

Cop 2

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 87

October 5, 1929

Number 40



Manhattan Is Proud of This  
Service Station

A Shady Street

Left: City Park

Right: Airplane View  
of City

Manhattan's Pride  
K. S. A. C.

## Manhattan Is 75 Years Young This Month

(See Page 14)





## SAVE DOLLARS WITH EFFICIENT FENCING



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## Plenty of Grapes This Year

But the Turnips Encountered Considerable Dry Weather and Hard Luck

BY HARLEY HATCH

ASIDE from one light morning shower, no rain has fallen here during the last week. Farmers who have late plowed wheat ground to prepare and those who have sown alfalfa seed would like to see more moisture, but those who have late corn and kafir are hoping for 10 more days such as the last 10 have been. I do not know what the outcome of this fall sown alfalfa will be. It needs more moisture to make a growth large enough to get thru the winter. All fall sown seed is growing very slowly; we have turnips which were sown about August 15 which came up well, but have made no growth at all. If we have turnips this winter I think we will have to raise them with hard cash. Apples are being picked and sold, that is, the early winter and late fall varieties. The yield is very small and the quality exceedingly poor. Grapes have been very plentiful; they were rather small and sold locally at from 2 to 3 cents a pound. Pears are very plentiful and are on sale at \$1 a bushel. This has been the second year in succession in which the spring was so wet that spraying apples did little or no good.

### 20 Acres of Wheat

Most farmers in this locality seem to be sowing their wheat rather early this year, ourselves included. Fly danger seems small on the upland, and the increased yields which the early sown wheat has been showing over that sown late more than balances any likely harm from Hessian fly. Our wheat acreage will appear very small to a farmer from real wheat growing territory; on this farm but 20 acres was sown, more to rotate the crops than from any real desire to raise wheat. A stub tongue was put in the 8-hole drill, the tractor hitched on and by running it in high with the governor set for low speed 19 acres was sown in one good long half day. We sowed the Blackhull variety; some men say it is not so winter hardy as Turkey Red, but we have never had any winter loss, as we were fortunate in not having any sown last winter. Wheat is going into the ground in much better condition than one year ago; last fall was entirely too wet for wheat. There seems to be a good deal of truth in the old saying, "sow wheat in the dust and oats in the mud." There is no surplus moisture in any plowed field in this locality, altho early plowing has enough to give wheat a good start. Late plowing is much harder to put in condition, and there is less moisture present.

### The New Binder "Worked"

Corn cutting started on this farm this week, and had it not been for a morning of showers and the Coffey County Fair the work would have been completed. Of course, we had to lay off one day for the fair, and were well paid for doing so, but that is another story. Our aim is to put up 350 shocks of corn, and that, with 22 acres of rather heavy cane and 110 tons of hay, ought to see the stock thru the winter. We had a new corn binder to break in, but the breaking did not take long; before we made the first round it was working well and tying every bundle. For the last 20 years we have been using a corn binder of the type which binds with the bundle lying down. The new one binds with the bundle standing, and it has a power bundle carrier which passes the load of bundles off to the side, clear out of the way of team or tractor. We like this feature very much; it works perfectly and is much easier to operate than the old kind. We put 10 rows of bundles in a shock with each shock having an average of 30 bundles. We are cutting the lightest corn; it still is plenty green to cut and carries enough corn to make good cattle feed. We estimate the field we are cutting at 20 bushels an acre.

### Best Fair of All

Considerable new blood has been injected into the board of directors of

the Coffey County Fair, and with very good results. I have been attending this fair for the last 33 years, and seems to me that this one was the best of the lot. The concessions were of much higher class than one usually sees at county fairs, the stock exhibits were much larger than common and the show seldom has been equaled even a year of full crops. Government figures allow Coffey county 68 per cent of normal crop, but to look at the large corn display at the county fair would not imagine that it was a season of short crops. There are many fields of good corn in this county, largely the lower lands, of course, but there also is a lot of good corn on the lands. Farmers at the fair agreed the late corn was going to make more grain and of better quality than was thought possible at the middle of August. Another thing that is going help out wonderfully is the fact that nearly a normal crop of kafir has been raised, and most of it is either ripe or fast progressing toward maturity.

### Big Day for Schools

It is said that most county fairs have degenerated into race horse meets. Not so with Coffey county. It seems to me that I never saw so little interest shown in the races in the 33 years have been attending this fair. Much more interest was shown in the game on Wednesday and the football game on Friday. Good games of football sort never attracted so much interest even among the older persons, as they do today. This is perhaps due to the broadcasting of the world's series, which even ministers of the gospel are looking forward with interest. At a rate both baseball and football more than held their own as attractions at the Coffey county fair. Another thing that caused much more favorable comment than the races was the parade of the country schools of the county. Many districts had decorated trucks and motor cars which carried both principal and teacher of each district. Many schools entered, and it was one of the best features of the fair. I come to other counties this showing of schools and also the ruling of the Coffey county fair board under which all enrolled pupils of the schools of the county, both town and county, are admitted free on school day, which is Friday, and which has become the great day of our fair.

### Much Interest in Goats

Another unusual feature of the Coffey county fair was the large number of milk goats exhibited. It has become more and more difficult to keep goats in town, and to provide home produced milk a large number have turned to goats. A goat always has been supposed to be funny, but when they produce as the goats shown at the fair have done they become more than funny—they become exceedingly profitable. A large tent was provided for the exhibit of milk goats; when I visited it they were just getting the entries made, but even then there had been a large number entered. In a talk with one of the exhibitors he told me that one goat which he pointed out, had an average milk production of 10 pounds a day for a period covering more than six months. Some of these milk goats have udders more like those of a cow than of as small an animal as a goat. In fact, I believe some of the goats shown would produce more milk than some highly bred beef cows I have seen. Wondering how the goats were milked I was told that one could sit down and milk them the same as one would milk a cow; a box of the right height was used and the goats hop up on this stand until they are milked.

### No Rough Stuff

Small Sister—Let's play that we're married."  
Small Brother—"Naw—let's play football and then we won't get bungled up so much."



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

October 5, 1929

Number 40

## We're Going East Again This Year

*The Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour Will Extend From December 1 to 14*

By F. B. Nichols

our big and only chance this winter to see the under most propitious circumstances is again and!

Imagine a two weeks trip that will include Chicago, second largest city on the continent; Detroit, motor capital of the world; a hasty journey to Ontario on foreign soil; Niagara Falls, a wonder beyond comparison; and mighty New York, the largest city and financial capital of the world.

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

Kansas Farmer is now ready to select the members of its party to make this wonderful journey. If you don't make your reservation early you never get the opportunity; necessarily the party is going to be a small one in order that each member will be given individual attention. Really, it's a de luxe tour that defies description.

THE Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour will be operated again this season on much the same lines as last year. It will leave Topeka, Sunday afternoon, December 1, and will return Topeka late Saturday night, December 14. The trip will be thru Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington and Akron. Only 31 men will be taken.

This tour is primarily for Kansas farmers who are interested in the East, those who wish to get a view of the cities and the big industrial sections and purchase such a vast amount of the food produced in this state. I will have personal charge of the trip, as in previous years. Everywhere we will have the help of the employees of the local offices of The Capper Publications, who have rendered such valuable aid on previous trips. In Chicago we will visit the International Livestock Exposition, the International Harvester Company, Swift and Company and the Chicago Board of Trade. This provides a splendid diversity of sights. The International Livestock Exposition is "The Supreme Court of the Livestock World." We will visit the International Harvester Company and include a luncheon given by the company officials to the visiting farmers. We also will take luncheon with the officials of Swift and Company and visit that plant. The Chicago Board of Trade is the world's greatest wheat market, and has always been of real interest to the folks on previous trips.

In Detroit we will visit the plant of the Ford Motor Company and also take a trip to the General Motors Proving Grounds at Milford. Both visits are decidedly worth while, and proved to be out-

standing experiences with the party of last year. A view of Detroit naturally gives one a splendid opportunity to see how modern industrial factories operate.

Niagara Falls has a real lure for Kansas folks. The men on this trip will have the chance, if they so desire, to reach right out where the break comes and touch the water as it starts on the big drop. If



The National Capitol

one has previously visited the Falls in summer, the winter view is yet of great interest, for it is a far different sight.

Senator Capper will meet the party in New York, as usual, and aid in conducting it over the big city. He will give a luncheon for the Kansas farmers on this tour and a group of about 75 of his business friends of that city, probably at the Hotel Roosevelt. This luncheon, which was a feature of the trip of last year, was one of its most enjoyable

events. The party will visit many places of interest, such as Wall Street, the New York Stock Exchange and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and it will take a trip over New York Harbor. Three days will be spent in New York.

Philadelphia will be of great interest from the historical standpoint. We will visit Independence Hall, where we will see the Liberty Bell, and the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where we will go on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship. Following this we will cross the famous Camden bridge, which cost 35 million dollars, and study some of the great industrial development in that city, especially the ship building plants.

Three days will be spent in Washington. Visits will be made to Congress, Arlington, the United States Department of Agriculture and a general trip will be taken over the city. Senator Capper will give a reception to the folks the first evening, as in past years, which will be attended by most of the Kansas delegation in Congress and the former Kansans who are in Washington. Some "free time" will be provided in Washington so that the folks who have special tasks, such as visiting their own member in Congress, will have the time available for them.

The last stop will be at Akron, the Rubber City, where most of the tires used on Kansas automobiles are made.

### Only 31 Places Available

While there is one round of receptions, banquets and new experiences on this trip, it is not a pleasure journey primarily. It is for men who have a sincere interest in the relationship between industrial and agricultural life. We think it is decidedly worth while, judging from the experiences of the last few years, but we do not desire to sell a large party—only 31 men will be taken, no matter how many applications are received, as experience has taught us that this is all we can handle with the superior service that we give. If you are interested we hope it will be possible for you to talk to some of the men who were on the trip a year ago; the party was composed of: H. S. Peck, Wellington; W. A. Little, Holton; F. M. Cudney, Belpre; E. W. Cudney, Trousdale; T. J. Charles, Republic; W. A. Williams, Studley; A. B. Fisher, Fellsburg; William Johnson, Hays; Jesse C. Walton, Belle Plaine; C. Stecher, Haven; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; A. Yale, Grinnell; E. R. Werner, Colby; Harry Merhusen, Jewell; Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita; Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford; W. A. Sleigh, Oxford; A. E. Yale, Grinnell; A. B. McCrerey, Hiawatha; John E. Trembley, Council Grove; O. R. Shutt, Wilburton; Carl Rife, Lyons; H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis; (Continued on Page 15)



The Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour of 1928 on the Steps of the Capitol at Washington. Senator Capper is in the Center of the Front Row



DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor  
 FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer  
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 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
 R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager  
 Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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 DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**H**ARRY SINCLAIR, who is serving a sentence in a Washington jail, part of it because he refused to answer certain questions asked him in the Fall trial and part because thru agents he tried to get to the members of the jury that was trying the case, says that he is in jail because of the prejudice against him on account of his being a rich man. In Los Angeles a woman is on trial for manslaughter because, as it is charged, she ran over a man while driving an automobile while intoxicated.

Her attorney, in an impassioned speech to the jury, declared that she is being tried because she is a rich woman.

On the other hand, Senator Norris has declared that it is impossible to convict a million dollars. The conviction of Sinclair shows that Norris was wrong. There have been other cases of millionaires who have been tried and convicted. On the whole, however, there is abundant evidence that money is a great advantage to the individual accused of crime, and that does not mean that the courts or juries are corrupted, altho there have been entirely too many cases of that kind. Money enables the defendant to employ the best legal talent, and that certainly means a great deal in the trial of a criminal case or any other case for that matter. He can take advantage of all possible delay. Every delay is to the advantage of the defendant, especially if he is able to give bail and keep out of jail. Witnesses for the prosecution get out of the country or die, or their recollection becomes dulled by time. Many a case has simply been worn out by delays.

If there is a prejudice against the rich it is generally the fault of the rich. There are exceptions, of course, but the general rule is that the possessor of wealth comes to consider himself a superior being. The papers speak of him as a successful business man and even if his fortune is the result of inheritance or a stroke of luck, he comes to believe that the possession of it marks him as a man of superior ability and a financial genius. Furthermore, he can't help showing it, in one way or another. Naturally the less successful people resent this attitude. Maybe they are envious of the man who has money, and envy is of course a confession of inferiority. They may not admit the superiority of the man who happens to have money. They may insist that he has no ability and has money simply because of luck or because of some cause that he was not responsible for and should be given no credit for, but just the same they tacitly admit that he has the best of them and they envy him.

A plea for pity for the rich will not get far. Envy is a confession of inferiority, while pity is an assumption of superiority. There may be a prejudice against the rich, but not pity. Ninety-nine per cent of the people who criticize the rich would like to be rich themselves.

### Some Real Hard Times

**Y**ES," remarked the old timer, "I have seen some tolerably hard times in Kansas in the early days. There was one time when I didn't write to my relatives back east for six months simply because I didn't have money enough to buy a postage stamp. I had a gun but when I shot away what ammunition I had at the beginning of that dry year I had no money to buy any more, so I quit shooting with a gun. I wore out all the clothes I brought with me and skinned a dead cow I found out on the prairie and made a suit out of the hide. It certainly wasn't handsome, but it was reasonably warm, in fact in the summer it was too warm.

"It got so dry that I couldn't either spit or cry. My gums dried up so that my teeth rattled when I talked. They were perfectly good teeth, but I would have lost them if I hadn't whittled out wooden wedges and plugged up the vacancies around the roots.

"There was some bread root and wild onions that grew on the prairie, and I managed to trap quite a good many rabbits. I made a stew out of rabbits, bread root and wild onions and lived mostly on that. I ate so many rabbits that a line of fur grew up and down my back, and I could throw one ear back and the other forward like a jackrabbit, and I hopped instead of walking. Then there was the grasshopper year. The hoppers ate up everything there was to eat. I had grown a fine crop of red whiskers, principally because I couldn't afford to buy a razor or shaving soap. I fell asleep out in the yard one day, and when I woke I found that the

"hoppers had chewed all of my whiskers off close to the skin. Also they chewed off my hair so that I was as bald as an orange or a billiard ball.

"We had a hen that hid her nest out on the prairie that hot summer. She laid 12 hard-boiled eggs and hatched 10 fried chickens. They might have got along pretty well if they could have raised any feathers, but they were so hot that the feathers were scorched off as soon as they commenced to sprout.

"That same summer the wind blew one of my cows up against the shed I had built and held her there for four days. When the wind died down



the poor cow was as flat as a pancake, and was just about starved to death and famishing for water.

"My mother-in-law came out to visit us that summer. She weighed 250 pounds when she came, but in two months she had dried out till she only weighed 125. She said that she didn't mind losing weight, but it embarrassed her to have her joints creak when she walked. She neglected to wedge in her teeth when her jaws dried out, and as a result sneezed out four of her front teeth. She was the maddest woman I most ever saw, and lit out for her home in the East. When she got back there she soaked up two bath tubs of water before she got back to her normal weight.

"Yes, those were pretty tough times. It makes me sore now to hear anybody complaining about this present dry weather. These young birds simply don't know what hard times are."

### Wheat and the Population

**T**HERE is no doubt that Southwest Kansas is prospering. The wealth per capita is increasing, but the farm population is declining rather than increasing. In some of the southwestern counties the towns have increased considerably in population, but the strictly rural districts have declined in population, and probably will continue to decline so long as these counties are devoted almost entirely to wheat raising. Take the county of Ford as an example. It is now the banner wheat county of the state. Dodge City, the county seat, has made a rather rapid growth, but the townships in which there are no towns show a decrease in population. The combine and the tractor are not population builders. They operate to better advantage on large tracts, and the more the wheat raising business flourishes, the more tendency there is to increase holdings of land and combine these holdings into big wheat farms.

In time this is going to react on the towns, for finally the towns outside of great industrial cen-

ters or natural distributing points will be no larger than the local demands require. In that part of Western Kansas devoted almost entirely to wheat raising, the county seats will continue to grow little, for they are a necessity on account of being the seats of government for the counties. The towns of these counties will gradually decrease in population as the roads leading to the country get better.

So far wheat has proved to be the most profitable crop for the western third of Kansas, but cannot believe that any agricultural country should depend on a single crop, the seeding and harvesting of which occupies not more than two months out of the 12. Certain it is that the country depending on such a crop can never hope to have more than a sparse population.

### Depends on the Liver?

**I**S LIFE worth living? asks a pessimistic reader. Some old humorist once answered that question by saying it depended on the liver. To a considerable extent that is true. According to medical men the state of an individual's liver indicates the state of his general health. Either his liver to a considerable extent affects digestion or his digestive tract affects his liver, and between them they affect his entire physical organization. A man who is in good physical health may not be happy, but if not in reasonably good health life does not have a very cheerful outlook no matter what may be the other conditions which the individual is surrounded.

There are, of course, exceptions to this general rule. I have known a few persons who never enjoyed good health, who were constant physical sufferers, but who somehow managed to be cheerful and never complained.

It is easy to build up a pessimistic theory of life. "Man born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He springeth up like the grass and at last he is cut down and withered." That was the pessimistic view expressed by one of the Old Testament writers.

It used to be pretty constantly dinned into our ears that all men were by nature sinful and prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward; that they were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity and that it was only thru the long suffering mercy of the Almighty that they were permitted to tread the earth at all. If that sort of doctrine were not calculated to give every man and woman an inferiority complex and to make them feel that life was not worth living then I cannot imagine anything that would.

The old somber views of religion have largely given place to a more cheerful philosophy of life, but there are plenty of opportunities for pessimism yet. Man is born without his consent. He is consulted about when or where he shall be born, but he is not consulted about his race, his parentage, his physical or mental equipment or general environment. More than that, as soon as he enters the world the sentence of death is passed upon him, and from that sentence there is no appeal.

The only things that are uncertain about life are the length of time the execution will be delayed and manner in which it will be carried out. He may be told that the world is his oyster and that all he has to do is to open it; that all the opportunities of life lie before him to be taken as he will, but he knows that this is true only to a limited degree. His opportunities are limited by accident of birth. He may be born with great natural capacities, or he may be born with almost no capacity at all. If he happens to be born with a black skin, even in this land of boasted freedom he finds that many of the gates of opportunity are closed against him by conditions over which he has very little if any control; he may be condemned to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water all his life by accident of birth, at least as dental so far as he is concerned. He may be condemned to go thru life deformed, crippled physically or mentally or both, perhaps with an inherited and incurable disease which will make days of his life so many hours of pain and sleep filled with horrible nightmares.

To considerable percentage of mankind it is hard to believe that life is worth living, but granting that to be true, it certainly is not well sit and bemoan conditions for which we are responsible. The wise man will undertake to make



the best of such opportunities as he has; that is the only philosophy of life that is worth while. Now while it is easy to argue that for a majority of the human race, life is not very desirable, hardly worth living in fact, it is evident that vast majority of people do regard life as worth living; that is shown by the way they cling to it when they might end it with no great amount of trouble. Whether rich or poor, humble or distinguished, diseased or well, a great majority cling resolutely to life. They must consider it worth living or they would not make such efforts to prolong it.

### Are There Wise Men?

AT THE ripe age of 76, Ed Howe has reached the conclusion that there are no wise men and never have been. Some, he says, have had more intelligence than others and more experience, but the mistakes of the more notable ones have led him to conclude that an endowment of wisdom is impossible in creatures of our kind. Which seems to me to be rather superficial reasoning for a man of 76 with the wide experience of Ed Howe. "Wisdom," says Webster, "is the quality of being wise." "Wise" is defined as "discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and best means; discreet, sagacious; versed in the art, science or skill; shrewd, wary." Wise is a relative term. No man can be wise about everything or even a great many things, but there are many men wise about the things with which they are entirely familiar. They may be without any wisdom concerning the things they know nothing about. The average man does not know a great many things, but if you sound him out the chances are that there is something about which he is wise. The tremendous accomplishments of the last generation is proof that there is a great deal of wisdom in the world in the aggregate. No one individual is responsible for the astonishing results accomplished in any one of a hundred different things. They are the product of the wisdom and skill of hundreds and thousands of persons. The fact that no one man knows much about a vast number of things that are worth knowing is not an indication that he is not wise. He may make mistakes and will when he gets into paths with which he is not familiar, but in his own field he is wise. Practically all men, certainly all the men with whom I have been acquainted, are unwise about the things, but many of them are wise about other things. If Ed Howe had said that no man is now or ever has lived who is altogether wise I would agree with him.

### Barber County Out of Debt

THEIR most recent meeting the commissioners of Barber county authorized the payment of the last bond held against the county. That is the closing chapter of some interesting Kansas history. Barber county, as an organization, was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. A gang of thieves with headquarters at Hutchinson organized the county for purposes of plunder, and reaped a rich harvest from their crime. At that time, 1873, only 600 bona fide inhabitants were required in order to effect a county organization, but Barber county did not have a hundred bona fide inhabitants. There probably was not a single acre of deeded land within the confines of the proposed county. It was a part of the favorite grazing ground of the buffalo. Herds of antelope fed on its lush buffalo grass and slaked their thirst in clear running streams. That the county was a favorite habitation of numerous wild animals may be inferred from the names of its streams, Antelope Creek, Bear Creek, Deer Creek and Elk Creek.

This rectangle of plains, canyons, valleys and hills was to be organized. The requisite number of bona fide inhabitants was found by copying hotel registers in Hutchinson and other towns, and a census taker with pliable conscience, or none at all, certified that they all lived within the confines of the proposed county of Barber. After the organization, effected with the approval of the governor, the looters proceeded joyously with the sowing and the harvest. A railroad was projected, which in the expressive language of a subsequent member of the legislature, "hadn't no terminus at any end." One hundred thousand dollars in bonds were voted for this road, altho there were not a hundred qualified voters in the county. The bonds, contrary to law, were issued before a single mile of track had been laid, or a foot of grade work done. These bonds were sold in England. Forty thousand dollars in bonds were voted to build bridges, but not a bridge was constructed.



Forty thousand dollars more in bonds were issued to build a court house, but not a stone or a brick was laid in the foundation or walls. Forty thousand dollars scrip was issued for the benefit of the poor. The gang of scoundrels who effected the fraudulent organization played the part of the needy poor. When it was too late a few of the real bona fide settlers of the county got after the rascals and drove them out of the county; in fact they rounded some of them up and proposed to hang them, but were talked out of this by some of the smooth spoken looters who left the county, as they promised to do, but took with them the county records, and county seal and in the safe environment of Hutchinson they continued to issue more fraudulent scrip. Then came the long and unsuccessful fight in the courts, at the end of which the county found itself loaded with a debt amounting to far more than the entire taxable property of the county at that time. I arrived in the county in 1879. At that time the county was practically bankrupt. County scrip was hawked about at from 10 to 15 cents on the dollar, altho by that time county government was in honest hands. Along in the eighties the debts of the county were compromised, and new funding bonds issued. My recollection is that the funding bonds

amounted to about \$400,000. I think it was the general opinion at that time that the debt would be hanging over the taxpayers of the county for at least 50 years. However, the various boards of commissioners decided to get rid of the debt, and now after a lapse of about 45 years the last fraudulent bond has been paid. In addition to that the county has built a comfortable court house and paid the bonds issued to build that. Today no county in any state has better credit than Barber county, originally organized and looted by as bad a set of scoundrels as ever escaped the penitentiary or the halter.

### To Study Master Farmers

THE University of Iowa is making an investigation of 500 Master Farmers scattered about thru Kansas and other states. The object of this investigation is disclosed in the voluminous questionnaire that has been sent out to these Master Farmers and their wives. The questionnaire has been prepared by Dr. C. L. Robbins of the University of Iowa and Dr. H. M. Hamlin of the Iowa State College. The inquiry calls for information concerning the parents of these Master Farmers and their wives; where and how they were educated; the size of their farms; the amount of capital invested in equipment; the average gross income for the last five years and the average net income; the amount of capital they had when they started and how much if any of it was inherited; the kinds of crops and livestock raised; the sources of income of various kinds; their opinions concerning the amount and kind of education necessary for a farmer to have; the manner in which they market their products, their social activities; and their church affiliations, if any. In short, the questionnaire covers about everything that can be thought of about the ancestry, education, social and business life of these men and women who have made outstanding successes on the farm. The conclusions reached ought to be valuable in more ways than one. Of course there are factors that enter into the lives of some of these master farm men and women that cut little if any figure in the lives of others, but I suspect that it will be discovered that there are some factors that are common to all.

### An Injunction is Needed?

This spring the people of Bridgeport petitioned the county commissioners to have the Missouri Pacific Railway make their river bridge longer, which it agreed to do but afterward decided to put an underpass bridge about 60 rods west on my place, where it will damage my crops and backs the water so that it takes two months to soak away, as there is no other way for it to get away. Would it do any good to get out an injunction and what would be the cost? H. Perhaps an injunction proceeding would be as good a way to try the property rights of this questioner as any other. Whether the injunction would be sustained by the court I am unable to say. Neither am I able to tell the inquirer what the costs would be. As it will be necessary for him to employ an attorney in case he brings this injunction, he can discuss the whole matter of the probable costs and whether it is worth while to undertake the action with him.

### Liabe for the Note

A and B are husband and wife. They were jointly obligated on a note. A was forced into bankruptcy. B does not have any property in her own name. Since the bankruptcy A has accumulated a little. Can the note be collected? R. L. E. If this note was included in the assets of A, it would relieve him so far as his obligation was concerned but it would not relieve the wife, as she was not included, as I understand, in this bankruptcy proceeding. In other words, she would still be liable upon this note.

## Just How Far May a Lobbyist Go?

MAY a citizen of this country, a corporation, or a group of corporations, actively interfere with or oppose a settled policy of the Government? The dictionary defines treason as "betrayal, eachery, or breach of allegiance or of obedience toward the sovereign or government." Treason against the United States is declared by the Constitution to "consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Doubtless this question has arisen in the public mind since President Hoover has turned the spotlight of public attention on William B. Shearer, confessed big-navy lobbyist, who has sued three ship-and-cruiser building corporations for more than 1/4 million dollars for services rendered in Washington and at the 1927 Geneva conference, presumptively in opposing a reduction of armament. It happens this was the conference that so lamentably failed to reach an agreement to disarm. It also happens that since the war this country has spent many millions more on its army and navy than any other nation, and this year will spend 741 million dollars. Which exceeds what France will spend on its army and navy by more than 200 million dollars and what Great Britain

will expend by 194 million. What more must we do? Just how far may a jingo lobbyist go in interfering with the peace efforts of the national government? And just how far should any sort of lobbyist be permitted to actively oppose the policies or the operation of the Government? There should be a legal means of dealing with conspiring and with mischief-making lobbyists, even if the law of treason has to be extended. A year ago the Senate passed the Caraway bill providing for the registration of lobbyists. The bill failed to receive consideration in the House. The Senate now has a resolution for an inquiry into lobbying before it which doubtless will be pressed. There are so many lobbies in Washington that almost every lobby has another lobby to oppose it. Some of them work legitimately and in the open. But there are as many methods of lobbying as there are lobbyists and their ways are as devious as were those of any medieval conspirator known to history. It would be beneficial to put the lobbyist and the interest he represents on record in an official register. To that extent, at least, both he and they would be dealing in the open. The Senate inquiry brings out that the right hands of these ship-building corporations did not know what the left hands were doing when they

hired the big-navy propagandist Shearer to represent these corporations at Washington and Geneva. Shearer was paid \$25,000 at various times and always in cash, never in checks. There seems to have been more or less secrecy observed over his employment. In such matters, possibly, it is not considered necessary that the head of the corporation interested should be given unnecessary, unwelcome or embarrassing information, nor the public nor anyone else. Whatever the results of the present expose, I believe the prompt action of President Hoover and of the Senate, in bringing the facts to light, will have a wholesome effect. A limit may now be set on the lobby. And perhaps after this, all big interests will do their propagandizing in the open and none of them under cover, which so strongly suggests, if not indicates, that something shady, or crooked and against the common good, is going on.

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



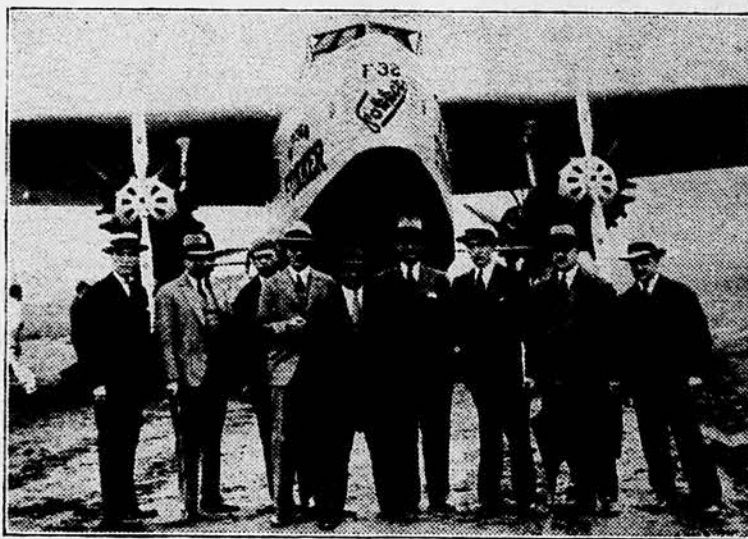
Lady Diana Duff-Cooper of London, England, to Whom a Son Was Born Recently, Now Known as "One of Britain's Most Beautiful Mothers"



The Beauty Parade: A Contest for Stock Cars Held Recently at St. Moritz, Switzerland, During the International Automobile Week There. It Helped to Impress on the Thought of Europe the Fact That Tremendous Progress is Being Made in America in the Production of More Beautiful Body Designs



Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Daughter-in-Law of the Noted Publisher, Photographed Recently at Pebble Beach, Cal.



