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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

October 13, 1928



Number 41



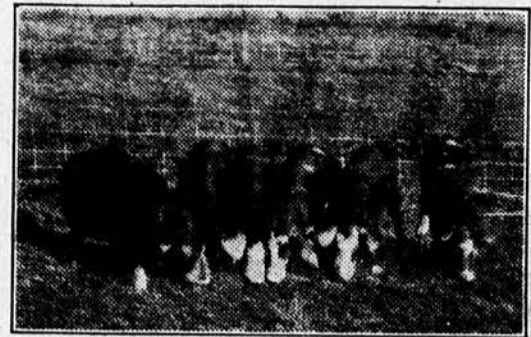
ALONG THE POWER FARMING TRAIL OF 1928

Results of tests conducted on our Research Farm at Ashland, Ohio

Why



These shoats got Tonic
 These 6 shoats are wormy and "undersized"—they were farrowed in the spring and left to rough it until fall. At 5 months old their average weight was 53½ pounds.



These shoats did not get Tonic
 These are the same kind of shoats as the others; same age, same weight, but a little better individuals.

one lot of shoats gained 1/3 faster than the other lot

THESE two lots of shoats were placed on test. Both lots had all the ear corn they would consume and were given slop twice a day. The slop was composed of 8 parts middlings, 1 part tankage, 1 part oil meal, and water.

There was no difference in the feeding of these two lots of shoats except that one lot received

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in the slop twice a day.

At the end of 71 days, the Tonic group reached an average weight of 202 lbs. each. The average weight of the Non-Tonic group at that time was 157 lbs. each.

There follows a table of comparative figures:

	Tonic shoats	Non-Tonic shoats
Gain in 71 days	891 lbs.	624 lbs.
Average daily gain	2.1 lbs.	1.5 lbs.
Feed required per 100 lbs. gain	295 lbs.	419 lbs.
Cost per 100 lbs. gain	\$5.48 (inc. Tonic)	\$7.43

The Non-Tonic shoats were continued on the same ration until they reached an average weight of 200 lbs. each. This required 29 days additional time and \$19.11 worth of feed.

The Tonic controlled the intestinal worms. It supplied minerals necessary to build bone and body tissue.

The Tonic kept the appetite constantly on edge, and the bowels regular. It kept the shoats thriving every day from the first day to the finish.

That's why the shoats that had Tonic required only 295 lbs. of feed, while the shoats that did not have Tonic required 419 lbs. of feed to produce each 100 lbs. gain.

That's why the shoats that had Tonic produced 100 lbs. of pork at a cost of \$5.48 (including

Tonic), while the shoats that did not have Tonic required \$7.43 worth of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain.

That's why the shoats that had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic were ready for market 29 days earlier than the shoats that did not have the Tonic.

Remember, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional minerals are required when Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed.



These are the same hogs that appear above to the left 71 days later. These shoats gained 891 lbs. in 71 days. They averaged 2.1 lbs. gain per day.



These are the same hogs that appear above to the right 100 days later. These shoats required 100 days to gain 882 lbs. They averaged 1.5 lbs. gain per day.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Appetizer, Worm Controller and Mineral Balance
 —all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 60 days, and see what it means to you in increased thrift and gains. It will require 2½ lbs. of Tonic for 60 days and cost but 25c for each 100-lb. shoat. See your local Dr. Hess dealer today.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 41

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LIBRARY

Where 700 Acres Is a One-Man Job

Profits Have Been Invested in Building an Efficient Farm Plant

THE things that count most for Carl W. Kraus, Ellis county, are early tillage, proper planting time, cows and poultry, and cutting out every bit of unnecessary labor. He must keep an eye for profit over 700 acres of land, 490 acres being under cultivation. He has made it a one-man job for most of the year. How? Almost 100 per cent power farming.

A hired hand draws pay four months of the year and extra help is needed during harvest. But the balance of the year, Mr. Kraus handles his big job alone. He even has the hayrack on a truck. Out in the field he puts a hay loader behind that to solve the hay-pitching problem. A quick trip is made to the barn, where slings hoist a whole hayrack load into the loft at a time.

Seedbed preparation can be handled quickly and economically with the tractor, so Kraus has found. He gets the most work done in the least amount of time, is able to conserve a maximum of moisture and give his 400 acres of wheat and 90 acres of feed crops the right kind of start. In keeping up fertility, Mr. Kraus hasn't found that summer fallow pays. However, when wheat fails on some of his acreage, a portion of that land is fallowed and the balance of its goes into feed crops. All of the barnyard fertility goes out on the fields,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

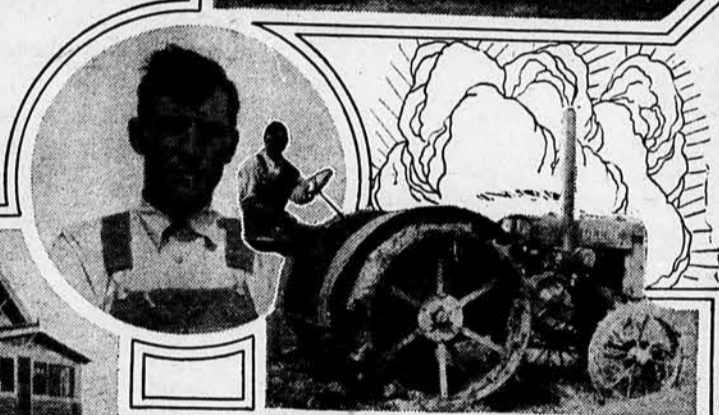
work shop. A big door slides back, opening into the main machine shed. It is a simple matter to pull any piece of machinery into the shop for repairs. Since a good deal of the repair work is done in cold and disagreeable weather, Kraus is fixed just right, because he doesn't have to step out of doors. You would expect to find bolts and the like well sorted, and they are. All this fits in with one of the big ideas—time and labor saving. With a good forge and sufficient tools, repair work can be done right on the farm when it should be and at the least cost.

Mr. Kraus and one hired hand built the machinery shed. It is 68 by 44 feet and designed to suit the needs of the machinery it houses. Kraus does all of his masonry and electric wiring. He hooked up the 32-volt farm light plant and wired home and farm buildings. He did all of the cement work on his huge barn and is going to put in stanchions and concrete mangers to accommodate 30 milkers. Floors and gutters of this substantial material already are in.

During the last two years the farm program has turned more to dairying than one might expect to find in a wheat country. "I'm just getting this part of my farm work started,"

Kraus said. "I'm going to build up the best grade Holstein herd I can with purebred bulls and the best individuals produced on this farm. I want to milk 30 head in all, and will start culling next year for high production."

He is a winter milker. Last year he milked 21 head, doing most of the work himself. He is able to handle it because his milking machine and milk room cut the labor and boost his efficiency to the limit. A gas engine runs milker and separator. (Continued on Page 25)



straw is plowed under, left there by the combine, and some alfalfa land is plowed under from time to time. Kraus gets as high as 35 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of corn an acre; likewise he gets some low yields, due to poor weather conditions. But with his program he is safe. Wheat as a main cash crop, feed to market thru livestock and poultry—the cows and laying hens take care of all taxes, interest and living expenses. It is a safe program. No wonder business men and neighbors out in the Hays territory point to Mr. Kraus as one of the progressive farmers.

"If you should ask where my profits have been going for the last 10 years," Mr. Kraus said, "there they are." He circled an arm in the general direction of his buildings. He has built up a real farm plant—a credit to any man or community. In one big combination shed he has room for most of his machinery. If you were to step inside you would find, among other things, a well-equipped

The Pictures on This Page Give Some Idea of the Fine Farm Plant Carl W. Kraus Has Built Up in Ellis County. At Top Is the Metal Grain Bin He Mounted on a Worn-out Tractor. We See a Likeness of Mr. Kraus in the Oval, and Again on the Tractor Ready for Business. The Home Is Strictly Modern and Comfortable. At the Left of the House Is a Photo of One Granary, Poultry House and Barn. The Bottom Pictures Show the Big Machine Shed and a Better view of the Huge Barn

Franklin Gets State Husking Contest

THE best corn huskers in Kansas will gather in Franklin county on November 2, and in a contest which promises to be something real from the standpoint of speed, will decide the state championship.

After looking over several locations in the corn country, it was decided that Franklin county should have the state meet. County-Agent H. A. Biskie already is getting things lined up for the big fight. He has the whole-hearted support of the farmers of the county and the substantial backing and co-operation of the chamber of commerce. Therefore, the men who enter the state contest and the hundreds of folks who go there to witness this big sporting event may expect a most cordial reception.

To pledge their support, the members of the chamber of commerce at Ottawa invited County Agent Biskie and a representative of Kansas Farmer in for luncheon one noon. The contest was explained from the county elimination work to the championship meet. All of the Ottawa folks were interested. Howard G. Ramsey, president of the chamber of commerce, in behalf of the or-

ganization he represents and the people of Franklin county, urged that the state meet be held in his county, and said that every possible thing would be done to make the state meet an occasion that would long be remembered.

It is with genuine pleasure that Kansas Farmer takes this important event to Franklin county. Everyone who goes to the state husking contest may expect to find good roads, a hearty welcome to the county and a contest that is entirely worth seeing.

The exact field where the state contest will be held has not been selected at present, but half a dozen or more are under consideration. County Agent Biskie has been thru a state corn husking contest with the Kansas Farmer folks. You may remember he was in Nemaha county last year. It happens that he was transferred to Franklin county some months ago. That will make the contest better than ever. The field where the contest will be held must have several qualifications. The corn must be standing well, must be a good yield, be clean, have ears not too high on the stalks, and last, but not least, there must be ade-

quate parking space for automobiles. You see, everything is being done for the convenience and comfort of the audience as well as for the huskers. A year ago the state contest brought out a crowd of 4,500. Without a doubt more than that number will gather to see the contest that will discover the champion corn husker for 1928.

We say there will be more folks at this year's meet because the interest has become state-wide. So far, 22 counties have men lined up for county elimination contests. Not only are folks in what we term the corn belt of the state interested, but in every section of Kansas. Here is the list of counties entered, so it is easy to see how really widespread the interest has become: Anderson, Brown, Cloud, Cowley, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Franklin, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kingman, Marion, Marshall, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Phillips, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman and Wallace.

This isn't a Corn Belt affair at all. The contest is open to every county in Kansas. Just trot out your best huskers, decide by actual contest (Continued on Page 24)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

UNDER the caption, "A Workable Plan for the Farmer," F. A. Reed of Fort Lupton, Colo., writes as follows: "I have studied the farm problem for years, and was raised on a Kansas farm in as good a county as there is in the state. Since I left the farm in the early 80's I have had lots of experience in farm life. I took a homestead in Eastern Colorado, proved up on it and experienced the hardships of a homesteader when jackrabbit meat was legal tender. I worked my claim until I starved out and had to go back to Kansas or Missouri or Nebraska to get work, or sometimes I went west to the mountains where I could get work and enough money to put in another crop.

I know all about the homesteader's life and how a man has to figure when he has nothing but his own strength to go on. This talk about starting without a dollar is no joke. I can remember when a 10-cent piece appeared as big as a cartwheel and a nickel's worth of crackers was a feast. No man can start in on a homestead and raise a crop without a dollar. I started without a dollar, but I had to work for the other fellow until I had enough to pay the filing fee and buy a team.

I know just what it takes to get a start. It is a long, tedious trail, with many hardships. But in my opinion a workable plan based on Government help will never come to the farmer, and he doesn't need it. He can help himself better than to wait for Uncle Sam.

"Now my plan is to cut down production to the demand so as to have sufficient feed to feed the multitude, and at a reasonable profit to the growers. I would organize every school district thruout the whole United States and have the directors of each district make an honest survey of the acreage of each farmer in the district, and cut him down to his proportionate share. Beyond what land is necessary to produce his share, let the other land lie fallow. Let every tract be planted in the crop to which it is best adapted and not attempt to raise crops on lands that are not adapted to that kind of crops. I would have each school district make a report to a state agent. Get a report of the approximate amount of each kind of food or other produce needed to supply the market of the nation, cut out the long days; do good, neat, honest work; in other words have a complete co-operation not only for selling but also for regulating the production. The speculators on the boards of trade would have to go out of business so far as farm products are concerned, for there would be nothing for them to work on.

"The great trouble with farmers is that we try to beat our neighbors in big acreages, which is all a mistake. We should have small acreages and big yields instead of big acreages and small yields. Now, Mr. Editor, does not that sound reasonable? But this will never be done, as farmers will not be held down to a reasonable amount of production, and even if some did others would almost burst themselves trying to get in big crops to take advantage of the good prices resulting from the decreased yield. We always will have the hog as long as the world stands, and the hogs will spoil all reasonable plans.

