

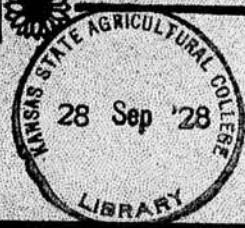
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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

September 29, 1928



Number 39



*Another
"Canning Time"
in the
Corn Belt!*





This will help you!

Sometimes you find it hard to remember all of the little things that you constantly find need for around the farm and the home. The following list is made to help you pick the items that you have need for, tear out this page and bring it to your Farm Service store as a reminder. The blank lines at the bottom are for you to write in other things, for of course it is impossible to put down the thousands of useful, helpful articles that you find awaiting you in our "tag" stores.

CHECK THIS LIST

..... Vacuum Bottles for children's lunch	..... Towel Rack	..... Mop Stick
..... Shotgun Shells	..... Halter Strap	..... Sewing Machine Needles
..... Silverware	..... Cupboard Enamel	..... Crowbar
..... Collar Pads	..... Staples	..... Small Nails
..... Copper Wire	..... Aerial Wire	..... Tin Snips
..... Strainer	..... Insulators	..... Faucet Washers
..... Wash Boiler	..... Tool Grinder	..... Stove Polish
..... Chicken Feeds	..... Wood Screws	..... Can Opener
..... Thermometer	..... Potato Masher	..... Coffee Percolator
..... Door Mat	..... Padlock	..... Alarm Clock
..... Door Hooks	..... Shoe Nails	..... See About New Range
..... Clothes Line	..... Rope	..... Flour Can
..... Ironing Board	..... Ax Handle	..... Milk Cooler
..... Clothes Wringer	..... Radio Batteries	..... Shelf Brackets
..... Chopping Knife	..... Inside Barn Paint	..... Hinges
..... Lantern and Wicks	..... Clothes Hooks	..... Oil Can
..... Tar Paper	..... Weather Stripping	..... Pie Tins
..... Saw	..... Stove Pipe	..... Baking Dishes
..... Dipper	..... Oil Mop	..... Pipe Nipples and Plugs
	..... Small Wrench	..... Outside Paints

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



Your
**Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES**

4-H Section Still Grows

A big drive will be made for increased facilities for handling the 4-H club folks another year. Members poured in this year from 50 counties, to attend the second annual Kansas State Fair encampment. They came from Sherman county, away up in the northwest corner of the state, and other embryonic farmers completed the 4-H club diagonal line across the state by driving from Cherokee county, in the southeastern corner.

Club quarters were swamped. When breakfast call was sounded the first morning, 250 bright youngsters were on hand. Somebody had to "take a tater and wait." This they did smilingly. There weren't enough places to go around. Here is the straight of it from club headquarters—that's M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader. "We have accommodations for 100 boys and girls," Coe said, "but we were faced with the problem of caring for 250. One of the biggest needs on the State Fair grounds is a new building especially constructed to house our visiting club members. With that we can make the 4-H encampment the outstanding feature of the week. Without additional facilities, we must limit the attendance."

Several counties were represented at the fair this year in the 4-H department for the first time. In this group is Cowley with 18 delegates, one of the largest representations. Allen is another new one, with 21 members present and accounted for, and Saline county was there with 20 club members. A good number of parents exhibited their interest in club work by accompanying their sons and daughters to Hutchinson. Sherman county's six representatives apparently were the long-distance traveling champions on this particular occasion.

The club camp is an inspiring sight. Organization was about as near perfection as it is humanly possible to make it. For awhile it might have resembled either one of our recent national political conventions. An encampment mayor had to be elected. Campaign speeches were made for favorite candidates, in which all the good points of the favored ones were extolled, after which, purely by arbitrary methods in the form of a rising vote, Francis Castello, Cherokee county, was elected mayor. And by a similar procedure, Marvin Fisher, Sedgwick county, was selected as chief of police. A. J. Schoth, of the agricultural college, was camp director, with Margaret Harper, also of the college, as assistant. Mrs. W. A. McCormick, club leader for Sedgwick county, was camp mother. Andale 4-H club girls, from Sedgwick county, cooked and served all three meals a day for the encampment. If that doesn't prove the efficiency of the younger generation on Kansas farms, what could?

Somehow the club leaders ably took care of one and a half times more members than there was room for, and everyone had a happy time. Frequently some smiling youngster would approach Mr. Coe to say, "Well, I'm going to get to stay all week after all." It was a big treat to be there.

About 175 of the club members present were boys, and every single one had an exhibit. There were 140 head of baby beef, with 52 head in a single class. It doesn't take much of an imagination to understand what a fine sight that was. This was a big increase in number over a year ago. All the popular breeds were represented in the dairy club classes, with the finest of quality. There were 60 head of sheep, which is exactly six times more than had been shown in any previous year; 100 head of hogs, 75 poultry entries, 90 of corn and sorghums and hundreds of entries in the food and clothing section. To get the full value of the club exhibits at the fair, let it be noted that there was a grand total of 4,500 entries representing the hopes and accomplishments of 2,000 club exhibitors of Kansas. As time goes on, more of the thousands of club members in the state will show at Hutchinson.

There is an interesting story to be told about each of the 4-H clubs in the many counties. But obviously a few examples must suffice. The Allen county young folks attracted considerable attention because of their record so far this year, and because they seem to indicate that the future of the rapidly-developing dairying section down in

Southeastern Kansas is quite promising. The Allen county boys showed 15 head of dairy heifers. This is the second year they have shown at the Kansas State Fair and at the Kansas Free Fair. This year they started with their home county fair at Iola, where they made a creditable record in the open classes. At Burlington the next week in the open classes they took first and second on yearling Guernsey, and two firsts and two seconds with Jerseys and Holsteins.

On to Topeka then was their slogan. There, in the club division, they took firsts with all three breeds. And then at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson they took six firsts, three championships and three reserve championships. Roy E. Gwin, their county agent, deserves a lot of credit for his ability as a coach. It is the untiring efforts of men like Gwin, in that particular work, that prepare the way for better agricultural results in the future.

Col. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, the official announcer in the cattle judging arena, remarked, to the crowd that gathered to see the baby beef judging, that applause was the cheapest commodity of the present age, but that its liberal use would lend encouragement to the 4-H boys and girls who were to show the baby beef. It was nice of him to think of that, all right, but judging from the spontaneous outbursts of handclapping, the young folks would have been cheered even in the absence of the tip to the balcony. Boosters were there early and late, just as eager for the representatives from their counties to place first as the young exhibitors themselves.

After a really smart showing battle, the official voice announced a name that has become very familiar to Kansas fair crowds. It was Ljungdahl. Lester Ljungdahl, Manhattan, took the senior and grand championship honors over all baby beef animals shown, thereby duplicating his success of the week before at Topeka, and walking off with this high honor for the third time from the Hutchinson fair. Lester showed an Angus. He and his brother Phillip will take seven head of Angus to Omaha, the Kansas National at Wichita and the American Royal at Kansas City. This is the fourth year of successful showing for members of this family.

Other individuals also stood high in the baby beef show. Harry Steele of Arcadia had the champion Shorthorn, and Frank Latta, Harper, had the high Hereford. In groups of five baby beeves shown, Harper county took reserve championship with a fine quintet of Herefords, beaten by the three Herefords and two Angus from Pawnee county. This is the second year that Pawnee county has gained such distinction, and with this encouragement this high group of five calves will go on to Wichita and likely to the American Royal. Walter Lewis, Harold Price, John Kline, Lester Price and Henry Peterson are the five successful owners of the best county group.

In 4-H dairy classes, Frank Ross, Allen county, had the grand champion Holstein calf; Willett Griffin, Allen county, grand champion Jersey; Robert Brainerd, Allen county, grand champion Guernsey, and Herbert Stark, Dickinson county, grand champion Ayrshire.

Aside from the broad training the 4-H club members receive, there also is a cash value to their work. "You would be surprised," Mr. Coe said, "at the number of club members who write their own checks. Practically every one of them attending the encampment has a bank account. These run from a few dollars up to several hundred. One club member who is here has an account of \$1,500—it is his working capital and doesn't represent his total worth. And this money is made from club projects."

At Wichita November 12

The Kansas National Live Stock Show, which will be held November 12 to 15 at Wichita, evidently will be much larger than last year. Fortunately more space will be available, for a second story has been constructed over the old market house, 258 by 110 feet, at a cost of \$50,000. Premium lists may be obtained from O. R. Peterson, assistant secretary, 219 S. Water St., Wichita.

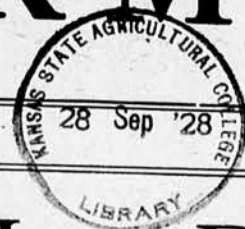
The religion that seems out of place in politics is the other fellow's.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

September 29, 1928



Number 39

State Fair Will Ask For More Room

Agricultural Hall Was Packed to Capacity and a Huge Overflow of Purebred Livestock Was Sheltered in Tents

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson needs more room. Members of the board of managers were convinced of that by their first glimpse of the big show. Now they are going to ask the state legislature for more money.

First of all they want 40 acres additional ground so the huge livestock, machinery and agricultural exhibits will not have their peculiar styles cramped. With 980 head of cattle entered and only 560 stalls to accommodate them, three large tents had to be utilized for shelter. The 1,100 head of hogs exhibited filled the quarters allotted to them, crowded the sheep and 4-H club pigs out of their regular space to find shelter under canvas, and filled 127 extra pens that were erected. The power farming equipment scarcely had room to grate. Visiting 4-H club members, numbering 250, were packed into sleeping quarters that rightly should accommodate about 100 of the young folks.

Fair executives, therefore, are going to recommend an appropriation of \$254,000. About \$50,000 is needed for a new 4-H building for the club exhibits. Perhaps there is a mistaken idea about the fine brick building that has served in this capacity for several years. By rights it belongs to the exhibits of mines and mineral products. Some \$75,000 will be needed to complete the fine new grandstand. Incidentally, two-thirds of this structure has been completed with the \$50,000 appropriated by the state legislature; this amount by the way, was set aside to complete half of the stand, but was stretched to two-thirds of its completion. Steel construction alone accounts for \$34,000 of the money. About \$12,000 of the money that is needed would be used for electric line equipment; improvements and general repairs, \$20,000; additional prize money for Kansas livestock, \$5,000; poultry work, \$2,000; boys and girls club work, \$10,000 and a revolving fund of \$50,000.

Must Have More Equipment

"When our fine cattle barns were completed in 1926," H. W. Avery, Wakefield, treasurer of the board, said, "we thought it would do for at least six years. With only half of that time gone, we have twice as many animals as can be properly housed." Over at the judging arena, B. M. Anderson, of the agricultural college, superintendent of the cattle department, had the same thought in mind. "If the state fair continues to expand," he said, "we must have the equipment. And this institution has demonstrated the ability to push ahead. Why, the baby beef show this year was so big we had to split it, and that doesn't give the best effect. We can be proud that this fair attracts the biggest livestock herds in the country, and they should have proper facilities for showing."

Certainly no exposition could have asked for better attendance. On Sunday night, just at the beginning of fair week, 1,500 folks were settled at Tent City, the big fair camping grounds. On Saturday, the opening day, the crowd was five times larger than on the first day of any other State Fair. It was the same all thru the week. Grandstand seating capacity was sold out several times.

And the visitors found what they wanted—a fair complete in exhibit departments and with an entertainment program unexcelled heretofore. Nothing more could be asked—unless it would be that the success of this fair be repeated another year. The big



The New Grandstand at the State Fair Is Two-thirds Completed and Comfortably Seats 7,500 Folks. About 3,500 Can Get Into What Is Left of the Old Stand. All Available Space Was Packed Daily for the Races and Circus

circus, packed with thrills, and the racing programs, with the excitement of having four speeding cars crash into the race-track fences, didn't stir up a complaint.

And by the way, folks, the lions, tigers, bears and hyenas in the wild animal act, actually have teeth. You bet they have. The public relations man with the circus was host to 25 newspaper men and women on the second evening of the fair. He took this news-gathering bunch back behind the scenes, so to speak, where the circus folks live and practice and work. First of all he led the way to the big dining tent and treated his guests to a regular circus meal. Well, those entertainers eat the same kinds of food the rest of us get. They work hard and need good food. About 700 have their meals in the big tent. But not all in the same section. Half of the tent is divided off for the laborers, while the other half is used by the actors; some of them get several hundred dollars a week.

After the supper an inspection was made of the inside lots, dressing tents and the grounds, where everything was being placed in readiness for the night performance. The circus people seemed pretty human. They have the same likes and dislikes, jealousies and friendships the rest of us nurse along. They don't talk much about their work, unless newspaper folks or others from the outside world pump them for information. It's all a business proposi-

tion with them. And talk about organization and co-operation! Those folks, from necessity, work it out to perfection. Most of the time they make one-day stands in a city. Everything they unload is numbered and has a special place, and it goes in the assigned location. When packing-up time comes, the work is done right now. The circus seats, for example, require about 10 minutes for each 500 seating capacity, to be "knocked down" and loaded into the wagons ready to travel.

It was during the personally conducted tour that the newspaper folks met the wild animal trainer, among others of the higher-paid performers. He is a lad of only 24 years. Somebody wanted to know whether his so-called wild animals actually have teeth. He laughed heartily and assured his questioner that they had. Later these dangerous animal ivories were exhibited. "If I made a slip I'd get into real trouble," the animal man said. And he went on to explain that he doesn't rush into the cage with new animals. He must get acquainted with them first. Again it simply is business with him. Yes sir, those wild quadrupeds have teeth.

If fair visitors noticed the regiment of guards this year, and they did, a question likely was provoked in most minds as to why the sidearms. The "gats" functioned as badges of authority for one thing, and to encourage protection for all folks present. The

guard of honor was hand picked. The first day its members were organized and departed from headquarters "to walk their posts in a military manner, or ride horseback as the case might be," with the information tucked away in their gray matter, it seems, that one healthy blast on the whistle, with which every man was armed, comprised the riot call. It was told that not long after the various posts had been occupied that aforesaid blast emanated from the direction of the gate. All hands are alleged to have assembled "pronto." Then it was explained by the confused guard who gave the riot call that he wanted to see whether his whistle would work. It did.

Agricultural hall this year was a picture. Tables and display racks were new thruout. Fruits, vegetables, grain and feed crops, flowers and fruits were displayed unusually well. A wealth of apples occupied a central position in one section. It was the largest display of this kind in 25 years. Eighty carefully packed boxes and 1,000 plates of this luscious fruit led the eye to the enormous apple made of apples, that stood out in bold relief as the key of the exhibit. Forty bushels of hard winter wheat, 11 bushels of soft winter wheat, 118 corn entries, 152 sorghum entries, 19 specimens of oats, 80 legume entries, 68 potato exhibits and 215 entries of all other vegetables, with an attractive honey display and a beautiful selection in the flower show, took up the main floor space.

Geary County Placed First

The booth exhibits from various counties made a fitting border for the large display room. Regular county collective booths were separated into western Kansas, professional and amateur groups. In the first, Stafford county took the highest honors, with Barton second. In the professional class, made up of Eastern Kansas counties that have exhibited four years or more, Douglas placed first, with Franklin second. The Pawnee county booth, in charge of Mrs. Erma Curtis, was the only one in the amateur class.

County agents are allowed to exhibit booths in a special group. This is limited to five counties. Eliminations are made by letter. Each county agent, or someone appointed by him, sends a letter to the agricultural college, outlining the proposed exhibit. A committee selects the five outlines that seem to have the greatest possibilities. Perhaps if it were free-for-all the standard might not be kept so high. In this present way, only the very best are shown. The premium money paid makes it possible for the five high counties to build good displays. These exhibits not only are used at the fairs, but in the home counties as well to put over some important ideas.

This special group of exhibits is graded on power of attraction, holding interest, selection of products—not too much or too little, the power of making folks who see them desire to put practices they suggest into effect and the big factor of completely selling the idea to the fair crowd.