The World's Largest Passenger Plane, a Giant 30-Passenger, Four-Motor Fokker, Photographed at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; at the Extreme Left is the Famous Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Late of the A. E. F.; Standing Next to Him is Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Explorer. The Constant Tendency in Airplane Building is Toward Larger Ships



Behind the Bars: A View Taken at the Border Immigration Patrol Base at Detroit, Mich., Showing the Rum Boats Confiscated by Federal Officers During the Last Summer, Evidently the "Booze Business" Has a Very High Overhead Cost, Especially Since the Patrol Has Become More Active



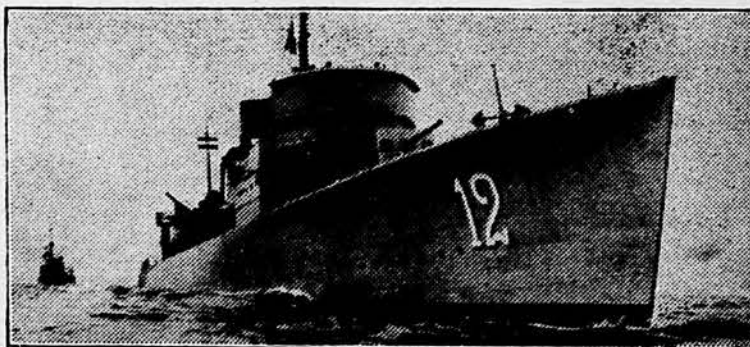
Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, First Cousin of the Late Czar Nicholas, Who Will be the New Style Adviser of a Smart Fifth Avenue Shop in New York



Charles E. Mitchell of New York, President of the National City Bank, the World's Largest; Resources, \$2,386,006,401



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Admiring the Famous Begonias on the Estate of Count de Denterhema, Belgian Senator



Sweden's Newest Destroyer, the Nordenskjöld, Leading a Parade of Destroyers During the Recent Annual Maneuvers of the Swedish Navy in the Baltic Sea



The Chicago Cubs, Which Made Such a Fine Record This Year in the National League



# From Your Farm to the Consumer

## Roadside Markets Will Increase the Income and Bring New Friends to You

**H**ARD roads and automobiles are bringing city people into the country more than ever before, and opening up new opportunities for the marketing of products direct to consumers. We now find numerous roadside markets as we drive along the highways. They consist of everything from well-constructed, permanent markets to ramshackle, temporary affairs. Some operate for only short periods, while others operate for a considerable part of the season.

The most striking thing about these markets is the fact that they have lived despite the great amount of abuse they have received. There must be something substantial about a system which can survive under the conditions which have prevailed.

The best results usually are obtained from a market on the main highway. However, many growers are getting good results from markets off the main highway. Good signs and other advertising are necessary in such cases, but by giving constant attention to such things and by keeping customers satisfied, one can often build up a good trade even in an unfavorable location.

If possible, the market should be in view for a considerable distance, for an automobilist does not like to apply his brakes to stop in a hurry.

### On the Right Side

An investigation in Michigan showed that automobilists are more likely to stop, and that the sales are larger, if the market is on the right side of the highway as one approaches a city. When automobilists are leaving the city, they usually are not interested in buying products except for eating out of the hand. When they are returning they are thinking of home needs and are in a more receptive attitude. The prospect of purchasing fresh products at reduced prices direct from the producer carries an additional appeal. Automobilists do not like to cross the stream of traffic and are more likely to stop on the right than on the left side.

A good place for a market is where there is a tendency to slow down, as at a turn or on the top of a hill. At the same time, the view should be clear so that the market can be seen at some distance. Good signs help in this regard. A building of striking appearance also helps. Half way up a hill is not a good place for a market. Neither is a location on a straight, level road a good one, for

By Charles E. Durst

Editor, Fruits and Gardens

automobilists are not so likely to stop under such conditions.

The surroundings have considerable to do with the effectiveness of a market. They should be inviting. Trees and shrubs are a help. A location near the homestead usually brings good results. A market in front of an orchard usually is good. There should be plenty of room for display. The grade should be such that it is easy to turn off the



road, and the driveways should be easy of access. Cramped surroundings do not give good results. It is better to provide room for parking space off the road rather than to expect people to stop along the side of the pavement.

The building and equipment for a market can be of a variety of materials and types. Some growers have converted barns and other buildings into good markets. If such buildings are well located, they are satisfactory. Otherwise, it is often best to construct buildings especially for the purpose. A building of striking appearance is best. A building 28 feet tall constructed in the form of a big red apple was built by Hunt Brothers near St. Joseph, Mo., during the last season. It has brought excellent results, and already additions have become necessary to accommodate the increasing trade.

### A Demand for Cider

Some growers sell only one or a few products in a market. In such cases, the market can be maintained for only a short time, and furthermore, it will attract only the persons interested in that particular product. In general, it is best to sell a variety of products. Then, the products help to sell one another. Many growers are rearranging their entire planting programs and are including kinds and varieties of fruits and vegetables which will provide a supply at all times it is possible to produce them. Many of them also are producing poultry, eggs, canned products, cider and other farm products to widen the variety. In one Michigan market, 503 gallons of cider were sold in one Sunday afternoon. I know one Illinois grower who sells at least a barrel of cider every Sunday in 10-cent glasses.

As to grading and packing the products, it should be emphasized that a satisfied customer is the best guarantee of future trade. Therefore, it is always a good thing to grade and pack the products carefully. It is, of course, possible to sell soft and off-grade products to some customers, but such products should be sold for what they are and at reduced prices. Otherwise, there are bound to be reactions that will cause trouble later. There are always many customers who want first class products, and it is this class of trade which every roadside merchant should encourage. The top of the

(Continued on Page 11)

# Much the Same as Lot's Wife, Maybe?

By W. G. Kaiser

**I** REMEMBER our putting in those gate posts—it's a good 25 years ago now—and father saying that they would turn to stone. All that day, as we mixed gravel and sand and cement with water, and afterward when father had gone about other chores and the concrete had been placed in its forms, I pondered over his statement. I thought about Lot's wife being turned into a pillar of salt and wondered if it would take place that way. And that evening I stole out to see if the mystery had yet come about. Not yet. I pressed my hand, palm flat and fingers outstretched, down on the top of the sturdy post. The imprint remained.

It was there as long as we lived on the place. It was there the last time I saw it, tho the post was more than 25 years old. It appeared as if it would still be there at the end of another 50 years.

The post had turned to stone. And all about it everything had changed. Buildings had been repaired and altered. The old road where you could feel the warm dust sift up between your toes was no more. In its place was a smooth highway of concrete. The big poplar out there near the gate posts had gone and the stump rotted away. It seemed to me a lesson in the way farm improvements and repairs should be made—to last in spite of wind, fire, water, weather and its destructive rot and rust.

### About 40 Years Ago

The farm buildings that have "died" in America in the last hundred years would make an amazing spectacle of waste if their ghosts could pass in review. Of course, the present day builders of barns and granaries, implement sheds and poultry houses, shops and dwellings have the experience of the pioneers to guide them. And, too, they have better materials for permanent building. Concrete was introduced on the farm just about 40 years ago.

New buildings can be built to last, but what about the buildings that have already been built and are needing constant repair? The repairs usually are put off until—well, a more opportune time. I suspect we are all a great deal like Ol' George Anderson.

George sat out on his doorstep when the sun was shining and puffed at his pipe. The shake roof on his shanty didn't need patchin' when the sun was shinin'. And when it was rainin' it was too gol dern wet to get up there an' do it. Ol' George Anderson never got his shake roof patched.

If a building is to last, its foundation must be built properly. The common practice of setting farm buildings on posts set in the ground is not good building. Such long lived woods as catalpa, redwood or hedge may do fairly well, provided termites don't get into them or the rats don't make the place uninhabitable. Even buildings placed on field stones laid without mortar, aside from their being easily displaced by hogs rubbing or rooting against them and the rat nuisance, do not fit in with the modern scheme of successful farming. These foundations, when they must be replaced, should be built of concrete.

After the building is raised, the trench for the foundation below grade is excavated, care being taken to make it the correct width and depth. For most farm buildings, foundations usually are made 8 or 10 inches thick. Monolithic concrete generally is used for making foundations under buildings without basements. Under the larger buildings, a footing 2 feet wide and 10 or 12 inches thick may be required.

If the earth walls of the trench stand firm and straight it will not be necessary to build forms for the foundation wall below ground level. The concrete can be deposited directly in the trench. However, place the material carefully to avoid caving in the edges.

For walls above ground, forms usually are made of lumber, using 1-inch material for the form faces and 2 by 4's or 2 by 6's for the studs. Form boards should preferably be smooth and tight enough to prevent leakage at joints.

Lumber planed on one side and having matched joints is recommended for first-class work. If the wall is to be straight and true and of neat appearance, the forms will have to be braced rigidly. Braces about 1 by 2 inches cut to a length equal to the wall thickness are placed between the forms at 3 or 4-foot intervals to keep them the exact distance apart. These are removed as the concrete is placed. To prevent bulging of forms, the inner and outer sections may be wired together, the wires extending thru the form boards and around the studs. These wires are, of course, clipped flush with the wall surface when the forms are removed.

I remember when we were mixing the concrete

for those gate posts, 25 years ago now, and my trying to fathom the mystery that would turn those materials to stone. Surely there was mystery about it, fascination, the incantation of some secret formula. I suspect that at that time, tho, there was little of formula and more of guess. We suspected the secret but did not know it. We know it now.

At that time, when we were only beginning to learn something about concrete, it was customary to specify mixtures as 1 part cement to a certain number of parts of sand and pebbles. Modern practice has revamped this old procedure—taken the guess work out of it and put the whole business on a scientific basis. The strength, durability and water-tightness of concrete, science has learned, is dependent on the proportion of water to cement in the mix, varied according to the class of work. The proportion is known as the water-cement ratio:

### 6 Gallons Only of Water

For example, the recommended mixture for foundations and that class of work is 6 gallons of water a sack of cement, when sand and pebbles are in a moist condition. If the materials are dry, 7½ gallons of water a sack of cement will be needed. As a trial batch, 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts pebbles are mixed with the correct amount of water. The proportions of sand and pebbles may then be changed to secure a mix of the desired workability. Never change the amount of water. It remains constant.

The concrete, after being thoroly mixed, is deposited in the trench or forms in layers from 6 to 12 inches deep and tamped or spaded. The spading works the large pebbles away from the form face and releases any entrapped air. Careful spading produces a dense concrete of smooth surface.

Forms may be removed as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining. In warm weather, one or two days usually is enough. In cold weather, concrete should be protected with a covering of canvas—or hay, straw or manure will do—to prevent freezing. If holes are found in the surface after the removal of forms, these can be filled with cement mortar.

Foundations are but one of the 101 repairs that can be made permanent with concrete. By outlining a definite program of improvements—and sticking to the program—the value and efficiency of

(Continued on Page 13)



# 'Tis a Land of Bananas, Also!

But the Crop Grows "Right Side Up" on the Home Trees in Hawaii

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THE three great paying crops of the Hawaiian Islands are cane sugar, pineapples and tourists—these three, and the greatest of these is sugar. The most picturesque and noticeable of the great trio are tourists and the beautiful fields of "pines," but sugar cane is the great Hawaiian crop. It is more than agriculture; it is industry, also.

There are some minor crops, it is true, but altho both tobacco and cotton could be grown to very good advantage, the land is so valuable for cane and pines that these other crops are neglected.

There are many bits of land too small for pineapples and cane, where tropical fruits would be the logical crop. But just when the people were taking an interest in these, the Mediterranean fruit fly gained a foothold in Honolulu and since has spread all over the islands. Several insects have been brought in from all parts of the world to fight it, and some headway has been made, but now the producers must cover each fruit with a paper bag. There is really nothing more pathetic in agriculture than an orange tree or watermelon patch covered with paper bags, like an old-fashioned girl with her hair done up in papers, trying to have curls in spite of nature.

## Then Came the Rice Borer

Rice, of course, is quite a crop on the wet lowlands, but the methods of cultivation are on a small scale, much as we had seen in Siam. Two years ago a rice borer was discovered destroying the stalks of rice, and immediately all the entomologists of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in the East Indies and Philippines and elsewhere, were instructed to be on the lookout for insect enemies of the rice borer. Two entomologists were sent to Formosa and Japan, and finally several parasites were introduced in Hawaii which will eat rice borers and nothing else. These imported fighters have saved the rice growers.

The Territory of Hawaii was peacefully annexed to the United States in 1898, but the conquest has been going on ever since—not to conquer its peoples, but its plant destroying insects, diseases and parasites. Hawaii is not such a pestilential country, as a matter of fact, but its climates and general condition are so favorable and altogether ideal for almost any kind of plant growth that the balance of nature has been utterly upset repeatedly by the introduction in Hawaii of crops and plants from all over the world.

## Cover the Whole World

Many of these plants are non-resistant to certain natural enemies which they find in Hawaii, because in their home land these enemies have their own enemies which complete the balance and enable all to have a chance. In Honolulu, however, natural evolution has not had time to develop the

circle of resistants, and the science of man has come to the rescue. The whole world is being combed by the insatiable bug scientists of agriculture for something to fight the various pests. And now these countless millions of enemies and friends of man are engaged in a vast insect Armageddon warring for the supremacy over the plant life of Hawaii while the field marshal—man—rushes re-enforcements and fresh allies from the far corners of the earth.

The entomologists' laboratories are training camps for these insect allies, the barracks of these foreign legions, where they are studied, sometimes for years, in actual contact with detachments of enemies brought in for observation. And not only are these scientists drilling the imported insects in ridding various plants of present harmful insects and diseases, but, like true militarists, they are "preparing for war in time of peace" by constantly developing new varieties of pineapples and sugar cane, so that if the present and most profitable strain "runs out" or is attacked by some new disease or insect, a new variety which will be resistant to the new disease can be substituted in the fields at once.

For instance, the variety of sugar cane that formerly was grown in Hawaii almost exclusively, the Lahaina, was wiped out almost entirely by a plant disease some years ago. It could no longer be grown. But fortunately, the scientists had been working for years perfecting a variety which was resistant to that disease—and the sugar cane industry was saved for Hawaii.

## Native of South America

One example of the military strategy and tactics necessary to carry on the work of these plant scientists in Hawaii is demonstrated by the case of the noxious Hilo grass. Hilo grass is really a native of Southern America. It is a very hardy plant, but it thrives only moderately in Central and South America because it has to compete there with many other hardy shrubs and grasses.

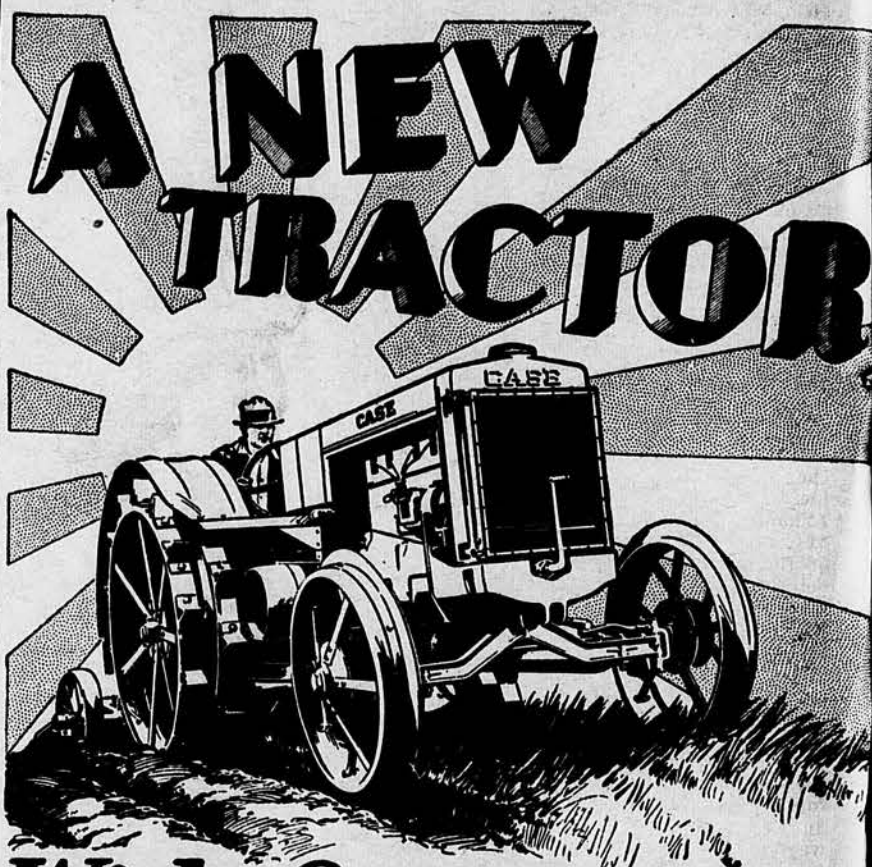
What happens, then, when it gets started in Hawaii, where climatic and growing conditions are so good and where, consequently, the other plants and grasses are not so hardy and aggressive? Hilo grass runs wild in this newly-found paradise. It grows like weeds, smothering out all competition and simply taking and holding vast tracts of ground, which it cannot do back in America where other plants held it in check.

What, then, is done to guard the homeland against these aggressive foreign invaders?

At first the scientists and foresters tried their own forces against them, trying to encourage native plants and trees to smother out the Hilo. They failed. The foreigners were too much for them. They tried imported shrubs and trees and grasses, planting them



A WAR NO TREATY  
CAN END—Reason's



# With Greater Earning Capacity

THE reception given the new Model "L" Case Tractor has exceeded all expectations. Everywhere farmers have flocked to see it. Everywhere it has been pronounced years ahead of present-day tractors.

Here is a tractor that will pull three, four or five 14-inch plow bottoms, depending upon conditions. A 28-inch thresher with all attachments is no load for it. Yet the tractor weighs but slightly more than three ordinary draft horses.

Here is a tractor with ample traction and still it is light and quick. It has three forward speeds—2½, 3¼ and 4 miles per hour. It furnishes flexible belt power, smooth and accurately governed at all loads. A comparatively small feed mill may be operated with practically the same fuel economy as a large machine. The tractor's power can also be made available through a power take-off.

Here is a tractor a boy can operate with ease. Every control is handy and responds quickly and easily. The platform is roomy and the spring seat is adjustable to the most comfortable position for the operator. Dust is kept down by a full platform and fenders with protecting sheets on the sides and in front of platform.

Because of these qualities, the Model "L" Case Tractor has an earning capacity so great that no farmer, regardless of the size of his farm, should fail to fully investigate it. Our new tractor book is free for the asking. There is no obligation. Write for it today.

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Walking Plows  
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Sulky and Gang Plows  
Two Way Plows  
Tractor Moldboard Plows  
Riding Disk Plows  
Wheatland Listers  
Ridge Busters  
Wheatland Disk Plows  
Great Plains Disk Plows  
Marsh Plows  
Brush Breakers  
Spike Tooth Harrows  
Spring Tooth Harrows  
Harrow Carts  
Disk Harrows  
Orchard Disk Harrows  
Clod Crushers  
Grain Drills  
Corn Planters  
Cotton Planters  
Manure Spreaders  
Listers  
Walking Cultivators  
Riding Cultivators  
Lister Cultivators  
Best Cultivators  
Grain Binders  
Corn Binders  
Mowers  
Sulky Rakes  
Side Delivery Rakes  
Hay Loaders  
Stalk Cutters  
Field Tillers



here and there in the ranks of the Hilo, an infantry battle against the Hilo, which also failed.

Then the scientific strategists did what modern military tacticians are taking up; they resorted to an air attack. They introduced several species of figs whose seeds, carried about by birds, germinate on the branches of other trees or on stumps and fallen logs and from such an elevated position the seedlings send down their roots to the soil and eventually establish themselves as independent trees. Because of the perching habit of their seedlings, these trees can spread thru the declining Hawaiian forests in spite of the prevalence of Hilo grass on the forest floor, according to the Forestry Department.

#### Wasps Are a Help

But what about the fig trees? Do they not need some kind of re-enforcements to bolster them up in some way? It has been found that certain varieties of wasps will help to fight the battle of the fig trees, and these wasps are being imported and propagated in Hawaii as rapidly as possible to aid the figs in their aerial attack against the Hilo grass.

Another example was pointed out to me by Mr. Zschokke, extension forester, as he was conducting me about the islands. The insidious uluhi ranks with the Hilo grass in monopolizing the ground, and now the foresters have found that several plants which produce root suckers will make some headway against it. These root suckers spring up at intervals and progress outward in all directions, invading the surrounding country like a marching army, and finally smothering out the unsuspecting uluhi. Another type of plant which has proved successful is one which climbs over the uluhi, producing a mass of vegetation above it and smothering it down. It is a fast growing, fleshy vine with big leaves. It burrows thru the uluhi and overtops it with a blanket of heavy, dense foliage.

Interesting indeed it was to prowl about these forests in the making, with the slow processes of evolution sped up like a fast motion picture by the scientists, in visible demonstration before us. A World War was silently waging before my eyes, and an able war correspondent, T. C. Zschokke, was there to explain every campaign as it was taking place. Dozens, hundreds of varieties of plants from all over the world were fighting each other to the death for possession of the fertile soil of Hawaii, and countless millions of insects and disease germs, allied with man or combined against him, were carrying on their own campaigns in this vast and silent war.

#### But No Hair Fern

"What about livestock?" I asked Mr. Zschokke. "Is there any food grown here for them?"

"All that dry limestone plain down there in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor," he said, pointing to the world famous naval base which we could see from one of our sentry posts on a mountain peak overlooking that part of the beautiful island, "is covered with algaroba trees, a South American mesquite. That tree produces a pod which makes excellent cattle feed at a time when other forage has dried up. In addition, a small tree of the bean family, a native of Central America, is being raised for stock feed. Hogs and beef cattle can eat it without injury, but it causes the falling out of the long hair in the tail and mane of horses and mules."

"I suppose," I suggested, "that you will cross these trees with the hair fern in order to overcome that?" But Mr. Zschokke was telling about a variety of pigeon pea which is becoming an ideal stock food and is increasing in popularity. One ranch makes a specialty of advertising Pigeon Pea Beef and commands the highest prices for its meat.

There were bananas, of course. We stopped one afternoon at the ranch of a good-hearted John Chinaman who has a banana ranch and asked him if we could look around his place. He picks his bananas green for shipment, but happened to have a ware room of huge bunches of bananas that were too ripe for shipment, and he insisted that we take some. Mrs. Flood began to pull off a few of the more luscious big, (Continued on Page 32)



**"This New Mobiloil would be the cheapest all-round farm oil even if it cost \$1.50 a gallon"**

*[Says an Iowa farmer]*

This experience of a prosperous midwestern farmer is so typical of results obtained everywhere with the New Mobiloil that we are passing it on to you.

#### Tested four leading brands

Lubricating oils were sort of a hobby with this Iowa corn grower. He told one of our representatives that within the past year he had tested four well-known brands in his tractor and checked each carefully for fuel and oil consumption, ease of starting, power, and maintenance cost.

Although the results showed considerable variation on these different points, on the whole all four oils performed pretty much the same.

#### Then he tried the New Mobiloil

A nearby Mobiloil dealer, whom he had known for years, heard he was trying out different oils and told him about the remarkable results obtained in road and speedway tests with the New Mobiloil. The dealer got him to give it a trial.

What this trial proved about the New Mobiloil, against four leading competitive brands, is expressed in the statement quoted above—that it would be the cheapest oil for all-round farm use even if it cost \$1.50 a gallon.

The New Mobiloil not only does a better lubricating job day by day, but it lasts longer. Year-round savings in repair bills and fuel and oil consumption make up many times over for the slight additional cost per gallon.

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

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# Mobiloil

#### MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. 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").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H								
" (Waukesha)	A	Arc.	BB	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" H (own engine)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Federal 1K6					BB	A		
UB-6, T-6W	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
T-6B, F-6A, 6-3B-6,	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
2B-6, T-6W, WR-6,	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
3C-6, F-7	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
" T & TT								
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C. T-10,	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
T-11, T-19	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" T-20, T-30, T-40,	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.		
T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana, 611, 6111	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International Special	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 34C,	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
54DR, 63, 74C,	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
74DR, 103	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" HS54, HS54C,	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
HS74, HS74C,	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
104C, HS104C	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic, 15, 15W,	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
25, 25W, 525W, 30,	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30W, 35, 35A, 35B,	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 25G,	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc.	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Scar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart, 7X, 10X,	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" 21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 20A,	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 59, 60,	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willis-Knight, 4-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	A	BB	Arc.
" 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	A	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
McCormick	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Olsh	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" 20A,	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" 59, 60,	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A



# Husking Meet November 6

County Champions Will Fight for State Honors on Casement Ranch in Riley County

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE speediest and best corn huskers in Kansas will clash in the big, all-state contest on November 6, in Riley county, to decide on the man who is to receive the \$100 cash, the silver trophy cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper, and the free trip to the national contest in Missouri, where he will pit his skill and endurance as a husker against the champions from other states for national honors and for additional, valuable cash prizes.

Maybe the corn crop in Kansas isn't so good this year, but we have a field selected for the state contest that will please every husker. This is on the huge 3,000-acre ranch, just north of Manhattan, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement. Last week County Agent S. D. Capper, Manhattan; Mr. Casement, John B. Collister, manager of the Casement ranch, and the Kansas Farmer contest manager, got together on the Casement ranch to finish the preliminary plans for this annual event. And you may be sure the county champion huskers who compete for state honors will find things as favorable as it is possible to make them. The hundreds of visitors, too, will find an excellent variety of entertainment in the husking contest and in other things that are being planned.

You huskers who plan to get in your county elimination meet to try for a place in this big state contest, will be interested in the field where the Kansas championship will be decided. The corn all stands up well, is of the Reid's Yellow Dent variety, and the large, uniform ears will make 60 bushels to the acre. This crop is on land that has had an alfalfa, cane, corn and oats rotation, and it has been well-manured so the growth is excellent. There will be something like 150 acres of this corn available for the state contest, rows are more than a quarter of a mile long, they run east and west and the field is clean. The corn was planted in check rows with a four-row planter operated by a tractor. And the field was cultivated with a tractor, so it would seem that a tractor will do excellent work even in a wet season.

Kansas folks who attend this year's state contest will be able to count their time well-spent. First of all they will see an outstanding athletic event that will appeal to them, and in a field that is bound to make the contest a speedy event. We hope that day you not only will see the Kansas champion, but the man who will take all national honors as well. When the state champion for 1929 is found, Kansas Farmer will back him to the limit to win the national championship. Facilities available on the Casement ranch are ideal for speeding up the husking contest itself and for weighing and unloading the corn. Scales are

right there handy and a few feet away is a power elevator that will handle the corn rapidly. This will enable the judges to figure the results of the contest and give out the final results in a short time.

In addition to seeing the contest, visitors will find it a real treat to visit the Casement ranch. Mr. Casement located there as a boy 51 years ago. He is an outstanding breeder of Hereford cattle and has been in the big money for 20 years with carlot exhibits at the big livestock shows. This year he is show showing at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Omaha, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Chicago and Denver. Visitors at "Juniata Farm" on November 6, will get to see some of these cattle. Two breeding herds are maintained. One of around 200 head of high grades, and a registered herd of 30 head. Mr. Casement markets about 600 head of Herefords a year. An average of eight carloads of excellent hogs are marketed from Juniata Farm a year, all a cross, both ways, between purebred Durocs and Polands. A very fine herd of 20 Ayrshires is maintained on this farm and a flock of 60 Hampshire breeding ewes.

The corn husking contest will start in the morning about 10 o'clock, and will be over by early afternoon, so that visitors may get home in good time to do the chores. Perhaps you would like to make this an occasion, too, for stopping at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Be sure and plan to attend the state husking contest at Juniata Farm on November 6.

Before the all-Kansas event takes place, we must hold these many county contests. Every good husker in the state is urged to line up in his county meet. To do this, send your name to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. When we receive your name we will record it and send it on to your county contest manager. We also will send you the name of your leader so that you will be able to get in touch with him. All county contests must be held and have final results in the office of Kansas Farmer by Saturday night, November 2. Kansas Farmer supplies, without charge, complete rules and official score cards.

This isn't a Corn Belt affair at all. The contest is open to every county in Kansas. Just get out your best huskers, decide by actual contest which man is the county champion and put him up against the champions from other counties November 6, in Riley county, on the Casement ranch.

County champions who fight it out in the state meet will have \$200 in cash prizes for which to work. This will be divided as follows: \$100 to the state champion, \$50 to the second man, \$25 for third place, \$15 for fourth man and \$10 for fifth. Remember,

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

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

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

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

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. We Will Help You Get a Contest Manager in Your County

# Pennies



that made  
a Poultryman  
prosperous

A southern poultryman figured that 40 pounds of Egg Mash will feed a hen for a year, and that it would cost him only 4 cents per hen more to feed the best ration he could find, instead of a cheap, uncertain mixture.

He made a careful test of Gold Medal Egg Mash. Result nearly 20% increase in egg production. Two more eggs per bird would more than offset the difference in the price of feed. He got 22 more eggs.

Why shouldn't he? Gold Medal Egg Mash is the result of years of study and countless farm-tests. Every ingredient is selected by the same experts whose watchfulness has made Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" flour the most favored brand among American Housewives.

Gold Medal Egg Mash will say it with more eggs for you, too. It's guaranteed to satisfy or your money back. Good dealers everywhere have it, or will get it for you.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY  
Minneapolis Kansas City Buffalo

## FREE POULTRY BOOK

Professor L. E. Card, University of Illinois, has written a complete guide to best modern poultry methods—covering hatching, feeding, housing, culling, egg production, marketing. We are offering it free as our contribution to the poultry industry. Fill in the coupon—it's yours for the asking.



Eventually  
GOLD MEDAL  
FEEDS  
"FARM TESTED"

why not now?  
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WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY—Dept. P 1010—MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Please send me free copy of "Farm Poultry Profits" by Dr. L. E. Card.

Name.....Address.....

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

My Feed Dealer is.....



Kansas Farmer very greatly desires to take a man to Missouri who will win the national championship.

The contest is based on rules that are fair to all. The winner not only must be a rapid worker, but he must be a clean husker as well. Certain deductions are made from the total weight of corn husked for husks left on the corn and for ears left in the field. All of these details will be explained before the various county contests start. The rules are exactly the same in county, state and national contests, so Kansas men will have exactly the same chance of winning as the men from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri.

If no one has started things going in your county for an elimination contest, get busy yourself. We are asking county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, secretaries of the Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations to sponsor a contest in each county, but if they cannot do this, huskers themselves may get competent officials and go ahead with a contest. Just write to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and you will receive a prompt reply regarding whether a contest is being arranged in your county and whether officials have been selected. Here are the rules for holding a corn husking contest in your county:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BANG-BOARD**—The bang-board shall extend at least 3 1/2 feet above the top of the double box.

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

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

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

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

**CLEANNESS OF HUSKING**—Ears shall be husked reasonably clean. An average of not more than 4 ounces of husks per 100 pounds of ear corn shall be allowed without deduction. To determine the cleanliness of husking, 100 pounds shall be taken from the wagon without selection and by following a uniform method, and the weight of husks determined by postal or other delicate scales. For each ounce more than 4 ounces and less than 5 ounces per 100 pounds of corn, 1 per cent of the weight of corn husked into the wagon box shall be deducted, and for every ounce more than 8 ounces, 3 per cent shall be deducted.

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

Not long ago, an aviator was doing well if he stayed up only a few hours, but now you almost have to shoot one to get him down.

## From Farm to Consumer

(Continued from Page 7)

packages should certainly be representative of the entire contents. Nothing will destroy trade more quickly than inferior products at the bottom of the packages.

