

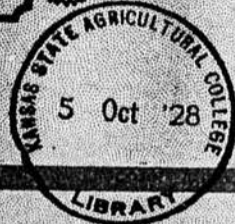
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KANSAS FARMER

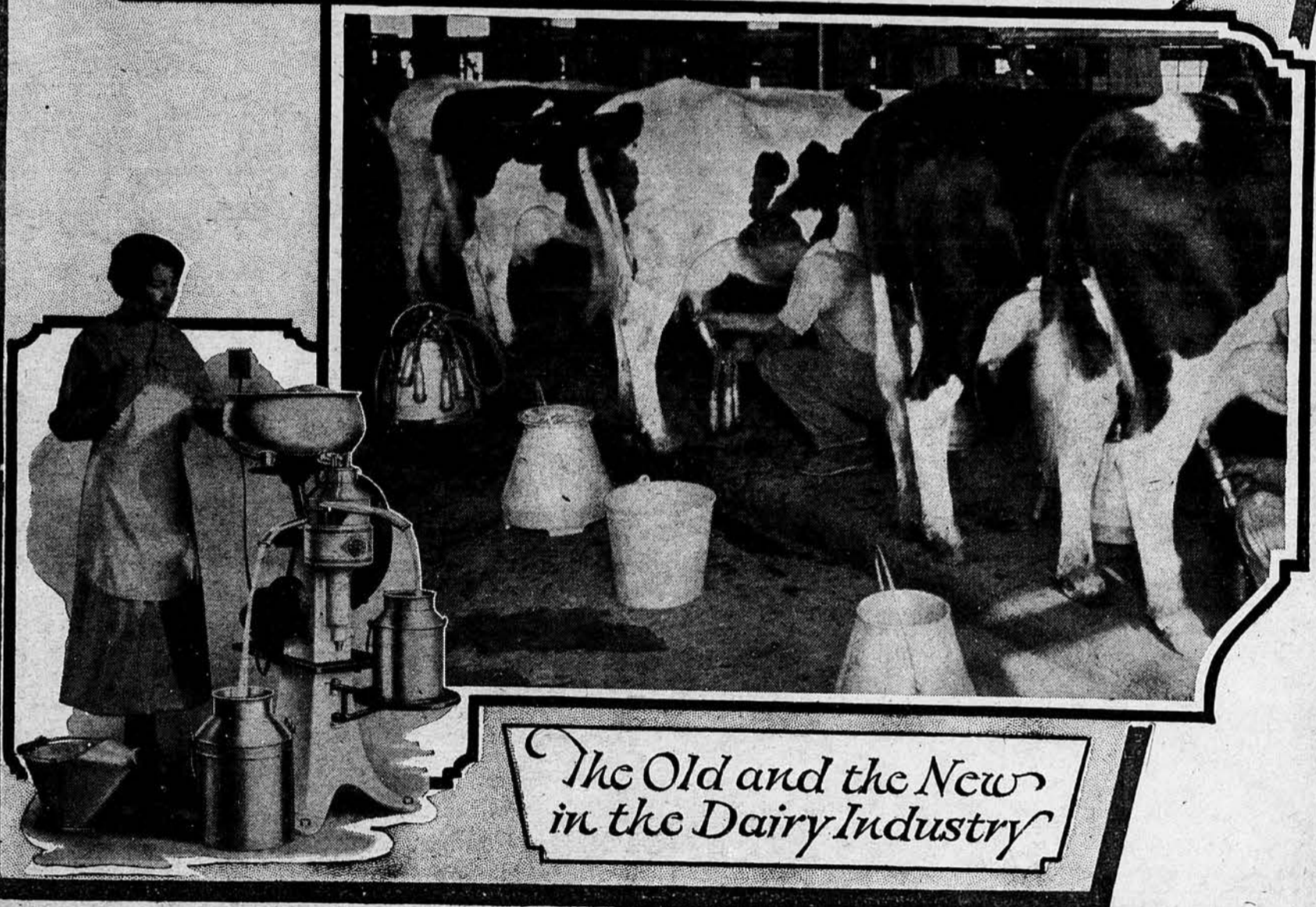
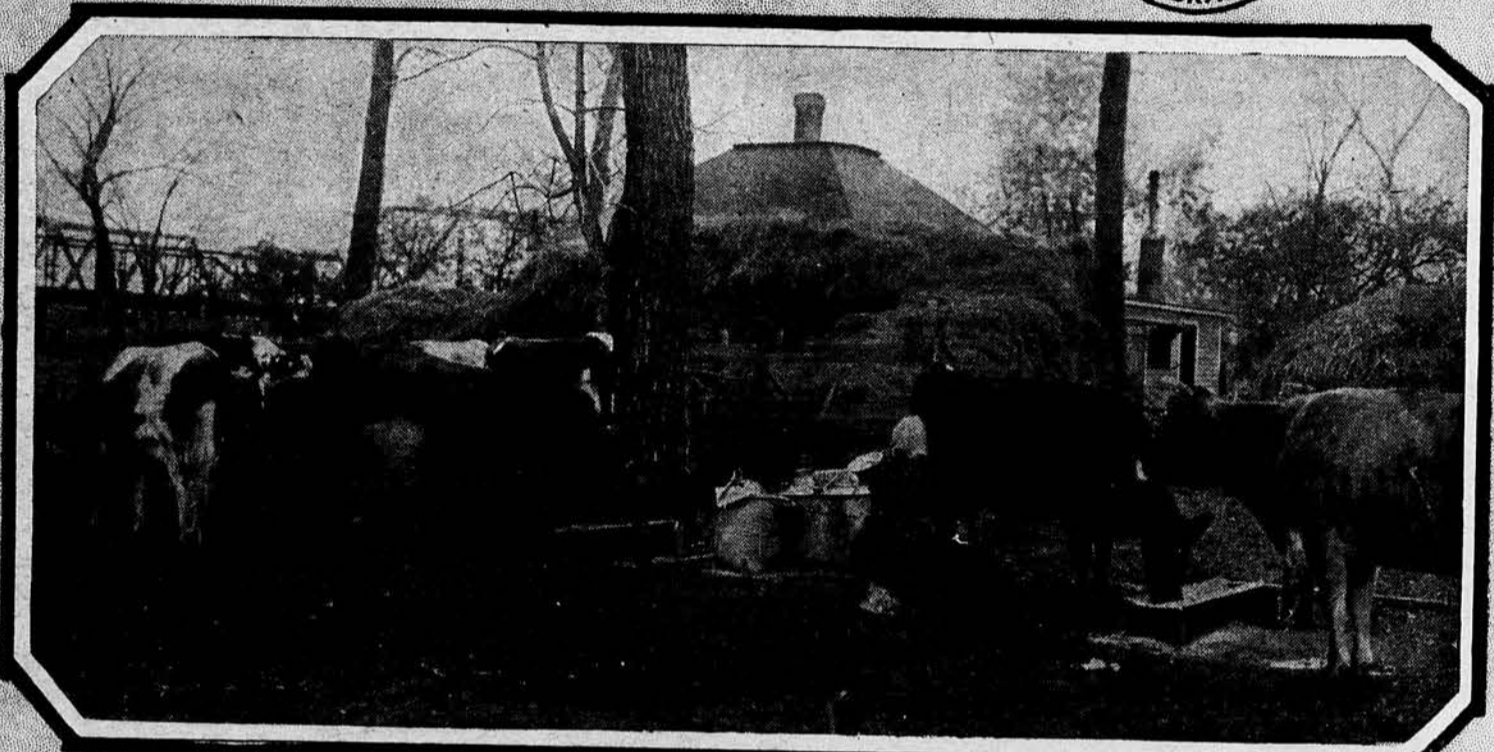
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

October 6, 1928



Number 40



*The Old and the New
in the Dairy Industry*

An American Institution

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a thoroughly American institution—American in its methods, American in its ideals and in its practical way of carrying them out.

It has been said that:

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Hills Didn't Take the Market Price

He Produces Big Yields of High Quality Wheat, and This Year Contracted to Sell 50,000 Bushels at \$1.20



WHILE the regular wheat market was reading from 75 to 85 cents this summer, H. A. Hills, Thomas county, was selling his for exactly \$1.20 a bushel. He knew he would get that figure for his crop before it was harvested. The only thing he had to worry about was the weather conditions, and regarding this particular point, the worst failed to happen.

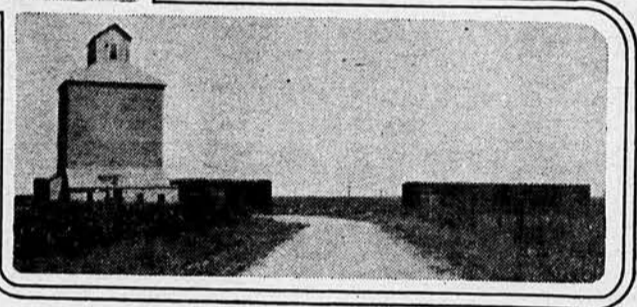
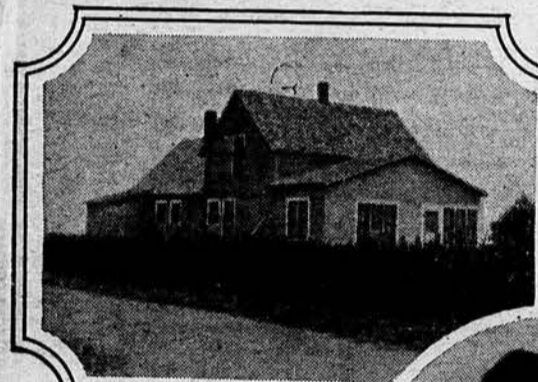
It is true that Mr. Hills spent some uneasy days while the wet weather continued. But when things did break right for him, he put three huge combines in his fields and made a quick job of harvesting. In July he signed a contract with a Western Kansas milling company to deliver 50,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.20. In other words, he is selling after a plan that is a near relative of what

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Why is it that he can produce so much wheat? Mr. Hills answered that question himself not so long ago. "It is seedbed preparation and storing up all available moisture for the crop," he assured. "A good many crops will produce well out here

on summer tilled land." His particular method of seedbed preparation, therefore, cannot be handled just before fall seeding. He starts the year before with wide-row corn. In this way he can get some corn for the cattle he feeds, and thus pay part of the costs for summer tillage.

If the figuring Mr. Hills does is correct—and his experience bears him out—the wide-row corn doesn't sap much vitality from the soil. This and grazing the wheat land, in good years, cuts the feed costs for his cattle quite low. He buys calves and grows them into feeders. For example, there were 430 head in his last bunch that he bought for 11½ cents. He got them last January at the Denver Stock Show. They went on the wheat thru the winter and spring, until May 1, and gained 85 pounds. They got wheat straw and a one-third ration of corn in April. He is figuring a profit of \$30 with all costs counted out.



The Top Picture Shows the Large Machine Shed on the Hills Farm, Where Combines and Other Equipment Are Stored Away From Weather Damage When Not in Use. At Left

Is the Home; Right, the Elevator That Paid for Itself This Year, and in the Oval is a Likeness of Mr. Hills. The Bottom Picture Shows the Three Big Combines Lined Up in One Field Making Rapid Progress in Harvesting Wheat to Fill a Single Order, for More Than the Market Price, for 50,000 Bushels

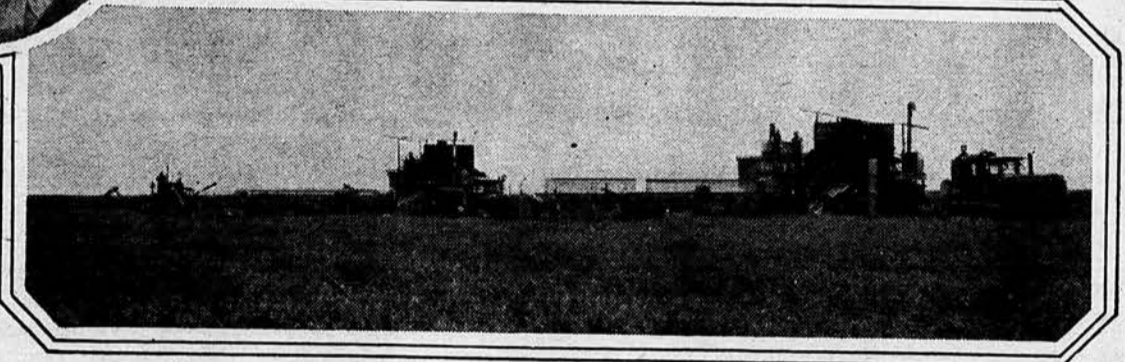


is termed a "quality and grade basis." The milling company knows Mr. Hills produces the quality of wheat they want, so they felt justified in offering the price that stood considerably above what a lot of wheat growers received. It makes one wonder whether more farmers couldn't sell like this.

Of course, Mr. Hills is a big wheat grower—but there are a lot of them in Western Kansas. His contract was for the largest number of bushels of wheat that any individual ever has delivered to this particular milling company. Looking over his 2,000 acres of wheat during harvest he said: "I believe I'm coming out all right. I may miss the 50,000 bushels a little, but it isn't going to be much." He had cut his estimate of the total yield some 10,000 bushels, due to the continued rainy weather, but his average for his entire acreage was 25 bushels. The county average was 15 bushels. A good part of the Hills' land doubled the county figure.

He has made it, then, so that he gets the benefit of summer fallow without losing out on a cash income from that land. The regular rotation is

(Continued on Page 15)



Pork Corn Huskers Suit on This Farm

THERE are a lot of things that Ralph R. Ross, Linn county, has found profitable. He includes growing wheat, corn and hogging it down, legumes, and silage feeds for breeding ewes and fattening steers. But there are other things he considers important to his most profitable ventures. In these we should name the utilization of all barnlot fertility, putting straw back on the land, eliminating soil erosion and adequate housing and equipment.

Most of the fences are hog and sheep tight. This fits in with the most profitable venture on the farm, which is in the opinion of Mr. Ross, corn and hogs. Out of about 100 acres of corn, 30 to 40 acres are hogged down and the balance is husked out or put into the silo. On the average, Mr. Ross keeps about 20 purebred Poland China sows and gilts, that bring two litters of pigs a year. He some times markets as high as three carloads a year of his raising.

The litters arrive in February and September, and have been on good markets for many years. The February pigs usually go in October or a little later, while the September pigs are away in May or June. After the hogs get thru running in the corn, they are finished out on corn and tankage. They will make 275 pounds in 8 to 8½ months. Mr. Ross likes the hogging-down method because it is a cheap method of fertilizing the land and getting the corn husked. Cutting down on labor is one of his favorite ideas, so the pork corn huskers suit him fine.

Cattle come on the farm in the form of yearling steers. They are bought in November at around 500 pounds and marketed in August at 900 pounds.

Mr. Ross has a preference for Herefords. He puts them on bluegrass and then in the feed lot where they get silage, ground corncob meal and cottonseed meal until grass. Then they get the corncob meal and cottonseed meal on grass to market.

(Continued on Page 38)



Buildings on the Ross Farm Are Put There to Stay. Garage, Hog House and Laying House All Are of Tile.



The Ross Home Rightly Can Be Termed One of the Best in the State. In It Will Be Found the Most Modern Conveniences

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A GOOD many folks have asked me my opinion of the effect of the speech of Al Smith at Oklahoma City. I do not consider my opinion of any more value than that of the average man. It may be a very mistaken opinion, but I am willing to give it for whatever it is worth.

First, why did he make that kind of a speech? Apparently there might be two objects, one to appeal to the members of the Catholic Church to vote for him out of sympathy because their faith had been attacked, and second to appeal to that large body of citizens who do not belong to any church but who might be inclined to side with a candidate if they can be made to believe that he is not getting a fair deal—in other words is being persecuted on account of his belief.

No doubt things have been said about Governor Smith that are not true. There are always stories told about candidates that are not true. Hoover has just as much right to complain about unfair and untrue stories told about him as Smith has about these "whispers" he talks about. Mr. Hoover has so far paid no attention to these stories, and in my opinion he is wise. I am of the opinion that it is beneath the dignity of a candidate for the high office of President of the United States to take notice of every story that is started by some irresponsible person. If he does not give such stories prominence by referring to them very few people will ever hear of them, and they will have very little, if any, effect on the final result of the election.

It seems as if Governor Smith is trying to make a martyr out of himself, and thus bid for sympathy. It may work, but I hardly believe it will.

If those persons who have told the untrue stories about Governor Smith are unfair, as they undoubtedly are, the Governor himself is subject to the charge of unfairness. In his Oklahoma speech he made a bitter attack on Mrs. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, whom he said appealed to religious prejudice in an address to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist church. Now the fact is that she did not appeal to religious prejudice at all.

She was talking about the record of Governor Smith on prohibition, and was not attacking his religious affiliations or beliefs, yet the Governor left the impression in his speech that she had urged the Methodists to vote against him because he was a Catholic. He must have known that statement was unfair and untrue; why did he make it?

Now the speaker who lashes out in a speech always get applause. He stirs the passions of his supporters and they cheer him. The permanent effects of a speech are not determined by the immediate effect on an audience. When the speech is put into cold type and men and women read it they are not moved by the personality of the speaker or by the psychology of the crowd. They have a chance to mentally digest it, which they do not have while they are listening to its delivery. My opinion is that the rather frantic appeal of Governor Smith in his speech at Oklahoma City will have very little effect on the general election in November. So far as Oklahoma is concerned his speech probably is calculated to do him more harm than good. His violent attack on Ex-Senator Owens will certainly arouse the indignation of the friends of the Senator—and he has a good many friends in Oklahoma. They elected him three times to the United States Senate.

Moreover, while in the Senate he was a leader in his party. He was one of the authors of our present national banking law and had a prominent part in framing and passing the Federal Farm Loan law. During his long political life, so far as I know, his ability was never questioned, or his integrity attacked. It remained for a Democratic candidate for President, the candidate of the political party of which Ex-Senator Owen has long been a prominent and very distinguished member, to charge the Ex-Senator with intolerance, bad faith and misrepresentation. Naturally the friends of the Ex-Senator will resent that.

10 Million Dollars Needed

THE reports from the storm stricken districts of Florida and Porto Rico grow worse instead of better. It does not seem to me that our people are responding to the call for assistance with their usual generosity. Sometime a calamity similar to this may strike you and leave you destitute. If your fellow citizens who have not suffered in such a case do not help you in your time of need and suffering you will feel that they are ungen-

erous and heartless. What you would expect them to do in a case like that you ought to be willing to do now. It probably will require 10 million dollars' worth of food, clothing, medicines and materials for the rebuilding of shelters to supply the needs, and the help is needed right now.

More Drinking in Canada

JUDGE DOSTER, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, is strongly opposed to prohibition, and at present quite favorable to the Canadian system of liquor control. He has recently been making quite a study of the operation of the Canadian system, and has written an interesting digest of his findings. He also has the official reports of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan, which he has very kindly turned over to me for my information. Being personally quite fond of the Judge and an admirer of his character and ability, I want to say for him that I think he is very honest and sincere in his opinion, and that in this investigation he has tried to get at the facts so far as he could.

I have not made as thoro an examination of these reports as Judge Doster has, but so far as I have been able to examine them my conclusions



And They Don't Like Water!

are not very favorable to the system. If the object to be attained is to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquor, the reports do not indicate that there has been a reduction, but on the other hand an increase.

Take, for example, the financial statements of the Liquor Board of Saskatchewan for the respective periods, first from April 16, 1925, to March 31, 1926, and for the year ending March 31, 1927. During the first period the sales of liquor amounted to \$7,812,675.50, while during the second period the sales amounted to \$10,305,208.11. The first period it is true, covers only 11½ months instead of a full year. With the same proportionate volume of business for the other half month the sales for the first year would have amounted to \$8,152,675.50, as against an aggregate of \$10,305,208.50 for the second year, or an increase of more than 25 per cent in a single year.

Saskatchewan has a population of a little more than ½ million persons. If the average size of the families of Saskatchewan is five persons this would make the average family liquor bill for the year something over \$66, according to this report. However, the discouraging fact about this official report is that the average amount spent for liquor during the second year of government operation was 25 per cent greater than during the first. Whatever other effect the law may have up there it certainly has not decreased drinking.

There are three reports from the Province of Alberta, the first covers the period from May 16, 1924, to December 31, approximately 7½ months. The government liquor stores net sales of liquor amounted to \$2,610,940.63, an average of \$348,125

a month, but the last report for the year ending December 31, 1926, shows sales amounting to \$356,000 a month. Another rather significant fact as shown by this report is that while during 1925 single purchases of liquor numbered 74,557, in 1926 the number mounted to 107,067, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. In 1925 the number of individual permits issued to residents—that is, as I understand, the right of the resident to purchase as much liquor as he wants for the year and whenever he wants it—numbered 32,864. In 1926 the number of these permits to residents had increased to 33,850, and the value of the liquor bought by these residents increased from \$65,728 to \$67,700.

It has been said that under the Canadian system the people would drink less hard liquor and more beer. This report shows, however, that while the number of permits to buy liquor increased the number of beer permits decreased from 3,585 in 1925 to 3,131 in 1926. Another rather significant fact is that during 1925 the permits for "beer banquets" numbered 616, while in 1926 the number was 660. Permits for "general banquets"—I suppose that means banquets where the lid was off and everything was served from beer to Scotch—increased from 141 in 1925 to 205 in 1926, an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Certainly drinking is not decreasing in the province of Alberta, either privately or publicly. The report from British Columbia for the year ending March 31, 1925, shows that the sales from the government stores amounted to \$11,400,671.03, while during the year ending March 31, 1926, the sales amounted to \$13,434,671.03, an increase of \$2,024,674.25. British Columbia has a population of 550,000. The sales of liquor per capita therefore amounted to more than \$24. The population of British Columbia is something less than one third that of Kansas. If Kansas were paying a liquor bill in proportion to its population as large as that of British Columbia it would amount to more than 40 million dollars per annum.

If the object of a liquor control law is to promote temperance and decrease the amount of liquor consumed then the Canadian law has failed, for in every Canadian province, according to the official reports of the liquor boards, consumption has increased, and the number of permits to drink have increased in proportion.

Hoover Is in the Lead

THE Literary Digest is sending out 19 million blank ballots to that many supposed voters all over the United States, and asking them to give their political preferences for President, how they voted at the 1924 election; what party ticket they voted then and how they intend to vote in November; 32,000 of the first ballots sent to California, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin have been returned and counted. Of the votes so far counted from these states, Hoover has 21,756 and Smith 10,222.

The greatest number of votes came from New Jersey, where Hoover has 15,420 and Smith 6,586. This seems rather remarkable, in view of the fact that New Jersey is one of the states Smith hopes to carry. However, of the 6,586 votes for Smith, 2,829 are listed as having voted the Republican ticket four years ago, while of the 15,420 listed for Hoover only 1,507 say they voted the Democratic ticket in 1924. This would indicate that there are more Republicans in New Jersey who intend to vote for Smith than Democrats who intend to vote for Hoover. On the other hand, 2,172 who did not vote in 1924 say they intend to vote for Hoover, while only 1,153 who did not vote in 1924 say they intend to vote for Smith. Later reports from New Jersey may show up differently from these early reports, but present indications are that Hoover will carry the state in November.

Equally surprising are the returns from Maryland, which has been regarded as doubtful even by the most optimistic Republicans, and as reasonably certain for Smith by the Democrats. In these early returns from the Literary Digest straw vote however, Hoover leads in Maryland nearly 2 to 1; the vote so far recorded being 867 for Hoover and 479 for Smith. Apparently there is a very considerable Democratic defection in Maryland, as 233 of the votes for Hoover were Democratic in 1924. Wisconsin, on the other hand, shows a much greater Republican defection than Democratic. Of the 1,815 voters for Smith, 961 say they voted the Republican ticket in 1924. This seems the more remarkable as there was a light Republican vote in Wisconsin

in 1924, that being the only state carried by La Follette.

However, of the votes so far received Hoover has a considerable lead, 2,057 to Smith's 1,815. Wisconsin is admitted to be a doubtful state by Republican leaders. There is a large wet element in the state, and no one knows how the La Follette following will vote at the coming election. Four years ago The Literary Digest conducted a similar poll which proved to be a remarkably accurate forecast of the election which followed. Taking this poll, it is estimated, will cost The Literary Digest 3/4 million dollars.

Considering how little we really know for certain it seems to me remarkable that we get along as well as do.

A subscriber writes me that another person has defrauded him out of \$6.50, and wishes to know what he can do about it. I do not know, brother, but my opinion is that you had better forget it. You can sue him, of course, but that will cost you at least \$25 even if you win.

Another reader sends me a clipping and says that unless I publish it he will stop his subscription. I am sorry to lose you, but I guess we will have to worry along somehow. The clipping you send is a lie, and will not be republished in this moral guide.

Ed Howe, whose interesting autobiography has been running for several weeks in The Saturday Evening Post, complains that people hurt him by referring to his age. Well, it is his own fault. In perhaps 50 different places in his story he refers to his own age. One place he says that a person of his age is looking death in the face as it were.

If he constantly refers to his own age he must expect others to do the same thing. The fact is that if he had not published his age to the world nobody would have suspected that he is over 60 years old. Also he is a more interesting man now than he ever was before. His style of writing is as attractive as it ever was; in fact, is more attractive, because he has continually added to his store of knowledge of people and affairs. He has grown ripe but not rotten, like a sound ripe apple. He has more friends and admirers now than he ever had before. If he really wants to do so, he can earn more money within a given time than he ever could before. If he will only quit talking about being an old man people will forget that he is one, or if it does occur to them it only makes him the more interesting.

It is a sign of weakness to grow morbid about your age. To begin with worrying about it doesn't do a bit of good—on the contrary it only makes you grow old the faster.

There are certain advantages that go with old age. The old man, if he is not foolish, gets credit for knowing more than he really does know; he can express his opinions freely without running the risk of getting his block knocked off by some bird who takes offense at his statements. There are a good many things that worried him a lot when he was young that do not worry him at all when he has reached a serene old age. He may forget a good many things, but the chances are that the things he forgets are not of very much impor-

tance. If his hearing becomes impaired, it inconveniences him sometimes, but on the other hand it saves him from listening to a lot of fool talk and pointless stories.

He is not so much concerned as when he was younger about the evils of the times. He knows that people never were very good nor very bad, and that on the whole they are doing about as well now as they ever did. The general average is not very high, but it never was and probably



Just Between Us Yeggs!

never will be. None of us have a great deal of wisdom, but we might make a better use of what little we have than we do; but we haven't and won't.

One thing is certain; people are spending a lot more money than they used to spend or than the people of a generation ago used to spend. I think, also, that they are having a better time, but after all whether you are having a good time or not depends on your state of mind, not on the amount of money you spend. I have known people who seemed to get a lot of enjoyment out of squeezing a silver dollar till the eagle on the one side squawked with pain and the Goddess of Liberty on the other shed tears of agony. When they had to spend money it filled them with misery. They got no enjoyment out of spending money for any purpose.

The rational man, however, regards money only as a means to an end, useful for what it will buy. That idea has been growing rapidly in the last few years; perhaps too rapidly, so that a good many folks are making no provision for the time when they cannot earn money, and if they have not accumulated resources of their own must be cared for either by relatives or by the general

public. That deprives them of independence in old age, and independence in old age is essential to happiness. There is a happy medium; be neither a miser nor a reckless spendthrift.

Speaking of economy, a dentist tells me he used to know a family where there were three old maid sisters who had one set of false teeth between them. When they were all at home they took turns in wearing them. Mary wore them on Sunday, Samantha wore them on Monday and Sarah Jane wore them on Tuesday; then Mary took her turn again. When one of them went to town she wore the teeth. The teeth fitted the mouth of one of the old maids fairly well, but the other two had a hard time holding them in. On one occasion one of them was doing some shopping in one of the stores. A bald headed clerk was waiting on her. He stooped over to pick up something he wanted to show her when she suddenly sneezed. The false teeth flew out of her mouth and struck him on his bald spot. For weeks after that he appeared as if somebody had tried to bite him on the head.

Policy Likely is the Same

PROHIBITION of alcoholic liquors," says "Successful Farming," published at Des Moines, Ia., is the outstanding issue in the world today. The liquor interests are fighting every inch of the way because it deprives them of enormous sums of money and great political power." The late editor of "Successful Farming" was a member of President Wilson's cabinet, which makes this editorial utterance more significant, for the presumption is that the present editorial policy is the same as it would have been under the founder of the paper, E. T. Meredith.

Answers to Anxious Inquirers

J. F.—You evidently believe that you have been wronged. Maybe you have been, but generally speaking a man does not help himself by rushing into print when he is in a rage. It does not do any harm to write a letter when you are "hot," provided you do not show it to anybody or put it the mail until you have cooled off. After that about 9 times out of 10 you will not mail it. Writing down just how you feel when you are "het up" is sometimes a great deal of relief, and as I said before, if you don't mail the letter no harm comes.

INDIGNANT LADY—You believe that your church has been unjustly attacked, and perhaps you are right, but in your zeal you say a good many things that might seem to justify the very charges you complain about. Think it over. After you have carefully considered the matter for a week, then if you really insist upon it I will be inclined to publish your letter, but I warn you that in my opinion your defense of your church will do it more harm than good, and I say that without any conscious prejudice against you or your church.

The Will Is Legal

A has a wife and six children, four of whom are of age. A has made a will, leaving all his property to his wife, and not mentioning the children in the will. Is this kind of a will legal?

S. H. Yes.

Shall the Nation Be "Wet" or "Dry"?

AS THE coming national election goes—wet or dry—prohibition will meet with a tremendous setback or with a great advance. As a result of the election, in somewhat the same ratio, I think, lawlessness will for a time run riot in American cities or law enforcement be greatly strengthened.

It will not signify much that Governor Smith promises to enforce the laws if elected. He is an avowed wet. As a legislator at Albany he has always voted wet. As governor of New York state he advocated and signed a bill repealing state enforcement of the prohibition law. As a result of this action enforcement of the prohibition law has largely been a farce in New York state.

Governor Smith is considered in many ways a strong man. He had a chance there to stand for law enforcement, but did not.

If Governor Smith is elected it will be on the wet issue as an avowed wet strongly and determinedly against prohibition.

What then, would be likely to happen? The night of his election would be likely to see the lawless element entirely out of hand. With liquor running freely in the cities there would be a mushroom growth of bootlegging overnight with joints and speakeasies opening everywhere. A wave of lawlessness would sweep the land. Could we reasonably expect anything else to follow?

In this respect—in respect to Governor Smith's election giving license and encouragement to the lawless element thruout the land—I believe, that aside from all partisan consideration, the election of Governor Smith to the Presidency would amount to a national calamity.

If elected, it is Governor Smith's announced policy to seek an amendment to the constitution to permit each state "to import, manufacture, or cause to be manufactured and sell, alcoholic beverages;" each state to fix its own alcoholic content

within some certain limit, which is not clearly stated.

The alcoholic chaos that would result is easy to foresee. It would make regulation of the drink evil not 48 times more difficult, but 48,000 times more difficult—in fact, impossible!

Governor Smith points to Canada's state dispensaries and state control of liquor as an example for us.

British Columbia reports bootlegging has increased 111 per cent during the first year under government control.

The liquor boards of Ontario and Quebec report liquor sales have increased 33 per cent, and 50 per cent since the opening of the "beer parlors."

In Manitoba motor car accidents have doubled in number. Manitoba's police commissioner, F. C. Burton, says arrests for drunkenness increased 125 per cent during the first eight months of government control in that province and that, "If all the drunks were arrested there would be no room for them in the jails."

The liquor board of the Province of Alberta declares, "Our greatest problem is 'moonshine' in the country districts."

This, it appears, is the true state of affairs in what is called "law-abiding Canada."

We cannot have liquor without incurring the drink evil. The saloon would not obey the law, so it had to go. It would not even refuse liquor to boys, nor keep its bar closed on Sunday. Also it speeded up all other kinds of vice. Frequently it was the business partner, if not the employer, of the gambler and the prostitute. It spread social diseases and physical and moral ruin as it spread drunkenness and poverty. To this day it is in the drinking countries of the world that social diseases, the greatest curse of mankind are most prevalent.

There is no end to the destruction and human misery of the drink evil. Every physician knows

how it has fattened graveyards and insane asylums; how it has wrecked and impoverished families and cursed communities.

I am a prohibitionist from conviction, based on 40 years observation of its undoubted benefits. I have seen various experiments tried to regulate the drink evil—high license, local option, state dispensaries. Prohibition honestly enforced has by far proved the most effective remedy, and national prohibition was the logical outcome after half a century of experimenting.

It is not a change back to the free use of intoxicating liquor we need, but fair and square enforcement of prohibition.

Prohibition is gaining all over the globe. It now is well entrenched in the drinking countries of Europe. Wherever the drink evil exists prohibition is slowly but surely advancing, because it is being found to be the best answer to that problem.

Why should we give up national prohibition in the United States with all its benefits, including the world's highest standard of living, because saloon-bred Tammany Hall which has not yet made the acquaintance of prohibition, and does not wish to, is for intoxicating liquor and lots of it? Why undo all that has been done when worldwide prohibition is inevitable?