Geary county stood first in this group with a score of 87, then came Cloud, grading 85½ points; McPherson, 85½; Riley, 83, and Pawnee with 75½ points. It will be noted that there was only one-third of a point between second and third placings. That will indicate what a close contest this one was. H. W. Avery, Wakefield; H. Umberger, dean of the ex-



Take a Look at the Geary County Booth, Prepared by County Agent Paul B. Gwin, Blue Ribbon Winner in the Special Class That Drew So Much Interest at the State Fair. Gwin Presented the New Poultry Dollar—Quality Eggs

(Continued on Page 7)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A READER asks what, if any, significance there is in the recent election in Maine. There would be no significance in the mere fact that Maine went Republican, as that was expected, but the fact that the Republican state and Congressional ticket received a much larger majority than had ever before been given a state, and Congressional ticket in that state is significant, because it shows that instead of there being a drift toward the Democratic party the drift is away from it in Maine.

Governor Smith in his telegram to the Houston convention and later in his speech of acceptance made the prohibition question the paramount issue. On that issue he hopes to carry several states in the East which are normally Republican by large majorities. He believed, as did a great many other people, many of them prohibitionists, that the vote of the cities was largely wet, and that wet Republicans would support him on this issue. It is true that Maine has no very large cities, Portland with a population of approximately 77,000 being the largest, and Lewiston, with a population of about 36,000, being the next in size. However, it has always been alleged that Portland is very wet, and that Lewiston and Bangor also were pretty damp. If Governor Smith's wet issue is making a hit thruout the nation it will affect these cities in Maine in the same proportion that it affects cities elsewhere. The result of the election shows that it has fallen flat in Maine—in fact, it has weakened the Democratic party there. It is at least reasonable to assume that it will have the same effect in other parts of the United States.

No doubt the efforts being put forth by the supporters of Smith to hold the dry Democrats in line has had a discouraging effect on the wets. Here is the Democratic candidate for Vice President going about the country telling his audiences that no matter if Smith is elected he cannot do anything to secure the modification of the Volstead law or the resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment. That may be true, but if so the wet Republican naturally asks what good it will do him to vote for Smith. Probably his only reason for intending to vote for Smith was because of his views on prohibition, and if he is persuaded that Smith cannot accomplish anything if elected he is quite likely to either vote his party ticket or not vote at all.

Judge Was Too Old

A NEWS item from Shreveport, La., says that an enraged judge sought to beat up the governor of Louisiana a few days ago, but the chief executive sidestepped, ducked and avoided the blows. The enraged judge, it seems, was 78 years old, and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the state supreme court, but was defeated, and blamed the governor, who is a man 35 years old. Well, a man of 78 who undertakes to beat up a stalwart young fellow of 35 shows that he has not sense enough to be a judge of the state supreme court. Nothing is more futile or absurd than a decrepit old man trying to put up a fight with his fists.

Aid Was Started Promptly

LAST week a hurricane swept over the island of Porto Rico and other islands and also the east coast of Florida, doing an immense amount of damage to property and killing or wounding perhaps thousands of people. It is said that 80 per cent of the houses in the city of San Juan were unroofed. The wind is said to have attained a velocity of 150 miles an hour, which seems incredible. Many of the people will need help to keep them from starvation.

Fortunately the world in general and the people of the United States in particular are better organized for help in times of need than ever before. Possibly people are no more generous individually than they were in the past, but now when there is a great disaster anywhere all the people of the civilized world know about it within 24 hours after it occurs. Also people have become accustomed to giving, and giving is to some extent a matter of habit. The news of the terrible storm in Porto Rico and other islands and also along the Florida coast had hardly reached the people of the United States until the organized agencies for supplying the needs of the sufferers began to get into action. That they will be effective so that there will be very few if any deaths from starvation as a result of the storm I have no doubt.

But there is need of a great deal of help. The property damage in the island of Porto Rico alone is estimated at from 65 to 100 million dollars, and a great deal of this is among the poor natives of the island. They have no reserves; in fact a great many of them can barely manage to live when conditions are normal. They need immediate help. Fortunate will it be for these poor people if aid is as effectively organized and distributed as it was in the case of the sufferers from the Mississippi flood.

There are a great many people in the United States who are able to give abundantly; no doubt many of them will do so. There are others who can give considerable, tho no very large amounts, and then there are a great many who are only able to give a little.

Personally I do not consider it a hardship to give, so far as one's means will permit, to help our fellow human beings who are in distress. On the

about the constitutionality of the present gasoline tax. If this amendment is adopted it will do away with that doubt.

The principal reason, however, for the adoption of these proposed amendments is that without a state road system Kansas cannot participate in the federal aid appropriation. To be left out of this would mean that the state would lose 2 million dollars or more a year, while at the same time we would continue to pay our proportion of the federal taxes. Now it happens that we only pay into the Federal treasury for road purposes approximately \$700,000 a year, but draw out in the way of aid for roads approximately 2 millions. It would be rather difficult to find any good reason for voting to penalize ourselves to the extent of some \$1,300,000 a year, for that just about represents the advantage Kansas has in the distribution of federal aid.

The only objection I have heard to the adoption of these proposed amendments is that they will give too much power to the Highway Commission. The fact is that the adoption of these amendments really adds nothing to the power of the commission. If given more power than it has at present it must get it by act of the legislature. The members of the legislature are not apt to go contrary to the wishes of their constituents. Even with the constitution as it is now I know of nothing to prevent the legislature granting the Highway Commission greater power than it has.

I hope that the readers of the Kansas Farmer who are voters will vote for these amendments. I can see nothing whatever to be gained by their defeat, and certainly such a defeat would mean a large loss to the taxpayers of this state.

Bear this in mind; if the proposed amendments are defeated, we will still pay our share of the money appropriated by Congress for road building, but we will lose the 2 million dollars or such a matter that will come to us if the amendments are adopted.

You may be opposed to government aid for road building on general principles, but the government is committed to that policy and will continue to be so committed whether Kansas participates or not; to vote ourselves out of our share of the Congressional appropriation is simply figuratively to cut off our own noses to spite our faces. Briefly there would be no sense in such a course.

'Tis a Practical Illustration

I ATTENDED a great community picnic held last week at Cherryvale. There were 8,000 persons in attendance. The crowd was made up of all classes, and they were not all of one race. I mingled with the people in that crowd for several hours. Among all those thousands I did not see a single person who showed any evidence of intoxication, nor did I see the slightest evidence of hip pocket flasks. Possibly they were in some hip pockets, but they certainly were not in evidence. There was not the slightest disorder. Every one was on his or her good behavior. It was a wonderfully well-behaved, good natured crowd.

Now in the days of the saloon that simply would not have been possible. In a crowd of that size there would have been hundreds who would have shown the effect of too much liquor, and there would have been several dozen drunks. In all probability there would have been a number of fights and a good many arrests. When anyone tells you that there is just as much or more drinking and drunkenness now than before prohibition he is either deliberately lying or he does not know what he is talking about. Of course there is drinking, and no doubt there always will be. Possibly there are a good many hip pocket flasks. As a matter of fact there always were hip pocket flasks. Those who remember the pre-prohibition days will recall that it was the custom of drinkers to carry bottles of liquor in their pockets.

At a bottle-makers convention held some time ago in Indianapolis a leading bottle manufacturer complained that there had been a great slump in the demand for bottles, which does not tally with the impression that more men and boys are carrying flasks than formerly.

The community picnic at Cherryvale was held in a part of the state where prohibition was not popular at the start. There were a good many people in that part of the state who honestly believed that prohibition would ruin the towns. I was talking to a man who has operated a cold storage and ice plant for a good many years in Cherryvale.



contrary it is a good thing for us. It is literally better to give than to receive. I also am very much in favor of giving thru well organized agencies for the distribution of charity. Indiscriminate giving is often misplaced charity, for the public bегger is often a fraud, undeserving of anything.

It is sometimes charged that there is too much expense connected with organized charities—that too little of the giver's dollar reaches the persons who need it, and for whose benefit it was given. No doubt there is some ground for this criticism, but my opinion is that the well established organizations handle the funds intrusted to them pretty well as a rule. At any rate they are the best means we have for the distribution of charity.

The Constitutional Amendments

THE voters of Kansas will have the opportunity to vote on two proposed amendments to the state constitution at the coming election. The first is a proposition to amend Section 8 of Article II. It will read as follows:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend Section 8, Article II of the Constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: "Section 8. The State shall never be a party to any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a system of highways, but no general property tax shall be laid, nor bonds issued by the State for such highways."

The second is a proposition to add a new section to Article II to be numbered Section 9, to read as follows: "Section 9. The State shall have power to levy special taxes for road and highway purposes on motor vehicles and on motor fuels."

In 1920 the people adopted an amendment permitting the state to aid in the building of roads; the present proposed amendment forbids the state from levying any general property tax or voting bonds for that purpose. All who are opposed to voting state bonds for road building purposes should vote for this amendment.

The second proposition gives the state the power to levy special taxes for road and highway purposes on motor vehicles and motor fuels.

One reason for submitting this amendment is that there is, to say the least, a very serious doubt

Before the saloons and joints were put out of business they were the principal patrons of the ice plant. When they were closed he supposed that his ice business would decline to next to nothing. To his surprise his business increased instead of falling off. The men who used to spend their wages in the saloons began to buy ice for their families. Deposits in the banks increased and the women and children of the wage earners were better dressed, and the homes better kept.

Speaking further of the picnic, the managers did the best job of feeding the multitude I have ever seen. There seemed to be complete co-operation between the town and the country. The people of the town furnished part of the food, the people in the country furnished part. I think perhaps most of the excellent fried chicken came from the country; the bread, baked beans and salad were mostly provided by the town people. I do not know about the pies, but I think part of them came from the country, part from town.

At any rate there was a great abundance of food and all of it was good. There is a large building, rather perhaps a pavilion, originally erected for the convenience of the G. A. R., but now, since that organization has dwindled to a small number, the pavilion is used for such public occasions as this community picnic. In this the food was stored. The men and women of the town and country, mostly women, were organized to deal out this food. Several shoots, like old fashioned cattle shoots, were built leading up to the distributing tables from all sides of the pavilion.

Thru these the crowd marched, two abreast up to the tables, where the paper plates were loaded, and then the individuals, each carrying his or her plate, scattered about thru the grove. That entire crowd of nearly 8,000 people was well served in just 33 minutes. If there was a single man, woman or child overlooked I did not hear of it. It was a marvel of efficient organization such as I have never seen equalled. I take off my hat to the men and women who engineered that picnic and carried it thru.

But after all what most impressed me was the orderliness and good humor of that great crowd of people.

Those False Teeth!

MY DEAR reader, I sympathize with you. You say that you are struggling with your first set of store teeth. If I thought it would do any good to pray I would be tempted to pray for you. I do not want to kick on the way nature does things, but there have been times when I have almost been forced to the conclusion that it would have been vastly better for man if he had been provided with a bill like a hen and with a crop that he could fill with gravel for masticating purposes.

From the time man acquires his first set of teeth until the last root of his permanent set is yanked out by some dentist his teeth are a source of pain, profanity and great expense.

If he tries to save expense by just letting his teeth rot out, his breath becomes as a pestilence; his system becomes as full of poison as a pup is full of fleas, and he goes to a premature and probably unhonored grave. If, on the other hand, he patronizes his dentist regularly, he increases his loan at the bank and spends a good deal of his time figuring on how long he can stave off involuntary bankruptcy.

When the time comes, as it generally does, when he has shed the last of his native born teeth along the boulder strewn highway of life, and has to either get false teeth or gum it, his troubles rather increase than diminish.

A dentist tells me that no two human mouths

are alike, and I can see where he is right. Some persons have mouths like a catfish, and others have mouths that resemble the opening in the face of a cow. In some cases the lower jaw protrudes like that of a bulldog looking for trouble, and in other cases the upper jaw juts over like an awning over a window. In some cases the upper and lower jaw do not track; the mouth is put on "slaunchways," the upper corner being located somewhere in the northwest corner of the face, the aperture descending with a gradual slant toward the southwest, until it terminates an inch or two below the ear on the east side of the head. There are also mouths, my dentist friends tell me, which are built on a spiral, like the upper half of a corkscrew.

"I used to know a prominent man in this state," said a dentist, "who wore false teeth for many years, and never had a set that fit him. He finally got in the habit of having two sets with him all the time; one set he wore in his mouth, the other he carried in his pocket. When he was speaking his teeth would frequently fly out of his mouth, and he would catch them with one hand while he slipped the spare set into his mouth with his other hand. He got to be very expert at this, and rarely 'muffed' a set. He was ambidextrous, and could catch just as well with one hand as with the other. Once in a while he would overthrow and have to jump to make a catch.

"One of the most penurious men I ever saw married three wives. The last one lost all of her teeth, and rather insisted that she ought to have a set of store teeth. The old man objected on ac-



count of the expense, but she brought him around to an extent by telling him that the doctor had told her that her health was failing because she had to gum her food, and therefore was unable to masticate it properly. If she had a set of false teeth, she said that she could chew her "victuals" as they ought to be "chawed," and she would live longer and be able to do more work. The old man was somewhat impressed, and not entirely convinced, so he went to see the doctor himself. 'I'll tell you, Ely,' said the doctor, 'your wife is right. If you don't get that woman some new teeth she is going to be sick on your hands, just because she can't masticate her food. Then you'll have to call me in, and believe me you will have some doctor bill to pay, to say nothing of funeral expenses.'

"Doc had a secret partnership with the only dentist in the town.

"Well that fixed the old man, and he told his wife to get her store teeth. She had an awful time getting used to those teeth, but she managed to wear 'em for a couple of years and then she laid down and died.

"The old man grumbled some—said that if he had known she was going to die so soon he might have saved a dentist bill; but he didn't propose to be beat out of his money entirely. Just before they put her in the coffin he took out her false teeth; said that she wouldn't have any more use for them and he might as well save them. If his fourth wife happened to be short of teeth maybe these would fit her."

A Bad Law, Yeh?

IN YOUR comment on Governor Smith's letter of acceptance you infer that Mr. Smith holds that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be enforced. The use of several hundred million dollars with an army of enforcement officers for eight years demonstrates what you accuse Mr. Smith of saying—that it cannot be enforced in its present form. The entire legal machinery of the Government has been used, and yet drunkenness among the girls and boys has increased, while highway robbery, murder and suicide have increased 50 per cent during the last decade. This law makes it possible for anyone so disposed to cause an innocent person to be arrested and fined, and your house to be searched and your car, if you have one, confiscated simply because some designing person might put a little whisky in your house or car and then give some enforcement officer the tip.

No such law can ever be enforced in this country. The Czar of Russia never issued a more despotic order than the Volstead law as construed by the courts. If the Volstead law is not modified it never can be enforced.

Sycamore, Kan.

J. F. Moyo.

I do not know whether Mr. Moyo is taking exception to what I said about Governor Smith's speech of acceptance, but at any rate he follows the same line of argument followed by Smith, which is that the law has been productive of great evil; that it is unjust and destructive of the inalienable rights of citizens of the United States. Of course if the law is as bad as Governor Smith and Mr. Moyo say it is, it neither can be enforced nor ought to be enforced, and Governor Smith is inconsistent in even pretending that he will try to enforce it. Of course he says that the law cannot be enforced and will do much harm if it is enforced, but then if elected he is going to waste several millions in attempting to do what he knows is impossible.

Now I publish this letter of Mr. Moyo for just one reason; it helps to prove what I have contended, and that is, that neither Governor Smith, Mr. Moyo nor any other opponent of the Volstead law wants to see it enforced. If after reading the speech of acceptance of Governor Smith any man or woman still believes that if elected he will try to enforce the Volstead law, that person is simply fooling himself or herself.