Many growers who have run roadside markets believe the products should be sold in packages and that extra should be charged for them. An automobilist may not have a package with him, and he does not like to dump the products loosely into his car. Paper bags, wrapping paper and string should be kept on hand so that the products can be given to the buyer in as good condition as he receives them from his town grocer.

The person in charge should be neat and clean and know how to please people. Quite a number of growers near large cities have obtained excellent results by employing young ladies for the sales work.

The question of what prices to charge is worth serious consideration. Many growers have described the whole roadside marketing idea by charging exor-

bitant prices. In fact, I have known some of them to charge more than retail merchants. Such acts disgust customers and discourage them from buying at any roadside market in the future. I have talked with many successful roadside marketers on this point, and practically all of them believe growers should aim to sell the products a little under the retail prices of nearby cities.

Many growers have used advertising in newspapers to advantage. One farmer I know, for instance, advertises in the cities of nine surrounding counties just previous to the ripening of his peaches to let the people know when the crop will be ready. This brings trade for from 50 to 100 miles around. Many folks take a pleasure drive on Sunday and will gladly make a trip to a roadside market to buy such products, especially if they have gotten good service in previous seasons.

Another method consists in sending letters to city people announcing when the products will be ready. Some roadside merchants ask the customer to register so that they can send them notices later. Others get the names and addresses from the telephone direc-

tories. Many growers have found it helpful to stamp their names and addresses on every package of product sold.

## To Reduce Hog Costs

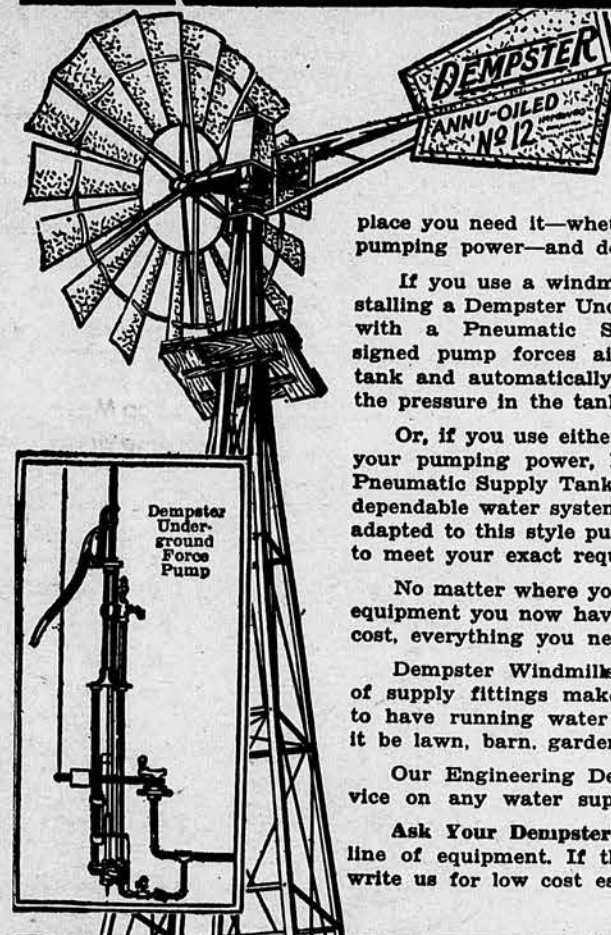
Hog raisers have a definite need for information on sanitary hog raising equipment such as concrete feeding floors, wallows, troughs and waterers. The Portland Cement Association's new leaflet, "Sanitary Hog Raising Equipment," describes concrete improvements that will help the hog raiser increase his profits. Information is given on how to build concrete feeding floors, wallows, troughs and waterers and on how to make good concrete. It may be obtained free from the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The recent successful broadcasting of the roar of Niagara probably will revive the demand that Senate debates be put on the air.

The energy wasted by women pulling down their skirts probably would build 10,000 motor cars a day.

# DEMPSTER

"A Guarantee of Quality, Service and Fair Treatment"



**T**HROUGH fifty years of building farm water supply equipment, Dempster, the Water Supply House of the West, has perfected dependable water systems designed to meet every farm requirement.

Don't be a slave to your water bucket. Modernize your farm. You can have running water throughout your place—in your kitchen, in your bathroom, in your barn or any place you need it—whether you use electricity, a gasoline engine or a windmill for pumping power—and do it economically.

If you use a windmill, you can have a modern, automatic water system by installing a Dempster Underground Force Pump in connection with a Pneumatic Supply Tank. This specially designed pump forces air, or air and water, into the supply tank and automatically turns the windmill off and on as the pressure in the tank rises and falls.

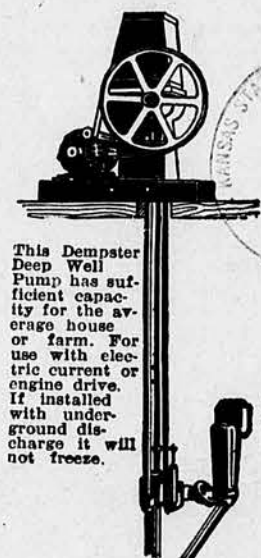
Or, if you use either electricity or a gasoline engine for your pumping power, Dempster's Deep Well Pump with Pneumatic Supply Tank attached, forms an economical and dependable water system. If your well is shallow and is not adapted to this style pump, there is another Dempster built to meet your exact requirements.

No matter where your well or cistern is located or what equipment you now have, Dempster can supply you, at low cost, everything you need for a modern water system.

Dempster Windmills, Pumps, Tanks and complete line of supply fittings make it easy and inexpensive for you to have running water any place on your farm whether it be lawn, barn, garden or house.

Our Engineering Department will give you expert advice on any water supply problem without cost to you.

Ask Your Dempster Dealer to show you this complete line of equipment. If there is no dealer in your vicinity, write us for low cost estimates.

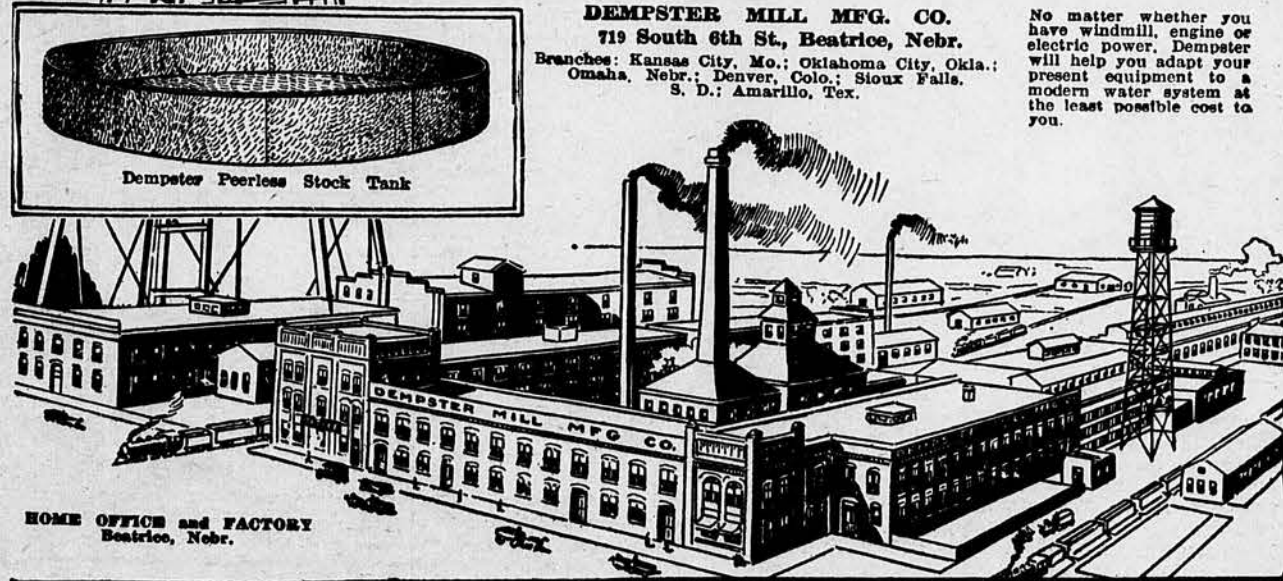


No matter whether you have windmill, engine or electric power, Dempster will help you adapt your present equipment to a modern water system at the least possible cost to you.

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HOME OFFICE and FACTORY  
Beatrice, Nebr.



# We Visit the Beef Factory

Range Cattlemen Have Placed Their Business on a Basis of Modern Methods

BY EDWARD C. RECTOR  
President, National Producers' Feeder Pool

**F**EEDER cattle, calves and lambs are being brought direct to Corn Belt feedlots from the vast range territory of the Northwest and Southwest of the United States in greatly increasing numbers thru the National Producers' Feeder Pool. This national plan is rendering stockmen an economic service at the rate of 100,000 head of feeder stock a year.

The pool maintains local representation in the range country thru feeder buyers who are men of long and successful experience in the breeding and raising of feeder stock. The pool also has local representation in every section of the Corn Belt thru the producers' agencies.

In order to have a more general understanding of mutual operations, the pool has its western representatives visit the Corn Belt feedlots during the feeding season and inspect there the feeders purchased, meet the individuals, attend district meetings and specially arranged feedlot tours and get a better understanding of the buyer's viewpoint.

## Over 4,200 Miles

With this idea in view, in February of this year, Joe M. Evans of El Paso, Texas, the pool buyer and representative in the Southwest, spent two weeks in Ohio and Michigan with co-operative livestock representatives in those states. He attended the annual livestock meetings, many district meetings, personally met hundreds of feeders and stockmen, and went back home with a clearer understanding of the feeder requirements and needs.

He also took back to the producer on the range a first-hand report on his individual product and how it satisfied the buyer. The personal acquaintance of Mr. Evans gave the feeders renewed confidence in the pool operation. His reminiscences of range life and Western customs not only were of interest, but also helped greatly to bridge in thought the thousands of miles between two agencies having so much in common in business operation.

Following out the plan of a reciprocally better understanding of our common problems, a group of co-operative officials from Ohio composed of the writer, James A. Dinsmore, Ashland, feeder salesman for the National Order Buying Co.; Harry J. Briggs, livestock manager in Pickaway county, who has placed more orders for feeder cattle from the range than any other county manager in the state, and Clyde Bright, livestock manager in Fairfield county, made an extended tour of the Southwestern cattle country. We left Ohio July 1, by automobile, and returned July 17, traveling 4,200 miles, thru 12 states. On the way out to the land of Whitefaces and mesquite, stops were made at St. Louis and Kansas City, where the Producers' Commission Associations were visited and feeder market conditions studied.

## A Rodeo at Neodesha

The Fourth of July was spent at a rodeo at Neodesha, Kan., where the national holiday was celebrated in true western style.

The famous Flint Hills grazing section in Kansas was next visited. This country is noted for the high nutritive value of the grass, and tens of thousands of Southern cattle are moved here each year and finished on grass. The range was in fine condition, and many choice Whitefaces were ready for market, almost equaling in quality and finish some of the cornfeds of Ohio. The Flint Hills are good for pasture, but hard on automobile tires.

Wichita, the gateway for southwestern cattle, and 1,000 miles from home, was the next stop. From there we spun on trails across Oklahoma, thru the big oil fields and into the southwestern wheat section. Harvest was in full swing, and on every hand, combine harvesters were gathering the golden grain. In many fields the harvesters were closely followed by disk plows

preparing the ground for next year's crop.

It will be of interest to cattlemen to know that from the time we left Kansas and crossed Oklahoma and Northwestern Texas until we entered New Mexico, a distance of 600 miles, we were almost continuously in sight of the golden yellow, evidence of the encroachment of the wheat producing section of the cow country. Cow farming gradually is being pushed farther south by wheat production, made possible by improved machinery. This year is the best on record, many sections yielding 30 to 35 bushels an acre, and the wheat testing from 58 to 64 pounds a bushel.

## And Then Came Joe

Grain elevators and railroads were literally swamped, and we saw thousands of bushels dumped on the ground, awaiting facilities to handle it. At one point in Frione, Texas, there was one pile of wheat reported to contain 100,000 bushels. Much of the grazing section of the Panhandle is rapidly being turned into wheat producing.

Entering Texas at Higgins, we had our first introduction to Panhandle Whitefaces, where a day was spent with Edward Brainard on his ranch, 80 miles from Canadian. Hundreds of choice calves were seen there that no doubt we may later see in Corn Belt feedlots. Range conditions in the Panhandle are exceptionally good, and the calves will come north this fall in fine bloom.

From Canadian, thru the Panhandle to Amarillo and on into New Mexico at Farwell, we drove alternately thru cattle and wheat fields. At this point we were 1,720 miles from home. For 130 miles into Roswell, N. M., we passed thru a great variety of conditions—good productive sections, desert and cacti, irrigation around Portales, rolling short grass country, up into higher ground, where we had our first sight of the mountains in the distance, and finally dropping down into the Pecos Valley, we were surprised to find an oasis in the desert at Roswell, with many fruit orchards and the earmarks of a better country.

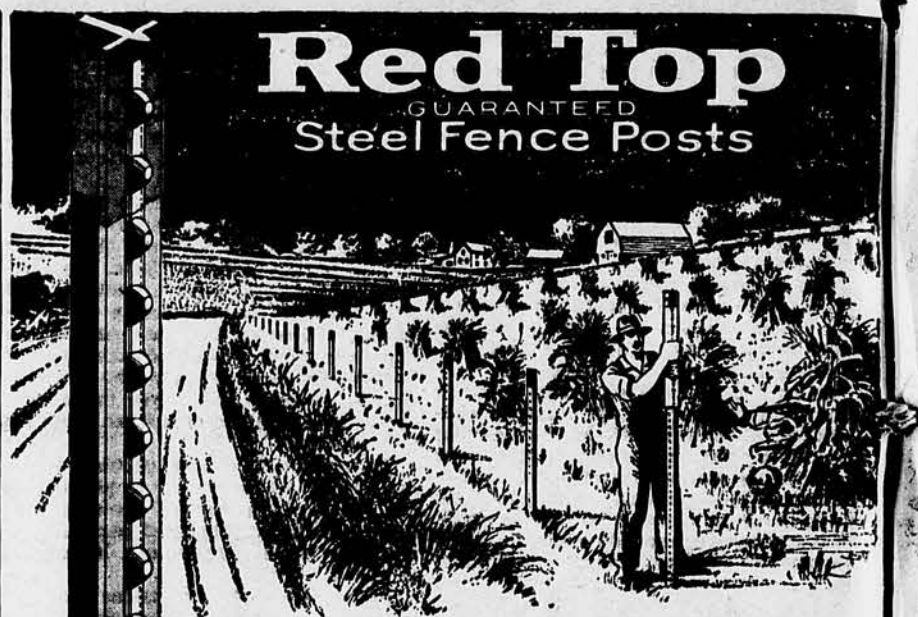
Here Joe Evans met the party, and from then on for a week our troubles as navigators were at an end. "Mistah Joe," as all of Texas and New Mexico know him, has the happy faculty of knowing by heart all the byroads, canyons, arroyos, range trails and mountain peaks in both states. His intimate acquaintance with cow men and their families provided the party with many an invitation to "get down" from our automobile and partake of "chuck" and ranch hospitality, which was much appreciated by the four tenderfeet. Soon we came to welcome a meal of "hot rocks," friololes, bacon, chile, "lick," and coffee as a repast fit for a king. The hospitality of the cowman and his family is a tradition, and one soon realizes what it means to live in this great open country, close to nature, and where nature's God is worshiped, and where you find honest to goodness Christian men and women.

We could not pass up the famous Carlsbad Caverns. They are called the eighth wonder of the world. Having never seen the other seven, we can only say they must go some to excel the eighth.

## 'Tis a Fine Alkali Desert

A trip thru the old staked plains of Southeastern New Mexico gave a vision of another great cattle country. Here the production of choice feeding calves is becoming an art. Among the ranches visited was the Buckeye, from which the calves are under pool contract again this year. From this section the pool also has the Sacre, Baxter, Fewson and Gluck calves. Feeders getting calves from this section cannot help but be satisfied. The co-operative idea is well established here, and this will be one of the principal sections for pool activities in the future.

From Lovington, N. M., to Pecos,



## Red Top

GUARANTEED  
Steel Fence Posts

## Fences Built Now Add to Next Year's Profits

**T**HERE is no time like the present to get at that fencing job which you have had in mind for weeks—or even months. There is no need for delaying this work until spring for "easy digging".

When only wood posts were used, practically all fence work had to be done in the spring—when the ground was soft—the digging easy.

Now, with Red Top Steel Posts there is no need to wait. They drive easily through the hardest of soil at any season. One man with a Red Top Driver can easily drive 200 to 300 a day and align them perfectly.

And with Red Tops you can build in a single day as many rods of fence as you could build in a week in the old post-hole digging days. It is easy to figure how short a job you can make of a complete fencing and repair program—right now—this fall—while you have the time.

There is no reason to wait until next spring to re-arrange your fields providing for the rotation of both crops and live stock. The new fence that this may require can be built better this fall than next spring. But in any case be sure to repair all of your old fence lines this fall.

Always use Red Top Steel Fence Posts. They are made of seasoned, dense, tough, long-lived steel. Their construction makes them extra strong and sturdy, keeps them firmly in position in the fence line and holds the fence in the same steady security through many years of service.

## Your Red Top Dealer Will Help You

He is well informed on the value of good fences, how they stop waste and increase profits. Also, he will show you the features of Red Top that make it the strongest and most economical post for you to use in building and repairing fences this fall.

**RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY**

38 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Goes Directly to the Worms

**The GIZZARD CAPSULE**  
TRADE MARK AND PATENTS PENDING

This insoluble capsule, a triple combination worm medicine — for Round, Tape and Pin worms — carries clear through to the gizzard, where the capsule is broken up. This method prevents absorption of strong drugs by the mucous membrane of throat, crop and stomach; prevents diluting and weakening of the medicine by mixing with the crop contents. Five times as effective as where worm remedies are given in food or drink.

The GIZZARD CAPSULE, easily administered by one person and helper at rate of 400 per hour, insures a full, exact, undiluted dose directly from the gizzard into the intestines upon the worms. It does not sicken normal birds; improves low egg production; gets rid of worms. Very inexpensive.

Adult size for chickens or turkeys half grown or larger: 50-capsule pkg. \$1.00; 100-pkg. \$1.75; 500-pkg. \$7.00; 1000-pkg. \$12.00. Chick size for birds under half grown. At dealers or postpaid. "Lee Way" Poultry Book, revised annually, free on request to dealer or to us.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 601 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**

Geo. H. Lee Co., 601 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
—Send me postpaid, free sample Gizzard Capsules enough for good trial, and Lee Poultry Book.  
Name.....  
P. O. .... State.....  
No. Chms Owned..... Variety.....



Texas, and on to the foothills of Davis Mountains at Kent for 200 miles, we cannot say so much for the country. It is a fair sample of alkali desert of the South. But when we reached the Davis Mountains in the Highland Section, we felt the desert trip was worth while in order to reach this highland heaven. Folks who have been fortunate enough to meet Joe Evans have heard a lot about Davis Mountains and the surrounding country. Only when you visit this country as we did can you realize that Joe told only part of the story. We visited the old Evans ranch back in the mountains, met three more of the Evans family of nine brothers, had a wonderful dinner, saw many trophies of the hunt, the famous lion and bear hounds in action, and had pointed out to us the exact spots where many a luckless lion met his end. Had a close up view of Mt. Livermore, the highest point in Texas, made famous by Peter Clarke McFarland of Collier's Weekly, on his bear hunt. The Evans ranch, which is near Valentine, was our farthest point, 2,200 miles from the Buckeye state. We saw the calves on this ranch, which are under pool contract.

On return from Evans ranch and while crossing the dusty trails, we were suddenly confronted with a raging torrent coming down Bunting Draw, caused by a heavy rain several miles up in the mountains a few hours before. It was Hobson's choice for us. There was only one thing to do, wait until the water subsided. While waiting here, we were treated to a real, out-of-doors rodeo by some cowboys who also were delayed by the flood in crossing with several hundred head of Mexican cattle of the longhorn variety.

#### An Ideal Feeder Section

From Marfa we headed for Alpine thru Gage ranch, from which we have procured many pool cattle. We drove for miles thru the Kokernot ranch, famous for the O-6 calves, a brand familiar to many Corn Belt feeders, thru Fort Davis, an old army outpost and the county seat of Jeff Davis county, thru the beautiful Limpia Canyon, to the ranch home of Bennett McCutcheon, where we saw many more calves being finished for the pool.

The next stop was at Jeff ranch. While here a contract was made for 1,000 head, the entire output of these calves, for the pool. John Killough, a gentleman of the old school, who proved himself a host par excellence, is executor and manager of the Jeff ranch.

Back to Pecos we trekked, thru the desert and on into the great cattle country around Odessa and Midland, the origin of Midland cattle. In this section cowmen with cattle to sell were about as numerous as refreshment stands at a county fair. Every man boasted of from 500 to 5,000 prize Whitefaces, and from the sample we inspected on the Scarborough, Cooksey, Goodman and Proctor, Aycock, Cowden and Radcliff ranches, we came to the conclusion they were not far from right as to both quality and quantity. We spent some time here and were shown a good cross-section of the Midland country. The pool has under contract at present the Scarborough and Cooksey yearlings and the Radcliff calves.

Leaving Midland, we started north-east, where we inspected the big Swift Company feeding yards, where 4,000 750-pound heifers are on full feed.

From Fort Worth thru Dallas we entered Arkansas at Texarkana. The trip of 325 miles across Arkansas, with its rice and cotton as major crops, is not of much interest to cattlemen. Crossing the Mississippi River at Memphis, we crossed Tennessee, going thru Jackson and Nashville into Kentucky.

Across Kentucky over the Ohio River at Maysville, we felt again at home and perfectly satisfied to be classed Buckeyes. We came back with a new vision of the cattle industry and with the knowledge that all the cattle troubles are not in the Corn Belt. We now know that our part of the operation is but a part of the entire business, and that the cattlemen of the Southwest need to know more about us and we must, at the same time, know about them. We must foster a co-operative business relation with them, and we found them willing to meet us more than halfway in our program for co-operative marketing. A real future lies before both the cowman and the

feeder in a better understanding and a common interest in the cattle industry from the ranch thru the feedlot to the killer.

### Much the Same as Lot's Wife

(Continued from Page 7)

any farm can be greatly increased by spare time work. In the category of needed improvements might come concrete fence posts, steps, walks, porches, tanks and troughs, concrete floors, approaches to buildings and even small buildings. By this gradual rebuilding of farm structures future repair work can be eliminated.

Rotting fence posts are a continual nuisance. Their necessary repair every few years takes a lot of valuable time that could be put to productive use. Permanent posts, sturdy ones that won't rot away, can easily be made in odd half-hours. The usual length of line posts is 7 feet. A number of different types of molds in which six posts can be cast at one time can be secured from manufacturers. Or you can make your own mold and cast your own posts.

A strong, neat-appearing, home-made post will be obtained by making the base 4 by 5 inches, tapering to 3 by 4 inches at the top and using 2 by 4's as pallets. If a level floor is available, it will not be necessary to build a platform on which to cast the posts. Lumber used in building the molds should

be sound, straight-grained and finished smooth on the sides that will come in contact with the concrete. Two-inch material is used for side and end pieces and 1-inch boards for dividers. Small triangular strips are tacked to the 2 by 4 pallets to give the post a neat and finished appearance on two edges. The forms should be painted with oil—common waste oil will do—to prevent the boards from warping and the concrete from sticking to them.

One-quarter-inch round or square rods have proved most satisfactory for reinforcing concrete posts. The rods are located at each corner where the greatest strains occur, and 3/4 inch from the surface in order that moisture will not penetrate to them and cause the steel to rust. Reinforcement placed nearer the center of the post becomes less effective, and if placed closer to the surface is likely to rust, possibly causing the concrete to spall off and the post to fail.

Concrete for fence posts and this class of work is specified as 3 3/4 gallons of water a sack of cement when the sand and pebbles are moist. If the materials are dry, 4 1/4 gallons of water a sack are required. The trial batch consists of 1 part cement to 2 parts sand and 2 parts pebbles, varying these proportions to secure the desired workability and not the amount of water.

The thoroly mixed concrete is placed to a depth of about 1 inch in the molds, and two reinforcement rods are pressed

into the material at the corners, 3/4 inch from sides and bottom. The mold is then filled with concrete to within 3/4 inch of the top, and the two other reinforcing rods carefully imbedded. Then filled to the top, the concrete is struck off and troweled.

As the concrete is placed it should be compacted by jarring or tapping the mold and by running the trowel along the form faces and up and down in the concrete. Forms usually may be removed within 24 hours—do it carefully so as not to crack the concrete—and the posts then allowed to cure for at least 28 days before setting. It is well to remember that good concrete is cured slowly. Posts should be wetted at least twice daily for at least 10 days after they have been cast.

Suggestions for possible improvements are innumerable. A systematic check-up to determine the needed repairs, followed by a definite program of work in spare time, will work wonders. And with concrete, the repairs will be as permanent as the hand print in the fence post made more than 25 years ago.

At the present rate of progress, America should have a complete network of concrete highways by the time everybody takes to the air.

A sociologist says drink is seldom the cause of poverty. Not for the boot-legger, anyway.

## 20 COWS WITH TONIC produce more milk than 28 COWS WITHOUT TONIC

THE following table is a complete summary of all the feeding trial dairy tests conducted on our Research Farm during the past two years. It discloses some very striking facts. The tests were made with pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.

In all the experiments the cows were equally divided as to number, age, type, calving date and past performance. The competing groups received the same care and were always fed exactly alike, except that in every instance one group had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed.

	Tonic Cows	Non-Tonic Cows
Average time on test.....	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow (including Tonic).....	\$110.61	\$102.22
Average production per cow	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow	\$248.93	\$173.02
Average profit per cow.....	\$138.32	\$70.80

Note: Milk sold at \$2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis

An analysis of this table reveals a number of facts of vital interest to dairymen.

The first thing the practical dairyman will see is that while the feed of the Tonic cows cost \$8.39 more than in the case of the Non-Tonic cows, the profits were \$67.52 greater per cow, or almost double that of the Non-Tonic cows.

The records show that the Tonic cows produced 43.8% more milk than the Non-Tonic cows. At the same ratio 20 cows receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly with their feed will produce more milk than 28 cows without Tonic.

A closer study of the table explains why the Tonic-fed cows outdistanced the others in these trials. The Tonic-fed groups were kept up to a higher level of health; their appetites were keener and they consumed more feed than the



Scene in Dairy Barn on Our Research Farm

other cows. It is evident that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic maintained the normal function of the ductless glands, and is a most important factor in the high-producing modern cow which works under artificial conditions.

As a result, the Tonic-fed cows stood up to their work better than the others. This is shown by the fact that they held up in their yield very much better than the cows that did not get the Stock Tonic. While the flow of milk in the group that received no Tonic fell off 74.7% during the three hundred days' tests, the Tonic-fed cows decreased in their flow but 42% during the same length of time.

You can carry out similar tests for yourself by dividing your own herd. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed regularly to many of the best herds of dairy cattle in the country, not only as an aid in milk production, but to keep cows in good breeding condition, so they will drop, at regular intervals, strong healthy calves, free from big neck and other similar troubles.

The Tonic cannot, of course, take the place of proper feed and care, but the Research Farm results clearly indicate that feed and care cannot take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in getting maximum results at a low cost.

## 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



## What the Folks Are Saying

**A**FTER a stand of alfalfa is obtained, the time it will live depend on how it is handled. Frequent early cuttings before the bloom stage will so weaken alfalfa that weeds and grass will come into the stand in one or two years.

At Manhattan on a 2-year old stand that was cut on an average of five times a year, with an average of 31 days between cuttings, weeds and grass came in after one year. This was cut in the bud stage. A stand that was cut in the tenth bloom stage kept the grass and weeds out for four years. When cut in the full bloom stage weeds and grass did not bother over a period of eight years. Where it is desired to maintain a strong stand of alfalfa, it seems advisable to cut alfalfa between the tenth and the full bloom stage. Where the highest quality of hay is desired, the earlier cuttings may be practiced at the expense of maintaining the stand.

Early cut alfalfa is the richest hay and produces more gain when fed to livestock than does late cut hay. An occasional early cutting probably will not injure the vigor of an alfalfa stand. If, for any reason, it is desirable to cut one crop early, the following crops should be allowed to approach full bloom.

Another common abuse to an alfalfa stand is to cut late in the fall. Sometimes after the third or fourth cutting a 6 or 8-inch growth is formed. Such a growth appears to stand still as cold weather approaches. If short of hay, the grower may be tempted to cut this crop, but if he does he is likely to weaken his next year's stand. There is experimental evidence to show that as winter approaches, alfalfa plants attempt to build up reserve food in their roots for winter protection. Such an aftermath will offer considerable winter protection to the alfalfa plants. L. E. Willoughby, Manhattan, Kan.

### Modern Poultry Houses

Elmer McNabb, who lives between Mound City and La Cygne, and Albert Bronson, who lives close to Mound City, now have poultry houses that conform to the most up-to-date principles of laying house construction. Both were able to economically remodel their old houses and make them conform to the modern type. Now their flocks will enjoy the comfort of a straw loft open front house, and the expense to their owners was small.

On both these farms the poultry house was of the narrow shed roof type. This type, tho rather common in Linn county, is objectionable because

it is cold in winter, hot in summer and difficult to ventilate. Mr. McNabb and Mr. Bronson did away with all these objections by tearing out the front and building on another section to make a gable roof house. They had to build a new front span of roof, finish up the ends and make a new front. The lumber that was torn out of the old front was used to a considerable extent in making the ends and new front. Then a straw loft and dropping boards were put in. Now they have houses that are properly ventilated and cool in summer and warm in winter. The open front and straw loft provide ventilation, and the straw loft also protects the birds from extremes in temperature. Walter J. Daly, Mound City, Kan.

### Cost of a Federal Loan

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is now making amortized farm loans at an interest rate of 5½ per cent, payable semi-annually, with additional semi-annual payments on principal sufficient to pay off the loans within 34½, 33, or 20 years.

The total cost of obtaining these loans is small, usually being little more than the annual commission charge paid for loans from other sources.

All expenses connected with securing a loan of \$10,000 from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, on the security of 1,000 acres or less, amount to \$145. That is a little less than 1½ per cent of the amount of the loan.

A remittance of \$10 is required with the application when received by the bank. This is used to pay a portion of the cost of having the security offered appraised by a land bank appraiser.

The bank will withhold \$35 from the proceeds of the loan, to pay a portion of the expense of examination of abstracts of title and of clerical work required to complete the loan and the records necessary in connection with it.