"A few years back we organized a Farmers' Union. All the farmers turned out and seemed very enthusiastic, but when it came to signing the charter for the organization just 25 of us signed; the rest hung back for one reason and another. We tried to organize a milk producers' association, and had the same kind of an experience—and so on down the line.

"When an organization is proposed most of them balked for fear they will not get in on the ground floor. They get sick, as your correspondent, Mr. Gerber, says, and complain because Uncle Sam does not do something for them, when they will not try to do something for themselves if they have a chance. So I offer this plan; co-operate in production, and when that is a success, co-operate in selling, and your farm problem is solved, providing everyone is honest, but when will all men be honest? Until that time all farm relief will be a failure."

A Good Plan Anyway?

IN OTHER words, Mr. Reed proposes a plan which he himself says will not and cannot work, for the reasons he sets forth. This would seem a knockout for his plan, but this much is to be said for his basic idea. If it were possible to get a

complete co-operation of the farmers of the United States so that they would restrict the output to the demand and also organize a general and effective marketing system so that the demand in each locality would be promptly and properly supplied, that would undoubtedly solve the problem. There also is good sense in what he says about striving for a decreased acreage and increased production an acre rather than a big acreage and a small yield. The trouble with his plan is that at least for the present it is impossible to put into successful operation. It would mean that farmers all over the United States must take orders from somebody else, and a vast number of farmers simply will not do that.

However, I do believe, as I have often stated, that the time is coming when the farming business will be largely organized as other great industrial enterprises are organized. That would mean, of course, that there would be managers, and that the majority of the workers would take orders



from their chiefs, just as workers in great industrial plants do now. I do not believe, however, that all the farming will ever be done that way. There will still be individual producers who will own and till their own farms. There will be no labor problem with them because the work of the farm will all be done by the owners of these farms and their families.

If they are near good markets they can do well, not have to work hard, and be independent. They will naturally resort to intensive cultivation, in other words produce as much as possible an acre instead of trying to spread themselves over a great many acres. These small farmers will not engage much in raising ordinary farm crops; they will be truck or dairy farms mostly, or perhaps devoted to the raising of a superior kind of poultry, or maybe fruit, and they will be located, as I have indicated, near good markets so that the transportation question will not cut much figure with them.

He is "Down" on Lawyers!

IHAVE a letter, in fact it is the second letter I have received, from James Fitzpatrick of Anthony, in which he lands with great vigor on the members of the Kansas Bar Association in general and upon the members of the courts. So far as the State Bar Association is concerned, Mr. Fitzpatrick says that it is possibly the "wickedest, most corrupt, malicious organization in the United States." He says the members of that organization "aspire to all public offices, but when they announce themselves as candidates they don't claim to be lawyers but farmers. They are liars," remarks Mr. Fitzpatrick, with hot conviction, "and they know it." Then he continues: "The only ground they have for calling themselves farmers is that they have set traps for some good, hard working farmer, robbed him of his home, put him out of business, possibly compelled him to go to the poorhouse, got title to his farm and then assumed the honorable name of farmer, and the

next thing we know they are candidates for the office of governor, senator or representative."

That seems pretty severe, but it is not the worst that Mr. Fitzpatrick has to say about these farmer-lawyer candidates. He continues: "The wickedest reptile that crawls on the prairies of Kansas has more right to be called a farmer than have these treacherous serpents in human form." After expressing his opinion that many of the candidates ought to be in the penitentiary, Mr. Fitzpatrick says, "the reason it is impossible to get them there is because all of our judges of the supreme and district courts belong to the State Bar Association."

"I know," continues Mr. Fitzpatrick, "a very respectable citizen that attempted to sue an attorney for \$25,000, and Judge Hay ordered the sheriff to lock him in jail. The order was promptly obeyed, and he was imprisoned for 2½ hours."

"Now the only difference that I can see," says the irate Mr. Fitzpatrick, "between a bunch like that and regular bandits or bank robbers is that one can lock you up in the county jail while the other locks you in the bank vault. One is satisfied to have you sit down; the other wants you to lie down on the floor while they rob you."

Mr. Fitzpatrick further says, "that a perfectly innocent farmer is being prosecuted in Harper county on the charge of killing his wife, and that the assistant prosecutor is an ex-candidate for governor, whom Mr. Fitzpatrick describes as "capable of making some jurors believe that black is white." The only ex-candidates for governor I can now think of who live in that section are Ed Hackney and Donald Muir, and I am wondering if he is alluding to either of them. I do not happen to know Mr. Fitzpatrick or the nature of his grievance.

Effect of Campaign Speeches

A READER asks me if I think campaign speeches influence many voters. Of course I do not know, and neither do I think anyone else knows. The speaker himself is apt to be deceived. If he is a popular speaker he is apt to get a great deal of applause. A very large majority of the audience is in sympathy with him, and want to encourage him by its applause. The more he rawnides the opposition the more applause he will get, but I doubt if that style of speaking ever changed a single vote. It may make the partisans who are already with the speaker more enthusiastic, and as a result they may go out and work a little harder for the success of their ticket than they would otherwise do, but on the other hand the minority of the crowd who is opposed to the speaker is very apt to be made more determined in its opposition, so that while the speaker has stirred up the zeal of his party supporters he also has stirred up the opposition.

The only kind of a speech which may change some votes is one that will get very little applause. The speaker will not indulge in any abuse of the opposite party. He will take the opportunity to say a good word for the opposition candidates now and then. He tries to keep all of his hearers good natured and in a receptive frame of mind; then he will try by fair and plausible argument to win some of them over. He will not win any of the intense partisans, but even they will go away saying that it was a fair speech.

If there are any in the audience who are really of open mind, such a speech may win them, if they are convinced that the speaker is honest and does not want to make misstatements. I have heard in my life a few speeches of that kind, which I think may have made a few votes. I doubt if they actually changed a vote where a man came to the meeting with his mind made up. The chances are that he went away of the same opinion he was when he came.

There will be more shifting this year from one party to the other than there has been in any campaign in a good many years. And many voters will be influenced by considerations which are not in the party platforms.

Undoubtedly the greatest speaking campaign ever made by a Presidential candidate was that made by William J. Bryan in 1896. No candidate was ever greeted by such large and enthusiastic crowds. Bryan himself was deceived. He believed he was going to sweep the country, and is said to have expressed the opinion the day before the election that he might carry every state in the

union. As a matter of fact he did carry 22 states, while McKinley carried 23; at that time Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma were not yet admitted. But McKinley carried all the larger states, and had 271 votes in the electoral college, while Bryan had only 176.

The vote, however, was so close in two states, California and Kentucky, that the electoral vote was divided. In California, McKinley had eight electoral votes and Bryan 1. In Kentucky, McKinley had 12 electoral votes and Bryan 1. This result was brought about by the fact that voters in very considerable numbers neglect to vote for all the candidates for electors on their party tickets, thinking, evidently, that if they vote for any of the electors that will be sufficient. At every election there will be found to be a difference between the highest vote given any candidate for elector and the lowest vote of perhaps 2,000 votes.

Almost invariably the candidate for elector whose name happens to be first on the ballot will receive several hundred votes and sometimes even thousands of voters more than the candidate who is so unfortunate as to have his name appear last on the ballot.

In California the average electoral vote in 1896 was very close, McKinley 144,688, Bryan 144,618. As a result of the carelessness of the voters one elector on the Bryan ticket received more votes than the low man on the McKinley ticket. In Kentucky the average total vote for McKinley was 218,171, and the average total vote for Bryan was 217,890, and here again thru the carelessness of voters the high man on the Bryan electoral ticket had a majority over the low man on the McKinley ticket. For the same reason Maryland in 1904 divided its electoral vote between Roosevelt and Parker, giving 1 vote to Roosevelt and 7 to Parker.

A Soured View of Life

I AM IN RECEIPT of a letter from an old subscriber, who lives in Butler county, which starts out as follows: "I like to read your comments and hope that you will reciprocate and like mine—but you won't."

The gist of his letter is that he is highly displeased with nearly everything, especially everything political, and has been, I take it, for a number of years. He says that he is not going to vote for either candidate, but regrets that General Pershing was not nominated. Just why he is for Pershing he does not say, but I gather that the reason he is for him is because he is not a candidate. He winds up with the declaration, "I want a new national party and new farm papers that will tell the farmer facts."

Perhaps there was a time when this kind of a letter would have irritated me, but I do not have that feeling any more, or if I have I am not conscious of it. The writer of the letter, as I happen to know, is getting along in years, not a very old man, but past the prime of life. The shadows are growing longer behind him as he travels down the western slope of life. And now in the afternoon he seems to take a gloomy, pessimistic and soured view of the world in general but more especially of the United States.

I do not question his sincerity, nor that of a good many others who seem to have the same viewpoint, but it seems to me rather unfortunate. I realize that there are a good many things that one can complain about. No doubt there has been considerable crookedness and graft in high places; a good many campaign promises that are not fulfilled; but my conclusion is, after having mingled with all sorts of people for a good many years, that politicians on the average are fully as honest as men in other walks of life. I also realize that in a country like ours with such a wide diversity of climate, soil and interests, whatever is accomplished in a national way must in the very nature of things be a compromise, and that the result, in all probability, will be more satisfactory to the peo-

ple in some localities than to those in other localities, and to people engaged in some lines of business than to those engaged in other lines. I also realize that there is a great deal of selfishness in the world, and that selfish interests are always trying and always have tried to get what they wanted and often have.

Nevertheless, the outlook is not hopeless. Men and women are a mixture of good and evil, but fortunately in most of them there is more of good than bad. I believe that any man or woman will get more satisfaction out of life by looking for the good rather than for the bad. That does not mean they are to shut their eyes to the bad, but rather to get as much good as possible out of life. If the good does not predominate then, of course, the future is hopeless; government is a failure and the sooner you are dead the better.

He Favors Farm Corporations

THE Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has received a communication from Robert Brookings, founder of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., in support of his proposition that big business organizations be applied to the agricultural industry.

"I am," says Mr. Brookings, "developing the subject to show that the corporation can function in a chain of farms, just as it does in a chain of stores, with the small units operating independ-



Too Much Furniture

ently, but efficiently, under some form or central management; and to call attention to the great service which the socialized corporation is rendering the public, as practically the only method of distributing the national wealth among all the people.

"Industry has developed, as farming probably will develop, along two clearly defined lines; first, the large, or integrated, corporation; and second, the smaller corporation which, while operating independently, together form a chain of industrial production. This whole process of industrial development has converted innumerable small, inefficient business units, which were exhausting each other thru competition, without rendering either themselves or the public any adequate service, into what we may regard as social activities owned by the public, operating along the two lines of greatest efficiency.

"What this has accomplished for the so-called shop industries I predict it will accomplish for agriculture. The agricultural corporation will absorb some of the small, efficient farms, and many

of the inefficient farms, and will function as big business does in industry; while many of the small efficient farmers will continue to operate as links in an agricultural chain."

Continuing, Mr. Brookings says, "One has only to read reports 103, 104, 105 and 106 of former secretary of Agriculture Houston, dealing with the hardships and isolation of farm family life, as compared with the comforts, opportunities and social contacts developed by urban civilization, to realize that any process which will bring to our colorless farm life some of the social advantages of the small industrial communities cannot but greatly improve it."

Was the Notice Received?

1—A is the owner of a farm. B is A's tenant. B has planted his spring crops for this year. A sent B a notice in May to vacate his farm August 1. Is this notice legal or must it be sent 30 days before March 1? 2—Must the notice be sent thru the mail by registered letter or can A bring it to B himself? F. F.

1—The answer to this question depends on the kind of contract A had with B. If this was merely a crop rental contract a notice to vacate on August 1 probably would be sufficient, altho the tenant even in that event would have a right to come upon the land after August 1 to harvest the crops which had not yet matured. If B began his tenancy March 1 under a yearly verbal agreement, he has a right to occupy the premises until the first of next March, and A, the landlord, would be required to give him notice 30 days before March 1. Or if B was operating this farm under an old lease which expired August 1 and was not renewed but he continued to occupy the premises as a tenant at will, his year under the tenancy at will would be presumed to follow the terms of the original lease, and his year would end on August 1, and a 30-day notice to vacate on August 1 would be all that would be required.

2—It is not necessary to send this notice thru the mail in a registered letter. It is sufficient if the notice is served in person, or even if it is served thru the ordinary mail provided the landlord is certain that the tenant receives the notice. The important point is, did the tenant receive the notice at least 30 days prior to the expiration of his year?