I am not saying this in criticism of the personal character of Governor Smith. I think he stated his honest opinion about the law. I hope that I am a reasonably honest man, as I believe Governor Smith is, but I will say that if I were President of the United States and believed that the law is as bad as Smith says it is, I would do just as little as I possibly could to enforce it. That, by the way, is just what Smith has done as governor of New York. Instead of helping to enforce the law he has done all he could to discourage its enforcement, and from his point of view he is not greatly to be blamed; but don't talk about his enforcing the law if he is elected President.

Where the Farmer's Interests Lie

WITH due respect for the man that he is, when it comes to politics, Governor Smith is no fool. No Tammany chieftain is. Talking to Westerners the Governor has not much to say about prohibition—about which he has a great deal to say in the East and in the cities. Here he talks mainly and with some emphasis about farm relief—which of course is an uppermost topic with us. And what he says has the ring of sincerity.

The Governor is an urbane man, a good talker, and he likes to please. That is his type. It is when he has finished his "say" about farm relief that you discover the Governor has no farm program of his own but proposes to leave that to the study of a commission and to do about what that commission says.

And in the Governor's case this is wise, for, city-bred as he is, he knows no more about farming than as a New Yorker he knows about prohibition. The Governor's prohibition program if carried out—as most every Kansan knows—would be an utter failure. What he proposes as a substitute for prohibition would be an alcoholic chaos. So far as any control of the drink evil is concerned there would be none.

So in regard to the farm issue, I say again, as I have said all along, that agriculture has far more to hope for from two Western farm-bred men who this year head the Republican ticket, and from the Republican party as a party, than from Governor Smith, with his Tammany follow-

ing can possibly deliver or even hope to deliver.

When it comes to Western policies we should look to Western men to carry them out. And in this case and this year, we have two great leaders, both from the Middle West and both allied with the party in power. The logical thing for the West to do is to stand by its own—to stand by and support these men enthusiastically and that is what I believe the farm states will do.

The sincerity of Mr. Hoover, whose youth was spent on an Iowa farm, is even more unquestioned than Governor Smith's. And as a man of action, as a doer, as an organizer—history has shown Hoover to be a genius. It is this shining ability of Hoover's coupled with his splendid commonsense and his widespread knowledge of the United States and its needs, such as no other living man possesses, that makes Hoover an outstanding and extraordinarily fit candidate for President. And with it goes a backbone like Grover Cleveland's, who in his day defied Tammany to do its worst, so far he was concerned.

In his now famous speech of acceptance Hoover made known his great desire to reorganize and simplify the machinery of Government, which needs the overhauling of just such a master as he is. In cutting out waste and in continuing the economy program his mind is just as set as is Coolidge's. My nine years personal acquaintance with Mr. Hoover has given me unusual opportunities to know his qualities both man-to-man and as an official, and to know him is to find it difficult

to do justice to his power or to his real ability.

Among the strongest statements in Mr. Hoover's speech of acceptance was his solemn personal pledge to the farmers of an effective farm-relief program. To carry this out he was willing, he said, to advance several hundred millions of dollars from the treasury "for a workable program that will give to one-third of the population their fair share of the nation's prosperity." He went on to say he had "little patience" with those who objected to the use of federal funds for farm relief without exacting security from the farmers.

Beyond that Mr. Hoover has well thought out plans for reorganizing the marketing system and for revising the tariff to stop the importation of nearly 2 billion dollars' worth of foreign farm products yearly in competition with those produced at home.

We have no man in America better equipped to do these things than is Hoover, nor one more earnestly interested in their accomplishment. There is no other man so fit as the nation's leader for the times and for the hour than is Hoover. Not to elect him would be a misfortune that, placing confidence as I do in the people's judgment, I do not expect to see happen.

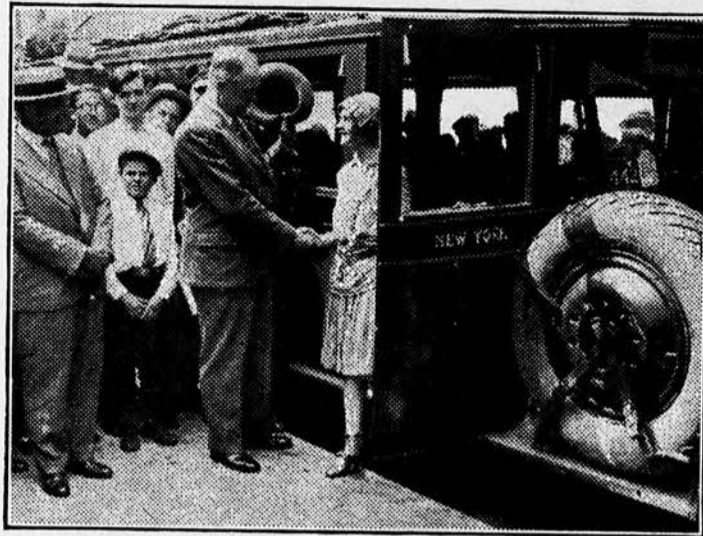
Arthur Capper

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World Events in Pictures



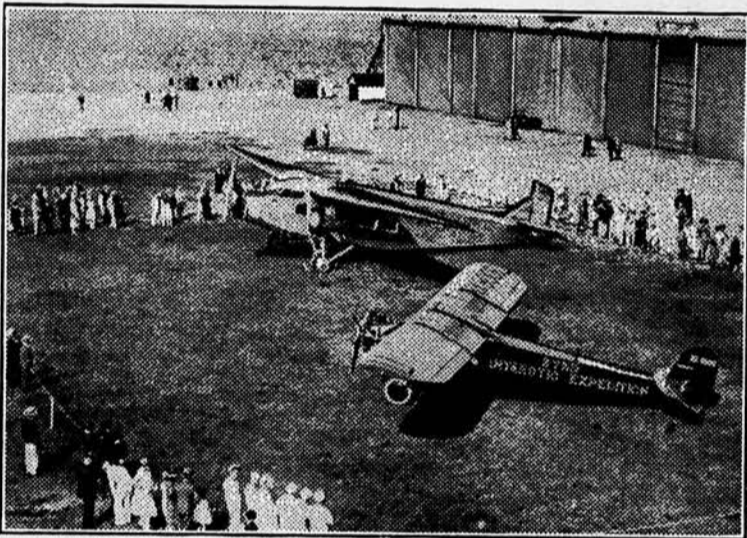
Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg on Their Return to America on the Leviathan, After Mr. Kellogg Had Signed the Briand-Kellogg Pact in Paris



At the Capitol Theater Bus Terminal in New York City, W. E. Travis of San Francisco is Congratulating Mrs. C. A. Jandro of Los Angeles, the First Passenger to Alight From the First Bus to Arrive. The Bus Made the Trip from Los Angeles to New York City in 5 Days and 14 Hours. Each Coach Accommodates 26 Passengers Who Are Allowed to Stop Over on the Trips



Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Four Times Wedded, and Lord Northesk, Who Arrived in New York City Recently on the S. S. Aquatania; They Are to be Married Soon



Here is a Striking View, Taken at Hampton Roads, Va., of Two of the Four Byrd Planes. The Upper One is a Huge Tri-Motored Machine Made by the Ford Motor Company, and the Lower is the Fairchild. The Planes Have Been Dismantled Since the Picture Was Taken and Packed Aboard the Steamer Larsen for Transportation to the South Polar Regions, Where They Will no Doubt be Employed Actively



These Small and Speedy Tanks Are Being Tested by the Tank Corps of the United States Army at Fort Leonard Wood in Maryland. They Are Real Fortresses, and Can Travel at a Speed of 20 Miles an Hour. Many Army Officers Believe Tanks Will be Employed to a Greater Extent in Coming Wars Than They Were in the World War



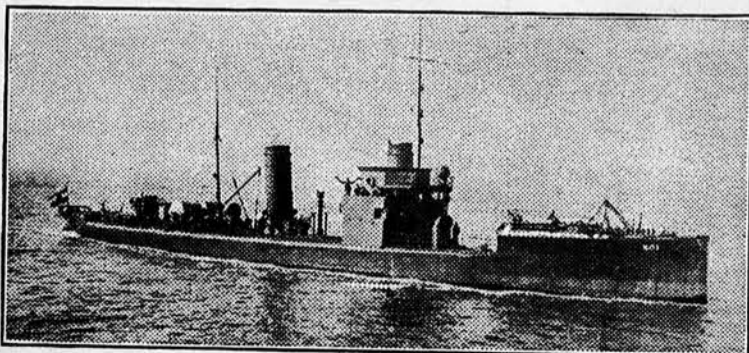
Mrs. Shirley Davis of South Dartmouth, Mass., is One of the Few Women Radio Operators in the World; She is Operating a Short Wave Station at Round Hills, Under a License Granted by the American Radio Relay League



Walter J. Kohler of Kohler, Wis., a Conservative Republican, Who Won the Nomination for Governor of Wisconsin; He is a Manufacturer of Bathroom Equipment



Here Are the Swedish Aviators Who Rescued General Nobile; Left to Right, Captain Lundborg, Lieut. Schyberg, Mrs. Lundborg and Mrs. Schyberg, at a Royal Reception at Copenhagen



Here is a Picture of the German Destroyer "Blitz," Taken Near Heligoland in the North Sea, the Control Ship in the First Test of Operating at Battleship by Wireless. The "Blitz" Directed the Cruiser Zahrigen, Which Had no Men Aboard, Thru Regular Battle Maneuvers, Including Laying Down of a Smoke Screen, Firing Guns and the Like
Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



Here Are Some of the 50 Mail Clerks Sent From the Post Office in New York City to the Literary Digest to Expedite the Mailing of 19 Million Letters Used in the Largest Straw Vote in History, for President. Results so Far Received Indicate a Landslide for Hoover; the Vote Taken by That Publication Four Years Ago Was Accurate

Will Ask for More Room

(Continued from Page 3)

tension division of the college, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, were the judges.

A Giant Machinery Show

The giant machinery show was one of the feature attractions of the State Fair. Kansas farmers were enabled to make a close personal examination of farm implements with which they were already familiar thru the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer.

Corn-pickers, among other recently developed types of farm labor savers, came in for a great share of attention, altho somewhat out of their logical territory.

Numerous tractors displayed in various unusual ways for the enlightenment of fair guests drew much notice. Self-guiding machines and others in motion "hogged" the attention, as is usual where moving objects exist among stationary exhibits.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. had the largest space on the grounds given over to a single machinery display. Here all the farm lines of the Case company and the Emerson-Brantingham Co., which it recently absorbed, were on display.

The International Harvester Co. presented a well arranged, large sized exhibit, as well as Massey-Harris, Nichols and Shepard, and the John Deere Company.

The H. W. Cardwell Co. of Wichita, distributors of Caterpillar Tractors, used the largest space of any Kansas distributor under his own name. Holt combines, also made by the Western Harvester Co., were shown on a separate plot.

Other farm machinery exhibitors were: The Rock Island Implement Co., B. F. Avery and Sons Plow Co., Hart-Parr Co., Advance-Rumely Co., Avery Power Machinery Co., Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., Cleveland Tractor Co., Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Allis-Chalmers, Baldwin Combine Co., and Sears, Roebuck & Co. Smaller farm supply exhibitors also were there in force. Black Sivalls & Bryson displayed their Perfection grain bin, Aermotor, Challenge and Dempster windmills were whirling in the breeze, and seed cleaners, feed grinders, and the like were demonstrated by the Calkins Mfg. Co. Papee Machine Co., Wyatt Mfg. Co., Buller Coupler Co. and the Jay-Bee Co.

General satisfaction was expressed by those in charge of the shows, with the size of the crowd and the interest displayed. The good crop year in the state they found had left Kansans in a good mood for investigating and buying new and improved labor-saving machines.

To understand the decisions of the judges properly, it was necessary to study each county-agent booth at some length. With such understanding comes a realization of the value the projects outlined by the five booths, will have and are having, as regards Kansas agriculture. Let's take a bird's-eye peek at each booth.

The first one a lot of folks bumped into was from McPherson county. It had to do with growing chicks on

clean ground with portable brooders. It was an animated display, showing how chicks coming out of the favorable quarters, clean ground and portable brooders, were able to "make the grade" up the hill to the laying house. About 85 per cent of the clean-ground chicks in McPherson county go into the houses of production. Fifty per cent from old houses never reach maturity. At present, McPherson county has 100 portable brooder house demonstrations so scattered that few farmers have to travel far to keep a check on results.

In the words of the county agent, M. L. Robinson, "The McPherson county Farm Bureau, in the campaign for more profitable farm poultry, advocates a four-point brooding program—clean chicks, clean houses, clean ground, clean feed. This program is based entirely on sanitation, for in our experience in this particular county we find that 'Health Sticks to Clean Chicks.' Chicks raised right have the ability to resist many of the ordinary

these rodents still runs three to the acre. Eleven of the 18 townships in the county supply poisoned grain free to farmers, where it is distributed and used co-operatively.

Now back to the prairie dogs for a minute. This information, gained at a parting glance at the Cloud county booth, certainly should ring in the thoughts of beef men. By eradicating the dogs the county has gained seven carloads of beef. Or in other words, enough pasture was reclaimed by eliminating the dogs to graze 104 baby heaves. At present market prices this would mean another saving of \$25,000. Every big business in the cities watches the corners where even small sums of money can be saved, because when totaled they amount up to a good figure. Rodent control is one corner to cut in a good many Kansas counties.

Geary county captured the highest prize by presenting "The new poultry dollar—quality eggs." The recipe, according to the poultry experts in this county, is correct feeding, breeding and management. The one cornerstone of the booth—market quality eggs—made the second cornerstone—double profit—possible.

Four pertinent essentials were

read on the glass movie screens, assured that wire over dropping boards and prairie hay in nests made for clean eggs. This is proving to be a very effective four-fold plan with eggs.

The most interesting feature of the entire Geary county booth was the demonstration of laying ability of hens. Two hens were on display that layed exactly the same number of eggs, checked in each case by the trapnest. Both produced 288 eggs in 365 days. Eggs from one hen averaged 26 ounces to the dozen and the other only 18 ounces.

To state it a little differently, one hen laid 39 pounds of eggs and the other 27 pounds. At 1 cent an ounce for these eggs, which is within reason, according to Paul Gwin, the one hen brought in \$0.24, while the other one returned only \$3.52 worth of eggs. This very effectively stressed the necessity for developing chicks and pullets in the right way. The difference in size of eggs produced by these two hens was due to the factor of development, according to Gwin.

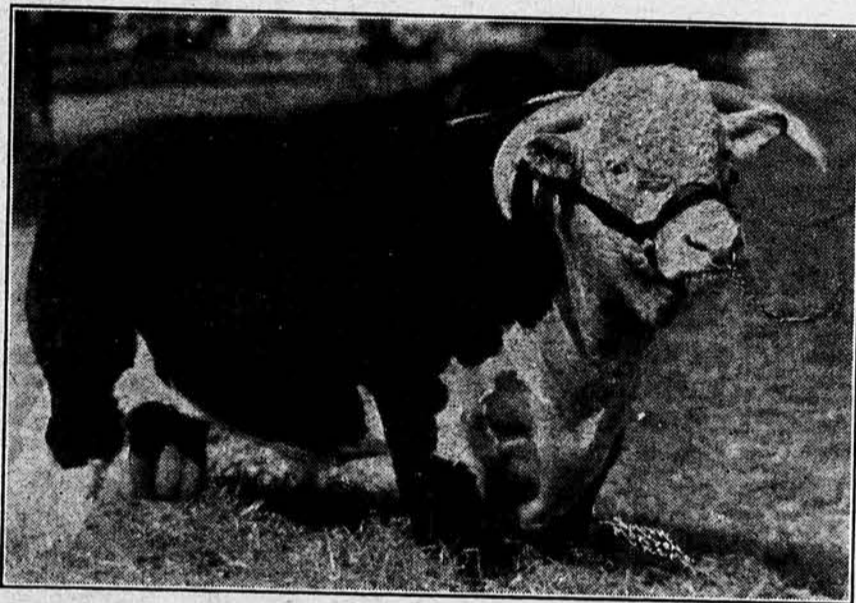
Another display proved that it pays to produce infertile eggs. In a glass case, and side by side, were broken eggs, both infertile and fertile. The former were fine, up-standing specimens that would be relished by any and all of us. The fertile eggs, the same age as the others, two weeks old, produced quite a different thought. It looked as if incubation was well under way, and the sight of them would be enough to spoil anyone's breakfast.