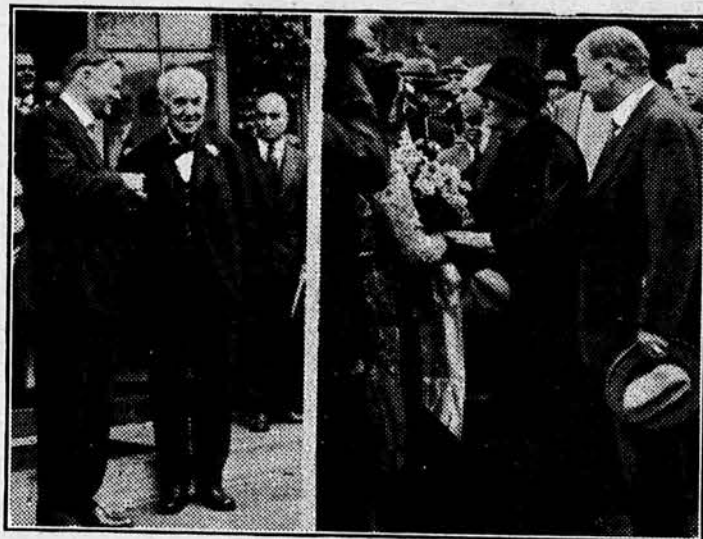
If the country goes "wet" on election day we shall give American progress and American prosperity the worst blow they have ever received. It will take us years to recover from it. But I cannot believe this will happen. If it does not, Hoover will enforce the law and will make this country in every way an ideal President.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



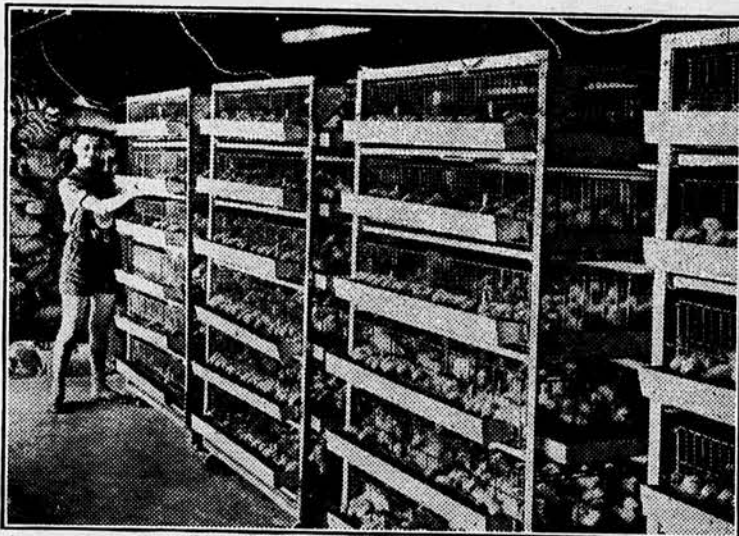
An Extremely Smart Evening Gown of Green Rayon Lace, Featuring the Back Movement. Ruffles From Each Shoulder Cross in the Back and Drape Down the Sides



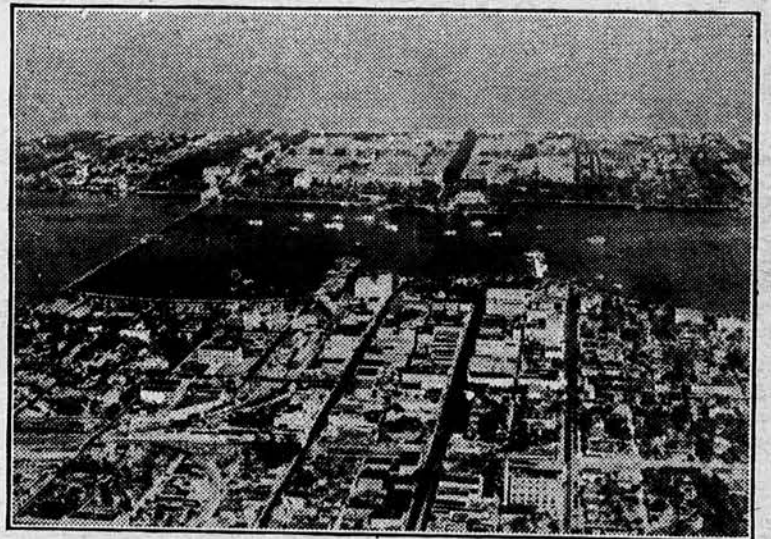
Herbert Hoover is Greeting Thomas Edison, the Famous Inventor, Who Pledged His Support to the G. O. P. Nominee. Mr. Hoover Stopped at the Inventor's West Orange, (N. J.) Plant During His Recent Tour of Essex County Before Making a Speech at the State Armory, Newark. Right, Mrs. Hoover Being Presented With Bouquet of Flowers at Grover Cleveland Homestead, Caldwell, N. J.



A Smart Two-Piece Frock Which Will Appeal to the School Girl. It Features Decorative Semi-Circular Incrusted Bands of Contrasting Colors



A Fair Farmerette With a Few Thousand Chicks Cooped up on the Fontana Ranch in California. This Ranch Raises More Than a Million Chicks a Year. We Hope That the Chicks Appreciate the Very Attractive Care They Seem to be Getting; It Should Give Them a More Optimistic View of Life and Its Problems



An Aerial View of the Business Section in the Foreground, and the Hotel and Residential Sections in the Background, of West Palm Beach, Which Was the Hardest Hit, in the Recent Storm, of the Florida Cities. The Velocity of the Wind Was Estimated at 125 Miles an Hour, at Its Highest Point



A Crown of Boloney for the King of Kraut: C. M. Lautermilch, Left, of Tiffin, O., Won the Annual Eating Contest at the Sauerkraut Festival at Springfield, Minn., With a Consumption of 15 Pounds; He Weighs 140 Pounds



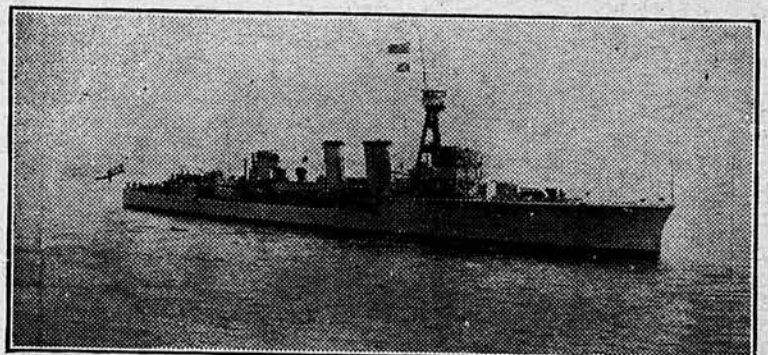
Donna Jean Perkins Colonna, Daughter of Mrs. Edward Perkins of New York, One of the Most Beautiful Noblewomen of Italy



Commander Byrd of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition at Hampton Roads, Va., and His Favorite Husky "Chanute," One of the 100 Dogs That He is Taking on the Adventure to the Southland.



Four of the Crew of the Eleanor Bolling, With Signal Guns, Photographed Before the Second of Commander Byrd's Ships Set Sail From Brooklyn, N. Y., for Dunedin, New Zealand



H. M. S. Champion Arriving at Portsmouth, England, With the Bodies of 41 Victims From the Submarine L55, Which Sank While on Patrol Duty in the Baltic in June of 1919; It Was Escorted by Four Submarines From the 5th Flotilla

Those Wild Hogs Were Really Wild

And Then Came the Still Wilder Indians, Who Were Worse Yet---The Middle West Is at Least Calmer Than Bolivia, Thank Goodness



By J. T. Wood

I WILL undertake to relate some of my experiences in the great continent of South America. The Grand Chaco lies west of Paraguay and the Rio Negro River. Here are leagues upon leagues of land, both prairie and jungle, which have never been trod by the foot of white men. This country is the least known and the most nearly unexplored part of South America. It lies west of the Rio Negro River, between degrees 19 and 21 South latitude.

For 11 years I have made my home on the west bank of the Rio Negro, 20 miles north of the village of Bahia Negra, which is the most northern village and military post in Paraguay. Eastward across the frontier in Brazil my nearest neighbors are at Coimbra, a military post of Brazil, which is 20 miles east of my house. To the north and a little east my nearest neighbor in that direction is a rancher some 50 miles from my place, whose place I have named Port Wood. West from Port Wood and reaching clear to the Andes Mountains, a distance of 300 miles, there are no inhabitants who are civilized—only wild animals and wild Indians.

One morning early in July, 1924, I buckled on my revolver, shouldered my Winchester rifle and informed my son Henry and a young Frenchman, who were my only companions, that I would take a walk in a westerly direction to shoot some deer, they being very plentiful in that section. Two miles west from Port Wood there is a small hill where we have a banana plantation. I started out following a trail which we had made to this place, having confidence that I would get to kill a deer before reaching the plantation.

Along Came the Tapir

I had not gone more than a half mile when I saw where a large tapir had crossed the trail, going a little to the north of the trail, but almost parallel to it. Deer hunting had got to be tame work, there being so many that it lost its zest as a sport. I became very much interested in the prospect of a tapir hunt, so I concluded I would follow the larger game.

I knew of some shallow water holes that were in the direction that the tapir tracks were leading, and I thought that no doubt I would overhaul my quarry near one of these water holes. The animal was a large, heavy one and easy to trail, since the ground was soft from a previous shower of rain. I made good time, there being but little brush, mostly open palm groves. The heavy grass that usually covered the ground had been burned off recently.

I soon came to the water holes, but the tapir tracks led straight on west into the interior, only once deviating from their course, where the tapir seemed to have explored a small thicket and then resumed its westerly course. I followed the animal's trail for almost 2 hours and was getting into a part that had not been burnt over for a long time, tall grass, vines and thorny brush making the going difficult. I realized I was some 7 miles from the river and home. I was thinking of turning back when the tracks of the tapir entered and crossed a new trail made by wild cattle. The cattle trail led off in a southwesterly direction, and I knew of a small lake about 5 miles in that direction that sometimes went dry, but was a favorite grazing ground for herds of wild cattle, especially when there was sufficient water to fill the lake.

Cow Trail Was Attractive

I was anxious to see if this bunch of cattle had stopped near the lake to graze. I was on foot and not prepared to sleep out, but I thought I could reach the lake and return to the house by night. If the cows went straight to the lake, following the trail, it would make the walking much easier, as they had made a fairly good trail tramping down the grass and opening a road thru the brush. The year before I had killed a half dozen fat cows and dried

the meat at this lake, so I decided I would let the tapir go and follow the trail of the cows.

About half way from the place where I struck their trail and the lake there was a sag to cross. This sag was some 200 yards wide, and grown up with brush and vines until it was almost impenetrable, but the cattle had managed to force their way thru. I was crossing this sag without seeing anything other than a group of South American ostriches. I never shoot these as they are great snake killers. On reaching the dense brush of the sag I carried my rifle ready for instant use in case I might meet a jaguar. Almost in the center of this thicket the cow trail crossed a small opening, a place where fire had killed out most of the brush some time previously. The clear space was some 50 yards long and about 30 yards wide. The trail led thru this.

On entering the trail I saw two wild hogs near the farther end of the opening. I fired two quick shots with my

have formidable tusks that shut up on the outside of their mouths. Seated on a secure limb 4 feet above the ground one is perfectly safe from their attacks, as they never rear up on their hind feet to make an attack on a person. I was seated out of their reach, but they attacked the small saplings with their teeth, and I saw with alarm that they would soon cut down my support. I always carry a heavy long hunting knife when out in the jungle. I drew this out of its sheath, and leaning over, began slashing at their heads. This kept them from gnawing at the saplings, but increased their anger, for each one I struck with the knife would squeal, and the others would fairly run over each other trying to get to me.

My position was very cramped, and the hogs in their mad excitement would rush under and between the small saplings, plunging and striking against them until it was difficult to keep my seat. I had been stabbing away at the beasts for half an hour and had wounded a hundred of them in that time. My

ELEVEN years ago, J. T. Wood, formerly from Indiana and later a settler in Oklahoma, decided to go to South America, where he obtained a concession from the government of Bolivia of 370,000 acres fronting on the Rio Negro River, which runs thru the republics of Paraguay and Bolivia. There is a dispute on between these two republics concerning certain territory, both claiming it. After Mr. Wood obtained his concession from Bolivia he found that the land was claimed by Paraguay. This dispute has not yet been settled, so that, according to Mr. Wood's statement, he is not yet certain as to whether he will get his concession. During his 11 years' residence in that part of South America he had some very interesting experiences, which he has written. Some of his adventures seem to be about as wildly exciting as those of Trader Horn. He has turned his manuscript over to the Kansas Farmer, and I am of the opinion that the readers will find these stories of absorbing interest.

T. A. M.

Winchester rifle and dropped them both, one dead and the other wounded, but able to do a lot of squealing. These two hogs were all I had seen, but as a matter of fact the brush on all sides was full of them. On hearing the rifle shot and the squealing of the wounded hog they rushed into the opening, champing their tusks and with bristles all on end. There is no other animal that a hunter dreads to meet more than a wild hog, especially when he is on foot. In this drive I should say there was at least 500, and the rattle of their teeth could easily, I think, have been heard for a mile. At a distance it sounds like the crackle of a cane brake on fire, but when a man is in the center of such a group it makes his hair stand on end.

Quick Thinking Was Needed

I looked around quickly to see if there was a tree large enough to support my weight, but on all sides there was nothing but brush. To shoot them all was impossible, but a man does some quick thinking in such a place. To my left just at the edge of the opening were three small trees. None was large enough to hold my weight, but they were the largest in sight. I rushed to these bushes, unbuckling and pulling off my leather belt as I ran. I drew the tops of the saplings together and buckled my belt around them about 5 feet from the ground, forming a three-legged support strong enough to support my weight. I sprang into the fork thus made, just in time to escape a vicious slash from one of the foremost hogs.

I had acted very quickly, but had the hogs first rushed at me instead of rushing to the wounded hog, where they tarried an instant, I would have been too late, and this tale would not have been written. There are two kinds of wild hogs here in Chaco, the small peccary and a large black and gray hog. These have no tails and have a musk bag on their back just above their hips. When they are angry they throw out this milky like musk, which makes a very disagreeable smell. They

position was a very tiresome one, I leaning over and continuously striking at the hogs that kept milling around in mad fury. I noted with satisfaction that most of the hogs when badly cut would snort and squeal around for a time and then make off thru the brush, and usually one or two others would follow. How long I would have to continue this fight I could only speculate. I had known of a hunter that stayed in a tree all one night, having shot all his ammunition away without killing more than half of the hogs that had him treed, the balance only leaving when the hot sun caused them to seek water the following day.

I had not used my rifle or revolver since climbing into the saplings. I had only about 50 cartridges for the two arms, and I thought as long as they kept attacking my position I would wound all I could with my knife, which was not a bad weapon, it having an 11-inch blade and being very heavy. I could see several hogs that had received a good stab in the neck that had bled to death, and many other wounded ones had left. I aimed to hold my ammunition until there were fewer hogs around and then finish the battle by shooting the rest.

I made an awkward stab and received a bad slash in my forearm from the tusks of one of the hogs. It was very painful, and I had no way to stop the flow of blood, which was very considerable. It made me feel faint, and I had to pass my knife to my left hand. However, the flow of blood gradually became less, when I noticed there was more squealing and a great fuss among the hogs over on the other side of the opening, and most of the hogs rushed over to that side to see what the trouble was.

I saw two hogs with arrows sticking out from their sides that were making a great fuss, and at the same time several more arrows struck among the hogs, one hog being struck with such force that the arrow passed clear thru, the point protruding on the other side. I knew that these arrows were being shot by Indians, altho I could

see no one. The arrows were being shot into the opening from the further end. The Indians were evidently in the cow trail opposite from the way I had come. I knew that the half-civilized Shamicocos further south never came this far north. The only Indians that ever hunt in this part were the wild Moros, which are a branch tribe of the Shamicoco Bravos, absolutely wild and noted for their cruelty. This tribe of Moros never visit any trading post nor communicate with civilized people. They exist solely by hunting with the bow and arrow, and eat what wild fruit and honey they can find. They have no homes, only low shelters made by stretching hides or grass or palm leaves over sticks. They are cruel in the extreme.

Most of the hogs were now bunched up near the ones that were being killed and wounded by the arrows, but there were still several keeping near me. I was satisfied that the Indians could not see me from their position in the trail, and I was anxious to get down and "beat it" thru the brush, but there were still too many hogs. The Indians were shooting their arrows very fast, and every hog that was pierced with an arrow if not wounded too badly to run would make off grunting and squealing thru the brush. Invariably these were followed by others.

In Walked the Indians

The hogs were rapidly thinning out. I waited until there were less than 20 in the opening, and these had gone to the other side, and I now determined to get down and slip thru the brush before the Indians discovered me. I got down and was unbuckling my belt from around the saplings when eight naked Indians walked into the further end of the opening. They stopped and looked surprised, then began to gesticulate. The remaining hogs, now less than 20, saw the Indians and also saw me. Some of them charged at the Indians, and four of them made a rush for me. I succeeded in killing or wounding all four with as many shots of my Winchester. The Indians disposed of the others with their arrows.

It was no use trying to run. The best thing I could do was to put on a bold but friendly front. These Indians are very much afraid of fire arms. If I had fired a shot among them likely half of them would have run, but it was very probable that some of them at least would shoot back with their bows and arrows, and I had just seen proof of how sure was their aim, so I spoke to them saying: "Umpah, me umpah, Moro umpah," meaning "good, me good, Moro good." Umpah means good or nice in Shamicoco, and the Moros use the same word. I started toward them and used some Spanish words, tho I doubted if they would understand. I told them they need have no fear for I was friendly. One young Indian who was somewhat darker than the others in color answered me in very good Spanish. He said he was a Shamicoco from a tribe in the south, that he had been captured by these Moros. I told him to tell these Moros I wanted to be friendly with them, that I lived on the river to the east and there were lots of fish in the river and any time they wanted to come out to the river they need have no fear of anybody shooting at them when they were near my house. When he interpreted my speech they grunted their satisfaction, but looked at my Winchester with suspicion and something akin to fear.

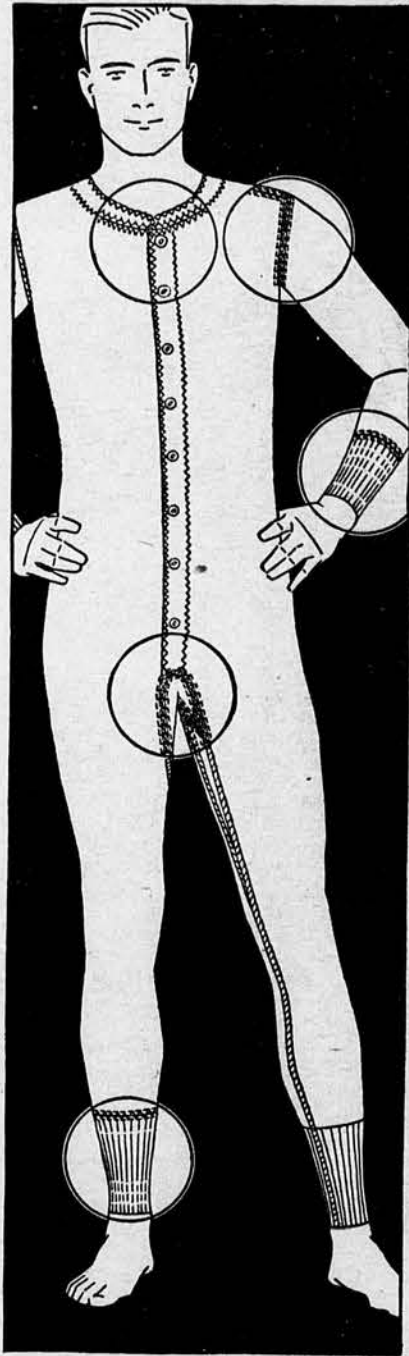
All Carried Wood Clubs

These Indians were naked, save a piece of smoke tanned deer skin about their loins. They were tall, strong, well-built savages. Some of them had ear rings made of shells, a species of clam shell, and all carried hard wood clubs as weapons. These clubs were about 4 feet long. The handle was round and the other end was broadened and flattened out to a sharp spear point. These had been hardened

(Continued on Page 18)

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\$1 to \$1.75, according to weight. Shirts and drawers at 75c to \$1. Get HANES for the children too. Boys', age 2 to 16, and Merrichild Waist Suits, age 2 to 12, only \$1. Short sleeves, knee length garments in both. Say "HANES" to your dealer. Be sure to see the HANES trade-mark. It's in every garment—is a guarantee of unusual value. If your regular store hasn't it, write to P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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Do You Believe in Kansas?

"Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" Is the Subject of the Capper Essay Contest

BY G. E. FERRIS

WHY I Plan to Stay on the Farm" is the subject chosen by Senator Arthur Capper for an essay writing contest among high school vocational agriculture students in Kansas. The Capper Essay Contest is receiving the active interest and support of the Smith-Hughes teachers of vocational agriculture.

Every high school student in Kansas who has completed two units of work in vocational agriculture, or who is actively enrolled in vocational agriculture, is eligible to compete for the \$105 in cash prizes and the \$50 trophy cup.

school. Then the two essays receiving the highest grade at each local high school will be forwarded to the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, to be entered in competition for the prizes which Senator Capper has offered.

Should the local grading committee, or others interested, wish to award a silver trophy cup to the student receiving the highest local grade on his essay, Kansas Farmer will make the Capper Essay Contest doubly worthy of participation by paying half the price of any trophy cup the local committee may elect to award if it is ordered thru the Essay Contest Editor. This arrangement makes conditions more likely that every contestant who turns in the best essay for the local elimination contest may be awarded an appropriate trophy.

No essay submitted to the Capper Essay Contest Editor to enter in the state competition should be more than 500 words in length. The name and address of the contestant should be only on a blank sheet of paper attached to his essay. Corresponding numbers then will be put on the essay and on the name sheet. In this manner the names of the contestants will not be available to the final judges at the time they judge the winners from the two best essays from each school. Every final essay possible should be typewritten double spaced.

Three men foremost in the progress of Kansas agriculture will judge the final essays. Each of them has said he will be very glad to serve as one of the judges for the Capper Essay Contest because in their opinion it is a splendid piece of work. These men are: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of the Division of Agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. B. Pollom, supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas.

The \$105 cash prizes will be divided between five winners in the final con-

Capper Essay Contest Rules

1. Senator Arthur Capper's Essay Contest is being conducted thru the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.
2. Every high school student in Kansas who has completed two units of work in vocational agriculture, or who is actively enrolled in vocational agriculture is eligible to compete.
3. The contest starts October 6, 1928, and ends February 15, 1929.
4. "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" is the essay contest subject.
5. Essays submitted to final judges must contain not more than 500 words.
6. Typewrite, double spacing, essays submitted to final judges if possible.
7. Contestant's name and address should not appear on his essay but should be written on an accompanying attached sheet.
8. The two best essays only, as judged by the local grading committee appointed by the local vocational agriculture teacher, shall be sent to the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, to be presented to the final judges for placing.
9. Kansas Farmer will pay half the price of any trophy cup awarded the winner of any local Capper Essay Contest, such trophy to be ordered thru the Capper Essay Contest Editor.
10. The contest's final judges will be: J. C. Mohler, L. E. Call and L. B. Pollom.
11. The winner of first place will receive \$50 in cash and a \$50 trophy cup engraved "Capper Essay Contest, 1928, Presented by Arthur Capper to the (winner)." Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5, respectively.

By offering these liberal prizes for this essay contest, Senator Capper hopes to get from the contesting students a genuine and sincere account of why they have found farming such a worth while occupation and why they wish to devote to it the best efforts of their lives.

Kansas boys and girls always have appreciated what Senator Capper has done for them thru his Capper Clubs since 1915, and thru his recent efforts in the United States Senate with the Capper-Ketchum bill, which makes more money available for 4-H club work. Now he has offered prizes for writing essays which will guide him in being of even more help to them after they finish school and farm for themselves.

Contestants may submit their Capper Essay Contest entry to their local vocational agriculture teacher any time on or before February 15, 1929. The contest closes on that date to permit the judging and the awarding of prizes before the end of the school year.

A local elimination contest may be held at each high school. Local judges chosen by the local vocational agriculture teacher will grade the essays submitted by the students of each high



Senator Arthur Capper—the Kansas Boys' and Girls' Friend—Who Is Offering the Essay Contest Prizes

test. Winner of first place will receive \$50 in cash and a \$50 trophy cup engraved "Capper Essay Contest, 1928, Presented by Arthur Capper to the (winner)." Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5, respectively.

If you think the youth of the land are going to the bad, just remember the boys and girls who exhibited prize-winning livestock at the fairs. And, further, don't forget the wide ramifications of 4-H club work.

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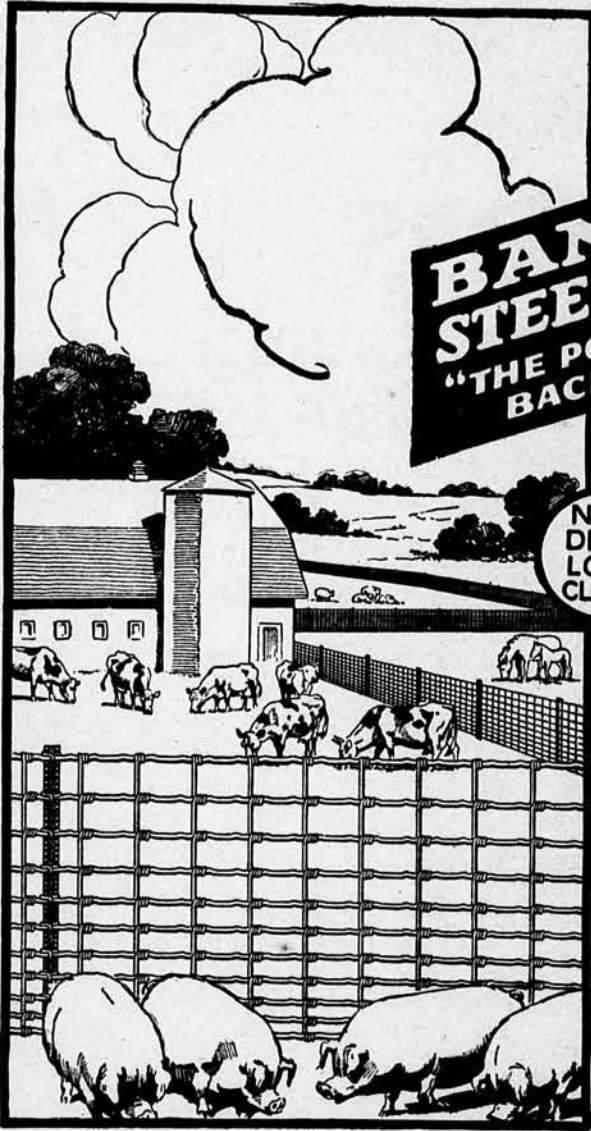
One trial of Listerine this way will win you. Why not today! Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Have you tried the new Listerine **Shaving Cream?**

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

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*United States Steel Products Co.

Twenty Counties Enrolled

Kansas Farmer is Trying to Find the Speediest Corn Husker in the State; \$200 Offered

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KANSAS is going to have a fast state corn husking contest this year. The man who walks off with state honors, therefore, must show some real speed. Likewise the men in the national contest will have to move right along if they keep the national corn-husking "pennant" out of Kansas in 1928.

We are going into this affair with confidence that a Kansas man can show his heels to the state champions of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri. Kansas leads in everything else, so there is no reason on earth why we cannot pick out a man who can throw the most clean corn into a wagon in the least amount of time. Let's find the man. Perhaps he is in your county.

Already 20 counties are getting lined up to hold county elimination contests. We were delighted with the response last year, but this year it is much better. Twenty counties, and more will be enrolled before the end of the week! To be sure that your county is represented, get the good corn huskers to send their names to Raymond H. Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Perhaps you are a good husker. If you are, get in the game and help your county win state honors; it isn't unlikely that the best man in your county—you or someone else—could go to Indiana and walk off with national corn-husking honors. No one ever made a big winning without trying for it.

Naturally there is a system of eliminations that must be followed before we get to state contest. Here is the method of procedure: Every county that has good corn this year should sponsor a husking contest. The best men in each county should send their names to Kansas Farmer right away, thus enrolling as candidates in their county contests. As soon as Kansas Farmer receives a contestant's name, information as to where the county contest will be held will be sent to each man. Rules and supplies regarding the county contest will go to the person or persons who will conduct the various county contests.

The county meets should be held by October 31, if at all possible, so that the county champions will have time to rest a day or so before going into the big state meet. This state meet will be held sometime during the first few days of November. The exact date and location will be announced in an early issue of Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer believes so thoroly that Kansas can produce a man who will win the national corn-husking honors that we are willing to go to considerable expense to find the man. Cash prizes offered in the state contest amount to \$200. This will be divided as follows: \$100 for first place,

\$50 to second high man, \$25 to third best husker, \$15 to the fourth man, and \$10 for fifth place. Aside from that, the state champion will receive a beautiful silver trophy cup from Senator Arthur Capper, and will be taken, with all expenses paid by Kansas Farmer, to the national corn-husking contest in Indiana. There he will compete for national honors in one of the best athletic events ever staged, and will have the opportunity of winning more cash prizes there.

But right now we want to find the best husker in the state. This can be done only thru county elimination contests, and we want the fastest huskers in the corn counties to get lined up right away. If you believe you are the best husker, get things started in your county today by filling in the blank in connection with this article, and sending it to Kansas Farmer. This will enroll you in your county elimination contest. If you win in that contest, you go to the state meet, where you have a chance at the high honors there, \$100 in cash, a silver loving cup and a free trip to the national contest in Indiana.

Kansas Farmer would like to have every possible county put on a county meet. Here are the names of counties that up to date have one or more contestants already enrolled: Anderson, Brown, Cowley, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Franklin, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kingman, Marion, Marshall, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Phillips, Rawlins, Sheridan and Wallace. If you live in any of these counties and if you can husk corn, get into your county contest and help make it a huge success. If your county isn't represented in this list, get after the good corn huskers and urge them to line up for the big event in your county.

Here are the rules for holding a corn-husking contest:

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

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

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

TIME—Husking shall continue for one hour and twenty minutes. Contestants will (Continued on Page 35)

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

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

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

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

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Alfalfa Will Make a Stand?

Thriving Fields of This Legume Are an Asset to the Community and the Owner

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE MISSED our shower this week, and as a result we are "pretty dry" down here in the county of Coffey. Early plowed fields that were kept worked are in good condition, and wheat sown there is coming up with a good stand, but the late plowing is very dry, and I do not think the grain will sprout there until moisture falls. From all appearances the usual acreage of wheat will be sown in this locality. Considerable alfalfa was sown about 30 days ago, and that is up and seemingly doing well, but more moisture would help. The alfalfa seed sown was high in price, much work was put on the land and in some fields lime or fertilizer was used. It is to be hoped that this fall sown alfalfa will make a stand, both for the good of those who sowed it and also the community at large. I know of nothing that gives a stranger a more favorable idea of a country than to see plenty of thriving alfalfa fields. Kafir cutting has begun, and the crop is a good average one.

Big Vote This Year?

Despite all the promises of "farm relief" of all political parties I think the safest plan is for each individual farmer to go ahead on the theory that the "relief" that he may create for himself by attention to business will be worth 10 times that which he may obtain from Government sources. I have never seen a Presidential year, and I can remember back as far as the Tilden-Hayes controversy, when there was seemingly so little interest taken in politics as there is this year. This does not mean that the voters are not going to the polls; they are, and the vote of Kansas is going to be so like a jug handle that great will be the surprise on the morning after election. As for "farm relief," present conditions are, I think, quite favorable for the farmer who has something to sell. That the average farmer had a very hard row to hoe from 1920 to 1926 cannot be disputed but present prices are rather favorable for the farmer than otherwise. Wheat is low in price, but that is partly made up by a large yield. The farmer who really needs relief is the one with two big crops of baled hay on hand and no place to sell it.

Same Number of Eggs!

A few of the neighbors were at this farm the other morning when County Agent Cleavenger came to cull the hens. For some time we had been doing some culling, picking out a coopful of the old and less desirable hens whenever it was convenient to take them to town. So on the morning of the culling there were about 150 Plymouth Rock hens ready for the test. Of these the County Agent discarded about 60 as non-layers and not likely to lay this fall. That he did an excellent job is shown by the fact that egg production did not fall off by a single egg after the 60 he had picked as non-layers were sold. The method of culling was explained, and then each one present was requested to cull 10 birds, which were then passed on again by the County Agent. Those who thus culled hens for the first time made about 80 per cent correct, the tendency being to pass some non-layers as likely to lay rather than to discard real layers. In this I think most of us tried to play safe. Mr. Cleavenger says that all commercial flocks should be culled once each month, while the average farm flocks should be culled three times a year.

Need Larger Poultry Houses

In a little talk before the culling, County Agent Cleavenger gave some of the main rules to be followed if the farm flock of chickens are to be healthful and profitable. He first took up the type of house and said that the average farm hen house often was overcrowded and lacked ventilation, and this is the source of most of the poultry diseases. He said there was no poultry house equal to the straw

loft type with the partly open front. As to poultry diseases, it is Mr. Cleavenger's opinion that prevention is the only thing, as there is virtually no cure for most of the diseases of poultry. As to the breed of poultry best adapted to the average farm, he thought that most farmers would be best suited with something of medium weight, but if eggs were to be the main production he would prefer the laying breeds, such as Leghorns, Minorcas and the like. He recommended close culling of the old hens in the fall, raising each year sufficient pullets to take the place of those sold. But if the farm was to depend on home hatched chickens he advised by all means to keep enough old hens to provide the eggs for hatching, as the eggs of an old hen are much better for that purpose than those of a pullet.

Crabgrass is a Pest

Because we delayed the second cutting of alfalfa until the new barn was ready for it, the third crop also was behind time. We got the last of it in this week, a rather light crop of alfalfa and crabgrass mixed. The third crop had to make on showers, and they were not heavy enough at any time to more than moisten the top of the ground, and that is not enough moisture to make alfalfa. Of the three crops which we cut this year, but one, the second, was of fair tonnage, the first being cut short by freezes and the last by dry weather. In all we got a little more than two tons an acre, taking three operations to get it. The 16 acres which we sowed in alfalfa this spring still seems likely to make a stand. Sown alone last spring it also grew plenty of weeds and grass, but we let everything stand until about August 15, when it was clipped. The worst enemy spring sown alfalfa has here is grass, especially in a wet summer such as this one has been. If one gets in a hurry and clips his alfalfa too soon and then keeps clipping it, he has lost, for the more you clip this crabgrass the thicker it gets.

Where Tax Money Goes

At a recent meeting of the county Grange at Fairhope school house, near Gridley, County Clerk Earl Jones gave a very interesting address on "Where Your Tax Money Goes." Mr. Jones took as an illustration an average 80-acre upland farm in that district with an assessed valuation of \$2,400 and with personal property amounting to \$600 more. On this \$3,000 valuation the owner would pay a tax of \$73.65, divided as follows: to the state, \$6.30; to the county \$20.40; to the township, \$11.25; to Fairhope school district, \$13.20 and to the Rural High School at Gridley, \$22.50, making a total for this 80-acre farmer of \$73.65, which is a pretty good share to take from the proceeds of an upland 80-acre farm for taxes. It is rather more than a man having an income as such a farm will provide should be called on to stand. As will be seen in the foregoing figures, a very large part of this money goes for school purposes. Not only does this farmer pay \$13.20 toward his local school expenses, but he also is called on to pay \$22.50 for the rural high school at Gridley, and in addition he has to pay \$5.43 to the Barnes High School fund, which in the foregoing is counted as part of the county levy. I think that 80-acre farmer is carrying his share of the school expenses, don't you?

Time!

Two convivial friends were wending their way home about 2 a. m. when one stopped to gaze at a sign. "Watcha lookin' at?" asked the other. "That sign," was the reply. "Whazzit say?" "Ladies Ready to Wear Clothes." "Well, it's dern near time, if you ask me," came the reply.

In this campaign neither party cares how the other goes down in history, just so it goes down.

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Then Came the Governor!

He Suggested That it Would be Best to Bury Our Socks and Also the Shorts

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WE WERE at Kebkebia, somewhere between Am Dam, in French Equatorial Africa, and Umkedada, in the Anglo Egyptian Sudan. The young English Captain stationed alone in this bleak outpost of Empire begged us not to hurry on. He didn't have company very often.

"Why do they make one man live out here by himself?" Jim asked the lonesome British singleton, only three years out of Oxford. "Why not put another man here with you? For company if nothing else. A non-com at least." Of course in the English caste system a non-commissioned officer could be no company for a Captain, especially an Oxford man. Traditional British snobocracy wouldn't let them speak. But there was another reason why this man had no company here.

"Two officers couldn't live together alone in a place like this, even if they were brothers, without getting on each other's nerves so much they'd be fighting within six months," explained the Captain. "Damon and Pythias would be putting scorpions in each other's beds and living on opposite sides of the sand dune if they were stationed here."