May Enforce the Lien

A rented a farm to B for part cash and one-third of the wheat. The cash was to be paid in two installments, the first being March 1, 1928, and the second July 1, 1928. B rented this farm first, beginning March 1, 1927, until the last day of July, 1927, for cash, giving A a note for the amount to be paid. This note is past due, and the first payment of the second year, 1928, is due. B says he cannot pay. I understand that in Kansas the owner must give notice to the tenant on the first of March to move. Is this true? What can be done to remove this tenant, as no notice has been given? What can be done to collect this rent? The written lease expires July 31, 1928. D. N. P.

Where a tenant is operating under a written lease no notice to quit is necessary. Where a tenant is operating as a tenant at will or a tenant with only a verbal contract, 30 days' notice before the first of March would be necessary. The landlord has a landlord's lien on the crops of the tenant, and may enforce that lien as other liens are enforced.

Must Live in Colorado

What provision has been made in Colorado for the support and care of feeble-minded children? Is there any law whereby parents of such child can get financial help or is there an institution of some kind where the child can be placed? She is an epileptic. A. F.

Colorado has an institution for the care of feeble-minded children and for epileptics. It is necessary that the parents or guardians of the child be residents of Colorado. If they are financially unable to help care for the feeble-minded child the state bears all the expense. If the parents or guardians are able to bear the financial expense or part of it, they are required to do so.

Make Your Vote Count

THIS may be a close election—and it may not be. I do not think it will be close, not nearly so close as some people appear to think. But you never can tell what will happen. Vote and make your vote count. If there is a candidate on the ticket that you do not approve of, vote for his opponent. Unless you vote for his opponent, by that act you really give the obnoxious candidate half a vote.

Then there is the man or woman of voting age who does not vote, or usually is indifferent about it. The non-voter is a cypher in his community in the one thing given him with which he can make his personal influence definitely count. Worse than that such a zero American by this neglect stands in the way of his own welfare. For whatever tends to the country's good or ill affects him and his condition, and often tremendously, whether he realizes that fact or not.

Make your vote count.

The more decisive an election is the better. The bigger the vote that is rolled up for men and measures who or which should win, the better for our political welfare. It is far better that the people should speak decisively when they do speak.

It is history that the Presidential election of

1884 was carried by just 1,140 ballots, Cleveland winning over Blaine by that small margin in New York. In 1916 the re-election of President Wilson was determined by 3,500 votes in California. There are many townships in the United States which cast more votes than that.

Decisive elections are better because they clear the political atmosphere. When the people show decisively that they approve of any certain measure, that usually ends further opposition to that measure politically.

However, there are possible exceptions even to this rule. For instance, the coming election will not be decisive if prohibition is repudiated, no matter what the size of the majority that could possibly be voted against it. History shows that in all efforts made against the drink evil, states and communities always return to the strongest measure of all against it, because no other measures that have ever been tried are so effective.

Therefore if such a national calamity as a "wet" victory should befall the country at this election, it might take 20 years, but prohibition would come back stronger, more rigid than ever.

On the other hand, should the Eighteenth Amendment be sustained by a decisive majority the ques-

tion—if it is a question—of a wet or dry America will be settled finally, and the cause of law enforcement be given a tremendous impetus and advance.

Make your vote count.

This political logic, if we may call it that, applies also to that other foremost issue—farm relief.

Leaving partisan political considerations entirely out of it, in my judgment there is no question but that the interests of agriculture and of a national policy and program for agriculture will be better and far more promptly served by Hoover and his party, than by any statesman that the Streets of New York can or ever will produce. The most selfish, spoils-grasping political organization this country has ever known is Tammany Hall. The belief that any real, effective interest in the farmers of the land can emanate from it, is stretching credulity too far.

Vote according to your convictions. But make your vote count.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



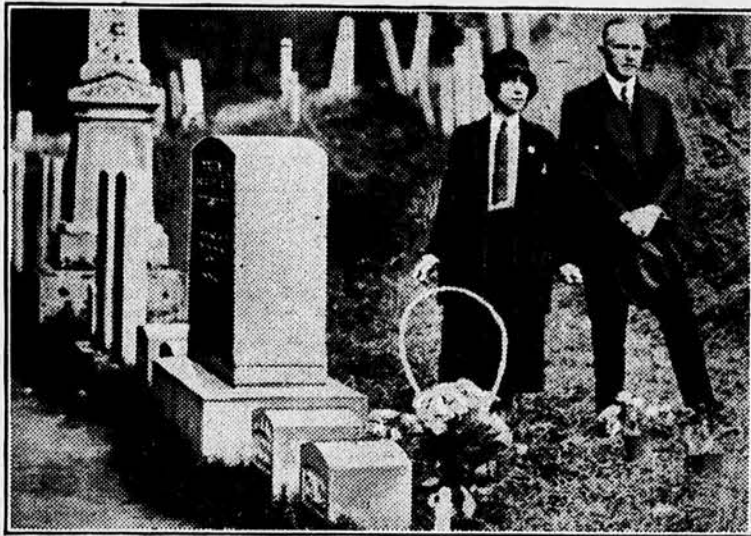
A Stunning Evening Wrap in the Perennially Smart Combination of Black and White. It is of Transparent Rayon Velvet. With Collars and Cuffs of Ermine



Queen Mary, Left, and King George of England, Dressed in a Highlander's Costume, Are Arriving at Braemar, Scotland. Behind the Royal Couple Are the Duchess of York and the Duke of York. The Royal Visitors Were Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception, as They Are Very Popular With the People Generally in Great Britain



Here is a Smart Fall Ensemble—the Frock is of Silver Gray Rayon Crepe in Modernistic Fish-Scale Design, While the Jacket is of French Navy Rayon Velvet



This Picture Shows President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge at the Grave of Their Son, Calvin Coolidge, Jr., at Northampton, Mass., a Few Days Ago. Calvin Died Four Years Ago. His Death Was a Tremendous Blow to His Parents, From Which They Have Not Yet Recovered Fully



"Come on, Men. Hold 'Em!" Here Are Members of an Exclusive Girls' School, Woodberry Hall of Atlanta, Ga., During Their First Football Practice. The Picture Shows How They Will Carry the Ball and Block the Line, and it is an Unusual Action Photograph



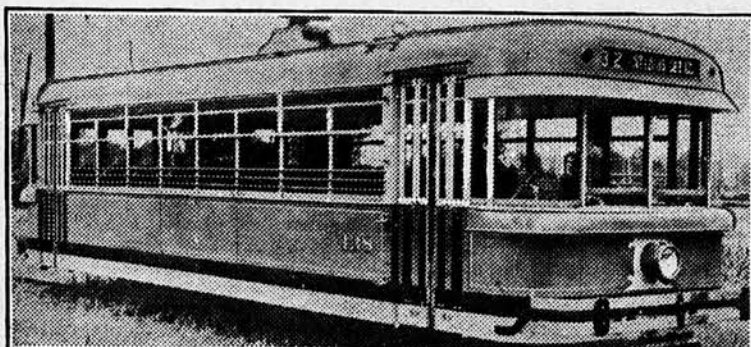
Here is Another Indication of the Americanization of Modern China; This is the First Ladies' Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor Opened in Peking



The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council of Churches, the First "National Radio Pastor"



This is the Latest Picture of Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, an Australian, Who Made the First Flight Over the Arctic Regions, Who Will Explore Graham Land by Plane



A New Type of Light Street Car That is Nearly Noiseless and Vibrationless, Because of Live Rubber Fittings Which Separate the Steel Flanges From the Cores of the Wheels; it Seats 39 Persons



Here Are Some Winter Hat Models From Paris; Left, a Charming Navy Blue Felt; Center, a Striking Model of White Duveteen; and Right, a Smart Black Felt Trimmed With White Stitching

We're Going East Again This Year

"Kansas Farmer Special" Will Leave Topeka December 2, Returning December 16

BY E. H. KIMBALL

WHEN the "All-Kansas Special" went east last year there was no thought of making it an annual affair. It was merely the result of an effort to assemble a congenial group of Kansas farmers interested in a Capper-conducted tour of the agricultural and industrial East. But when the group returned, the members expressed such great satisfaction with the trip (see testimonial reproduced on this page) that the success of another Eastern tour seemed assured.

Plans now are completed, and 31 Kansas farmers will be taken over a similar route this year. The trip will be known as the "Kansas Farmer Special," and those who make it will, of course, see the best of the historical sights and industrial plants that were included in the "All Kansas Tour," as well as many that were inaccessible on the first trip.

The Capper organization is admirably fitted for the satisfactory completion of such a tour. Senator Capper's three Eastern farm papers, Michigan Farmer, Ohio Farmer and Pennsylvania Farmer, will join in making advance preparation for the entertainment of the Kansans, and branch offices of the Capper Publications in each of the larger cities visited also will act as hosts.

The tour will be personally conducted by F. B. Nichols, who also had charge of the "All-Kansas Special" last year. All individual worry is eliminated under this plan. The tourists, on arriving in Topeka, let the Kansas Farmer take care of everything until the return on December 16.

Capper Will Meet the Train

Perhaps one of the men who made the trip last year lives in your territory. If so we recommend that you talk to him about it. In this way you can get a personal description of the educational and recreational value of the journey. The list of these men is given on this page.

Senator Capper will meet the train in New York, as he did last year, and that fact will attract the attention of the New Yorkers to the Kansas Farmer Special. Last year New York papers devoted considerable space to stories of the "All Kansas Special" and pic-

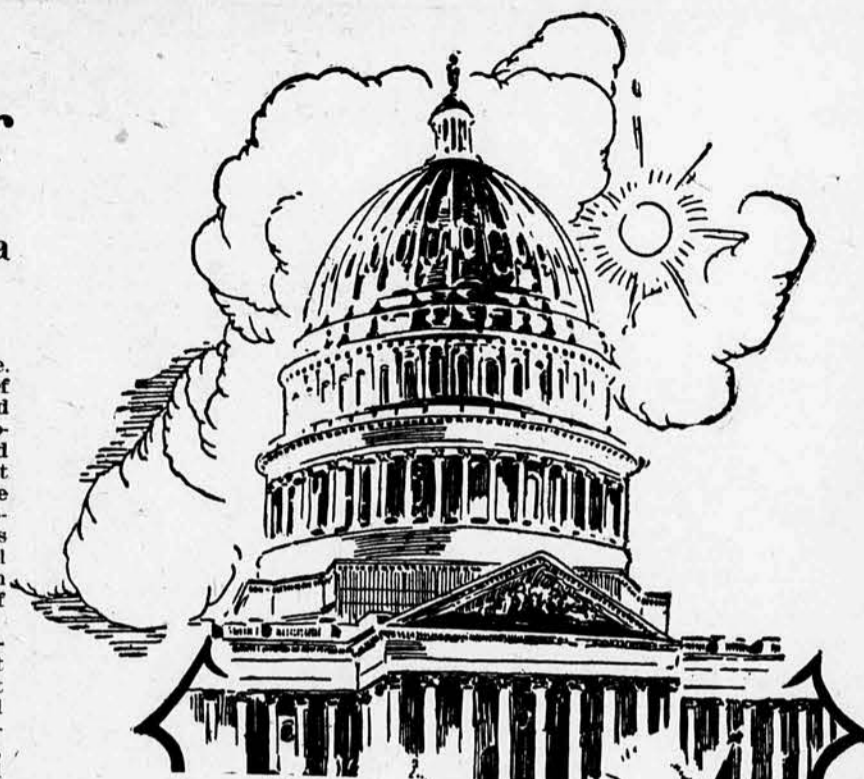
tures of the men from the wheat state. The press generally stated its belief that the trip had done much toward bringing Eastern people a better appreciation of Western agriculture, and all agreed that the man who made it gained a greater knowledge of the East and its views on politics, economics, agriculture and industry. This year an added source of interest will be the opportunity to see the reaction of Eastern people to the outcome of the national election.

And the real entertainment highlights must not be overlooked. Last year the "All-Kansas" tourists met President Coolidge, Lindbergh and other famous Americans; were entertained at dinner by Swift and Co., International Harvester Co., General Electric Co., the New York Stock Exchange, Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture, and the Firestone Rubber Company. Another thrill was provided when the party, riding in expensive motor cars and accompanied by a police escort, was given the right-of-way twice for a speedy trip across one of the busiest sections of New York City. These happenings indicate the good times in store for the 31 men who get in on the 1928 trip.