Big charts on the walls of the booth showed the Geary poultry program and explained how many dollars were gained by following it. The county produces 36,000 cases of eggs a year, and at present 40 per cent are marketed on a graded basis.

The average price of graded eggs, compared with the general run of the county, amounted to 6 cents above the general price for firsts, 1 cent above for seconds and 8 cents below for thirds. In the average case, 14 dozen will grade firsts, 12 dozen seconds and 4 dozen thirds. With 20 co-operators of the Farm Bureau, who are trying to produce quality eggs to market on a graded basis, 20 dozen in a case will be firsts, 10 dozen seconds and there will be no thirds, or about those proportions. Twenty non-co-operators, selected at random, showed up with 12 dozen to the case as firsts, 13 dozen seconds and 5 dozen thirds.

Grading eggs increased the price to the case, for the whole county, exactly 64 cents, or 2 cents a dozen. Twenty co-operators received \$1.30 a case extra, or 4½ cents a dozen, while 20 non-co-operators were paid 40 cents a case more, or 1½ cents a dozen.

Legumes were cited as "The Life of Riley County," in that booth. Harold Barber planned and built this booth and was in charge of it at the fair. The advantages of legumes were stressed. According to the Riley folks, "they keep horses in good winter condition; corn and alfalfa pasture give four times the gain on hogs that can be obtained by corn alone; they retain soil fertility; legumes provide the cheapest protein in the beef ration; they produce three cash incomes—hay,



Valiant Stanway, Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Hutchinson, Has Held This Place Three Times There, Three Times at Topeka and Has Carried Off Similar Honors in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas

poultry maladies, for health sticks to them thruout life. As a result, their production is higher and the profit larger."

The Pawnee county booth stressed the buying of wheat on a quality basis. It was a facsimile of an elevator, and the belt inside, which in the ordinary elevator takes the grain from the dump to the bins, carried cups of wheat showing the different grades produced in the county. The information was placarded that 18 elevators in the county are co-operating in the "buy on a grade basis" program being put on by the Farm Bureau.

Cloud county chose rodent control, and the last prairie dog, so it is hoped, from that section of the state was on exhibition in the booth. One printed card requested folks not to follow fancy in the manner of eliminating these crop destroyers, but to follow the facts offered by the Farm Bureau, the Kansas State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture. In other words, work by the township co-operative plan for effective rodent control and elimination.

Prairie dogs in Cloud county used to eat enough grass to cause every steer in the county to be 20 pounds lighter than at present. That loss at 10 cents a pound, or a total of \$25,000 annually, is nothing to smile about. Folks didn't realize it until the agencies just named figured it out on a scientific basis. An imitation of a skinny steer stood in the booth to indicate how the dogs cut the beef production. A like reproduction of a fine, fat steer showed the present condition of livestock, as related to dog control.

Pocket gophers reduced the yield of alfalfa ½ ton on every acre, when they were numerous. That was a loss of \$10,000 to farmers annually in that county. Some \$5,000 worth of alfalfa has been gained by reducing gophers from three to one to the acre. Yield of hay in 11 townships was increased 1,000 tons. In the unorganized townships in this county, the population of

flushed, one at a time, on squares of glass prominently placed in the booth. Geary folks have found that it is necessary to obtain chicks from hens that lay quality eggs; hatch chicks in March and April for egg size—that is, pullets hatched then will produce large eggs; market eggs on the "twice-2-three" plan, which means, gather eggs twice a day, sell twice a week and sell on the three-grade plan, which means grading to firsts, seconds and thirds. There doesn't seem to be anything mysterious about this at all, but there is better profit, as Geary county poultrymen have discovered. Paul Gwin is the county agent, and he is very enthusiastic over the accomplishments of his co-operators. The fourth recommendation Kansas State Fair folks



Lester Ljungdahl Again Took Senior and Grand Champion Honors With His Angus in the Baby Beef Show. He Didn't Want to Sell at Topeka, Believing He Could Win Additional Blue Ribbons, and He Did. Perhaps This Isn't the Last He Will Take This Year



Garold and Morris Humes, Mitchell County, Were the Youngest Exhibitors in the Open Classes at the Swine Pavilion. This is Their Fourth Year. Since 1925 They Have Been Starting a Herd and Now Own 35 Head. They Showed 11 Head at Hutchinson

seed and honey; they supply minerals need for milk production and alfalfa meal will replace bran in the dairy ration.

Riley county has increased its alfalfa area from 12,655 acres in 1925 to 16,313 in 1928. Sweet clover has been increased from 266 acres in 1925 to 3,851 acres this year. It was readily shown that legumes worked into the rotation boosted the acre yield, and thus the value of the land.

The Riley County Dairy Herd Improvement Association testified to the value of legumes. The average pro-

duction to the cow for the 26 herds in the association is 7,401 pounds of milk a year. All 26 members feed legumes. They are responsible in a large measure for doubling the milk production from their herds, as compared with the average for the state.



Here is a picture of Tent City No. 2. That had to be erected in a hurry to take care of the huge overflow of cattle. There were 980 head this year as compared to 680 a year ago.

duction to the cow for the 26 herds in the association is 7,401 pounds of milk a year. All 26 members feed legumes. They are responsible in a large measure for doubling the milk production from their herds, as compared with the average for the state.

Riley county folks admit they grow legumes because this year alfalfa is worth \$56.75 a ton for beef; it is the cheapest protein for dairy cows. Sweet clover provides the earliest and latest pasture. For hogs, 100 pounds of alfalfa equals 169 pounds of corn plus 8 pounds of tankage. Or if 100 pounds of alfalfa is sold thru pork it is worth, according to present market prices, \$42.40 a ton. Compare that with the present hay market. A ton of alfalfa hay is worth \$80.40 fed to lambs. For poultry, alfalfa in the ration increases egg production 35 per cent; helps to keep the fertility of eggs for hatching purposes, and is rich in vitamin A. All of our livestock requires 1,270,000 acres for 3,171,000 tons of hay plus 100,000 acres for pasture. Kansas is away under that.

Kansas Herds Did Well

One of the best livestock shows ever held in Kansas made up one of the most important departments of the State Fair. There were 980 head of cattle, 419 being in the dairy classes; and 1,100 head of hogs crowded all available and hurriedly built pens.

In the Hereford show, Valiant Stanway, owned by Foster Farms, Rexford, took senior and grand championship for the third time. He took that place three times at Topeka, and has held the top place in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, had the junior champion. His herd is recognized as one of the greatest in any country. Hereford men may recall that some years ago the secretary of the English Hereford Breeders' Association, when traveling in this country, figured he could spend about half an hour with the Hazlett herd. He stayed three days instead. Kansas Herefords have quality.

Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, held up the Kansas end of the Shorthorn show. I. M. Swihart & Sons, Gove Well and McIlrath Brothers, Kingman, were the Polled Shorthorn exhibitors. A. J. Schtler and J. B. Hollinger, both of Chapman, always can be depended on to get some credit for the Kansas Angus cattle.

F. W. Bell, superintendent of the swine department, had to look out for his biggest week's work at the fair. He scarcely knew what to do with all the hogs, or how to get all the entries in some of the classes in the show pavilion. The Spotted Poland took up the most room with the Poland second. Several herds, representing all the breeds, came direct to Hutchinson from the National Swine Show at Peoria, Ill. Two herds made the 900-mile run from Kentucky to be on hand. As a matter of fact, the State Fair got the best herds on show circuits, mak-

ing all of the departments especially strong. It took an extra day to get the judging done this year. Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska were represented in the show.

Garold Humes, 12, and Morris, 15, of Glen Elder, Mitchell county, were the youngest exhibitors of hogs in the open classes. This is their fourth year to compete against the older breeders. Garold likes farming and Morris will study at the agricultural college to get into livestock and judging work. The boys trucked 11 head of Duroes to

Hutchinson and had the same bunch at Topeka.

All of these show animals belong to the boys. They started in the business in 1925, when their father allowed each of them to select a gilt from his herd. From that start they have built up to 35 head in all. They are following their dad's footsteps in the show ring and are taking considerable money as they go along. Each boy has a business bank account, and both carry \$2,000 of life insurance. Incidentally they pay for their feed and do their work. Some of their hog money went to purchase a radio for their mother,



Harper County is getting quite a name, due to the efforts of the club boys and girls, for growing top-notch Herefords. Here is a group of five from down there that took Reserve Championships. Frank Latta, left, had champion Hereford; the other boys are Marion Palmer, Maurice Dusenbury, Charles Postom and Lester Arning.

so she wouldn't be so lonesome while the boys are away from home.

In the dairy department B. G. Worthington, Anthony; F. H. Hostetler, Harper; Frank Ross, Iola and David Nichols, Iola, were the Kansas Holstein exhibitors; and John Wilson, Geneva, was the only home-state Jersey breeder to show. Fairfield Farms, Topeka; K. S. I. R., Hutchinson; F. E. Schrock, Hutchinson; A. McGonigle, Hutchinson, and H. J. Barr, Larned, had the Kansas Ayrshires. There were five full herds of Guerneseys, and all of them are making the big show circuit and the National Dairy Show. Several good Kansas herds were in, including Ransom Farms, Homewood, and Glen Cliff Farms, Independence. These two are making good over a wide circuit. Emmadine Farm, New York state, had a double string in the show, with Cooper's herd from Ardmore, Okla.

Is Hen or Egg First?

Like the weather and growing conditions, the Kansas State Agricultural College displays at the State Fair always have something new. All that has been said heretofore regarding the value of rodent control again was emphasized in new ways in this particular section of the display. If Kansas would make a co-operative drive on the pests, the alfalfa, soybeans, melons, feed crops and wheat, wouldn't suffer.

Rabbits in particular were given a dressing down by the college display at Hutchinson. It is because this is a growing menace to crops in some parts of the state. Roy Moore, in charge of the rodent control display, recalled how a car and a half of rabbits were killed in Gray county one day during a big drive. Imagine how many there are to a box car, and how much damage they could do.

"There are more rabbits in Kansas than we imagine," Mr. Moore stated. But it is comparatively simple to control this loss. Three hundred to 400 can be poisoned with 2 ounces of strychnine on kafir. Four hundred rabbits would bring a \$40 bounty, and the cost of getting that number would not be more than \$1."

Pocket gophers, ground moles, ground hogs, prairie dogs, meadow mice and the Franklin ground squirrel were on display in a stuffed state, and their peculiarities were explained. No doubt folks living in Southern Logan county can recall the time, not so long ago, when they had a prairie dog town some 8 miles long. But they have been cleaned up. Other areas need the same attention for the inconvenience of the various rodents. Many counties in Western Kansas had as much as 1,000 acres that had been made useless by prairie dogs. Practically all of the larger towns are gone now in all except a few counties. But they would come back if they were not controlled.

Seed inspection of all grains was stressed by the college folks, and they had thousands of questions to answer about hindweed. There is great interest in this weed now. A good many folks are looking for an easy way to control and kill it. But that cannot be found. Salt, fallowing and use of sodium chlorate spray are the known methods that are effective, and of course, no one method is suitable for all cases. So far there have been 21 demonstrations in 18 counties, showing how hindweed can be controlled with the spray. But the specialists haven't stopped working for new meth-

out of view by another egg. Backing this was the information that the Kansas certified hen produces 160 eggs, valued at \$3.61, as against the average Kansas hen's 75 eggs worth \$1.25, at the same market figures. It seems, then, that the certified hen comes first. But if you don't like that answer, make up one of your own. This is a land of free thought and ideas.

Open-front, straw-loft poultry houses, good care and feed continue to be essential to the most success with poultry, according to the college. A lot of folks have come to believe that, thanks to the college, and more are watching their poultry p's and q's every year. Of course the quality flock must be provided for best results even with proper equipment and the correct rations.

Other subjects broached by the mute teachers in the college display course of instruction, included the facts that chickens and hogs can be well-fed on the wrong ration and starve to death. So can folks, by the way. Control of livestock diseases, proper orchard culture, grain storage on the farm accounts and the successful operation of a bull association were explained. The association in Washington county was cited as a good example to follow.

Perhaps there still are folks who don't believe in education but most of us know now that farming requires as much brains as any other top-notch business. Does a college education pay? Well, the president of the Kansas Livestock Association, the president of the Crop Improvement Association, the presidents of two of the three leading farmer organizations of Kansas, two members of the State Board of Agriculture, the 1927 wheat champion, six directors of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and four of the 1927 Kansas Master Farmers are college graduates. And there are a whole of a lot of farmers who are of the old school and didn't have the advantages of an extensive education who are insisting that their children go thru college.

Creep feeding of calves seems to be gaining in interest. Therefore the college took the trouble to have some information along this line at the State Fair. It was explained how to use the "wooden nurse cow." It has been proved that the calves that eat "wooden milk" don't shrink so much at weaning, the creep feeding adds more weight, makes higher finish possible, permits earlier marketing of calves and results in larger profits. That being the case it is worth looking into.

The college advises that in creep feeding early calves should be produced, the creep feeder should be placed where the cows "loaf" a part of the day and near the watering place; that calves should be taught to eat with leafy alfalfa or oats, and that this should be replaced with corn. Five to 8 bushels of corn are likely to produce \$15 or more in beef.

A bottled display of the Termite, false wire worm, aphid, grasshopper, chinch bug, wheat stem maggot, Hessian fly, cut worm and ox warble drew considerable attention, and the methods of control had to be explained over and over again. The three most talked about bugs at the State Fair were the Termite, grasshopper and the Hessian fly.

E. G. Kelly, bug specialist from the college, said he was getting numerous reports indicating that a lot of fall-sown alfalfa is being damaged by grasshoppers, and he predicts that they will do considerable more damage to fall-sown wheat after the first genuine Kansas frost. "They are now in the grasslands," he explained, "driven

(Continued on Page 10)



The three Herefords and two Angus from Pawnee County, that took highest honors for group of five baby beef. The proud owners are, left to right, Walter Lewis, Harold Price, John Kline, Lester Price and Henry Peterson.

Every pneumatic tire bearing these familiar names — the roll-call of a great industry — is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, without limit as to mileage or time.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Ajax | Falls | Hood | Miller | Republic |
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| Cooper | G. & J. | Leviathan | Norwalk | United States |
| Corduroy | General | Mansfield | Overman | Victor-Springfield |
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Amos L. Andrews

Director General of THE RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

—an association of manufacturers organized "to promote in the industry a mutual confidence and a high standard of business ethics; to eliminate trade abuses; to promote sound economic business customs and practices; to foster wholesome competition; . . . and thus generally to promote the service of the industry to the public welfare."

THIS announcement, issued simultaneously in all parts of the country on August 16, met with an instant response from car owners and tire merchants alike.

No man who reads this will have failed to see similar announcements in the windows of tire stores—copies of the warranty displayed on dealers' walls—newspaper advertisements by individual manufacturers and by dealers confirming the policy.

For it is the voice of the industry, representing the producers of over 95% of the tires made in America.

It is the acceptance of full responsibility for the merit of their product by manufacturers who have learned that real quality means more to their customers than definite mileage guarantees.

Years ago these standard manufacturers discontinued the outworn practice of guaranteeing a definite number of miles in order to sell their tires.

As a selling inducement the so-called "mileage guarantee" was inevitably pushed

beyond all reasonable bounds. It resulted in unjustified allowances to the unscrupulous driver who abused his tires and misrepresented his mileage, thus penalizing the careful driver who took care of his tires and was honest in his claims.