Like Two Bull Calves

I believe him, too, for the French had told us the same. Something about that desert will make the best of friends, if left alone in pairs, fight like two bull calves. If you ever want to break up a David and Jonathan combination, put the two boy friends on opposite ends of a two-man saw with a dozen logs to cut, or station them alone in the desert. Even Jim and I, who had rowed a two-man boat for 500 miles down the lonely Yukon River without ever crossing our oars, used to argue heatedly in Africa over whether to boil four handfuls of rice or five. And we fought the Dark Continent of Africa for nearly five months before we finally reached the Red Sea and were friends again.

"Then why not station a married man here with his wife?" I asked, for an Englishwoman will go anywhere her husband will. They're not like the French. "I could get along with my wife here, I know. Can't a married man bring his wife out here?"

"Only once," the Captain smiled. "She'd never come back."

"Then, Captain," Jim said fervently, "the government should station three men in places like this. Three could get along."

Yes, that would be all right," he agreed slowly. "but, lads, this country isn't worth three Englishmen. It's hardly worth one. It's just about worth me and that's all." That may read like a conceited remark but as I recall now that lonely military post it seems about as modest a statement as I ever heard an Englishman make.

Take the Left Fork

"Don't go until this noon, boys," he begged. "The road is good once you get over the Divide, but be sure to take the left fork on the other side of the Divide. I've wired the Resident at El Fasher that you'll be in tonight. It's only 80 miles."

Despite our friends' advice we started early, or we wouldn't have reached El Fasher at all that night. The road may have been good, but we couldn't find it. I believe it was a camel that proved our undoing. We did reach the Divide and registered a few great moments beholding for the first time the Valley of the Nile before us. The famous old river itself was upwards of a thousand miles away, and hundreds of miles of desert lay before us, but at least we'd reached its valley. We'd fought our way thru the jungles of the Niger, into the Congo watershed, struggled across the blistering miles of no watershed at all and now here was the forbidding vastness of the upper Nile daring us to come on.

We stumbled down the rocky trail on the eastern side of the Divide, and just as the terrain flattened out into sand we overtook a camel caravan and passed them—all but one. This evil monster, who had never seen a motor-

cycle before, of course, evidently figured we were out to run him down. He knew that if he couldn't keep ahead of us on the trail where he could run his best, he wouldn't have a chance off beside the road where the ground was rough and rocky. He kept in the road and ran. And how he humped! We thought we could crowd him off to one side of the road, pass him and turn him back. But we didn't know our camel. Nor the road. Whenever we could get up enough of a burst of speed to crowd him a little, the trail would close up in a mass of rocks or we'd chug down to low gear in sand.

Dried Dates Were Scattered

A bale of gum arabic flew from one side of his saddle and a bag of dried dates was scattered for a quarter of a mile among bits of palm leaf rope and broken saddle gear. Behind us raced two black cameleers, shouting at the camel and Allah, and Jim and

me, with no effect on any of us. They probably had never seen a motorcycle before, and no doubt thought we were a new kind of raiding Bedouin trying to steal their camel. It wouldn't do to stop now, with the camel still going and the cameleers still coming. The only thing was to run him down and slip past.

Eventually Jim crowded by and then got off and turned him back. But in the meantime I think we had passed the fork and had kept on the wrong road. A few miles further we were sure we had, so we just struck off across country over an old trail that had long been abandoned; because it should never have been there in the first place. The rocks in the canyons were bad, and the bush in the valleys were bad, but the sand burrs on the rolling plateaus between were by far the worst of all.

The sand burr grass itself was as tall and as thick on the ground as a stand of 20-bushel wheat. Every blade was well headed out, and every sticky burr was dead ripe and just anxious to be carried away to propagate its kind. It was bad enough to charge thru this maze of burrs with our feet on the front fender or high on the handlebars, but when we had to get off and push, as we frequently did, or double up and push each other, as we sometimes had to do, we were as plas-

tered with hard ripe burrs as we would have been with so much mud. Jim started out with long pants over his khaki "shorts," but when they became so stiff they would hardly bend, he painfully pulled them off, stuck them onto his side car and braved the burrs in shorts alone. They didn't stick to our hard, bare, sunburned legs as badly as to our clothes. But I don't mean they didn't stick to our legs. When we finally reached El Fasher, after dark that night, our clothes were matted as stiff as tho they were frozen and we walked up to the Resident's house like a couple of deep-sea divers.

The Resident, dignified English official that he was, had another surprise for us. "The governor wants to see you. We were looking for you earlier, but you'd better go over to his house now."

We didn't feel like calling on a governor, especially an English governor, looking like a couple of dirty, greasy tramps in armored suits of sand burr mail. "We'll see him in the morning," I assured the Resident. "It's 8 o'clock. We've got to change all our clothes and pick out a lot of broken stickers before we can even sit down. Besides, we haven't had anything to eat since noon."

"The governor wants to see you now," reminded the Resident, and that settled it. Must be something wrong.

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We started, across lots, and got stuck in the sand half way up to the light on top of the governor's hill. He ran down to meet us, a big tall man in white, and he pushed as much on my motorcycle as did his four black "boys" on Jim's. That was Mr. Purvis, governor of Darfur.

"I want you to put up right here at our house as long as you can stay in El Fasher," he welcomed us between puffs, and then while the black boys were busy pulling off enough burrs so that we could twist out of our clothes, he poured us each a bath with his own hand and a long cool soda to go with it.

"I'll have the boys pick the burrs out of your shirts and wash 'em tomorrow," said Mr. Purvis. "They'll bury the socks and shorts. No use trying to salvage them." Before Jim or I could even bathe, four boys had to go over us with tweezers, the governor holding the light. Then we dressed and went into the dining room, and there was a real English dinner and a real Englishwoman, Mrs. Purvis, the first white woman, except Mrs. Glover, we had seen for six weeks.

We ate. The next two days we dedicated entirely to seeing El Fasher and to the indulgence suggested in the above paragraph—and it didn't take much time to see El Fasher.

Didn't Take Much Time

A great gray basin, dry as sifting sand, sloped in from the desert for miles and miles around. And in the bottom of this vast, dry inland sea, like a leaky stopper in a kitchen sink to which the roaches of the neighborhood crawl for what moisture may remain, clustered the mud huts of El Fasher. They were built around the few deep wells and dwindling pool of water that still remained in the bottom of that oasis basin. It was simply one of those drain holes of the desert, the cess pools of the Sahara, but it meant water. And water, in that land of drouth and heat, is the lodestone of the desert's legions, its families and flocks.

Mr. Purvis put Jim and me each on a philosophical little donkey that looked as comical as we felt, sitting away back there on his hind quarters with our feet nearly dragging in the sand. Then we pat-patted down from the governor's hill to the municipal water works in the middle of town below, not the town pump but the town pool.

"Right after the rainy season," explained Mr. Purvis, "this whole part of town is a little lake. We built that causeway up there in order to cross from one part of town to the other. It's high and dry now, you see." "And the water that's left in that hole down there and in the deep wells scattered over the basin has to last this whole country and all its animals until it rains next season," the governor reminded us.

Every Well Was Busy

"See that watering tank?" said Mr. Purvis. It was simply a low mud wall laid up on the ground to form a shallow circular basin close beside the municipal pool of water. A black desertee and two naked sons were marshaling a flock of goats that drank the water as fast as four shriveled wives and a couple of slaves could draw it up from the pool in skins and slop it into the muddy tank. "There are sometimes a half a dozen herds waiting their turn to water at these tanks. Hundreds of head of cattle and camels and horses and goats, and, yes, sometimes thousands of people, drink from this little valley here every day."

In addition to the "surface water" within the pool itself, the El Fasher water system included dozens of dry wells that reached down to the cleaner and more permanent supply below. And every well was busy. Here was a donkey train, each little beast urged to drink its fill. Then the goatskin tied on either side would be poured full of water to be carried perhaps for miles to some family flock, or village too distant to visit the pool themselves. Here was a herd of haughty camels kneeling beside their loads in the hot, unshaded sand, grumbling away between drinking installments at a round mud tank.

"It may be a week or two before they'll get a drink again," explained Mr. Purvis, "so they won't hurry when they do get a chance. There aren't a half-dozen water holes in the 300 miles

between here and El Obeld, your next town, boys, so look at this water while you can." We were to start tomorrow.

Hills Didn't Take the Price

(Continued from Page 3)

corn one year, followed by wheat for two years. Mr. Hills calls this a corn, deep-tillage, fallow system, and he considers it especially suitable for his section. In the wide-row corn, two rows are paired in every 16½ feet. Hills went down between the corn 10 inches with a chisel. Wheat was drilled in the corn stubble. Hills used the spring-tooth harrow to loosen this wheat land this fall. "We just need a seedbed on top here," he said, "since we deep-tilled during the wide-row, summer-fallow season. I have all of the moisture stored in there that we received. There is enough to make a better crop of wheat next year, with an average rainfall, than we had this year. A man simply must prepare a seedbed if he wishes to boost his wheat yield."

Another factor that has made for

efficiency and lower production costs for Mr. Hills is power machinery. He uses it almost 100 per cent, having only two horses on his farm. He handles his corn with a small tractor he bought for that purpose. "Is it cheaper?" he repeated the question. "Why there is no comparison; horse power can't hold a candle to it. This tractor gets the work done in a hurry when it should be done." Two other tractors pull the combines.

"I lost considerable money from 1920 to 1924," Mr. Hills said, "but in the last three years with my tractors and combines I have made up all of those losses. I made money with power equipment because I could handle more land and do a better job of it than with horse power." Starting about August 10, night shifts were on the job getting wheat ground in good condition for another seeding. One tractor pulled a five-row ridge buster and another pulled two five-row listers. This is for the fall preparation for all of the land that so far hasn't come under the wide-row, fallow method. By running night shifts, in rush season, Mr. Hills says he is able to get

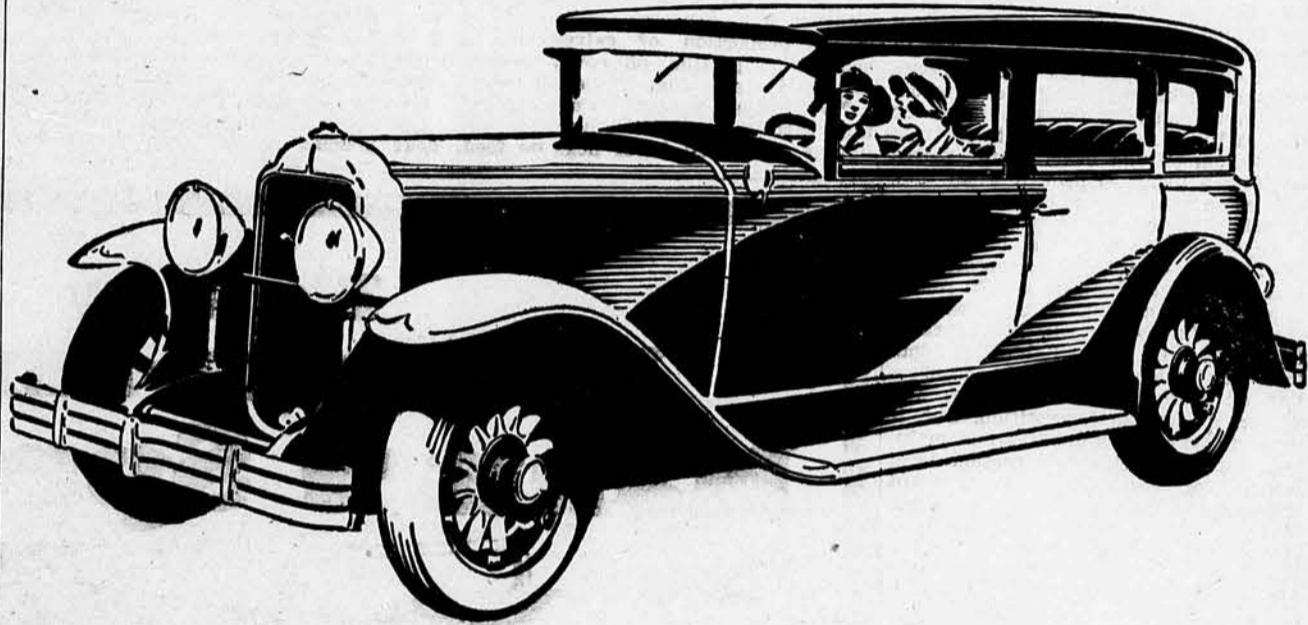
double the number of hours of effective work when it counts for the most.

Contracts are signed for all of the wheat hauling. The hired trucks load up at the combines and run about 1½ miles over to the 30,000-bushel elevator owned by Mr. Hills and his father-in-law. There it is handled under no handicap whatever. As an example of the value of such adequate grain storage on the farm, Mr. Hills said that this year alone the elevator saved all it cost. Some 20,000 bushels of damp wheat accumulated in the elevator. It was run thru the dump and lifts several times, and was in good, marketable condition when the grain cars were backed into the siding for it.

The Hen That Helped

BY H. M. SCOTT

Now is the time to select your breeding hens for next year. The hen with the ragged, soiled plumage and bleached shanks, the one that is still laying, is the hen that helped to keep the figures out of red on the ledger during the last year.



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Beef Cattle Prices at Peak?

Apparently Production Will Increase in the Future, as We Get Farther Along With the Cycle

BY GILBERT GUSLER

AS A PART of its program of aiding farmers with their production and marketing plans, the United States Department of Agriculture issues every summer a series of reports dealing with the outlook for each of the leading classes of livestock. They are prepared largely by the Division of Live Stock, Meats and Wool, and are based on statistical studies made by this division and the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates, both of which are in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They deal with market prospects at different seasons during the year ahead and with the more distant future.

Like the lightning bug which has its torch on the rear end, too many farmers can see where they have been in market matters, but not where they are going. The department's object in these outlook reports is to lead farmers and stockmen to look ahead, to decide how many animals to breed or feed and how much expense to undergo with them on the basis of the prices which are likely to prevail when they will come to market, not on the basis of prices in the recent past.

Anyone engaged in the beef cattle business or contemplating entering it will find the department's 1928 report of particular interest. It indicates that the next 12 months will be favorable for cattlemen, with lighter receipts than in the last year, with continuation of active demand for beef, and no serious foreign competition. But, it suggests that prices are likely to maintain approximately their present level instead of continuing the upward trend which has been under way since 1921. In consequence, feeding margins during the coming year will depend chiefly on prices paid for feeder cattle. Also the report states that the industry is near the low point of the cycle of production and the high point in the cycle of prices, inferring that in the course of time production will increase and prices will work lower. In short, because cattle prices are high at present, it would be a mistake to assume that they will always remain high.

The report follows:

Will Want Heavy Steers

"A continuation of the present favorable cattle situation during the next 12 months is indicated. Marketings this fall doubtless will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but the number coming to market during the first half of 1929 probably will about equal marketings during the first half of this year. The present active demand for beef and consequently for slaughter cattle is expected to continue. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle this fall is expected to exceed that of a year ago and to center largely on calves and lightweight cattle. No material change in the present general cattle price level is anticipated. Altho seasonal declines probably will occur both this fall and next spring, they are expected to be less than normal. The summer of 1929 may bring an increased proportion of well-finished cattle, but heavy steers probably will sell at a premium.

"Inspected slaughter of cattle and calves during the first seven months of 1928 was 8 per cent less than in the corresponding months of 1927, and 12 per cent less than in 1926. Compared with a year ago, calf slaughter showed a decrease of 3 per cent; steers 13 per cent, and cows and heifers 7 per cent. Steer slaughter was the smallest for the last six years. Slaughter of cows, heifers and calves was the smallest since 1923.

"With the exception of 1921, slaughter has exceeded production every year from 1918 to 1927 inclusive, with the result that on January 1, 1928, estimated cattle numbers in this country were the smallest since 1912, and were 22 per cent below the estimate for January 1, 1918, the peak year of cattle numbers both in the country and at markets. Slaughter of calves reached its peak in 1925, that of cows and heifers in the latter half of that year

and the first half of 1926, and that of steers in 1926. Since then slaughter has been decreasing, and now appears to have reached a point where it about equals production. The decrease in cattle numbers has been confined largely to cattle kept primarily for beef production.

"Slaughter of cattle and calves during the fall of 1928 is expected to be smaller than in 1927, but the decrease probably will not be as large proportionately as the one which occurred during the first half of 1928. The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 was estimated as 6 per cent less than a year ago, and marketings this fall from the 17 western states are expected to show an equal decrease. Shipments from the range country are expected to include a larger proportion of calves and a smaller proportion of cows, heifers and aged steers than in recent years.

"With feed plentiful and cheaper than last year and with younger and lighter cattle and fewer hogs on feed,

the tendency will be to feed cattle for a longer period than last winter and spring. This is likely to result in smaller supplies of short-fed cattle in the coming fall and winter than a year ago. Under such circumstances feeders should keep in mind the probability that the proportion of well-finished cattle next summer will be considerably larger than it was this year.

"No serious foreign competition in our domestic beef and cattle market during the next year is in prospect. Imports of both live animals and carcasses showed substantial increases during the last year, but, despite that fact, the total was the equivalent of only about 3 per cent of total marketings in the United States.

"Imports of cattle and calves for the 12 months ending June, 1928, were 511,000 head, compared with 358,000 a year earlier. Imports of fresh beef and veal during the above period increased from 22 million pounds in 1927 to approximately 48 million pounds in 1928. Altho on a percentage basis these increases in imports are impressive, a study of underlying conditions and prospects in the countries from which they were received indicates no cause for anxiety on the part of United States cattle producers.

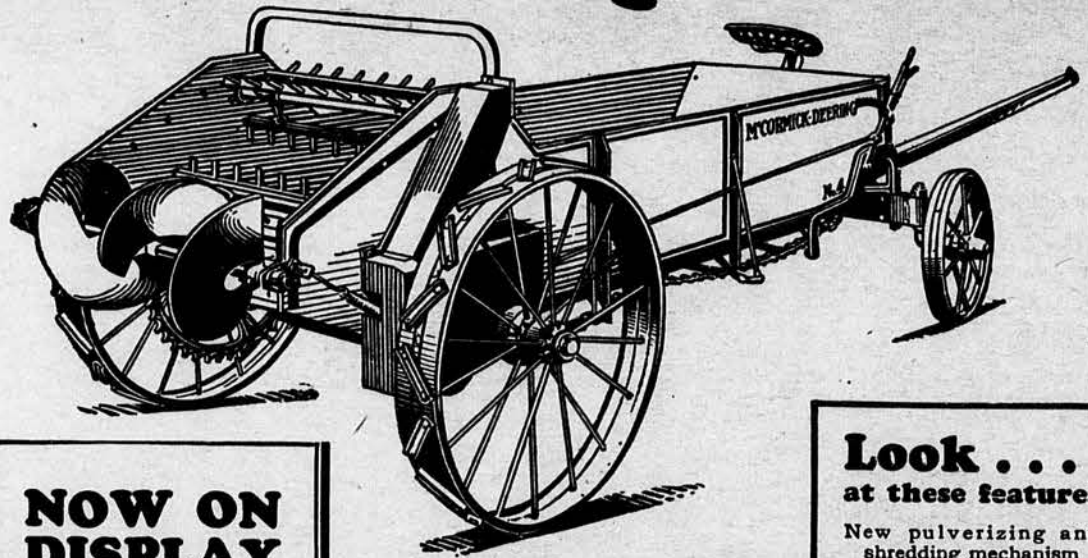
"Further increases in imports of both live animals and dressed meats from Canada may occur, particularly if prices in the United States continue near present levels. Limited supplies

of cattle in Canada, however, preclude such imports into the United States assuming very large proportions, at least within the next few years. Meat imports from Argentina are still limited to canned products. Cattle in that country have decreased rather steadily during recent years. A decline of 30 per cent in numbers since 1924 has occurred in Buenos Aires, which is the most important cattle province in the country. Slaughtering in Argentina during the first five months of 1928 decreased 20 per cent compared with a year ago.

A Decline Next Summer?

"No reduction in the demand for beef is indicated during the remainder of 1928 and early 1929. The purchasing power of consumers as reflected by the probable volume of industrial employment and wage earnings is likely to be greater than in the same period a year earlier, and supplies of pork probably will be materially less. Wholesale prices of pork in July were 27 per cent above the low point of last winter. Altho supplies of lamb are expected to be larger than last year the increase will not offset the anticipated decrease in beef supplies. The margin between prices of fed and feeder cattle continues favorable for cattle feeding, and reports indicate an active inquiry for stockers and feeders, with calves and lightweight cattle in greatest demand.

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"Consumer demand for beef as indicated by the relationship between per capita consumption of beef from inspected slaughter and the average retail price has been increasing at an annual rate of about 2 to 2.5 per cent since 1921, a year of extremely low demand. From 1921 to 1926 the annual production of beef from inspected slaughter increased at a rate almost equal to the increase in demand, with the result that average prices of cattle and beef advanced only slightly. In 1927 the upward trend in slaughter was abruptly checked, and the production of beef in the latter half of the year was 12.4 per cent less than in the last half of 1926. In response to this reduction in supply, the average cost of cattle to slaughterers for the six months period advanced 24.5 per cent above the average for the corresponding period of the year previous. During the first half of 1928 beef production from inspected slaughter dropped 10.7 per cent under that of the first half of 1927, and 14.3 per cent under that of the first half of 1926. At the same time the average cost of cattle to slaughterers advanced 27.3 per cent above 1927 and 41 per cent above 1926.

"The general cattle price outlook during the next year indicates a maintenance of approximately present levels rather than a continuance of the upward trend which has characterized the market since 1921. During the remainder of 1928 both slaughter and feeder prices doubtless will average considerably higher than last year, and during the spring and summer of 1929 they are expected to about equal those prevailing during the corresponding period in 1928. Altho customary seasonal declines in both feeder and slaughter prices will occur, they are expected to be smaller than usual. Cattle feeders should bear in mind that with prospective 1929 beef and slaughter cattle prices no higher than in 1928 feeding margins will depend chiefly on prices paid for feeder cattle.

Active Markets Just Ahead?

"With marketings from range areas slightly less than in the fall of 1927 and feeder demand greater, it seems probable that slaughterers will experience greater competition for supplies than for several years past. This may be expected to exert a strong sustaining influence on prices of slaughter cattle. With high slaughter cattle prices, an abundance of corn, a year of profitable feedlot operations just ended and lighter runs of cattle at markets, prospects favor a continuance of the present active demand for feeder cattle. It seems certain, therefore, that any material break in prices during the next 12 months must come from an unexpected lowering of the general commodity price level or a marked lowering of industrial activity rather than from any weakness in the cattle situation itself.

"Cattle producers contemplating expanding their operations should keep in mind that while the outlook during the next few years is favorable, the industry has a definite cycle which in the past has approximated 14 to 16 years in length and which has always shown a high degree of inverse relationship between prices and slaughter-

ings. (See accompanying chart). The industry is now near the low point of a production cycle and the high point of the price cycle. Previous similar points occurred about 1912 and 1898. While 1928 prices are not shown on the chart they now are as high or higher relatively than the peak prices of 1914 or the war time prices of 1918.

"In previous cycles there appears to have been a lag of two or three years between cattle production as indicated by estimated numbers on farms and ranges and beef production as indicated by slaughterings. For example, estimated numbers were lowest at the beginning of 1912, and slaughterings and beef production reached their lowest level in 1914 or 1915 at which time cattle prices reached their peak. This lag is the result of producers' actions in holding back cattle for restocking. During periods of cattle scarcity range cattle sell relatively higher than fat cattle and in periods of high production they sell relatively lower."

Can Forecast Demand

The merit of the department's conclusions as to prices for any product lies in the completeness of information and thoroughness of investigation on which they are based. They are not reached thru any random or haphazard study of the influences to be considered. Its livestock outlook reports are founded on a careful analysis of all the factors of supply and demand, using both the standard sources of information and special field surveys made by the department, particularly with reference to production and rate of marketing. Current conditions are sketched against a background of historical and statistical study of production, market supplies, demand and trends of prices in the past. Reading the department's 1928 beef cattle outlook report will reveal the scope of the sources of information which were examined for their bearing on the problem.

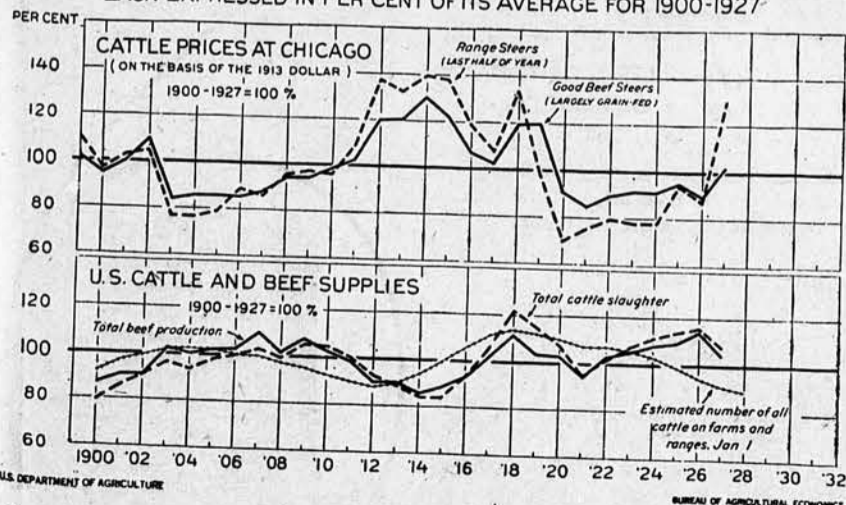
Besides the application of judgment to the available information, more refined tools in the form of special mathematical methods are being used by the department in the analysis of cattle prices. These methods are too technical for discussion here, but their purpose is easy to comprehend. Since supply and demand are the controlling factors in price fluctuations, it should be possible to find which are the significant supply and demand factors, or barometers, upon which attention should be focused. Likewise, there should be a fairly definite relationship between the amount of change in, let us say, a given supply factor and the change in price resulting from it. By the application of statistical methods, the average relationship, or co-variation as the mathematicians would call it, between unit changes in the various factors of supply and of demand and changes in price can be determined.

Wide Variation in Grades

The advantages of the application of such methods are several. Obviously, it is desirable to know the amount of price change to be expected normally from any given change in basic conditions. It may be fairly clear, from

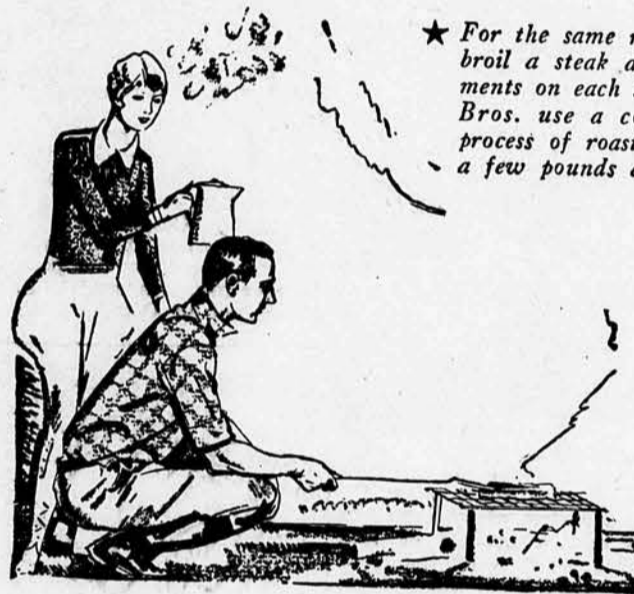
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CATTLE: NUMBER, SLAUGHTER, PRICES, AND BEEF PRODUCTION, 1899-1928 EACH EXPRESSED IN PER CENT OF ITS AVERAGE FOR 1900-1927



The Beef Cattle Industry is Near the Low Point of a Production Cycle and the High Point of a Price Cycle. Prices in 1928, (Not Shown), Are as High or Higher Relatively Than the Peak Prices of 1914 and the War Time Prices of 1918. Total Beef Production is Based Upon Numbers Slaughtered and Dressed Weights a Head. Note That in the Previous Cycle, the High and Low Points in Cattle Population Come Two or Three Years Before the High and Low Points in Slaughter and Beef Production

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Shall We Hold the Wheat?

Apparently There Will be an Opportunity for Price Advances in the Spring

BY R. M. GREEN

IN YEARS of large wheat crops, July prices have been best two-thirds of the time. If the crop is not sold in July, however, it has generally paid to hold for the December or January market or the April to June market rather than sell in September, October or November. In years of large crops there is a tendency during the first half of the season to over-estimate the importance of increased supplies, just as in years of small crops there is a tendency during the first part of the season to over-estimate the importance of smaller supplies. The result is that spring price advances following large crops are more frequent than those following smaller crops.

Since the middle of July crop reports in practically every important country have been revised upward. What seemed in June and July to be an average size crop for the world as a whole is now turning out to be a crop 4 to 5 per cent larger than that of 1927. Hard winter and spring wheat crops in the United States as well as the Canadian crop are among this year's large wheat crops.

Plenty of Spring Wheat

When the United States wheat crop has been large, September or October prices have very seldom ever reached the level of previous July prices. There certainly seems little likelihood of it doing so this year, with Kansas City top No. 2 hard winter at \$1.60 in July and now around \$1.28. Frequently, when there has been such severe price declines in July and August, the September price has at least improved over best August price. In the last 36 years the best September price has been higher than the best August price 17 times, or nearly half the time. The September advance has come most frequently in recent years when the United States spring wheat crop was around 250 million bushels or less. With a spring wheat crop this year estimated at more than 300 million bushels there is little likelihood of a September advance to even near the best August price of \$1.44.

Ordinarily September to the first part of October is a period of light exports of wheat from competing countries. This for a time improves export trade in United States hard winters. This year, however, a large southwestern hard winter wheat crop is being followed by a large United States spring wheat crop, and this in turn is running into a Canadian crop of record size. There seems, therefore, but little opportunity this year for seasonal price advances of any size in September and October.

When the Lakes Close

Usually by November new crop Canadian wheat is available in such quantities as to hinder price advances at Kansas City. Only 12 times in the last 36 years has the November price for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City been higher than the October price. What the Canadian pool will be able to do no one knows, but it will have a real test this year in dealing with a bad price situation.

January to June is considered the last half of the wheat crop year. Ordinarily December and January prices at Kansas City improve somewhat under the influence of decreased competition from Canada, with the closing of the lakes during the winter. It is the Argentine and Australian movement of new crop wheat that so often weakens February and March prices. Crops in both these countries are reported in good condition, and the acreage is larger than last year. Unless conditions in these two countries get worse, there will be difficulties in the way of mid-winter price advances. This leaves the spring market as about the best bet.

Following large crops and carry-overs of wheat, prices, as previously suggested, have generally been best in July. After July either January or

the May to June market was most frequently the best. The few exceptions, when prices failed to get much better than they were in September, were years that ran in to large crops the following year. Now that we have had four large world crops one after the other it does seem that 1929 might offer some relief in a smaller crop. Such is a reasonable expectation based on past experience. It must be remembered, however, that competing countries are expanding acreage, and the coming of the combine is encouraging the same thing in parts of the United States despite the low prices.

In August Eight Times

For the last half of the year prices to run into another large crop the world over would be disastrous for many wheat growers. Acreage sown to winter wheat this fall and the condition of Argentine and Australian crops are things to be watched. Unless the unusual situation suggested should actually develop, the spring market and possibly the winter market offers the present holder of good quality wheat some encouragement compared with what prices right now offer him.

When wheat prices have tended downward as they have this year, the low point from July to October inclusive has come most frequently in August or October. In 22 years of declining prices at the Chicago market the low point for the period July to October inclusive came in August eight times and in October nine times, as

against twice in July and three times in September. Either under the influence of heavy southwestern marketing a low was reached in August or under heavy spring wheat marketing a low was reached in October or November. With large accumulations already on hand, heavy spring wheat movement under way, large supplies of old wheat in Canada, new wheat moving, and export trade from the United States dull, it is not impossible that new lows for the season may yet be reached before much improvement in prices can be expected.

Hogs Were Really Wild!

(Continued from Page 7)

by the fire until they could cut other soft wood with them or impale a hog with the sharpened point.

The Shamicocho informed me that there was a large body of the Moros camped at a small lake further to the west where there was fish to catch, and that he and the seven Moros had followed the hogs from that place in order to kill some to eat. There was one tall painted young Indian wearing ear and nose ornaments of shells who did a lot of talking to the Shamicocho, and I was informed by the Shamicocho that the Indian was the chief of this party and was the son of the big chief of the Moro tribe. He wanted me to give him my big knife that I had killed so many hogs with. I noticed that there were only two who carried knives of metal, and these no doubt had been taken from some half civilized Indians slain in battle. The Shamicochos who are half civilized, and the Moros always fight when they meet, being deadly enemies. These savage Moros usually torture their captives to death by cutting off first a finger or an ear, then the nose and continuing this barbarous work until the victim dies.

I did not care to give my knife to the Indian, but told him that if he

would come out to my house I would give him a knife for each deer skin he would bring me. This seemed to please him, or at least he appeared to be pleased. Then the Shamicocho asked me to let him use my knife to gut a couple of the hogs as their knives were dull and did not cut well. I lent him my knife, and after a word from the savage chief he handed it to him, saying the chief wanted to try it. The savage ran his finger along the edge lightly, but not being used to sharp knives he cut his finger. On cutting his finger he spread his mouth in a broad grin and waved the knife in circles around his head, and with a look of lust and battle in his eyes he stooped and disemboweled a dead hog at one great slash. I could see that this Indian was thinking of the big fight he could make with such a knife. I knew that my chances of getting my knife back were small. After making his warlike demonstration on the dead hog he handed the knife to another savage and told him to disembowel a couple of the hogs to take back to their camp.