At the Livestock Show

The Kansas Farmer Special leaves Topeka, December 2, arrives in Chicago the next day and remains there until the evening of December 4. The International Livestock Exposition is the main attraction during this time, and anyone desiring to spend all his time in Chicago in attendance at this world famous show may do so. However, members of the party desirous of seeing more of the city will want to take advantage of arrangements for inspection of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the plants of the International Harvester Company, Swift and Armour.

December 5 will be spent in Detroit, where the leading attractions in an industrial way are the Ford and General Motors plants. A sight-seeing tour of this historic old city also is planned. Niagara Falls and Schenectady are scheduled for December 6. The General Electric plants in Schenectady made one of the greatest impressions on members of the Kansas party last year.



The Capitol Building in Washington

The following three days will be devoted to seeing New York City, a trip thru the New York Stock Exchange included. December 10 will find the special in Philadelphia, where the tourists may inspect the shipbuilding yards, the famous Camden bridge, the Navy Yard, Independence Hall and other historic landmarks.

The next three days in Washington will follow closely the lines of last year, with tours of the Government buildings and various war memorials. The last day out is to be spent in viewing industrial developments in Dayton, Ohio. The train will reach Topeka at midnight December 15, the group detraining the next morning.

Plenty of Entertainment

Accommodations will be first class on the trip. The cost a man is \$194.60, which includes all railway fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, all transportation off trains and hotel rooms—but not meals. Several meals probably will be furnished by various organizations in cities visited. It is believed that each man will prefer to choose the remainder of his meals to suit his personal taste. Individual members desiring side-trips other than those planned must make them at their own expense. However, every point of interest to the average man is listed for the entire party.

The coupon is for your convenience.

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

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

If you have friends who might have failed to read of the trip in Kansas

Farmer, but who probably would be interested in the tour, send us their names and we will bring the details to their special attention—if the 31 places haven't all been filled by that time.

Accommodations will not be crowded. Ample room will be provided for each man on the train, in hotels and for any special sight-seeing-trips and entertainments provided by outside agencies. Because of the difficulties of conducting a mixed tour, the party is restricted to men.

Stopovers other than those already announced cannot be permitted. We have arranged as pleasant a trip as possible. It would defeat one of the main features of the tour—the group idea—if each man were permitted to outline his own route after leaving Topeka.

More Time in New York

An unusually interesting schedule is being arranged for New York City. One additional day there has been provided, and the folks will meet, at a luncheon to be given by Senator Capper, some of the leading business men of the East.

One of the real thrills experienced by the party last year was the visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila Bay. This ship is in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and it will be visited again this year.

It is expected that the last day at Dayton, the world's aviation center and the home of the Delco Electric Light Company, will be one of the highlights of the trip, so far as a view of modern industrial life is concerned.

A \$25.00 deposit is requested with the reservation before November 1, and the remaining \$169.60 is due on November 15 or before. Places will be filled in the order deposits are received. All correspondence in regard to the Kansas Farmer Special should be addressed to F. B. Nichols, Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Whereas it has been our privilege and pleasure to have been on the All-Kansas Tour of the East during the period between November 27 and December 10, in the year 1927, in which we visited Chicago, Detroit, Ontario, Schenectady, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Akron and other points of interest, and

Whereas we were privileged to see many interesting sights and places, meet many famous men, travel over historic ground simply because of the foresight and thoughtfulness of the Kansas Farmer organization in the different cities,

Be it resolved therefore that we the undersigned, members of the All-Kansas tour, give our unqualified thanks to Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of our own state farm paper, to F. B. Nichols, editor of Kansas Farmer and manager of the trip and to Roy R. Moore, publicity manager. We also desire to express our appreciation to Basil Church, John Gaughen, Philip Zach, Neff Laing and Frank Gaughen, branch office managers, and all other men of the Capper organization who gave so much of time to make the trip a success...

In witness thereof we affix our signatures...

- H. O. Peck, Wellington, Kan.
- M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, Kan.
- Herman Zwick, Sterling, Kan.
- George T. Baker, Sterling, Kan.
- Karl Koblitz, Hazelton, Kan.
- A. J. Valdois, Haven, Kan.
- W. T. Moyer, Freeport, Kan.
- S. G. Clark, Belpre, Kan.
- T. E. Tuckwood, Stafford, Kan.
- Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.
- M. W. Lidikay, Wellsville, Kan.
- Chris Hart, Peabody, Kan.
- Fred Symes, Harveyville, Kan.
- C. F. Hubbard, Mitchell, Kan.
- J. D. Wright, Mitchell, Kan.

- Chas. M. Baird, Arkansas City, Kan.
- Rolla D. Joy, Hays, Kan.
- J. A. Shrauner, Montezuma, Kan.
- R. E. Snelling, Norwich, Kan.
- E. A. Grandy, Garfield, Kan.
- Walter E. Gilmore, Eldorado, Kan.
- W. H. Pundt, Lenexa, Kan.
- John L. Pundt, Canadian, Texas (Formerly of Lenexa, Kan.)
- A. Tomlinson, Topeka, Kan.
- Eugene Elkins, Wakefield, Kan.
- C. W. Boone, Neal, Kan.
- J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa, Kan.
- W. P. McCrerey, Hiawatha, Kan.
- E. P. Desmarais, Meade, Kan.
- James J. Costa, Anthony, Kan.

"Seeing the East" Application Blank

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

Dear Sir:

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

Name.....

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

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

We Were Not Discouraged!

And so at Last We Came to El Obeid, at the End of the Steel Rails

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

BOYS," apologized Mr. Purvis, the Governor of Darfur and our host in El Fasher, "I don't want to discourage you, but—"

"You won't," Jim dared him.

"You've come two-thirds of the way across this continent on your motorcycles and probably figure you've got it licked."

"Yep," Jim agreed, "We always did."

"But you've got the worst part of it all ahead of you, the 500 miles from here to El Obeid. It's all deep sand."

"That's old stuff to us," said Jim.

"But it's quite impossible. It can't be done on a motorcycle. Really, old thing, it's quite impossible," patiently explained our host.

"That's old stuff too," Jim grinned.

Might Get Repairs?

We couldn't feel very downhearted. El Obeid was 500 miles away, but a truck line operated regularly once a week, carrying the mail to El Fasher. And El Obeid was railhead! The first railroad in 2,000 miles. We could get repairs or spare parts from Khartoum if necessary, altho Jim swore that we'd come so far on our own he would repair the motorcycles with camel's hair and palm oil before he'd get any help from outside now. If the trucks could make it, even tho they had special gears, a double radiator, and massive, oversize tires, we knew we could on our little one-lunged motorcycles.

"You'll go in a military convoy," ordered our friend the Governor. "An English Bimbashi, Captain Gawne, has been conducting a musketry school here in Fasher and is transferring back to Khartoum. He leaves here day after tomorrow with two trucks for El Obeid. You go in his convoy. The trucks will show you the way, and you can follow in their fresh, hardened tracks."

Personally I think his idea was that when we got stuck, the Bimbashi (which is the Sudanese for an English officer) could load us, motorcycles and all, into the trucks. But if he had said so, Jim wouldn't have traveled in the convoy at all.

And a Bath Tub, Too

At 3 o'clock on the appointed afternoon we started out on our last dash to railhead. We were under the protection of a British military convoy and the personal wing of Bimbashi Gawne. The Governor at El Fasher, the Governor at El Obeid and the Greek truck driver were all pulling for us—but betting against us.

We made 58 miles that first after-

noon after 3 o'clock. We couldn't keep in sight of the trucks, but when we caught up with our convoy about dusk, the Captain's boys had camp all made. This Bimbashi traveled like all Englishmen. Even on a trek like this he dressed immaculately all the time and carried all the comforts of home, including his bath tub, his wash stand, a full line of silverware, porcelain dishes, a table and chairs, and a folding bed.

A canvas rug covered the clean, sandy floor of the grass rest house, and a portable orthophonic phonograph was sitting on a big box of records. He carried a complete line of bottled drinks. There were books and magazines for us to read, and the boy brought warm water as a hint that even we would be expected to wash. Water usually was so scarce with us we never washed between oases—and they were sometimes several days apart—but this Englishman carried a half-dozen 10-gallon cans of water right with him. We'd wash if we trained with him!

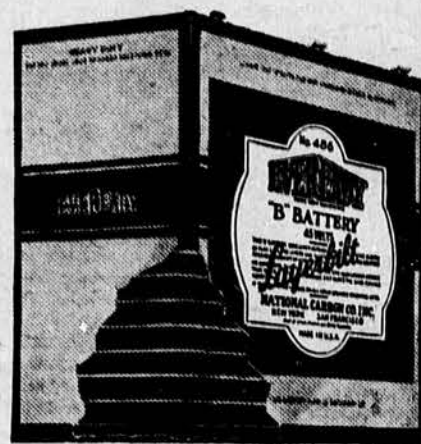
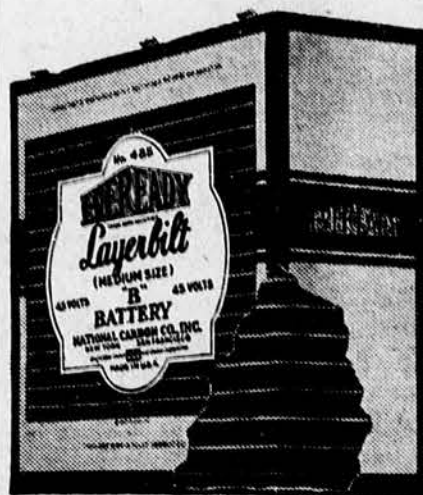
Just Two Water Holes

This de luxe travel, with "boys" to do all our camp work and cooking, was a new one for Jim and me. A half hour before daylight in the morning, Ahmed would light the Captain's gasoline lamp and bring us warm water in the Captain's tub. By the time we had crawled off of our blankets spread out upon the sand, rolled them up and tossed them into the Captain's truck, a hot breakfast was ready and served. At daybreak Jim and I were off, and our convoy was just beginning to stir. They carried all our gasoline and luggage, so that we could travel light and easy as possible in that deep, soft sand of the lower Libyan Desert. By 10 o'clock our convoy had overtaken us, refilled our gasoline tanks and water canteens and roared on ahead. By the time we could catch up again, it was noon, and a good hot lunch was ready for us on the Captain's table in camp.

This handling of our commissary was an especially great help in that particular stretch of desert waste. There were only two natural water holes in the entire 300 miles between El Fasher and El Nahood. Except for the water carried in the truck, our convoy depended on a small supply in a locked military reservoir, and in those great hollow tibeldi trees which the government maintains for just such expeditions as ours. The reservoir was simply a huge cistern, cemented on the

Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt No. 485 \$2.95

Heavy Duty Eveready Layerbilt No. 486 \$4.25



cost but little more and last much longer

EITHER of these Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries costs you only a few cents more than cylindrical cell batteries of the same size, but they last much longer.

Longer life — much less frequent renewals—greater economy—greater reliability — greater convenience — those are the things the Eveready Layerbilt construction gives you.

One is the famous Eveready Layerbilt No. 486, the original Eveready "B" Battery to be made of flat cells instead of cylindrical ones. This is the largest of the Eveready Layerbilts, and lasts longest. It costs only 25c more than the cylindrical cell Eveready of the same size.

The other is the newer Eveready Layerbilt No. 485. It comes in the same size as

the Eveready "B" Battery No. 772, which uses cylindrical cells. The flat cells of the new No. 485 make it last much longer. It is the most economical medium size Eveready "B" Battery, and costs only 20c more.

The flat cells of which Eveready Layerbilts are made fill all available space within the battery case, avoiding the useless holes between the cells of a cylindrical cell battery. More materials mean longer life. For maximum economy, convenience and satisfaction from "B" batteries, buy Eveready Layerbilts.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.
New York San Francisco
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

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

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature. Only Eveready makes Layerbilt batteries



He's Going to Investigate Us

inside and filled by hand during the wet season with water that drained for miles around into a low basin nearby.

The tiberd trees are a fortunate provision of a most resourceful nature. Great, gnarled, woody trunks these are, producing a maximum of sheer wooden bulk and a minimum of green trimmings and branches, on a minimum of rainfall and climatic encouragement. We called them leprosy trees before we learned their name because they remind one, in that land of lepers, of those wretched victims of the ancient disease, standing about in solitude. The stubby branches of the tiberd trees look like the horrible stubs of a leper's toes, or the stump of his infected arm.

Many of these huge, squatty trees are hollow, and thus became natural wooden water tanks, capable of holding thousands of gallons of water with little evaporation or leakage. One of these trees is a very precious possession to whatever family of black Sudanese happens to own and operate it. The wives and slaves laboriously gouge out the ground about the tree during the dry season and level the surface into a basin sloping toward the tree. This dirt is carried away in calabashes and ridged up in a circle to form mud walls for the tank. If the ground close to the tree is too sandy, black dirt or clay may be carried for miles to surface this catch basin and prevent as much leakage as possible.