The National Farm Loan Association thru which the application for loan was made may make a charge not in excess of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan closed, which in this case will be \$100.

These charges, which total \$145, constitute all expenses incident to the closing and completion of a loan of \$10,000 on the security of 1,000 acres or less.

An additional requirement, however, is that the borrower who obtains a loan of \$10,000 from the Federal Land Bank must subscribe, and pay for out of the proceeds of the loan, stock in the amount of \$500 in the National Farm Loan Association which en-

## Keep your equipment young and powerful with CITIES SERVICE OILS & GASOLINE

**Y**OU call upon your car, truck and tractor to render long hours of hard service. They will give this service year after year and stay young and powerful if— you use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene.

Cities Service Oils are built to stand up under punishment. They are tough, full-bodied, able to protect your expensive equipment long after ordinary oils have thinned out and broken down. Your car running at high speeds, your truck covering long miles under heavy loads, your tractor operating hour after hour in gruelling service, need the protection of these high quality, super-refined oils.

Cities Service Gasolene is full of power capable of meeting whatever task you put it to without skipping or faltering. You will find a tankful lasts longer than ordinary fuels.

With Cities Service Oils and Gasolene in use you can make the most exacting demands of your equipment and be confident that they will be met.



### Cities Service Oils & Gasolene

## Keep stock and poultry healthy for only 2 or 3¢ a day



**The B-K Way**  
Trade-Mark  
CONCENTRATED  
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

The B-K method of sanitation and disease prevention offers farmers, dairymen and poultry raisers the cheapest kind of health insurance on their stock and birds. The B-K Way helps keep cows and chickens healthy and productive. B-K treatment prevents roup and other poultry diseases. Feeding B-K in drinking water prevents the spread of disease from contaminated water.

## Every drop a drop of health

B-K is concentrated sodium hypochlorite. Kills disease germs instantly on contact. Contains no acid or poison, is clean and clear as water. Direction charts for all uses in every B-K package.

You put just a little in water to use. That is why it is so economical. B-K is sold everywhere by stores, carrying dairy and poultry supplies, feeds, drugs, and hardware.

### MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Write for these free bulletins—No. 15, "Cattle—Selection, Breeding, Sanitation." No. 10, "Hog Sanitation." No. 213, "Poultry Health and Poultry Profits." All correspondence confidential.



B-K and its direction charts are inspected by the federal government and comply with federal law. Beware of substitutes not government inspected.

## The Cover for This Week

By Kenneth Evans

**T**HERE is not a city in the Middle West that has made a more substantial growth than Manhattan, the home of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The people of Manhattan and Riley county are proud of the progress they have made in 75 years, and are celebrating their Diamond Jubilee October 21 to 26. So thoroly has the program been arranged in its magnitude that all railroads operating in Kansas have put on reduced rates for the week, and 100,000 folks are expected to attend.

Manhattan was founded by a group of sturdy pioneers who, forsaking birthplace and family ties, came west on the little steamer Hartford. Kansas and Manhattan stands today as a monument to the endeavors of this little handful of far-seeing builders. The Hartford steamed merrily away from the docks in Cincinnati on the Ohio River with 75 souls aboard, and with their crude agricultural implements, 10 ready-cut homes, and substantial pieces of furniture to make their new homes comfortable. Down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and up the Missouri to the mouth of the Kaw they sailed in no uncertain manner, meeting every hardship in a big way and surmounting all difficulties. They started up the Kaw and ran aground at the foot of what is now Poyntz avenue at the junction of the Blue River, and here was founded the town of Manhattan.

The history of Kansas has been the history of Manhattan, including those trying epochs in history of the free-state question, bushwacker, Indian depredations and the struggles against economic problems which are always confronted by a growing community. Today her imposing and handsome residences, business blocks and the stately agricultural college on the hill all bespeak progress. From Manhattan, thru the college, comes much of the educational and experimental matter which has so thoroly advanced agriculture in the Middle West, and which has made of Kansas the "Bread Basket" of the world.

This will all be reconstructed and re-enacted thru the week of celebration, which will include mammoth exhibits and agricultural contests, an air circus, a pageant, parades, band contests, a reconstruction of the steamer Hartford, an old time Union Pacific train and one of the largest farm machinery and agricultural exhibitions ever assembled for one event in Kansas.

## GENERAL LABORATORIES

243 Dickinson St., Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



dorses the mortgage given by the borrower as security for the loan. This, however, is not an expense. It is an investment. The association, at the same time, invests this amount in stock of The Federal Land Bank. When the loan is paid off, the stock in the bank issued to the association in connection with the loan is cancelled, and the association is paid the par value of the stock, which in this case is \$500. The association then will cancel the stock of the borrower in the association and pay for it at its value, not to exceed par. Such dividends on its stock as the association may declare and pay out of its net earnings while the loan is in force will reduce the total cost of the loan to that extent.

The maximum possible cost of this loan of \$10,000, if the very worst happened and the borrower received no dividends on his stock in the association, lost thru insolvency of the association the \$500 which he invested in its stock, and had to pay the maximum assessment of \$500 on this stock, would be \$1,145. That is less than 2 per cent a year for six years, and many borrowers can remember paying in advance commissions of 2 per cent a year for 10 years in addition to a high interest rate on farm loans.

This \$1,145 spread out over the 34½ years for which the loan is made amounts to a little less than ½ of a per cent a year. Added to the 5½ per cent interest rate, this makes the total possible cost of the loan not more than 6.33 per cent a year.

Experience during more than 12 years has shown, however, that the only actual expense connected with this loan of \$10,000, in addition to interest on the unpaid balance of principal at the rate of 5½ per cent a year, may be expected to be the original expense of \$145, which is 1-25 of a per cent a year for 34½ years. Payments amounting to 3¼ per cent each six months will pay the interest and all the principal in 34½ years.

Wichita, Kan. John Fields.

#### Power Farming and Profit

Man has long been imbued with the desire to do things in a big way; to accomplish more than his neighbor; to make his efforts count. Because of this desire, boys of ambition and vision in every generation have been able to expand their efforts into wider and greater fields. Farm boys have been no exception to this rule.

No one can deny that power farming has given the young farmer an opportunity to expand. With the tractor, the multiple row cultivator, the corn picker and the combine, he can easily double or triple his acreage. The value of his labor and his management are many times greater, and his volume of business is much larger. Because his productivity is increased, he can operate profitably on a smaller margin a bushel or other unit of production.

But along with his vision and ambition, the average man is likewise cautious. He must be convinced that power farming is profitable and economical before he accepts the idea fully and without qualification.

To determine the effect which power farming has on profits, the agricultural economics department of the Oklahoma A and M College conducted a survey on 216 farms in that state. In one county, the survey showed that 33 farmers who owned both tractors and combines had an average labor income of \$1,427 from March 1, 1928, to March 1, 1929. A like number of farmers who

owned neither tractors nor combines had an average of only \$428 left after deducting interest and expenses from their total incomes. The advantage for power farming was approximately \$1,000 a farm.

Similar investigations in the second Oklahoma county revealed average labor incomes of \$903 for those who had both tractors and combines, \$697 for those with tractors only, and \$127 for those with no power machinery.

Those are the advantages of the new agriculture in cold dollars. The survey makes no reference to the ease and comfort with which these farm operators worked, the added time they enjoyed for bettering their homes or the happiness of their families.

Chicago, Ill. Bert S. Gittins.

#### We're Going East Again

(Continued from Page 3)

James A. Johnston, Lyons; John W. Thielenhaus, Bison; J. S. Dalby, Collyer, and George H. Wilson, Winfield.

If you are not located where you can talk to any of the members of last year's party, perhaps you can get in touch with some man in the group of 1927. This included: H. O. Peck, Wellington; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka; Herman Zwick, Sterling; George T. Baker, Sterling; Karl Koblitz, Hazelton; A. J. Valdois, Haven; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; S. G. Clark, Belpre; T. E. Tuckwood, Stafford; Albert Weaver, Bird City; M. W. Lidikay, Wellsville; Chris Hart, Peabody; Fred Symes, Harveyville; C. F. Hubbard, Mitchell; J. D. Wright, Mitchell; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Rolla D. Joy, Hays; J. A. Shrauner, Montezuma; R. E. Snelling, Norwich; E. A. Grandy, Garfield; Walter E. Gilmore, Eldorado; W. H. Pundt, Lenexa; John L. Pundt, (Formerly of Lenexa, Kan.) Canadian, Texas; A. Tomlinson, Topeka; Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; C. W. Boone, Neal; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa; W. P. McCrerey, Hiawatha; E. P. Desmarais, Meade, and James J. Costa, Anthony.

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 the hotels where the 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.

The 31 places probably will be reserved quickly, and it is important that anyone who desires to go should get his reservation in early. The best thing to do is to send in your reservation immediately. The second best is to talk it over with any of the folks who have been on the trip in the last two years. The third is to fill out the coupon below, which will bring you information more in detail, altho the essential features are presented in this story or can be obtained from the men who have been on the tour.

This is a united country, but if there is ever a rebellion, it will be on the part of the pedestrians. And we motorists could soon subdue them.

Wash the milking machine just as soon as its job is finished.

If gravy is to be judged on flavor  
you wouldn't make

# Gallons

at a time



The fine uniform flavor of Hills Bros Coffee is the result of Controlled Roasting—a continuous process that roasts only a few pounds at a time.

GALLONS of gravy? Could you ever expect it to be as smooth and delicious as that small quantity you make in your frying pan? Never!

It's the same in roasting coffee. By roasting a few pounds at a time instead of in bulk, Hills Bros. obtain aroma, flavor and strength such as no other coffee has. Every berry is roasted evenly. The development of flavor is perfectly controlled.

This process—Controlled Roasting—is exclusive to Hills Bros. All the rich flavor produced by it comes to you intact because Hills Bros. Coffee is sealed in vacuum tins.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trademark—on the can. Hills Bros. Coffee is sold everywhere.

## HILLS BROS COFFEE

Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key.



HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.  
2525 Southwest Blvd.  
Kansas City, Mo.

© 1929

### "Seeing the East" Application Blank

F. B. Nichols  
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Without obligation on my part, please send me further particulars about your proposed trip to Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, Washington, Akron and other cities. Your description of this jaunt interests me.

Name .....

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

It is understood that this trip includes stop-overs at Chicago, where the great International Livestock Exposition will be visited, as well as the works of the International Harvester Co.; Detroit, with its inspection of the big automobile plants; Niagara Falls—one of the world's wonders; New York—the commercial capital of the world; Washington—the home of our Government; and Akron.



# A Good Cup for Good Friends

*Coffee Is Basis of an Attractive Meal so Take Care in Preparing It*

**B**REW good coffee and bake fine cake if you wish your company dinners and party refreshments always to be delightful. Almost everyone likes the steaming amber colored beverage. It is indeed the ideal accomplishment to luscious cake, and to pies and sandwiches as well.

If you happen to be one of the unfortunate individuals who struggle to make delicious coffee without success, take heart and be of good cheer. There is a definite route to travel to perfection in brewing the coffee bean. By checking over your methods, you can determine what is wrong.

First, there is the matter of coffee. If you think the brand you use is at fault, why not try another? It always pays to buy a quality coffee and one with a definite name, for if you like it, you can buy it again. Then it is wise to look to the container. It needs to be air-tight. The flavor of coffee is stored in little cells and when these are broken by the grinding, the best part of the coffee will escape if given a chance. Coffee at the grocers and in the home must be kept in an air-tight container. A fruit jar with a screw top lid provides excellent home storage.

## Drip Coffee Delicious

Have you tried making drip coffee? This is the method recommended by the Coffee Roasters' Association. It is simple. Here are the directions to follow:

Use a finely ground coffee. This yields a richer flavor than a coarse grind because of the more rapid evaporation and the complete solution of the flavor-giving substances.

Allow at least 1 tablespoon of the coffee to 1 cup water. The exact amount depends on individual taste and upon the kind of coffee used. If the water is measured before it is heated to the boiling point, allow an extra cup to take care of the evaporation.

When the water boils, pour it over the freshly-ground coffee. By freshly-ground, I refer to coffee that has been stored in air-tight packages after the bean is roasted and ground. There are many types of coffee pots on the market provided with perforations in the compartment that holds the grounds. By means of these perforations the hot water drips slowly thru the coffee. By pouring the water at the boiling point, the water in contact with the coffee falls to the temperature needed to extract the greatest amount of coffee and aroma. If a coffee drip bag is used, be sure it is kept clean and sweet. There is tricolator, or a small cup-like contrivance, which will fit on top of any coffee pot. It may be used to make drip coffee.

The dripping process should not last longer than 2 minutes. Long dripping at a lower temperature increases the bitter taste and decreases the flavor and aroma.

Serve drip coffee as soon as it is made. Letting it cool is a direct route to failure. If there must be

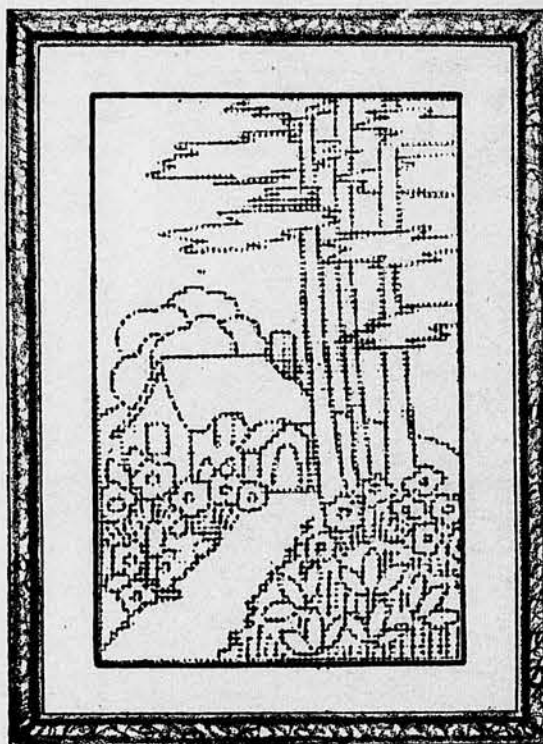
By Nell B. Nichols

coffee pot. When it is boiling rapidly, add the egg and coffee mixture, stirring well. Let come to a boil and boil 1 minute. Let stand several minutes in a warm place before serving.

The fragrance of coffee thruout the house is pleasant, but it is an extravagance, for the aroma belongs in the cup rather than in the room. The spout of the pot or percolator may quickly be stuffed with a wad of tissue paper, such as a paper napkin, or a roll of cheesecloth.

## You'll Love This Quaint Garden

**Y**OU have no idea how lovely this little, old-fashioned house and garden are when embroidered in gay colors. This picture is really a second cousin to the samplers our grandmothers used to



make, only it is much more beautiful and can be used in any room. To make this is one of the very newest things in needlework and women are eagerly making these pictures for their own homes and for Christmas gifts.

The consoling thing about embroidering this picture is that one does not have to be an expert needlewoman to make it. There are no elaborate French knots or intricate stitches, simply an over and over stitch that is very easy. It can be easily completed in a few hours and when it is done you will have a lovely piece of handwork.

Complete materials and directions for making this picture are \$1. This includes the pattern, background, thread, glass, and picture frame. Send your orders to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Encourage Listless Appetites

BY CATHARINE W. MENNINGER

**T**HREE year old Jack was barely up to normal weight. He showed no great dislike for food but seemed to have an appetite for a few favorite foods. He averaged one-half to one cup of milk a day.

Over a period of months Jack's mother had tried many devices to coax her son's appetite. The portions were never too large to look interesting. They were attractively served in pretty color combinations with unusual arrangement on the dish. Dessert was withheld, or a desired trip missed because the previous meal was not eaten. His sole reaction was his comment, "Not any dessert?" "No, not any dessert for Jack today." Leaving him alone or staying and chatting with him availed nothing. She tried pasting pictures on the bottom of the dish and glass, to tempt her son to empty the containers to see them. A spanking or two had no effect. No food until the next meal, and the same menu or another offered was futile.

Finally, she met the problem by insisting that he sit in his chair until all food and milk had been eaten. Then she joined him in exulting over the empty dishes. For a week or so there were meals lasting 1½ to 2 hours. But now Jack eats his meals with despatch, and very little comment.

Most mothers find that as soon as one problem

is solved, another faces them. One mother's solutions often give the needed clues to meeting the same situation in other homes. We are planning a contest on "solutions." But we must first have "problems." What is your most perplexing one at present? We would like to have you send in a description of one of your recent child-difficulties. Be sure to state the age and sex of the child. Watch for the contest announcement in the October 26 issue.

## Are You Tired of Fudge?

**A**S the fall and winter holidays draw nearer housewives and hostesses begin to cast about for recipes for delicacies that are just a bit different. One thing that can always be used to great advantage in entertaining, is candy. It may fill just a tiny gap in one's luncheon menu. Again, there is nothing more inviting than a dish of bonbons to create an air of hospitality in holiday season when there are so many visitors. A bit of candy as for the children after meals creates a happy impression with them.

Realizing that candy does play an important part in the scheme of things, the home editor offered, last winter, prizes to the women sending in the best candy recipes. Many responded to this offer and the following were successful in having their recipes accepted:

Mrs. Helen Wilson, Douglas county  
Mrs. Leta Williams, Labette county  
Eulalie Weber, Marshall county  
Mrs. G. W. Dowell, Brown county  
Rosamond Lindahl, Reno county  
Mrs. James Prouse, Harper county  
Mrs. Margaret Ancell, Sumner county  
Florence Bray, Johnson county  
Mrs. T. G. Simmons, Franklin county  
Mrs. Agnes Strathe, Crawford county  
Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county  
Russell McKinney, Comanche county  
Mrs. H. L. Stevens, Brown county  
Mrs. Weaver Earnist, Thomas county  
Mrs. H. P. Riker, Cherokee county  
Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Coffey county

The recipes were not accepted, however, until each had been carefully tested and found reliable, by the Foods Adviser of Kansas Farmer. And now these winning recipes are being offered to readers of this department.

There are 19 recipes in all and they include the old favorites such as penoche and the newer and more healthful fruit candies which dieticians are recommending to take the place of heavier confections.

This leaflet of prize recipes will be sent upon receipt of 2 cents. Address your requests to Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Little Cooks Have a Surprise

**D**EAR Little Cooks: Here I come with the big surprise that I promised for this month. How would you like to have someone take a snapshot picture of you with a cake, a salad, or some other



good thing to eat that you have made all by yourself? For the little cook who sends the best picture there will be a check for \$1, and the next best will receive a small size kodak album in which to keep her favorite pictures. The pictures must all be in by October 20, because the contest closes on that day. If you wish them back, be sure to inclose a stamp for their return.

And now for a little cooking lesson after that big surprise. Let's make

something with onions, shall we? Here's a recipe for onions stuffed with nuts that I tried last week. I know you'll like it too.

8 boiled onions	1 egg or 2 egg yolks,
1 cup dry bread crumbs	beaten
½ teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon chopped
Speck pepper	parsley
1 cup thin white sauce	1 cup chopped nuts
½ cup melted fat	

Scoop the center from the root end of the onions, leaving a shell. Chop the onion removed from the center, and mix with the remaining ingredients. Stuff the onion shells with this mixture. Cover the top with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until brown.

I'll be watching for some good pictures of my little cook friends, so please send them right away.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

To look fearlessly upon life; to accept the laws of nature, not with meek resignation, but as her sons, who dare to search and question; to have peace and confidence within our souls—these are the beliefs that make for happiness.—Maeterlinck.

## Just the Right Finish

**D**ID you know the mixture of oils in your paint makes a great difference in the finish? For instance, to obtain a glossy surface use 1-5 turpentine to 4-5 linseed oil and for a flat finish use ¾ turpentine to ¼ linseed oil.

This is only one of the many helpful facts given in "The Guide to Painting and Varnishing" which this department is recommending to its readers as authority on that subject. The book deals with every phase of home decoration and is profusely illustrated in color to demonstrate various facts. We shall be glad to obtain this book for you on receipt of 25 cents in coin. Address your requests to Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

a delay in serving, keep the coffee hot in a double boiler or by setting the pot in a pan of boiling water. Never let the coffee boil.

## Clean Coffee Pot Needful

Last, but not least, is the precaution of keeping the coffee pot clean. Remnants of old grounds will weaken the freshly ground coffee and give the beverage an undesirable flavor.

If you prefer percolated coffee, follow these rules. Use a coarser ground coffee than that for the drip method. From 1 to 2 tablespoons of the coffee need to be allowed for 1 cup of water. Place the cold water, or hot, if you prefer, in the percolator, add the coffee and heat. Let percolate from 8 to 10 minutes. Longer percolation gives a bitter beverage. It pays to keep the percolator shining clean.

Boiled coffee has many admirers. There are various methods to use. One is to allow 1 tablespoon coffee to 1 cup water. Beat 1 egg and add the required amount of coffee. Place the water in the



# PATHFINDER

PATHFINDER! The very name says discoverer—trail-breaker—pioneer.

And the other name of this great tire is *Goodyear*.

When you put these facts together, you begin to understand why this big, husky tire is even greater than it looks to be.

You can see powerful *traction*, molded into every massive block of its broad, thick tread.

You can see *long wear*—and feel

**pioneers the way to outstanding quality at low price**

it, too, in the honest solidity of this handsome tire. But you cannot see the equally vital quality beneath the tread. For there is *Supertwist*—the famous cord material which increases tire-life by its elastic and sinewy resistance to fatigue. Here indeed is quality which reaches far

beyond the point which the low price would indicate. A tire qualified in every way to take its place with "first-liners" sold by others at much higher figures.

You can tell that Goodyear is proud of this Pathfinder—for it is branded with the greatest name in rubber, and with the Goodyear seal.

Try this new Pathfinder—see what great value Goodyear gives you for little money.

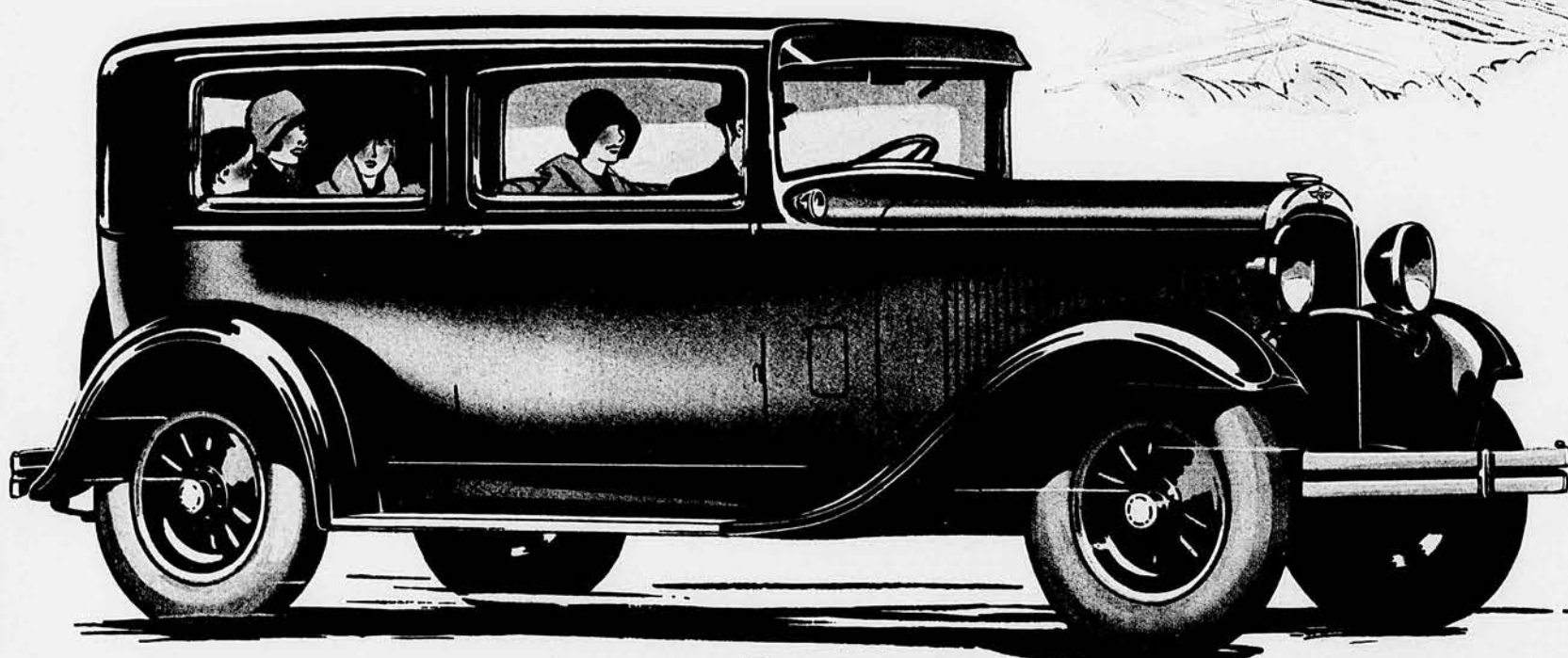


E. P. Squire, Hanley Falls, Minn., breeder of Chester White Hogs, says: "We have used Goodyear Tires for the last ten years, much to our satisfaction. Our present set has run 38,500 miles, and three of them are still running."



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*The New Two-Door Sedan*

## A GREAT NEW MODEL WITH A GOOD OLD NAME AT A NEW LOW PRICE

When Dodge engineers designed the new Dodge Six Two-Door Sedan, their prime objective was a car to meet the varied needs of the American family. They had—in the Dodge Six motor and chassis—a sound foundation of Dependability, Economy, Ruggedness, Long Life. So they concentrated their efforts on a new full-size 5-passenger body design that would meet any or

every motoring need of the family. The results, even to the veteran Dodge owner, are a revelation. The Two-Door Sedan is a big, spacious car, roomy enough for five adults to travel in comfortably, a safe car for children—every inch a Dodge. And the world-wide success of the new Dodge Six has effected manufacturing savings that, in turn, have been converted into a new lower price.

NINE BODY STYLES: \$925 TO \$1065 F. O. B. DETROIT

*Convenient Terms*



*All branches on the same tree;  
all growing out of the Chrysler root principle  
of standardized quality*

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

CHRYSLER "77" CHRYSLER "70"

CHRYSLER "66"

DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR

DODGE BROTHERS SIX

DE SOTO SIX PLYMOUTH

DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS,

BUSES and MOTOR COACHES

FARGO TRUCKS and COMMERCIAL CARS

CHRYSLER MARINE ENGINES

*All Products of Chrysler Motors*

### The Public is the Gainer

By uniting all these properties into one giant organization, Chrysler Motors is enabled to do everything on a tremendous scale—research, experiment, engineering, purchasing, production. Hence, every one who buys a Chrysler Motors product is benefited with a greater measure of finer quality at a price that makes it the true measure of real value in its field.

## CHRYSLER MOTORS

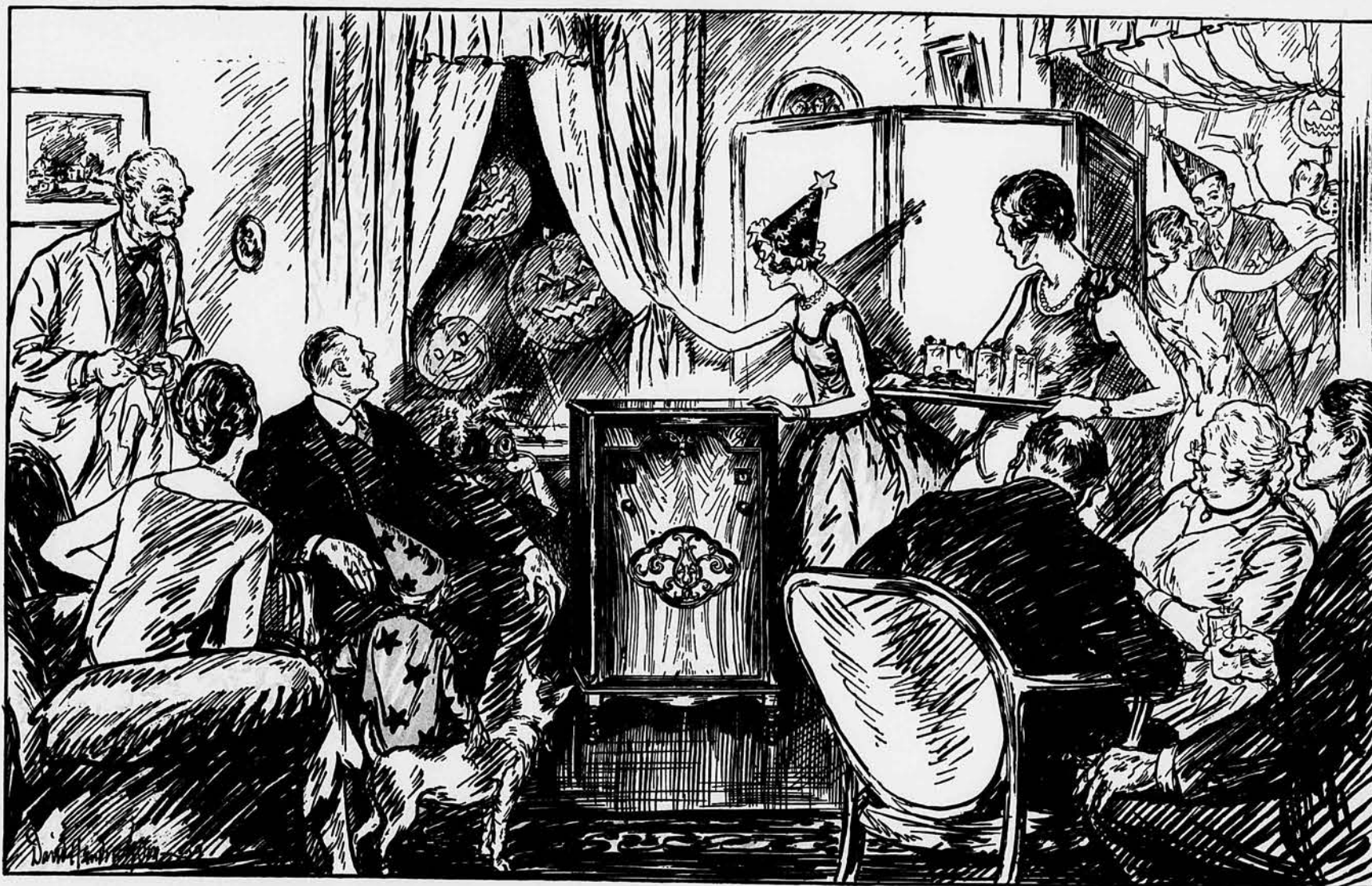
BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE

# NEW DODGE BROTHERS SIX



CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT





----- Don't let all this entertainment  
pass over your roof—bring it into your home with a  
**SCREEN-GRID RADIOLA**

**E**VERY night the air is full of entertainment—music—instruction—news from the big world outside. Powerful broadcasting stations are sending out the wonderful electric waves that carry the human voice and the harmonies of great orchestras around the world.