With its passing, all tire users felt the benefit at once on lower tire costs. Today you pay less for tires than ever before in history. Few, if any commodities, show so steady a reduction in prices.

The art of tire building has improved as well, until the casing and tube you buy today can be counted on to carry you more miles than was thought possible even so short a time as five years ago.

The unlimited guarantee of quality is the natural outcome; the warranty against defects for the life of the tire is a final expression of the manufacturer's confidence in his product—

—a guarantee broader in its protection to the individual yet fairer in its operation to all than anything ever offered to the car-owning public.

WIDESPREAD LOCAL SERVICE

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DEALERS widespread throughout the country who handle the standard tires named above and who display this warranty, add a further value to your purchase in the services they render locally for your immediate convenience . . .

- giving expert advice on proper size and type
- mounting and dismounting
- checking inflation
- checking wheel alignment
- maintaining repair service

By availing themselves of these expert facilities, car owners have secured maximum mileage from their tires. The workmanship of the tire-builder and the services of the tire dealer are thus linked together in support of the manufacturer's warranty.

Standard Warranty for Pneumatic Casings and Tubes

"Every pneumatic tire of our manufacture bearing our name and serial number is warranted by us against defects in material and workmanship during the life of the tire to the extent that if any tire fails because of such defect, we will either repair the tire or make a reasonable allowance on the purchase of a new tire."

The Tire Manufacturing Members of
The RUBBER INSTITUTE, Inc.

Look for this Warranty at your
local dealer's service station

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The weather recently has been about normal, which means plenty of sunshine and a warm temperature during the middle of the day. The nights haven't been so cool as they were last week, on account of no moisture falling, and there hasn't been very much dew, either. Corn is ripening faster now, and the leaves and blades are turning pretty fast. On snapping corn for the hogs I find that the early planted corn is hard and dented now, and mostly past the damaging stage from frost, while it is quite different with the later planted corn, which could receive quite a bit of damage should frost visit this section of the country soon. In this section early planted corn is the best in the long run, and farmers are beginning to govern their planting accordingly.

There is a marked difference in the corn planted here prior to the rain that came on May 15, last, and that planted afterward. It shows up big in the path of the hailstorm that struck this section the night of September 6. Several farmers report their early planting of corn as being practically safe from damage, while that which was not yet matured was damaged heavily. In the immediate vicinity of town the damage was estimated at from one-fourth to one-third of the crop in the spots hit the hardest.

Silo filling time has arrived, and on account of such an abundance of forage feeds being raised here this year but very little fodder will be stored in silos for winter use. We are planning on putting some in our silo for the milk cows and little calves, and feed the balance of the livestock on the outside. We planted about 2 acres to sugar corn last spring, and count on using most of this for silage. It is a good stand; it grew tall and is well eared-out, and will make quite a bit of feed of excellent quality.

It takes quite a bit of extra work to fill a silo in the fall when one is busy with the regular fall work, but we find that feed run thru the silo goes from a third to a half farther, is of better quality, the stock relish it better, and there is less waste than if fed to them as dry fodder. We figure that the results obtained are enough better to more than pay for the extra time and bother in storing the feed that way.

In driving by our honey drip cane field the other day I notice it is coming on well. Altho it was planted late in June it is doing fine. It is practically all past the blossom stage and probably will get ripe enough to grow unless we have an early frost. We are counting on having some sorghum made from a part of this field a little later on if the frost holds off until it matures. The field is alfalfa sod ground broken up last spring. The soil contains quite a bit of clay, which seems to give the sorghum a better flavor than does the sorghum made from cane raised on black soil.

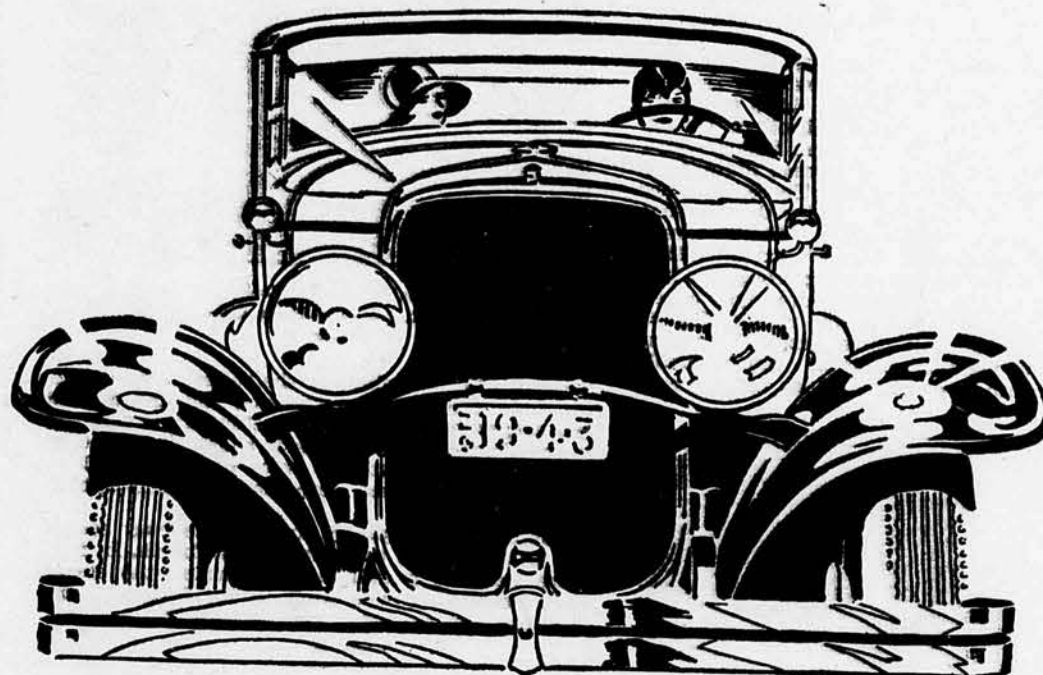
I have here the figures showing the assessed valuation of personal property of Smith county for 1927 and 1928, furnished by A. E. Nelson, county clerk. His list shows the totals for each of the 25 townships and the six incorporated cities for the last two years. For 1927 the sum total for the county is \$8,348,710, and for 1928 \$4,978,070, or an increase of \$1,629,360. Five of the six cities show a decrease in personal property valuation of \$68,410 for 1928. But the townships themselves show an increase of \$1,692,980. Altho the state rates are lower than last year the total taxable valuation of personal property in the county is enough larger that the State Treasury will receive quite a bit more revenue from personal property this year than they received from the same source last year.

Some other figures from this year's report are as follows: horses, 9,564; mules, 2,904; cattle, all classes, 21,063; 110 combines and threshers, 244 tractors, 178 carriages and buggies, 2,727 automobiles, 214 trucks, four motorcycles, four bicycles, 726 radios and 10 billiard and pool tables. The banks are assessed at \$277,800.

Power farming has made it possible for a boy to do more than a man's job. There are a lot of 10 and 12-year old farm lads who handle the farm tractor as well as their dads.

DE SOTO SIX

PRODUCT OF CHRYSLER



New Style

A fresh interpretation of dynamic symmetry; new slender-profile radiator; longer, still lower body lines; balanced color combinations; new arched window silhouette; new bowl-type lamps; new-type smaller wheels.

New Performance

Typical Chrysler brilliancy of get-away, astonishing power and pick-up from the new Chrysler-designed "Silver-Dome" High-Compression engine; marked smoothness and quietness at all speeds; unusual economy of gas and oil; new-type internal-expanding four wheel hydraulic brakes give instant stopping in any weather.

New Luxury of Riding

New roominess, affording space for five adults to ride in surplus comfort. Exceptional ease of riding due to long spring base, flexible springs and hydraulic shock absorbers.

New Elegance

Interior appointments of a distinctive richness and elegance; fine quality fixtures throughout; high-grade mohair upholstery for closed models, genuine leather, pig-skin grain, for open models.

All that is finest in motor car enjoyment—the flashing getaway, the instant responsiveness, the marvelous smoothness, the brilliant style and colorful individuality which appeal to people everywhere and call forth universal admiration of Chrysler—can now be yours in this popular-priced six-cylinder car.

\$845

.. and up, at the factory

DE SOTO MOTOR CORPORATION

(Division of Chrysler Corporation)

Detroit, Michigan



Multum pro parvo



Fairing with a Careful Observer

We All Spent a Profitable Week at the State Fair

By Florence G. Wells

SAMPLES of the bounty of a state spread out, a magnificent mosaic, wedged in with reeling isles of people, men decorating white porcelain pans with cake icing, women screaming, "black walnut taffy!" "cotton candy!" "lemonade," judges intent upon apples or wheat or chocolate fudge. Outside, brown tents and gray tents, garish signs, hamburger stands smelling to the upper atmosphere, more people wedged in everywhere, feet grinding sand into dust, more buildings, more mosaics in corn and potatoes, more fakirs bawling their wares, the pop-pop of machinery, lunch counters and the wind heaving dust over it all. It might have been any fair, but it was the Kansas State Fair as the casual observer saw it. But the casual observer is a species of the genus humanus that is growing more rare each year as it merges into the species "careful observer."

Meet Mrs. Careful Observer just leaving her temporary domain at tent city enroute for the fair grounds and prepare yourself for a day's trek with her. First stop is at the culinary booth in the agricultural building. Miss Georgianna Smurthwaite, nutrition specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural college is judging bread. There are other loaves of bread that look much better than the one that the blue ribbon settles upon. "Flavor counts 35 points and appearance only 5," explains Miss Smurthwaite as the cakes are being brought to her.

Yum! yum! So many good white layer cakes, there's no one place to put a blue ribbon. Six exceptionally fine cakes, and three prizes. "Bring us three honorable mention ribbons." Same trouble with the chocolate layer cakes. Such rows of can-

strations, and catch our breaths on the way back to the hotel, for she still has the poultry show to see, the automobile show and the special government exhibits in the new show room under the grandstand. Evening found her waiting at the Capper pavillion for the various members of the family to get together ready for the circus.

Her program for the next day, no doubt, went something like this: Take youngest children, ages

that the judges wished that more than three ribbons could be placed.

"In general, the quality of baking is improving each year," said Mrs. N. R. Whitney, superintendent of the department. "This year's exhibits were entirely free from soggy cakes and tough pie crusts.

"The children's exhibits are first class, too," she said, "but I hope that next year there will be more entries in light fudges, cream candies and caramels, marble, burnt sugar and jam cakes and cookies. The children all seem to have a tendency to make chocolate and white cakes and chocolate fudge, so competition in those classes is very high."

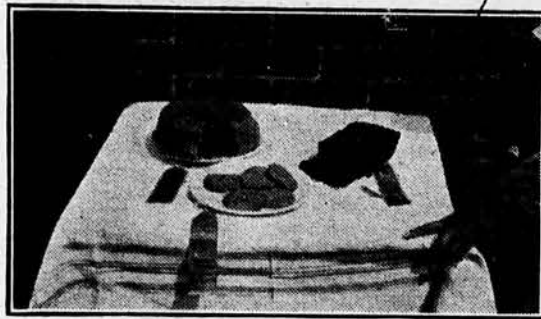
Something New in Booths

WHICH way is your child going? was the question embodied in the booth which won first prize among women's club exhibits. The booth showed a child at the division of two roads, one leading past the green vegetable stand and the milk and water filling station, with a healthy child just going off into the future. The other road lead past a hamburger stand, a patent medicine store, with a frail child heading toward a narrow bed and hospital ahead.

The booth was the work of the Greenwood county farm bureau women with Miss Glyde Anderson, county home demonstration agent, as advisor. The theme for the booth was the result of their health work and all details were worked out by the women themselves.

They Chose to Bake Cakes

THE circus was unloading at the station. A whole procession of elephants swung down the street followed by camels and a long train of wagons, some with barred cages and others fascinatingly mysterious. Mary Ann and Edith Brown-



Three Blue Ribbons in Honey Cookery. Left, a Light Honey Cake. Right, a Honey Fruit Cake. Below, Honey Cookies

2 and 5, to be examined at the better babies building, note weights, measurements, and any defects and suggestions for their correction. Take children to the Hagenbeck-Wallace side show. Revisit club building to find out who were winners and how they excelled. Attend more demonstrations by club girls and women.

There was still plenty to keep one busy seeing and hearing for a third day and a fourth. In fact there was not a dull moment during the entire stay, for anyone who went to the Kansas State Fair to learn by seeing and comparing.

Baby Check Room Busy

THERE was something doing every minute at the W. C. T. U. rest room where 25 to 30 babies were continually on check while their mothers saw the fair.

This building has been redecorated and presented with some new furniture so that it is now a very comfortable place for mothers to go to care for their children or to leave them.

Another busy place was the new playground which has been newly fenced and equipped with merry-go-rounds, swings and slides. A playground director was in charge.

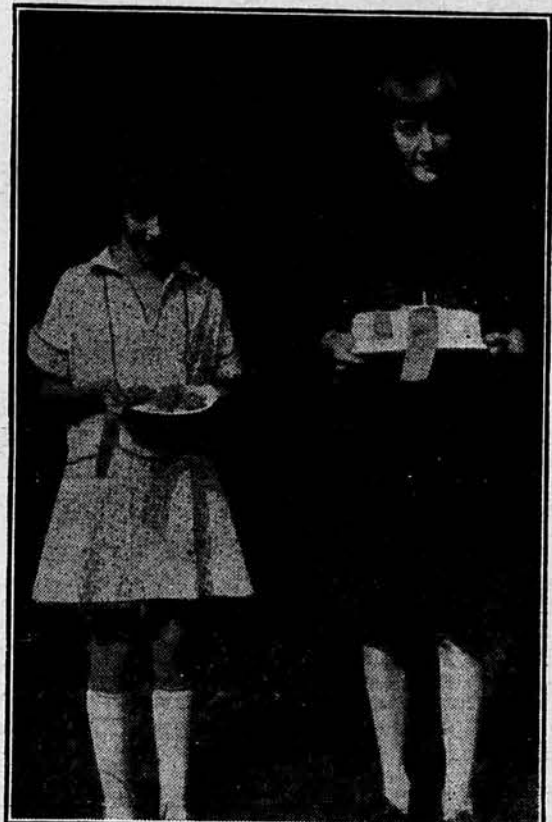
They Keep an Even Pace

WHEN Wanda Isabel and Wilma Ann Turner, small daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Turner of Nickerson, made their start in life 11 months ago they were almost exactly the same size. When they were examined at the Better Babies show at the fair last week, they still weighed within a fraction of a pound of each other and measured within a fraction of an inch the same. They also resemble each other very closely. "Two mighty fine specimens of childhood," said the judges unofficially, for the official report was not completed until this week.

In all 316 babies were examined in that department this year.

Bread Baking Stages a Return

LAST year we thought that baking bread would soon be classed with pyramid building and other lost arts, but this year it has taken on a new vitality as shown in the double number of entries, also in the classes of cinnamon rolls and nut bread where there were so many entries of such high class



Edith and Mary Ann Brownlee, Who Could Teach Some Older Cooks About Cakes and Cookies

lee knew what was going on and now and then cast wistful glances in that direction, but their real attention was centered on the range and the work table. They were baking cakes and cookies to enter in the culinary department at the fair. Now Mary Ann has two blue ribbons, one on a white cake, which the judges say would place very near the top in competition with women's cakes, and one on peanut brittle. Edith's blue ribbon is on fruit cookies. Mary Ann is 11 years old and in the 7th grade and Edith is only 9. The girls live in Hutchinson.

"I think the reason Mary Ann is so successful with her cakes," said Mrs. Brownlee, who has every reason to be proud of her daughter's accomplishments, "is because she takes so many pains in creaming the sugar and butter together."

Mary Ann and Edith have an older sister who has eight ribbons that she won on entries in the children's class several years ago. The girls have learned to cook under their mother's supervision, and she predicts some real cooks, judging from how easily they have picked up the art.