A Natural Stand Pipe

As water collects in this basin, it is dipped up in goat-skin buckets, mud and all, and poured into the natural wooden stand pipe. A couple of wives squat on a big limb high up in the tree, lower their buckets into the pool below and thus draw up the water, hand under hand, to be saved in the tree against the long dry season ahead. We were there during the dry season and saw the other side of the story. We saw the precious water doled out by these same black, wrinkled wives, and the charge assessed at so many Egyptian piastres for a herd of goats, or so much for a camel caravan. It is significant of these Egyptian Sudanese and their failure to advance beyond the civilization of their famous ancients that they still draw the water in leather skins up to the top of this standpipe and then as laboriously lower it down again to the ground just as they did a thousand years ago. It occurred to Jim immediately, and to me 5 minutes later, that a lot of labor could be saved if a hole were cut in the tree near the bottom of the reservoir and the water allowed to run out thru some kind of a tube that could be opened and closed, like a faucet.

"Why don't they use their heads instead of their backs and hands so much?" Jim asked Bimbashi Gawne. "Why lift that water 20 feet and then lower it down again? Why not let it run out, like we would?"

"If you had as many wives and as little water as that old black boy there," replied the English Captain, "you'd rather let 'em work than to use your head thinking. Besides, somebody might open up that faucet some night and then this neighborhood would have to move. Just as well let 'em work as they've been doing for the last few thousand years."

To the Red Sea

We drove the 300 miles to El Nahood in three days over the Governor's impossible roads, and from there on into El Obeld we made even better time. The evening of the fourth day we chugged across the sandy lots of town and welcomed as a thing of life itself the hot steel rails of the Sudan Government Railway. Behind us lay 2,000 miles of struggle. At our feet was the End of Steel, the farthest frontier of the railroad's reach into the black heart of Africa from the eastern coast. Ahead of us stretched those rails that led across the vast valley of the Nile and the mountains of the Red Sea Coast. That night we went down to the station to watch the train come in, and no wide-eyed son of the desert, staring for the first time in his life at the snorting little monster in black and brass, got more thrills a snort out of that locomotive than did Jim and I. Not a single bewildered Sudanese, black as the shadows in which he trembled, watched with keener interest than I the take-off of that train. We could load our broken down motor-

cycles into a "goods van," as the English call a freight car, climb on to the cushions ourselves and let the engineer worry about the sand. But we didn't despite the usual pessimistic advice about the road into Khartoum, 500 miles away.

For the first few miles we began to think the advice was right. The sand was deep, and there was no road. When the sand was too deep, we would drive right up on the right-of-way, bumping along over the ties, and finally when the sand on the railroad bed itself became too deep, we would lift our two motorcycle wheels onto the steel rail itself and try to hold them there with the side car wheel bouncing along over the ties. That was sport! And good going until we'd fall off. The faster we'd drive the easier it was to stay up on the smooth steel rail. Eventually, of course, we'd fall off. Then it was lift ourselves back up and zip away again.

Eventually a station. No excuse for

one, nothing to be loaded or unloaded except some gumarabic or a tank car of water, but every few hours we'd find a neat little mud station and section house daubed on to the desert beside the track. The excited station master would rush out to rub his eyes, and his wife would rush out to bring to us in glass cups with mint leaves, tinned milk and a real gumarabic smile. At night we'd sleep in a section house or on the station floor, and then dash on in the morning.

Aside from the military value of this railroad that reaches out into the heart of the Sudan, it is the doorway to the great caravan trails from the West. Dates from the oases in the arid north and gumarabic from Darfur come down from the backs of countless camels in caravan to rush to the seaboard on the rolling goods vans of the Sudan railway. Gaunt and footsore cattle finish their long, long trek in El Obeld. They have marched hundreds of miles

along sandy, desert bitten trails and still have a thousand miles by rail to Wady Halfa on the Nile or nearly as far to Port Sudan for export on the Red Sea route. From these ports they still have hundreds of miles of transport before they finally reach the slaughter house in Cairo or Alexandria. It costs \$20 to transport a bull from El Obeld to Cairo, and as high as 40,000 head have been exported in a single year.

When we reached the railroad we were far enough into the famous Valley of the Nile to notice things agricultural, and some of the things we saw will be described next week.

Busy Family

Grocer—"Half a pound of rashers and some eggs on trust till your father comes home? And why doesn't your mother come here herself?"
Child (Innocently) — "She's trying another shop!"



Your Tractor Deserves Shell — the Field-Proven Oil

The service and satisfaction you get from your tractor depend largely on the kind of oil you use. It is not enough to buy any "good, heavy oil"... tractor oil, to do its job properly, must have just the right body... thin enough to flow instantly and reach all moving metal surfaces... thick enough to stand the gaff.

Shell Tractor Oil is field proven. Under all conditions, in all types of tractors, it has shown an unusual ability to protect the motor against attacks of heat and friction.

There are definite reasons why Shell Tractor Oil stands up.

- 1 • Its specifications are right... developed by Shell Lubricating Engineers in co-operation with leading tractor manufacturers.
- 2 • The crude oils used for Shell Tractor Oil are specially selected for their rich lubricating properties.
- 3 • The Shell refining process operates only at a low temperature and thus preserves the natural heat resistance of the oil.

Your tractor, the most valuable asset on the farm, deserves Shell... the field-proven oil. Change to Shell today and you will never have to worry about lubrication.

ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION . . . Shell Building . . . SAINT LOUIS



Change to SHELL
IT COSTS NO MORE

The Top Soil is Rather Dry!

And so the Post Holes Around the Feed Lots Required a Pail of Water Apiece

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS weather we are having down here in Coffey would be perfect if rain were not needed for the newly sown wheat and alfalfa. Each day rolls 'round just like the day before, just warm enough, just cold enough and all combined with a bright blue sky, out of which the sun shines in just the right degree. On some farms wheat sowing has been shut down because of dry soil, while others have gone ahead and sown anyhow on the old theory that while oats should be sown in the mud, wheat should be sown in the dust. Well, it is going into the dust in all instances where it is sown on late plowing. While the top soil is dry there is some moisture in the subsoil, as we found this week while digging post holes. I said there was "some" moisture, but that did not make the holes dig much easier; the addition of a pail of water to each hole helped wonderfully. The corn yield is not going to be disappointing, for every farmer knew in advance that he wouldn't get as much corn as he was expecting.

Good Cows Are Safe

The building of the new barn made a complete rearrangement of the cattle yards necessary. Where cows are not kept not many yards are necessary; two at the most or perhaps even one large yard does for steers all of one age. But where cows are the main crop one has to fix up for at least three classes of cattle and often four. For instance, the old cows will have a yard to themselves, the yearlings and 2-year-olds another and the spring calves will have to be weaned and kept to themselves, and this fall we have still another lot which will have to be fed separately, as there will be eight fall calves which would not stand much of a show if kept with the big spring fellows, some of which are almost as big as yearlings. It is this trouble and expense which keeps many farmers from handling cows, for of late there has been as much profit attached to handling a steer and not half the trouble caused by a cow. But I always have noted one thing in this part of Kansas; the farmer who handles good cows seldom goes broke.

To Protect the Depositors

Regarding the proposed law compelling stockholders in state banks to secure their liabilities, one reader asks, "Why mention state banks alone? Why not take in national banks as well?" No reason why, except that the Kansas legislature has nothing to do with national banks. In fact, a stockholder in a national bank last week agreed that stockholders in both kinds of banks should be willing to secure their full liability. Another inquirer asks, "Don't you think the stockholders have enough at stake in the capital stock they have to put up?" No, I do not. The double liability always has been agreed upon as right and just, and all the depositors of Kansas are asking is that matters be so fixed that this liability will be paid if necessary. As to putting a lot of money into capital bank stock at the organizing of a bank, have any of my readers ever heard of banks being started where, instead of cash, a note was put in for the full amount and not a cent of real cash invested? And have you ever heard of the principal stockholder putting up his money and, as soon as the bank was a going concern, turning right around and borrowing from that bank nearly as great an amount as was put in? Such instances have been common in Kansas in the past, but I don't think they could get by with them now.

Buyers Were Waiting, Yeh?

What was done to the hog market during the last week was enough to last until 1929 and perhaps run over into the new year for a month or two. There were no large runs, but in these days of "overproduction" it only takes a hog or two more than the market needs that day to set the price back 50 cents. If there is anything that causes the packers more intense an-

guish than being obliged to pay the hog grower a few cents more than corn prices for his hogs, I don't know what it is. I have noticed for years that the main endeavor of the packer buyers is to keep the hog price and the corn price right together. The usual fall raid on hog prices had long been planned, of course, and it was expected by every hog grower, but they did not expect it quite so soon. And evidently the packers were not expecting the new crop of hogs to come to market so soon, either, but it did not take them long to get fixed for them. Many hog men think an early run more likely to be followed by higher winter prices than if the present run had been held back to be made heavier.

A New Radio World?

Next month is due another shakeup in radio wave lengths, and for a time after that radio land will be a strange place for those of us who "listen in." There is room for much improvement, for at present we can scarcely, during the evening, tune in on any station without getting parts of other programs on either side. Tastes differ, and I suppose my taste is not educated up to the New York standard. In fact, so affected are some of the announcers on the "chain" that I have heard listeners express a wish to "take an ax" to them. There are middle grounds between those who care for nothing but "Turkey in the Straw," "Dill Pickles" and the like and those who profess to like the high pitched voices of opera singers. It is to those listeners of the middle ground that I believe it wise to address the majority of programs. There is no use in trying to educate the average listener to like classical music. If he were like a boy going to school he could be held in his seat, and in time might acquire the taste, but, unlike the schoolboy, he can make a quick getaway; a turn of the dial and he is miles away, happy if he can find some station broadcasting a baseball game.

Fruit Has Been Scarce

I believe that tree fruits of all kinds have been nearer a failure in this locality this season than in any year since 1907. There were but a few scattering specimens of pears, peaches, cherries, plums and apples in the average farm orchard. In some of the large commercial orchards part of a crop of apples was raised, but these generally were of inferior quality. We this week laid in part of our winter apple supply from a commercial orchard near Burlington. The fruit from this orchard could all have been sold at once to truck buyers, but the owner preferred to sell in small lots to those who were buying for home use. The amount allowed each buyer was limited on some of the more popular kinds, those who took Winesap, for instance, being allowed but three bushels. I did not hear of any limit being placed on Ben Davis, so we secured enough of this variety to provide pie timber for the winter. For these apples, orchard run, \$1 a bushel was charged for Ben Davis, \$1 for Winesap and \$1.25 for Rome Beauty. This orchard employed about 15 hands in picking and selling, and it did not take long to "clean up" this year. Had we been one day later we would have found the last apple sold.

Accommodating

Jones was a druggist, and when his wife ran away with another man he inserted the following advertisement in the local paper: "This is to notify the party who so kindly relieved me of my wife that I can supply him with liniments, bandages, arnica, healing salves, absorbent cotton, iodines, sleeping powders and crutches at bottom prices."

Boys in the Ark Pig Club, Cowley county, which is sponsored by a local packing company, are raising \$8,000 worth of pigs a year. Not so bad for a few boys.



See if your spark plugs look like this

DO the spark plugs in your engine look like this? If so, it means hard starting, slow pick-up, poor idling, loss of power, waste of fuel.

1075 for Model T Fords, 50 cents; slightly higher in Canada. Insist upon AC, proved, by every test, standard of the world.

The value to you of your tractor, truck or car depends largely on the power you can get out of it. Therefore it pays to put in a new set of AC's after 10,000 miles.

AC Spark Plugs are made of the highest grade materials, with one-piece design assuring gas tightness, kyanite insulator, extra heavy electrodes. They are produced by the world's largest maker of automotive appliances.

The regular line 75 cents; AC

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

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| Auburn | Kissel |
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| duPont | Pontiac |
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Dirt in oil means wear. The AC Oil Filter keeps oil clean. Put in an AC Renewal Cartridge every 10,000 miles. That makes the Filter good as new

THE STANDARD SPARK PLUG OF THE WORLD

AC SPARK PLUGS AC SPEEDOMETERS AC AIR CLEANERS
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AC-SPHINX
Birmingham
ENGLAND

AC Spark Plug Company
FLINT, Michigan

AC-TITAN
Cléchy (Seine)
FRANCE

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Wheat Decline Too Great?

