a high R. M. Raleigh cowling also spare a few Register of Worlf cowling also spare a few Register of

Merit cows.

FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, Kansas.

#### **JERSEY BULLS**

for sale, old enough for service, sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad, whose daughters are testing from 5.7 to 7.4% butterfat, write T.D.Marshall,Brookside Stock Farm,Sylvia,Ks.

#### **Bulls of Serviceable Ages** Sons of Wexfor I's Financier and others that are line bred. Golden Fern's Noble. Dams with R. of M. and C.T.A. records. R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

**Jersey Bull 14 Months Old** Buil calf four months old. Sire, a son of a Gold Medal cow and now a proven sire of high producing daughters Prices reasonable.

Prices resumable.

H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, KAN. AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS. GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### Riverside Guernsey Farm

We offer for immediate sale registered and high grade springing cows and heifers. All locally grown. Also registered and high grade heifer calves. O. F. BORDEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

Reg. Guernseys yearling helfers and buils for sale. A few high grade springer helfers, Fed. accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

To Reduce Our Herd We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice, young cowa Also three two year old bulls. Address, WOODLAWN FARM, Bt. 9. Topeks, Kan.

#### **GUERNSEY HEIFERS**

choice high grades, calves to yearlings, sady to sell. E. M. LEACH, 1421 North trains St., Wichita, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meadview Holstein Farms Young buils for sale. Caires up to breeding age. Street by our Carnation bull Prospector Imperial Corndyke whose fire nearest dams average 34.71 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three world record dams appear in his four generation pedigree. Out of cows with records of over 700 lbs. butter and 15,000 lbs. milk in one year. Write E. A. Brown.

BROWN & COOK, PRATT, KANSAS

7 Fresh Reg. Holstein

two-year-old helfers fresh soon. Some good baby bulls R. W. GALLOWAY, JAMESTOWN, KAN

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

#### REG. AYRSHIRE BULL

FRED D. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, MAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

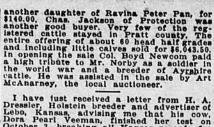
#### **REG. HEREFORD HEIFERS**

Twelve for sale, coming three years. Have calves in spring. Price for quick sale \$126. Six head Granddaughters of Bolcado 6th. W. H. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

#### **Cedar Croft**

BERKSHIRES
Spring boars. Open and bred silts.
Weatling pigs in pairs and trios not related. A. L. PINET, ONAGA, HAN.



I have just received a letter from H. A. Dressler, Holstein breeder and advertiser of Lebo, Kansas, advising me that his cow, Bora Pearl Veeman, finished her test on October 3, breaking all Kansas records for butterfat production. The certificate of production issued by the Holstein Friesian Association gives her 1018.5 bbs. of butter fat and 26,306.3 of milk in 365 days. She is therefore the first Holstein cow in Kansas to produce over 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year, Mr. Dressler has two full sisters and three daughters of this cow in his herd.

Kansas and Oklahoma buyers contended for the good Jerseys sold in the L. A. Poe sale October 30. Mr. Poe, one of the best breeders of the territory, is located just over the line in Oklahoma near Hunnewell, Kansas. The registered cows sold at prices ranging from \$220 up to \$355. The demand for baby calves and bulls was strong. Young bulls sold at prices close to \$100. The cattle were worthy and the assembled buyers appreciative, altho bad roads kept many away. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

An interesting letter from Earl Stout. Studiey, Kan., which is a small town out in Sheridan county says he attended the big dispersal sale of registered Shorthorns at Ness City recently where 126 cattle sold for an average of better than \$100 and also the Shallenberger sale at Alma, Nob., where 43 head averaged better than \$200, with a top of \$680. Mr. Stout showed his Shorthorns at some of the fairs in western Kansas this fall and in addition to winning their share of ribbons made many friends for their Shorthorn herd, He is also breeding Duroc hogs and has recently bought a boar from Vavroch Bros., Oberlin that he considers as good as any boar of his age in that part of the state. Mr. Stout is a real stockman and a good caretaker.

in that part of the state. Mr. Stout is a real stockman and a good caretaker.

The largest herd of registered Ayrshire cattle owned in the state is the J. F. Walz & Sons' herd at Hays, Kan. In addition to the registered herd they own a large number of grade Ayrshires and both herds have for years had the advantage of the very best sires to be found in the country. At bessent four buils are in service in the Wals herd that are outstanding and all of the young cattle both pure bred and grades are by one or the other of these great sires. Recently they have decided to keep only the purebreds in the future and on November 28 all of the grades will be dispersed at public auction at the farm six miles west of Hays and a few purebred females will be included to make the offering attractive and a nice string of young purebred buils will be sold, all by the great sires in the herd and out of high producing dams, some of them are of serviceable ages and others will be soon. There are 75 head of cattle in the sale and no effort has been made to put any of them in show shape but the entire offering will be sold at the farm in their every day clothes and it is one of the great opportunities for those who want Ayrshires to buy real producing cows and heifers sired by great buils and at your price in the auction ring. The Walzayr dairy farm is located on highway 40 South and is an all weather road from Kansas City to Denver and the sale will be held there. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write them for any information you want about the cattle in the sale.