Mrs. Leslie Swarens and Mrs. W. R. Cone of Reno County Have Just Finished Demonstrating How to Make a Tempting Vegetable Platter, at the State Fair. The Plate Consisted of a Cabbage Head Boiled and Cut Open in Petals, Carrots, Spinach, Eggs and Cheese

ned fruit and vegetables, clear liquor, bright natural colors.

In the center of the building a garden arranged by a local nursery, delightful groupings of evergreens, in the center a small fountain set on a pedestal. She could put a bird bath like that in her garden. Next, the flower show. Glorious riots of blossoms from somebody's garden, winter bouquets of gilded cattails, pine cones on stems, dried grasses and pond lily leaves. Other baskets of dried baby's breath and straw flowers. She'll arrange a basket like that for her home.

Zig zagging from that, the honey show. Small boys speculating as to whether the bees in the glass case are making honey or eating it, decision in favor of the latter. Exquisitely arranged jars of honey, colors shading from pale amber into golden brown and back again to pale amber, rows of canned fruit, peaches, cherries, apricots, all put up in honey.

Hurrying on to the Liberal Arts building. "No odorous hamburgers, thanks!" "No toy saxophones!" "Wrong guess by 10 pounds!"

A peek into the 4-H club encampment building, 300 boys and girls gathering to be on hand for lunch, everything orderly and clean.

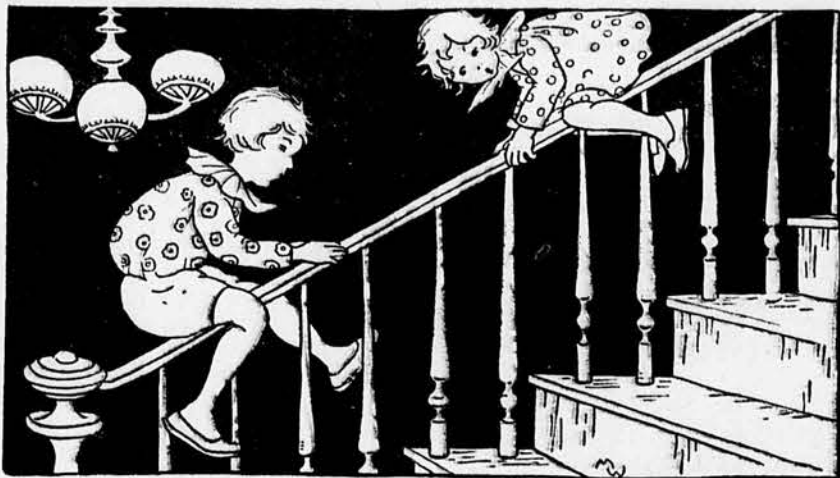
The Needle arts department at last, 1,600 articles of handwork on display. The leisure time and professional work represented there! Rugs and quilts and pillows everywhere. What glorious homes Kansas must have with riots of quilts and pillows and rugs. Intricate needle point and cross stitch are much in evidence, charming with their delicate intershading of colors.

Shopping among the commercial exhibits, Mrs. Careful Observer arranges for a demonstration of her favorite washing machine at home Monday morning and hurries over to the club building. We'll leave her there absorbing their messages and attending demon-



Wanda Isabel and Wilma Ann Turner, at Eleven Months Old, Weigh and Measure Almost Exactly the Same

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



"Waffles for dinner." Called Bridget one day, To the children upstairs, Who were busy at play.

"O goody!" they cried; Then they ran to the door, And were sliding down stairs In a half-second more!

My Pony's Name is Don

I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name is Mr. Hollingsworth. I go to Odense school. I live on a 160-acre farm. We live 7 miles from town. I have a lot of pets. I have four kittens, one little pony, two goats and one dog. My kittens' names are Spottie, Gumshoe, Nina Faye and Polly Ann. My pony's name is Don. The goats' names are Jet and Nannie. My dog is not very large. His name is Bob. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Fredolph and Frank and my sisters' names are Pauline and Frances. My birthday is July 11. Who has the same birthday? I have taken a few piano lessons. I wish some of the girls would write to me.

Marie Hawkinson.

Savonburg, Kan.

Velma Writes to Us

I am 5 feet 1 1/2 inches tall, have brown hair, blue eyes and light complexion. I am 14 years old and will be in the eighth grade this term. My teacher will be Miss Jackson. There is just one other in my class. His name is Lloyd Lasley. I have one brother and one sister. My sister's name is Lorena Mae. She is 13 years

old and will be in the seventh grade. My brother's name is Leroy. He is 11 years old and will be in the fourth grade. I go to Spring Valley school. I live with my grandparents on a farm. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Velma Lucile Gillaspie.

Bronson, Kan.



The Soap Cure

Will You Write to Me?

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have brown hair and blue eyes and light complexion. I have two

sisters and two brothers. Their names are Irene 11 years old, Grace 6 years, Walter 16 years and Earl 1 year old. I go to Fairview school. I live 1 mile from school. For pets I have a cat named Blue Eye and a dog named Shep. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Park, Kan. Pearl Brown.

Diamond Puzzle

- 1. ---
2. ---
3. ---
4. ---
5. ---

1. To curve; 2. At any time; 3. A ruler of Rome; 4. To fall.

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

Flossie and Buster Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Velma and Vera. Velma is 3 years old and Vera is 13 and is in the eighth grade. Carl, my brother, is 15 years old and is a Junior in high school. For pets we have a white horse named Flossie, a dog named Buster and some kittens. I have 13 little chicks of my own.

Ransom, Kan. Freda Likes.

Try to Guess These

What is it that a man, no matter how smart he is, always overlooks? His nose.

Why is an egg underdone like an egg overdone? Because they are both hardly done.

Why are a synagogue and an orange alike? Because they are both full of Jews (juice).

What means of communication is faster than a telephone or telegraph? Tell-a-woman.

What is that from which if the whole is taken, yet some remains? The word wholesome.

What is it tho black itself enlightens the world? Ink.

Why is a doctor never seasick? Because he is used to see sickness.

What is it about a house that seldom falls, but when it does never hurts the occupants? The rent.

What is it that a man can't take with a kodak? A hint.

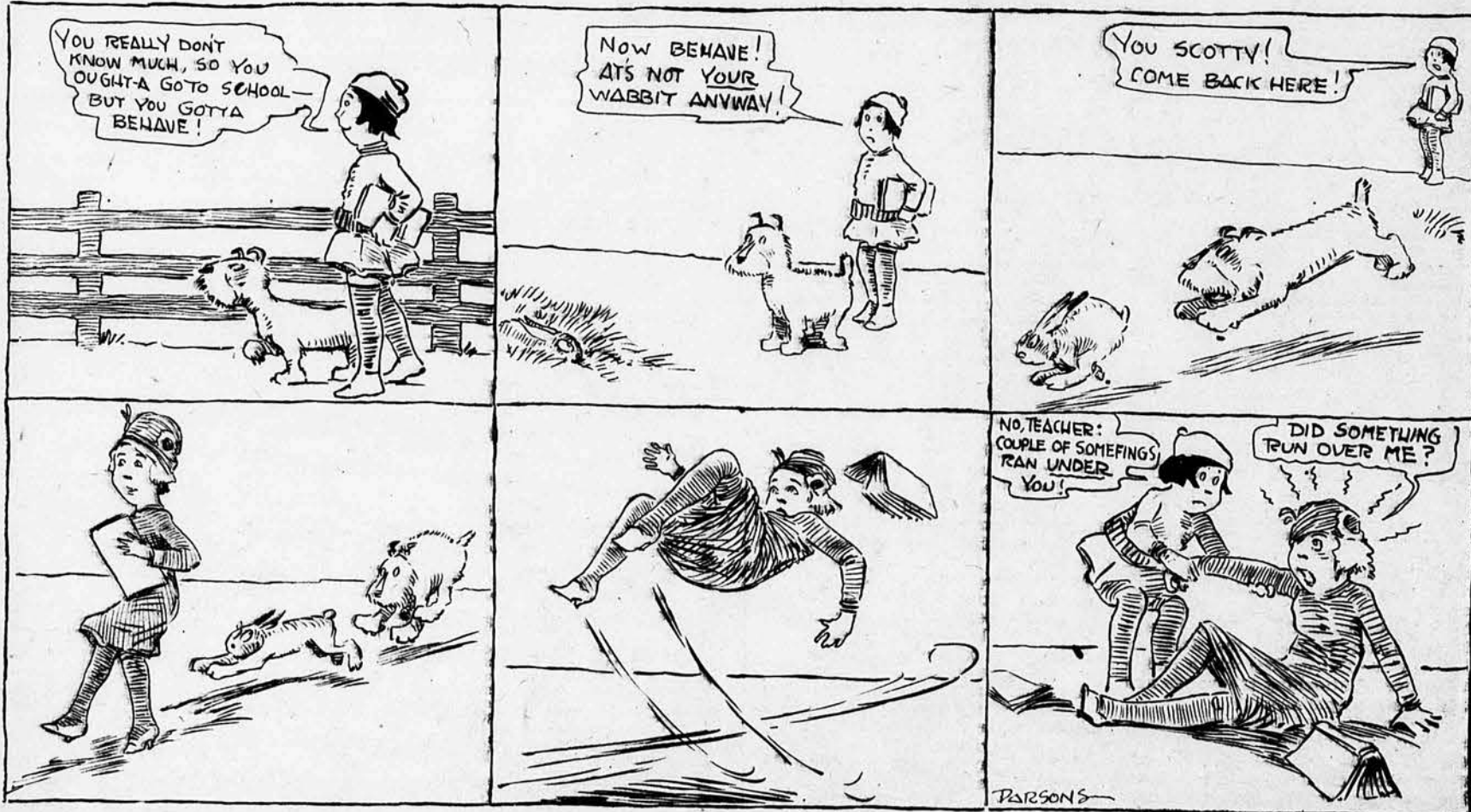
What lock is the most difficult to pick? One from a bald head.

Why are coachmen like dark clouds? Because they hold the rain.

Why is a bald head like Heaven? Because there is no dyeing or parting there.

WE'VE ALL BEEN THERE!
The 1-27
2-26
3-25
4-24
5-23
6-22
7-21
8-20
9-19
10-18
11-17
12-16
13-15
14-14
15-13
16-12
17-11
18-10
19-9
20-8
21-7
22-6
is nearly broke.
How do you know?
I can see he's reduced to his last quarter.

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Over, Versus Under!



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Infantile Paralysis Apparently is Not so Prevalent as It Was Last Year, But Watch Out Anyway

I F I SAY poliomyelitis you may not know my meaning, but every parent knows and dreads infantile paralysis. It seems to have been only half as prevalent this summer and fall as last year; but there is no year in which it is absent from this country. July of 1927 showed 474 reported cases, and July of 1928 only 219.

The real danger in infantile paralysis is when it assumes epidemic form, striking so heavily that a single county may have hundreds of cases. The disease generally reaches its peak in September and October, and declines rapidly with the onset of freezing weather. Even yet we do not know what causes it, tho we are quite sure that it is spread by a contagious microbe. It is important to know this because it leaves you without any doubt about what to do if a case appears in your neighborhood. It is a matter for strict quarantine.

In the family in which the case appears the patient must be given every comfort, but kept from contact with outsiders or with children of the same family. Separate dishes must be used for the patient and scalded after use, and the bed linen and towels must be boiled. All discharges from throat and nose must be received in paper napkins and burned at once. The bowel discharges must be treated with a disinfectant before being emptied into the toilet. These precautions apply only to the acute stage of the disease, of course. A child may suffer with infantile paralysis after effects for many weary weeks after the danger of contagion is past.

It is well to remember that infantile paralysis is not limited to children. Young adults in the prime of life often succumb to it. This seems to be more marked in certain epidemics than in others.

There is nothing much in the way of home treatment that one can recommend. If there are cases of infantile paralysis in your neighborhood you will be especially watchful if a child has fever, vomiting, bowel disturbance, the symptoms of a bad cold, and with these is sensitive in the neck and spine or shows any indications of paralysis. Keeping the child strictly in bed and calling your doctor is the thing you should do no matter what the cause of such symptoms, and it is just as well not to worry in advance over the possibility of such a dread disease.

Remember that manipulation and stimulation of paralyzed muscles in the early stage of the trouble is distinctly harmful. Rest is the thing at first. After six weeks of rest much can be done by treatment, and the very best treatment is muscle education. Even after years of delay the proper treatment of infantile paralysis gives surprising results.

With an Electric Needle

I have several small moles appearing on my neck. Is there any way to get rid of these before they get too large? L. E.

Moles can be removed by any doctor who is equipped with an electric wall-plate. The job is practically painless, and can be done at one setting with an electric needle.

Not Very Much Danger

For the last 25 years I have had a growth about the size of an orange on my right leg just below the knee on the back side. It does not bother me and is not painful. Do you think it is injurious? B. J.

A thing that has existed 25 years without disturbance is not likely to become dangerous without giving notice.

Secure Protection, Anyway

If a person has been scratched or bitten by a dog and the dog afterward goes mad, is it possible the person will have rabies? Or probable that he will? Mrs. J. H.

If the dog was rabid and showed symptoms within two weeks the danger of rabies is so great that the patient should at once begin anti-rabic

vaccination. It is true that rabies does not develop in every person bitten or licked by a rabid animal. Perhaps the clothing protects or for some other reason infection does not develop. But the only safe thing is to secure the protection of the vaccine.

High Prices for Feeders

BY J. H. MERCER

Altho feeder cattle prices are excellent and the breeder is finally able to liquidate some of the burden of indebtedness he has borne during the last 10 years, the immediate outlook for the feeder deserves the best thought that can be brought out. The reduced supply of cattle all thru the country and the prospects of a large corn crop have combined to introduce a speculative feature which may have an unfavorable reaction later in the season.

Federal inspected slaughter of cattle for July was 10.8 per cent less than a year ago, while for the seven months, January to July inclusive, it was 10.53 per cent less. Prices for beef steers average \$15 at Chicago for July, or \$3.25 more than a year ago. Other classes of cattle are proportionately as high. With such a record existing, the scramble for feeder cattle has been intense, and there has been considerable trading and rehandling of cattle before they have ultimately been sent to the feedlot. I am informed that the sales of feeder cattle for one week at one of the important feeder markets were two and one-third times as great as the actual number of feeder cattle received. The effect of such a demand was to place feeder cattle materially higher, according to the class of animal, above what the packers were paying for similar animals for slaughter purposes.

The result of such competition has been to bring on to the public market quite a percentage of the feeder cattle which were available in the country. For the first seven months of this year there has been a decided increase in feeder movement over a year ago—the increase being from 1,327,000 in 1927 to 1,617,000 in 1928, nearly 20 per cent. Coupled with this, stocker and feeder prices have risen from \$1 to \$3 a hundred at Chicago for the seven months period in 1928, over the corresponding period in 1927.

At Kansas City the same situation has prevailed, with an increased movement of feeders and a price increase corresponding to the Chicago market.

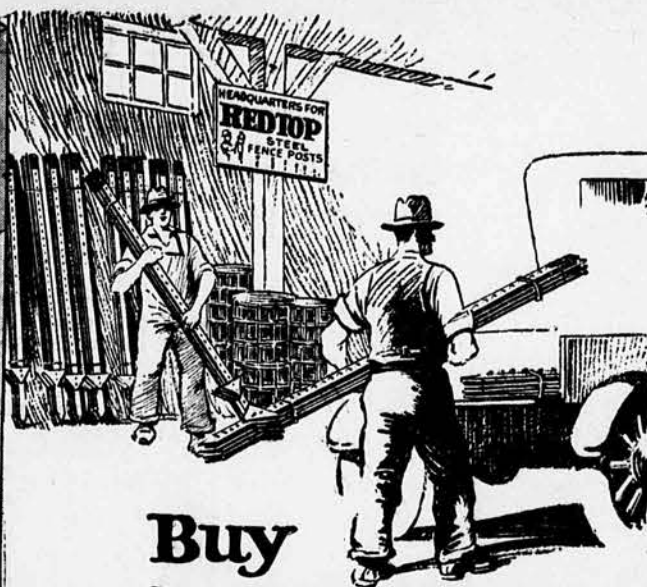
At the current price levels there is plenty of beef for the distributive outlets. It is not probable that a greater shortage will develop. Such a shortage does not seem reasonable, with the increased number of feeders going to the country this year as compared to 1927 and 1926, and the further stimulus of a big corn crop.