But A. J. McPhail Believes a Drop is Certain When Dumping Policies Are Followed

HEADS of farm organizations in this country and Canada, who study world wheat conditions, are unanimous in saying there is no justification for the radical decline in wheat prices this season. With average yields in the Southern Hemisphere, the available supply will be approximately 4 per cent higher than the estimated supply at this time last year, it is pointed out, not taking into consideration the fact that world consumption of wheat has increased by 5 per cent per annum since 1923. A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian wheat pools, told why wheat prices were demoralized when he said that "nothing under heaven can prevent a slump in prices in the heavy delivery fall months if more wheat is being dumped than the market can absorb. Furthermore, nothing can prevent the dumping of more wheat than the market can absorb but one central control—a control that will regulate the flow to actual demand." W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, recently supported this view of the matter and deplored what he termed "an unwarranted decline in wheat prices." Improved harvesting machinery and transportation facilities, it seems, have brought new problems which the grower, working alone, will not be able to solve.

Pool is Buying Elevators

The Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, Enid, is acquiring its own country elevators, and already owns eight. Pools of other states, including Kansas, are entering upon a similar program, paying for such facilities by assessing against the wheat of members the usual handling charge they would be required to pay private dealers. The success of such an enterprise is assured by a sufficient number of growers at the delivery point signing marketing agreements which pledge the delivery of their grain for the term of the contract. The local elevator, therefore, is not regarded as a market by the farmer, but merely as an assembling place for grain, whence it is shipped to terminal centers or to small mills close by, at the direction of a sales manager, who is in constant touch with buyers. The success of such a program was demonstrated at Hooker Okla., this year. The original cost and operating expense of the elevator there was paid for with two-thirds of the volume handled. And the handling charge was not excessive, according to John Manley, general manager of the pool. Similar success has been attained by pool elevators in Canada from the first year of their operation. Alberta pool elevators recently paid back to members approximately 1 million dollars in excess earnings after handling pool wheat for less than members would have paid the trade for a similar service.

For Real Economic Freedom

Florida citrus growers have grove holdings valued at more than 1/4 billion dollars. Some 150 shippers have been for years competing in all the important American markets in selling the fruits of the 13,000 growers in competition with each other. This brought inevitable market gluts and disastrous prices. The business and banking interests appointed a voluntary commission to survey the entire field. With the help of the United States Department of Agriculture, they formulated a plan and fostered a campaign for the organization of these competitive groups. The campaign has just been concluded. The Florida Citrus Growers' Clearing House Association has signed the minimum of contracts required, and is now prepared to operate. This organization, it is expected, ultimately will double grove values in Florida, will assure a fair annual net return to growers, and will write a story of economic freedom for citrus fruit producers. Left to themselves, the grove owners no doubt would have continued indefinitely in their haphazard and disastrous marketing policies. The fight for a change was a bitter one. The inertia found every place urged a clinging to the old

and time-honored practices. The victory was won because business men of high vision and growers of outstanding intelligence united in a constructive program.

No Progress in Marketing

"The farmer would scorn the ox team of the olden days, and the pioneer implements of husbandry," says Merton L. Corey, formerly a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, writing in the September issue of the Co-operative Marketing Journal. "He has become intensely modern in these things. He has produced more intelligently and more abundantly, but he has lost sight of the fact that there are two phases, each quite as indis-

pensable as the other to farm success—production and marketing. He would not use the cradle to cut his wheat, the flail to thresh it, the ox team to haul it to market. But go with me to the little country town where I spent my boyhood in Nebraska; stand with me upon the street corner, and you will witness the same type of marketing which I saw 30 years ago. If it be true that business has some political advantages, the answer is to secure equal advantages for yourselves. If it be true that, despite the disastrous collapse of business and agriculture generally, business became restored while agriculture still struggles, the answer is that if business, thru sound organization, wise management, and adequate financing, was able to repair its broken fortunes, let agriculture organize upon a business basis to attain the same results."

But Volume Will Come

"Co-operative marketing associations, handling one commodity and using a standard marketing agreement, have been successful in this country in the

same ratio that growers have given them support," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas wheat pool, Wichita. "For example," he continued, "no newspaper could be as successful with 2 per cent of the people in its territory supporting it as if 90 per cent of the people in its territory were behind it. The same is true of any co-operative enterprise. United States wheat pools have never had even a 50-50 chance to demonstrate their full worth because they've never had the bulk of the wheat crop to handle. Volume will come, however, just as fast as growers learn the possibilities and limitations of the movement. Agriculture is the oldest occupation and the newest business, as one farm leader aptly suggests. Public acceptance has been slow because a vocal and insistent minority has condemned farm-co-operation whenever occasion offered and because producers have been giving more attention to production than marketing. The day is not far hence, however, when farmers will view production and marketing as inseparable and of equal importance."

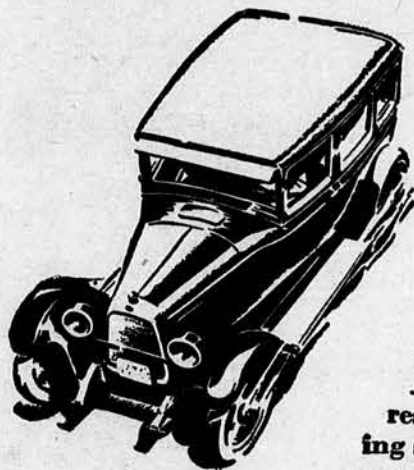


QUALITY

Performance

COMFORT

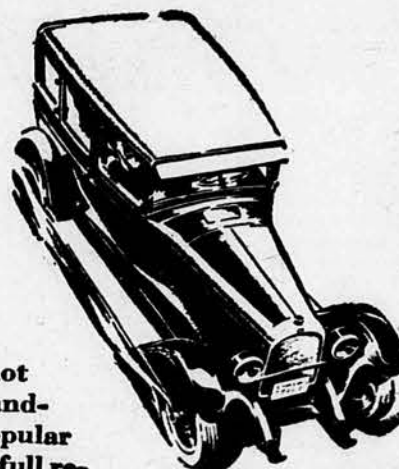
IN THESE LOWEST PRICED SEDANS



WHIPPET FOUR SEDAN

\$610

Touring \$455; Roadster (2-pass.) \$485; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$525; Coupe \$535; Cabriolet Coupe (with collapsible top) \$595; Coach \$535.



WHIPPET SIX SEDAN

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WORLD'S LOWEST-PRICED SIX WITH 7-BEARING CRANKSHAFT

Touring \$615; Roadster \$685; Coach \$695; Coupe \$695.

Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

Low PRICE alone is not responsible for the outstanding success of these two popular cars. The reason is value—a full return for every dollar you spend.

In high quality of materials and workmanship, in riding and driving comfort, in performance that challenges all cars in their field for ease of handling, lightning pick-up, sustained speed and surging power on hills—there are the sound foundations of Whippet's towering success.

Drive a Whippet Four or a Whippet Six—then consider the price—and you will know why all Willys-Overland's sales records are being broken.

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And Then an Indian Captive!

But at Last I Rode Rapidly Away From the Party, While Seated on a Wild Bull!

BY J. T. WOOD

In the issue for October 6, on page 7, was the beginning of the story of the adventures of J. T. Wood in South America. Mr. Wood, formerly a subscriber of the Kansas Farmer, living in Oklahoma, obtained a grant of \$70,000 acres on the Rio Negro River in Bolivia 11 years ago. In the first installment he told something of the country and of the start of a hunting expedition, on which he presently encountered a group of Indians.

IT WAS now so late, being near the noon hour, that I concluded I had better return to Port Wood at once, but I was reckoning without taking the Indians into account. I asked them to give me the knife and rifle, as I wanted to go home. The Shamicooco started to hand me the rifle, but the young savage chief snatched it from his hand and began gesticulating to the other Indians.

Altho I could understand none of his language it was plain he wanted to keep my arms. The savages then made a circle around me, holding either their bows and arrows or their clubs ready for use. From their appearance they were only wanting their chief to give the word to commence using them. I still had my Colt revolver, which I carried in a shoulder scabbard under my arm, and as my jumper was buttoned they could not see it. By drawing my revolver and making a few rapid shots I might succeed in stampeding the whole bunch, but there were eight of the Indians, and the revolver contained only six cartridges. The chances were that one of them would brain me with a club if I made a fight so I told the Shamicooco to tell the chief that he could have the gun and knife, but that he would have to go with me to the Port to get some cartridges for the rifle, for the ones that I had with me had been wet and would not shoot. I had taken the cartridges out of the magazine except the one the Shamicooco had fired, and had put them in one of my pockets. I remembered that in another pocket I had several cartridges that had been wet and would not fire, so I took a couple of these and gave them to the Shamicooco, he being the only one that knew how to use the gun, and told him to try them and he would see that they were no good. I told him that the gun was no good without other cartridges. He tried the two cartridges but they would not fire, so I told him to come on with me to my home and I would give him some good ones. This brought on more talk among

the Indians. I had pretended all this time not to fear the Indians, making as friendly a face as possible. My idea was to get them out to the river at Port Wood, where I would have help and could use force if necessary. After talking for a while among themselves the Shamicooco told me that they would not go out to the river until they returned to their camp where the big chief was. He said they would carry some of the hog meat to the camp and then would come back with me. I understood this very well. They were afraid to come out without more force.

Very probably they wanted to come out in force and rob and carry off everything in sight. I told them that that would be all right, to go on and come out when they got ready, that I would go home and wait for them. After this there was more talk, but they never broke their circle nor ceased to be watchful. The captive Indian seemed to be protesting some idea of the chief. Finally, turning to me, he said they would take me back with them to the camp. This meant I was a prisoner.

To the Big Camp

I saw that I had to go with these savages, either willingly or unwillingly, so I told them that I would like very much to see the big chief. They made ready to march. Five or six of them loaded themselves up with the meat of the slain hogs, carrying it on their wooden spears. The Indians carrying the meat started off following the cattle trail. I came next and the young chief and the Shamicooco next, the latter carrying my Winchester, and the chief carrying my big knife. We followed the cow trail until we came near the small lake where I first thought of going. The Indians had come by this same route and had set fire to a piece of old dead grass that had burned off to quite an extent. There had been some of the wild cattle near at the time, and one of the calves had got caught in the fire. It was standing near the trail. Its hair was all singed off and it apparently was blind, as it paid no attention to the near approach of the Indians.

I had been lagging behind as much as my two guards or followers would allow, aiming to get far enough behind so I could bump my two guards on the head, grab my Winchester and

The High Cost of Lowness

By Dr. John W. Holland

A MAN with ardent sympathies for the soviet idea, said recently, "Our churches and schools are costing us too much money." I wonder how he knew. I turned to a statement of Dr. F. M. Hunter of Denver University, which says, "The cost of crime in the United States is 8 billions a year, and of education 2 billions."

There are no exact figures for all church expenditures, but a guess might place it near a billion dollars a year. It is safe to assume that our crime is costing us twice as much as we spend for education and religion.

It has been repeatedly shown that church and Sunday school attendance have a tendency to reduce the crime instinct in boys and girls, while it is a fact that crime does not crop out among well educated youth, as in others. If these things are true, then it must appear that we are spending too little, rather than too much, for school and church.

Goodness has always been cheaper than badness. I know a man who goes on an occasional spree. He has a loyal little wife and three children. The family gets on swimmingly in the intervals between his breaks. On a spree he spends in three or four days enough to outfit the family for a winter. Sin is more expensive than goodness.

Unsovn fields raise weeds. The cost of fighting weeds in growing a crop of corn is considerable, yet no one complains because of the cost. It has to be done. It costs to fight the weeds of sin in the lives of growing children, yet we are doing so poor a job of it that cure is costing us twice as much as prevention.

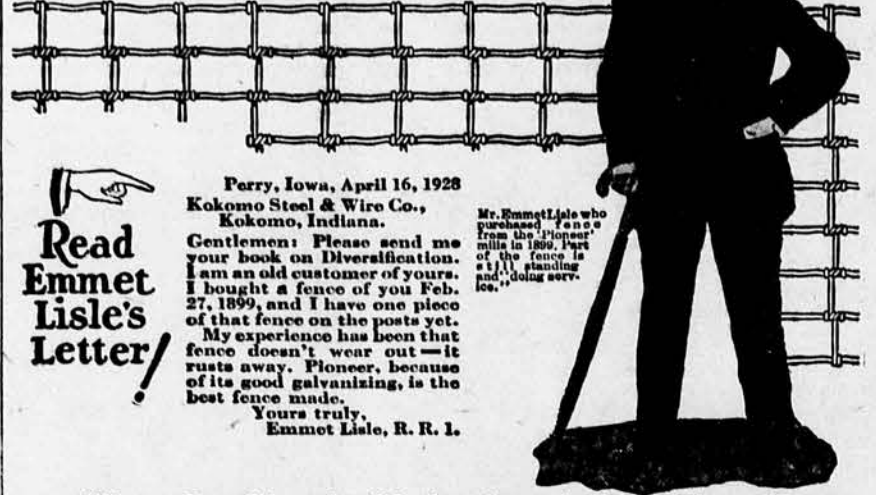
Why should we complain about the money for church and school? We Americans have billions for chewing gum, movie shows, radio; billions for automobiles, gasoline and better roads; billions for cosmetics, candies, cigarettes and silken luxuries. We have the price.