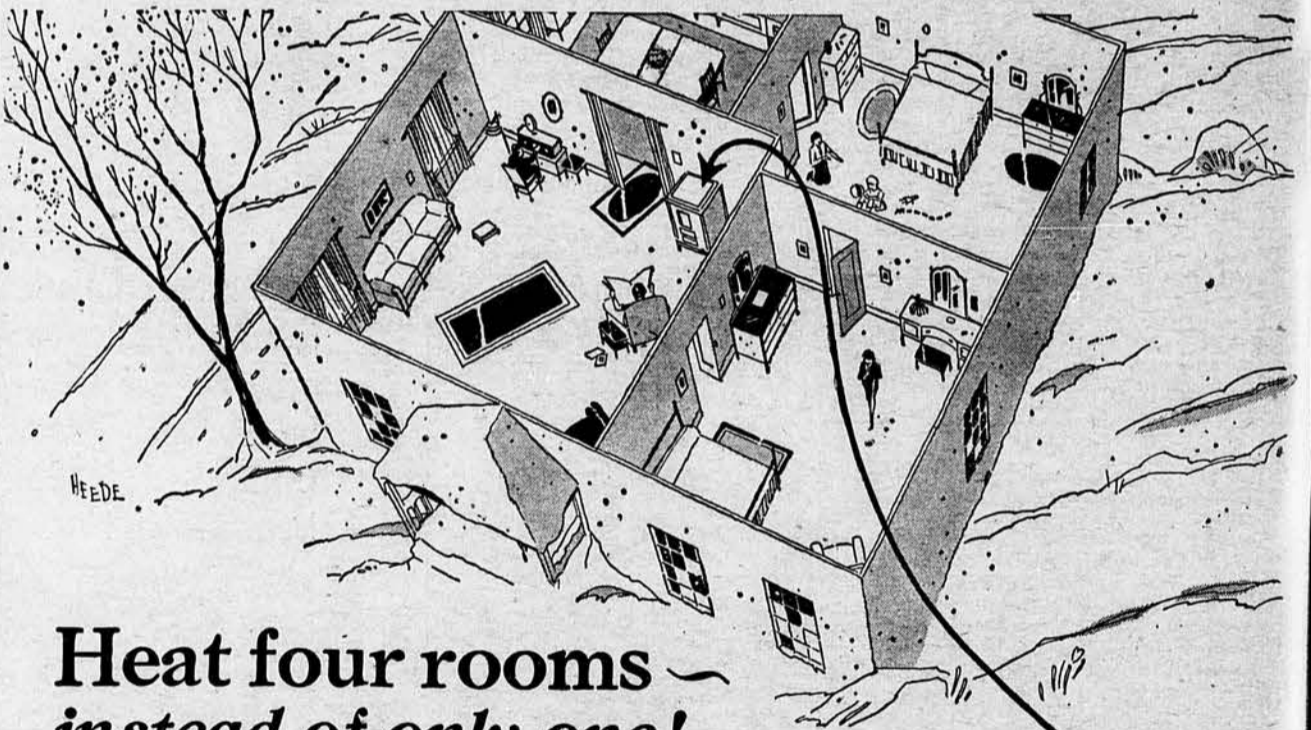
The Shamicocho said he knew how to use a gun, and that he had owned a shotgun before he was captured by the Moros. He wanted to see my Winchester and asked me to allow him to shoot it once. I took all the cartridges out of the magazine except one and by working the lever of the rifle I handed it to him ready to be discharged, telling him to shoot at a large wasp nest that was hanging in a tall bush some 20 yards away. He made a very good shot, the ball cutting thru one side of the nest. The seven wild Indians had never fired a gun, and they looked at their captured Shamicocho with admiration.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Might Have Been Jupiter

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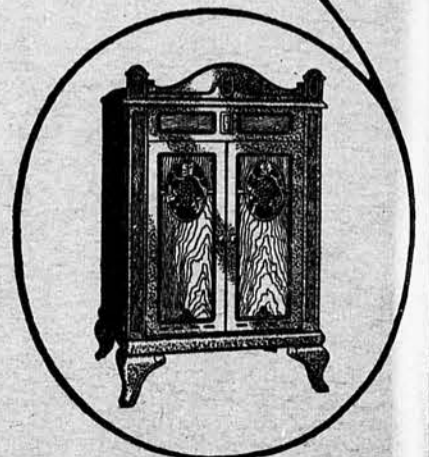
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Semi-Final Payment Made

The Kansas Wheat Pool Also Gave 2.88 Cents a Bushel to Farmers as Storage Rent

SEMI-FINAL payment on 2,465,423 bushels of wheat in the 1927 pool was made September 15 by the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita. Because the pool has no capital stock or commercial reserve, it was necessary this year, as in other years, to retain temporarily a contingent reserve to finance the business over the closing of one pool year and into the next. After deducting expenses of 10.178 cents a bushel, and the 2 per cent reserve of 2.697 cents a bushel, which is used in organization work, cost of official pool paper, and the like, the average net price for No. 1 wheat, basis Kansas City, follows:

No. 1, ordinary wheat.....	\$1.157
No. 1, 12 per cent protein.....	1.199
No. 1, 13 per cent protein.....	1.264
No. 1, 14 per cent protein.....	1.319
No. 1, 15 per cent protein.....	1.369
No. 1, 16 per cent protein.....	1.404

Lower grades of wheat are proportionately lower, and fractional proteins between those given also are in proportion. The average price of any grower on any particular grade of wheat may be found by deducting from the net Kansas City price the freight rate and handling charge that apply to his station. In addition to the foregoing prices, the association paid an average of 2.88 cents a bushel on every bushel delivered to the 1927 pool as storage to members for holding wheat on their farms.

Low Insurance Costs

Adding a new "side-line" to those which are most customary for co-operative marketing organizations, the Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Atlanta, recently announced a plan whereby its members may secure group life insurance in one of the well-established companies at a rate of less than \$15 a \$1,000 a year. The new departure is explained by pool officials as an effort to enable farmers to secure insurance at a rate in keeping with the average farm income. If 75 per cent of the association members avail themselves of the joint policy, no medical examinations will be required. The association will act as agents for members in all matters pertaining to the insurance. For three years the employes of the Georgia association have been protected by group insurance, according to J. E. Conwell, president. During that time three losses have been paid, and the benefits of this group policy convinced Mr. Conwell of the desirability of including the general membership under its protection.

What is Cotton Worth?

On Tuesday, August 7, spot cotton in New York closed at 19.65 cents. On Wednesday came the Government report, estimating the 1928 crop as likely to be 14,291,000 bales. This was much lower than had been expected, and when the market closed that day New York middling was quoted at 20.40, a rise of 75 points. The next day, August 9, the bottom dropped out of the market. There was a wave of selling on all the exchanges, a slump of nearly 200 points in price, and New York spots were quoted at 18.95. In other words, a bale of cotton was worth \$98.25 on Tuesday, \$102 on Wednesday and only \$94.75 on Thursday. The fluctuation is explained by the activity of a doubting Thomas, who is said to have started a report that the Government had made too large an allowance for abandonment of acreage, and that too great account had been given to the probable ultimate yield. Rumor also said that the Crop Reporting Board had made an error, and that a correction would be forthcoming in due order. Altho this rumor was soon set to rest by a denial from Washington that there had been an error, the damage had already been done.

Farming Under Paper

Farming under paper is proving successful on Hawaiian pineapple plantations, where production has been raised 30 per cent. Milton Wright tells about it in Scientific American—forecasting the day when yields of all

vegetable crops will be multiplied from 70 to 700 per cent by the simple expedient of laying specially-prepared black paper between the rows of plants. In federal tests at Arlington, Va., increased production ranged from 73 per cent for potatoes to 691 per cent for sweet corn. The paper keeps down the weeds and preserves the original cultivation during the growing season; holds the moisture in the soil; increases the temperature of the soil; preserves a more constant temperature thruout the 24 hours; promotes bacteria action necessary in converting organic compounds into plant food and aids osmotic pressure which carries moisture from the roots to the leaves of the plant. Hawaiian growers spent \$500,000 last year for such paper, and 90 per cent of the island production is now raised in this manner.

Will Check Soil Erosion

The importance of chemistry in agriculture is shown by the fact that one-fifth of the nation's chemists are engaged in agricultural-chemical branches.

One of the most valuable contributions of this science, according to Dr. C. A. Browne, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is in preventing soil erosion. The chemist can aid in maintaining a reserve of organic matter in the soil, and this in turn holds water and checks erosion. Chemists also are giving attention to specialized fertilizers which will increase the quality as well as the quantity of crops. For example, it has been discovered that sodium nitrate applied to wheat when it is heading will increase the protein content of the grain. Chemical tests determine when fruits are ready to pick. If a ripe orange has a green skin the chemist tells the grower to expose the fruit to ethylene gas, which colors it without harming its food properties. Lemon culls produce valuable by-products. Chemists have devised methods of preventing dust explosions in agricultural and industrial processes.

A Favorable Farm Year

The Brookmire Economic Service, which specializes in reports of the cash farm income, as distinct from aggregate income of the farms, forecasts an increase this year of about 190 million dollars in the cash proceeds of the crops, its figures bring 10,550 million dollars, compared with 10,360 millions for the crops of 1927.

"A constant growth of income since the crop years 1921-22 with the exception of 1926-27," it reports, "has largely reinstated farm purchasing power, as is evidenced by increasing mail order sales and purchases of agricultural implements. Liquidation of frozen credits and reduction of interest payments have allowed the farmer to spend an increasing proportion of his income for the products of the nation's factories."

Farm prices have been falling recently, however, but it is believed that they have reached the low level for the new crop year and are more likely to advance than fall further. Last year's buying power of the farmer was reported to be the greatest on record, 1918-19 excepted, and the Brookmire Service looks to see the record broken this year, chiefly by reason of bumper crops. This forecast looks for further declines, however, in prices for wheat, rye, potatoes, hay and sugar beets, but for cotton, livestock, and especially hogs, and for dairy products, fruits and poultry profitable returns thru the year. "Business will be favorably affected," it naturally concludes, "by this outlook."

One thing about old Dobbin no one can deny is that he never needed four-wheel internal expansion brakes to keep him from upsetting the bus load of school children.

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More Farmers Wear Lee Overalls Than Any Other Make!

Lee's are the Largest Selling Work Clothes In America!

The Lee Super-Fabrics—the Lee Whizit Fastener—the famous Lee construction features are quality, value-giving points behind this tremendous, year-after-year demand.

Get to know Lee's—like millions of others you'll wear nothing else.

THE H. D. LEE MERCHANTILE COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo., Trenton, N. J., South Bend, Ind.
Salina, Kans., Minneapolis, Minn.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Lee WHIZIT

UNION MADE

Just Like Dad's!

Genuine Hookless Fastener. Will not jam, rust or break. Launderers with perfect safety. Absolutely Guaranteed.

THIS GUARANTEE WITH EVERY GARMENT
If you do not find this to be the most satisfactory and best value-giving work garment you have ever worn, you can get a new one free or your money back.

Union-Alls ~ Overalls ~ Play Suits

In the Wake of the News

Why Not Try to Avoid the Losses That Come From An Overproduction of Hogs? We Are in the Profitable Part of the Cycle

HOG cycles, after they shift over to the unprofitable phase of overproduction, have been the curse of this business of raising "mortgage lifters." Just now we are making money out of hogs. Perhaps this will be true until next fall. Following that the producers will ruin the business by raising too many pigs, if the results of the past are any indication. It would seem that perhaps we may be getting enough experience with the hog cycle so we can "beat" it. The conference on hog cycles held a few days ago at Peoria, Ill., took a vigorous stand on this matter, in this statement:

"The 1928 corn crop is sufficient to feed out more than 50 million federally inspected hogs, after deducting feed for other kinds of livestock and commercial requirements. If a largely increased number of sows is bred to utilize this corn, it will be fed to hogs which sell at prices lower than those which promise to prevail this next winter. If, on the other hand, hog production is maintained no larger than it is at present, the extra corn can be stored on the farm, and eventually fed to hogs which would bring satisfactory returns.

"If necessary, the acreage of corn next year should be reduced to offset the 1928 corn carried over. If corn production is maintained at present levels, largely increased hog production will be sure to follow eventually. Corn production must be curtailed to feeding demands, or the excess disposed of in some other way, if hog prices are to be maintained at adequate levels."

Windmill Helps the Cream Score

KEEPING his barn, his equipment and his milk clean and immediate cooling of his cream won for John Moser of Clayton county, Iowa, the honor of producing the highest scoring cream in the state during 1927. Moser won the gold medal in a contest conducted by 33 creameries, with a product scoring 95.6 for the year. With the method followed by Mr. Moser, the production of this quality product which commands a premium among high class butter makers required no more expense than for ordinary cream.

Mr. Moser depends on his windmill, a cooling tank and a cistern to keep his cream at a temperature of about 52 degrees. The windmill is allowed to run long enough morning, noon and night to keep the water in the cooling tank at the desired temperature, and in that way cooling costs very little. An overflow pipe carries surplus water from the tank down into a cistern, which in turn supplies livestock watering tanks. In case there is too much water it can be eliminated thru a waste pipe, and if there is too little wind to run the mill, Mr. Moser cools his cream by hanging it in the cistern.

In addition to immediate cooling, Mr. Moser considers a clean barn, clean milking and sanitary equipment essential in the production of a high scoring cream.

Poor Oat Hulling Machines

DURING the last two or three years hulled oats have attracted considerable attention among hog men as a feed for growing and fattening pigs. The Ohio station in a two-year test found the groats or dehulled oats worth 46 per cent more than corn, while other stations as well as feeders and breeders find that hulled oats in the ration increases daily gains and reduces the amount of feed required to put on a given amount of weight.

Whether it will pay to hull oats on any individual farm will depend on existing prices of corn and oats and the cost of removing the hulls. With corn at 90 cents and oats at 48 cents at Ohio, it paid to spend 20 cents a hundred to have the oats hulled, substituting them for part of the corn. Oats will yield about 65 to 70 per cent hulled oats and 30 to 35 per cent hulls. These hulls contain some oat grains, and feeders consider them worth enough as feed for horses or dry cows to pay for the cost of hulling.

Small hullers for use on individual farms which can be run by a 5 horsepower motor and which will scarify clover seed and crack wheat or rye are now on the market.

Tractor Should Ha' Flew?

ABOUT a year ago much attention was attracted by an automatic guide invented by a Nebraska farmer and which made the operation of the tractor entirely automatic when plowing. This device is now being used by hundreds of farmers, chiefly in the states where large fields are the rule.

A Kansas farmer near Junction City recently attached the automatic guide to his general purpose tractor and turned the outfit loose along a well traveled state highway. He estimated that 500 persons stopped to see it work. But the most

surprised visitor of the lot was a man in an airplane who happened to pass above the field. An eyewitness thus described the happening:

"The airplane flew over the field and saw the tractor running by itself. The driver of the plane then flew low around the entire field looking for the man tractor, then flew to the house and saw the owner working in the yard. Then he flew back to the field, flying low over the tractor. He saw the guide, then flew away."

With this automatic guide, a furrow is plowed around the outside of the field by the driver. Then the guide is placed in the furrow and automatically pilots the tractor. Should the guide leave the furrow or the plow become clogged with trash, the motor is automatically stopped.

A Higher Tariff on Corn

THE United States Tariff Commission is asked by W. R. Ogg, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, to recommend to President Coolidge that the duty on imported corn be raised from 15 cents to 22½ cents a bushel, and that no



Warming Up for the Contest

further delays in the filing of evidence by interested parties be granted in the case. It was urged that the case be expedited as much as possible in order that domestic producers may receive this marketing season the increased protection to which it is believed they are entitled.

No briefs have been received by the commission in opposition to the proposed increase, altho September 4 was set aside by the commission to receive briefs in the corn tariff increase case.

The plea of the Argentine ambassador that the proposed increase in the duty on corn was an unfair discrimination against Argentina was weakened by the fact that the Argentine government collects an export duty on all corn shipped out of Argentina to the United States.

More Interest in Soils

THERE is a decided revival of interest in Kansas in more intelligent methods of soil management. We might remark in passing that it is about time, but that is another matter. Anyhow the new interest has been well indicated this year in many ways, such as the huge attendance at the stops of the Santa Fe Soils Train, the increasing acreage of legumes, more attention to crop rotations, and the larger use of fertilizers and lime. These are all hopeful indications for the future.

A Problem in Fertilizers

CONCENTRATED fertilizers, such as are becoming popular thruout the United States, offer an interesting problem. For years and years filler was an important part of the contents of the fertilizer bag. That together with chemical compounds found in combination with the three essential elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash—evidently filled a need by supplying small quantities of certain elements needed for plant growth. Now, with all the deserved popularity of concentrated goods, are fertilizers which supply nitrogen, phosphorus and potash even in combination with each other going to meet all the requirements of good agriculture?

The scientist says he does not know yet, but he suspects that small quantities of iron, copper, sul-

fur, magnesium, manganese and other elements may have to be added to the fertilizers of the future. Will these compounds be to fertilizers what vitamins are to present day feeds?

That is the question the scientist is going to study during the next few years. When his answer is returned the manufacturer of mixed fertilizer will put these elements in the bag. These unfamiliar minerals for plant food may become as popular as minerals for stock food and surely will be cheaper than filler.

Wheat Seed is Poor

TESTING seed wheat seems at first glance to be an unnecessary precaution, for almost all farmers are willing to take chances on their own judgment of the seed they buy, believing that if the seed looks good, is heavy and plump, it will make good seed wheat.

Recent tests by the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, seem, however, to show that this year at least it was highly advisable to have the seed wheat tested. Reports just received from the seed laboratory show that one sample of wheat which had a purity of 100 per cent did not germinate at all, and was absolutely useless for seed. Another sample that was reasonably pure only germinated 87 per cent, and still another sample, also reasonably pure, had a germination of only 67 per cent. Think what a difference it makes to the man who had intended planting the seed which did not germinate at all. By having had the seed tested, he has saved all the expense of preparing the ground and planting the seed, and then being disappointed by receiving no crop. The man who plants the seed germinating only 67 per cent will have to plant approximately ⅓ more seed than should be required in order to get an average stand.

The service of the Seed Laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture is free, and it is hoped that those who sow wheat will make a full use of it in 1929. Samples should be sent direct to Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, Kan.

Pigs and Plumpness

THE chivalry of the sheepman makes him hide his contempt for those feminine fashions which reveal more beauty than comfort, and which limit the consumption of wool to the last thread. His consternation may be shared by the swine producer, if the deductions of German agricultural officials are correct, for these officials have consulted statistics and found that the pig population per acre declines with the increase in popularity of the slim waistline. Whether an actual relationship exists between girth of consumer and amount of ham or sausage eaten may be questioned, but apparently the modern maid across the Rhine thinks that pork makes fat, and fat makes her furious. That the generous proportions and traditional rotundity of flaxen-haired frauleins is dissolving into the lanky silhouette may well be considered a national calamity justifying research, which from latest reports leads to the pig pasture. A nation famous for plumpness would naturally discover the trend toward angularity quicker than would less conservative countries where fashion rages unrestrained. Swine men supplying the latter with pork will be consoled with the belief that the fad for slimness cannot be carried farther and leave anything; for already the wind whistles around the results of reduced diets and beauty doctors until fond mothers and nervous old men are left breathless with fear. The silver lining to this dismal cloud is also found in the German research figures, which show that the number of dairy cows an acre is increasing. This indicates a desire for some nourishment at least; it may save the contours of Germany and point a way out for farmers who want to fool fashion.

Limestone and Manure Spreaders

AN ATTACHMENT for manure spreaders to enable the uniform spreading of finely ground limestone with this article of standard farm equipment has recently been announced by at least one large manufacturer of farm equipment. Steel blades attached to the beater teeth do the distributing and apply the corrector of soil acidity to a strip of ground a foot or two wider than the width of the spreader. This attachment is suitable for use with tight bottom spreaders and enables the farm operator to apply needed lime to his ground with but a slight additional expense for lime spreading equipment.

"Bootlegging" apples is a practice becoming popular in many fruit growing sections. Buyers come out from the cities, buy up truckloads of cull apples and take them to city markets, where they sell the low grade fruit at a price slightly lower than is paid for fancy apples.

Real news for your \$11,000 feet!



"U. S."

Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. You'll notice the liveness of the uppers, the tough, over-size soles. And every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon fabric and rubber.

STANDARD accident insurance policies set the value of a pair of feet at from \$7500 to \$15,000—an average of \$11,250. Take care of your feet! Healthy, comfortable feet are as necessary to farm profits as tools and fertilizer and sunshine.

Bedding down cattle, building fences or working in the woodlot are hard enough jobs even when your feet are warm and dry. To keep out wet and cold we are now making you better boots and overshoes than you ever had before.

You'll know it the minute you get a pair of today's "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots on your feet.

We say, "You are sure to get more wear," because we know the standards to which this new footwear is made. We know how the rubber is selected and compounded. We know the 12 tests that Blue Ribbon Boots pass before being offered to you. We make Blue Ribbon merchandise to outwear other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service.

United States Rubber Company



"U. S." Rubbers

Whatever type you prefer—you'll find it in "U. S." Rubbers—a style for every shoe.



"U. S." Gaytees

The newest popular vogue in women's dress overshoes. Has adjustable strap fasteners that always work—never get out of order. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them! Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth top, buckle galosh. Look for the "U. S." trade-mark.



Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*

Will your boots stand this?

Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud!

In the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is $\frac{1}{8}$ " per hour. *No wonder they outwear others!*

The 300-farmer test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. The boots are worn until they are completely worn out. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others! There is no guesswork. It's a proven fact!



"U. S." Portland

You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those \$11,000 feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address your request to United States Rubber Co., Dept. 110, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)

Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber, it is built to give you the longest wear you ever got from an overshoe.

Ten Big Reasons why Chevrolet is 1st Choice of the Nation for 1928



WITH a million new Chevrolets on the road since January 1st—gaining thousands upon thousands of new owners every week—today's Chevrolet, by a tremendous margin, is first choice of the nation for 1928!

And no group of buyers have shown a more decided preference for this sensational car than those living in the rural communities of America—for here is provided, to a remarkable degree, those basic factors so essential in an automobile for use on the farm.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and see the car that has won such nationwide popularity. Satisfy yourself that the purchase of a Chevrolet assures you more automobile and more all-round satisfaction than you ever thought possible at prices so amazingly low!

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

QUALITY AT LOW COST

for Economical Transportation



1. DESIGN

For fourteen years Chevrolet has followed a policy of constant progress in engineering, with the result that today's Chevrolet is modern in every detail of design.

2. APPEARANCE

Today's Chevrolet provides beauty of design to an exceptional degree because Chevrolet has at its disposal the unmatched facilities of the Fisher Body Corporation.

3. FEATURES

Because the Chevrolet Motor Company has both the desire and the ability to provide quality features typical of the finest cars, today's Chevrolet is everywhere regarded as the world's most luxurious low-priced car.

4. PERFORMANCE

Chevrolet's amazing performance is the result of a valve-in-head motor whose power is a matter of worldwide fame and whose snap and smoothness are assured by alloy invar-strut pistons, large valves with mushroom type tappets, accurately counter-balanced reciprocating parts, and an extremely efficient fuel carburetion and distribution system.

5. COMFORT

Chevrolet is built on a 107" wheelbase, equipped with four long semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the frame. The seat cushions are provided with deep, resilient springs. This is a comfort combination unmatched in any other car at such low prices.

6. HANDLING EASE

For ease of control Chevrolet incorporates a full ball bearing steering gear, smooth-shifting transmission, light pedal action clutch and big non-locking four-wheel brakes.

7. ECONOMY

Chevrolet owners enjoy true economy of operation because of such modern features as pump circulation of oil and water, oil filter, air cleaner, ultra-efficient carburetion, crankcase breathing system and thermostatically controlled cooling.

8. MAINTENANCE

Chevrolet enjoys a worldwide reputation for low maintenance costs because it is rugged in construction, built of the finest materials and embodies the results of millions of miles of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.

9. RESALE VALUE

Chevrolet's resale value is high because Chevrolet's rugged construction assures many thousands of miles of dependable transportation while Chevrolet's style is so advanced that it maintains its good appearance for years.

10. PRICE

As a result of worldwide popularity and tremendous production, Chevrolet is able to offer these beautiful modern cars at these amazing low prices:

The Touring or Roadster.....	\$495	The Convertible Sport Cabriolet.....	\$695
The Coach.....	\$585	The Imperial Landau.....	\$715
The Coupe.....	\$595	Utility Truck (Chassis Only)	\$520
The 4-Door Sedan.....	\$675	Light Delivery (Chassis Only)	\$375

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



RADIOLA 16 is the leader in its class and one of the *biggest values* in radio

RADIOLA 16 was specially designed to provide high quality broadcast reception for homes not served by central station electricity.

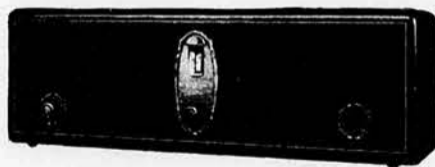
It is the product of the famous radio research laboratories of General Electric, Westinghouse and the Radio Corporation of America.

Sturdily built of the finest materials, with the special RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit, Radiola 16 is a compact, dependable instrument of remarkably fine performance.

For the "wired home," Radiola 18 is, of course, the most popular receiver, because of the extreme simplicity of its operation direct from the electric light circuit.



RCA RADIOLA 16—Very compact, sturdy, battery-operated, 6-tube receiver. Single dial control. Perfected RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit. Mahogany finished cabinet. \$82.75 (with Radiotrons)



RCA RADIOLA 18—For direct operation from A. C. house current (110 volt, 60 cycle). Employs special A. C. tubes and rectifier. Electrically lighted dial. Finest set of its kind. \$115 (less Radiotrons)

The best reproducer to get the full tone qualities of the "16" or the "18" is the RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A—\$29.

Either of these expertly designed instruments will provide thousands of hours of enjoyment for all the family. A good radio set is a necessity in the well-equipped home.

RCA sets may readily be purchased from RCA Radiola Dealers on the RCA Time Payment Plan.

The New RCA
EDUCATIONAL HOUR
Season of 1928-29

From Oct. 26 to May 10 Walter Damrosch will conduct a series of educational concerts for schools, Friday mornings at 11 (Eastern Standard Time) through 27 broadcasting stations.

Buy with confidence  where you see this sign.

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

Ask your Goodyear Dealer to make this demonstration for you. For address of your most convenient dealer write Goodyear, Akron or Los Angeles



Copyright 1928, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

A child can see the difference

You see here two machines devised for testing the cords in tire fabric.

On each machine is a strand of SUPERTWIST cord and of ordinary cord.

On the machine in the background the ordinary cord is broken, while the SUPERTWIST cord is intact.

Yet both cords were of equal length, and both cords were stretched in equal measure.

On the machine in the foreground the ordinary cord is lax, while the SUPERTWIST cord is taut.

Both these cords also were of the same length; both were equally stretched.

When the tension was relaxed the SUPERTWIST cord sprang back to its original dimension, recovering like a rubber band.

But the ordinary cord lost its spring, and now hangs slack and distended.

By this simple demonstration a child can see the difference between SUPERTWIST cord and ordinary cord.

This difference is important, as one cause of the great superiority of Goodyear Tires over ordinary tires.

Built with SUPERTWIST cord, Goodyear Tires stretch and recover under the shocks of the road without damage.

Tires made of ordinary cord lack this ability and under road-shock suffer precisely the results you see here.

SUPERTWIST cord is Goodyear-developed and Goodyear-patented, and is used only in Goodyear tires.

Its elasticity and durability have reduced blowouts and similar troubles to the vanishing point.

SUPERTWIST is one of the reasons why the present Goodyear Balloon with the tractive All-Weather Tread is called "the world's greatest tire."

It is one of the reasons also why you should *insist* on Goodyear Tires and refuse anything else.

What the Folks Are Saying

The Income From Dairying in Kansas Is Growing All the Time; It Was \$37,250,856 Last Year, or \$9,980,506 Greater Than Five Years Ago

IT IS possible that comparatively few persons in Kansas realize the magnitude of the dairy industry of this state. That there is considerable interest in it is shown by the splendid display of 360 head of four breeds of dairy cattle at the recent Kansas Free Fair, an exhibition that is seldom equalled in any fair. This, however, does not afford information on dairy production, in which Kansas has been making such a record.

The total of Kansas dairy production in 1927 was \$37,250,856, which is more than a 1/2 million dollars greater than that of 1926, and \$9,980,506 more than that of five years ago.

Five years ago, in 1922, Kansas manufactured 40,204,000 pounds of creamery butter, and in 1927 the amount was 50,998,000 pounds, or an increase of 10,794,000 pounds in five years. Kansas now ranks 11th among the states in creamery butter production.

Some comparisons may be interesting. Kansas ranks third in number of horses, but the dairy production of the state in 1927 would pay for all of the 767,916 horses in the state, buy all of the 270,613 sheep in Kansas at the assessor's valuation, and have \$1,902,393 left over for spending money.

Some Loose Change Left

If one had the total dairy returns of Kansas for 1927 in the bank he could go out and buy all of the 1,389,057 hogs in the state and have a wad of money left, and then could buy all of the 222,941 mules in Kansas and when he got home with his hogs and mules he would still have \$1,147,095 in loose change.

While Kansas has more acres in cultivation than any other state except Texas, which is three times as large, the dairy production of the state amounted to more than any single crop grown in the state, with the exception of wheat and corn.

Kansas ranks third in the grain sorghums and third in broomcorn with the largest market in the world, and has 150,000 acres in Sudan grass, but the old Kansas cow came within 4 million dollars of producing as much value as the whole 2,561,207 acres in sorghum crops.

Kansas ranks fifth in the production of farm crops and stands first in wheat, third in alfalfa, third in the grain sorghums, third in broomcorn, fifth in corn and fifth in prairie hay, and yet her 614,634 dairy cows produced nearly 10 per cent of the value of all of the field crops in the state grown on her 22,784,538 acres of cultivated land.

Excepting wheat, corn, the sorghums, alfalfa, soybeans and cotton, the Kansas dairy cow produced as much value as all the other agricultural and horticultural crops grown in the state.

603 Acres a Day

This Kansas cow produced more value than all of the poultry and eggs sold, all the horticultural products, all the cordwood, wool, honey and beeswax sold in the state and still had enough left to more than pay for the 6 million dollars' worth of prairie hay cut in 1927.

If one were to add together the value of all the oats, rye, barley, potatoes, cowpeas, flax, millet, Red clover, Sweet clover, sugar beets, alfalfa seed, timothy, tame hay and prairie hay produced in Kansas in 1927, he would have only \$26,000 more than was produced by the Kansas milk cow that year.

Kansas dairy production last year would pay for 603 acres of Kansas farm land, worth \$200 an acre, for every one of the 300 working days of the year.

The Kansas dairy production of 1927 would pay for more than half of the 1,739,582 beef cattle in the state at the assessor's valuation, and amounts to more than the total value of all kinds of crops produced in 11 other states.

These facts and figures are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture—which has re-

ceived an annual appropriation of \$18,000 for its maintenance. The dairy production of Kansas in 1927 would replace this appropriation for every year since before the beginning of the Christian Era—and the Board of Agriculture has been working for 57 years.

I. D. Graham.
Topeka, Kan.

Why Not Farm Improvements?

Farm improvements offer an excellent place in which to invest surplus funds. Some farmers of Kansas, after selling their crops this fall, will have funds to invest. It is probable that few people will be encouraging them to put these funds into better farm

to be introduced in the factories, labor troubles resulted. There was widespread resentment on the part of workers, who feared that in the new order of things no place would be left for them. These disturbances continued for years, but finally labor in general became readjusted, and accustomed to the change. In no other period of the world's history were workmen so well off as in America since the coming of the mechanical age.

Agriculture, too, will ultimately become established upon the new basis. There will always be opportunity for any man who loves the soil to make his living by tilling it with hand implements, and by handling livestock and

ing and hunting, it will be the means of keeping millions of dollars, now spent outside of the state, within the border of Kansas, for it is estimated that Kansans annually spend far more than 20 million dollars outside the state for these recreations.

Since March, 1927, when the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was given legislative authority to push the state's lake-building program, five state parks have been established and improved, two large public fishing lakes built, another is being built, and three game farms and two fish hatcheries have been established. The total water area added to the state is 400 acres. The total area of the five parks, which are public property, is 3,477 acres.

All this has been done thru dollar contributions from hunters and fishermen. Not 1 cent has come from taxation.

Last year the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission invested \$268,000 in state parks, dams, fish hatcheries, game farms, game trees, warden service and administrative expenses. A part of this sum was the left-over balance of the old Fish and Game Department, which became available to the commission by act of the legislature.

This coming year the commission should be in a position to duplicate last year's efforts.

Every citizen of Kansas—man and woman—should buy a fishing or hunting license or both, and thus render the needed assistance. It means much for the present and future generations of children and grownups. Will you buy a license and thus become a live wire in the movement? Posterity will thank you for such assistance.

Topeka, Kan. Ben S. Paulen.

Tree Strawberries Are Pests?

In regard to the letter from John J. Seaman of Neodesha in regard to tree strawberries: I have had much the same experience as he had. If anyone has made a success of these vines I should like to hear from them. Now I'm wondering how to get rid of the vines, as they have spread all over the place. Some of the canes are 8 or 10 feet long, and they have thorns on them worse than any blackberry. They were supposed to bear the first year, but mine didn't even bloom. There were several clusters of blooms this year, but only two or three berries.

Clearwater, Kan. Mrs. E. B. Lay.

Kansas Needs More Livestock

I have read the article in the September 8 issue of the Kansas Farmer entitled "Livestock is Foundation of Kansas." It is very interesting and worthwhile. If more general farmers appreciated the part that livestock plays in determining crop values they would be more concerned about livestock values and livestock production problems. Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Away With the Smut

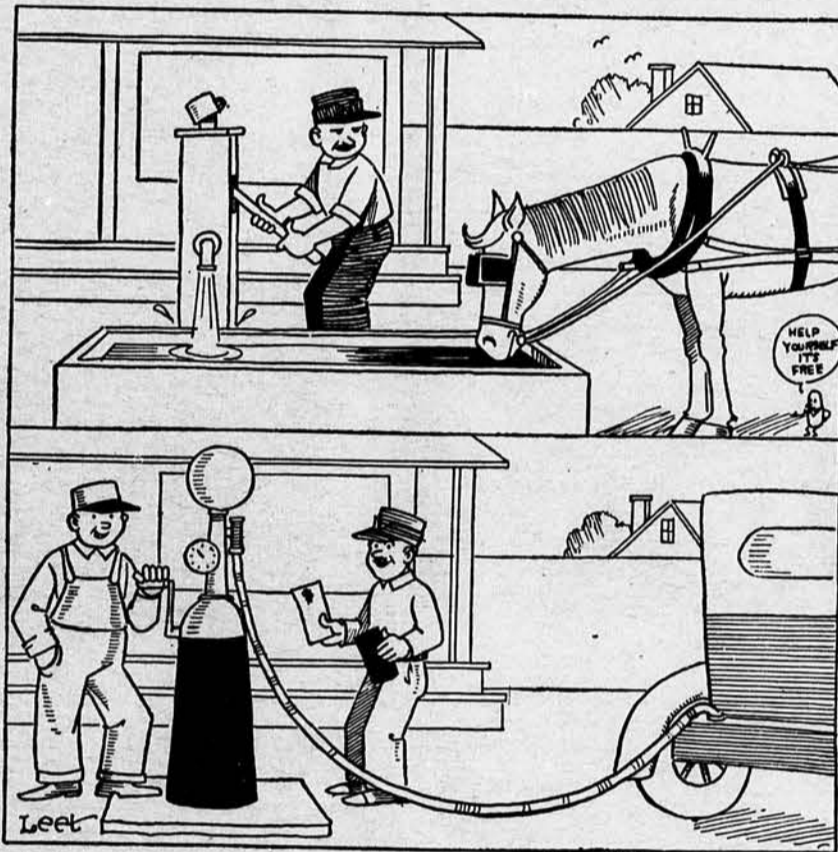
An inspection of several hundred bins of Kansas wheat indicates that much of it is lightly contaminated with smut spores. If such wheat is planted and if it germinates in a cool, moist seedbed there is a great deal of danger from infection by the fungus that causes smut. Seed which is properly treated to kill the smut spores will produce a smut-free crop. Copper carbonate is the chemical recommended for wheat seed treatment.

Manhattan, Kan. C. E. Graves.