It is important that sound business principles be adhered to in the production and marketing of meat animals. Prevailing cattle prices are satisfactory to the producers, and they should be primarily interested in maintaining such values. To do this, feeders should continue to market their cattle in an orderly manner, as they have been doing during the last year. My sole purpose is to caution against over-speculation in order that the breeder and feeder may enjoy a continuation of reasonable prosperity in the cattle business.

Bostonian's Night Of.

Philip Hale has been dramatic and music critic of the Boston Herald for many years. He had not been in New York for fifteen years until a few days ago. As he was spending only one night in Gotham, picking his single entertainment was a nice problem.

He chose the Boston Symphony concert at Carnegie Hall.—Variety.



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NEXT TIME you drive to town be sure to throw on several bundles of RED TOPS. They can serve a double purpose. Use them now for temporary fences. After which they can be used for fence repairs or in your permanent fencing program. This makes your post dollars do double duty.

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Made of tough, springy, rail steel RED TOPS have demonstrated their durability by long years of service in the fence lines of the country. Wherever you go you see RED TOPS because farmers everywhere appreciate the RED TOP features—the studded tee, handy one man fastener, the rust-resisting aluminum finish, the easy-driving anchor plate and the One Man Driver—all of which make fencing with RED TOPS an easy job.

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Steel Fence Posts

Go Now and See Your RED TOP Dealer

Let him explain how good fences save enough waste on the farm to pay for themselves, also how a well planned fence system will increase yearly profits. He knows. That's why he is a RED TOP Distributor. Ask his advice.

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38-P South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.



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Save painting time and trouble by using the new Eagle Soft Paste Pure White Lead. It comes already broken-up—needing only to be thinned for painting as you use it.

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Much Prairie Hay is Uncut

The Baling of This Crop is About on a Par With the Making of Top Buggies

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had our light weekly shower and the weather has turned cooler, for which all are thankful, especially those who have been following the corn binder. We usually have some rather hot weather in September, and it seems to come right in corn cutting. For several days the mercury reached 90 degrees, so we hitched the tractor to the corn binder instead of the horses. The horses of today miss the hard knocks that the horses of 25 years ago had to take. Hardest of all used to be the long trip to town at the last of the week after a team had worked in the field the rest of the time. Now one seldom sees a horse on the road, and much of the heaviest work, such as plowing and harvesting, has been taken off his shoulders. Corn and kafir ripened rapidly during the hot days; corn is all matured and half the kafir is ready for the shock. Prairie haying is over, with a large acreage uncut. As a commercial business the baling of native hay for shipment is about on a par with the making of top buggies. Pastures are in good condition for the last half of September.

writes me that of the western type of bandit and those one encounters in the East, he rather prefers the western type, as they run some present risk in their operations and are certain to wind up in jail in the end. The Massachusetts type, on the other hand, works under the protection of the law, and while he may not be as spectacular as his western brother, the results are the same in the end—he gets your money—but does not have to go to jail. My friend says that he can live in Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal., for less than half the eastern cost, and live more than twice as well at that. Both localities harvest their tourist crops regularly, the difference being that California works in the winter and Massachusetts in the summer. In his travels my friend found the original Concord grape vine still growing thriftily at Concord, Mass. What a find old Ephraim Bull made when he discovered the volunteer grape vine growing in a stone wall on his farm! What would this western country do for hardy, fine quality grapes if it were not for the Concord? After all, we owe much to Massachusetts, and one of our greatest obligations is the Concord grape.

But Dairymen Make Money

There always is considerable discussion as to what is the best crop to use for silage. In this immediate neighborhood there are eight silos. One fills with a mixture of corn and kafir planted together, some use kafir alone, but most of them are filled with corn. It seems to be the opinion of most farmers that corn, especially if carrying a good percentage of grain, makes the best silage of all. On the other hand are those who think that some crop making a much greater tonnage than corn is the cheapest in the end. Silo owners in other parts of the county are strong for cane—they say it makes fine silage and that it scarcely takes one-third of the acres of cane to fill a silo that it does of corn. We have never had a silo on this farm, as we have never made dairying one of our main lines. Up to this time we have preferred to raise beef cattle, either Herefords of Shorthorns, and let the calves run with the cows. I do not say that we will not come to dairying later, for I can see that those who milk good cows are getting along well, and are making very little uproar about "farm relief." I do not think dairying likely to be overdone, as it requires too close an application to business to be popular with a good many folks.

A Good Cattle Country

So closely have the cattle buyers culled this country and such high prices have been paid that I believe there are fewer cattle in Coffey county than on the first of the year. Actually everything that wore a cow hide and could walk up the chute into the car has been salable at good prices. Good heifers have been in especial demand, not as breeding stock but as killers. They were in such good condition along toward the last of the summer that they would make fine beef, and so many a thrifty, prospective young cow went to Kansas City instead of remaining on some Coffey county farm. Of course the buyers tried to persuade the sellers that the price they receive today is more than both cow and calf will bring one year from this time. Whether their line of talk is sound can better be told next year, but so long as cattle numbers decrease and the consuming population increases how can much of a price break appear unless beef eating ceases? But, they say, we may have financial trouble which will greatly lower cattle prices. Possibly, but if you sold your breeding stock and invested in something else, wouldn't financial trouble catch you there just the same? This is the best cattle country in the United States, so let's keep right on using it for what it is best fitted.

Grapes, 5 Cents a Pound

One of our neighbors finishes his grape harvest this week. He has 3 1/2 acres, which for a number of years have been producing profitably. Because few grapes are raised for sale in this locality he finds ready sale for all he raises, at a price that usually runs around 5 cents a pound. That is the price he received both last season and this. Of course the labor of taking care of these grapes is no small item, and if our friend had to sell at the prices which growers obtained this year in Southwest Missouri and North-west Arkansas he would not have much to show for his labor. One of our friends who visited a relative in North-west Arkansas about two weeks ago found him engaged in putting a large grape crop on the market for 10 cents for each 5-pound basket delivered on the cars. Out of this came the cost of the baskets, \$3.60 a hundred, making a net return to the grape grower of \$6.40 for every 100 baskets of fruit. By the time these grapes reach the Northern cities they cost the consumer at least 40 cents a basket. There is no crop so greatly cursed with the high cost of handling as is that of fruit of any sort. The fruit that nets the grower 10 cents a bushel often costs the ultimate consumer 10 cents a pound.

Hard Work for Binders

After an experience with virtually all kinds of farm machinery covering a period of 40 years I have come to the conclusion that of all machines the overhead cost of the corn binder is the greatest. I think those who hire out to cut corn or kafir by the acre seldom fix their prices high enough. For some years such cutting has been done down here for \$1.25 an acre. After having worn out several corn binders I am beginning to wonder if the depreciation of the machine, the interest on its cost and the repair bills will not be close to \$1 for every acre cut by the time the machine is worn out. The machine, it seems to me, costs too much for what we get out of it. This perhaps is not due so much to faulty construction as to the work is has to do. Where corn is of good size the stalk has a very hard shell, which makes it extremely hard to cut. The stalks are hard to handle and it probably is a wonder the machine works as well as it does. Cane and kafir handle much better; the stalks cut easier, the heads help to carry the stalk thru the machine and there are no ears to bother the knoter. It has always seemed to me that we have had less machine trouble in cutting cane and kafir than corn, but with any of them the machine cost seems extremely high.

Saw the Concord Grape Vine

A friend who has been touring Massachusetts for the last few weeks

KC BAKING POWDER

25 ounces 25c for 25c
More than a pound and a half for a quarter

Same Price for over 38 years

GUARANTEED PURE
Millions of pounds used by the Government

Built to take a beating



HERE'S real wet-weather protection. Fish Brand Slickers and Work Clothes are roomy, comfortable—built stoutly, to defy the stormiest weather. Made by people who know how, because they've been at it for more than ninety years. Hats to match.

The illustration shows a Fish Brand Work Suit of jacket and overalls, and a Fish Brand "Varsity" Slicker.

Tower's Genuine Fish Brand Water-proof Clothing is carried by stores everywhere. It is the standard in its line, yet it doesn't cost a bit more than ordinary garments.

Prepare for wet weather now, with a "Rainy Day Pal." A. J. Tower Company, Boston, Mass.



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BEST QUALITY CONCRETE RUST PROOF REINFORCING
Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment.
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WE HAVE been for three months looking at the life and work of one of the most astonishing figures of history. Professor Vernon of Dartmouth College has listed the biographies of the 10 greatest figures of history, and Paul is one of the 10. He is different from his Master, as of course we would expect him to be. With Jesus there is the calm assurance of inner strength and power. Paul must come thru violent inner struggle before he arrives at peace of soul, and the scar of that conflict can always be seen. Jesus did much of his work amidst rural people. Most of Paul's teaching was done in the crowded city. Jesus refers to the teachings of nature—the lily of the field, the sparrow, the raven, but never in all Paul's writings is there a reference of that kind, altho he traveled thru some of the most magnificent scenery of Eastern Europe.

But we shall not dwell on what we do not find in Paul, but we do find. His life is one of the most intensely active lives on record. He is always and forever up and at it. Nothing daunts him, nothing checks his impetuous course. He goes up every hill of difficulty on "high."

In the nature of the case such a man had to have an overturning experience before he would change his ways of thinking. He had been brought up a Pharisee, and was one of the intellectual aristocracy. He had a long and honorable ancestry. His family, we have good reason to believe, was wealthy. He believed with all his soul that the Jewish race was the elect race of the earth, and that the educated Pharisees were the pick of the Jews. According to his notion, you simply could not find anywhere under the stars a people the equal of the educated Hebrews. To get such a man to reverse himself and teach the precise opposite of much of this, to get him to teach the religion of a Teacher who had been executed was indeed like changing the leopard's spots. But this is exactly what happened.

He emphasized the fact of the renewed inner life. "I live, yet not I, Christ lives in me," was a statement of his, which has been taken to mean something highly devotional, but probably was meant as a simple statement of his own experience. "The sons of God are those who are guided by the spirit of God." His emphasis on the inner life is unceasing. Paul is a mystic, and only those who have a bit of the experience of the mystic in them can understand him. The inner life is everything, he declares.

But this does not mean an impractical life, or a listless, nerveless life. The farthest from it. The inner feeds the outer. The inner experience makes the active, dynamic, decisive life possible. The reason so much of our religious activity is pointless, Paul would, I think, say to us today, is because we do not devote time enough to keeping the fires of the soul burning brightly. The locomotive that goes by, drawing a long string of heavy Pullmans, is constantly supplied with energy by a man who devotes his entire time to that task. The automobile that shoots down the road makes its speed because inside it there is a steady stream of explosions that keep the motor turning. When the source of these rapid and powerful explosions runs low, the driver stops and takes on a fresh supply. Land that has been cropped without any sort of fertilizer does not yield 40 bushels of wheat an acre, and its owner is not invited to join the Master Farmers' Club. The same law runs thru it all. The energy, or the crop, or the spiritual law of today is the result of the stored up supply of yesterday. Something kept Paul going all those strenuous years. He said it was the Christ within. One of his prayers for his friends hopes that "Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith." A Christ who was permitted to make an occasional visit was not enough. He must dwell in the heart, winter and summer, in sunshine and storm.

Paul gave advice to the church in Rome, on how to keep up their spiritual health, which tells his own story. That is, he is writing out of his own experience. "Let your love be a real

thing," he says, "with a loathing for evil and a bent for what is good. Put affection into your love for the brotherhood; never let your zeal flag; maintain the spiritual glow; serve the Lord; let your hope be a joy to you; attend to prayer, make a practice of hospitality." (Roman 12.) And much more of the same line of thought is to be found scattered up and down the pages of his letters.

These last three months have given us glimpses of the influences that entered this man's life. Some of these influences were unconscious, as with all of us. When he stood and held the coats of the men who stoned Stephen to death he did not know that the dying man was wielding an influence over him from which he would never escape. In 1858, a series of meetings for men was held at noon in a large hall in Philadelphia. One of the ministers was Reverend Stephen Tyng, who made such a searching appeal at one of these meetings that fully a thousand men gave themselves to Christ. A few days later Mr. Tyng was in a barn where a piece of machinery was being operated by mule-power. His coat was caught in a cog wheel, and his arm torn out. In a few days he died, and his last words were, "Tell the young men to stand up for Jesus." Reverend George Duffield heard of this dying message and sat down and wrote the immortal hymn, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," which is found in every hymn book and is sung in every church. Unconscious influence!

Lesson for September 30—"In Labors More Abundant." Review. Golden Text—Gal. 2:20.

To Control the Insects

When in doubt, plow in the fall. That little rule has come to the rescue of many an agricultural student during term examinations when a more or less overtaxed memory failed him on control measure for some insect pest. The same rule might mean many dollars in added crop returns, even to farmers who do not take the damage done by field-crop insects seriously, if it were more universally applied.

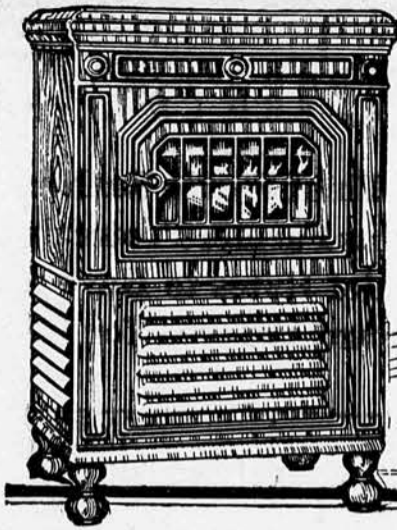
In general, fall plowing is helpful in the control of harmful insects because it brings them to the surface and exposes them to the elements during the winter, no matter whether they are in the larva, pupa or adult stage. In the case of the Chinch bug, the little insect which marches on growing cornfields in hungry swarms at wheat harvest time, fall plowing helps to destroy rubbish and trash in which the adult likes to spend the winter.

Crop rotation and fall plowing are most effective in controlling the destructive corn root worm, a light-green beetle some half inch in length and whose little white larvae attack the corn roots in early summer, causing fallen stalks and sometimes suckers. Fall plowing is effective in controlling wireworms and cutworms, which often do so much damage to young corn on sod ground. The corn hill bug, a dull-black beetle which causes rows of four to six little holes in the leaves of young corn plants by taking bites out of them before they unfold, can be kept at least partially in order by fall plowing. The same applies to the army worm, the corn ear worm, the white grub and the stalk borer. The corn root louse also is sensitive to fall plowing, while thoro cultivation during the summer disturbs the ants that care for it and that in return receive a small amount of honey-like substance which the root louse manufactures. Wheat scab, the European corn borer and other fungus and insect enemies of crops are effectively controlled by clean fall plowing.

The fortunate part about fall plowing is that it is not only desirable from the standpoint of insect and weed control, but that it also comes at a time when farm work is less rushing than in spring. Fall plowed ground retains more moisture than if left unplowed, and presents a better seedbed for use in the spring.

When in doubt, plow in the fall.

It is said that aviation has made 45 new millionaires. Among them, we assume, a few undertakers.



Meet Winter Winds



WITH PLENTY OF HEAT ALL OVER THE HOUSE

WHEN THE COLD CREEPS in through every chink and crack, howling winds conspire against your comfort and your coal pile.

Meet and beat these wintry blasts with the GLOBE Ray-Boy! This complete home heating system warms the WHOLE HOUSE constantly, by circulation. It drives out the cold and keeps a steady, healthy temperature in every room.