The one great transforming power that can come into a young heart to conquer the crime devil is a sense of moral responsibility to Almighty God. All churches teach that, and they are worth more than they cost. The next greatest power in young life is education that teaches the finest self-interest and self-respect which creates a loathing for everything low.

The sad thing is not that we are spending too much money, but that we are doing so poor a job.

Every citizen should stir himself, shoulder his own load, pray, teach and work, and the crime bill will be reduced.

Since "Gay Nineties"



Read Emmet Lisle's Letter!

Perry, Iowa, April 16, 1928
Kokomo Steel & Wire Co.,
Kokomo, Indiana.
Gentlemen: Please send me your book on Diversification. I am an old customer of yours. I bought a fence of you Feb. 27, 1899, and I have one piece of that fence on the posts yet. My experience has been that fence doesn't wear out—it rusts away. Pioneer, because of its good galvanizing, is the best fence made.
Yours truly,
Emmet Lisle, R. R. 1.

Mr. Emmet Lisle who purchased fence from the Pioneer mill in 1899. Part of the fence is still standing and doing service.

"Pioneer Fence" is truly a life-time fence, built to withstand every test of time and weather conditions. Mr. Lisle's experience is not exceptional—it is just one of thousands. The extreme long life of this fence is the result of many years of experiment and improvement in fence manufacture. "Pioneer" is protected on the inside by a highly copper-content steel used in its manufacture. Outside protection comes from a heavy (99 1/2% pure) zinc coating. At the knot, where rust seeks its first entrance, "Pioneer" is equally protected. The famous "Pioneer" knot can't slip, insuring permanent shape to the fence. Coil, or corrugations, in the line wires prevent sagging due to changing temperature. "Pioneer" is the modern fence for the modern farmer.



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You will want a copy of our free book on "Diversified Farming," compiled after months of research. This book has been distributed to thousands of farmers. Your copy is waiting for you. It's FREE. Write today!



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Save Time!



How Fast Can Your Saw Cut a "Channel?"

A dull saw may be likened to a poorly designed boat. One makes hard work of cutting a channel through water; the other of a "channel" through board.

Your saw will cut a clean channel quickly if you will sharpen its teeth with a Nicholson Slim Taper File.

For every filing job on your farm, there is a sharp durable Nicholson File. You can obtain the ones you need from your hardware dealer.



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escape thru the brush when the six Indians that were ahead came up to where the burnt calf was. My two escorts and myself were some 60 yards behind. One of the Indians caught hold of the calf's tail, on which it began to blat. Near the lake and behind some brush but not in our sight were two wild cows and a large wild bull. One of these cows evidently was the mother of the calf, and when the calf began to blat these cows and the bull came running out of the brush. The two cows charged straight for the six Indians that were near the calf, but the bull came out of the brush nearer my escorts and myself and came charging toward us. We had passed three palm trees several yards back that stood close together. We turned and ran to the palms. I was leading the race. I could have drawn my revolver and killed the bull which was charging behind, but I wanted to get as far away from the six Indians as possible. They were running in the other direction to a group of trees, into which they climbed, and began shooting arrows into the cows.

Up Like a Monkey

On arriving at the three palms the bull had all but overtaken us. The Shamico climbed one of these palms with the agility of a monkey, throwing the rifle to the ground. The young chief and I dodged behind the other two palms. Round and round, back and forth we dodged, and just at the right moment I bumped into the savage with my shoulder with all my might, knocking him down and sprawling right in front of the wild bull. The animal with lowered head bore down upon him with a hoarse bellow, but the Indian was quick as lightning and grabbed the bull by both horns, keeping his body between them. The bull's horns were long, curved and pointed, and he dug them into the dirt, one on either side of the Indian, and dropped to his knees in his attempt to crush him.

I had unbuttoned my hunting jacket and drawn my sixshooter from its scabbard, aiming to shoot the bull, but I had another idea. It is a very common thing to ride oxen or bulls in the Chaco country instead of horses, and I had had some experience in this line. So I stuck my revolver back in its scabbard and grabbed my Winchester that the Shamico had thrown away and sprang on the back of the bull. When I clamped my heels into his flanks he forgot all about the Indian, and tossing his head and throwing the Indian high and loose, the animal started on an exploring trip, jumping, squirming and pitching as he went tearing off thru the burnt ground. Luckily I held my seat until we came to some thick brush tangled with vines, and into this he charged, thus dragging me off behind. I fell hard, but fortunately no bones were broken.

Out Into the Brush

I gathered myself up and scrambled into the brush. I could not go very fast, as there were a great many vines tying the brush together, but I went as fast as I could, sometimes crawling, sometimes running in the more open places. The sun went down and dusk came on quickly, as it does in this latitude. I made all haste possible, heading as near due east as the brush would allow. But as dark came on the sky clouded up so that it was more or less guesswork to tell my direction. I knew that if I could keep on an easterly course I would come out somewhere on the river not far from Port Wood.

The only thing I had now to guide me was the wind, and this, altho it had blown from the north all day, now became very fitful, and at times stopped blowing altogether. At times I was in grass as high as my head, then I would find myself in a tangle of brush and vines. Occasionally I would find a clean space, but in all the going was very bad. I kept on until my hands and face were scratched and bleeding and my clothes almost torn off. I had been going, it seemed to me, for hours. I was tired and thirsty.

Once while tramping down and climbing over some very tall, strong grass which had grown up and fallen down in great piles, I stumbled and fell over a family of ant bears. The small ones gave out a lot of bird-like squeaks, and the mother bear made a blowing noise. She was one of the large tribe of ant bears, and as I rose

to my feet after the tumble and turned around she raised to her hind feet a dark bunch almost as high as my head. An ant bear usually is harmless, but even an ant bear doesn't want to be disturbed in such a manner. I could see two little green lights very close together. I stuck my Winchester very close to these and fired. The bear gave a great squeak and tumbled over. If the Indians were following I had surely given them a good signal as to my whereabouts.

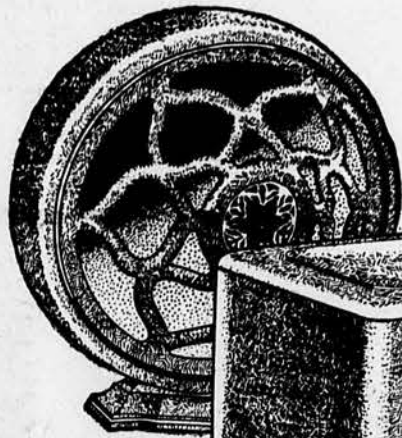
I stumbled on until I heard water splashing under my feet. On investigation it proved to be a small water hole tramped out by cattle in time of rains, there only being about 6 inches of water. I waded to the center and drank. It was dirty, and I could taste the clay after drinking, but it was water. The grass was all tramped down around the edge of this water by animals coming there to drink, and there were two palms close to one side. I noticed the stars were coming out again, the sky having cleared. I studied these stars and found that I had been going almost north and not east as I wished to go, and it was very possible I was badly out of my way.

I sat down under the two palms and determined to wait until daylight before trying to go further. I was completely fagged out. I lay my Winchester down beside me and reached for my sixshooter, but the scabbard was empty. My hunting jacket was badly torn under my left arm, and down the side where the scabbard hung and no doubt some brush or vine had pulled the revolver out. I was afraid to sleep, so I leaned my back against one of the palms and listened to the night sounds, slapping an occasional mosquito. The leaves of a small brush rustled and a dry twig snapped. Whatever broke the twig was evidently following my tracks. I grasped my Winchester ready to shoot the first Indian that came. Gradually a shape formed in the dimness of the light. It was a large deer. He lifted his head and, antlers high, whistled and ran away. For an hour I studied the few stars that were in sight. My eyes grew heavy. My head drooped forward. I sat up with a start as a lone wolf barked in his fog horn voice. Another hour passed and I slept. My sleep became troubled, then became a nightmare. I dreamed that the wild bull had found me and was tramp-

ing me into the ground. I made a great effort to free myself, and awoke to find myself being held securely by half a dozen Indians. They bound my hands together with a strong, pliable vine, and then stood me on my feet, grinning all the while and saying "umpha, umpha," which means "good or nice or well done." It was getting light. They started to march, some going in front and some following behind me. I found that my legs were so stiff and sore from scratches and bruises received the night before that I traveled with difficulty. But to refuse to walk would in all probability mean a war club on my head, so I kept up the march without complaining.

We had only marched a few minutes when we came to the place where the wild cows and bull had charged us the evening before. I had evidently lost my direction completely, and had returned almost to the place where I had made my escape. I had only traveled a short way after I shot the ant bear, and the Indians heard the shot and hunted me down in the early morning. The Indians after climbing into the trees the night before had

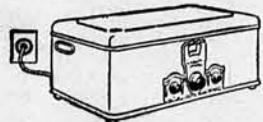
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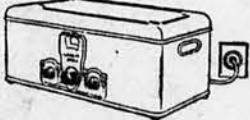
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The **BANDBOX** \$ 55.6 tubes
with the **Crosley power dynamic DYNACONE** \$ 25.
WITHOUT TUBES



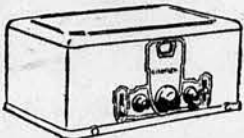
8 tube SHOWBOX \$80

AC Electric
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 2 stages audio (last one being two 171 push-pull power tube) and 280 rectifier tube.



6 tube GEMBOX \$65

AC Electric
Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycles AC house lighting current.



5 tube BANDBOX JR. \$35

Dry Cell Operated
Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.



The Improved **MUSICONE**
the fastest selling
magnetic loud
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when you long to be a thousand miles away....



...You're **THERE** with a

CROSLLEY

Crosley gives those sections of the country to whom AC electric current is not available, modern power speaker radio in this efficient, compact little Neutrodyne **BANDBOX**. You are as fortunate as those who own electric light current sets. This wonderful Crosley receiver operates the new dynamic power **DYNACONE** when 171A tube is used in last audio stage and 180 volts are put on its plate. 30 to 35 volts of C battery must also be used.

Last winter Crosley was the first to announce that the place to buy radio is in the home, first to encourage demonstration in the home, first to give the public an opportunity to try, test and compare before buying. The growth of Crosley sales since that time has been phenomenal. The first six months of 1928 showed sales almost four times greater than any preceding year, because Crosley sets demonstrated in the home in comparison with other sets immediately proved themselves to be the greatest value in the radio world. Crosley dealers do not fear competitive demonstrations in any prospect's home—they encourage them.

The Crosley Dynacone—a dynamic speaker at \$25 introduces for the FIRST time in the popular priced field, power, volume, depth of tone and rich reproduction never before believed possible.

Ask any Crosley dealer to give you a demonstration. If you cannot locate one write us for literature and complete information, Dept. 147.

THE CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Crosley prices do not include tubes.

THE CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. 147.
AC Radio..... Battery Operated Radio.....
Dynacone..... DC Radio.....
5 DAY FREE TRIAL IN MY HOME.....
Name.....
Address.....

Corporation Farms to Come?

Will Economic Pressure Bring Industrial Organization Into American Agriculture

BY A. B. VAN SCHOIK

THERE are in existence three distinct systems of agricultural management. The first is the American system, or that of the small farm managed by the operator, who usually is the owner, or in the case of tenantry managed by the tenant. The second is peasantry, that system which exists in certain European countries. The operator is very often not the manager and is virtually a slave, in that generation after generation live on the same land with no way of escape. This condition existed in Russia previous to the World War. The third system is one just coming into use, that of large tracts of land owned by corporations

WILL most of our farming be done by corporations in the future? Some folks are inclined to believe that is the way our farm relief problem will be solved. Others say it is impossible because it would lead to peasantry. Mr. Van Schoik has given considerable time to the study of large scale farming, and this summer took a 4,000 mile trip thruout the West to get first hand information. This article contains his ideas on the subject. And while we can see some serious social objections to the coming of the corporation farm, we think that Mr. Van Schoik's ideas deserve the careful consideration of everyone who has the best interests of agriculture at heart. A large corporation farm is being organized at Hays, so this problem is one which has a very real Kansas application. It probably is a type of farming well adapted to wheat production.

and managed by a trained expert. It differs from the co-operative management in form of organization. There exists a few co-operative organizations operating in much the same manner as the corporative farm, these may be considered under the same head.