Concerning two Holstein sales held recently in central Kansas and advertised in Kansas Farmer, W. H. Mott, who was sale manager writes as follows: "The Reinking sale held at the farm near Tescott, Kan, October 21, was one of the best sales we have held in a long time. The entire offering, including a number of built calves not over two or three weeks old was \$130. In the sale were a number of helfer calves and several others under 10 months old andfour young builts. The average on the cows was \$135 and the top cows \$250. Four cows would for over \$200 each. Very few of the cattle stayed in that community but went largely to the northwest part of the state. It was a large crowd that attended the sale but still larger that attended the McConnell sale at Downs the day following although the day was not nearly so pleasant or the roads as good as on the day before. It rained all of the forenoon and when it cleared up about noon it looked as if the people would never stop coming. This was a mixed offering of grades and purebred and the fact that the cows and heifers were not going to freshen until sometime in January and were not giving much milk now tended to hold the prices down somewhat. The average on the entire offering was \$110, including about 15 young calves many of which were grades. There were also three built calves under 10 months old. The purebred cows averaged \$165 and the grade cows \$120. Both Mr. Reinking and Mr. McConnel were much pleased with their sales. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center was the auctioneer assisted by local talent.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association. S. M. Knox, Humboldt. Kan., Sale manager. Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan, John C. Burns, Manager. Holstein Cattle

Nov. 12—Ora Royce, El Reno, Okla, W. H.
Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 26—J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan.

#### Tells of Seed Corn

Better Seed Corn, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,175, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Chicago thinks that 1929 will estab-lish a new record of bomb explosions. That certainly ought to make it a boom year.

A Chicago chemist says the watermelon is 92 per cent water. Does he include the melons that are cut in Wall SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### THE ROLL CALL

World's Jr. Champion heads our herd, also Whize and The Standard. Sires of outstanding pigs. Pork type and show type Spring boars, any size, any color, \$25 to \$50. 40 head of spring and fall gilts weighing 150-350 bs. \$25 each for the lot. Immuned and recorded. NELSON BROS., WATERVILLE, KAN.

#### KAWNEE STOCK FARM

offers right now some well grown, well bred, and immunized Spotted Poland China boars at farmers prices. Farm four miles northwest Rossville. Write to EARL D. MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**GOOD SPOTTED GILTS** Good boars, blocky or stretchy, Drive over or write. WM, MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

REG. BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLAND spring boars of leading bloodlines, Cholera Immuned, for sale. FRANK BEYERLE & SONS, Maize, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### **We Guarantee Our Boars** to please you. We offer our 1929 tops at farmer prices and our gilts we will sell open. Let me hear from you if you want a well bred boar that has been raised right. Chas. Holtwick, Valencia, Kanssa

**Boars and Gilts at Private Sale** 

# Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight, Also some choice October yearing glits, bred to farrow this month and next. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS To You Pig Club Boys That want an outstanding bred gilt we have them. We have a special proposition for you, one that you cannot afford to miss. Also boars. Write at once.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

#### **BOARS BY REVELITE**

"Revelator" Jr. Champlon bear at Topeka Free Fair and two of his litter mates. Reveluter, Jr. and Grand Champlon bear at Contral Kansas Fair and two of his litter mates. The two litters took \$145 in premiums at the leading fairs. They weighed more than 1 ton to litter at 6 mes. An opportunity to purchase the best bear you ever owned. Priced right.

Milton Kohrs, Dickinson Co., Dillon, Kan.

#### **Big Prospect and Others**

Good boars are the sires of the best boars we have raised in 25 years. Fit for any farmer, stockman or breeder. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

#### Duroc Spring Boars for sale. A choice lot of them ready for service. We have culled close and offer just the tops. Immuned and registered and moderate price. and registered and moderate price. J. C. STEWART & SONS, AMERICUS, KAN.

Outstanding Duroc Boars and rilts for sale, sired by Matchiess and The Indicat-or. Our herd won 92 prises including 33 firsts and Championships at the best fairs of Kansas including Topeks and Hutching. N. H. ANGLE & BON, COURTIAND, KAN.