These waves are passing through your house as you read this. They are infinitesimally weak, but the magic of Radiotrons so magnifies them in power that you can pick them up with a Radiola and fill your home with the music of an orchestra.

Without a Radiola in your home you are shutting your doors to one of the greatest boons of modern life. An investment in a Radiola need not be large—you can purchase a fine receiving instrument of the latest design, and a high-quality loudspeaker, at a moderate cost.

For homes that do not have central station electric service RCA has designed two high-powered Screen-Grid Radiolas for battery operation, one using a separate loudspeaker, the other having the loudspeaker in its cabinet.



RCA RADIOLA 22



RCA RADIOLA 21

These are instruments of exceptionally high quality.

But if you live in a wired home (alternating current) you can use the nationally popular "all-electric" Radiola 33 that plugs into the electric outlet.

Radiolas, Loudspeakers and Radiotrons carrying the famous RCA trademark are everywhere recognized as the highest achievement of the radio art. They are the product of the world's greatest radio research laboratories.



RCA instruments may be purchased on the convenient RCA Time Payment Plan.

Buy with confidence where you see this sign.

RCA RADIOLA 21 High-powered Screen-Grid. Battery Operation . . . . .	\$69.50 (less Radiotrons)
RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103 . . . . .	\$22.50
RCA RADIOLA 22 Screen-Grid with speaker enclosed. Battery operation . . . . .	\$135 (less Radiotrons)
RCA RADIOLA 33 The famous "all-electric" console type for wired homes (A.C.) . . . . .	\$54.00 (less Radiotrons)
RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100B . . . . .	\$17.50

**RCA RADIOLA**

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

RADIOLA DIVISION RADIO-VICTOR CORPORATION OF AMERICA NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ATLANTA • DALLAS • SAN FRANCISCO



# All rubber—with the looks and comfort of a custom-made hunting shoe



## THE HOOD DEERFOOT

Here's the boot for wear around the farm and for hunting, yet it's so good looking that you'll be proud to wear it into town.

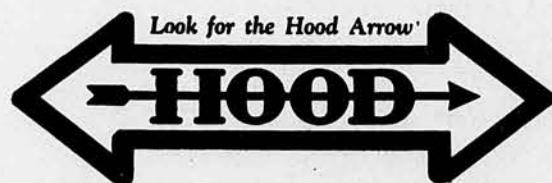
All rubber with heavy tire tread soles and warm knit lining, the Deerfoot will take you comfortably over rocks and rough ground and through mud, water and wet brush. The Deerfoot is designed along the slim, trim, style lines that custom boot makers put into the most expensive leather field shoes. It conforms to every line of the foot and leg, fits snugly at the heel and instep which eliminates slipping or chafing.

You can find many imitations of the Deerfoot but in order to make sure that you're getting the genuine, look for the Hood Yellow Arrow on the back of the boot and the name Hood on the sole.

And remember—you can get arctics, boots and rubbers made by Hood for wear in all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY

Watertown, Massachusetts



HOOD MAKES CANVAS SHOES RUBBER FOOTWEAR TIRES RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS RUBBER FLOOR TILING



# Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy

I LIKE to go to school. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Blackstone school. I walk 1/2 mile to school. I have five sisters. Their names are Clara, Bertha, Edith, Anna and Florence. I have one brother. His name is Clarence. I enjoy the children's page and would like to have some of the girls write to me.  
Caldwell, Kan. Blanche Skvor.

years old and Wilbert is 8 years old. We have 10 cats. Their names are Tommy, Tiger, Kitty Blue, Blackie, Gumshoe, Bluebell, Pinknose, Toots, Timothy Titus and Midnight. I like to embroider and do needlework of all kinds. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.  
Florence Meyer.  
Farmington, Kan.

April 24. He is only 6 years old. He was taken to Springfield, Colo., and I think maybe he will get well.  
Kendall, Kan. Doloros Yates.

and another man carries two sacks, who has the heavier load? A sack of flour is heavier than two empty sacks. (The one that carries the sack of flour.)

What object goes 'round the house, then 'round the garden and makes but one track? A wheelbarrow.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailor? The one sells watches, and the other watches cells.

Why can't a thief easily steal a watch? Because he must take it off its guard.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is "scaled."

How is it that trees can put on new dresses without opening their trunks? Because they leave (leaf) out their summer clothing.

Why is a miller like a cook? Because he prepares the meal.

## Dog Show



1. What dog is like America discovered by Columbus?
2. What dog is a friendly hint?
3. What dog resembles a short nose?
4. What dog is like a nesting hen?
5. What dog is a famous mountain pass?
6. What dog has a name that tells what a cat does when they meet?
7. What kind of dog do we see when we look at the stars?
8. What kind of dog—originally from China—is pickled in mustard?
9. What dog is atmosphere and a valley?

The answer to the first question is "Newfoundland." Can you guess the answers to the other questions? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

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

What misses are of a very jealous temper? Mis-give and mis-trust.

Why should ladies squeezing wet clothes remind us of going to church? The belles are wringing.

If one man carries a sack of flour

## Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. Apex; 3. A bird; 4. A sharp pointed instrument; 5. Stands for North.

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 answers.

## My Dog's Name is Shorty

For pets I have four kittens and one old cat and a dog. The cats' names are Inkpot, Dandle, Snowball and Buttercup. My dog's name is Shorty. I am in the seventh grade. I wish some boys and girls would write to me. I am 11 years old. There are seven children in our family. There are four girls and three boys. My sisters' names are Jane, Rosalen and Frankie Lou. The last name is like a boy's name I think. My brothers' names are Claude, Gerald and Johnny. My brother, Gerald, has been sick for a long, long time—since

## A Test for Your Guesser

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

What misses are of a very jealous temper? Mis-give and mis-trust.

Why should ladies squeezing wet clothes remind us of going to church? The belles are wringing.

If one man carries a sack of flour

## Fishy Facts Puzzle

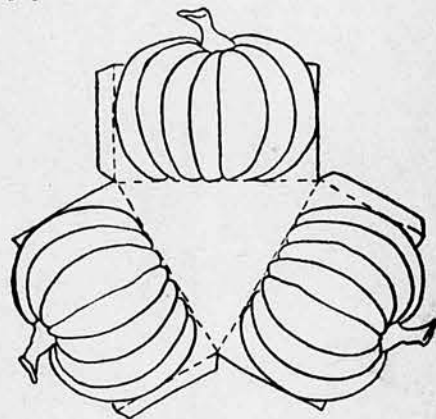
1. What part of a fish is an instrument for weighing?
2. What part of a fish inhabits a northern country?
3. What part of a fish would be most prominent in a "fish story"?
4. What part of a fish is a unit of liquid measure?
5. What part has a fish in common with a river?

The answer to the first question is "scale." 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 or boys sending correct answers.



## To Make Pumpkin Baskets

Any of you girls and boys can make these baskets. Trace the design on white paper and color with crayon or water color. After you have colored all three sides paste the tabs inside the baskets. This is an appropriate Thanksgiving favor, holding bonbons, nuts or popcorn.



## Tippy and Dick Are Pets

I have a kitten named Tippy. It is black and white. I have a pony named Dick. I read the children's page every Saturday. I have a brother. His name is Warren. I have brown hair and eyes. I wish some of the girls would write to me.

Mary Catherine Brown.  
Americus, Kan.

## Likes to Embroider

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I have two sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Lottie and Lorna May and my brothers' names are Elmer and Wilbert. Lottie is 9 years old and Lorna May is 4 years old. Elmer is 16



The Hoovers—This Seems Serious!



# POST Toasties

## The Wake-up Food

...oven-crisp  
flakes rich in  
quick new energy  
**FOR BOYS**



**AND GIRLS**



**AND YOU!**



© 1929,  
G. F. Corp.



## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Stuttering is a Mental Quirk; My Chief Reliance is on Cheerful Encouragement

IF YOUR child is left handed do not insist that he make the right hand his preference. Let nature alone. Otherwise you may find the child stuttering in his speech! Seems odd, doesn't it? Nevertheless, the warning has been given frequently by investigators, and now the United States Public Health Service includes it in a bulletin. Writers give various explanations, but the most convincing argument is the fact that in certain cases stuttering has developed under the compulsion of righthanded work, and has been relieved by allowing the child to revert to the use of the left hand.

It is admitted that more than a million citizens of the United States are stutterers. The cause is neither a physical nor nervous defect. It is a mental quirk. Sometimes it begins with the earliest efforts at speech; in other cases it may be a development of later years. It is very difficult of cure. Operations, exercises and mental gymnastics all have been tried, and all have their successes and their failures. The cheaper papers are filled with advertised courses of treatment, many of which guarantee a cure.

I do not say that no help is ever obtained from such courses of treatment. All of them present some well-known and well-founded principles; things that you can get from any book. But the very fact that a supposed cure for stuttering has a "guarantee" is enough to damn it. The ailment is far beyond human guarantees.

I urge parents and teachers to be very patient with a stuttering child. Allow no one to scold, tease or scoff. Encourage the child in the belief that a stutterer is just as bright mentally as anyone, and that a cure is always possible.

A conscientious physician should be employed to give a careful examination for any possible physical defect or strain, the correction of which might lift a part of the burden. This is only fair. But my chief reliance is on long-continued, patient, gentle and cheerful encouragement. The child knows that he can sing; he can talk to himself. Many can talk fluently whenever nothing is at stake. He must get the assurance that it rests within himself to have equal control of his speech organs at all times. He can have singing exercises, reading exercises, all manner of exercises; but the indispensable things of treatment are patience, kindness and encouragement.

#### Go to a Surgeon

I am a girl 12 years old. I fell and broke my collar bone. We didn't go to the doctor in time and it wasn't set. There is a bunch almost as large as a walnut. What do you think I could do for it now? D. G. A.

It is not too late to go to the surgeon, and this should be done. X-Ray pictures will show actual conditions. If there is not likely to be any subsequent deformity of the chest you need not worry about the "lump," as it will grow less.

#### Start the Treatment Early

Is there a known cure for cancer? J. L. D.

There is no definite remedy that will cure cancer. The most reliable forms of treatment are surgery, radium and X-Rays. The thing most important is to begin treatment early before the cancer has spread. The American Society for the Control of Cancer, 25 West Forty-third Street, New York City, will send free booklet about the cure of cancer.

#### Write the Water Laboratory

Where can I send a sample of our drinking water to have it tested and what will this cost me? N. C.

The Water and Sewage Department of the State Board of Health maintains a laboratory at Lawrence. It will make examinations of drinking water for a small sum. If you are sure you need this service you will get a prompt reply

by writing to the Water and Sewage Laboratory, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan. Personally, I think there is little value in such an examination of a sample taken from your well. One sample may prove little. If doubtful of your well, by all means clean it out, disinfect with chloride of lime, and thus make quite sure. If you have any reason to think the well is infected get to the very bottom of it, for infected drinking water can cause many ailments.

#### Eat the Coarse Foods

I could easily reduce my 50 pounds overweight if food were not so attractive to me. Surely medical science can give a prescription that will make me dislike to eat food, perhaps sicken at the thought. I want to reduce and I want help of this kind. J. C.

Medical science does not work that way. But we can give you aids to your will power. You can eat certain coarse foods containing a good deal of "roughness" but very little that builds tissue. You can keep to a minimum the most prominent fat producers such as sugar, cream, fat meats, butter and the various starches. You can follow a rigid rule that nothing shall enter your mouth between meals. There are a number of very helpful books costing from \$1 to \$3. I shall be glad to recommend one if you wish.

#### A Progressive Profession

Of the 1,350 persons who attended the recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Detroit about 1,250 traveled in automobiles. Thirty-eight states and five provinces of Canada were represented. We mention this for the benefit of the prophets who foretold the extinction of the veterinarian with the so-called "passing of the horse." The fact is that the veterinary medical profession has a broader field of usefulness now than ever before and is better prepared to serve therein. Moreover, the boundaries of that field are constantly expanding as the need for veterinary science grows and as its service to humanity becomes better appreciated.

#### Final Wheat Pool Report

A final statement for the 1928-29 marketing season has been issued by the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita. The report shows that the association handled 4,652,517 bushels of wheat of the 1928 crop, compared with 2,405,423 bushels of the 1927 crop handled the preceding season.

The expense of operating the association for the 1928-29 marketing season is given as 8.21 cents a bushel. In addition to association expense, 2.29 cents a bushel was deducted as a reserve, and, in the case of those members who are under the newly adopted marketing contract, an additional 1 cent a bushel for an elevator reserve. Participating certificates are issued in the case of deductions for reserves. These certificates evidence the equity of members in the capital of the association.

Deductions for the 1927-28 season are reported by the management of the association as 10.17 cents a bushel for expense and 2.697 cents for reserve.

Settlements with the growers have been made on the basis of the Kansas City price for grade and protein value of grain delivered, less deductions for association expense, for reserves, for freight to Kansas City, and for local handling charges. Members of the association who stored wheat during the 1928-28 season received a bushel storage payment, varying from a small amount to 8 cents, according to the time the wheat was held on the farm. This storage payment averaged 2.93 cents a bushel for the entire quantity of grain handled.

Wheat containing less than 13 per cent moisture can be stored safely.



## The MODERN TOUCH

Your home will be made modern with the beautiful RAY-BOY.

With its actual furnace heating power, every room will be flooded with healthful heat. And the floors will be made cozy warm—from 85° to 100°. Truly the miracle worker among parlor furnaces.

Inside the everlasting porcelain cabinet is a real furnace—heavy duty cast iron construction. The RAY-BOY has actual furnace capacity but unlike a basement furnace, all heat is delivered to the rooms, none lost in the cellar.

Ask your dealer to show you the RAY-BOY—inside and out. Then you will know the how and why of its marvelous performance.

RAY-BOY brings a new appreciation of home—every room warm day and night. Real protection against winter's ills and discomforts.

Ask your dealer TODAY!

THE GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GLOBE  
**Ray-Boy**  
PARLOR FURNACE

"GLOW"  
Hear the "RAY"  
GLOBE BOYS  
EVERY FRIDAY  
7:30 P.M.  
CENTRAL STANDARD  
OVER  
W-L-S



## Flares for Street or Parties

Aprons Also Take On New Airs With Other Fall Whimsies



**Design 2987.** This apron is one of the flattering new models of aprons, which have taken on new lines along with other wearing apparel of the season. It will protect the wearer almost entirely; for there is only a small portion in back which is uncovered.

**Design 2993.** For the woman who is seeking a slim appearance as well as the one who is simply searching for something stunning, this dress is the very thing. The jabot collar and the dips in the skirt add the long up and down line which is still so desirable. In crepe satin, black velvet, or navy

crepe de chine, it gives an extremely chic effect. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

**Design 2977.** Shopping or business transactions will have no terrors when one can wear a trim coat frock such as the one pictured above. A skirt with godets in front and straight lines in back, provides necessary fullness and gives just a touch of swagger. Light weight woollens or dark silks will work up equally well in this smart model. Designed in sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

### Uses for Linoleum Scraps

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

I HAVE found so many uses for the scraps of linoleum I had left when the new floor covering was laid that I am going to pass some of them along. Round pieces were cut to fit the bottom of the flower pots, holes punched in to correspond with the drainage holes in the pots, and the linoleum secured to the bottoms of the pots with the linoleum cement I had left from the floor. Now the pots can be used on the finest surfaces without danger of marring.

A piece was cut to fit the top of the kitchen cabinet. The surface was waxed well, so that it would not be porous, and it was then glued in place. It makes a smooth, non-absorbing and harmonious surface, and is unexcelled for kneading or rolling dough.

The top to my wash stand was covered the same way, but I used undiluted water glass instead of cement and found it worked excellently. My plant shelves under the windows were covered the same way. Now it is no work at all to clean them.

### Easily Cleaned Wood Box

FOR the housewife who must use wood and whose kitchen space is limited, the built-in woodbox is a great convenience. It should be constructed so that it will be equally accessible from inside and outside; this means that a hole will be cut in the wall and the box run thru it, fitting tightly around the wall to close out drafts. Build the box about 2 feet high. The front of the box is composed of four 8-inch boards that fit in slots at the side of the box, which can be removed to clean out the box. The floor may be covered with a suitable sized piece of zinc or linoleum for ease in cleaning. The slats can be painted to correspond with the woodwork or furniture. If

the whole is cut so that the box outside will rest on the porch floor it will save building up a brace under the box.

This saves much time in the winter during the muddy weather, for the box can be filled from the outside of the house. A good size to construct is 2 by 4 by 6 feet. Mrs. G. L. Stipp. Neosho County.

### Women's Service Corner

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

### Grease for Oiling Boots

What is the best method of oiling boots? I go hunting a good deal and my boots need rejuvenating before I can go again. George E.

Dissolve 1 ounce of pure paraffin in 1 pint of the best lard oil by means of gentle heat. Apply with a sponge as hot as the hands will bear and rub in with the palms and fingers. Let dry and repeat.

### Recipe for Cheese Sauce

I have a recipe which says "cover with cheese sauce." Will you please send a recipe for this cheese sauce? Mrs. F. L. J.

Here is the recipe for cheese sauce:

1 cup milk 2 tablespoons flour  
¼ cup grated cheese Salt and pepper

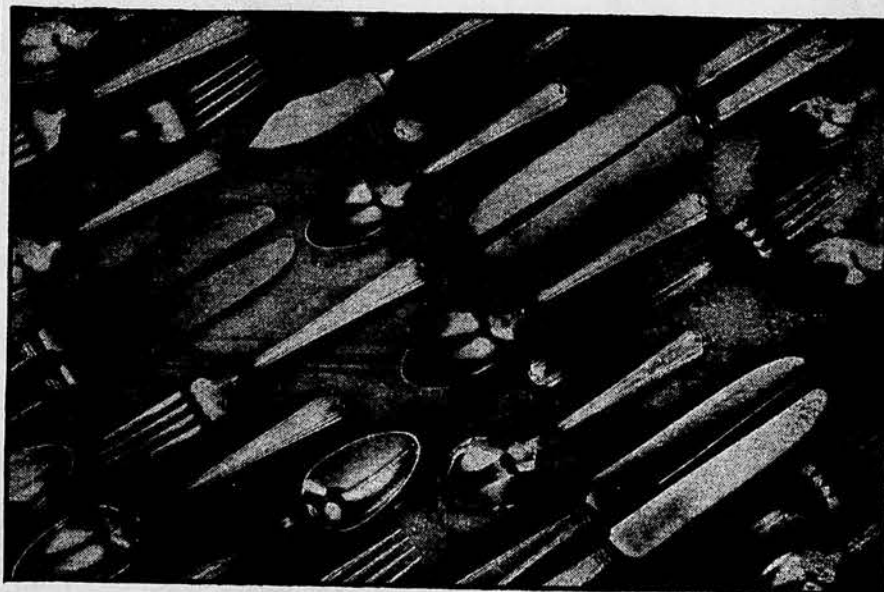
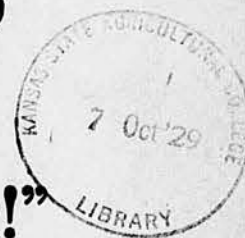
Thicken the milk with the flour and just before serving add the cheese, stirring until it is melted. This sauce is suitable for use in preparing creamed eggs, or to pour over toast, making a dish corresponding to ordinary milk toast, except for the presence of cheese. It may be seasoned with a little curry powder and poured over hard boiled eggs.

Order all patterns from Kansas Farmer, Pattern Service, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

# What! all that lovely

## silver for \$33.25?

I want to see it!



Twenty-six pieces in this lovely new pattern in a handsome silver and black tray—the silver of your dreams!

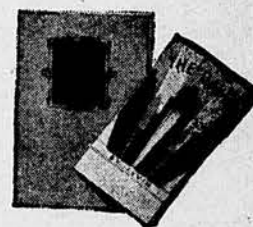
YOU must see this new silver! Never before has silver of such beauty been offered at such moderate cost.

You must touch it . . . hold it in your hand, to appreciate its striking, clean-cut beauty and its exquisite finish. Dawn . . . the most beautiful silver plate pattern in all the world!

Never before have craftsmen lavished such skill and care on the designing, die-cutting, finishing of inexpensive silver.

A complete table setting of twenty-six pieces—just the silver you need to feel ready for any occasion—can be had for \$33.25. Here are 6 dinner forks, 6 dinner knives, 6 dessert spoons, 6 teaspoons, a butter knife and a sugar spoon, lovely enough for your most important guests—inexpensive enough to add—at once—to whatever silver you have.

Every piece of Alvin Long-Life Plate is guaranteed to your complete satisfaction. All good dealers in silver plate can show it to you. Ask to see the new pattern.



## DAWN

The new pattern by ALVIN

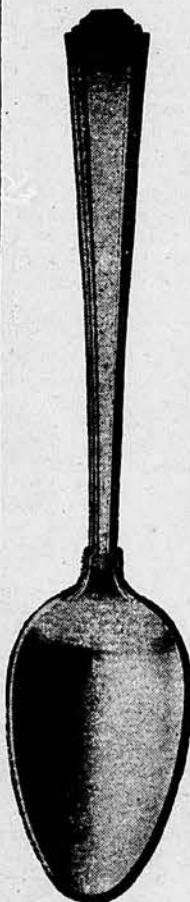
THE ALVIN CORPORATION, Dept. P-5, Providence, R. I.

☐ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My jeweler is \_\_\_\_\_



For the modern hostess, this supremely smart pattern . . . DAWN!



G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service



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

### "Nibble" Carefully or You'll Get "Hooked." Make Up Your Mind Before You Sign

THE PROTECTIVE Service Department gets altogether too many letters from the younger members of this department complaining about correspondence schools. Most of the complaints arise from the signing of a correspondence school payment-plan contract. Sometimes a part of the course is paid for when this department gets a letter and oftentimes the complete course remains to be paid.

Nearly all of the signed payment-plan contracts read that the student must be satisfied or his money will be refunded. The plain truth of the matter is that his money will be refunded if the student still is dissatisfied after completing all the lessons of the home study course. In other cases when none of the payments have been made on the signed payment-plan contract and when the student is written threatening letters saying that the correspondence school will go to court to collect the contract price, the student writes to this department. Most generally it is a case of the student's deciding not to go ahead with the home study course.

But when the student decides not to complete the payments on his correspondence course and complete his home study work, this does not satisfy the contract held by the correspondence school. And another fact which is not considered by the correspondence school is how much its representative had to "stretch" things in order to get the student's signature on the payment-plan contract. However, these contracts usually are worded to the effect that no oral promises made by the agent will be given any consideration by the school. The whole contract is printed and after the application is signed by the student the school insists on collecting as the agreement specifies. The school has a legal right to collect, too, and it is seldom that the Protective Service Department's intervention can do any good except in evident cases of fraud or misrepresentation.

The best policy to follow is to sign a payment-plan contract only after you have decided definitely that you wish to complete the home study course, especially guarding against being "talked into" signing the contract by the school's representative. The following letter is quoted to show you how much trouble you can keep out of by being more smart than the agent who tries to sell you.

"A man who gave his name as Dickinson and who claimed himself to be a representative of the Chillicothe Business College of Chillicothe, Mo., called on me, a recent high school graduate, August 31 and explained to me his business as a home study course salesman for the Chillicothe Business College. He wanted me to sign a note for \$67, pay him \$20 in cash and sign a contract for one of his courses, but I held a little doubt about him and his course so I would not sign.

"He told me he was enrolling from two to six students from each high school, depending upon its size. He said he already had one of my graduated classmates and that he wanted me before he would be satisfied.

"Dickinson represented that he graduated from the school, which he now

represents, about seven years ago, went to Kansas City and worked for the Goodyear tire people for a year and then returned to Chillicothe and considered and accepted the position as a home study course representative holding the position for the last six years. But he needed something to make his stories hang together. I asked him a few questions concerning his course. Then, I told him that I had written to the Chillicothe school, which he claimed to represent, just after high school was out in the spring and they told me that they had not offered a home study course since the war. To this he said, 'Well, they have been working upon this course for a long while and trying it out to be sure that it was a good course before they passed it to the people.' I made no answer and he quickly changed the subject.

"He wanted me to sign up right away before he left, but I told him that I would not jump at anything so quickly without thinking it over and

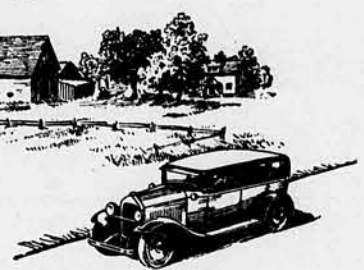


getting my parents' idea of the course. I asked him if he would be around here for a few days or if he could leave his address so I could let him know later as to my decision. He said he would not be around here any longer and that he did not call the second time on account of the great cost of each trip. He would not even talk about leaving his address. I left him talking to my father and went away. He told father the same things he told me, and in fact a few more falsehoods, because father knew nothing about the school and could not tell whether he was telling the truth.

"I wrote immediately to the Chillicothe Business College and asked them if they offered the course represented to me and if they had a representative by the name of Dickinson. They said that they do not offer any such course and only have two representatives who never work outside of Missouri. I also told them that Dickinson said he had my friend signed up. So as soon as I got the letter from them, I went to see my friend. He said that he had only seen the fellow a few minutes and had not signed or even inquired about his course because he did not want it. I found out for sure that he is a crook.

"He is a man about 5 feet and 8 inches high, dark complexioned, dark eyes, black hair mixed with a good deal of grey. He was driving a light green Model A, Ford roadster—a sport

(Continued on Page 25)



## Here's a low-priced tire that isn't skimped

IT IS easy to build tires to sell at a price, but to build good tires to sell at a price is another matter.

Buckeye tires are built by Kelly-Springfield workmen under the supervision of the same engineering staff that has made Kelly-Springfield the world's most famous quality tire. They are full size and full ply, and are made of a grade of material not usually found in casings of this price class. They will give service such as you would expect only from a higher priced product.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY

1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

## BUCKEYE TIRES

Built by Kelly-Springfield

## Make Money This Winter Grinding For Your Neighbors

Your tractor and barn represent a big investment. In your spare time this winter you can make them pay you \$3 or \$4 an hour by grinding for your neighbors. With a Papec you will have no trouble getting customers. Farmers like Papec grain and roughage grinding because it's FAST, FINE, and NOT HEATED.

GOVERNOR CONTROLLED, SELF-FEED ROLLS permit you to dump the hopper full of any grain with no fear of clogging. One man can run a Papec.

Write for Grinder Booklet and tell us what power you have.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY

Makers of Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers  
724 Main Street Shortsville, N. Y.

# PAPEC

Hammer Type  
FEED  
GRINDER



"Grind The Feed You Grow"

## DOUBLY PROTECTED AGAINST RUST & DETERIORATION

Now built entirely of Copper Steel that defies rust. And the steel is galvanized—another protection.

### Kewanee

PORTABLE ELEVATORS

The main elevator, a new design of heavy 16 gauge steel, with 10 extra horizontal corrugations or bends provides extra strength without useless weight—and there are no wood corner strips to trap moisture. Users say: "The only real improvement in portable elevators in 10 years!"

FREE Write for a set of plans—shows how to build a crib or granary at least cost, can use old material.

THE ONLY MACHINE THAT'S ALL ROLLER BEARING



Kewanee Implement Company

8149 Burlington Ave.  
Kewanee, Illinois



## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

FOR some little time now we will be taking our weekly lessons from the gospel of Mark. We have left the Old Testament for the New. You know anything about Mark? Well, you ought to. He is very much like a great many of us. Do you recollect reading about the young man who was caught, the night of the arrest of Christ, and who ran away naked, leaving his clothes in his would-be captors' hands? The gospel of Mark is the only gospel that relates that incident, and the young man is supposed to have been Mark himself.

Mark's mother's house was a place where the apostles used to gather frequently. She had cottage prayer-meetings in her house. For an interesting story in connection with this, see Chapter No. 12 of Acts. And it was young Mark who developed cold feet when he and Paul and Barnabas went on their first missionary tour in Asia Minor. He liked the thought of his

Christian work among those hundreds of millions of folks. He masters a dozen difficult languages, translates the entire Bible, builds a botanic garden where useful plants are grown and watched, for the benefit of India's agriculture. Anything particularly soft about all this?

Jesus taught that love was the foremost of all the virtues. That was different from what was taught by other of the great teachers of the time, or since. The Greeks said that the moral virtues were three: Courage, Loyalty, Honesty. They built everything on these. Others put it other ways. Thus, to the business man, honesty is best. To the party leader, it is loyalty. To organized labor, it is solidarity, and to the soldier, discipline. And yet all these are wanting, when taken on all sides. Thus a man may be honest, but so ugly, ill-natured, or selfish as to be unendurable. A woman may be loyal to her social group, or to her family, and be so gossipy as to be uncharitable toward all others. When analyzed, we learn that in the last analysis, "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Now, it is the want of love that is the standing reproach of the church. If we had more love for mankind, from our love to God, we would be a thousand times more efficient, and the world would hear more about the church. Recently a remarkable Japanese Christian said that Christianity would win the Orient if it could show that it had more love than Buddhism. But if not, the Chinese and the Japanese will stick to their Buddhist faith. And a Chinese Christian said not long ago, "Unless we retain the love of God in us and grow in love, there is but little hope for maintaining and perpetuating our religion." And the well-known words of Wesley always bear repeating: "Men may die without any opinions, and yet be carried into Abraham's bosom. But if we be without love, what will knowledge avail? I would not quarrel with you about opinions. Only see that your heart be right with God. I am sick of opinions. Give me good and substantial religion, a humble, gentle love of God and man."

Even the sociologists are now telling us that love is the greatest uniting force in society. Thus Professor Ellwood defines love as "a valuing of persons for their own sakes, without any material benefit to ourselves in view."

And what an ideal the Great Teacher put before us: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, as I have loved you."

Lesson for October 6—Fulfilling Our Obligation to Others. Mk. 12:28-34, and James 2:14-17.  
Golden text: Phil. 2:4.

### Protective Service

(Continued from Page 24)

roadster, wings on the sides of the windshield. The windshield was broken from top to bottom into cracks, leaving the windshield in three pieces. The wheels were all equipped with Firestone tires, and he had a Firestone spare tire. His 1929 Missouri automobile license number began with the figures 493, but I do not remember the last three numbers.

"The man also carried a small leather case. He took nothing from it to show me except the contract, and he would not let me see the contract or look at anything but what he read describing the course.

"I am the son of a Protective Service member. I have been trying to find out if this man is really a crook. Since I have found out for sure that he is, I would like to have this man apprehended and caught if possible.