Up Go the Yields

Good profits can be made by using lime on the legumes and applying fertilizers to wheat and oats, according to Charles Schlegel, who lives north of Redfield. He started using lime in 1912. He put 100 pounds an acre of a 20 per cent superphosphate fertilizer on his wheat this fall, and expects to make a profit of 100 per cent on his investment of \$1.50 an acre.

Fort Scott, Kan. T. F. Yost.



The Town Pump Then and Now

improvements, but if past experience is repeated, they will have abundant opportunity to buy stocks, new automobiles and similar things. In this competition among salesmen, better farm improvements should have a hearing.

Manhattan, Kan.

The Evolution of Agriculture

So much noise has been made by folks seeking legislative relief for what they believed to be the economic ills of agriculture that comparatively few have noticed the great change that is taking place in the very character of the industry—or rather in the manner in which it is carried on.

The sales of agricultural implements in the United States for 1927 were one-fourth greater than in 1926; and the increase of 1928 over 1927 probably is still greater. Most of these increased sales represent purchases of improved agricultural machinery, such as did not exist a few years ago. The combined harvester-thresher, the highly efficient tractor plows and disks, and the vastly improved seeding, tillage and harvesting machinery in general represent an advancement equalled only by the adoption of labor-saving machinery in the manufacturing industries.

With these new agricultural implements one man can do the work formerly requiring from two to six. Two direct results follow: First, the total number of men required in farming operations is much smaller, and many are released to go to the cities. Second, those who remain are still able to produce more than is needed, so that the surplus problem remains.

When labor-saving machinery began

poultry on a small scale. He will be able to do this only by devoting his entire time and giving his personal attention to the details, as always has been the case. But the bulk of the farm operations of the future will be in large units, with machinery as efficient as that in the factories, and by men who have genuine business and executive ability. For the love of the soil is not confined to him who is satisfied with a small plot. There are those who want to raise wheat by the square mile, and number their cattle by thousands. Part of their profit in doing so, just as in the case of the man with his small farm or garden, comes from the satisfaction of making things grow; of following the elemental occupation of civilized mankind.

W. I. Drummond.

Kansas City, Mo.

Let's Build More Lakes

"Buy a hunting and fishing license and help build a lake."

That slogan appears on literature of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. It is an attempt at selling lakes to Kansas, and it has succeeded remarkably well, for Kansas folks are doing it.

This state has not, until recent years, given any attention to providing home-recreation for its people. Other states have been spending millions on such programs. The tourist crop means more to Colorado, Minnesota, California and several other states than do certain crops taken from the soil.

Kansas can well afford to aid the lake-building program as worked out by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Besides providing home recreation, such as fishing, camping, boat-

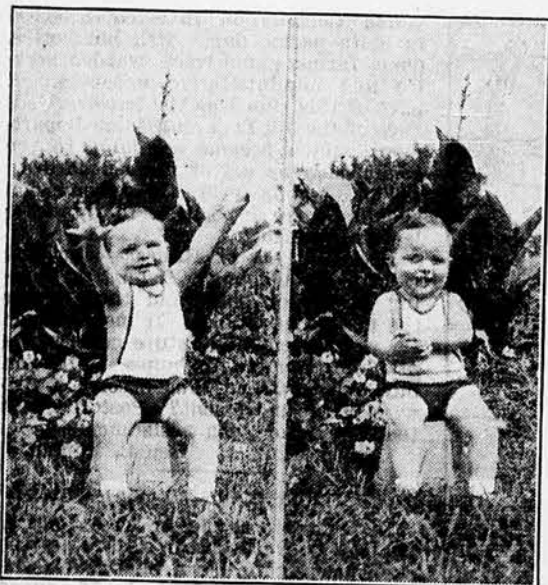
Food for Strong Bodies and Good Grades

Good Health Is Nature's Solution for Behavior Problems

THE conduct of children continues to be a matter of importance, but no more so than that of health. Perhaps a better way of putting it is that the well child, if his fingers and brain are kept busy, will be a good one. His school work will be superior to that of an equally intelligent lad whose body is not being nourished properly. Feeding school boys and girls correctly becomes a problem in most households at this season. Many mothers have this question on the tip of their tongues: "How am I to know if my child is eating the right foods?"

In way of answering the query, a consideration of breakfast is an excellent beginning point. Do the youngsters eat a substantial meal in the morning, one containing cereal with whole milk? No child can do his best in school or any other place if he has an empty stomach half of the day.

Occasionally boys and girls are found who insist that they do not like cereals. This unfortunate situation is a challenge to thinking parents to try to devise a way of overcoming the prejudice. Maybe the fault is in the cooking of the food. Many a baby refuses to eat cereal simply because it is offered to him too thick to be swallowed easily. Thus he passes it by and takes milk that does not bother him. Many a school child



John Albert Roose, 12½ Months Old Son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roose of Topeka, Was Found to be Kansas' Most Healthy Baby, at the Kansas Free Fair. Young Mr. Roose is Here Seen "Taking the Air" and Sunshine

will not eat cereal because it is too thin to be appetizing. Thus a little experimentation in the cooking of cereals solves the problem.

Skimmed milk can be used for many purposes, but it has no place on the children's cereal if whole milk is available. When cream is abundant, a little of it may be stirred into this whole milk, for butterfat, especially if the cows are fed green foods, contains large amounts of that famous substance, vitamin A. This material, according to years of painstaking research at the University of Iowa, is beneficial in preventing colds, sinus and mastoid infections, pneumonia and other dreaded maladies that come with winter.

Dried fruits may be added to the various cooked cereals to provide variety. Dates are wholesome and most children are especially fond of them and of raisins. One cup of the finely chopped fruit is sufficient to add to six servings of the cereal. It is a good plan to have the dates pitted, sliced and stored in a tightly covered fruit jar. Then they may be added quickly.

The cereal may be cooked at night when supper is being made ready, or if one of the quick cooking varieties is used, it may be prepared in the morning. Busy mothers find it helpful to cook enough of the cereal, especially if fruit is added, to pour into custard cups or small molds. When unmolded, these little puddings become an appetizing dessert for the children at supper time. Of course, they are served with whole milk. Or they may be taken to school in the lunch box. Cereal that is cooked for molding is best not made stiff, as in cooling, it thickens a great deal.

Here are some recipes that may help to make cereals more popular with all members of the family.

Bran Date Muffins

Sift 1½ cups white flour, ¼ teaspoon soda, 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt into a mixing bowl. To this add 1 cup thinly sliced dates. Mix thoroughly. Add 2 cups bran. Beat 2 eggs and add 1¼ cups sweet milk. Stir into the dry ingredients and then add ¼ cup each of molasses and melted shortening. Beat until thoroughly mixed, and bake in a hot oven from 25 to 30 minutes. This will make 15 large muffins. These

By Nell B. Nichols

muffins are delicious served piping hot for breakfast or supper, and equally fine in the school lunch box if split in halves when cold and spread with softened butter and seasoned cottage cheese moistened with cream. Raisins may be used for variety, instead of the dates.

Flaked Cereal With Dates

Use rolled oats, flaked wheat or other cereals of this nature. Cook 1 cup cereal in from 2 to 3 cups boiling salt water, depending on the thickness desired. Use 1½ teaspoons salt in the water. Add 1 cup sliced dates and give them time to become heated thruout before serving.

Finely Ground Cereal With Raisins

To 4 cups rapidly boiling water slowly stir in ¾ cup of the cereal, 1 teaspoon salt and ½ cup raisins. Cook 15 minutes. Serve with whole milk. Chopped dates, prunes or figs may be substituted for raisins.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Shipwreck

½ pound sausage	3 good sized potatoes,
1 large onion, browned	sliced
½ cup cooked rice	1 small can tomatoes
½ pound hamburger	
cooked in butter	

Chopped carrots and peppers may be added if desired. Season to taste, put in oven and bake 1½ hours.

Saline County.

Mrs. A. B. Gillum.

Another Use for Old Inner Tubes

IF YOUR house has eaves, troughs and spouting and you have no cistern, a good way to save soft water is to have several barrels. When the one under the spouting is full pull a piece of inner tube over the spouting and let it hang in the other barrels. This saves more water than if you have to dip it from one barrel to the other.

Shawnee County.

Mrs. Rosa Cunningham.

Can Your Own Flavoring

SAVE the rinds of your orange, lemon or grapefruit, grate and put them in a paper sack to dry. Then pack in air tight jars, and you will have a delicious flavoring for desserts and puddings.

Brown County.

Mrs. Ione Miller.

Hamburger Stew

ADISH easily and quickly prepared on a busy day is this: Take about 1 pound of hamburger or whatever amount you think you will need. Cook in salt water until well done, and thicken with flour that has been browned pre-

viously. The stew may be used this way or it may be made into a pie by making plain biscuit dough and dropping the biscuits on the stew. Bake as you would for chicken pie. Onions may be added for those who care for that flavor.

Jackson County.

Mrs. S. Hug.

Reduce That Double Chin

REMEMBER, that double chin adds years to your appearance. Examine your chin line carefully and if there is the slightest droop or fullness begin at once to reduce it. It is easily done.

You begin by breaking up the fatty tissue. Pat it firmly with the back of the hand until the blood is brought to the surface of the skin. Then just as regularly and patiently pat it with an ice cold astringent to take up the slack in the skin.

An excellent astringent for this particular thing is made with 2 drams of powdered alum, 1 ounce rose water, 1 ounce glycerine, 2 ounces cologne water. You can have the druggist prepare this for you. When you apply this, make a gauze band for your chin. Tie it firmly up over your head to hold the muscles in their proper place. Apply the astringent thru this band and allow it to dry in.

You must chill your astringent for this purpose, either by placing it in the ice chest, where you should keep all your beauty creams and lotions in the summer, or place it in a pan of ice water, or wet a piece of cotton in ice water, wring it out and apply your lotion with it.

For your chin's sake as well as your health and posture's sake, practice walking and sitting correctly. If you do not sit erect you not only make yourself round shouldered but cause your chin to fold itself into more rolls of fat.

Now about sleeping: If you hold your chin as it should be all day do not relax it at night by letting it fall to your chest, and undo the day's good work. If you can accustom yourself to sleeping without a pillow so much the better. At any rate, do not have a big fluffy one that throws the contour of your chin out of place. Sleeping on a high pillow also develops a puffy roll of fat at the back of the neck, particularly after thirty.

Be sure to select non-fatty creams for cleansing and toning. And again pat the creams you use into the skin until it becomes red.

In the morning remove the chin strap. You will notice it will be damp with perspiration. This is most encouraging. To refresh your skin "wash" your face with a pad of cotton saturated with an ice cold astringent. If you keep this treatment up for a few weeks you will see the results.

All this is for the woman who has a double chin. For the woman who is overweight there is another story. Weight reduction must be done slowly and intelligently. Diet is a popular form of reduction, however if diet is your conception of how to reduce then by all means see a physician, for different systems need different foods. For example, if you just eliminate sweets and starches which are the most popular general diet, how do you know that you do not need much starch or sugar? So consult your doctor before dieting.

Modern diets are liberal. You can eat anything and everything, but with sense. You mustn't eat everything you want at a time, and you must exercise as much as possible. Walking is the best of all for it keeps your muscles solid so when you do reduce you are not flabby. The food limit on meat diets is from 1,250 to 1,400 calories a day which gives you plenty of food to keep going on but not enough to create fat. You cannot lose fat overnight with safety.

After-Thoughts of the Fair

WHAT well dressed babies have worn was on display in the antique department at the Liberal arts building, in the queer lit-gown worn by the oldest of the Hess twins of almost a century ago, still remembered and cited in medical circles as the only pair of twins born several weeks apart.

What well dressed babies of today are wearing was evident at the better babies building where 316 children, 1 to 5 years old were examined. But down at the Hawaiian village on the Sunflower trail very special visitors were permitted to see what well undressed babies are wearing in Hawaii—a costume that would make American well-dressed babies blush and fathers cast about for some other explanation as to where the money goes. Kapuhi Mani, whose mother and father are performing at the village, is now 9 months old and has just had clothing put on her, and this only a diaper. Up until now she had never felt the touch of cloth, for her bed was a flat straw mat.

When this little girl, whose name means "Flower of Heaven" is able to walk her mother will dress her in a straight little frock of Tapa which resembles paper but is not so easily torn.

Altho Hawaiian mothers have their own way

with babies they dress themselves in the accepted American mode for a fashion fad reaches Honolulu as quickly as it does Los Angeles.

English China on Display

BREATHES there a woman with hope so dead she never to her husband has said, "We ought to own some first class china"? If such there is, she was not at the Kansas State Fair, or did not see the exhibit of Royal Cauldon Ware displayed by Rorabaugh & Wiley department store. Of course none of us could afford to pay \$1,000 for a dozen plates, even if they don't break when jostled together and will not crackle off in the course of several life times, but in the display were almost equally charming, machine made ware that might adorn our tables while we're still working on the first million and it's worth something to have seen a plate that costs almost \$100.

The Royal Cauldon pottery makers date back to 1774 and thru all of that time their tableware has adorned most of the British royal tables. At her marriage to Captain La Salles a few years ago, Princess Mary was presented by the decorators with a set of these plates.

Women's Service Corner

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

The Truth About Sacchrin

Could you tell me about sacchrin? I have often wondered if it is a harmful substance to use in making pickles?
Mae R.

Sacchrin is a chemical substance with a sweet taste, and is entirely unlike the carbohydrates. It has no food value, and as, in too large amounts, it interferes with digestion, its use in food sold in interstate commerce has been forbidden by the United States government.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Liza E. Page



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

A Letter From Norma Jeanne

A FEW DAYS ago I received a lovely letter from one of my little friends. I thought you might like to read the letter and my answer so here they are:

"Dear Mary Louise: How are you? I am fine only I always want to suck my thumb or finger. Mother told my papa she was going to tie little muslin sacks on my hands. I don't want her to do it but of course you know I'm 3 months old and must stop this ugly habit. Maybe you can suggest something better. I don't want some burny pepper or something put on my fingers either."



Mrs. Page

"I like our Baby's Corner just fine.—Norma Jeanne."

Dear little Norma Jeanne: I am very glad to have such a nice letter from you. I will tell you a little secret; I, too, sucked my thumb when

I was younger. I didn't suck it very much, just a little when I was starting off to sleep. My mother put little muslin mittens on my hands. If your mother will keep little mittens on your hands for several days I believe you, too, will forget all about it.

My mother says she would like to know how fast you are growing. Sometimes a good, well baby starts sucking his thumb or fingers because he is a little bit hungry or thirsty. This is not always the case. It can be determined by watching the baby's weight. From 4 to 8 ounces a week is a nice gain and indicates that baby is getting plenty to eat.

I would like to hear from you again sometime. Sincerely,
Baby Mary Louise.

The New Mode in Millinery

THE new mode in millinery is only a rejuvenation of the old—felt hats and velvet. No longer will we accept anything but the sturdy little crushable hats that will stand almost any hard wear, and best of all these little hats can be made by a handy needle woman at home. Here are two types to tempt your skill.



2625

Both hat patterns are included under the number 2625. In ordering mention that number and enclose 15 cents. Address your letters to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

"That's A PEACH"



HIS eyes kindle with admiration . . . admiration of your good taste . . . your choice of a new and charming hat.

Choice makes charm . . . for in the good taste with which you select your costume is a secret of charm . . . and on the wisdom of your choice of foods depends no little a man's appreciation of both you and home. What, for instance, is so important as your choice of coffee? Folger's Coffee!

Over a cup of Folger's a man will linger with complete satisfaction . . . he will compliment you on its deliciousness . . . your choice for him.

Folger's never fails to satisfy . . . that pleasing aroma so delicately suggestive of the joy in the cup . . . that richness of blend . . . that subtle zest that refreshes so completely. Truly, Folger's is supreme among the world's finest coffees. Your skill in choosing and making good coffee is a charming accomplishment.

An easy way to choose . . . the Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

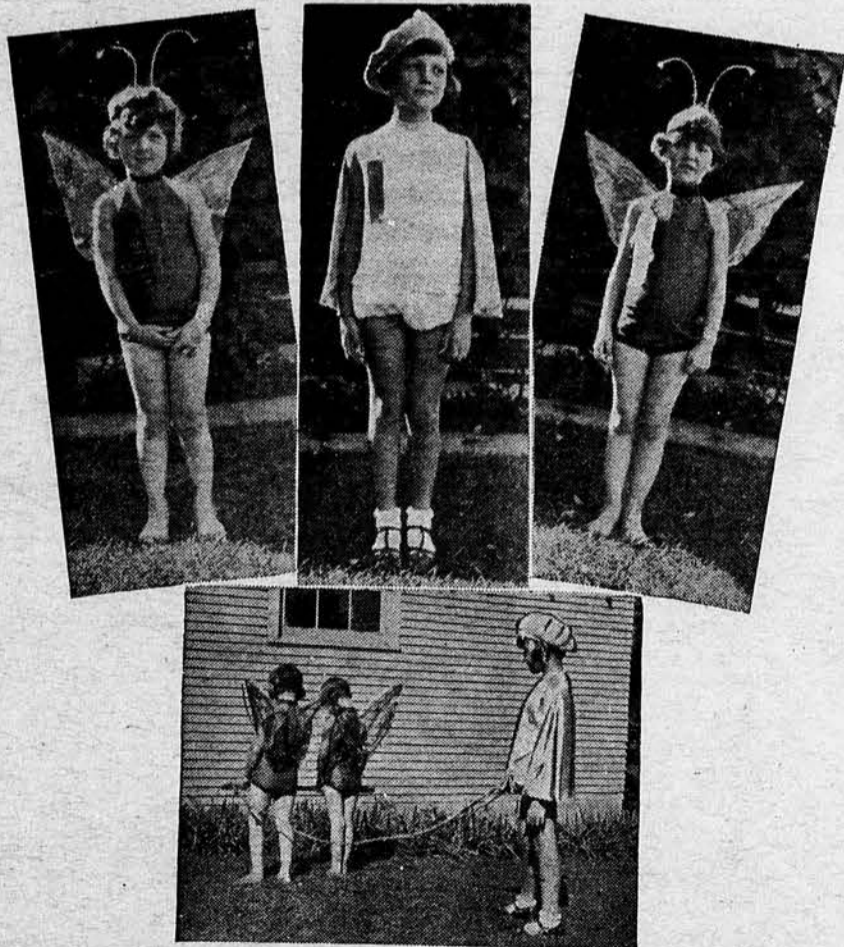
FOLGER'S

Coffee

Established 1850



VACUUM PACKED
© 1928, J. A. Folger & Co.



Mary Lou Sweet, Age 8, Won First Prize for the Best Costume at the Kids Carnival Which Was One Feature of the Free Fair. She is Shown in Her Page Costume, Center Above, and Below Driving the Two Butterflies, Patricia Jean Sweet, 5 Years Old, at the Left of the Picture, and Mary Louise Gifford, 6 Years Old, at Right. Patricia Jean's Costume Won Her Second Prize and Mary Louise's Costume Took Third Place

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



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.

Goes to Noble School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My third grade teacher was Miss Taylor. The name of my school is Noble. I have one brother and one sister. My sister's name is Pauline and my brother's name is Paul. They both are grown. My brother is married and lives in Ohio, and my sister is a school teacher. I live on a 40-acre farm. For pets I have one kitten and

three dogs. The kitten's name is Betty. One dog is a German Police dog. His name is Lindy. I have two Fox Terriers. Their names are Bobby and Trixie. I have four dolls. One doll is as big as a baby, one about 5 inches tall, and the other two are 15 inches tall. One goes to sleep and the other doesn't. I have a little doll buggy, and a big wagon. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much.

Altamont, Kan. Viola Wolfe.

Maree Writes to Us

For pets I have a white Spitz dog named Jack, a cat named Puff and a Shetland pony named Lela Red Wing. She does many tricks but the main one is jumping fences. She eats sugar and bread but she likes sugar the best. I ride my pony and I surely enjoy it. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is June 13. I have two brothers. Their names are Attey and Ova. I have a sister-in-law whose name is Violet. I certainly enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Harper, Kan. Maree Gillam.

Enjoys Children's Page

I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. My teacher's name is Miss King. I go 3/4 mile to school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Oscar, Russell and Alta. For pets I have three cats and two kittens. The kittens' names are Tue and Blue. I have a dog named Jack. I like to read the children's page.

Fontana, Kan. Esther Cartwright.

Six and Five Make Nine



This is a simple little puzzle. Take 11 matches or toothpicks. Lay six of them at exactly equal distances on the table, and ask one of the company

to add the five other strips and yet make only nine. It is done by placing them as in the dotted lines.



"See Mom! I knew two naughty words Billie Stevens didn't know and he gimme this knife to hear 'em."

My Cat's Name is Moran

I have a kitten 4 months old named Moran and two dogs named Jiggs and Teddie. Jiggs is 3 years old and Teddie is 14 years old. I go to school in town. My teacher's name is Miss Hendrix. I live 3 1/2 miles from school. I go in the car every morning. I have a brother 15 years old. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My brother is in his third year in high school. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Powhattan, Kan. Marietta Tish.

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. A pronoun; 3. Not long; 4. Misjudge; 5. Another consonant.

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.

A Test for Your Guesser

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.
What is black, white and red all over? A newspaper.
If tough beefsteak could speak,

what English poet would it name? Chaucer (chaw, sir.)

Why does a chicken cross over the street in the mud? To get to the other side.

What does a stone become in water? Wet.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it's at the end of pork.

Why is the letter A like 12 o'clock? Because it's the middle of day.

When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it's wrung for dinner.

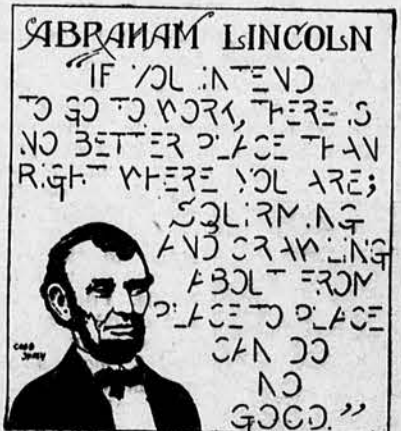
Why is a dirty boy like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

Why is a postman like a college professor? He is a man of letters.

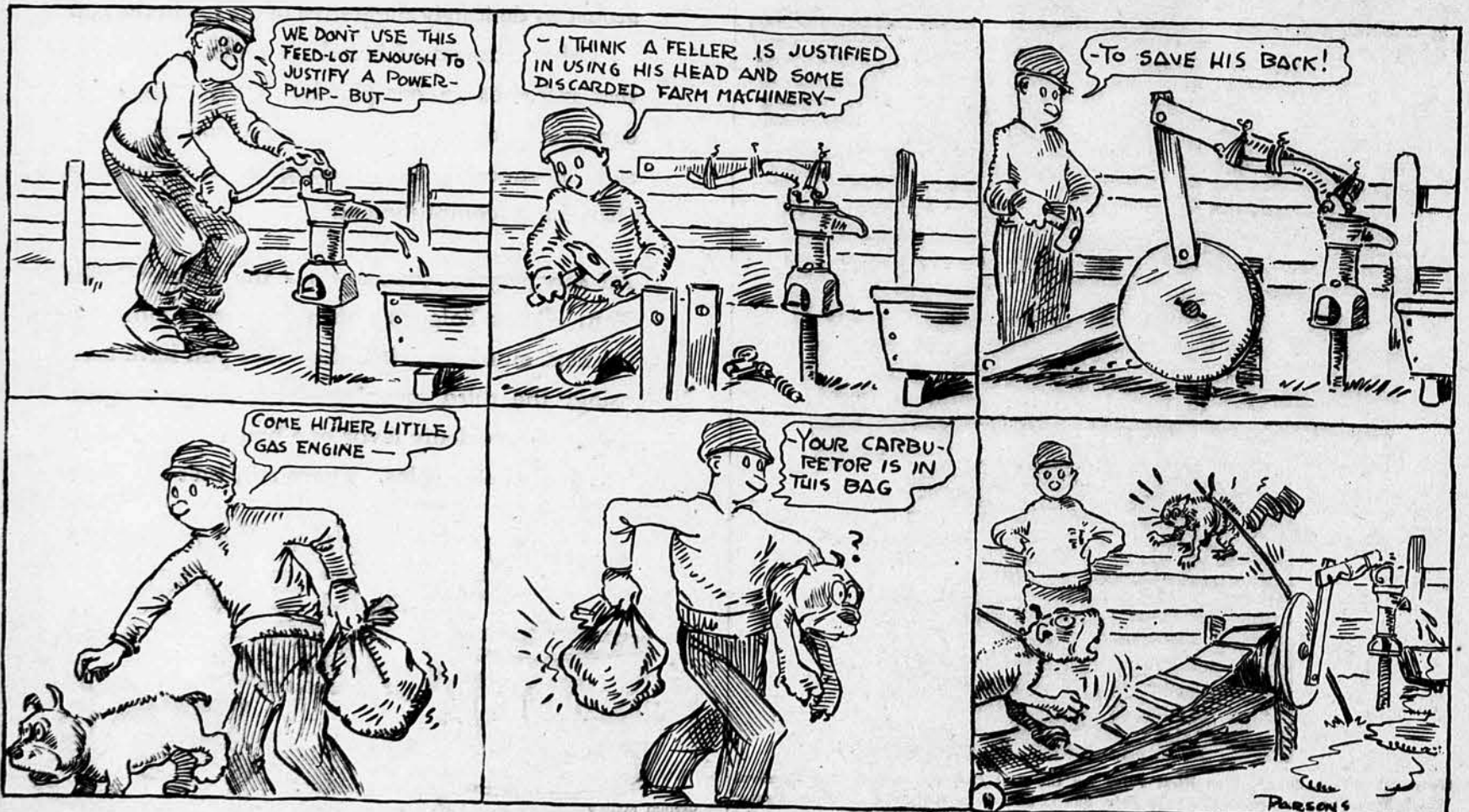
Tabby and Curly are Pets

For pets I have a cat and a dog. The cat's name is Tabby and the dog's name is Curly. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Bowman school. My teacher's name is Miss Morrison. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page. I have three sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Dolores, Glenna and Vida Marie and my brother's name is Marvin.

Oswego, Kan. Aldena Jarman.



We all know that this wise man said many things that are worth while for us to remember. Here is one of his lines that perhaps you do not know. To be able to read it you must first complete the letters. Take a lead pencil and add one line to each of the incomplete letters. When you have found what the saying is send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Save the Old Machinery



Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

When One's Blood Pressure is High He Should be Especially Careful With His Diet

IT IS a mistake to suppose that all patients with high blood pressure must go on a rigid diet. In some cases there is special need for a liberal diet, and in others diet will make no difference one way or the other. The whole philosophy of diet under conditions of high blood pressure consists in avoiding foods that are hard on the glands of excretion and selecting those that are easily digested and favor elimination. Very many cases of high blood pressure have some kidney fault attached. It is self-evident that foods likely to put extra work on the kidneys will result in still higher blood pressure, whereas anything that helps rid the body of its waste will tend to reduce it.

No general prescription of diet will help all cases alike. As a usual thing nitrogenous food should be kept to minimum. Bacon, chicken, fish and a little mutton satisfy the desire for meats. Beans and peas may be used, but are not so good as spinach, chard, cauliflower and lettuce. Potatoes of all kinds are well borne and are best when baked. Acid fruits are to be looked upon with suspicion, but ripe apples, pears, peaches, plums and occasionally a sweet orange may be taken. It usually is necessary to eat a fair quantity of fruit and leafy vegetables to promote regular action of the bowels. Milk, cream and butter are acceptable; in fact a milk diet, either fresh milk or buttermilk, is one of the standard methods for reducing a pressure that has shot up beyond safe limits.

Whole wheat bread, coarse cereals and bran are recommended because they aid elimination by way of the bowels. The quantity of fluid taken daily is important. In some cases it is best to limit the amount. It depends upon how much and how well excretion progresses thru the kidneys. Any food that experience has shown to be a disturbing element should be cut out of the diet, as a matter of course. Most people eat too much. The patient with high blood pressure usually does better if abstemious.

See a Good Doctor

Please say if there is anything to do for a woman living in the country who cannot go to town for treatment and is suffering a lot of misery in the back, probably from being about six months pregnant.

K. H. C.

You would be likely to get a great deal of relief from wearing an abdominal supporter, which improves the circulation and takes off much of the strain on the back. Every woman, no matter where she lives, should try to have the advice of a good doctor about her general care before reaching a far advanced stage of pregnancy. If a doctor is at all available you should consult him.

An Operation is Needed

I am a young man about 24 years old and was born cross-eyed. My right eye is crooked, altho not so bad as some I have seen. Sometimes it will stay straight, but I cannot hold it there. Can it be straightened by wearing glasses? Or would an operation be successful?

R. Y.

It is a great mistake to allow a defect of this nature to go so long without treatment. In young children cross eyes (strabismus) can often be corrected by the proper fitting of glasses, without any operative treatment at all. I think it possible that even at this advanced age the eye may be corrected by an operation on the muscle and then applying glasses. It is worth the effort.

But Remove the Cause

Is bad breath caused by one's stomach being "out of whack" or what? How can it be cured?

J. H. B.

"Bad breath" seldom has anything to do with the breathing. It is a term used to designate any bad odor coming from a person's mouth. More than from any other cause it is due to decayed or unclean teeth. It may be caused by bad tonsils. Occasionally a very bad catarrh is the cause. Indigestion is not a frequent cause, but if the

condition is chronic and there is much fermentation it will produce bad odor. The cure lies in finding and removing the cause. I have a special letter on "halitosis" that I will send to any subscriber who forwards a stamped, addressed reply envelope.

Eat Plenty of Vegetables

I am a boy of 15, weight 88 pounds, height 55 inches. Both my parents are short, which may have something to do with my being stunted. I do all kinds of farm work; drink lots of milk; sleep out of doors. I don't suppose I am fully developed yet, as my voice hasn't changed. What can I do to grow taller?

W. S. D.

You are following a very sensible plan of living that should bring development. You are right in supposing

that the short stature of your parents may influence your size; but you are still so young that there is much hope for growth greatly in excess of their height, and the fact that your voice has not yet changed shows that you have all kinds of possibilities. Keep up your outdoor sleeping and see that you get at least nine hours of it every night. Continue your milk and also eat plenty of green, leafy vegetables and fruit, and don't let anyone despise your stature. Tell them of little Napoleon, John Paul Jones and other heroes, and show them that you have good stuff in every inch.

Get a Real Examination

My aunt had a running left leg and the doctor has cured her of it. Now she has a cataract on her left eye and is nearly blind in it. Is there any cure for it? She thinks it is caused from her leg. What do you think of it?

L. D. S.

The combination of leg ulcer and cataract indicates some deep systemic disturbance—perhaps diabetes. There should be a thoro urinalysis and general physical examination. If diabetes is the trouble the doctor may do much with Insulin and diet.

A natatorium is the old swimming hole after it enters college.

Corn Pickers Gain, Too

A parallel to the phenomenal increase in the use of combined harvester threshers for small grain harvest is seen in the interest being evidenced by corn growers in the mechanical corn picker. Ten years ago, for instance, there were 14 combines in Kansas, while the state used more than 18,000 of these machines in the 1928 harvest. There was estimated to be 32,000 mechanical corn pickers in use in the Corn belt last year, and manufacturers are reporting an unprecedented demand for these machines this season.

Most of the corn pickers in use up to this year were one row machines. Two-row snappers and pickers have been developed during the last year, and are meeting with a ready reception from corn growers who wish to reduce the heavy cost and labor of harvesting the United States' most important crop.

Thumbs Down

Lawyer: "Madam, you lost your thumb in a trolley accident, but how can you prove it worth the \$3,000 you have sued the company for?"

Lady Plaintiff: "It was the thumb I kept my husband under."



Branded Diavolo Coals

IF YOU could see the cars of Diavolo Coals as they arrive at Diavolo Dealers' yards thruout the West, you would be impressed with the fact that each car is strikingly like all the others in uniform high quality and preparation.

This means that you may always be sure of clean coal, carefully prepared, singularly free from impurities such as bone, slate, slag, etc., for all Diavolo Coals are hand picked or washed at the mines.

Each ton of Diavolo Coals is packed with high b. t. u. value — REAL HEAT! They are low in moisture, quick firing and long lasting. Uniform in quality, you are assured of consistent heat value, for Diavolo Coals are HOT.

The BRAND on Diavolo Lump Coals is your guarantee of uniform quality. This BRAND you will find, as shown above, in paint on a generous number of lumps in each ton. Diavolo Nut Coals have the trademark bottle-stopper cardboards scattered thru the coal to identify the genuine.

You don't have to take chances on coal. For more than a generation Diavolo Coals have given superior results for heat, cleanliness and economy. You may buy them with confidence from your Diavolo Dealer.

Look for the BRAND—a permanent mark of merit on Diavolo Lump Coals

There is a DIAVOLO COAL Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS

Or Write Us for His Name

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. Fuel Division, Denver

DIAVOLO DEALERS Display this Sign



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Protective Service

G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

Reward Paid for Arrest and Conviction of Hired Man Who Stole Pocketbook

FORTY-FOUR rewards of \$50 each have been paid to date by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Before each of these rewards were paid a thief or several thieves were sentenced to 30 days or more in jail or prison for stealing from a farm where

The following letter from Mrs. G. T. Henrikson of Cloud county is typical of the grateful letters this department has received:

Protective Service Department
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

I received the check for \$30 which was given me for locating the evidence that led to the arrest of Marvin Harper, who stole from us last winter.

I want to thank you folks very much. I certainly am satisfied for my share of it, and I do believe there will not be so much stealing from those that have the sign posted on their gate. Thieves will be afraid they will be more apt to be caught.

Thanking you folks again for taking an interest in our case and also for the reward, I am
(Signed) Mrs. G. T. Henrikson.

Cloud County Sheriff A. J. Kersenbrock received \$20 of the \$50 reward. He was responsible for getting a confession from Marvin Harper against whom Mrs. Henrikson had obtained evidence of his stealing a pocketbook containing \$12.10.

Harper had worked for Mr. Henrikson all of last winter. One day in March the pocketbook was missed. While Harper and her husband were working in the field, Mrs. Henrikson searched Harper's car. When she found the pocketbook containing \$12.10 and several receipts identifying it as the one stolen she gave this information to Mr. Henrikson.

Sheriff Kersenbrock was informed and the same afternoon drove to the Henrikson farm. When he accused Harper he denied the theft. He was willing to confess, however, when the sheriff presented the evidence that he knew had been found in his car.

The thief spent that night in jail. Next morning Mr. Henrikson swore out a complaint against him. Guilty was Harper's plea when he had his trial. On March 17 he was sentenced to pay the court costs and to 90 days in the Cloud county jail.

Light is Needed

When Mayor E. R. Lewis and the Borough Council decided that the Borough of Island Heights should have an up-to-date street-lighting system, they called up-gflpfllclaeceeeleeyeeoE TAET ET TI.—Toms River (N. J.) paper.

How to Catch Thieves

Letters constantly come to the Protective Service Department from members who have had property stolen. These letters ask what should be done about the theft or they ask the Protective Service Department to send a detective immediately.