#### 148 Pigs Raised in 1929

We offer 50 choice spring glits ready to breed. 25 spring boars. Just real good ones with loads of size and quality. DR. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kanses

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs Sise, type and vigor, 25 big farm range boars, Tops from 50 head best of blood lines, Priced right. GEORGE ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kansas

IF YOU WANT HOGS
ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired
by Revolution.
Mike Stensass & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

**Boars Ready for Service** STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

#### White Star Farm's

Purebred Big Type Chesters won Senior, Junior, Grand and Reserve Grand Champion boars, Kansas State Fair 1929. Write your wants. Boars and open or bred gills, reasonable. PETRACKK BROS., Oberlin, Kan.

#### Eskridge Blue Grass Herd March and April boars. Very typy and well grown. Open and bred gilta Weanlings. Write for prices. RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

Blue Grass Stock Farm Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites. 40 boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr. Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929. Price \$35.00. CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

#### **Chester White Boars and Gilts**

Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immuned Champlon Bloodlines, Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50, Sowi loaned to reliable parties on shares, no mony required. ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Valley Blue Grass Herd 15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality. 40 wearlings in pairs and tribs: Everything reg. free. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, HanVa

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# The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

#### Shorthorns

Cedar Lawn Farm otch Shorthorns, Divide Matchless in vice. 100 head in herd, Stock for sale. Inspection invited. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**EWING STOCK FARMS** Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young buils for sale.
C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Cor-poral in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality.

HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN.

Phone Dover Exchange

SEVEN DANDY ROAN BULLS and 1 white. The best bunch I have had for time. All sired by GRAND MARSHAL. Real herd headers among them. Will also sell the herd buil, keeping his helfers.

S. B. Young, Osborne, Kansas

**Maple Heights Farm** Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individ-ual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, HAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crowns Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd. J. L. MODEN, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Olson Shorthorns 150 head in herd. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Ten young bulls and 10 heliers for sale. Theo, Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in serv-ice. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young buils for sale. OTTO BROS., BILEY, KAN.

**Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns** ne of the largest herds of all Scotch horthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females s. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Correct type Scotch cattle. Low down and
blocky. Much Cumberland blood. Son of
Prentice in service. Visitors welcome.
WARREN W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

6 Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females, See them. C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Ce.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef qual and special attention given to milk prodi-tion, Young bulls and helfers for sale. THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale. ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls r sale, tops offered for breeders. Others in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and drey blood. BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm Has been the home of registered Short-horns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE 11 months old, good individual sired by Narisses Dale out of a dam by Imp. Bab-tons Dramatist. Reasonable price. W. H. Seyb & Sons, Protty Prairie, Kan.

#### Extra Shorthorn Weight Means Greater Profit

convert grains and crops economically in favor of the Shorthorns, into livestock products for human con-would pay interest on a consider sumption. Shorthorn cattle can do amount of money. this because they gain rapidly and fatten easily. Many cases could be mentioned but one will illustrate the point. A few years ago, two Iowa feeders each bought forty feeders on the Kansas City market. One bought

**BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS** 

Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and helfors for sale. W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns

hoice young bulls for sale, out of selected ams and sired by Royal Emblem. CHAS. P. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Scottish Knight

Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Viljage Avon blood. Young bulls for sale. Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

**Bred Cows and Heifers** 

Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire.

J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

**Good Selection of Bulls** 

Good individuals and colors. Calves up to service-able ages. Sired by Maxwaltons Lamiash and Su-

preme Gold, Glad to show them. McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

Nebraska Shorthorns

Young Herd Bulls for Sale

out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of

all ages. JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Milking Shorthorns

Red Bull, 7 Mos. Old
A line bred General Clay. Best of Glendale blood. First check for \$125 gets him. Recorded and transferred free.
LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Retnuh Farms

Milking Shorthorns, Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages 375 to 3150. Heavy production dams. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm

Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd buil grandson of Kirklev-ingstons King. H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns, Cows have County Cow Test-ing records up to 62 lbs, of fat per month, Milk without sacrificing the type. B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eves

Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mat-ing with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now. C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Teluria Supreme

English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale.

D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

paid \$7.40 per cwt. The other paid \$7.50 for another breed, the cattle weighing 1133 pounds. Three months later these 80 cattle were mar-keted in Chicago. The Shorthorn steers averaged 1419 pounds and sold for \$10 cwt. The other pounds and sold for

The chief function of cattle is to \$9.85 cwt., a difference of over \$245 would pay interest on a considerable

Shorthorns averaging 1226 pounds and International grandchampion bullocks.