"Eureka, Kan. W. C."

### On Gluing of Wood

The Gluing of Wood, Department Bulletin No. 1500-D, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As we understand it, Russia's aim is to keep on trying until she borrows enough capital to completely destroy capitalism.

What are you doing at present to prevent soil erosion next spring?



## Topped the Market!

And Look What He Saved in Feed!

How do certain feeders continually top the market and save money on feed? One of the most successful feeders in North Dakota here tells he saves  $\frac{1}{3}$  on fodder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  on sweet clover—yet gets top prices!

"In January, 1927, one of your No. 244 Letz Mixed Feed Makers was purchased by me.

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

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

I plan on feeding a larger number of steers each year and incidentally must raise more feed.

I may state here that several carloads of steers that I have shipped to South St. Paul this year have topped the market and the Letz roughage mill is instrumental in getting these results."

P. F. AUSTIN, Casselton, N. Dak.



What the Letz Mill has done for 60,000 feeders it can do for you. 7,426 Feeders of cows, steers, hogs, poultry and sheep have helped prepare a mighty interesting booklet on successful feeding. It tells how they have been able to make the following savings:

1. Save 25% to 50% of present feed crops.
2. Release feed crop acreage for cash crops.
3. Increase milk and meat production through better feed preparation.
4. Save labor handling feed crops.
5. Improve health and condition of all animals.

This big book is yours for the asking—absolutely free. Let us send it to you. Just mail the coupon.

# LETZ

AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

LETZ MFG. COMPANY,  
154 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.  
Without obligating me in any way, please send me the book showing the various ways dairymen and stockmen have increased their profits by recutting, grinding and mixing their own feed crops by the Letz system. I am now feeding:

..... Dairy Cows; ..... Steers; ..... Hogs; .....

..... Sheep; ..... Horses; H.P. of my Engine.....

My name is.....

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is.....

City..... State.....



## Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.  
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.





# BROWNING

## In a Class of its own

YOU can blaze away all day long, without flinching, without suffering a sore shoulder or headache — if you use a Browning. For this remarkable gun has an ingenious built-in SHOCK ABSORBER which cushions the recoil. This is just one of many original Browning features that place this gun in a class by itself.

Designed by John M. Browning, the world's outstanding firearms genius, Browning Automatic Machine Guns, heavy and light; Browning Automatic Rifle, and the Browning Automatic Pistol, .45 calibre, have been adopted by the U. S. Army. Browning Automatic Shotguns are made of the finest materials known, in the world's largest small-arms factory in Liege, Belgium, where fine gunsmithing is a tradition. This accounts for the superior workmanship, finish and durability of Browning Shotguns. A Browning is a lifetime investment in maximum shooting pleasure!

Get full details now!

BROWNING ARMS COMPANY  
Founded 1870 by  
John M. Browning  
OGDEN, UTAH

THE  
ONLY  
16  
GAUGE  
Automatic

The Lightest  
12 Gauge  
Automatic

Mail Coupon  
TODAY

Browning Arms Co., Ogden, Utah. (KF-2)  
Please send your illustrated catalog on Browning Automatic Shotguns. No obligations on my part.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# KC Baking Powder

**DOUBLE ACTION**  
First—in the dough  
Then in the oven

**Same Price  
for over 38 years**  
**25 ounces for 25¢**

**Use less than of  
high priced brands**

**MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED  
BY OUR GOVERNMENT**

## Makes Sawing Easier

A hard job made easy. Our ROLLING TABLE and ALL-STEEL frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users say the BULLER ALL-STEEL SAW FRAME is the best. Made for front end of leading tractors, also four stationary sizes. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Write for free catalog.  
Buller Coupler Co., Dept. A, Hillsboro, Kan.

# Buckle in on the Home Run!

## You Can Overtake Capper Club Points in Tens and in Hundreds in the Next Two Weeks

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

ON OCTOBER 15 the Capper Club year for 1929 will come to a close. At that time more than 75 cash prizes, amounting to hundreds of dollars, will be awarded to club members, who have merited them by attending to club duties.

Then silver cups, engraved to show that they are presented by Senator Arthur Capper for the special achievements mentioned in the engraving, will be awarded as follows:

Baby Chick Department—Cup valued at \$25 for best profit record according to size of investment.

Small Pen Department—Cup valued at \$25 for best profit record according

now, the thing for you to do is to improve your case as much as possible in the few days that remain.

Here's the way you may do it: If you have not sent in all monthly feed reports that are due, do so at once. It's better to be prompt, but a late report beats none at all. Your final report, giving a summary of the whole year's records, should be sent in on time. Mail it by October 15, if possible. Remember that your final report, if sent in on time, will merit 100 points for your team. If it is late, it will be worth only half that much.

Bulletin reviews will merit 20 points each up to the closing date. A very good way to bring in a few extra points for your team will be to use your spare time in preparing bulletin reviews.

Another thing to which we wish to call your attention is the club story to be turned in by each member at the close of the year. We stated in the club booklet that a definite subject on which to write would be assigned in due time. On thinking the matter over, we believe the best plan will be to allow each person to choose his own subject, with the understanding, of course, that your story must be based on some phase of club work. We prefer that you write about your actual experience. If possible, tell something you have learned in club work that you believe may be of value to other club members. Perhaps you have used a certain kind of feed with good results. Maybe you have found a way to get a more rapid gain in your project. Possibly you have made up your mind to try different methods next year. If so, tell why. If your equipment, such as feed troughs, brooder houses, runways, barns and so on, were not the right sort and you improved them or devised new



The Blanchville Members of the Marysville Merry Maids Sewing Club. Left to Right, Eldris Barney, Mrs. J. D. Lucers, Leader, Dorothea Nielson, Alice Lucers, Lorene Nielson, Elsie Lucers and Alberta Hammett

to size of investment. Also a cup valued at \$25 for pen producing largest number of eggs to the hen from January 1 to June 30.

Gilt Department—Cup valued at \$25 for highest net profit on contest gilt.

Sow and Litter Department—Cup valued at \$25 for highest net profit on contest litter.

Beef Calf Department—Cup valued at \$25 for highest net profit on contest calf.

Mother's Contest—Cup valued at \$50 to mother scoring highest in co-operation and pep.

County Pep Cup—Cup valued at \$50, bearing name of county and all the club members who help to win it, to team having highest grade in pep race.

In addition to all of these will be the two free trips to the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City. This contest is open to all boys and girls in the Capper Clubs. One trip will be awarded to the outstanding boy and one to the outstanding girl in the year's club work. The trips will include free fare to and from Kansas City and at least three days' free entertainment while there. Competent escorts will be provided, if necessary. The basis for selecting the winners will be project work, 50 points, and team work, 50 points, with special emphasis laid on initiative and constructive contributions to Capper Club work in general.

All of these special honors are to come to club members within the next two or three weeks. Do you want to



Some of the "Butler Boosters." Left to Right, Frances Stigers, Virgil Stigers, Millard Stigers, Valmer Stigers and Keith Stigers

do something about it? Of course, if you have been asleep on the job all the year, there's not much chance for you to pitch in now and capture a prize. Victories are not won that way. But, if you have made a fair record up to



Here Are the Members of the "Shawnee Barnyard Boosters," Who Were Present at Their August Meeting. Left to Right, Mrs. Ida Schmidler, Mrs. D. C. Freer, Susan Jane Rabe, Roy Freer, County Leader, Dorothy Meek, Mrs. Meek, Erma Schmidler and Mrs. Rabe

ones, tell about that. We're hoping to receive many stories which contain ideas that will be of great value to the entire membership. Such stories will be passed on to others thru the Club News or Kansas Farmer club articles.

Because we believe it worth your while to put in some time on club stories, we are going to allow a greater number of points for good ones, that is, stories which show you have given them some time and thought. A story that is just fair will merit only 15 points as mentioned in the club booklet, but an extra good one will merit 100 points. Moderately good ones will score somewhere between these two numbers.

There is another reason why you should put into your club story the very best there is in you. Since, in awarding the American Royal trips, special emphasis is to be laid on initiative and constructive contributions to club work in general, the writing of your story supplies your very last opportunity to gather in a few points for that contest. Write with the thought that all depends on this final effort.



## "I Earn \$1.35 an Hour"

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## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Another week as good as the last week and most of the wheat in this part of the country will be planted, and a large percentage will be up and growing. It has been several years since there has been so much volunteer as there is this fall. Some of the fields on which the wheat was cut late are a solid mat of green. It is likely there will be several fields of wheat not planted over the country. Some years volunteer plants make almost as good a yield as sown wheat, but ordinarily that is not the case.

Several farmers are running an extra tractor just ahead of the drill, either pulling a oneway plow or a digger. Extra working of the soil means a considerable loss of moisture. The wind has been blowing hard for several days, and it is drying the ground fast. If it does not rain soon moisture may become quite a factor in getting the wheat started into the winter in good condition. Some of the lighter soil that has been worked down pretty smooth is showing some signs of blowing. On a drive today we saw a field of about 200 acres blowing badly.

The dry, windy weather is drying out the corn in good condition for early husking. Our earliest corn would husk fine. We husked a few ears today, and they shelled almost equal to old corn. We are going to try to get our 70 acres husked before bad weather sets in and makes work disagreeable. Since the rain the spring sown alfalfa shows signs of taking a new lease on life. New leaves are coming up from the crown on most of the plants. We had to stop drilling wheat to finish digging out the potatoes. We found quite a number were starting to grow in the ground. Potatoes are a good price now. We are getting \$2 a bushel for those we have on hand. The high price now makes it seem as if seed would be very expensive next spring.

The western wheat farmers from this part of the country are beginning to migrate homeward. Wheat is sown much earlier in the western part of the state than it is here. Sowing out there starts the last of August. Most of the wheat has been up for some time. There has been plenty of moisture all fall, so with a few more warm days the wheat will be in fine condition for the winter. Some of those who have been out putting in wheat tell some wonderful stories of what batching is like! At one place quite a number had their headquarters together, and it was the custom to "ok everything in one vessel. Everything but the toothpicks and coffee was cooked together! There were only four plates on the job, and most of the time there were 12 folks to eat, so four ate at a time and the plates were washed for the next group. Some of the bunch were asleep all the time because the tractors were run in shifts day and night. So the life of the migratory Western wheat farmer is not all a bed of roses. Most of them are glad to get back home and are busy sowing their crop here.

It is approaching the season when one should make winter plans and winter repairs. When the weather gets cold and snowy it is fine to have a lot of good feed ready for the stock. If there is a disagreeable job on a farm it is digging shock feed out of a snow drift when the ground is frozen and the wind blowing about 40 miles an hour. We have some repairs to make on the poultry house. The muslin curtains in the front must be replaced this year. The nests need new litter and new straw must be put on the floor. Fall planting of bulbs and plants should be about completed. Several peony plants were planted on this farm during the last week.

We have about given up getting any seed off the hygaria we planted June 27, after the oats hay was cut. There is a lot of feed on the ground, and most of the plants are in head, but likely will not fill before frost. Since the rain, volunteer oats have come up as thick as can be all over the field, so we have a third crop growing on the same ground this season. The long period of dry weather so delayed the growth of the hygaria that it will not fill unless frost should stay off as much as three weeks. But sometimes this happens, so it could make seed.

Our pullets rewarded us this week with the first eggs of the season. We have had them lay much earlier than this, but usually it has been a detriment. They would moult and not lay until spring. But this year, starting later, there is little chance that they will moult and stop laying. Eggs are a good price, and with our 300 hens and pullets we should get quite a number of eggs.

## To Fight Farm Fires

Interest in the rural fire waste problem in Kansas is becoming more active yearly, and agricultural leaders are constantly coming forward with helpful suggestions. One of the most practical of recent proposals looks to a fire prevention organization in each township, and it is urged that steps be taken to shape such an organization during Fire Prevention Week, October 6 to 12.

To start with, a committee should be formed to be known as the Township Rural Fire Prevention Committee. It may be headed by the township trustee as chairman, with a representative from each school district. These representatives should be leading farmers, educators, clergymen or others, the chief requirement being that the appointees should be interested in the work to be done and willing to give it reasonable time and thought. Each member of this committee should act as chairman of a sub-committee of his own selection, again each school district to be represented. In selection of members of sub-committees, the chairman should consider representatives of 4-H Clubs, agricultural organizations, rural scouts, women's groups, editors of local papers and others.

There should be a sub-committee on Fire Prevention Education. An inventory of existing conditions should be made by having a home inspection blank filled out by every property owner in the township. Sample blanks may be obtained by addressing the National Fire Waste Council, Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. Every rural education medium should be employed by the committee, the press, the clergy, the radio, rural clubs and meetings of every description including fairs, picnics and conventions. Speakers should be provided frequently at various meetings. The press should be given information as to the actual cause of every community fire and methods by means of which the fire could have been avoided. Use should be made of school fire drills, school inspections, school addresses, essay contests, poster contests, oratorical contests and such teaching of fire prevention in school courses as may be possible. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has several fire prevention plays for school children. First aid demonstrations are of great value. Programs of the schools, 4-H clubs, rural scouts and others should frequently include fire prevention subjects.

A township fire prevention program each month or two could be made very interesting and helpful. This is a large contract for one sub-committee, and the various phases of educational procedure could be divided with other sub-committees.

Other subjects for sub-committee assignment are the following:

Organization, equipment and maintenance of a rural fire department.  
Suitable fire alarm system to insure prompt help at each fire.  
Provision of water supply on each farm by construction of cisterns where natural water supply is not available.  
Promotion of installation and correct use of hand extinguishers, barrels, buckets, sandboxes and other first aid appliances.  
Investigation of each fire in the township with reports on probable cause and loss sustained.  
Inspection of every farmstead annually during Fire Prevention Week.

A township organization along the lines suggested will find much of interest in this subject, and will be able to develop a program which will result in immense service to the community.

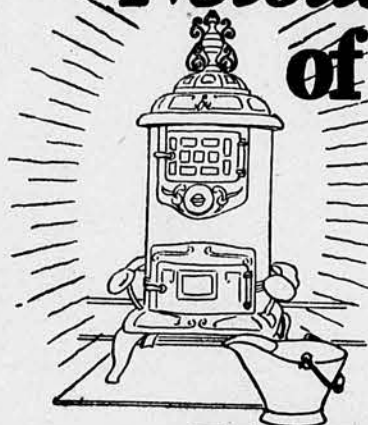
## Tells of Dairy Heifers

Care of the Dairy Heifer, Leaflet No. 20-L, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Wickersham idea about Prohibition enforcement seems to be entirely satisfactory to everybody except the wets and the dries.

The market price that a cow will return for feed and care is directly in proportion to her producing ability.

## Not Just a SPOT of Heat



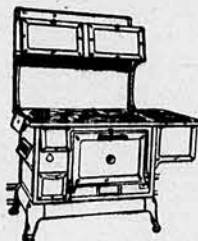
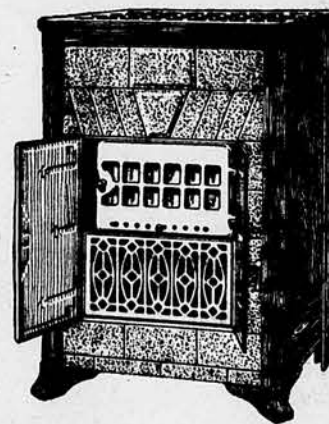
Are you still huddling in one spot around the old Stove? It's warm and comfortable while you stay there, that's true—but how about the whole room and the other parts of your house. Today, farm homes even without cellars, may have a modern warm air heating system, without the expense and trouble of installing a furnace. Warmth throughout the house, comfort, convenience and all around cheerfulness is the result of owning a

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LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	

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And that you would have to face heavy bills for hospital, doctor, nurse and help to do your work. What would you do?

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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Some Good Profits Have Been Made This Year in Kansas From Alfalfa Seed

A CONSIDERABLE amount of quality alfalfa seed has been threshed recently in Central and Northern Kansas. Many producers have made excellent profits this year from alfalfa seed. This should tend to attract attention to that type of income, which has been sadly neglected in recent years in Kansas. Fine progress has been made with wheat planting; many farmers have finished this job. There likely will be plenty of rough feed produced this year to take the livestock thru the winter, in practically all communities.

This has been a good year for the counties of Southwestern Kansas, probably the best year in their history. Good crops have been produced, particularly of wheat, and prices have been higher than were expected. A substantial increase in wheat acreage will be made this fall. An optimistic note is found in all reports from that part of the state. Nothing of a disturbing nature appears on the horizon of the future.

Southwestern Kansas soil is as good as that in use elsewhere, but of a different nature; and while rainfall is not so abundant as in some sections, there is ample moisture for the kind of farming that the Lord evidently intended should be carried on there. Farmers have learned from hard experience and from a knowledge acquired elsewhere how to operate successfully with the minimum of moisture. Improved cultural methods, including summer fallowing for wheat, and the use of better seed, have brought top yields of high quality crops. Many a farmer has paid for his farm with the proceeds from a single year's production. Building activities in the Southwest, for both town and country, have followed the seven months been ahead of those for any corresponding period since the World War. Indications are that continued progress will be made in this direction.

The livestock situation is better than it was a year ago. Dairy and poultry industries are developing rapidly. Having emerged from the experimental stage, the Southwest is ready to grow.

### Some New Business Records

The high rate of industrial production, in contrast with summer a year ago, continued to be reflected in the August reports. New production records were made in many lines of activity—automobiles, crude oil, pig iron and steel. In general, however, despite such new records, the recession noted in July as compared with June continued in August, but it may be noted that this recession is of small degree, and as indicated, not universal for all factors. Building construction declined again after a rise in July, by reason of somewhat exceptional circumstances. Stocks in general showed no undue accumulation, and shipments and orders in relation to production, with the possible exception of steel and copper, continued to be fairly well balanced. In the case of bituminous coal, the relationship of stocks and demand appears to be such that increased production would follow the natural course of events. Increased earnings, on the whole, seem to have been in keeping with the industrial activity, and wholesale and retail demand gave many indications of being greater than last year and fairly well sustained.

August output of passenger cars and trucks was estimated at \$16,000, being the eighth consecutive month this year to surpass corresponding months of all previous years, but it continued the gradual seasonal decline from the peak reached in April. The production in August was 0.5 per cent under July, but 4.5 per cent over the record month of August last year. July new registrations in the United States and foreign sales reached 581,893 units, as compared with the July output of 517,792. During the first seven months of this year production increased 43 per cent, while domestic registrations and foreign sales gained 42 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period in 1928. Truck sales and output reflected a rate of increase double that of passenger cars during the January-July period.

Consumption of crude rubber in August amounted to 35,274 tons, a decrease of 8 per cent as compared with July. The cumulative consumption for the first eight months of this year showed an increase of 20 per cent over the same period of 1928. Last month imports of crude rubber equaled consumption, but declined 13 per cent under the July imports. Preliminary figures available showed a reduction in inventories of tires and tubes as of August 31, as well as a substantial increase in the shipments of these commodities during the month.

According to the American Petroleum Institute estimates, domestic crude oil production in the last week of August reached the all-time record figure of 2,973,450 barrels daily. The latest report of the Bureau of Mines shows that the daily average production of crude during that month was 6 per cent greater than in June, and 21 per cent greater than in July a year ago. Stocks of crude oil in storage reached a new high record on July 31, 1 per cent more than on June 30, and 8 per cent more than July 31, 1928. Consumption of crude oil established a new high record of 38,315,000 barrels during July, an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding month and 5 per cent over July, 1928. Gasoline production and consumption also reached new high levels, while stocks decreased 4,111,000 barrels during the month. Another fact of interest is the increase of 15 per cent in gasoline consumption during the first seven months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1928.

### Trade, Domestic and Foreign

Retail demand, shown by department store and chain store sales, is greater than last year. Department store sales in August increased 5 per cent over the same month a year ago, but the increase varied considerably in different geographical regions. Reporting chain stores showed an average increase of 32 per cent over August a year ago, and a gain of 28 per cent in the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period last year, without correction for any growth due to the number of distributive units. For a number of past years, department store sales have expanded from August to September. Sales at wholesale increased more than

usual in July for six of the eight reporting lines, and were 5 per cent in excess of the preceding month and 7 per cent greater than in July a year ago. The average daily loadings of miscellaneous and less-than-car-load lot freight increased only 1 per cent in August over July, and 3 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The increase from July to August was about the same as the average for the last three years. During the latter part of August this group of loadings increased further. The average daily loadings of all other classes of freight, subject to greater seasonal influences, increased in August, 3 per cent over July, and 7 per cent over August a year ago. In the last week of August total loadings were the heaviest ever reported for that season of the year.

Demand for agricultural machinery and equipment was less in July than in June, but most of the decline was confined to the export market. Sales in all groups were greater than in July a year ago, and abroad 33 per cent greater.

The value of exports in August, normally low, exceeded only once since 1920, decreased 5 per cent from the previous month and increased less than 1 per cent over August a year ago. Imports advanced 6 per cent over July and 9 per cent over August last year. For the first eight months of this year exports were 9 per cent and imports 16 per cent more than in the same months last year.

Sales of finished manufactures caused the July exports to be larger than in any corresponding month since the post-war deflation period (1920). Finished manufactures formed a larger proportion of the total exports than in any earlier period, and was responsible for 98 per cent of the increase in the total foreign sales for the first seven months of this year compared with last. The sense of greater security arising from the partial settlement at the Hague is a decidedly favorable factor in our foreign trade. In the second half of the year the export value of crude materials, crude foodstuffs and animal products generally increased.

In the import market two opposing factors conceal the real magnitude of the current demand. The possibility of tariff revision tends to increase the value of imports temporarily, while changes in the prices of several leading commodities, such as rubber, on the whole tend to decrease the value. If it were not for this latter factor, there probably would be an impressive increase.

Altho the business mortality rate probably lags behind actual credit conditions for any given month, and the reports sometimes differ in a confusing manner, generally sound business conditions were indicated by the number of failures and the amount of liabilities in the last month. The average number of monthly failures for the first eight months of this year was 1,689, compared with 1,698 for all of last year. The average monthly amount of liabilities for the first eight months of this year was \$54,817,435, compared with \$43,174,058, the monthly average for the year 1928. The increase in the number of liabilities this year, compared with last, may be partially accounted for by special and localized conditions.

From July 15 to August 15 the index of the general level of farm prices received by producers at local farm markets increased from 149 to 143 per cent of the pre-war level. At 143 the index is 10 points above the same date last year. The higher index of farm prices in August compared with the same month last year is caused by increases in the farm prices of a number of commodities—wheat, oats, rye, flaxseed, hay and potatoes. Unfavorable weather for growing conditions caused a decrease in the anticipated composite yields of 43 of the principal crops. On the first of this month the average production was expected to be 9 per cent less than the average of the same crops last year, and 6 per cent below the average of the same crops for the last 10 years. Domestic wheat production estimates have been revised upward, but still are 13 per cent below last year, while 27 foreign countries report an increase of about 9 per cent over last year. Domestic cotton production estimates have been revised downward, but immediately after the report was issued, more favorable weather conditions for growing were favorably on cotton prices. The smaller crops are expected to improve the outlook for agricultural purchasing power and higher prices over what was expected earlier in the season.

### Advances in Grain Prices

As was well shown in a recent digest of trade conditions in the Southwest, prepared by the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, excepting in some of the minor cereals, the trend of prices in the grain market has been within a comparatively narrow range. To a large extent the tendency has inclined upward, but this has not been particularly true of wheat. Prices for wheat futures are slightly higher than at the middle of August, and some of the ordinary types of hard winters and dark hard also are as much as 3 cents a bushel higher. In the higher protein and choice offerings, however, declines of as much as 8 cents a bushel were recorded in the last month, reflecting, of course, unusual fluctuations in premiums and discounts on car lots. Soft wheat advanced about 3 cents a bushel, the discounts incidentally tightening more than on the general run of hard wheat. Wheat futures currently average fully 25 cents a bushel above the level that prevailed about this season a year ago, and almost 10 cents higher than two years ago.

In the coarse grain market the most spectacular advances in some months occurred in kafir and milo, also oats and barley. Responding to a broad demand created by a serious reduction in the oats crop of the United States, and a more alarming reduction in Canada, oats moved up fully 5 cents, a remarkable rise for this grain. Barley, normally moving more or less in line with oats, advanced about 12 cents a bushel, while kafir was up 35 cents a hundred, and milo rose 25 to 30 cents. Oats futures in Chicago advanced 4 cents a bushel. Carlot offerings of corn in Kansas City show only fractional upturns from a month ago, but futures are up as much as 6 cents. Rye lagged, being relatively weaker than wheat, which it ordinarily follows closely. Cash rye declined about 5 cents a bushel.

Uncertainty in the wheat market is due to the greatest visible holdings of the grain on record in the United States on the one hand, and a close balance in world demand and supply on the other. The sharp reduction in the Canadian wheat crop, now variously estimated at little more than half the tremendous outturn of last year, the



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Influence of which already has been felt marketwise, now is being augmented by the possibility of a curtailment in the prospective yield of the Southern Hemisphere countries, particularly Argentina. Meanwhile, foreign demand for American wheat is exceedingly scant, and clearances thus far on the new crop, normally the most important and active season for exporting, have been at a far lighter rate than is necessary to absorb the surplus.

One recent observation of the wheat crop situation in Argentina indicates the possibility of damage of as much as 40 per cent, due to dry weather. It still is too early to check accurately the extent of the loss from lack of precipitation, as the plant in the South American republic is yet in its early stage of development, the present season more or less similar to early April for the winter wheat crop of the Southwest. Some in the trade hold that, just as dry weather caused disturbing losses to the Canadian crop, so is the likelihood great, in view of the deficiency of moisture to date, of serious reduction in the Argentine yield. The Southern Hemisphere occupies a more significant position in the world market for wheat because, with the close balance in supplies, any sharp reduction from the large Argentine outturn of last year may wield a very bullish influence. One reason for the sluggish demand for wheat from Europe in the United States is the fact that Argentina is quoting relatively lower prices and therefore has been getting the major share of the foreign business.

September government estimates placed the spring wheat crop at 217 million bushels, compared with 205 million a month ago and the crop of 324 million last year. The total United States wheat crop this year is 785 million bushels, against 903 million in 1928 and 872 million bushels two years ago. The deficiency in the United States, compared with last year, is offset largely by the considerably greater carryover, estimated at close to 250 million bushels last July 1, against about 125 million to 140 million bushels a year ago. Thus, United States wheat supplies are quite abundant despite the smaller yield in the American Northwest. The shrinkage in North America is chiefly in the Canadian provinces, where the crop now is estimated at less than 300 million bushels, as against the record of 533 million bushels in 1928. European wheat production also is about the same as in 1928.

The distant corn futures are selling at prices more than 25 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, and more than 10 cents higher than two years ago, which is explained by the sharp reduction in prospect for corn production in the United States. The September forecast of the Department of Agriculture points to 2,456 million bushels of corn, a shrinkage of 285 million bushels from a month ago, and 370 million bushels less than the 1928 harvest. This year's crop promises to be the smallest since 1924, when 2,309 million bushels were garnered, and with that exception, one of the smallest in recent agricultural history. New corn already is moving on a small scale in South Texas.

Oats are considered as in even a stronger position than corn, this year's crop is estimated at 1,205 million bushels, against 1,449 million a year ago, and a 5-year average yield of 1,345 million bushels. The tight supply situation is augmented by the extraordinary losses in oats production of Canada, due to summer drought. Oats are currently quoted at Winnipeg at about 15 cents a bushel above Chicago, while a year ago the difference was less than 6 cents.

Other feedstuffs also are strong, with bran about \$4 a ton higher than a month ago and shorts about \$7 to \$8 higher. Linseed cake and meal and cottonseed feed also have recorded substantial gains. While the aggregate supply situation lends a bullish air about the market for all feeds, the trend of livestock prices acts as a tempering influence on sentiment.

#### Reduced Bookings of Flour

Flour mills, for the most part, are operating actively, but new business has slackened to a pronounced extent. Sales are averaging less than 75 per cent of capacity, and thus far on the new crop it is estimated that flour bookings in the Southwest are less than 60 per cent of the volume that had been sold in the same period of 1928. Bakers and other flour buyers are fairly well bought up for needs to the end of the calendar year, but are in a waiting mood at current price levels. Foreign flour demand is sluggish.

Weather conditions played an important part in the trade in livestock in the last month. The deterioration in the condition of the growing corn crop retarded demand for stockers and feeders in the cattle market—always a vital price factor at this season. Western ranges underwent further impairment, resulting in some stimulus to marketing of cattle and sheep. In the West, as a whole, the aggregate marketings of livestock last month were practically the same as a year ago, but the absorptive demand was disappointing to producers. Choice corn-fed cattle, of which the supply is extremely limited, held about steady, but other classes, including short-feds, recorded declines, the losses amounting to as much as \$2 per hundredweight. Hogs declined about \$1.50 to the lowest level since the early part of this year. In lambs and sheep the tone was somewhat easier. Mules held about steady, while horses were easier.

The higher cost of credit also exerted some influence over livestock, especially in the case of cattle and sheep. The fact that the cost of credit is up tends to affect stocking for breeding and feeding purposes, but this cannot be ranked as the dominating force. The feed situation is relatively more important, the aggregate supplies of feedstuffs harvested and in prospect being short of 1928, with prices generally higher, in instances very sharply higher.

The holders of cattle on the summer pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma have been relatively slower sellers than stockmen in other parts of the country. With grass steers down as much as \$1.50 to \$1.75 for the bulk, involving losses to the operators on pastures in the Osage and Bluestem districts, the tendency has been to defer marketings. In consequence, the Kansas City stock yards showed a decrease of 15 per cent in cattle receipts last month as against the corresponding total movement to stockyards. This reflects the absence of the degree of competition felt a year ago for stockers and feeders, leaving more of the heavier cattle available for packers. Short-fed cattle declined fully as much as grassers, indicating that, aside from the higher grades of corned offerings, the supplies were easily equal to the current demand. The advent of cooler weather, together with some improvement in the demand for stock-

ers and feeders, apparent in Kansas City in the last week, may alter the supply and demand situation. Such a turn certainly is hoped for by the pasture operators, who are now pocketing losses. Kansas City's stocker and feeder shipments for the grass season to date are off about 25 per cent from a year ago, this decrease being relatively larger than the decrease in total receipts.

While smaller numbers of cattle have moved from markets since July 1 for further feeding, some allowance must be made for the fact that the demand for beef is affected by the relatively lower prices of hogs and sheep. General industrial and commercial conditions over the country as a whole favor the maintenance of the present volume of consumption of meats, but prices are at levels making pork and mutton more attractive to consumers. The slaughter of hogs showed a heavy increase last month, and a slight gain was witnessed in the output of mutton.