Moreover, the Ray-Boy, burning either coal or wood, takes a fraction of the fuel and far less trouble than the several stoves that would be required to warm your house as well as it does. The initial cost is moderate and installation is just like setting up a stove.

The Ray-Boy is really a furnace—not just a stove with a casing around it. It is built as fine as all GLOBE furnaces and has their famous features of construction. Good-looking, too—an ornament to any home. See this new home heating development at your dealers, or permit the manufacturers to send you complete details. (See coupon below.)

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THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 406 Broadway, Kokomo, Indiana.

Gentlemen: I would like to hear more about Ray-Boy—how will he heat my house more comfortably, how much fuel will he save me—tell me all about him and his companion product—Glow-Boy.

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Indera Figurefit Knit Princess Slips furnish this protection — chilly winds and damp weather cannot penetrate these soft knitted garments.

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Choose for Yourself—Would You Rather Be Hi Hoover or His Neighbor?

United We Stand— Divided the Thief Takes All

From many Kansas farms thieves take most of the profit. More of the profit is staying where it belongs on the 60,000 farms where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted. Sheriffs say this united effort to eliminate farm thievery in Kansas is getting results. They are catching more thieves because of the co-operation of Protective Service members. You are a Kansas Farmer subscriber. Be a good neighbor. Post a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign so that a \$50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from your farm premises.

Order Your Protective Sign

This is the Protective Service Sign that thieves hate. Fill out the coupon now and mail it to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The 10 cents you send will bring you this sign to protect your property from theft. Remember that it is necessary to send with this coupon the address label from your last issue of Kansas Farmer. Ask for free booklet explaining the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

KANSAS FARMER

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17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
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20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
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 Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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 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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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
 MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY LAYERS. Leading breeds, \$7.95 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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 Make holiday broilers and spring layers. Buy now and be assured of both. W. Wyandottes, Buff Barred, White Rocks, Reds, 100, \$9; 200, \$17.50; 500, \$43.00; Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$10; 200, \$19.50; Light Brahmans, 100, \$12; 200, \$23.50; Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, assorted heavies, 100, \$8; 200, \$15.50; 500, \$38. Leftovers, 100, \$7.50; 200, \$14.50. We pay postage and guarantee live delivery. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
 200 WINTER LAYING, YEARLING HENS, 290 egg strain \$1.25. Hundred last November pullets \$1.45. Pedigreed cockerels \$2.00. Big catalog free. Standard Quality Farm, Ft. Collins, Colo.

MINORCAS—WHITE
 BOOTH'S TRAPNESTED S. C. WHITE Minorca cockerels from 200 to 255 eggers, \$2 each. Jack Smith, Deerfield, Kan.
 CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA cockerels. For limited time, \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Blough, Rt. 8, Lawrence, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED
 BARRED ROCKS—PULLETS, MAY hatch \$1.25, April \$1.50; cockerels \$1.50. Miss Pearl Smiley, Silver Lake, Kan.

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 SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
 PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.
 WANTED: PULLETS—LEGHORN, WHITE, Brown, Buff, Black, Silver Minorca, White, Black, Buff, Also Ancona and White Rock. What have you? State age, weight, price. Pullet Farm, Clayton, Ill.

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 CERTIFIED PURE HARVEST QUEEN seed wheat, Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.
 FARMERS, DON'T SELL SEED WITHOUT sending us samples. Perry Lambert, Hiawatha, Kan.
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 STILL HAVE PURE SUPER HARD Blackhull. Priced to sell. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan., Phone 12F22.
 PEONY ROOTS, RED-PINK-WHITE. Fine named varieties. Clarence C. Jones, Station A, Leavenworth, Kan.
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 KANRED SEED WHEAT, CERTIFIED \$2.00; non-certified \$1.25. Fifty bushels, 15c less per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Ks.
 YOUR WINTER POTATOES, KAW VALLEY U. S. grade No. 1 Irish Cobbler potatoes 50c per bu. f. o. b. Topeka. J. W. Cochran, Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.
 BAGBY GROWN TREES ARE THE BEST that money can buy. Send for price list of full assortment of nursery stock. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. New Haven Nurseries, Dept. K, New Haven, Mo.

Tonn's Redhull Wheat
 "The wheat that stands up better." Ranks high in protein, yield, milling and baking test. Lard, bearded, winter resisting, non-shattering variety. Redhull won first at Reno county wheat festival held at Hutchinson. \$2.50 bushel sacked F. O. B. Write F. E. Tonn & Sons, Haven, Kan.

RUG WEAVING
 BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
 ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ottawa, Kan.

BIRDSSELL CLOVER HULLERS, SECOND hand. Good condition, sizes 1 and 6. Also Aultman-Taylor, large and small sizes. Small Reeves, priced reasonable. Used Admiral and Sandwich hay presses. If interested write Birdsall Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY WANTED
 WANTED—GOOD, ALL STEEL NICHOLS & Shepard, Rumely or Case 32-50 or 54-inch grain separator. P. D. Clear, Grainfield, Kan.

LUMBER
 BUY DIRECT—LUMBER AND SHINGLES at reduced prices. Best quality. Farmers trade our specialty. Robert Emerson, Topeka, Wash.

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

PAINTS
 SVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Fed Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Freight paid on 12 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS
 FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Police, Ed. Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.
 WOLF SHEPHERDS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Collies, Spitz, Ricketts Farm, Kindred, Kan.
 RAT AND FOX TERRIER, \$3 FOR FEMALES and \$5 for males. A. Kersten, Logan, Iowa.
 WANTED WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES, 100 week. Fox Terriers, Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.
 HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies, Catalogue, Kaskennels, HC63, Herrick, Illinois.
 RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-TERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.
 COLLIE PUPS, WHITE WITH MARKS ON head from registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES from registered parents nicely marked. Males, \$10.00; females, \$8.00. Also male dog 9 mo. old, \$25.00. C. H. May, Roca, Neb.

TOBACCO
 GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00, Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.
 NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.
 FALL SPECIAL: GUARANTEED CHEWING or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars 50-81.75; or 100-33.25. Pay when received. Pipe free. Tobacco Exchange, West Paducah, Ky.

HONEY
 EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00, 60-85.50. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colorado.
 EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lbs. \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.
 NEW CROP CHOICE HONEY. TWO 5-gallon cans, comb, \$15; extracted, \$12. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.00; two, \$11.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.60. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING
 FIRST ORDER—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 15c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
 TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSI-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
 TRIAL OFFER, FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

KODAK OWNERS ONLY. FIRST ROLL or four negatives finished free. Only one order to a family or address. Denison Picture Shop, Denison, Tex., Desk K.

FARM HELP WANTED
 MARRIED MAN WANTED ON FARM ranch at once. Wm. Flanders, Quinter, Kan.
 WANTED: SINGLE MAN. MUST BE milker. \$35 per month, board, room, washing. Apply to James Johnstone, Rt. 3, Tonganoxie, Kan. Phone 170-C.

MALE HELP WANTED
 WANTED: FARMER OR FARMER'S SON or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McCannon & Company, Room 609, Winona, Minn.

PERSONAL
 Ko-Ko-Ne-No, Kure-A-Kol
 A vapor—not internal. One dollar large bottle postpaid. Ko-Ko-Ne-No Prods. Co., 1665 So. Washington, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE
 SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds \$3.50, freight prepaid. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

CHEESE
 FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

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

AUTOMOTIVE
 MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS airplane or auto mechanics after taking training in this school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 2401 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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

RABBITS
 CHINCHILLA RABBITS, PEDIGREED, 6 mo. Does and bucks, \$4.00. L. P. Stewart, Colby, Kan.
 MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.



JOHNNY, I HEAR YOU HAVE A NEW BABY AT YOUR HOUSE

YEP!

DOES IT CRY MUCH, JOHNNY?

YEP, IT CRIES A LOT!

BUT SO WOULD YOU IF YOU'D LOST ALL YOUR HAIR, AN' YOUR TEETH WERE OUT AN' YOUR LEGS WERE TOO WOBBLY TO STAND ON!

The Activities of Al Acres—Johnny Says That It Is Something to Cry About!

JERSEY CATTLE

E. W. MOCK'S
DISPERSAL SALE OF
Imported and American
Bred Jerseys
COFFEYVILLE, KAN.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

Sale includes many choice animals of the best blood lines, including—
XENIA'S SULTAN
SYBIL'S GAMBOGE
ALLIGATOR
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLE
OXFORD YOU'LL DO
And other noted sires. Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls, all ages.
The catalog is interesting, fully illustrated, and will be mailed on request to
B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager
Palmyra, Mo.

Fern's Wexford Noble

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

Reg. Jersey Cows

We offer at private sale some cows with R. of M. records. Others from R. of M. dams. A splendid lot of working Jerseys.
W. R. Linton, Denison, (Jackson Co.), Kan.

Jersey Heifers For Sale

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

Grandsons of Queen's Raleigh

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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



GUERNSEY CATTLE

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Shorthorn Bulls

9 bulls 12 to 16 months old, reds, roans and whites. Last chance to get sons of **LOVELY MARSHALL**, 12 coming yearling bulls, good colors. Sired by son of Imp. **BAPTIN DRAMATIST**. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Good individuals.
H. W. Estes, Sitka, (Clark Co.), Ks.



MAHOMA STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by a son of **MASTER KEY**. Females by Rodney Clipper. Young bulls for sale.
F. H. OLDENETTEL, HAVEN, KANSAS.

Quality Scotch Shorthorns

Narissis Dale bred by Kansas Agricultural College in service. He is a son of Marauder. Cows of equal merit.
J. C. SEYB & SON, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$8000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
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MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

VISCOUNTS DAIRYMAN

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

We Own Prairie Dale

the great son of **WHITE GOODS**, choice bull calves by him and out of good producing cows for sale. Visit our herds. L. L. Hogan & Wilson Bros., Moscow, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes

Yearlings, twos and threes. Shipped on approval. Same price to all.
SCHMIDMERE FARMS,
R. Schmid, Prop., Queen City, Mo.

insurance and a few years ago was a candidate for insurance commissioner and only lacked a few votes of being nominated. Today Mr. Dingman is president of the Guaranteed Securities Life Insurance Company, promoted thru the initiative of Mr. Dingman, and one of the young insurance companies of Topeka that is growing rapidly and it is because of constantly increasing demand for all of Mr. Dingman's time by this big company of which he is the head, that he is dispersing this herd of Holsteins at Clay Center. Dr. W. H. Mott, Herrington, Kan., has charge of the sale and will be glad to mail you a catalog upon request. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 8—A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 10—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 16—Nauman & Wilkinson, Craig, Mo.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. F. Birkenbaugh and G. C. Brand & Son, Basal, Kan.
Oct. 24—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.
Oct. 30—Dickinson County Shorthorn Assn., Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 30—W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.
Oct. 31—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.
Nov. 2—Shorthorn Feeder Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 9—Allen County Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 11—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 23—S. V. Kincaid, Tecumseh, Kan.
Oct. 26—Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita.
Nov. 1—Manuel Nelson, Burdick, Kan.
Nov. 2—Maplewood Farm, Herrington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Washington county Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association, Linn, Kan.
Nov. 12—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale, Topeka.
Nov. 13—I. V. Coleman, Valley Falls, Kan.
Nov. 26—Cherokee County Breeders' Sale, Columbus, Kan.
Nov. 27—Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 5—Samson Ranch, Quinter, Kan.
Oct. 10—Hettenbaugh Bros., Chapman, Kan.
Oct. 29—W. C. Mills, Sun City, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 15—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.
Oct. 31—Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 23—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Oct. 25—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Oct. 12—L. E. McCulley, Pomona, Kan.
Oct. 16—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 30—C. E. and M. E. Stone, DeKalb, Mo.
Oct. 31—E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfeiter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
DUROC HOGS
Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs
25 big spring boars and 30 tops from 100 head. Mostly sired by the 1000 lb. boar **CRIMSON STILTS**. Inspection invited.
GEO. ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

MORE TONS OF PORK
Can be made from our Grand Champion Bred boars. This breeding has won most prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 25 years. Big fall boars. Real March boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

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Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices.
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Duroc Spring Boars
for sale, by an outstanding son of **GREAT COL** out of our best big herd sows.
Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend, Kan.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS
40 tops, sired by Fancy Stilts 2nd. Out of Goldmaster and Sensation bred sows. Ask for description. **Bert E. Sterrett, Bristol, Colo.**

HUSKY DUROC BOARS
sired by Stilts Sensation Jr. out of big mature sows. Reasonable prices.
D. C. THOMAS, MANCHESTER, OKLA.

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

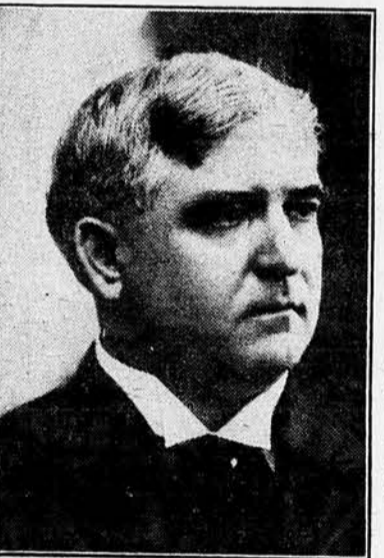
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Be Sure and Get a Catalog
A. TATLOW'S DISPERSION
Reg. Jersey Cattle
Sale Under Shelter Rain or Shine
White City, Kan., Monday, Oct. 15
The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten and that is the verdict of those who have purchased Jerseys in our former sales.

QUALITY JERSEYS — HEAVY PRODUCERS
Show type combined with beauty and utility and fashionable blood lines.
The offering is unusually attractive with many "close up" descendants of such popular sires as—
SYBIL'S GAMBOGE **OXFORD YOU'LL DO**
NOBLE OF OAKLANDS
FAUVIC'S PRINCE **FINANCIAL KING**
Our aim is to breed large handsome and highly productive Jersey cows and this offering will please the most discriminating buyer.
FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD
For catalog write
Sales Manager B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.
Col. Jim McCulloch in the box.

Shallenberger's 26th Annual Shorthorn Sale
Alma, Nebr.,
Wednesday, October 10
40 HEAD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
15 BULLS in age from 12 to 18 months. Nice reds and roans many of them good enough to head the best herds in America. 20 COWS and HEIFERS bred to our herd bulls **COLLYNEBANNERBEARER** and **BROWDALE PREMIER** winner of first and Junior Champion at Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Free Fair this year. A third of the cows have fine calves at foot, and are bred again. The offering is the get or carries the blood of our former or present herd bulls. **SUPREME CERTIFICATE, GAINFORD MARSHALL**, and **ASHBOURNE SUPREME**, a son of **SUPREMACY**, winner of more grand championships at the best state fairs and expositions than any other cow in America. Write for illustrated catalog to
A. C. Shallenberger,
Alma, Nebraska
Auctioneer, Col. A. W. Thompson


A. C. SHALLENBERGER

ELMDALE STOCK FARM SHORTHORN SALE
On farm 5 miles east and 6 miles south of Greensburg.
Monday, October 8
40 HEAD half with pure Scotch pedigrees. Rest with many good Scotch tops. 10 splendid young bulls in age from 15 to 20 months. 30 females, 14 bred cows and heifers, 16 very excellent heifers selling open from 15 to 20 months old. The offering includes our show herds for 1927 and 28. Many of the females are in calf to our herd bull **ELMDALE STANMORE**, a son of **Oakdale Stanmore**, the 1927 International grand champion. The mature cows will be bred to **OAKDALE BARON**, a son of **CUMBERLAND MATADORE**, the sire of **Oakdale Stanmore**. We are making a fair division with the buyer and cataloging many of our choice animals. Write for catalog to
A. E. JOHNSON, Owner, Greensburg, (Kiowa Co.), Kansas
Aucts.: **Col. Scotty Milne, Col. W. A. Russell, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, J. R. Johnson, Clerk.**



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to easier and more success-
ful baking. Ask your dealer
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