The Ontario Agricultural College recently disclosed the fact that Shorthorn steers outgained other breeds, and that the highest priced Shorthorn steer at 12 months of age weighed 15 lbs. more than his 19 mo. old rival.—C. E. Aubel, Secy., Kansas Shorthorn Assn.



steers averaged 1325 Texas Redney, Champ Steer, American Royal, 1928

#### Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th. by Mardale Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan

Love & Co. Polls 50 females, best of breeding and type. Master Buttercup in service. Young Bulls. W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm

Registered Polled Shorthorns, Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale. W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan. HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

choice breeding and selected type. Good oung bulls, reds and roans for sale. In-pection invited.

R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Selected females headed by bulls of merit,
Meadow Sultan and Grassland Commander
blood. Young bulls for sale.
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

**Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns** Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale. R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

**Wilsons' Polled Shorthorns** Mardale 16th in service. Bred and open heifers for sale. T. M. WILSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

Start in Polled Shorthorns Special prices of young herd. Bull and 3 heifers. Best of blood. Milk and beef comb.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS 75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan, Meadow Sultan and other bulls, Orange Blossom bull in service, Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

**Gallant Dale** Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm
Quality Polled Shorthorns, Silver Springs
Commander in service. Choice red and
roan April and May buils for sale. Inspection invited. McCrerey Bros., Hiawatha, Ks.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale. Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Best Advertising Medium Every Kansas Farmer interested in beef cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

#### Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm Choice buil caives for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped roans. Best of Scotter and breeding. Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM horthorns of breeding and quality. Scot-sh Alderman in service. Young bulls for Claude Lovett, Neal, (Greenwood Co.,) Ks.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In Serv-ce. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

**Good Scotch Shorthorns** Best of blood lines, own interest in the Browndale bull PREMIER. Young bulls or sale. J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Four Mile Stock Farm otch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns, A. Prentice in service. Choice Young bulls for sale. Ed R. Markee, Potwin, (Butler Co.) Kan.

Rose Hill Farm Solid red Scotch and Scotch Topped Short-horns. Herd established 30 years. Son of Rodney in service. Young bulls for sale. W.H. Melyneaux & Son, Palmer, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale.

Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co)., Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm Ashbourne Dauntless 151838 son of Ash-bourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cows In calf to SUPREME DUKE. Good individ-uals for sale, priced right. FRANK N. FUNK, MARION, KAN.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time. L. H. ROLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Browndale Count in service. Best females trace to Gainford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and helfers for sale.

A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet. 20 bulls and 20 fe-nales for sale. Just the tops. Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cup A great son of Maxwalton Ragion and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns. Scotch cows. Young bulls. R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS 75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supremacy in service. All Scotch females. Young buils for sale. H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almena, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Gain-ford Renown. Glad to show our stock to in-terested parties. Vincent Field, Almena, Ks.

Mulberry Stock Farm

Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed
by a Gainford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for salo.
HARRY M. ROBERTS. SELDEN, KAN.

A March Yearling Bull good individual. Sired by Cumberland Joffre and out of a dam by Cumberland Gift. Good enough to head any herd. LLOYD MATHES, Smith Center, Kansas

Spring Creek Shorthorns Oldest herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns in Central West. Cows milk heavy, carry lots of beef. Bred long enough this way to insure transmitting these qualities, THOS. MURPHY & SONS, CORBIN, KAN.

#### Fall Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

During the early fall it is necessary to take every precaution to keep the Pullets free from colds. Provide plenty will find no crowding on the roosts specified in the corners of the are in good condition.

or on the floor in the corners of the are in good condition.

Pullets with running nostrils can be better for the pullets to take to the treated by squeezing out the mucous better for the pullets to take to the with tissue paper and then injecting notation.

Colony houses easily become infested his tends to reduce their vigor.

If any sneezing appears in the flock, immediately remove the cause of the colds before beginning their treatment. Then you can catch and crate the birds at night or allow them to return thru the trapdoor of their colony house into a catching coop. Then sit down on the milk stool beside the catching coop and of perch space in the colony houses so milk stool beside the catching coop and that a spotlight observation at night give each pullet a personal health inwill find no crowding on the roosts spection. Free on the range all that are in good condition.

Pullets with running nostrils can be

Colony houses easily become intested with Red mites which live on the pullet's blood at night. The crawling of small syringe often supplied with commercial roup cures. While these remembers the birds from resttion or commercial roup cure or disin-fectant with a medicine dropper or the ent menace to the farmer's profit, it the mites prevents the birds from resting, and the loss of blood makes them dies may not be 100 per cent efficient dies resistant to fall colds. The relation between body lice and fall colds are very fine for drying up summer colds. If used in time they may enter a lot of the winter losses from roup which originate in colds.

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F. B. Wempe, Frankfert, Kansas.



pays to take as many precautions as possible. Keeping every laying house and colony house locked each with a substantial padlock helps to deter a certain class of thieves who consider lifting a few birds at a time a very humorous incident in their TAMWORTH HOGS

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