Choice corn-fed steers are quoted at \$15 to \$16 in Kansas City; short-fed steers at \$12 to \$14, and grassers at \$7.50 to \$11.50, these prices applying on the bulk of sales. Stocker and feeder prices are largely at \$8.50 to \$10.50, feeders \$9 to \$11 per cent and \$1 lower. The latest compilation of the Department of Agriculture shows an average cost on stockers and feeders in Kansas City of \$9.42, against \$10.54 a month ago and \$11.98 a year ago.

**Barton**—Farmers have been busy threshing, cutting feed, filling silos and drilling wheat. Barton received second prize for county displays at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. There is a great deal of volunteer wheat this year. Eggs, 21c, 27c and 31c; butterfat, 43c.—Alice Everett.

**Cloud**—Most of the wheat crop was planted in seedbeds that were in good condition, and the crop should be well established before freezing weather comes. Farmers feel that there will be plenty of feed to take the livestock thru the winter. Young stock is doing well. That also is true with poultry; money from the poultry and cream is paying the grocery bills on many farms. The potato crop is up to the average and is being dug. There was an unusual amount of corn smut this season.—W. H. Plumly.

**Edwards**—Wheat seeding is almost all completed; the early fields are up, with excellent stands. If we have just a little more rain, this section should have fine fall pasture. Feed crops have done fairly well. A good deal of alfalfa seed was grown here this year. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 95c; oats, 55c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 25c.—W. E. Frazer.

**Finney**—The weather has been hot and dry, with some wind. Wheat seeding is almost completed; much of the crop is up, with a fine stand. Grasshoppers are numerous. A general rain would be of great help. Farmers are busy harvesting the sorghum crops. Roads are in excellent condition. Some grain is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Franklin**—There is an excellent demand for milk cows this fall. Farmers have been busy cutting corn. Roads are rather rough. No. 1 eggs, 37c.—Ellas Blankenship.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Farmers have been busy cutting feed crops. Practically all the wheat is planted; a good rain would be helpful in the germination of that crop. Livestock is doing well.—John I. Aldrich.

**Harvey**—The weather has been rather dry, but the folks have been going ahead steadily with wheat drilling. Wheat, \$1.06; oats, 48c; corn, 92c; kafir, 85c; potatoes, \$1.80; apples, \$1.25 to \$2; butter, 45c; eggs, 31c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—More corn fodder than usual was cut here this year. Much of the wheat is up, with an excellent stand. Good stands of alfalfa were secured this fall. Very little of the kafir will ripen unless frost comes very late. The ground is moist down about 8 inches.—J. J. Bleyins.

**Johnson**—Light showers recently put the soil in good condition for wheat seeding; this work is mostly all finished. A few public sales are being held, with fairly good prices. There is considerable agitation here for higher milk prices; the feeling is that the Kansas City distributors can well afford to pay more. Corn, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 35c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Marshall**—The wheat is all planted. Much of the crop is up, with a fine stand; it should provide considerable fall pasture. Cream, 45c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, \$1; shorts, \$1.80; wheat, \$1.10; corn, 99c; millet, \$2.50.—J. D. Stow.

**McPherson**—The soil has been in good condition for wheat seeding. Most of the silos were filled this year. The fall crop of alfalfa hay will be light; considerable alfalfa seed was saved here this year. Cattle have been doing well on pasture. There has been a good demand this year for labor.—F. M. Shields.

**Mitchell**—We have had several showers recently that placed the wheat land in fairly good condition, although more rain would be helpful. Farmers have been busy drilling wheat and filling silos. Kafir and corn have been making a satisfactory growth and will produce considerable grain. Wheat, \$1.10; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c.—Albert Robinson.

**Ness**—We have had considerable rain recently, which placed the wheat seedbeds in fine condition. Much of the wheat is up, with a good stand. Kafir will produce fairly satisfactory yields.—James McMill.

**Osborne**—The ground has been in good condition for wheat seeding; many farmers have finished with this work. Kafir yields will be about the same as last year. Much of the corn acreage was cut for fodder. Pond water is low, but cattle are doing well. High prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, \$1.08; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c; heavy springs, 19c.—Roy Haworth.

**Republic**—Wheat planting is under way, with the soil in excellent condition. Late rains helped the feed crops considerably. Livestock is bringing good prices at farm sales. Yields of apples, pears and peaches are quite satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.07; oats, 45c; corn, 79c to 82c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 28c, 28c and 33c; heavy hens, 22c; springs, 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rice**—This county is in need of a good general rain. Most of the wheat has been planted. No Hessian fly has been found in the volunteer, strange to say. A considerable number of wheat variety plots have been planted thru the co-operation of county agent. Wheat, \$1.04; cream, 43c; hens, 25c; eggs, 29c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rush**—The winter wheat was planted on seedbeds that were in good condition. Most of the early sown wheat is up; it seems likely that we will have an abundance of pasture from the crop. Farmers have been busy harvesting the grain sorghums and caring for the last of the hay crops. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crotinger.

**Trego**—Wheat seeding is finished; there is plenty of subsoil moisture; the crop should do well this fall, and become established properly before cold weather comes. Some farmers are pasturing wheat already. Not much wheat is going to market. Corn is scarce and high in price. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 90c; eggs, 26c.—Charles N. Duncan.

The hen with a shallow body never proves to be a good egg producer.



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morning and late in the afternoon. At noon give a light grain feed and in mid-afternoon a heavy grain feed.

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THE wife of a farmer near Long Island, Kansas, was busy in her home. Her two little boys were playing outdoors in a driveway. Suddenly the telephone rang. A neighbor warned her that a runaway team was coming that way. She rushed out. The team was turning into the driveway. She snatched the children out of danger just in time.

A farmer living in Woodson County, Kansas, had a load of hogs to sell. He telephoned several buyers. He got 25c a cwt. more by using his telephone.

There is no knowing how much property and how many lives are saved each year by the telephone—in cases of fire, flood, injuries and sickness. And the telephone is never too tired to run all kinds of errands, visit with neighbors and friends, find when and where to buy or sell at the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

### This Leghorn Pullet Laid Her First Egg When She Was Only 116 Days Old

I SAW an item in Kansas Farmer for September 14, in the Kansas Poultry Talk column, by Mrs. R. W. Frailey of Elk Falls, who had a White Leghorn pullet of the English Bantam strain which laid her first egg when she was 4 months and 4 days old.

Well, I have the same strain of Leghorns. Mine were hatched on April 9, 1929, and one laid her first egg on August 2, and another pullet laid her first egg August 8. The following week five more pullets started laying. They have been gaining each day; September 15 I gathered 30 pullet eggs. They were started on the all-mash ration with grain fed sparingly two times a day.

Mrs. Fred E. Johnson.

White City, Kan.

#### Doesn't Crowd the Pullets

This year I did not have as good success with my incubator chicks as those hatched with the hens, altho I tried to give them the same care. I have three hens, which hatched unusually well. One hen had her nest in an old surrey under the back seat. I put some old wool, which just happened to be in the surrey, in the nest, gave her 16 eggs, and she hatched 15 chickens. She saved every one, and they are a healthy bunch. I fed them oatmeal and wheat and they thrived on it. After the first 10 days or two weeks, I just gave them wheat. The second hen had her nest in a vacant trough in the barn, and she hatched 13. My third hen had 12 chicks and I gave her milk with oatmeal for two weeks and she has her dozen, altho no larger than the hen's chicks at the barn.

Out of 25 chicks from the hatchery, I raised 11. They were not as strong when they came as the ones hatched by the hens. I fed a commercial baby chick food and followed the system recommended. I think my poor success was due to the quality of the eggs before they were hatched. Usually I raise from 300 to 500 chickens. This year I probably will have only 175, due to so much rain.

My best success comes from feeding oatmeal, or the steelcut oatmeal, and wheat, with clean water always before them, and I sprinkle sand over the oatmeal at each feeding. I use the sifted sand very sparingly for the first week. I sift the sand so there will be no large stones. I use either sweet or sour milk with good results. However, if I start with sour milk, I continue with it. If I do not have enough for all my chicks, I use sweet milk, and the chickens grow just as rapidly and seem as strong as those fed sour milk.

I have a standard flock and sell to one of the largest hatcheries in this part of the state, and from January until June 1, I get 10 cents a dozen above market price for all my eggs. I never crowd my pullets for the fall laying, as I want them to do their best laying for the hatchery.

Olathe, Kan. Nora Towner.

#### We Want Egg Production

As we are interested chiefly in egg production, we feed, breed and cull with this in view. From November 1, 1928, to July 1, of this year, our Single Comb White Leghorn flock made a flock average of 140 eggs and \$2.34 each.

We keep complete records of our poultry work. We can tell whether it pays to keep broilers over a certain period, whether it pays to hatch and sell baby chicks, and just what our profit is on our market eggs.

During the winter months we feed a ration of mash and grain. A feed company mixes the mash by the ton from our formula. We find this pays, as we save \$25 a ton on the home-mixed mash. The hens have not laid less than 65 per cent, and are in fine condition. The weight of the bird can be controlled by the night feeding of corn. During the winter we feed yellow corn plus all the mash they can eat, supplemented by oyster shell and warm water. We keep warm water day and night with two lamp heaters

placed under the water container. They are kept in an open-front hen house except on sunshiny afternoons and fed alfalfa meal in the mash for greens. In the spring we change to an all mash ration with 40 per cent yellow cornmeal base and turn them on open range. This method keeps them from getting over-weight. We include alfalfa meal in the mash during the summer as well as winter, as in this way they are assured of their necessary greens during hot days and when the grass is tough.

We use only large standard hens and roosters. This year we are using 260 to 280-egg blood roosters of Hanson breeding. We try to build up the flock thru the rooster with close culling of the hens.

The flock was culled last fall by a state expert and is an accredited flock. He culled for type and vitality. In February we culled out the birds that had yellow legs and beaks, as in this way we tell then which has been loafing. Every month since, all that have quit laying are culled out. It cuts down overhead and gives the layer a better chance. Also this spring we culled out the broody hens, as by this method the trait can be overcome to some extent.

During the hatching season we sold our eggs to a hatchery at a premium. Also set 3,520 eggs, hatched 2,570 chicks, and sold 1,300 baby chicks. Our plans are to enlarge incubator capacity next spring and sell day-old chicks from our flock. We believe there is a future in the day-old chick industry for the breeder that sells chicks from his flock. In this way people can see and know just what they are getting. Ernest R. Hite.

Peck, Kan.

#### Culls the Layers Often

I raise White Rocks and use my eggs for hatching. I have an incubator that I use for hatching the chicks. I start feeding them when 50 hours old. I feed sour milk the first two weeks, feeding them oatmeal at first and then mix a starter feed in later. When the chicks get to be about 4 months old, I pick out the cockerels which I sell. This fall I will cull out the best and sell the rest. I cull the layers two or three times a year and pick out the ones that are not laying. I never have graded any of the eggs for market. Silver Lake, Kan. Van Blush.

#### Your Letters Are Appreciated

Many fine letters are coming in each week from Kansas poultry raisers, telling of their successes and troubles and asking questions. Kansas Farmer is eager to have such letters to print in the "Kansas Poultry Talk" columns. Perhaps you have been following this department for some time, and if you have, no doubt you have been interested in it. Kansas Farmer dedicates this department to you poultry raisers of the state and urges you to use it freely.

Send in your letter telling about your methods of handling your flock for profit. Without doubt the things you have found helpful will be of value to your neighbor poultrymen all over the state. And in return, they will visit with you on the big subject of profitable production, thru "Kansas Poultry Talk."

#### Paid for Our Trouble

I have just been reading the poultry item, in which Mrs. R. W. Frailey of Elk Falls, tells of her early producing pullet and asks whether anyone can produce a younger pullet in production. I have a White Leghorn pullet from a State Accredited flock, of the Mendenhall strain, that was hatched April 8, 1929, and laid her first egg August 1, when she was 3 months and 21 days old. Within the next two weeks I gathered 10 pullet eggs and by August 31, about 48 pullets were laying. At this time, September 18, I am getting 28 eggs a day. Also, I can say that for the last three years my pul-



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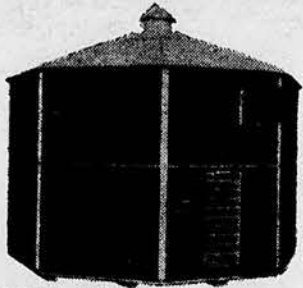
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lets have started laying when 4 months and 4 days old. This year they beat their own record.

I hatch my chicks, brood them under coal-burner brooder stoves, use dirt floors, no litter, sweep the floor each morning, and feed by the well-known "Hendriks Method." When 2 weeks old, some of them take to the roosts and at 4 weeks we hear and see some of the cockerels crowing. At 8 weeks some of them will pull down the scales to 2 pounds each.

Last spring we moved our brooder house out in the pasture on clean sod and we have been well-paid for the trouble. We do not hesitate to give Mr. Hendriks, our county agent, full credit for our success with poultry. Altho we live in the extreme southwest corner of Anderson county, Mr. Hendriks never fails us when we call on him for help. Mrs. Walter Taylor.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

## High Prices for Corn

By E. C. PAXTON

The Kansas corn crop this year is not likely to total much more than half the production of 1928 or 1927, and considerably less than the average of the last five years. This fact is of vital importance to Kansas livestock feeders. For three years past feeding operations in cattle, hogs and sheep have been on the upgrade in this state. The heavy corn crops of 1927 and 1928 encouraged grain feeding. Generous local surplus of corn, easily available at prices that did not include rail transportation and handling charge, offered splendid opportunity to farmers equipped for grain feeding of livestock.

This winter a continuance on the same scale as last year's operations, or any expansion of cattle, hog and sheep feeding on grain seems out of the question if local supplies are to be depended on. Kansas feeders will have to reckon on shipped-in corn prices as the basis of feeding costs. The United States and world corn situation becomes of more than usual significance, and feeders should keep themselves well informed as to total supplies and market trends of corn. The United States is the world's great source of corn, growing and producing annually about two-thirds of the world's corn crop. We usually are an export nation on corn, but not a large export nation. The bulk of the world's surplus corn crop regularly comes from Argentina. Last year we exported only 21 million bushels of corn, as compared to Argentina's 269 million bushels. In the 1928-29 crop year we sent about 17 million bushels of corn abroad, as compared with Argentina's 322 million bushels. With a short crop this year in the United States, our imports of corn are likely to exceed our exports, and world supply and price is likely to dominate domestic markets.

The United States corn situation, as reflected in the September forecasts, indicates a crop in the United States this year of about 2,456 million bushels, compared to last year's 2,536 million bushels. This is a reduction of 15 per cent below last year, and also about 10 per cent less than the 5-year average from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. In the Eastern Corn Belt the reduction is 16 per cent below last year, and in the Western Corn Belt 17 per cent. South Atlantic states show 4 per cent more than last year, and South Central states about 6 per cent decrease. Conditions since September 1 have not been such as to justify the expectation that the final outcome this year will be any larger than the September forecast. It may be decidedly lower. The Kansas outlook has most certainly not improved. This corn crop is decidedly small in the area of heavy production and heavy feeding operations, where demand is greatest and surplus corn usually most common. Only the deficiency states have anywhere near their normal production.

The immediately available supplies of world corn must come from the Northern Hemisphere. Argentina and South Africa are now planting for a new crop which will not be ready for market till well along in 1930. In 1929, of 4,260 million bushels of corn produced in the world, exclusive of Russia, the Northern Hemisphere produced 3,012 million bushels, or about three-fourths. These Northern Hemisphere countries this year offer a prospect of only 2,815 million bushels, or about 7 per cent less than last year. Old crop Argentine corn now is well cleared up. Planting conditions there are reported favorable, and a larger acreage than last year is in prospect, due to a reduced acreage of wheat in that country. Favorable turns of weather in the Argentine in the next three or four months might produce a heavy harvest outlook there and market during the late spring. Any unfavorable turn of weather in the Argentine in the next 120 days would tend to enhance corn values and stimulate the United States and world price. During late August, the September corn futures in the Argentine showed only 15 cents spread as compared to Chicago price, whereas a year ago there was a 19-cent spread. This seems indicative of how much the world depends on the Argentine for surplus corn, and reflects partially the influence of our own short crop on the United States price.

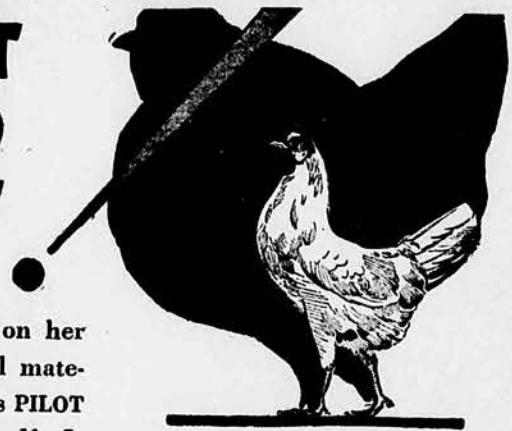
Trade opinion and some official estimates point to a fairly heavy carryover of old corn from last year's crop on farms in most of the Corn Belt states. Appearance of such corn in the market, coincident with the early husking of the new crop, may delay the settling of cash prices on the basis of the 1929 production in the United States. There is possibility of slight regression in price during October and early November. On the whole, corn prices promise to rule strong during the next eight or 10 months.

The June Pig Survey indicated the probability of fewer hogs on feed this winter than last. Certainly less grain feeding of both hogs and cattle is anticipated west of the Mississippi this year than last. Both factors would tend to curtail the demand for market surplus of corn. A dry season and a short corn crop, however, is regularly accompanied by lower quality and less merchantable corn compared to total production. All these factors should be considered by Kansas farmers, whether they are planning feeding costs, expansion of feeding operations, or the disposal of surplus corn.

## What's His 'Phone Number?

Buy From Owner. Buick Coach, Late Model. Excellent condition, small mileage, owner died.—El Paso Evening Post.

# SHE JUST HAS TO HAVE IT



A HEN can't put shell on her eggs unless she has shell material to make it. And that's PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL itself. It is over 99% pure calcium carbonate—the material that makes egg shell.

Feed it and you'll know. PILOT BRAND increases egg production by at least 30 eggs per hen per year. To get the best results it should be before your birds every day in the year. It's a permanent necessity just like food and water.

PILOT BRAND does more than make egg shell regardless of season. It builds strong bones and makes the pullets lay early.

Careful preparation makes PILOT BRAND free from waste, dirt, moss, and rat-gathering odor. It contains no magnesium. To get pure oyster shell, insist on PILOT BRAND. It pays real cash dividends.

Screened for Adults and Chicks

## OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS

CORPORATION

Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

Never let your birds be without PILOT BRAND—this little attention pays.



## Only a Charter Oak can give you more heat with less coal!

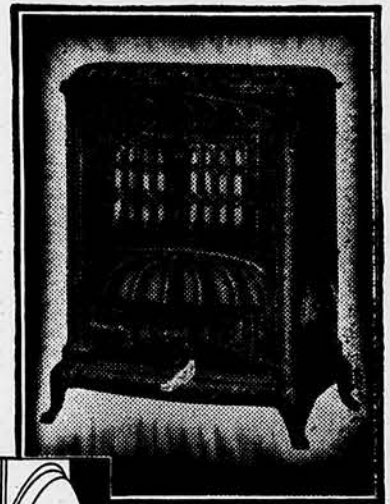
### These 2 Big Features Do It

No matter what size or price parlor furnace you want, get a Charter Oak for real economy—for every Charter Oak Parlor Furnace is equipped at no extra cost with a Coal Saver and three heat deflectors.

The coal saver not only will save you a half ton of coal every year, but it also gives automatic, uniform heat control. It regulates the drafts to keep the fire burning evenly. Regulation is so continuous that temperature changes in the room are hardly noticed.

Charter Oak patented heat deflectors are another exclusive Charter Oak feature. They throw off extra heat [which other furnaces waste] so that the floor is kept warm and free from cold drafts which cause so much discomfort.

You must see the full line of



Above is one of several styles of Charter Oak Parlor Furnaces. Choice of burl walnut or mahogany porcelain enamel.



This is the Charter Oak Coal Saver. Look for the red tag when you buy.

This is one of three heat deflectors which keeps floor warm.

Charter Oaks—all sizes and prices—before you buy. Every one of them has these extra features at no additional cost.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere. Made by CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. • ST. LOUIS, MO.



## CHARTER OAK

Used by Four Generations in Millions of Homes

## SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Model 1903

\$19.50  
Assembled and Refinished 38 pounds, 43 inches long, 24 inch barrel. Offered without bayonet, \$19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. 550-page illustrated catalog with history of American arms and other Army and Navy equipment for 50c. Special circular for 5c stamp. Established 1855.  
Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

## Do You Know That—

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





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

**RATES** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

#### TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

#### DISPLAY Headings

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

#### RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

Inches	One time	Four times	Inches	One time	Four times
1/2.....	\$5.25	\$16.50	3.....	\$31.50	\$97.50
1.....	10.50	33.00	3 1/2.....	36.75	110.25
1 1/2.....	15.75	49.50	4.....	42.00	126.00
2.....	21.00	66.00	4 1/2.....	47.25	141.75
2 1/2.....	26.25	82.50	5.....	52.50	157.50

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

#### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

#### POULTRY

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

#### BABY CHICKS

ANCONAS, LEGHORNS \$3 HUNDRED. Large breeds \$9. Assorted \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$7.50 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan. ACCREDITED CHICKS 6 1/2 UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Three weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

#### STARTED CHICKS

Three weeks old chicks. While they last, pure breeds \$15.00. Heavy assorted, \$14.00—100 postpaid. 100% live arrival. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

#### DUCKS

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, PURE BRED, \$3.50. Mabel Veit, Cedar Point, Kan.

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

#### LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. A. S. Foster, Stockton, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED COCKERELS, YEARLING hens from Pedigreed stock. Priced reasonable. McLaughlin Lehigh Farm, McLouth, Kan.

R. O. P. ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, eligible to head Certified Flocks. Priced right. Clarence Olson, Ottawa, Kan. ACCREDITED BY GEORGE J. BURK. English White Leghorn hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. C. A. Rowan, Milton, Kan.

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

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

PRODUCTION BRED COCKERELS, \$500 trapnest flock. Jack Spencer, Greeley, Kan.

#### WYANDOTTES—PARTRIDGE

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

#### SEVERAL VARIETIES

WHITE LEGHORN HENS, WHITE AND Barred Rock Pullets, four months old, 90c each. Charles Mitchell, Delia, Kan.

#### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

#### INCUBATORS

SALE OF EXTRA GOOD USED INCUBATORS. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

#### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

SIX-HOLE SANDWICH CORN SHELLER. Used one year. Orville Hinkle, Powhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—DODGE GRAHAM TRUCK, OR will trade for livestock or grain. R. H. Bruce & Son, Winfield, Kan.

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

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

CLEAN UP BARGAINS. 20-40 CASE TRACTOR, rebuilt, \$500; 17-28 Twin City tractor, used only few days, \$1,100; 16-30 OilPull Tractor, rebuilt, \$350; 15 H. P. Cletrac, rebuilt, \$750; 12 disc 7 in. Emerson Horse Drill with press wheel, good, \$60; 14 disc 7 in. Amco Tractor Drill, fair, \$50; 7 ft. John Deere Binder, tractor hitch, good, \$50; 12 ft. McCormick Deering Push Binder, good shape, can use as swather, \$50; 7 ft. McCormick Deering Binder, fair, \$35. Used parts 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40 OilPull tractors. Salina OilPull Machinery Company, Salina, Kan.

#### MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: USED 2-HOLE SPRING CORN sheller with elevator and cob stacker. Roy Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

#### DOGS

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

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

EXPERIENCED COYOTE DOGS FOR SALE or trade. R. C. Plummer, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

COLLIE PUPS ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER, as good as the best, \$15 each. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER pups about 7 weeks old. Whole litters. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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

#### FOR THE TABLE

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

#### RABBITS

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

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

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALAND, American White, bucks, bred does, juniors. Tom Yaden, Council Grove, Kan.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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

#### TOBACCO

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

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

TENNESSEE RED LEAF, MILD AND Sweet, Cheating, 10 lbs., \$2.60; Mellow Smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.50; you pay postage. Collier Tobacco Pool, Martin, Tenn. O. D. Collier, Mgr.

TOBACCO, THIRTY-SIX 10c CHEWING cuts, \$2.50; thirty-six 10c packages Smoking, \$2.50; fifty Cigars, \$1.85. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. National Tobacco Co., Dept. J, Paducah, Ky.

#### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

#### KODAK FINISHING

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

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

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

#### EDUCATIONAL

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

LEARN AIRCRAFT, OXYACETYLENE welding, Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Radio, magnetos, batteries. Stevenson School, 2003J Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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

#### HONEY

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

SWEET CLOVER HONEY, PURE—60 lbs., \$6.00. R. W. Russell, Marysville, Kan.

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

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

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

#### YARN

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

#### LUMBER

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

#### TYPEWRITERS

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

#### FARM HELP WANTED

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

#### AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

BIG MONEY SHOWING NEW LINEN-Like Tablecloth, Washes like oilcloth. No laundering. Sample free. Bestever, 673 Irving Park Station, Chicago.

MEN WANTED—TO DEMONSTRATE AND take orders direct from motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks on metallic surfaces. Our men earn as high as \$75.00 weekly. Write for demonstrator. Magno, Beacon Building, Dept. 577, Boston, Massachusetts.

#### AUTOMOTIVE

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

#### LIVESTOCK

##### CATTLE

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

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

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

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

"MINERAL CONCENTRATE"—PREVENTS calf losses. Supplies cows with effective mineral that avoids weakness and poor development in newborn calves. Get full particulars. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

##### HOGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### SHEEP AND GOATS

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

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE RAMS. GEO. H. Cook, Rt. 4, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE: SHROPSHIRE RAMS, GOOD. Write Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

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

#### 'Tis a Land of Bananas

(Continued from Page 9)

ripe bananas from a stalk, and was astonished to hear the grinning Chinaman ordering his men to put the whole bunch in the back of our car. We protested that we couldn't eat so many, but his smile and his generosity continued and his men loaded three huge bunches of bananas, each the size that hangs in the groceryman's window here at home, in the back of our car—and would have given us more if we had had room.

I had seen bananas growing before, but it was Mrs. Flood's first glimpse of the strange appearance of bananas growing "upside down," as they do on their stocky, many-leaved plants. The groceryman here in the United States hangs bananas in his window "upside down" from the way they actually grow on the plant. Mr. Zschokke explained that the banana is not attacked by the fruit fly, and so it is sent to the United States from Hawaii in great quantities.

Such is the agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands. In addition to these crops and products mentioned, there is, of course, a considerable amount of flower and truck gardening done by the Japanese and American and European classes. In fact, the whole island of Oahu is one beautiful garden. Summer and winter, all the year around, the trade winds, the "liquid sunshine," and the eternal sun keep things blossoming and green in that Paradise of the Pacific.

Nor does this beautiful island stop blooming when night comes. We happened to be in Honolulu during the season of the night blooming cereus. These magnificent flowers, voluptuous as they are, are too shy to bloom in



## The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

### KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE—120 acres in Chautauqua county,**  
Kansas. Well improved creek bottom.  
Write for list price and description. Carl  
Walter, Las Animas, Colo., Route 2.

**BUSHELS PER ACRE** instead of cash per  
acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage;  
no interest; no payment when crops fail.  
Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, 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  
feeds and forage, and short 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  
terms. Write now for our free Kansas  
Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization  
Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway  
Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

### ARKANSAS

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

### CALIFORNIA

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

### COLORADO

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

**GOOD Colorado farms** at very low prices,  
trades anywhere. Gust Westman, Flag-  
ler, Colo.

**BARGAINS—Best selected list Eastern Colo.**  
corn-wheat farms. Prowers, Kiowa, Bent  
Cos. Terms. Get list F. A. Cox, Lamar, Colo.

**BARGAINS—Eastern Colo. Brandon Valley.**  
Shallow water, level land, Imp. or Un-  
imp. Get list, R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

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

### MISSOURI

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly**  
buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry  
land, some timber, near town, price \$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.

the bright light of day, and come out  
only at night. At midnight, when  
they were in the full glory of their  
bloom, we rode out to the university  
grounds and saw there a great stone  
wall as high as a man's head which for  
two blocks or more was absolutely  
covered with the beautiful flowers.  
Summer and winter, night and day, in  
sunshine and in rain, the Hawaiian  
Islands are a thing of beauty and a  
joy forever.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, always shows up  
with a fine lot of Poland China boars for  
the trade along about the first of October,  
and in this issue of Kansas Farmer you will  
find his advertisement under the Poland  
China head. Better write him and let him  
tell you about the boars he has for sale. He  
lives about 21 miles south of Topeka on  
Highway 75. He is not far from Scranton.

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, one of the well  
known Kansas breeders of Holsteins, is  
making a sale at the Blue Label dairy farm  
a half mile east of the little town of Aulene  
next Thursday, October 10. Forty-five head  
will be sold, and the sale catalog will be  
at the ringside sale day and you can get  
yours there, as it is now too late to write  
for one unless you have already done so.

Next Thursday, October 10, is the date of  
the W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Duroc  
boar and gilt sale. In this sale he is selling  
a choice lot of big, stretchy boars and gilts  
of last spring farrow that have been grown  
and developed for farmers and breeders  
who appreciate a good, well grown, type  
boar, and the Hilbert boars that fill will  
prove, as they always have, to be among  
the offerings that are near the top. In the  
past they have been sold at private sale  
and have gone readily at good prices, and  
this public sale is a little out of the regular  
order of things for Mr. Hilbert. But anyway,

### INDIANA

75 A. \$3,000—Well imp. Good soil. School.  
market, close. Ask for terms, description.  
S. A. Connelly, Clay City, Indiana.

### OKLAHOMA

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

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**FOODS AND THE IODINE PROBLEM.**  
Medical authorities recognize iodine as be-  
ing a powerful preventive of goiter. South  
Carolina farms produce food products, vege-  
tables and fruits high in iodine content.  
Tracts of 50 to 500 acres may be purchased  
on attractive terms. Write N. B. Gamble,  
Box 1318, Columbia, South Carolina.

### CITY PROPERTY

**FOR QUICK SALE,** 6-room cottage in East  
Topeka, can arrange monthly payments  
less than \$25 month. R. E. Lewis, 1324 High  
Ave., Topeka, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**GEN. MERCHANDISE—Good live business**  
for sale, or consider good clear 30 or 160  
acre farm. Write A-217 Kansas Farmer.

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

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

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

### WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

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

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

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

he is selling a grand lot of boars and gilts  
at auction at his farm near Corning, Thurs-  
day, October 10, and that is next Thursday.