To all these letters the Protective Service Department simply must reply that the member should promptly notify his sheriff regarding the theft and give him any available clues or suspicions. Because of the large amount of money it would cost, it is prohibitive for the Protective Service to send out a detective every time a theft is reported.

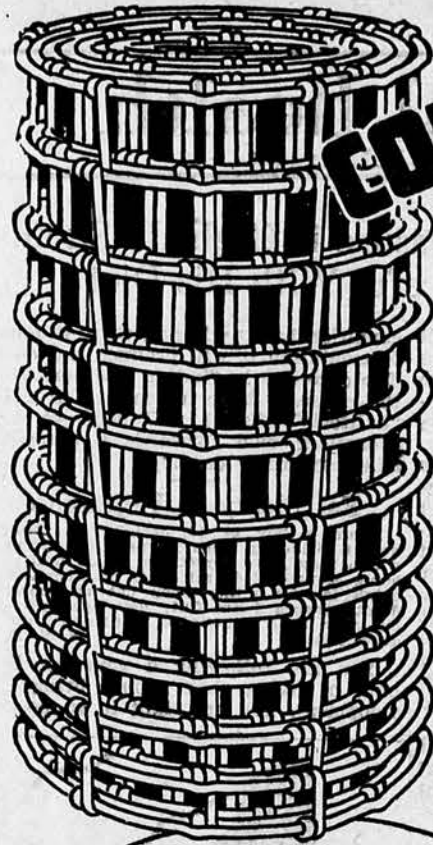
The Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department works in very close co-operation with the sheriffs and other regularly elected law officers of Kansas. All these officers are anxious to co-operate with the Protective Service and its members. They will do all they can to eliminate Kansas farm thievery. But remember that if you are going to give your sheriff the best chance possible to catch any thief who steals from you that you must notify him as soon as the theft is discovered. Tell him also that you are a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and that a \$50 reward will be paid for the capture and conviction of the thief. Give your sheriff a chance and you will receive the finest kind of co-operation from him.

the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted. Numerous letters have been received by the Protective Service Department from folks who have received or shared the \$50 reward.

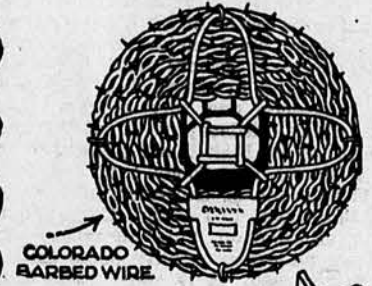
The righteous indignation of the American people over large campaign funds has had its effect. The jackpot this year will be scarcely twice as big as that of 1924.



The Henriksons Have Posted Their Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign on a Tree by the Driveway. Here They Are Pictured With Ila Marie and Keith



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COLORADO BARBED WIRE



SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

COLORADO FENCE meets every requirement for this type. Strong, evenly spaced, it keeps out predatory animals and keeps in large and small stock. Made from copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized, to resist rust, wear and time. Its line and stay wires are straight and true; the special knot and tension curve insure even, upright fence over rough or smooth ground.

COLORADO BARBED WIRE is superior for barbed wire use. Made from copper-bearing steel, galvanized or painted. Barbs are well pointed, evenly spaced, sharp, and the steel wire is of great tensile strength. Made in our Glidden 2 and 4 point; Colorado Perfect 2 point; Minnequa 2 and 4 point; both cattle and hog.

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NOTE package at night—picture of one horse only. Just 2 words—Caustic Balsam. Now Made in U.S.A. Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle (Lasts long time)—\$2.00. All druggists or direct. Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole proprietors and distributors Cleveland, Ohio



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KEY OVERALLS

WORK PANTS

Can We Prevent Hog Flu?

Good Ventilation, Proper Rations and Care About Exposure May Help With Kansas Herds

BY DR. K. W. STOUER

THE approach of fall and winter is particularly dreaded by a great many hog feeders on account of the dangers of the hog flu attacking their herds. Veterinarians and hog raisers have been familiar with this condition now for about 10 years, and while much research and study has been made, no positive statements can be given as to the exact cause of the disease. Extensive observation and laboratory studies already made can and do throw considerable light on things that can be done to lessen the chances of suffering losses from hog flu.

Primarily this seems to be a disease of the young, thrifty, well-fed hog, but may extend to all the drove regardless

which makes for rapid gain and saves man labor. All this is a commendable farm practice, but all the food the hog wants all the time, such as corn not always well matured, may not build strong, vigorous bodies capable of endurance and high resistance to disease in the hog. This practice may be playing with fire in the consequences that may come to the herd if sudden changes of weather occur. Animals hogging down corn also are invited far away from sheds and shelter. Fattening hogs do not enjoy long journeys, and so often lie down, after they have had their fill, in any convenient place. This may be all right in fair weather, but a poor place in the event of a cold rain or high wind coming up after a hot day. Weather changes such as that have developed outbreaks of hog flu in the majority of herds so handled. Some herds, under better protection from sudden weather changes, have escaped it.

It is entirely possible and frequently happens, however, that hogs suffer from flu when they are not hogging down corn, and, indeed, are not ranging the farm, but instead are living under dry-lot conditions and have building protection whenever they wish it. A chance to view many such cases leaves the impression, however, that there are very often objectionable features to this housing that in most cases could easily be corrected. Let us name some of them.

Housing That Needs Correcting

First, it is very common to see a herd suffering from hog flu, that is living in a house good enough except for the floor. This is a wooden floor and elevated off the ground from a few inches to perhaps a foot or more. This permits cold air to circulate beneath it, especially on a windy night, and causes the hogs to pile up, no matter how well bedded. They get warm, and when some in the bottom of the pile get tired, they get out with hot, steamy sides into a cooler air, suffer a chill perhaps and become victims of hog flu. In the close living of the herd, this may be soon passed on to immediate companions.

In other buildings, the floor is the ground, or cement or masonry laid on the ground. No piling up occurs here except when strong floor drafts come into the building, but this often occurs when five or 10 tons of warm hogs full of heating corn go into a tight house and lie down to rest. This is very noticeable when a visitor wearing light shoes spends an hour or so in such a house, for his feet become cold, due to floor drafts from incoming air traveling over the floor and out of open doors or ventilators high up in the wall or roof. Another type of shelter prone to produce hog flu seems to be the old building which is damp from overcrowding and the accumulated moisture from exhaled air, with loose walls or floors and walls which do not meet the floor. Such buildings therefore have drafty floors and chilly air in them all the time. In such places, hogs crowd, pile up and seldom spend many hours of real comfortable sleep and rest. The result is weak, exhausted animals, unable to resist much of anything, and once sick they are likely to cause a heavy loss from death or at least prolonged attacks of the disease, either of which is disastrous to the owner's pocketbook.

It would seem, in the light of our present knowledge of the cause of flu and the conditions which usually surround the onset of an outbreak, that hog owners might well look on it much as we have come to look upon what we call a "bad cold" in humans. That would lead us to say, then, that reasonable feeding, avoidance of unnecessary and extreme exposure, living in dry and properly ventilated quarters, (which in many cases are supplied by a deep, open front shed, well bedded with dry straw), go a long way toward avoiding attacks of flu.

Overcrowding in houses invites flu. Leaving hogs out in corn fields in rainy, windy weather, especially if the

HOGS evidently will be good property in the next year. It is exceedingly important that losses be reduced to a minimum. Hog flu has caused a great deal of loss in the past in Kansas—and certainly we ought to reduce it this year. In this article, which appeared originally in *Wallaces' Farmer*, Doctor Stouder tells of the up-to-date methods that can be used between now and spring.

of age or size. Its onset is usually sudden, and the prostration is very great. Its first appearance is that of a severe bronchitis. Fever, loss of appetite, a disinclination to move, a very perky breathing and more or less coughing, especially if disturbed, are the characteristic symptoms of an animal suffering an acute attack.

The herd seems alarmingly sick, but it usually runs a rapid course if the weather is fair and temperatures rather even. The great loss, as all experienced hog raisers realize, is in loss of weight, which is often severe and very slowly regained, coupled perhaps with a low breeding efficiency, especially if the attack occurs near the usual breeding time. Actual death loss from this disease probably seldom exceeds 2 per cent if the owner is able to house and handle the hogs reasonably well.

A Lowering of Resistance

The great frequency of its occurrence in fall and early winter must be caused by the lowering of the animal's bodily resistance, due to exposure and to temperature changes, which result in chills. This makes him more susceptible to the attacks of organisms already in his body or easily acquired as he mingles with a large drove. These organisms in fair weather would be resisted easily by normal animals. Laboratory research shows that certain organisms that are often found in the respiratory tract of healthy animals are very often present in large numbers in hogs sick with flu. They also are able to produce the disease experimentally with cultures and suspensions of these organisms when they are poured into the nostrils of healthy hogs, but it cannot be produced by injecting blood of sick hogs into the bodies of the healthy ones. Pen exposure of healthy hogs with sick hogs has resulted in producing it, too, at times. All this would indicate that the organisms responsible for it are harbored mostly in the respiratory tract of the sick animal, such as the nostril or windpipe and the bronchial tubes, and that they may be taken in by the healthy animal thru the air he breathes.

Feeding May be a Factor

With this in mind, it must not be forgotten, however, that these same organisms are frequently found in the respiratory tract of hogs which to all appearances are perfectly healthy. It would therefore appear that under most conditions animals that suffer from attacks of flu first undergo conditions which lower vitality and body resistance and thus encourage the invasion and multiplication of these organisms.

In recent years an increasing number of hog raisers hog down corn,



The wolf, as you remember, was the villain in the old fable. He dressed in sheep's clothing and slipped into the flock unnoticed. From then-on the party was extremely rough for the sheep.

LOOK beneath the surface

HOME OWNERS are demanding proof of inner soundness. They refuse to accept merchandise solely on outward appearance, like the sheep in the ancient fable.

The manufacturers of the GLOBE Glow-Boy invite buyers to look beneath the surface, to examine the inside construction of Glow-Boy. What do they find? . . . real GLOBE furnace construction . . . larger grate surface and firepot than many pipe furnaces . . . greater heating surface, giving more circulation than the average pipe furnace . . . locked and sealed joints . . . airtight doors . . . perfect fire control.

The result is a splendid, complete home heating system which warms the WHOLE HOUSE, uniformly, economically and with perfect satisfaction.

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Kokomo, Indiana

The Parlor Furnace That IS a Furnace!

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Gentlemen: I am interested in a complete home heating system. Tell me more about Glow-Boy (and his companion product—RAY-BOY)—how he can give me comfort, convenience and economy. This won't obligate me, of course.

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Avoid Dangerous Poisons

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

Many letters testify to the great merit of K-R-O. "I fed K-R-O to three rats, two of my wife's hens and the neighbor's cat. The rats died and the hens and cat suffered no ill effects. K-R-O is one of the best Rat Extremists I have ever seen."—Fred V. Bora, Wilber, Nebr.

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

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHEN I get off the train in a great city I always feel extremely insignificant. What is one man, more or less, in this whirling mass of cars? Somebody is yelling at the top of his lungs about the latest murder, somebody else wants to take you somewhere in his taxi, and meanwhile the green light is on, and you rush across the street to avoid being ground up into mince meat. Can one man have any influence in this bedlam? Has everybody gone crazy, or is it only myself?

Whether Paul enjoyed any such sensations when he began his sojourn at Ephesus must be left to the imagination. He did not have to bother with one way streets, dashing autos, green and red lights, radio at 2 a. m., nor did the movies compete with what he may have had to say. But still it was a problem then, as it has always been, to get a hearing in a great commercial city. But this little man did it, despite his physical handicap. People came to know he was in town. They might disagree with him, they might dislike him, they might hate him, but they could not ignore him. He was there, and everybody knew it. As Moffatt translates this passage, "Some grew grew stubborn and disobedient, decrying the Way in presence of the multitude, and he left them, withdrew the disciples, and continued his argument every day from 11 to 4 in the lecture-room of Tyrannus. This went on for two years, so that all the inhabitants of Asia, Jews as well as Greeks, heard the word of the Lord." Paul's word not only was heard thruout the city, but it was carried far beyond, into the outlying country of Asia. One man can do much, especially when, as in Paul's case, he follows a great Master. It was probable that he rented a school room and used it when the school was not in session. When the word of Paul had gotten a bit of momentum, things began to happen. Superstition was rife. All sorts of magic was practiced, and his hocus pocus was used by wily

charlatans as a means of raking in the money. The future was supposed to be told, diseases were supposed to be healed, the dead were called up and talked with, and all the rest of it. Against all this, Paul set his face. It may have been sincerely practiced by some, but it led to superstitious fear, and was not born of faith in God. The Old Testament had been against sorcery and witchcraft, and the teachers of the new Way were no less emphatic.

Paul made a dent on the custom. He changed things, and that is the test of a teacher or preacher. Large numbers brought their books of magic and made a bonfire of them in the public square, to the value of \$10,000.

It was like the burning of the vanities, brought on by the preaching of Savanarola. The word of the Lord is quick and powerful, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. That is the way one writer of Paul's day would have described it.

Suppose something like that happened with us. Wouldn't there be a beautiful bonfire? Not so many books of magic would be thrown in, perhaps, but we have rotten politics that would blaze hotly, tho the odor might not be aesthetic. And think of the millions of feet of worthless films. It would be a merry fire, and the children would get more fun out of it than seeing the films in the movie houses. And the filthy magazines, too. The news stands in many cities would carry a much lighter load if these miserable publications vanished. Why not advertise some such cremation as this at the state fair? It would be a day of record attendance.

But of course poor Paul got into trouble. Was he not interfering with business? If your religion interferes with your business give up your religion, says the man of the world. But Paul reversed that. He had taken his stand and he was willing to take the consequences. It was an early chapter that

He Fell and ran a Pitchfork into his Forehead

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FARMER living near Clarion, Iowa, fell and ran a pitchfork tine through a part of his forehead, injuring an eye severely. He was rushed to a doctor in Clarion, but the case demanded the work of a specialist, who was in Des Moines. The doctor telephoned the specialist and found that he was just about to leave town. The specialist agreed to wait, the patient was rushed to Des Moines, and the needed surgical treatment was given that midnight.

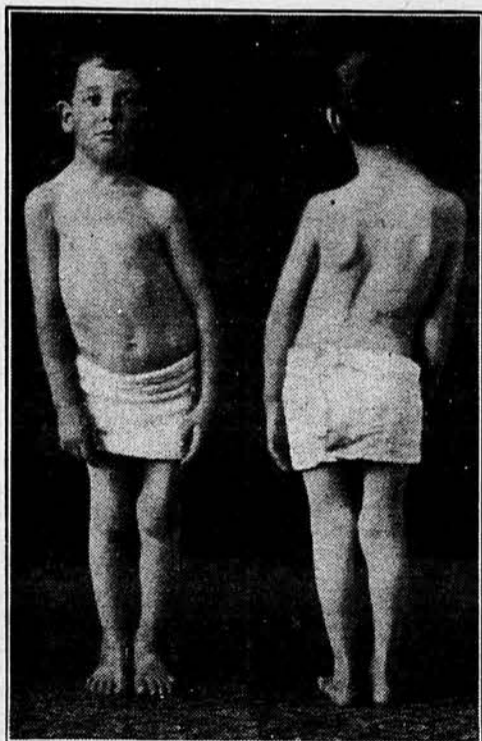
In one such emergency, the telephone pays for itself many times over. It calls the doctor. Summons help in time of fire or accident. Calls the implement repair man. Runs errands to neighbors and to town.

The telephone enables you to find out where and when to sell. For example, a farmer near Silt, Colorado, had a car of cattle to sell and was offered a price on them. But he put in a long distance call to Denver and got a better price by \$300.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



He'll Have a Fair Chance in Life



Spinal Curvature, the Result of Infantile Paralysis

LOYD PLATZ is 6 years old, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Platz, Delavan, Kan. He is a fine boy who had infantile paralysis at 3 years old. The disease left him in a crippled condition, and there has since developed the very evident spinal curvature you will note in the picture. The Capper Fund for Crippled Children received this letter: "We are writing you about our little boy. Because we had no money we could not give him the help he needed. Lloyd is not entirely helpless, but he is growing worse every day. His spine is curved, he is weak in his knees, and one leg is shorter than the other. We are renters with a family of seven children. We know our duty to our boy and are turning to you as the only help we know. F. S. Rigel of Wilsey and John Harkness and A. L. Owens of Delavan will give you information about us if you write them."

I visited the home of this boy and found what the parents had written was true. There was no waste of time, no red tape—just a simple, honest statement of facts, and the child was soon on the way to the great hospital. No matter what the wealth of the parents, no child can get better help than that secured for the poorest and lowliest of the little wards of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Lloyd is now in a "traction frame," where he will remain for many weeks, possibly returning home for short intervals from time to time. No one can say that the acquired deformity will be fully corrected, but Lloyd will be given the best help possible, that he may have a fair chance with his fellows in the battle of life. The picture shows a front and back view of Lloyd at the beginning of treatment.

Funds for carrying on this work are gratefully received. Should you desire to have a part in the world's greatest philanthropy, send your contribution to Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Any amount is very welcome. There are no salaries.

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First—in the dough
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Use less than of high priced brands

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In Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure Quick Action—No Losses Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store Nema Booklet sent free by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF **PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**
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CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT

has now come to be familiar. For centuries the church preached only individual salvation. Religion was religion, business was business. But church leaders began to open their eyes. What about the teachings of the prophets? And what did Jesus say about the kingdom coming on earth? What about the Lord's Prayer—"Thy kingdom come, on earth as it is in heaven?" Slavery, the liquor traffic, industrial slavery, the white slave trade, child labor—should the church stand by, preaching a beautiful heaven in the next world, and saying nothing about righteousness and justice and love, now?

But the church had exactly the same experience that Paul had in Ephesus. It was interfering with business. And this chapter is not closed. Every once in a while some wrathful business magnate, who has been made to feel ashamed because of the low wages he pays, or because of the living conditions in which his employes live, rises up and influences his church to get rid of the preacher who dares to speak his mind. But that is only an incidental part of the story. Such obstacles are inevitable. As Luther's great hymn has it, "Let goods and kindred go, this mortal life also. The body they may kill, God's truth abideth still, His kingdom is forever."

Lesson for October 7—Paul in Ephesus. Acts 19:1-41; Eph. 4:1-16. Golden Text—Eph. 2:10.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

On account of the dry weather a goodly number of the wheat growers here are getting uneasy. In most cases the late plowing is dry and cloddy, and is hard to work down in the proper condition to make a good seedbed. As a result of so much wet weather during and after harvest, fall plowing was hindered for quite a while, and when it did quit raining the soil became so dry that it was impossible to plow all the acreage to be sown to small grain around here this fall will be somewhat smaller than was planned on earlier in the season.

The dry weather and occasional high windy days have ripened the corn fast during the last two weeks, and has likewise cut down on the yield. Some of the farmers from the western part of the county say that they won't get more than half a crop, especially from the late planted fields.

We treated our seed wheat for smut last year and failed to find any smut heads in the whole field at harvest. We believe it pays to take the time to do this work, and expect to repeat the operation this year. One farmer near here who treated his wheat last fall also failed to find any smut in his field, while his tenant, who used the same seed without treating it, had 25 per cent smut, which caused a loss of 2½ bushels an acre and an additional loss of 3 cents a bushel.

The farmers who feed alfalfa hay and had to plow up their fields on account of the dry years of late are realizing the value of this crop since having to buy hay or raise sorghum feeds in its place, and are beginning to sow new fields to this legume. In driving along the roads one doesn't see so many alfalfa fields as he did 10 years ago. I believe that this and adjoining counties can easily stand an increase in the alfalfa acreage of from 100 to 150 per cent. What we need is more legumes.

Two years ago we sowed 15 acres to alfalfa, using oats as a nurse crop, at the rate of a bushel an acre, but we didn't get much of a stand, as the season was too dry. The next season we sowed the field again, this time without a nurse crop, and had better results. In cutting the field this year we found a few places that will have to be "patched up" again in the spring, but we have a good stand on the most of the field. During the last two years—since it has been raining again—the wire grass is beginning to creep into one side of my brother's alfalfa patch, and we are planning on disking this up with a spiketooth disc in the spring, and see what effect this will have on it. We don't like to use the disc harrow at this kind of work, as it cuts into the alfalfa crowns pretty badly at times, and it is pretty hard on the machine, too, as it keeps bouncing around and dodging sideways whenever it comes in contact with a large alfalfa

crowns, while with the spiketooth machine we believe it will be different, as the teeth will push their way thru the soil, thereby loosening it up without disturbing the alfalfa plants so much. I would appreciate hearing from some of the readers who have had experience in handling alfalfa this way.

Beef Cattle Prices at Peak?

(Continued from Page 17)

general observation, for example, that changes in the fundamental factors of supply and demand in a given situation will lead to higher prices, but human judgment is faulty in estimating how much higher. A statistical study gives a fairly reliable answer.

Again, the human mind can only grasp and interpret a limited number of factors at once. This is particularly true if they are conflicting in their possible effects. No such limitations apply to statistical methods. Likewise, human judgment and general observation fall down when the relationships are not fairly obvious. Results obtained by statistical methods are especially useful to those whose experience with markets is brief and who do not have an extensive background of past observation with which to compare current situations.

The application of statistical methods to beef cattle prices perhaps has not yet been quite so fruitful as in some other farm products. This may be partly because the wide variation in classes and grades of cattle makes it difficult to find series of supply figures and of prices which are suitable for comparison. The department's investigations of cattle prices on this basis have not been completed. Following are the principal factors which

have been found to be correlated with cattle price changes: the general price level for all commodities, the number of cattle marketed, the character of the supply with reference to weight and the degree of fatness, the price of corn, the price of hogs, the demand for feeder cattle, hide prices, industrial activity as indicated by such barometers as pig iron production, the annual growth in population and, occasionally, export demand. Some of these are much more significant than others. In general, changes in supply factors cause more of the variation in prices than is produced by demand changes.

The results of such studies are used along with other information in order to obtain as reliable a forecast as possible. At best, forecasts are bound to be considerably short of perfect accuracy. But, farmers must always make decisions from conclusions which contain an element of uncertainty and these methods tend to reduce the size of that element.

Quite as notable as the special outlook reports of this kind are the additions which the department has made in recent years to the primary data relating to market supplies of livestock, prices and similar matters which everyone can use in interpreting market conditions. Compared with 10 or 15 years ago, the progress is tremendous. Much of this information is gathered in the course of issuing daily reports on the livestock and meat trade. Compiling and summarizing daily prices on 61 classes and grades of livestock at 22 markets, on 30 classes and grades of meats at four markets, prices of cured meats and wool and receipts of various classes of livestock at 18 markets gives some idea of the detail involved.

Snake Market Is Low?

While hogs and cattle are now bringing a high price, the farmer boys of Pratt county are entering a protest over the low price of snake grease. K. K. Elder, a druggist in Pratt, has been running an ad in the Pratt Daily Tribune offering 10 cents a pound for good live snakes. Some have been brought in, and Elder has purchased a few snakes as low as a nickel apiece. That is not fair, the farmer boys state, as it does not pay to run down and capture a grass wiggler for a half of a dime. The boys cite that wheat is now going up, that labor is bringing a good wage and that the snake market will become slow unless a better price is quoted for snake flesh on the hoof.

Can We Prevent Hog Flu?

(Continued from Page 31)

thermometer is dropping, produces many cases. The tight, unventilated house with damp floor and dripping walls, so often seen, is surely a danger place. Loose walls and broken floors which permit floor drafts in windy weather seem about as bad, but properly ventilated houses or herds kept in open sheds in deep beds of dry straw escape flu most of the time.

Remember, a properly ventilated building is not a drafty place. It is a room where air changes go on frequently enough to keep the air as pure as it is outdoors and free from excessive moisture. This is done without the creation of excessive drafts—especially, when hogs are being considered, drafts along the floor.

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ers and poultrymen are bringing health to 40 million birds through Cel-O-Glass. Your chickens need ultra-violet light to keep them healthy through the indoor months. Provide it for them through Cel-O-Glass, the durable material made on a tough wire mesh base. For best results and longest service, install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your houses.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock is in Demand All Over Kansas and is Commanding Excellent Prices at Farm Sales

WHEAT seeding is well under way in Kansas, and has been completed many places, especially in the western part of the state. Corn and the sorghums are maturing well. Outbreaks of hog cholera, necrotic enteritis and mixed infection have resulted in widespread losses among Kansas hogs. A large number of slaughter cattle moved to market the last week at favorable prices. Dairy cattle, feeder cattle and stocker hogs are in demand and commanding excellent prices at farm sales.

The market authority with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City evidently is not very enthusiastic over the immediate future of the wheat market, for he thinks that the market continues under the burden of tremendous supplies in North America. The trade is wondering whether the present level of prices, little more than \$1 a bushel in Kansas City, and about 20 cents less than a year ago, has discounted the abundant harvests. The combined yields of wheat in North America represent the greatest total in history, exceeding even the exceptional production of the early years of the World War. Within the last few days the Department of Agriculture estimated the prospective spring wheat harvest at 323 million bushels. With the previously forecasted outturn of 579 million bushels of winter wheat, a total of 902 million bushels is indicated for the United States. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the crop in Canada at 550,500,000 bushels, by far the greatest in history for that country. For all of North America, therefore, a wheat harvest of 1,452 million bushels is in prospect, which compares with the previous record production of 1,419 million bushels in 1915, when abnormally high prices and the war-time urge for heavier harvests served as the stimulus for increasing yields. In that year, the United States crop totaled 1,026 million bushels, a figure not since exceeded.

Last year's wheat crop in the United States was 872 million bushels, and for Canada 440 million bushels, an aggregate of 1,312 million, while in 1926 the two produced 832 million and 407 million for a total of 1,239 million bushels. In addition, both countries entered into the present crop year with a considerably larger carryover of old grain than in some seasons, the amount in Canada alone being estimated at close to 90 million bushels at the time of its harvest.

Just as North America has increased its production by fully 140 million bushels, so have the harvests of the European Continent reached a larger total than a year ago. One of the latest official estimates of the European outturn of wheat indicates a gain of about 50 million bushels over last year. Europe has bought wheat sparingly in both the United States and Canada thus far on the crop, the clearances being in considerably smaller volume despite the fact that a far greater surplus is available for export movement. In the last week or two weeks the fobbing operators at the Gulf ports have come into the market for a moderate quantity of hard winters, and some wheat has been sold direct to importers abroad for clearance as far ahead as November. The quantity is insignificant, however, most of the bids from the Gulf or direct from Europe being too far under a working basis or out of line with the quotations that may be obtained in domestic channels.

Some market authorities estimate that the North American surplus above domestic breadstuffs and seed requirements, and allowing for a generous carryover, necessitates daily clearances of at least 2 million bushels for a full absorption at the end of the season. Even during the peak seasons of export clearances in the past, the outgoing shipments did not reach a total of 12 million to 14 million bushels a week for any considerable period from North America, hence the doubt that the surplus will be absorbed.

The Hope for Better Prices

What if foreign buyers suddenly enter the North American market on an exceptional scale? What of the possibility of a crop failure in the Southern Hemisphere countries, which rank next to North America as surplus producers of wheat? Herein lies the basis for hope among producers for better prices, the Southern Hemisphere growing conditions are now good.

Even with the large surplus of wheat in the United States, the carlot market displays a surprisingly strong tone, with an advancing tendency in the premiums for cash grain. Even ordinary, sound and bright wheat in Kansas City has been selling at a margin ranging up to 4 cents over the September delivery, and the higher protein types between 10 and 20 cents over the futures basis. Soft winter wheat is bringing close to 40 cents premium over the futures level, evidence of a remarkable scarcity, which is a reminder of words from the Ancient Mariner, "Water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink." Even in the Northwest, with the beginning of the heavy after-harvest movement of new spring grain, premiums for carlots are at an abnormal level. There is seemingly no great surplus of quality wheat.

Storage space for wheat is inadequate in the Southwest, with the failure of the trade to develop a normal export movement and the speeding up of marketings thru the use of harvester-threshers. Terminal elevators in Kansas City are carrying a capacity stock of wheat, and literally every mill in the Southwest is maintaining its wheat stocks at the peak of its facilities. This is also true of other elevators. Buyers look upon the present level of carlot premiums as attractive. Farm deliveries of wheat have fallen off materially in the past month or more, due to the rush of field work incident to fall plowing and planting and also because of dissatisfaction among growers over the level of prices. The average price of

wheat to farmers is around 85 to 90 cents a bushel net. Flour demand has slackened to a noticeable degree with sales averaging around 75 to 100 per cent of full capacity for mills in the Southwest. Buyers display less interest in offerings, due to tremendous purchases already made. Mills in the Kansas City territory are carrying more orders on their books than at any time in many years at this season, but difficulty is being experienced in maintaining production because of hesitancy of buyers in furnishing shipping instructions on old contracts. Operations are around 75 to 80 per cent of capacity. Foreign demand for flour has improved somewhat lately, but is far below normal.

Corn in Broad Demand

Corn is sharing in a broad demand, more so from corn products industries and from corn millers than from feeders. Even the latter are absorbing corn in a moderately active way for this time of the year, but comparatively high prices tend to check demand for old grain, many making premature use of their new crop. Supplies of old corn are hardly sufficient for the requirements of industries and other users, with the result that the cash situation is tight. The latest official estimate on corn production, 2,930 million bushels, is 100 million bushels less than the July forecast. December, the new corn future, is selling at a discount of about 25 cents a bushel under old deliveries, reflecting the tightness of old supplies. With hogs and fed cattle at prevailing high prices, feeders are able to show generous profits from corn even at its present abnormal level. Demand for oats also is better, while a very keen inquiry prevails for the sorghum grains, supplies of which are scarce. All feeds, in fact, are sharing in a fairly broad outlet.

Record in Livestock Prices

With advances of 50 cents to \$1.50 a hundredweight on cattle, a rise of fully \$1 on hogs and a decline of 50 cents on lambs compared with a month ago, the livestock market in Kansas City is at a record high peace-time level. Breeders and feeders are enjoying exceptional prosperity. Never before, excepting in war times, have the prices been so high on the whole; the same is true of the net returns to the producers. Nevertheless, it is still true of the high livestock markets, as of other high prices, that they should not be made the basis of undue expansion or excessive optimism.

Demand and supply conditions are unusual. The last month's movement of cattle and hogs to the leading Western markets fell off from a year ago, while there was a small increase in the receipts of sheep. At Kansas City there was a small gain in hog receipts over a year ago and also in sheep, while this market recorded a decrease in arrivals of cattle. Excellent pasturage conditions over most of the West permitted gradual marketings of cattle and sheep. The upward movement of hogs inspired confidence and encouraged slow marketings. No decided change occurred in the factors surrounding meat consumption, the demand held well under present industrial conditions. Feed conditions, notably the prospect of fairly cheap corn and even cheaper feedstuffs of other classes, were felt as a stimulus to the demand because of competition from prospective finishers of cattle for beef animals which might have moved otherwise to packers for immediate slaughter.

Cattle Market Extremely High

During the last month one of the largest packing companies in America made the statement that "consumptive demand has been curtailed and it is evident that live cattle prices are too high." The market has since advanced, but no one can challenge the statement that cattle are extremely high. With the exception of the inflated markets of the European war period, cattle are bringing the highest prices in history. A top of \$18 was paid for corn-fed yearlings in Kansas City recently. The bulk of corn-fed cattle are quoted at \$16 to \$17.50 a hundredweight, or \$3.50 a hundredweight higher than a year ago. The bulk of grassfat steers are bringing \$11.25 to \$13, compared with \$8 to \$10 at this time last year. Stockers and feeders are selling largely at \$10.50 to \$13 a hundredweight in Kansas City, the principal market of the country for such cattle. The cost of stockers and feeders is fully \$2.50 to \$3 higher than a year ago. In the last month, as stated, cattle prices rose 50 cents to \$1.50.

Since July 1 the shipments of stockers and feeders from the Kansas City stockyards have increased about 16 per cent over the corresponding period in 1927. This reflects the keener interest in feeding for future markets, owing to cheaper feed costs and the profitability of present offerings of fed cattle. The last compilation of the Department of Agriculture, which was made as of August 1, showed a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of cattle on feed compared with 1927. At the rate of buying of stockers and feeders as disclosed by the Kansas City movement since July opened, the winter season will witness increased fed cattle supplies.

Allen—We have been having fine weather, but more rain is needed. The wheat is all sown; the acreage is larger than normal. Corn will produce an average crop. Kafir is doing well. There is plenty of prairie hay, and the price is low. Eggs, 32c; cream, 40c; milk, \$2.30 a cwt., 4 per cent butterfat.—T. E. Whitlow.

Cheyenne—Recent rains have produced enough moisture to make wheat seeding safe. Some of the early sown fields already are green. Almost everything brings good prices at public sales, especially hogs and cattle. The county probably will produce a corn yield of about 23 bushels an acre.—F. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—The last crop of alfalfa has been cut, and most farmers are sowing wheat or cutting corn. Cane will soon be ready to cut. Growers are picking apples,

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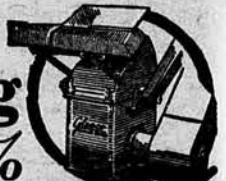
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Farm authorities say you can save more than 20% of stock feed by proper grinding.

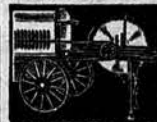
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and selling them at from \$1 to \$2 a bushel. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Dry weather has delayed the planting of wheat. Most of the potatoes have been dug; the crop was fairly good. Some cattle are being placed in the feed lots. The corn supply will not be sufficient to meet the local demand. A few public sales are being held; prices are very satisfactory.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—Farmers are busy cutting corn, sowing wheat and haying. Pastures are getting pretty well "picked." Some of our old neighbors are on a trip to California. A great many club meetings, picnics and fairs have been held in this section of the state in the last few weeks. Wheat, 95c; corn, 74c to 75c; oats, 40c; kafir, \$1.50 a cwt.; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 31c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—We have been having dry weather; wheat seeding has been started, but the plants will not come up until rain comes. Corn will make a fairly good crop in most parts of the county. Cattle are doing well on pasture. There is plenty of farm labor. High prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, 95c; corn 75c; barley, 45c; cream, 45c.—C. F. Weitz.

Greenwood—Farmers are filling silos and cutting kafir. Plenty of farm help is available. A small acreage of wheat has been sown, but the soil conditions have been rather dry for this work. There is a little more activity than has been the rule recently in the oil fields; several new wells are being drilled here. Pastures are falling and cattle are being sent to market rapidly. Corn, 90c; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 27c; cream; 42c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather still continues dry, and the nights are quite cool; the temperature has been going as low as 40 degrees. Wheat sowing has been started, but it is impossible to get a good seeded until rain comes. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; oats, 40c; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.65; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; flour, \$1.25; heavy hens, 38c; broilers, 21c; cabbage, 2c; potatoes, 20c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewel—Dry weather still continues, and this has been ripening the corn rapidly. Corn husking probably will start about October 20, and there will be a big demand for huskers. Yields will run from 15 to 60 bushels an acre, with a county average of from 25 to 30 bushels. Wheat ground is in poor condition for seeding; it is dry and cloddy.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—We have had cool fall weather, with two light frosts. The fall sown alfalfa is being damaged somewhat by grasshoppers. There is some hog cholera in the county. There is an ample supply of farm labor. Eggs, 28c; hens, 22c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Threshing and the harvesting of the feed crops are the main jobs these days. Wheat is coming up on the fields that have been sown in spots—the dry, windy weather is hard on the young plants. Many fields have a tendency to blow. Cattle are in excellent condition, but not many are left in the county. There is a great deal of loco weed here this year.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We have had a few local showers recently, but a big rain is needed. The corn has been blown down somewhat, and this will make husking a little more difficult. Eggs, 32c; hens, 22c; wheat, 99c; oats, 40c; corn, 78c; cream, 43c; hay, \$5.—J. D. Stoss.