Nelson Brothers, Waterville, Kan., breed  
Spotted Poland Chinas and at the present  
time have over 300 head. At the head of  
their herd is The Roll Call, Junior cham-  
pion boar of the world in 1927. They have  
40 boars and gilts of spring farrow to sell  
and most of them are by this great sire and  
are out of sows of the best of breeding. If  
you are interested write them and they  
will be pleased to tell you all about the  
breeding and give you any information you  
want about them. They are good hog men  
and reliable breeders to deal with. Look up  
their advertisement in this issue of Kansas  
Farmer.

Dispersal sales of purebred livestock are  
always good places to buy and in this issue  
of Kansas Farmer will be found the adver-  
tisement of the dispersal sale of the M. H.  
McConnell's herd of Holsteins at Downs, Kan.  
There will be 35 head in the sale and 20 of  
them are registered cows and heifers, and  
the rest are high grade cows with the ex-  
ception of five mighty nice young bulls and  
the herd sire, Johanna Apple King Pontiac,  
and ready for service and every one is a  
good one. It is a good offering of regis-  
tered Holsteins and the grade cows are good  
producers and mighty desirable. W. H. Mott,  
sale manager, Herington, Kan., is manag-  
ing the sale and is ready to inform all who  
inquire for them the sale catalog which is  
now ready to send out. Downs is in Os-  
borne county and on Highway 40 South.  
Write W. H. Mott for the sale catalog at once.

Arden Clawson, who breeds Poland Chinas  
and Holsteins, his farm about 2 miles  
south of Lawrence, will sell 22 spring boars  
and 23 spring gilts at auction at the farm  
October 18. At the same time he will dis-  
perse, or practically disperse, his herd of  
registered Holsteins, selling the entire herd  
with the exception of four young heifers for  
a new foundation. Attractions in the Hol-  
stein part of the sale are numerous. To  
start with, there is a 5-year-old daughter  
of K. P. O. P. that has fourteen 1000-pound  
butter daughters, and one granddaughter of  
K. P. O. P. that has made 324 pounds of  
butterfat. (C. T. A.) records, so far this  
year in five months, and is sure to wind  
up with a mighty fine record for her year's  
butterfat. The herd has the honor of hav-  
ing the highest average for butterfat of  
any herd in Douglas county. The herd sire  
will also sell and he is a splendid son of  
North Star Gelschecola Champion, the first  
gold medal and silver medal proven sire.  
Write for the catalog at once.

# Reg. Hereford Dispersion Sale

**Friday, October 18**  
**Near Sylvan Grove**

on farm 40 miles southeast of  
Osborne; 40 miles northeast of  
Russell; and 30 miles north-  
west of Ellsworth.

**235 Head**

all registered. Comprising 100 young mature cows,  
30 bred heifers, 30 yearling heifers, 2 Herd bulls,  
5 yearling bulls and 70 bull and heifer calves.

Greatest part of cows bred to and young stuff sired by the  
great bull **BEAU QUESTOR**, grandson of the noted bull  
**BEAU CALDO** 6th and out of the noted Hazlett cow **BLOSS**  
27th, the producer of Grand Champions. The two year  
old heifers and a few cows will be bred to the double  
Domino bull **DOMINO** 18th. Females trace largely to the  
**PARAGON** 21st foundation. Sale starts promptly at 12  
o'clock. Trains met at Wilson on U. P. Road.

CATALOGS sent only upon request.

**W. T. MEYER, Owner**  
**Sylvan Grove, Kansas.**

Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



## O. G. Smith's Poland China Sale

on farm near town

**Tuesday, October 15**

A great lot of spring boars and gilts. Many boars real herd header pros-  
pects. Gilts that will develop into foundation herd sows. Featuring the  
get of the boars **TWILIGHT** and **VILLAGER** 2nd. Outstanding litters by  
the great **PLAY BOY** and **BEST OF GOODS**. Bred right and fed properly  
for results. Write at once for catalog.

O. G. SMITH, Colony, Kansas

E. E. Gardhouse, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Boars and Gilts, Private Sale

119 boars and gilts raised, and we offer  
the tops to early buyers at attractive prices.  
Well bred and well grown. Farm joins Corn-  
ing. E. H. KEMPLAY, CORNING, KANSAS

#### We Guarantee Our Boars

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

#### Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight.  
Also some choice October yearling gilts,  
bred to farrow this month and next.

JOHN D. HENRY, LEXINGTON, KANSAS

#### Boars by Good News

the Missouri state fair grand champion. Also other  
breeding. Write for full descriptions and prices.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## The Roll Call

1927 world's Junior champion now heads  
our herd. Sows of the best of breeding  
have bred to him, produced a splendid  
crop of spring boars and gilts which we  
offer at private sale weighing 150 to 225  
each at \$25 to \$50. 40 head to choose  
from. Write for full descriptions.

NELSON BROS., WATERVILLE, KAN.

#### Clover Crest Farm Spots

Well developed spring boars with the best  
Spotted Poland blood lines. Visit my herd  
one mile east of Sabetha. Write for prices  
and description.

HARLAN DEEVER, SABBETHA, KAN.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

#### Eskridge Blue Grass Herd

March and April boars. Very type and  
well grown. Open and bred gilts. Weanlings.  
Write for prices.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

#### Chester White Boars and Gilts

Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immune, Champion  
Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Sows  
loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

#### Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites. 40  
boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr.  
Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

#### JAYHAWKER CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars 140 to 225 lbs. Fall pigs either  
sex. Better hogs at lowest prices.

Lloyd Cole, Route 3, North Topeka, Kansas

#### Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and  
quality. 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything  
reg. free. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### Whiteway Hampshires

on Approval  
A very choice lot of early spring  
boars for sale sired by prize  
winning sires and out of prize  
winning boars.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Ky.

#### Vermillion Hampshires

and Tamworths on approval. A choice lot of Hampshire  
spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars. Also  
two Tamworth spring boars sired by champion boars of  
the greatest prize winning herd of the Middle West.  
Write RAYMOND WEGNER, ONAGA, KAN.





# Shorthorn Dispersal

on farm 3 miles from  
Ness City, 50 North of  
Dodge City, 90 South of  
Norton, 50 West of Great  
Bend, Kansas.

**Friday, Oct. 11**

## 130 Reg. Shorthorns

70 cows and heifers bred to Augustas Warrior, A. L. Prentice 2nd and Augustas Avon. 60 head daughters and granddaughters of IMP. ROAN MARSHAL. 21 yearling heifers, 32 young bulls and heifers and 2 herd bulls. Many families that have produced HEAVY MILKERS represented. Cattle selling in poor flesh but better for the buyer. Everything T. B. tested. Lunch on grounds. For catalog address

**Mrs. Clara Gulick, Ness City, Kan.**

Chas. Shallenberger, Executor, Ransom, Kansas

Aucts.—Boyd Newcom, Jas. T. McCulloch, Jack Mills.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



# A Production Shorthorn Sale



on farm 14 miles Southwest of Lake City, 30 Southwest  
Medicine Lodge. These towns are on Highways 12 and 8.  
About 100 miles Southeast of Dodge City.

**Friday, October 18**

60 HEAD, all bred on the farm. 14 bulls in age from  
8 to 18 mos. 6 last spring heifers. 10 two-year old bred heifers. 30 bred  
cows from 3 to 6 years old. Females bred to ROSARIO, son of Divide  
Magnet. Others to LAVENDER CROWN by Marshalls Crown. Young  
stock by ROSARIO and MAXHALL JELOUSLY. Selling in nice breeding  
form but without fitting. Write for catalog to

**V. E. DeGeer, Owner, Lake City, Kan.**

BARBER COUNTY  
Boyd Newcom, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

# S.B. Amcoats' Annual Shorthorn Sale

Sale at the farm, one mile north, three east of Clay Center, one mile north of  
U. S. 40.

**Clay Center, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 17**

The Amcoats offering includes 21 females and 8 bulls. Six cows, three and four  
years old, two two-year old heifers, all with calf at foot or close to calving, and  
10 yearling heifers bred to Aristocrat, the young herd bull. The bulls range in  
ages from 10 to 18 months old.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, are selling eight cows and heifers, several with  
calves at foot and bred again and two bulls old enough for service. The entire  
offering is Scotch with the best of pedigrees and both herds offer some good  
milkers. Both herds federal accredited. Hays Church ladies serve lunch. For  
the sale catalog address

**S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas**

Aucts: Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

# Hilbert's Sale of Duroc Boars and Gilts

at the farm near town. Under cover.

**Corning, Kan., Thursday, October 10**

If you want the big, stretchy kind, carrying the blood of the best of the breed, you  
are interested in this sale. 50 Head, 15 Gilts. Also three fall boars by Revelation 1st.  
Featuring five boars, litter mates by Fireworks the Harper boar. 15 of the spring  
boars by The Beacon. Others by Fireworks Improver A and a few by Index. Write  
for our sale catalog at once.

**W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KANSAS**

Herman Ernst, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

# 45 Head of Holstein Cattle

at Public Sale on the Blue Label Dairy Farm, 1/4 mile east of Aulne, Kan., 7 miles  
southwest of Marion, Kan., on

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10th**

Nearly a complete dispersal of big ton type fresh cows or close up springers. Many  
heifers from 2 months to yearlings. A few serviceable bulls. 20 head of quality  
grades. Send for catalogue to owner.

**DR. C. A. BRANCH, ROUTE 5, MARION, KANSAS.**

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Col. Jack Miller was at the state fair several days. Mr. Miller is an auctioneer farmer. He has just finished seeding several hundred acres of wheat.

James L. Pitts, breeder of registered milking Shorthorns writes me to claim November 6. Mr. Pitts has one of the good herds of the state and the sale should attract buyers from many sections.

The Red Polls made the strongest showing at the state fair they have made for years. Forty-one head in all, three herds competing; one from Illinois and two from Nebraska.

Three Jersey herds competed for honors at the Kansas state fair. A. H. Knoepfel of Colony won in strong competition, first on aged herd, and first on 2-year and 3-year-old heifer.

Clarence Hedstrom of Marion county jumped into the limelight at Hutchinson when he won two champions and two grand champions on his Aberdeen Angus calf. His father has bred registered Angus cattle in Marion county for 40 years.

Boyd Newcom, of Wichita, the best known auctioneer in the Southwest, sold Shorthorns on Thursday and came for the fair the day before. Mr. Newcom has been engaged as one of the auctioneers on the big Gulick Estate Shorthorn sale to be held at Ness City October 11.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, secretary of the Kansas Duroc breeders' association, says the Duroc show was the smallest in numbers for years and there was also an absence of quality. There were many outstanding good Durocs in the pens but the general quality was poor.

Ira M. Swihart & Sons, of Lovewell, Kan., were the big exhibitors of Polled Shorthorns at the state fair. Among other premiums won was grand champion bull by a son of Gallant Dale, many times grand champion at the best big shows.

One of the early October sales that should attract plenty of attention will be the George Vincent Jersey cattle dispersal to be held on the farm a few miles east of Hutchinson Tuesday, October 8. The offering of high class registered and high grade Jerseys all but two or three bred by Mr. Vincent, will prove excellent buys for those fortunate enough to own them.

No Poland China sale held in the West this fall will be so full of actions as will be the O. G. Smith sale to be held on the farm near Colony, Kan., Oct. 15. A lot of new breeding will be presented, including litters by the boars Play Boy and Best of Goods. The offering, however, is good all thru most of them. Mr. Smith's own boars, Twilight and Village 2nd, Mr. Smith has been making the best county fairs and winning right along on the get of these boars. They were also winners at the Topeka free fair this year.

V. E. DeGeer, of Lake City, Kan., will sell a very select draft of Shorthorns from his good herd on Friday, Oct. 18. The foundation of this herd was laid in 1893 and for the last 20 years the best straight Scotch bulls have been used. Every female on the farm but three were bred by Mr. DeGeer and for more than 20 years he has given the herd his personal attention. The DeGeer cattle are raised in the open but are well developed. Plenty of good feed is used such as grows on the farm, and the cattle are always kept in a thrifty growing condition without impairing their health by overfeeding. This is a reduction sale. The herd now numbers about 150, rather more than can be conveniently wintered on the place. Catalogs will soon be ready and can be had for the asking.

The William Gulick Estate Registered Shorthorn sale to be held at Ness City, Kan. Friday, October 11, will be the closing chapter in the life work of one of the most progressive men who ever lived in the Western half of the state. For 40 years Mr. Gulick was active as a breeder of Shorthorns. He was in his 75th year when he passed away and the day before his death rode his 32-year-old saddle mare in the pastures, looking after the Shorthorns. He owned the great imported bull, Roan Marshall, and over half of the breeding cows that go in the sale were sired by him. The dispersion comprises 130 head, all tuberculin tested and in fine condition, except that they are thin in flesh. Many families that have produced heavy production milk cows are included. For catalog of the sale address Mrs. Clara Gulick, at Ness City, Kan.

The W. C. Edwards, Jr. Shorthorn sale held on the fair grounds at Hutchinson state fair week was quite encouraging from the standpoint of interest, but prices received were not as high as the quality and breeding of the cattle justified. But there are many things to detract from the interest and it is doubtful whether a sale held under like conditions is ever as good as when the interest is undivided. The bulls selling from \$90 to \$165 were low considering their breeding. But many of them were rather young. The females were thin in flesh, most of them having suckled calves all summer. Most of them sold from \$125 to \$140. But the interesting thing about the sale was the kind of men who bought; none of them went to traders or feeders. Every one went out to some good Kansas county farm for restocking purposes. Pedigrees were scanned carefully and it was evident to everyone that good registered Shorthorn females are getting mighty scarce and farmers and breeders are waking up to the fact. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

Dispensing with the services of sale managers living outside of the state, E. T. and J. Howard Comp. White City, Mo., who have grown into real Jersey breeders with the ability to manage their own sales, recently held one of the best sales of Jersey cattle that has been pulled off in the state for years. The catalog compiled by them for the sale was printed by their local printer is one of the finest the writer has seen for years. They arranged for their own advertising in papers covering the territory where they were most likely to find buyers and hired their own auctioneer. Sale day they made their own statements about the cattle they had produced on their own farm, and what they said was weight with the assembled buyers. The cows and bred heifers sold for an average of \$181.10, and the entire offering, including young calves, bulls and heifers, averaged about \$145. Fred and Joe Thomas, of Mound City, Mo., topped the sale at \$290, paying the above price for Lou's Oxford Jolly Girl, a 3-year-old daughter of Oxford May Boy, Frank Landard, of Randolph, Kan., paid \$260 for the great cow Octovias Jolly Mabel. R. A. Peoples of Washington bought the 9-year-old foun-

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Practically a Dispersal Registered Holsteins

Sale at the farm, two miles south of Lawrence on Highway 73 W.

**Lawrence, Kan. Friday, October 18**

20 head, 20 cows and heifers, most of them in milk now.

A six-year old daughter of K. P. O. P. with 14,000 pound butter sisters. One granddaughter of K. P. O. P. that has made 324 pounds of fat for the first five months. C. T. A. records. Our herd highest average for butterfat in Douglas county. Included is the herd sire, Rock River Star Hengerfeld, sired by North Star Gelscheola Champion.

**Poland China Boars and Gilts**  
22 spring boars, 23 spring gilts. Featuring the get of such boars as The Leader, Redeemer Stone, Revenue Boy. Write for catalog.

**Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Ks., R. 8**  
E. E. Guardhouse, Auctioneer  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

### Holstein Springing Cows

and heifers. Two load Holstein springing cows, good flesh, good age, heavy producers. T.B. Tested. 2 load springing heifers well marked, some purebred. One load extra large. ED SHEETS, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

### Reg. Guernseys

yearling heifers and bulls for sale. A few high grade springer heifers. Fed. accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

### To Reduce Our Herd

We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address: WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

### Reg. Guernsey Heifers

For sale—from 6 months to 3 years old, also 2 reg. cows and a bull 10 months old. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Look Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

### PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

one to five months old. Sire Sarnia Foremost dams top bred Wisconsin cows. Federal Accredited herd. E. C. MORIARTY, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.

## BROWN SWISS CATTLE

### BROWN SWISS

2 purebred bulls for sale. Choice breeding. J. L. WRIGHT, DENISON, KANSAS.

## POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

**Riffer's Polled Herefords**  
We offer outstanding Polled Hereford bulls, six to 24 months old and some cows and heifers. JESS RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

## RED POLLED CATTLE

**RED POLLED BULLS**  
Reg. calves to breeding age. Out of heavy production dams. Priced right. G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

### Sunflower Herd DUROCS

25 March boars and gilts for sale, sired by Sunflower Stills. Remember this boar is a real boar and a son of the two times world's champion. Boars and open gilts priced right. Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan.

### Big Prospect and Others

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

### Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs

Size, type and vigor. 25 big farm range boars. Tops from 50 head best of blood lines. Priced right. GEORGE ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kansas

### We Offer 24 March Boars

Big husky fellows carrying the blood of some of the best sires and dams of the breed. Good boars priced worth the money. Write for descriptions and prices. M. STENSAAS & SONS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

### Big Strong Duroc Boars

20 selected from our spring crop. By Top Sires and Sires Broadcasters. Out of big mature sows. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kansas

### Big Heavy Well Balanced

Pork producing spring boars. Reg. immune. Shipped on approval. Describe your wants. D. M. THOMPSON, Eskridge, Kan.

### BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Registered, immune and shipped on approval. Write for prices and description. STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

## BIG RUGGED DUROC BOARS

March farrow. Sired by Kansas Col by Great Col and Stills Monarch 2nd by Stills Monarch. Registered, immune and guaranteed breeders. Price \$30 and \$35. Crates \$2.50 extra. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

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



# The Holstein-Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

## Northeast Kansas

**Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka**  
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**  
Young Bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Ranging in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.  
**IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.**

**CATTLE SHOWN AT TOPEKA** included in N.E. Kan. Sale Oct. 1. A grandson of Count College Cornucopia who is also a grandson of 2nd prize 3-year old Topeka, 1928 and a son of Union Pontiac Homestead, also a granddaughter of Duke Johanna Beets. **Ralph O. Button, N. Topeka, Kan.**

**Meyer Dairy Farm Co. Basehor, Kan.**  
1 Yearling bull out of 800 pound cow. Sire 15 A. R. O. daughters. Write. Address as above.

**BARNETTUM FARM HOLSTEINS**  
18 years of constructive breeding. We are making some very creditable C. T. A. records and offer some very nice young bulls for sale.  
**J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.**

**Collins-Sewell Farms**  
Our herd averaged 392 pounds of fat for 1928, C.T.A. records. We have for sale 2 bulls of serviceable ages. One out of a 428 pound dam. Address **COLLINS-SEWELL FARMS, Sabetha, Ks.**

**Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding**  
Bulls from 5 to 15 months old sired by a 1250 pound sire and out of National Improvement Association record dams. Write for extended pedigrees.  
**CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KAN.**

**An Ormsby Bred Bull**  
Heads our herd. 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaged over 1000 pounds butter. 10 bulls, six to 10 months old of cows 25 to 30 lbs. 7 days and now on yearly test.  
**H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

**TWO BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES**  
K.P.O.P. breeding. Also bull calves. Dairy herd improvement and C.T.A. records. Farm joins Lawrence on the south.  
**Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 8**

**Oldest Herd in Kansas**  
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near town.  
**J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**4 Dandy Yearling Bulls**  
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.  
**DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7**

**Marithan Ormsby Phoebe Superior**  
is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebe out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for price.  
**O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**Capital View Stock Farms**  
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farms near Topeka. Come and see us.  
**J. S. WHITE, 1527 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.**

**Holston Farms**  
Bulls ready for service, line bred Colanthas.  
**VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2**

**Nice Reg. Bull Calf**  
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.  
**H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.**

## Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

## Greater Returns from Large Cattle.

Because Holstein cattle are larger than the other dairy breeds is an important reason why farms on which cattle of this breed are kept are frequently more productive.

The average weight of Holstein cows is 1,250 pounds and of bulls, 1,900 pounds while calves at birth range from 75 to 105 pounds on the average. Because of this they have a greater slaughter value when it is necessary to butcher an old cow or veal a bull calf and the manurial value from cows of this breed exceeds that of the smaller breeds.



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Bull.

The average Holstein cow will produce over 34,000 pounds of mature annually which, when valued at 18 cents per pound, yields approximately \$45 per head in nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid which all goes to build the soil.

According to Van Slyke, cattle of smaller breeds yield from \$32 to \$38 per ton in fertilizer value, a distinct advantage for larger cows when a herd of several head are being maintained.  
**H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Representative, Holstein Friesian Association of America.**

## Central Kansas

**39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT**  
In 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in heifer form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.  
**E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

**Sumner Hall Herd Holsteins**  
Young stock for sale. Farm joins town. Come and see us.  
**W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan.**

**WATCH THIS SPACE**  
We will offer some nice cows and heifers soon with good C. T. A. records. Farm joins Talmage on the north.  
**J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KAN.**

**MAPLEWOOD FARMS HOLSTEINS**  
100 reg. cattle. Type, quality and production always in evidence in this herd. Bulls of serviceable age, fresh cows and heifers for sale. **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

**Calantha Johanna Lad**  
a splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now.  
**B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.**

**Our Real Ormsby Bred Bull**  
is the sire of the young bulls ready for service we are offering right now. We want to tell you about them. Address **E. W. OBETTS, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Some High Grade Cows**  
That freshened in August. Selling them to make room for pure breeds. Also registered bull seven months old.  
**W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Cows to Freshen This Fall**  
bred to Sir Aggie Pontiac Mead 2nd., our herd bull. Choice young bulls, some ready for service.  
**W. G. BIRCHER, Kanopolis, Kan.**

**HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.**  
Herd Established in 1910  
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best are the most profitable. **Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

**Worthwhile Farm Herd**  
Average C. T. A. records for our herd 475 fat. Highest in the state. Bulls from calves to eight months old.  
**GEO. WORTH, LYONS, KAN.**

**HERD AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6**  
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.  
**ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.**

## Southern Kansas

**B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD**  
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.  
**B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.**

**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE**  
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address **MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.**

**Lone Pine Herd**  
Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.  
**J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Year Old Bull For Sale**  
Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address **C. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Cows and Heifers For Sale**  
A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome. **R. L. LYMAN, BURRTON, KAN.**

**CHAMPIONS PRODUCE CHAMPIONS**  
A grandson of our junior champion bull and of our grand champion cow of 1928, which has a 7 day record of over 20 lbs. butter at 2 year old.  
**G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.**

**Bulls of Serviceable Ages**  
One nice individual out of a 33 pound dam. Several others, very choice. Photo and descriptions. Address **T. ROBERT McVAY, NICKERSON, KAN.**

**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND**  
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1929.  
**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**Herd Average 320 Fat 1928**  
Dispersal sale Nov. 5. Reserving a few heifers for foundation. 50 head in the sale.  
**WALTER CLARK, GARFIELD, KAN.**

**Ash Valley Holstein Farm**  
Our reduction sale last fall averaged \$247; on first five \$300. Young bulls out of choice cows (C. T. A. records).  
**CLYDE GLAZE, LARNED, KAN.**

**C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.**  
The Blue Label Dairy Farm  
We sell 50 Holsteins, mostly fresh cows, Oct. 10. Write for catalog.  
**C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.**

## Washington County

**Strong Washington County Herd**  
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us. **HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

**Average Butter Fat 403 Pounds**  
for our herd in 1928. We offer a fine bull calf, 10 months old out of a 604 pound butter fat dam. Address **WM. BLANKEN, LINN, KAN.**

**1928 Butter Fat Average 413 Pounds**  
and better than 300 average for the last 3 years. 12 months old bull, a show calf and out of a 608.8 pound butter fat dam for sale. Address **W. N. COMBS, LINN, KAN.**

**Meierkord Holstein Farm**  
offers for sale 20 head registered and 20 head high grade two-year-old heifers to freshen during fall and winter. Price reasonable.  
**H. J. MEIERKORD, LINN, KAN.**

**Strong Holstein Farm**  
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador our junior herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address **Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.**

**Rendale Holstein Farm**  
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.  
**FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

**J. L. Young Estate Herd**  
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.**

**400 and 500 C. T. A. Dams**  
A few nice bull calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Write for descriptions and prices.  
**WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.**

## Northwest Kansas

**Never Fail Dairy Farm**  
Home of Segis Superior Pauline, the great foundation cow and daughters and granddaughters her equals, many of them. Other good females. Write us.  
**GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.**

**Blackhawk Dairy Farm**  
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.  
**J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.**

**Florens Farm Herd**  
60 head in our herd raised and developed on our farm. Our herd in 1928, 40 per cent 2 year old, averaged 419 fat on two milkings. Type and production. **C. J. FURRY, FRANKLIN, NEB.**

**FOR SALE—A YOUNG SON**  
(born Sept. 8, 1929) of Queen Pontiac Ormsby Boon, who is finishing now a yearly record of about 15,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter, made as a four year old on two milkings per day. Write **Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.**

**Segis Walker Matador 4th**  
heads our herd. His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. **Mahindale Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.**

## Clay County

**LE-MAR HOLSTEINS**  
Pay at the Fall. Our herd holds the highest D. H. I. A. record in the state. Herd average, 13873 lbs. milk, 517 lbs. butterfat. Present herd sire, Sir Triune Pansy 17th. Grandson of Triune Ormsby Piebe No. 294182. **Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay Center, Ks.**

**Shady Brook Stock Farm**  
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1929. Have some young bulls for sale. **O. W. Carson, Clay Center, Kan.**

**AVERAGE TEST 4%**  
Average fat 379 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.  
**Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.**

## M. H. McConnell's Holstein Dispersal

35 head, 20 registered cows and heifers and a nice lot of grade cows. Sale one mile south of Downs, under cover if it is stormy.

**Downs, Kan., Tuesday, October 22**

The offering consists of cows in milk, heavy springers and fresh cows. Five bulls, registered, including the good herd sire **Johanna Aggie King Pontiac**. Every one of these bulls is a good one. With two exceptions all of these cattle was raised on Mr. McConnell's farm.  
All T. B. Tested and sold with the usual retest privilege and guarantee.  
For the sale catalog address

**M. H. McConnell, Owner, Downs, Kan.**

**W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Herman Ramaker  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer**

## Important Holstein Dispersion Sale W. E. Reinking's Reg. Herd

Sale at the farm one mile west of Tescott on Highway 18

**Tescott, Kan., Monday, October 21**

This is one of the outstanding herds of registered cattle of Central Kansas and this dispersal sale affords a real opportunity to buy foundation cattle.

Cows in milk, some fresh, some heavy springers, heifers, heifer calves and bulls ready for service.

12 Daughters of Spring Rock Canary Homestead, all bred to a grandson of the great **Matador Segis Walker**.

Many of the females of milking age have C. T. A. butterfat records ranging from 350 to 700 pounds per year.

All are T. B. Tested and sold with usual retest privilege and guarantee. Write today for sale catalog to

**W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan., Owner**

**W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.**  
**Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer**

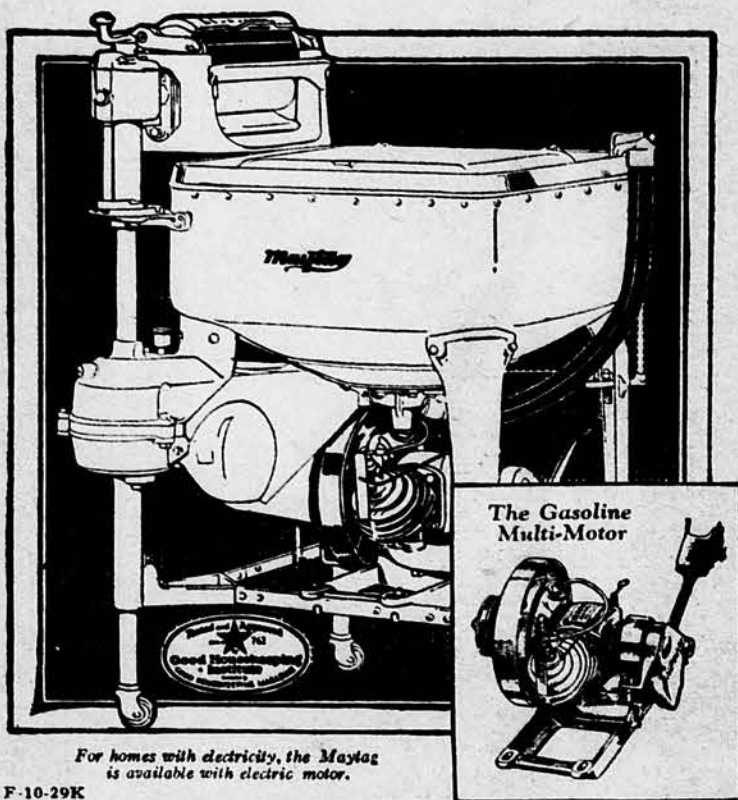
dation cow Toronos Jolly Octavia for \$247. Buyers were present from many sections of Kansas and the bidding was spirited. James T. McCulloch did the selling.

Milking Shorthorn breeders of central Kansas met in Hutchinson the week of the state fair and organized the Milking Shorthorn Society of Kansas. The following officers were elected: Warren Hunter, Geneseo, president; H. H. Cotton, St. John, vice president; Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend, secretary-treasurer. The officers elected, together with two members at large, will compose

the board of directors. John A. Yelek, of Rexford, and Howard Sharp of Great Bend were elected for the additional members of the board. It was voted to hold the annual meeting during the state fair at Hutchinson each year. The purpose of the new organization, as stated, is to encourage and promote the breeding of more and better milking and dual purpose Shorthorns. The membership fee is to be \$1. Anyone who keeps a registered Shorthorn bull and Shorthorn cattle for milking purposes is eligible to join and may do so by sending the fee to the secretary at Great Bend, Kan.



# Farms Have Changed.. ...So Have Washers!



Farm folks of yesteryear accepted hard work as a matter of course. Farms of today demand modern labor-saving conveniences in the home as well as in the field. The Maytag is a washer in step with modern farm progress. It gives the farm home the world's finest, most helpful washer and a choice of gasoline or electric power.

## The Gasoline Multi-Motor

Representing over fifteen years development, the Maytag Multi-Motor is the finest gasoline engine built for washer purposes. The Maytag Engine has only four moving parts. The carburetor is flood proof. Bosch high tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth steady flow of power. A step on the pedal starts it.

## A Churn Attachment

This high quality aluminum churn sets over the gyrator post of the Maytag and operates by the same power that runs the washer. Water in the washer tub about the churn keeps the cream at the proper churning temperature. It increases the usefulness of your Maytag.

## FREE For a Week's Washing

Write or phone the nearest dealer for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. *Deferred payments you'll never miss.*

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Founded 1893

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Over 50 stations now on the schedule; watch newspapers for date and hour.

## Phone One of the Authorized Maytag Dealers Listed Below:

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Bazine . . . . . Humburg Lumber Co.  
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