Miami—Farmers are seeding wheat, and cutting corn and kafir. Late corn is ripening fast. The public sale season has started. Eggs, 27c; cream, 43c.—Eugene Bennett.

Pratt and Kiowa—We need a good general rain. Good progress has been made with wheat seeding. The weather has been ideal for the harvesting of the feed crops; yields were good. There was a large attendance from here at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Livestock is in good condition and is bringing satisfactory prices. There is sufficient labor available to meet the local demand.—Art McAnarney.

Reno—The wheat is all seeded, but it is coming up very slowly, because of the dry soil. Corn is doing well, but the yields will not be so high as in 1927. But little wheat is going to market. Wheat and corn are selling at 85 cents a bushel.—D. Englehart.

Republic—The weather continues dry and windy. The wheat ground is ready for sowing, but little planting has been done so far, because of a lack of moisture. There was an excellent crop of prairie hay here this year. Some silos are being filled. The corn is "going down" quite badly. Some public sales are being held; cattle, and especially milk cows, sell at very high prices. Butterfat, 47c; sweet cream, 53c; eggs, 22c, 26c and 32c; wheat, 95c; corn, 78c; to 83c; oats, 40c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rooks—Some wheat is being sown, but the ground is dry, and it will not come up until we get more moisture. Cattle are being purchased at very attractive prices. Corn is curing so the ears will be a little light. Eggs, 25c; cream, 47c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Some folks are drilling wheat, although most farmers are waiting for more moisture. Corn has produced good yields and is safe from frost. Grain sorghums are extremely late, and some of the fields likely will suffer frost damage. Pastures are doing well, and livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 82c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Sumner—The weather has been dry—a good rain is needed. Silo filling is the main farm work. Some wheat is being sown despite the dry weather. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 33c; apples, 60 to \$1.50.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabunsee—The weather has been dry and windy. The feed crops are about all put up. Some silo filling is still in progress. Wheat is making a good growth, but it could use some additional moisture. A large number of cattle are on full feed here. Prairie hay is selling for \$3 a ton. Wheat, 82c; corn, 77c; eggs, 26c; springs, 24c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—The weather has been cool, and we have had light frosts. Feed cutting, threshing and wheat seeding are the main farm jobs. Farmers are regarding the high prices for livestock with great enthusiasm. Only a few public sales are being held, which is in quite a contrast to the conditions in the last few years. We will have the best corn in five years. Barley, 88c to 45c, depending on the quality.—Everett Hughes.

According to a psychologist, Hoover is a schizoid and Smith of the syntonic type. Yet somebody told us the campaign was to be free of mud slinging.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members

Mrs. George Hupp, Newton. Three women's coats, suit, two pocketbooks and a shotgun.

J. J. Frost, El Dorado. A Papared German Police dog wearing a brass studded collar. Also some canned fruit and pickles. S. F. Pearson, Victoria. Eleven women's dresses, lady's Elgin hunting case gold watch with chain long enough to wear around neck, string of pearls, pair of women's black slippers and two pair light silk hose, women's winter coat, almost new, with bright brown fur collar and cuffs; red Indian rug about 16 by 30 inches, a \$8 caliber Iver-Johnson blue double action revolver in belt and scabbard partly filled with steel jacketed cartridges, five women's hats—two black, one red, one light buff and one steel gray.

Andrew Rettele, Centralia. Hundred White Leghorn hens, 20 Ancona hens.

Twenty Counties Enrolled

(Continued from Page 10)

be in position ready to husk when the period begins and all corn will be considered husked which has left the hands of the contestant at the time of the stop signal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLEANNESS OF HUSKING—Ears shall be husked reasonably clean. An average of not more than 4 ounces of husks per 100 pounds of ear corn shall be allowed without deduction. To determine the cleanness of husking, 100 pounds shall be taken from the wagon without selection and by following a uniform method, and the weight of husks determined by postal or other delicate scales. For each ounce more than 4 ounces and less than 9 ounces per 100 pounds of corn, 1 per cent of the weight of corn husked into the wagon box shall be deducted, and for every ounce more than 8 ounces 3 per cent shall be deducted.

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

Englund to Finance Work

The appointment of Eric Englund to have charge of the Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has been announced by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau. Mr. Englund has been associated with the Department of Agriculture for the last 10 years, being engaged in economic research activities both as a direct employe of the department and as a collaborator of the department while in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Since 1927 he has been a special assistant to Secretary Jardine, dealing with economic problems of the post-war agricultural situation.

The long range price trend with fertilizers is downward, and this should aid in increasing the use of such products on Kansas farms, especially in the eastern part of the state.

If I Had \$100,000.00

I would invest every cent of it In Eastern Oklahoma Land

Thus spoke an Illinois farmer on September 12, 1928, as he stood gazing over the fertile fields of a farm we had just sold him. He meant just what he said and the expression was based upon his thorough knowledge of the facts gleaned from three visits of inspection. Why did he make such a statement?

BECAUSE—

Here he has the advantage of new soil while in his old home county in central Illinois the land has been corned and corned and corned for 60 to 75 years until, in the most favorable season, it cannot produce as it used to. Here he may gather the cream of the soil's fertility—there only the skim milk.

BECAUSE—

Here with our longer growing season a greater diversification of crops is possible than in any of the states north of us. Our short mild winters and luxuriant grasses and forage combine to make livestock raising and dairying more pleasant and profitable.

BECAUSE—

Here one may buy land of equal or greater productivity at one-fourth the price and equally as well situated as to markets, schools, churches, and general social conditions.

The Greatest Authority in the World

on agriculture is the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Read the following:

"Except a narrow strip in the northwest, all of the eastern half of Oklahoma, comprising an area of approximately 35,000 square miles, is embraced in that portion of the state formerly known as Indian Territory. The land slopes to the south and east, and all drainage reaches the Mississippi River through the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

"Oklahoma has long been the home of the Indian, and the eastern portion of the state has been inhabited almost exclusively by the remnants of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes. The lands were long held by the tribes as a whole, and the resources of this section have been exploited to a less extent than any other portion of the United States. The lands have now been allotted to the individual Indians and laws enacted whereby transfer of titles may be perfected. The development of resources that have as yet been hardly touched promises to be rapid.

"A large number of rivers cross the state, and Oklahoma has a larger percentage of rich alluvial soil than almost any of the other states. Corn and cotton are the most important crops of eastern Oklahoma; corn yields abundantly throughout the entire section, while cotton is produced in all except the northern counties. Wheat is a staple of the northern counties. Oats, alfalfa and potatoes are profitable crops. Nowhere else can be found more nutritious grasses and abundant water, and eastern Oklahoma ranks high in the production of livestock.

"Eastern Oklahoma is agreeable for residence and exceptionally favorable for agricultural pursuits, so far as its climatic features are concerned. The harvesting of corn and cotton extends well into the winter months, and the soil is prepared for spring planting during January, February and March, with but little interruption on account of inclement weather. Stock needs little or no protection, and the farmer may pursue his vocation throughout practically the entire year.

"Eastern Oklahoma is a distinctively agricultural country. "The entire section is well watered; the rainfall is well distributed through the growing season and is ample for growing and maturing of the staple crops. Three-fourths of the annual precipitation occurs during the growing season; March 1 to October 31st. The rains are general and abundant during the spring and early summer."

The above is quoted from "Summary of the climatological data of the United States-Eastern Oklahoma, 1920," a copy of which may be had by writing direct to the department at Washington, D. C.

The Eyes of America Are Now on Eastern Oklahoma

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Judges Say it Was Real Show

The Best Herdsmen of Dickinson County Back the Central Kansas Free Fair at Abilene

THE livestock show of the Central Kansas Free Fair at Abilene on September 26 to 28 elicited voluntary commendations from the judges. According to A. E. Jones, secretary of the fair, the agricultural and livestock exhibits were the best ever shown at Abilene. Blue ribbons previously received this year at state and other fairs were to be seen, especially in the beef cattle and swine departments. The 12 Angus cattle shown by A. J. Schuler of Chapman received much deserved attention and credit. These

fairs this fall, these fairs are becoming more successful and more strongly entrenched than at any time in recent years. Dairy and beef cattle filled to capacity the new \$800 cattle barn at the Abilene fair. The number of head of different classes of livestock shown in open class were: Dairy cattle 69, beef cattle 58, swine 97, sheep 62, horses and mules 16 and poultry, not shown in open class, 239. This year's fair entries came from Dickinson and the surrounding counties and included also 30 Hampshire hogs from Nebraska. Prize money awarded amounted to \$3,018.

Legumes Assure Farm Profit

Prior to 1927 circumstances and conditions in Dickinson county crowded the wheat crop up to 197,000 acres, leaving only 33,000 for corn, according to County Agricultural Agent A. E. Jones, who also is secretary of the Central Kansas Free Fair. Since 1927 this condition has been reflected in lower wheat yields.

Farm management surveys conducted by Mr. Jones last year showed that on those farms where wheat averaged 25 bushels or more an acre that livestock was raised. In the same survey where the wheat yield was 15 bushels or lower the farm management survey showed no diversification.

County Agent Jones believes that Dickinson should continue to be one of the leading wheat counties, but he emphasizes that more important in the successful management of most Dickinson county farms is the utilization of legumes in a rotation.

To pay, beef production requires pasture land. Dickinson county has a small pasture acreage. Therefore, according to Mr. Jones, there are more dairy herds in the county than there are herds of beef cattle. "Cattle best utilize the legume crops, and sheep answer the problem for the man who does not want to milk dairy cows," points out the county agent.

cattle had been entered in an Oklahoma State Fair, held during the same days as the Abilene fair, and had just been shown at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. However, instead of going to Oklahoma Mr. Schuler showed his cattle in his home county. This action simply shows his continued interest and effort in promoting the success of the beef breed which has found so much favor in Dickinson county since he introduced the Angus.

Judging from the manner in which the facilities for showing livestock have been over-taxed at county and district

The free fair held in Dickinson county is the outgrowth of the Dickinson County Fair and Livestock Show held annually three years previous to this year. In years past the tree-covered fair grounds has comfortably accommodated the attending crowds. This year, however, with a crowd of 15,000 for the last day, every place on the fair grounds was alive with visitors.

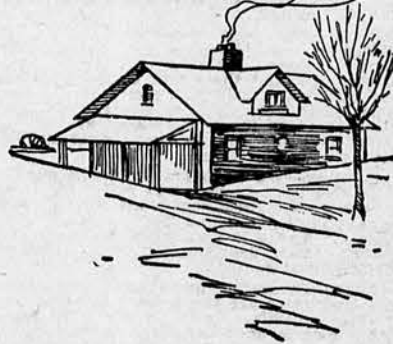
No entry fee is charged exhibitors of the Central Kansas Free Fair. The endeavor of the fair's officials is to make this a fair for the practical farmer who is raising good livestock. Money appropriated by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce and by the county commissioners of Dickinson county covers the expenses of the fair. An executive committee composed of a permanent secretary and superintendent of grounds is elected annually, three members by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce and three by the Dickinson County Livestock Association. The members of this committee are: O. A. Sterl, president; County Agricultural Agent A. E. Jones, secretary; Frank Hollar, treasurer; Eli Hoffman, superintendent of grounds; and J. D. Shepherd, Ben Stewart, H. H. Hoffman and T. L. Welsh, all of Dickinson county.

The most creditable event on the second day's program was a livestock judging contest participated in by 4-H club members and vocational agriculture high school students from Miltonvale, Wakefield, Lincoln, Ramona, Clay Center, Abilene, Chapman, Solomon and Enterprise. Dairy and beef cattle, breeding gilts and ewes were judged.

The third day of the fair was school day. Three thousand school children from Dickinson county schools attended and put on a parade comprised of 60 decorated floats and the Chapman and Abilene bands. Each school district entering a float in the parade received a soccer ball from the fair officials. On the last day of the fair the grandstand was overcrowded with folks seeing a livestock parade and automobile races in the afternoon and a local talent production at night.

In agricultural hall the agricultural home economics and 4-H club exhibits continually were visited by interested groups. They were of a quality, deserving of all the attention accorded them. The McCormick-Deering, Rumley, Rock Island, Moline, Hart-Parr and Papec farm implement and trac-

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DEPT. M TOPEKA — WICHITA



A. J. Schuler's Senior Angus Bull Was Grand Champion Bull at the Central Kansas Free Fair. This Same Bull Also Won Highest Awards at the Two State Fairs of Kansas

tor companies had new types of machinery in action on the grounds. Isler Greater Shows of Chapman provided carnival amusement.

Five of the judges for the Central Kansas Free Fair were from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. They were: Miss Connie Foot, home economics; B. M. Anderson, beef cattle and horses; J. W. Linn, dairy cattle; C. G. Elling, swine and sheep; and G. T. Klein, Mr. Klein and Charles Long, president of the Golden Belt Poultry Association at Saline, judged poultry.

To Dry the Grain

The rapidly increasing use of the combine for harvesting grain, due to its marked reduction in the labor cost of harvesting and threshing, has brought sharply to the front the need of some practical method of drying and conditioning grain. Under normal operating conditions with the grain left standing from eight to 12 days longer than for binder harvesting, the moisture content usually is low enough so that the grain may be stored safely; but if the weather is misty and damp or the combined grain contains green weed seed or broken stems, the moisture content is likely to be high enough to cause heating.

Much of the trouble with green weeds can be avoided by cutting down and windrowing the grain and letting it partially cure before picking it up and combining it; combine attachments for this purpose now being available from several firms. Also drying and conditioning machines, using blowers and artificial heat, are available for elevators and large producers; but these are rather too expensive for the average farmer, unless plans can be worked out by which a number of farmers can use the same equipment co-operatively.

Experiments made by several of the agricultural colleges indicate that it is entirely practicable to dry hay in the stack and grain in the crib by blowing heated air thru it by means of a power-driven blower. The cost of power and heat is quite small, but the equipment is as yet rather too expensive unless it can be operated as a neighborhood or co-operative affair. Bulletins and other information on this subject can be secured from Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Where granaries are provided with stationary elevators, many farmers are finding that sufficient drying can be secured by elevating the grain and letting it run down thru drying flues in which a large number of deflecting screens have been built, causing the grain to flow back and forth in a thin

sheet. If hot air from a stove or furnace passes up this flue, the drying effect will be much greater.

Investigations carried on in North Dakota indicate that practically all problems of damp grain can be solved right in the farm granary by the installation of simple and inexpensive ventilating flues. These can easily be made by any farmer and can be used over and over, year after year.

The flues are placed across the granary horizontally, spaced about 24 inches apart and at levels 20 inches apart from top to bottom of the bin. They are 4 inches high and 6 inches wide, the sides being made of 1 by 4-inch boards, these being held apart by 1 by 2-inch cleats every 12 inches. The tops of the flues are covered with 16-mesh wire screening, the under side being left open. Each forms an airway or tunnel entirely thru the bin, the open ends being covered by screening to keep grain from working out. In some cases the open ends are protected by an overhanging metal shield, to keep out rain, while the better practice seems to be to provide doors over the ends which can be closed.

The Happy Warrior

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Who is the Happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? It is the generous spirit, who when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought:

Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright:

Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn;

Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his chief care;

Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire,

And in himself possess his own desire: Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;

And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait For Wealth, for honors, or for worldly state; Whom they must follow; on whose head

Must fall Like showers of manna, if they come at all; Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,

Or mild concerns of ordinary life, A constant influence, a peculiar grace; But who, if he be called upon to face

Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined Great issues, good or bad for humankind, Is happy as a lover; and attired

With sudden brightness, like a man inspired, And, thru the heat of conflict, keeps the law In calmness made, and sees what he fore-

sees.

'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence, in a state where men are tempted

still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,

He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows.

Do not allow fallen fruit to remain under the trees to harbor insect pests.

The Philosophy of Nubbins

By Dr. John W. Holland

AT A CORN exhibit at a state fair, I conversed with a farmer. He said, "Doctor, growing corn is similar to rearing children. Our greatest danger is that we shall raise too many nubbins."

We talked on, and he is responsible for this sermonette. He told me that there were "four things that produced nubbins in corn and weaklings in men."

"Poor seed or stock." Runts will always grow from runts, whether in the corn field, or the cottage. In 25 years the quality of our corn has greatly improved, due largely to better seed selection.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," is a truth that Jesus saw in men's fields and faces as well.

Some day, in America, we are going to take measures to prevent the marriage of physical and mental defectives. Many of our state institutions are crowded with people who were damned into the world at birth because of the sins of others.

"Poor soil." Soil is the earthly part of the corn's environment. If the soil is weak in plant foods, even the best seed is doomed to grow nubbins.

The spirit of the home is as soil to the child's soul. If the home spirit is weak, ignorant, vicious or depressing, God pity the child that is born into it. We will make a better race of men when we lift up the qualities that are spiritual in our home life.

"Poor Cultivation." Weeds are good things growing in the wrong place. The richer the soil, the more weeds. It takes more effort to rear a good child than a bad one, for often the child with the finest possibilities also has the most weeds springing up within his heart.

One black-hearted smart weed in a corn hill will reduce the yield to nubbins. One sin allowed to grow in a boy or a girl will make a moral and spiritual dwarf, a human nubbins.

"Poor weather." There is an element of uncertainty that runs thruout life. The Bible says that, "While the earth remaineth there shall be seed time and harvest." Yet the weather is mighty uncertain.

I have seen corn fields ruined in a day's hot winds, and watched wheat shocks floating away on flooded bottom lands.

Bad weather may overtake children. In the form of temptations, or cheap companions evil may be to souls what bad weather is to growing crops.

Let me add the fifth thing for growing men, "Pray, therefore the Lord of the harvest," that we soul horticulturists may have His blessing, as we try to follow the rules that govern growth.



Fire Waste is One of the Real Agricultural Problems

"The public forum, the halls of Congress, the Convention halls have echoed and re-echoed the eloquence devoted to picturing farm distress and the need of farm relief, but no sound has come from these sources on the economic loss, in one year, of 150 million dollars of farm property, on its prevention

nor on needed fire protection of farm property."

These are the words of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. The annual farm fire waste is indeed a real agricultural problem. The enormous sum of 150 million dollars a year means direct losses only. The indirect losses are almost as much more.

Legal Reserve Insurance, as written by the companies named below, leads the movement to extend relief to farmers by reducing fire and life losses.

Besides furnishing farm property owners with good legal reserve insurance—backed by ample capital and reserve funds which must be held intact for the payment of losses—these companies perform a varied service for the prevention of fire and the protection of property.

Agents of the following companies specialize in farm insurance. You can easily get in touch with one of them. Let him help you in your insurance problems—including fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, and cyclone. Write for free booklet—"Burning Up Farm Wealth."

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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

All is in readiness to seed another big wheat crop in Central and Western Kansas. The seedbed is in fine tilth but dry. Most farmers will wait until it rains before seeding. Drilling a wheat crop today is a small task compared with the way we used to drill a few years ago. With a tractor and one to three drills the job is soon done.

Due to the prolonged harvest this year most farmers had their ground about all worked when they finished cutting wheat. The early listed ground was worked down early, and we have worked it again to kill the weeds and volunteer wheat. The second working has been done with the disk harrow and one-way plow. The one-way plow does a fine job and leaves the ground in ideal condition for the drill. A few farmers have used the one-way plow entirely for their seedbed preparation. The first time over, the plow was set deep, and the second time over it went only deep enough to kill the wheat and weeds. It seems that in Central Kansas the use of the one-way plow occasionally is a good practice, but we have enough rain to permit a good use of the lister and mold-board plow. In Western Kansas where moisture is largely a limiting factor in the preparation of the seedbed the one-way plow is a great tool.

There seems to be a more united effort on the part of most farmers in securing good seed wheat free from rye. For the last two years we have used seed wheat that was grown on new sod. We have observed that the crop matures a few days earlier when seed from sod land is used. This may be a notion, but since we have to hire much of our crop harvested we find it easier to get it cut early. We usually get it cut a little cheaper, and also get the advantage of the earlier market.

This season we could not get seed from sod, so we are using seed from second year sod instead. It seems reasonable that new land should produce stronger seed.

A final count of the young colts and mules we saw on our recent vacation trip of some 1600 miles resulted in a peculiar total. We have wondered if a few colts were being raised elsewhere, as in this community. Our count resulted in 10 horse colts and 20 mule colts. Most of the distance was covered when the horses were not working in the fields.

If these figures are representative of the country as a whole the number of horses are yet due for a considerable decline. Indications are that the next few years will be a good time to produce good draft colts. Profitable prices are sure to come to the horse breeder, as have come to breeders of other classes of livestock. We are raising two or three colts every year to replace stock getting old and others that may die. I don't know where one would go in a radius of many miles to find a good young team of horses.

Our consolidated school began its work in fine condition this fall. This is the seventh year we have had the school. It was a pretty stormy proposition to put over in the beginning, but I doubt if one could get a single signer now to discontinue the school and go back to the little old one-room one-teacher schools.

The consolidated school probably costs a little more in taxes, but the advantages to be had are well worth the difference. The children are at home until thru high school, which is much better than being away most of the week. Several children have graduated from our school that if they had had to go to town to school would not have gone at all.

If the cost of board and transportation were added to the taxes in non-consolidated schools we doubt that consolidation is more expensive. Our community feels the advantage of having better school organization by having better teachers. The entire social and entertainment life of our community centers around the consolidated school. The common interest in all other matters in the community is filtering into the two or three denominational churches, and occasionally we hear someone talking of a union church near the school building.

Silo filling has been a common topic

for several days. It has so happened this year that everyone did not want to fill at once. Some had early corn that began to dry up and had to be cut, while others had cane or Hungarian millet which stood the dry weather longer.

We filled our silo along about the middle of the season with kafir. This particular field was pretty weedy, and the kafir suffered some for moisture, and was not seeding as heavy as the cleaner fields. The weeds were mostly hog weeds, which if cut before they ripen make very good silage. We thought the kafir would be worth more to us as silage than to let it stand and use it for roughage. We ran some water in the silo as we filled it. This helps the silage to pack and keeps down the dust.

More silos are being filled this season than have been filled for several years. Several farmers ran short of feed last winter, and most of them made solemn vows that such would not occur again. It is likely that several will sell their silage to feeders, because some folks who do not have very many head of stock have filled their silos.

Pork Corn Huskers Suit

(Continued from Page 3)

Twelve acres of the farm have been tiled. The cost was \$250. Now this land averages a ton to the acre for each of three cuttings of alfalfa. Mr. Ross is more than glad he put in the drainage system. Alfalfa and Sweet clover are utilized by the sheep and milk cows; there are 10 of the latter, Holsteins and Guernseys. The legumes are being worked all over the cultivated acreage, so not only are they supplying feed for sheep and dairy cows, but for the farm land itself. It was necessary to lime 10 acres for Sweet clover, but that did the trick. Where the clover would fail entirely before it now makes sturdy growth.

Mr. Ross keeps about 200 breeding ewes. They are Oxfords. Their quarters are fitted out for them quite properly, and for convenience in doing the chores, and particularly for lambing time, the sheep barns have been wired with electric lights. Ewes are kept from five to six years, and are replaced with the best of the lamb crops. The sheep ration, and a profitable one according to Mr. Ross, is clover, alfalfa, silage and ground corn.

The lambs come in March, and the best of them are sold in July and August. Creep feeding is practiced, and in this way they get ground corn. Late lambs run in with the hogs to clean up the corn. Mr. Ross likes to get his young woolies to market at 70 pounds. This has made a good profit for him, and he gets about \$3 a head more from the ewes in the form of wool. Everything on the farm is fed except the wheat, since this has proved to be the best market. Considerable feed must be purchased some years—5,000 bushels of corn last winter, for example. But the rule is to produce on the farm as much of the feed as possible.

The Ross family lives in one of the best farm homes in Kansas. They planned it themselves and saw to it that such things as running water, furnace heat, and electricity for lights, electric iron, floor waxer and vacuum cleaner were included. The home was built to last, and the farm buildings seem to be following the same trend. A new poultry house and a new hog house are made of tile. One cannot visit farms like this one without being impressed with the well-rounded agricultural program and rural home life.

You'll Need New Crates?

BY R. G. KIRBY

Farmers who build homemade poultry crates should consider the new express regulations which take effect January 1, 1929. The express company will not accept any coop which with its contents exceeds 150 pounds. This will tend to eliminate the building of homemade crates constructed of heavy lumber. It also will prevent the overcrowding of coops.

The top of the coop must be covered with slats not more than 1 inch apart or by wire or screen containing meshes not to exceed 1 inch in size. With the exception of poultry sold direct to the consumer, all of our stock has been shipped by motor truck this year, in-

stead of by express as in former years. The motor truck shipments have been much easier on the crates. They require less renailing of the bottoms, and no wires are bent. Some of the crates returned by express used to appear as if they had been bounced on concrete or massaged with an axe. The life of shipping coops is lengthened when they are given a little care in transit.

Kanred Yields 27.4 Bushels

With an average yield of 27.4 bushels an acre, Kanred wheat made a higher average production than other varieties of wheat tested this year in 50 test plots in all sections of Kansas. The tests were conducted and the results reported by H. H. Laude and C. O. Grandfield, supervisors of co-operative variety testing for the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Turkey wheat ranked a close second, with 27.1 bushels, while three other varieties grown thruout Kansas yielded as follows: Superhard Blackhull, 26.5 bushels; Blackhull, 26.3; and Fulcaster, 24.2.

In the last 16 years Kanred and Turkey have been compared in 679 tests on Kansas farms, in which Kanred has outyielded Turkey an average of 2 bushels annually. In only one year did Turkey yield more, the co-operative test records show. Kanred and Blackhull have been tested together since 1919 in 527 places in Kansas. Blackhull has outyielded Kanred in seven of these years by an average of 1.6 bushels an acre. Fulcaster ordinarily yields less than Turkey and Kanred in Central and Western Kansas, chiefly because it is not as winterhard and matures later.

The supervisors' report shows that seasonal climatic conditions influenced the yields this year to a great extent. Varied growth last fall due to sectional differences affected the stands of wheat, the stooing of the plants and the ultimate yield. Generally favorable spring conditions resulted in high yields of wheat in all sections.

Winterkilling, lodging and test weight a bushel are shown for the five varieties by the following tables, the figures in columns 1 and 2 indicating the number of tests in which winterkilling or lodging was noticed:

Variety	Winter-killing	Lodging	Test weight
Kanred	9	16	58.8
Turkey	11	14	59.8
Superhard Blackhull	24	15	61.3
Blackhull	22	15	61.0
Fulcaster	36	8	58.9

The varieties may be divided into three groups, according to the report. Kanred and Turkey were the hardiest of the group, having been injured in only 9 and 11, respectively, of 59 tests in which observations were made. Blackhull and Superhard Blackhull were intermediate, being injured in 22 and 24 tests, respectively. Fulcaster represents the least hardy group, with a loss in 36 of the same tests.

These varieties with others were tested in Eastern Kansas, also. The data on these tests show that Kanred maintained its high yield over Eastern Kansas as well as in the main wheat belt of the state. In the Southeast and on very fertile or bottom land soil in Northeastern Kansas, Kanred is not so satisfactory as a good soft wheat.

"Harvest Queen and Michigan Wonder are both well adapted in Northeast Kansas," the report says. "They yielded nearly the same—27.1 and 26.6 bushels—this year as they have for four years. Blackhull and Superhard Blackhull averaged the same—25.5 bushels—in Eastern Kansas, which is in line with previous records."

Yields of other varieties in Eastern Kansas were: Turkey, 26 bushels; Poole, 25.5; Fultz, 25.1; Fulcaster, 24.8; and Currell, 23.8.

The Radio Season Opens

Some 112 selected radio stations in 39 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, on Monday, October 1, opened the third season of broadcasting farm and home information programs supplied by the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Kansas stations broadcasting this service are:

- Wichita, Station KFH, Housekeepers' Chats, Farm Flashes, Farm Forum, 4-H Club Crier, Primer for Town Farmers and Farm Science Snapshots.
- Manhattan, Station KSAC, Housekeepers' Chats, Farm Flashes, Farm Forum, 4-H Club Crier, Primer for Town Farmers, Farm Science Snapshots, Agricultural Situation and the Farm Plays.

"Hog down and clean up," says Louis Linder



Morning glories lodged his oats so the binder could not work. From 30 acres Louis Linder, Eastman, Wis., threshed only 583 bushels. He fenced hog-tight and hogs cleaned out the morning glories as they followed the plow. The next Spring he threshed 1398 bushels from the same thirty acre field—\$407.50 extra profits, not even counting the hog pasture. Thousands of others have had equally successful experiences with tight fence.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

lasts much longer than ordinary fence—because copper in the steel and a heavy zinc coating "Galvannealed" on the outside, helps resist rust better than any method ever used before in making woven wire fencing. RED BRAND has picket-like stays that hold it straight; wavy strands that keep it trim; can't-slip knots that hold it firm; full gauge wires; honest weight. This easy stretching, good-looking fence costs less per rod than ordinary galvanized fence, because it lasts years longer.

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

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
2138 Industrial St.
Peoria, Ill.



Golden Series De Laval Separators



are the crowning achievement in fifty years of separator manufacture and leadership. In skimming efficiency, ease of turning, convenience, durability, quality of workmanship and beauty of design and finish, they are the best cream separators ever made.

Sold on the easy payment plan. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.

Manson Campbell's CHATHAM MILL



America's most famous Mill—half a million in use. Fans, grades, removes weed seeds, separates mixed grains, elevates or bags grain, handles wider variety of grains, performs more operations, does better work. Turns easier—made in 2 sizes—hand or power operated. Write for Free Catalog and direct-from-factory prices.

1545 Main Street
Brown Lynch Scott Co., Monmouth, Illinois

CORNHUSKERS Double the Life of Your Mittens

Avoid Sandburr Blood Poisoning

Make more money, shuck more corn with Corn Husker's Liquid. It cost only 50c a bottle and has a money-back guarantee. Saves your muscle. Order from your dealer, or write to

CHARLES PAULSEN, Mfg., Minden, Neb.

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Breeding Modern Wheats

BY E. N. BRESSMAN

A recent survey by J. A. Clark of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that up to the present time we are indebted to the grower or farmer for a majority of the varieties that we are now growing. There is a change coming about, however, and most of our new varieties are being originated by professional plant breeders connected with the various state agricultural experiments stations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The professional plant breeder has an enormous advantage over the grain grower in developing new material. He has more time, more funds, and without a doubt a better scientific background for carrying on the work. In at least half of the states, and in every state where wheat is an important crop, there is being carried on some type of a program to develop new and better varieties. In fact, there is so much work being done that it requires constant effort to keep up with the varieties being developed.

There are many improvements that are being worked upon. In every case, the increased yield is an important item. However, it is not the only factor, as many characteristics of the plant such as disease resistance, winter hardiness, non-lodging, and improved quality are receiving recognition. More than likely resistance to disease is receiving more attention than any other factor. The two most important diseases of wheat are rust and smut.

Plant breeders are using three general methods of attacking the problem of developing improved varieties. These three methods are known as the introduction, selection and hybrid method of improvement. Many are of the opinion that wheat breeding means the making of hybrids between various plants. This, however, is only one method of attack, altho it is an important one, and is receiving more and more consideration. It may be well worth while to discuss these three methods and tell not only how they are carried out, but also give some of the interesting developments made along each line.

Introductions of wheat varieties are made not only into this country from foreign ones, but also from state to state. It is no small task to test out all of the known wheat varieties and decide on their ability under any particular environmental condition. This is the first thing that should be done, however, in a wheat-breeding program, so that the worker may know where to begin. Also, because of the many originations made each year, it is necessary to carry on this work constantly and test the new material being developed. The common method of growing a large number of introduced varieties is to put them in rows a rod long in what is known as the breeding nursery. Usually three of these rod rows, 1 foot apart, are grown as a plot, and three plots usually are included to get a fairly accurate idea of their ability.

Many of our standard varieties of wheat are introductions from foreign countries. The most notable, without a doubt, are Turkey, the famous hard red winter wheat; Marquis, the well-known hard red spring wheat; and Federation, the new white spring wheat from Australia which is doing so well in the western states. The introductions of valuable wheat varieties from one state to the other are almost without number, and nearly every state is growing a variety of some value that has been originated in another state.

The oldest and perhaps the best known method of improvement in both plants and animals is selection. Everyone is familiar with the plan of selecting the best individuals to propagate. This method has long been used with wheat and is extremely valuable. It is still being used in many places and the results are outstanding. The most valuable wheat selection probably is Kanred, the hard red winter wheat selected from the old variety Turkey at the Kansas Experiment Station. This variety is resistant to many forms of rust and is being grown as a leading variety in several of the larger wheat producing states. Many other selections, such as Red Rock in Michigan and Regal and Oro in Oregon, are adding to the profits of the wheat growers.

The selection method is based on

the fact that many of our old standard varieties are not pure from a breeding standpoint, but are made up of various separate strains which differ greatly, not only in yielding ability, but also in many characteristics such as winter hardiness, disease resistance, and quality. The selection method consists of isolating these superior strains and increasing them from the original single head selected. This is not a very difficult matter, but it requires careful work over a long period of years, and the testing out of hundreds of selections.

The third and most fascinating method of wheat improvement is known as hybridization. In this method, hybrids or crosses between valuable varieties are made artificially, and the resulting progeny are selected until they breed true and the most valuable ones are determined. Enormous possibilities are offered by this method, because valuable characteristics of the various varieties can be combined into a new variety. For instance, we have many valuable wheats that are susceptible to disease, and, on the other hand, we have many wheats that are very resistant to the common diseases, but are inferior from the commercial standpoint. Combinations of these types of wheat have given us valuable commercial varieties that are, for instance, resistant to disease, or desirable in other characteristics that have been combined.

Without a doubt, the most notable wheat developed in this way is Marquis, the hard red spring wheat developed by Doctor Sanders in Canada. Doctor Gaines of the Washington Experiment Station has recently distributed to farmers two new wheats that were developed in this way. These wheats are known as Riddit and Albit. Both of them are good yielding wheats and resistant to the smut disease.

Concentrated efforts in many states by experimentalists on these three methods of developing superior wheats will surely give new and better varieties. If the progress made in the last decade continues, it is surely difficult to predict the performance of wheat varieties in 1950.

Bring Home the Prizes

Copper Pig and Poultry Club members are good winners. It is impossible to say whether they are good losers. Anyway they are good sports, and anyone might expect that several prizes were lost on the contest entries they have shown this fall at the numerous community, county and state fairs. But here is a list of a few of the winnings this year's members have chalked up. More winnings will be reported yet this fall.

Bernice and Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton, first and second on hen, third on pen and first and second on pullet.

Sarah Sterling, Hope, first on cockerel and pen and first and third on pullet. Loren and Mrs. Lavinia Everett, Republic, 28 ribbons on poultry. Marjorie and Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, first, second and third on pen, first and second on cock, second, third and fifth on cockerel, third, fourth and fifth on pullet. James Hesler, Webster, seven first and three second ribbons. Edgar Woodson, Chapman, first and second on gilts, first on pen and first, third and fifth on fat barrow. Merle Crispin, Webber, second and third on gilts and third and fourth on fat barrow. Joe Ball, North Topeka, sixth on a gilt.

This year's club members who showed and did not win doubtless learned enough about getting their entry in condition and showing that they will be among the prize winners next year. Those members who did win this year have taken on an added responsibility. The people of their community will look to them as having some of the best livestock in the county and as being interested in the general local improvement of the breeds with which they took their winnings. In the end, that is the reason for club work of any kind. The lessons learned in club work are used as guideposts in the more mature work and living which follows the activities of club days.

Get opinions from your hired men. It increases their interest.

23% more Eggs from the Pan-a-ce-a Flock

A Seven Months' Test from Chicks to Layers

ONE thousand White Leghorn chicks were used in an experiment conducted on our Research Farm to find out the value of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a from chickhood to egg producers.

The chicks were divided into two flocks of 500 each. Both flocks were given the same feed, both had the same care.

There was no difference except that one flock had Pan-a-ce-a mixed with all of their mash, the other flock did not.

When they were eight weeks old, only 12 of the Pan-a-ce-a chicks had died out of 500, while on the non-Pan-a-ce-a side we lost 47.

The cockerels were sold, of which there was an equal proportion in each flock, and the experiment continued with the pullets.

Both flocks received the same growing mash until they reached maturity, at which time the Pan-a-ce-a flock contained 38 more strong, healthy pullets ready for fall and winter laying.

Then they were fed a laying mash consisting of 20 parts wheat bran, 16 parts wheat middlings, 34 parts rolled oats, 20 parts cornmeal and 10 parts meat scraps. Both flocks had free access to green cabbage after they had been housed.

The Pan-a-ce-a flock continued to receive, as in the early chick period, two pounds of Pan-a-ce-a mixed with each 100 pounds of mash.

In October, when the pullets were five months old, they had commenced to lay. By December 1st, egg production was a little over 35%.

On December 1st, when both flocks were well started in laying, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had laid 23% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.

On this date an account was taken of the two flocks. This included cash from sale of cockerels, cash received for eggs, and valuation of pullets.

Deducting the cost of feed consumed, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had earned \$83.70 more profit than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.



A pen of pullets which received Pan-a-ce-a

PAN-A-CE-A

starts pullets and moulted hens to laying

Remember—Pan-a-ce-a is in no sense a feed. It does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

The benefits do not depend upon the use of any particular kind of feed. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed—either for eggs or chick raising—you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration.

Feed no other minerals where Pan-a-ce-a is used—because Pan-a-ce-a contains calcium carbonate, calcium

phosphate and other minerals, in all-sufficient quantities.

It costs but little to feed Pan-a-ce-a. One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months.

Start your hens and pullets on Pan-a-ce-a now. Get a penny's worth for each hen to start with. Mix one pound with every 50 pounds of mash. Every dollar invested in Pan-a-ce-a will return ten times its value in extra eggs.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer.

During the test all fowls were kept free from lice by placing Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath

Research Farm — DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. — ASHLAND, OHIO



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

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

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. 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

ANCONAS

GOOD SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA cockerels \$2.00; cockerels at \$1.00 each for October. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

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.

OCTOBER CHICKS

will make you money on the early broiler market. Real quality chicks at reasonable prices. White, Buff, Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Reds, 100, \$10; 500, \$48; Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$11; Light Brahmas, 100, \$13; Assorted heavies, 100, \$9; 500, \$43. We pay postage and guarantee live delivery. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

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.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our soap and washing powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A-89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMERS' "EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-Plan." You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Team or car needed. Write today for Farmers' "Every-Day-Pay-Plan." The H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana, Farm Dept. 8.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, \$7.50 BU.; SWEET CLOVER, yellow, \$5; white, \$4. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

STILL HAVE PURE SUPER HARD Blackhull. Priced to sell. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan., Phone 12F22.

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, TURKEY Red, \$1.50 per bu. Sacks extra. Blue Grass Stock Farms, Onelida, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, CERTIFIED \$2.00; non-certified \$1.25. Fifty bushels, 15c less per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Ka.

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.

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

FOR SALE GEOR. NO. 1 SAW MILL, GOOD condition. Hugh Milleson, Douglass, Kan.

FOR SALE—McCORMICK-DEERING corn picker, extra good shape. Tractor hitch. Wm. Shaw, Ottawa, Kan.

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.

PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red 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.

LUMBER

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

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.

DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Collies, Spitz. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. FUR GETTERS. Free catalogue. Beckhounds, OCB9, Herrick, Ill.

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.

WANTED: 100 WHITE SPITZ AND FOX Terrier puppies each week. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

ONE-HALF FOX AND BLUE-TICK hounds 5 1/2 months old, good ones cheap. Ray Hinman, Holton, 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.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED 26 IN. SEPARATOR. SEND price and condition. Box 163, Iola, Kan.

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.

TOBACCO: 5c CIGARS, 50, \$1.50; TWIST, 30, \$1.80; Plugs, 30, \$1.80; Bag Smoking, 30, \$1.80; 10c sizes. Sweetleaf Smoking 10 lbs., \$1.40; Chewing, \$1.75. Farmers' League, Watervalley, Kentucky.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 12 LB., POSTPAID, \$2.50. Harold Morey, Fairview, Kan.

EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00, 60-\$5.50. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colorado.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lbs., \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

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

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

PERSONAL

Ko-Ko-Ne-No, Kure-A-Kol

A vapor—not internal. One dollar large bottle postpaid. Midwest Chemical Products Co., 1665 So. Washington, Denver, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherrylvale, 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.

FOR THE TABLE

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

MUSKRATS

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

RABBITS

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY calves, I. L. DeWitt, Miltonvale, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. BULLS FOR sale. Aged bull and calves. Hugh Wright, Onaga, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL FOR sale, 2 years old, \$150. Harry Morgan, Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—DAIRY CATTLE WITH SIZE and quality from a tested county. Luch-singer Bros., Evansville, Wis.

HEIFER CALVES, SELECTED HOLSTEINS or Jerseys, \$15; second choice, \$12.50; beef breeds, \$10; weaned calves, dairy or beef breeds, \$25. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arnold Dairy Calf Co., 632 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP AND GOATS

130 NATIVE BLACK EWES, GOOD AGES. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS, lamb rams. John Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, GOOD ones. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, \$20 TO \$40. Immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS—BOARS, BRED sows. Arthur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

VERY CHOICE FALL PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE boars weighing from 200 to 225 lbs. Amos Schmidt, Rt. 1, Great Bend, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HAMPSHIREs, boars and gilts. As good as the best for less money. J. H. Glotfelter, Rt. 1, Emporia, Kan.

Farmer-Feeder Durocs

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Doesn't Like to Boast

Leveling Labor Peaks

BR-R-R! Bang!!
A clear, chilly morning, frost thick over every leaf, ice on the horse trough, faint streaks of light in the east denoting the approach of another dawn and making just enough light to see to turn the team on to the right row. A minute to tie the lines to the side of the wagon, shed sheepskin coat and take a swallow of water tingling cold from the frosty air, then over the side of the wagon and into the frosty corn with a shiver of reluctance. Smack!—Bru-um-pp! and the first ear hits the bangboard and bounces on the empty wagon floor. Wet hands and mittens before 10 hills are husked. From all directions the still air carries the bang—bang! of countless ears hitting bangboard with clock-like regularity, and the huskers' voices ringing loud and clear as they urge their hungrily feasting team ahead or impatiently check their progress as they move down the shivery aisles of corn.

Corn husking time! Fifty bushels by noon if you got out at daybreak and kept going at top speed all morning. Up at 4 o'clock to get the chores done in time to get to the field at dawn, chores again by lantern light at night, tumble into bed right after supper, while the housewife still has stacks of dishes for the family and hired men to wash by the light of a flickering kerosene lamp. Corn husking time as it used to be on all Corn Belt farms and still is on a distressingly large proportion.

But times are changing. Corn husking is the last big Corn Belt farm job to cling to hand methods. A few years ago a hired man came out from his winter job in the city along about the first of March. First was the sowing of the small grain crops, then corn planting and plowing, succeeded or overlapped by haying. A few days' leisure and early oats were ripe, followed by late ones. A week of manure hauling and threshing is on. Then comes a slack season when the hired man is held over till corn picking time, doing odds and ends around the farm when the plowing is done. Then corn picking, a long, hard, expensive job, productive of aching backs and sore hands.

The tractor and tandem disc, three-bottom plows, two-row cultivators, combine, 10-foot binder run by power take-off from the tractor, side delivery rake and hay loader have reduced the labor requirements of the summer's work to low levels, leaving corn husking a tall "peak" rising far above the level of machine jobs on the farm. Yearly, the hired man becomes more and more reluctant to leave his city job, and demands more and more cents a bushel to lend his services to the harvest of the country's greatest crop.

Thus a driving economic pressure of high-priced labor difficult to secure and unsatisfactory in results even when the corn grower is willing to pay the price has brought the corn picker into widespread use during the last two or three years, lowering the last great Corn Belt peak to the labor level of other farm tasks. Despite the fact that 75 to 80 per cent of the corn crop in many communities is harvested by machine, it is estimated that fully 70 per cent of the great American crop is still picked by hand. Hard work and high hand-picking costs, however, combined with the continued mechanical improvement of pickers, now indicates that the spread of the mechanical picker thruout the Corn Belt will bear resemblance to the phenomenal reception given the combine in the wheat states.

Practically all of the 32,000 corn pickers now in use are one-row machines, with the present season marking the introduction of two-row pickers and two-row snappers. Lighter weight, improved design and increased efficiency are characteristic of all the pickers now being manufactured, while the use of auxiliary motors and the power take-off to drive the picking and husking mechanism, or mounting the picker on a tractor, often doubles the capacity and makes the picker almost independent of ground conditions.

Improved gathering shoes enable the new pickers to handle badly leaning and down corn under nearly all conditions. The old argument that the corn picker left more corn in the field than hand pickers has been disproved to the satisfaction of thousands of

users. With the picker, corn husking is no longer an all fall's job and all in all, "corn pickin' ain't what it used to be." The penalty for a high yield is no longer a higher husking bill, for one of the happy characteristics of modern farm machinery is its ability to lower the cost of producing a bushel of grain or a ton of hay at a lower price a unit as the yield increases.

Must Keep Milk Clean

The embargo against importation of milk and milk products from Montreal, which has been in existence since March 25, 1927, has been lifted, according to announcement issued by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. This Administration, which enforces the Federal food and drugs act, placed the embargo under authority of that law on advice from the United States Public Health Service that the typhoid situation existing in Montreal and its vicinity early in 1927 rendered milk and milk products from that section potentially dangerous to the health of the people of the United States.

The original embargo covered milk produced at all points within 200 miles of the city of Montreal. As health conditions improved in the territory surrounding that city, the extent of the embargoed territory was reduced upon advice from the Public Health Service and on May 7, 1927, was modified so as to include only the city of Montreal and its immediate vicinity.

On August 31, 1928, the acting surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service notified the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration that officers of the public health service had completed a survey of the sanitary protection now accorded milk and milk products in Montreal and vicinity and have reported that in view of the increased force engaged in the sanitary control of milk, which now compares favorably with that in large American cities, and of the reduced prevalence of typhoid fever, there appears to be no consistent reason for the continuance of the embargo against milk and milk products from Montreal and its vicinity. Acting upon the advice of the Public Health Service, therefore, the existing embargo has been removed.

In addition to the surveillance maintained over imported milk and milk products under the Federal food and drugs act, all importations of milk and cream are subject to supervision under the recently enacted Federal import milk act, also administered by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration.

This action against milk from Montreal indicates with what importance our government considers a clean milk supply. We can be thankful that such health measures come under the law. There is real value in tuberculosis eradication, keeping bacteria count down in milk and such things. Folks had to be educated to them. Now they are considered entirely necessary. So if anyone wishes to sell milk in this state or any others among the 48, that milk must be kept clean.

A Sweet Clover Harvester

BY ROBERT V. PETERSON

A Sweet clover seed harvester that has for its foundation the wheels, frame, and platform of an old grain binder is being used successfully on a number of farms in Oklahoma. Easily constructed with but little expense and absolutely dependable, the machine promises to find wide use wherever Sweet clover is raised.

The blade and table of a binder are removed and replaced with a big hopper or seed catching box. The lower half of the hopper can be sided with wood, using canvas or wire screen for the upper half. The entire lower half of the back panel can be made as a shutter, or a door can be built in to facilitate the removal of the seed.

The drive is direct from the bull wheel sprocket to the small sprocket on the beater shaft. The sprocket on the reel shaft embodies a jaw clutch for throwing the reel in and out of gear.

One successful harvester has three 5-foot posts of 2 by 1/2 inch iron supporting the reel, which is 5 feet in diameter. The blades are of 1 by 4 hardwood material. The shaft is 1 1/8 inches in diameter.

Paul Stritke of Oologah, Okla., who has had one of these home-made ma-

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
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There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

EXCEPTIONAL bargains in both business and residence properties in McGehee, Arkansas City and Watson, Desha county, Arkansas, and in farm lands near these towns, being offered because of the liquidation of country banks in this section. The most fertile and productive section of the state. Millions of dollars being spent in this section for flood control and drainage in accordance with recent Jones-Reid bill. Engineer's offices and warehouses being located at McGehee to carry out vast program. Descriptive catalog of properties will be furnished on request. H. A. Daugherty, Special Deputy Bank Commissioner, McGehee, Arkansas.

COLORADO

BARGAINS in farms and Ranches, for sale or exchange, Higgins Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

IMP. IRRIGATED FARMS, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

COMPLETELY equipped poultry farm and hatchery near Rocky Ford. Pure bred stock. Best 20 acres in Colorado. Write for Particulars. Will Keen, Pueblo, Colo.

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the Pikes Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open waters, best of hatcheries and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

KANSAS

SEVEN FARMS, foreclosure prices, 36 yrs. time. Owner, Box 70, Weskan, Kan.

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

GOOD, level wheat land priced to sell. No trades. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas Farms, Ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks.

FOR SALE—Farm near Emporia. Write for particulars. H. M. Stephens, Emporia, Kan., R. 6.

FOR SALE—480 A. Anderson Co., 1/2 grass native and tame. All tillable. E. R. Morgan, owner, Colony, Kan.

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

GOOD 160-A. with good improvements, 11 miles east of Topeka and 1/2 mile of slab. Price, \$87.50. Fred Bahmaier, R. 1, LeCompton, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. Two quarter sections good farm land. One cut by railroad. Near mkt. Good road. No buildings. Price \$45 per acre. P. O. Box No. 12, Ransom, Kan.

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

ATTRACTIVE DAIRY-GRAIN FARMS, in several counties in Kansas. Long time low interest, easy payments. No commission. Direct from owners. E. Darr, Maple Hill, Kan.

IMPROVED 80 acres, 30 pasture, 50 crops; \$45.00 per acre. 274 acres, 135 crops, 139 pasture meadow. Running water. 2 1/2 miles high school. \$42.50 acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

FOR SALE—A full section of wheat land located 1 mi. from market, 5 mi. from Oakley, 570 a. in cult. Priced at a bargain if sold soon. For price and terms write R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE: An improved quarter of wheat land. Located 5 miles from Oakley, Kan. Price \$30 per acre with all crop included and immediate possession. Easy terms. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

200 ACRES, 7 MILES from Emporia. Good buildings. Near school. 80 plow, 120 pasture. Bargain at \$55 per acre. 80 acres, 3 miles Emporia. Creek bottom; fair improvements. On fine road. \$75 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—640 acres of wheat land in Logan Co., 400 acres in crop, on graded road and mail route. Price \$10 per acre and will give five years time on \$5,000 at 6%. 100 acres of good corn, 1/4 delivered to market goes with place. Wheat land ready to seed. Write, wire or phone me. Alva Wycoff, Russell Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—1,520-a. ranch; 100 a. bottom; 40 in alfalfa; 600 a. broke; two good sets improvements; water system and electric lights; ranch fenced and cross fenced; rural route and telephone; close to school. Good feed lots; good territory to buy and sell. 15 miles to county seat. \$25 per acre; half cash. Will throw in 100 a. feed, 100 a. corn, 160 a. in wheat. F. D. Sedustine, R. 5, Selden, Kan.

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

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WHEN you are wanting to buy or wanting to sell see Elmer E. Peyton first. Clark Real Estate Co., 728 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., phone 28732.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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KANSAS

WELL improved 320 a. 7-r. house, full basement. Good outbuildings. Silo. Electric lights from power line. Abundance water. Orchard. 1 1/2 mi. town 3/4 Ottawa. \$16,000. Amortized loan. Price \$25,000. Owner, professional man, needs cash. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

FINE, 170 acre stock farm. A bargain; has good seven-room house; barn and cattle shed, hog shed and chicken house, corn crib, granary, etc. 3/4 miles north of Randolph, Riley Co., Kansas, on U. S. 77. Price \$8,000. Adolph Samuelson, Owner. Cleburne, Kan., R. F. D. 1.

MISSOURI

STOCK RANCH: 1,500 A. Good improvements. New wire. Quick sale \$12.50 per acre. Terms. Box 127, Houston, Mo.

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI

2 SUNNY MISS. Dairy Farms; improved, 40 acre pecan (18 yrs. old) orchard. Easy terms. Write owner, J. H. Chapman, Citizens Bank, Columbia, Miss.

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY EXCHANGES. Have largest list in Valley. Let's trade. Roberts Realty Co., Weslaco, Texas.

WASHINGTON

BIG MONEY IN CATTLE. Build your own herd of dairy and beef stock. Our Stevens county logged-off lands with big free range, subirrigation and fertile soil makes ideal stock country. Let us get you started on a dairy of your own right now. Write for details. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Building, Spokane, Wash.

WISCONSIN

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

CALIFORNIA man gave free land to homeseekers and kept the in-between acres. More about such opportunities in Little Farm Magazine. 3 months' subscription 5c. Box 905, Tujunga, Calif.

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

LAND OPENING

A new line under construction in Montana opens a million acres of good wheat and stock country. Send for New Line Book.

Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana offer best opportunity in two decades to secure good improved farms from banks, insurance and mortgage companies at a fraction of their real value. Send for lists, improved farms for rent.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have exceptional opportunities in fruit and poultry raising and dairying with mild climate and excellent scenic surroundings.

Write for Free Book on state you prefer. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

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chines for some time, estimates that its efficiency is from 70 to 80 per cent. He points out that the seed can be harvested any time after the seed is perfectly ripe, as heavy shattering is desired. He believes that with this machine the large, plump, fully ripened seeds are saved, the principal losses occurring in the immature and less desirable seed. With the ordinary binder the results are exactly the opposite.

Another advantage of this machine is that the seed is harvested when perfectly dry and in condition to be stored at once without any danger of heating—an important point in handling Sweet clover.

Mr. Stritke estimates that the draft is about equal to that of a binder,

varying with the heaviness of the crop. With his 6-foot machine he harvests from 8 to 10 acres a day, the capacity being reduced by the necessity of stopping to shovel the seed into a wagon.

The machines have been used successfully on soybeans, and may have a place in harvesting alfalfa seed.

From 2 to 54 Bushels

Dave Schlingloff of Hill City planted 2 bushels of potatoes last spring, and recently harvested 54 bushels from the patch.

A great part of the "silent vote" is silent because it is listening to discover which one is the band-wagon.

S. B. AMCOATS' ANNUAL SALE

Richly Bred Shorthorns

sale at the farm, four miles northeast of Clay Center,
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17
 40 very choice Scotch cattle selected for this sale, consisting of 14 exceptionally good young bulls of serviceable ages, 26 females, cows with calf at foot and bred back, bred and open heifers. Extra milking qualities throughout the offering.
Consignors: Bluemont Farm, Manhattan; Johnson Bros., Delphos.
 All herds fully accredited. Lunch at noon by Hays Ladies Aid. For sale catalog address
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
 Auctioneers—Jan. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Nauman & Wilkinson Shorthorn Sale

At farm near CRAIG, MO.,

Tuesday, Oct. 16

35 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE from the Dr. Nauman and Wilkinson herd. 5 choice bulls, 30 select females of the richest Scotch breeding. Gypsy Baron, one of the outstanding red bulls to sell this year. He is sired by Prince Eril out of Village Gypsy red cow, Baron Dreadnaught a dark red roan, Augusta bull sired by Dreadnaught cup bearer. The 30 lots of cows and heifers taken from both the Dr. Nauman and Ray Wilkinson herd are a select lot. It should attract breeders wanting good foundation cattle. It is the place for the farmer and beginner to buy. The catalog is full of information. Send for one today and mention this paper. Write

**NAUMAN & WILKINSON,
CRAIG, MISSOURI**
Remember the sale date is Oct. 16, 1928, at farm near Craig.
O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman

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. L. RAY, HOOKER, OKLAHOMA.

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.

ANGUS CATTLE

MARTINS' ANGUS

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Boars and Gilts 50 good ones. Sired by Wall Street Boy by Wall Street and Big Boy by The Armistice. Out of richly bred dams. Much prize winning blood. All immuned.
G. V. DENBO, Great Bend, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS

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

Henry's Polands

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

Strunk's Black Polands

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
 Herd headed by "Royal Clipper 2d," "Ruler" & "Red Scotchman," three State Fair winners. For sale, 20 cows, \$110 to \$150; 20 heifers, \$80 to \$125; 25 bulls, weaned to two yr. old, \$75 to \$200. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone 1602.
 J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Prize Winning Blue Grass Farm Herd
 We won 7 firsts and 7 seconds and Junior champion boar. Two Junior boars and 15 spring boars for sale.
 Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan. (Brown County)

Improved Large Type Reg. Chester Whites
 Spring boars; Weanling pigs. Trios unrelated.
 Earl F. Scott, Wilmore, Ks.

Second Blue Grass Herd

We offer a very choice lot of spring boars at moderate prices. We will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
 M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

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

40 CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts by HIGH TYPE, a boar of merit. See our hogs at Dodge City fair.
 J. A. MATTHEWS & SONS, DODGE CITY, KAN.

ERNEST SUITER'S Valley Blue Grass Herd
 Spring boars by Suiter's Blue Grass. Well grown and priced worth the money. Address,
 ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Champion breeding, choice out of 300 spring pigs. Because of bad health not showing. Everything private sale. Prices right. EARL LUGENBEEL, Padonia, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fairfield Ranch
 I have reserved for the fall trade a very choice lot of boars for my old and new customers. Best of individuals and breeding.
 AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Spotted Boars

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

Mammoth Spotted Polands

About 20 spring boars ready to ship. New blood and of the best. Priced as usual. Worth the money. Farm joins town. Stop and see us.
 LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

60 SPOTTED POLANDS

Selected boars and gilts with pedigrees. By son of Wildwood, dams of Great Harvester, Wildfire and Ranger breeding. Frank Beyrle & Son, Maize, Kan.

Spotted Poland Pigs

Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. Champion blood lines. Earl C. Jones, Florence, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.
 LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

When Raising Geese

Please give a ration for geese that will insure quality of eggs rather than quantity, and also a ration for goslings.—A. B.

Geese are raised generally where they have a good grass range or pasture, and, except during winter months,

usually pick up most of their living. The pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of home grown grains or wet mash, daily, the necessity and quantity of this feed depending on the condition of the pasture. During the winter, when pasture is no longer available, they should have both grain and roughage, but great care should be taken not to overfeed the breeders, so that they will not become too fat, with the consequent result of poor fertility and unsatisfactory hatches. Oats make a desirable grain feed for breeding geese, but a limited portion of corn, wheat, or barley may be added.

The greater part of the feed, however, should be made up of roughage such as vegetables, clover, or alfalfa hay, chopped corn stover, or silage. Silage is an ideal feed if it does not contain too much corn and is perfectly free from mold. It is desired to have geese lay early, so that the first goslings will hatch by the time there is green grass for pasture; and as the breeding season approaches it is necessary to increase the quantity of food slightly and add to the mash, which is given in the morning, and may be made of 3 parts bran or shorts, 1 part cornmeal, and 1/4 part meat scrap; or buttermilk may be used in place of meat scrap. This mash should be fed with the vegetables or roughage. Grit and oyster shell should be kept before the geese when they are laying, and may be provided all the time to advantage.

Goslings do not need feed until 36 hours old, or more, when they should be fed stale bread soaked in milk or water, to which finely chopped boiled eggs may be added. This should be fed three or four times daily for the first two or three weeks, with chopped grass or some other green feed added, this latter to be increased in quantity from the first.

Plenty of fresh clean water should be supplied and 5 per cent of fine grit or sharp sand may be added to the feed or kept in a hopper before the goslings. After two or three weeks, if the goslings have a good grass range, they will need only one light feed daily of a mash made up of 2 parts shorts and 1 part of cornmeal, or ground oats, with 5 per cent meat scrap. Where the pasture is good, many goslings are raised from the time they are 2 or 3 weeks old to fattening time without any grain feed, but the addition of the mash is an advantage.

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, Basil, Kan.
 Oct. 24—Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.
 Oct. 27—Claude Lovett, Neal, 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.
 Oct. 30—Clark & Alcorn, Peabody, Kan.
 Nov. 1—Manuel Nelson, Burdick, Kan.
 Nov. 2—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
 Nov. 12—J. V. Coleman, Valley Falls, Kan.
 Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan.
 Nov. 15—Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita, Kan.
 Nov. 26—Cherokee County Breeders' Sale, Columbus, Kan.
 Nov. 27—Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.

- Hereford Cattle**
 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. 26—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
 Feb. 18—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. 29—Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, 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. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
 Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
 Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

- Chester White Hogs**
 Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
 Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
 Feb. 20—Petraeck Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Henry Woody, Barnard, has 125 registered Herefords and they are a fine lot of cattle. He has a world of feed and a big silo and lots of good pasture for next summer but will likely hold a public sale about this time next year and sell some of them. He and T. Crowl are thinking of holding a Duroc bred sow sale sometime in February.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland (Republic county), sell 60 Duroc boars and gilts at auction at their farm north of Courtland Tuesday, Oct. 16. They are also selling four young bulls, Shorthorns that are really choice. The Angles are breeders and extensive exhibitors of Durocs at Kansas fairs every year and this year they won over 40 prizes at the Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson fairs and their sale is going to be a good place to buy a boar or some gilts.

This is the last call for the dispersal sale that Mr. Chas. W. Dingman is holding at his farm south of Clay Center next Thursday, Oct. 11. The advertisement of this sale is in this issue of Kansas Farmer and you had better look it up and plan to be there if you are interested in a few choice Holsteins to strengthen your herd with. About 30 of this number are just fresh or will be soon after the sale. You will find plenty of sale catalogs at the sale and W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. will explain pedigrees and has charge of the sale.

The Dickinson county Shorthorn breeders association sale has been called off because of the scarcity of Shorthorns that are for sale in that section. Mr. Ben Stewart, Mr. Willett Taylor and several other Shorthorn breeders in that county would have consigned some good cattle just to make the sale but other smaller breeders did not feel like giving up their cattle with the abundance of feed they have and the good prospects for the Shorthorn business in the future. They would rather buy than to sell at the present time. The date of the sale was Oct. 30 but it is called off and the members are starting now to put on a real sale next October.

The Washington county Holstein breeders sale has been called off because the members do not feel like consigning their best cattle and feel that any other kind would defeat the purpose of the sale which was to promote the dairy interests of that county and of the Holstein breeding business in particular. There are over 4,000 Holstein cows in the territory of the co-operative creamery at Linn which is in Washington county and it is because good Holstein cows are such valuable property at this time that the promoters of this sale found it so hard to get the members to consign good cattle to the sale. But they are commencing now to plan for the big sale in 1929.

Did you look up the M. A. Tatlow Jersey cattle dispersion sale advertising in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer? If you did not don't fail to turn to it in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. You still have time to write for the sale catalog and you can address the sale manager, B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., or Mr. M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan. There is very likely more real breeding and more quality with heavy production back of it in this sale than in any sale held in the state in a long time. The sale is made because of the necessity of Mr. Tatlow changing climate for his health and I am referring to this again because this splendid young herd that is being dispersed now was gotten together for the express purpose of maintaining an outstanding herd of Jerseys at White City by Mr. Tatlow. If you have not written for the sale catalog do so today and anyway you will find plenty of sale catalogs at the sale.

The S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn sale at his farm near Clay Center, Wednesday, Oct. 17 is an annual Shorthorn event and with Mr. Amcoats each year the Bluemont farm, Manhattan and Johnson Bros., Delphos, consign some good cattle. The Bluemont farm which is W. A. Cochel and Neal Wishart's Shorthorn breeding farm, is considered one of the strong Shorthorn breeding establishments of the state and Johnson Bros., Delphos are breeders of a very useful type of Shorthorns. Both are consigning some good cattle to this sale this time. The Amcoats herd is probably as well known over the state and in adjoining states as any herd in north central Kansas at least, and is favorably known. In this sale will be 14 young bulls from 10 to 20 months old and some of them are exceptionally fine herd bull material and all of them above the average. There are choice cows with big calves at foot and bred back. Taking it all in all this is very likely the best offering in many respects ever sold at the Amcoats farm. All herds are federal accredited and choice cattle have been selected for this sale. The sale catalog is ready to mail to those who ask for it, and you should write today for it. Write to S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

W. H. Mott will commence advertising the Kansas Holstein sales which he is managing in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer. A number of these sales are dispersion sales and afford the best of opportunities for the breed or anyone looking for good Holsteins. The Kincaid sale at Tecumseh, near Topeka, Oct. 23 is a dispersal of 35 cows and heifers, and this herd has paid for a good little farm and Mr. Kincaid feels like selling them and will stay out of business for a year or so. The dispersal of the Emanuel Nelson sale at Burdick is made necessary because Mr. Nelson is alone having lost his wife a short time ago and he wants to get out of the business. He is dispersing a dandy herd of about 30 cows. Nov. 2 Dr. Mott and his partner are dispersing their herd of 100 head and this is a dissolution sale to close up a five year partnership. Nov. 12 I. V. L. Coleman and his son are dispersing their herd to dissolve a partnership and the entire herd goes and it is a splendid offering. Nov. 13 is the Eastern Kansas breeders sale and a nice lot of good useful cattle will be sold in the pavilion at the free fair grounds. On Nov 15 the Southern Kansas breeders will sell in the forum on the last day of the Kansas National, 60 cattle that will be a credit to the breed. They will come from good herds around Mulvane and from other Southern Kansas herds. Nov. 27 is the dispersal of the Dulaney & Jarvis herd at Winfield. This is another dissolution sale and is made to close up a partnership.

Commander Byrd Chooses MAYTAGS for South Pole Expedition

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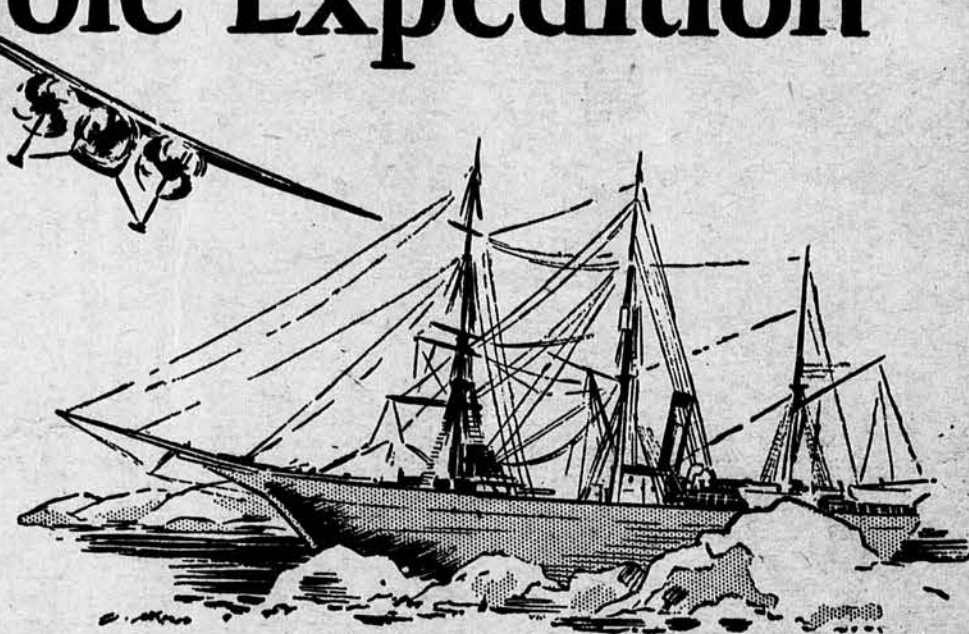
July 30, 1928

Maytag Sales Corporation,
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Gentlemen:

After careful investigation, we have selected the Maytag Washer as part of the equipment on the South Pole Expedition, because of its advanced type, strength of aluminum body, construction, compactness and precision of mechanical parts being necessary to give maximum efficiency under trying conditions to be encountered.

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Sidney Gresson, Chief Steward
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ONE of the many distinguished honors that have come to the Maytag Aluminum Washer is the selection of Maytags for the Byrd South Pole Expedition.

Not only the success of this great pioneering adventure, but the lives of the men, depend on the proper selection of supplies, material and equipment. Therefore, the most rigid requirements are observed in deciding what equipment shall be used. The many outstanding advantages that gave the Maytag world leadership, enabled it to meet the exacting standards demanded by Commander Byrd.

A Fitting Tribute to the New Maytag on its First Anniversary

The noteworthy tribute of being selected for the Byrd Expedition comes to the New Maytag as it is celebrating its first anniversary—the end of the most remarkable year in Maytag history—a year in which the number of Maytags in use by farm and city homes passed the million mark.

A FREE Trial Washing

Write or phone the nearest Maytag dealer for a Maytag before next washday. You will discover, as did Commander Byrd, that the Maytag is supreme. *If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.*

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Aluminum Washer



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.



Gasoline or Electric Power

The Maytag makes its own power for farm homes without electricity. The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor represents over fifteen years' development. It furnishes perfect power as smooth and sure as an electric motor, and is so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The starter and engine are in one unit. A step on the pedal starts it. All bearings are high-grade bronze. The carburetor has but one adjustment and is flood-proof. The popularity of the Maytag equipped with the Multi-Motor has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder gasoline engines. Any farm home, anywhere, can enjoy the convenience of the Maytag.

Maytag Radio Programs



KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues., Wed., 10:00 P.M.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M. KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P.M. WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M.
WBZA, Boston, Springfield, Fri., 7:30 P.M. CFCA, Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P.M. WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M. KNX, Los Angeles, Mon., 7:00 P.M. KFRC, San Francisco, Fri., 7:00 P.M. KMOX, St. Louis, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:55 A.M.

Hours designated are Standard Time at the station named