Our American system, since the depression following the World War, has been unable to meet the economic demands and retain the standard of living necessary to stabilize our American social structure. The returns from industry and those employed in industry have been so much greater than that from agriculture that a decided unrest disturbs the nation. This in quality of returns has led farm organizations to appeal to Congress for relief; but any so-called relief will not solve the economic problem of agriculture. Agriculture should have a fair consideration in a legislative way, but the solution of its economic problem must be sought elsewhere.

Lost \$25 an Acre

Compared to industry, agriculture does not know the first principle of efficient management. It is true that there are isolated examples everywhere of efficient farm practice, but agriculture in general is woefully inefficient as to management. Illustrations of this inefficiency are without number. One farmer during a period of 10 years seeded a field to alfalfa four different times, failing each time to secure a stand. There was an agricultural agent in the county the entire time, also an agricultural teacher within 2 miles of this farm most of the time, yet there had been no request for an examination of the soil to discover whether alfalfa could be grown. At last a test was made, and the soil found extremely acid. This farmer spent \$25 an acre on the 15 acres in the field besides his labor, when 30 minutes' time and a 25-cent soiltext outfit would have demonstrated the necessity of correcting the acidity with limestone.

The overhead on small farms is double or even more than it would be on larger tracts where the machinery

can be used to capacity. The development of new machines such as the combine will revolutionize the handling of cereal crops. Actual records show that the cost of harvesting a wheat crop can be cut 50 per cent by this method. A farm management of cereal crops can be so arranged that one of these machines could harvest 500 acres of grain in one season, beginning with wheat, barley, oats, Sweet clover and soybeans.

This system will also match men to their jobs and jobs to the men, that is a man who particularly likes machinery could use machinery thru the season, and men who like livestock of any particular kind could be given charge of such livestock. Instead of dividing farms as they are now into small fields the fields on these larger farms may consist of at least 100 acres. It would not be absolutely necessary that this land should lie in a solid block, altho that would be preferred.

The question is often raised, would not this system lead to peasantry? The answer briefly would be, "not in America," where industry furnishes employ-

ment for larger and larger numbers of the population, thus making it comparably easy for men to go from one kind of employment to another and go from place to place with our easy means of transportation. The question is also raised, would it not destroy personal initiative? We can but say look at industry, where personal initiative is always well paid and where labor seems to enjoy a higher standard of living than farmers. The president of a railroad is paid \$100,000 a year salary because no one else can be secured to do the work as well for less money. The man on the farm can get all that he is capable of producing as well or even better under this large scale system of management.

The farm has always been cited as gratifying a man's desire for personal ownership. For two reasons it would seem advisable to sell the farm houses back to the operators, thus gratifying this desire and at the same time giving them an interest in making the corporation a success. A basis of disposing of these houses to the employes and of securing their co-operation would be to pay them a minimum wage, such as would guarantee a decent standard of living and then divide the profits on a percentage of the profits between the employes. Instead of paying them so much cash, reduce the note held against the property and house. It is well known that large land corporations have failed to get a fair economic return on their investment where they have sought to employ and manage

labor as they do in factories; but some such method as is being used on the J. C. Penney-Gwinn project in Florida is much more apt to get the desired returns. The size of such farms can hardly be estimated, but if a number were associated together in the same manner as corporations in industry are the consolidation of smaller units, farm products could then be placed on the market as needed, and marginal land taken out of competition with the more productive soils. Agriculture would then be meeting industry on its own basis, and it would not be compelled to ask for gifts from a paternal government.

If those who are opposed to extension service should persist in forcing out their county agents and other extension men it will bring about more rapidly the large corporation. Already men are buying up large tracts of land as an investment, and are securing the services of the state in the management of this land, thus capitalizing the services that some of the small farmers are so anxious to dispense with. Once these corporations begin operation they will force out by economic pressure the inefficient producer, just as we have small inefficient factories replaced by large corporations. We can expect that within the next five years there will be a rapid increase of farm corporations, and when they come we will not fear them any more than we now fear large industrial corporations where the stock is owned by the public.



Able to Hold Their Own

IT'S a battle of strength and endurance, but the best horses will hold their own throughout, then finally pull ahead. TAGOLENE Motor Oil will hold its own under any strain—it is made extra good to stand up under any test. For tractor, truck or motor car, there's a grade of TAGOLENE which will stand abuse, and come out strong.

TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE TO STAND ABUSE

2805

MADE by the REFINERS of SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

And Then an Indian Captive

(Continued from Page 13)

succeeded in killing one of the cows with their arrows, and were having a feast. The young chief was badly bruised, but appeared to have no bones broken. They had built a fire by a primitive method and were roasting the meat. To build a fire they usually carry a piece of punkish wood. This can be any size from half as large as your hand to much larger. In this punk they made a small hole pointed at the bottom, then with a small round pointed stick, which they place in this hole and rotate very rapidly between their two hands, friction is made which sets the punk on fire.

Plenty of Half Cooked Meat

Having plenty of meat the Indians had sent to the lake where the large band of Indians were camped, and directly 40 or 50 other savages came to join them and feast on the pork and beef. On arriving at the camp they securely tied my feet with another vine and dumped me over on the grass. They soon appeared to forget me, and proceeded to gorge themselves on the half cooked meat. I now remembered that I had had nothing to eat since early the day before, and was both hungry and thirsty. The Shamico came near where I lay, and I asked him to give me some water, but he only grunted.

I knew my son and the Frenchman would be tracking me, for they would know something was wrong, as they were expecting me to return by noon the day before. They would have no trouble in following my trail up to where I had encountered the hogs, and from there on they could follow the Indian trail, and by close looking would occasionally be able to distinguish my shoe tracks among those of the Indians. On one side of where I lay was plenty of cover for them to hide in on approaching, it being tall grass and brush. I was lying in such a position that I could see this cover and I was keeping a close watch to see if there was any sign of their approach, so that I might in some manner cause them to see me. The Indians continued to feast, and their capacity to hide half cooked meat was great. They ate until they had about cleaned up all the meat, and some of them lay down under the trees to sleep.

Finally about 10 o'clock I noticed that several wild pigeons rose in flight from some tall grass where they had been feeding on the grass seed. I kept watching this place, and finally was awarded by seeing the grass part ever so little, than a little more until I could see a portion of my son's face peeping thru a screen of grass. Then in another moment I saw dimly the outline of the Frenchman's face. I arose to a sitting posture, and then lay back down to let them know that I was there and alive. They withdrew their faces until they were scarcely discernible. I knew that they were studying a plan of attack. About this time some of the Indians gathered near me and were talking and pointing to my clothes. Evidently they wanted to take my clothing off. They pulled me up to my feet and tried to take my hunting jacket off, but as my hands were tied they could do nothing. So they untied my hands and began trying again to take the jacket off.

Then the Fight Started

Looking at the spot where I had seen the two faces appear I saw the muzzles of two Winchester shotguns protruding from behind the grass, so I thought I would start a fight as a signal for them to commence shooting. I grabbed one of the Indians by the right arm, seizing his elbow with my left hand and his hand with my right, pressing his elbow in front of him, and at the same time twisting his hand and upper forearm outward with all my force, a Japanese trick to dislocate the arm. He yelled with pain. My feet were still tied, but I threw all my weight forward and struck the other Indian a blow on the chin that sent him tumbling backward, and I myself had to fall because of the vines around my ankles. The Indians that were lying down all jumped to their feet when the racket started, and as I stumbled over after striking the Indian the two shotguns barked and barked again and again, each Winchester shotgun having six loads of B. B. shot. The boys were throwing this into the savages,

who all stampeded and went screeching off, falling and tumbling over each other. Some of them were wounded badly, and no doubt became good Indians in the happy hunting ground.

My son and friend came running to my side, where I now stood free, for I had untied the vine from around my feet. They had some roast pork and sweet potatoes with them, which I ate, and washed it down with some water from one of the nearby water holes. My son said when I didn't return by noon the day before he wasn't very uneasy, but when 2 o'clock came and I had not arrived he told our friend, the Frenchman, that they had better follow my trail and see if anything was wrong. So they shouldered the Winchester shotguns, filling their hunting jackets with shells and followed my trail. They soon found that I was following a tapir, and could see our tracks very well on most of the ground, but when they came to where the tapir had crossed the cow trail they could no longer find my tracks, but on doubling back to where it crossed the cow trail they found that I had followed the latter.

They followed this until they came to where I had the encounter with the hogs. They found several empty shells where I had fired my Winches-

ter, and plenty of evidence of the Indians. They also discovered my tracks among those of the Indians where we had left the scene of the hog fight, so they had hopes of finding me still alive. But night came on and they could not follow the trail without running a great risk of running into an ambush, so they crawled into the brush to one side of the trail and waited until morning, when they came on and stampeded the Indians and effected my escape.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Altho we have had several cool nights lately, and some of the leaves on the sweet potato vines show the effects of it, we have not noticed any frost. We live on the divide between the Republican River on the north and the Solomon on the south, and are not bothered with frosts here as soon as some of our neighbors who live on lower ground. Corn is past the "damage stage" of frost. Some of the sorghums I examined last week are coming into the "dough stage," and could be injured by frost. There will not be

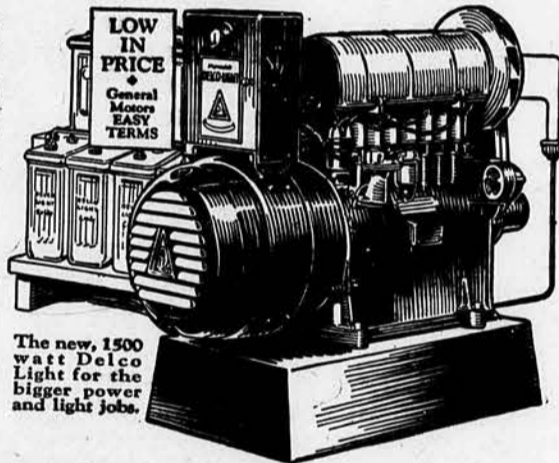
nearly as much kafir and sorghum seed raised around here this year as there was last. Kafir likely will be scarce next winter.

One farmer near here plowed up a 5-acre alfalfa field, and after disking it drilled it to kafir with a grain drill, after stopping up half the holes. He got a good stand and it grew in pretty good shape and headed out well. When the weather began to get dry in September it began falling down, and it tangled up pretty badly, as the heads were getting heavy with seed. He raised a lot of feed and seed from his small field, but he will have a tedious job of saving it.

This has been a good year for potatoes. All the folks who have dug their crop of tubers so far report larger yields and potatoes larger in size and better in quality than they have raised for a number of years. The same can be said regarding sweet potatoes. My brother raised the best quality of sweet potatoes we have had for a long time. They were planted on upland alfalfa sod ground. The dry weather of last month cut the yield a little short of what it would have been if we had had more moisture, but we will have quite a good sized pile of sweet potatoes from the thousand plants he set out, anyway.

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WHAT if your farm or country place does require surplus electric power—surplus electric light? No matter. The new super-powered Delco-Light gives you safe electric light for every purpose. Ample power for the milking machine—the milk cooler—the Frigidaire—for sawing wood and for running all kinds of farm machinery.

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Here is a 4-cylinder automobile type engine—air cooled for quick and certain starting. Here is automatic battery ignition—an A. C. fuel pump as in General Motors cars. Throughout, it's extra strong and extra heavy. Few working parts. No complicated mechanism to cause trouble. With this new plant you can

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Winter Comforts

Preparations for your winter comfort should not be delayed a single day more. You can never tell how quickly the cold chill of autumn days will bring the urgent necessity for ample heating equipment. Both common sense and good health demand that your home be adequately supplied with plenty of heat to offset the chill and cold of winter.

To be sure of this protection, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us help you solve your heating problems, especially if you need new equipment. You will find our conscientious, personal and friendly service a tremendous benefit to you. In "tag" stores you are sure of dependable merchandise, money-saving prices and a personal interest in your welfare that helps you make the selections that will really give you lasting satisfaction. Come here for all kinds of heating equipment, for repair parts, portable heaters, weather stripping and other winter comfort necessities.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the "Sign" of the "tag" in the window.



G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



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.

Paint Salesman Sentenced to Penitentiary on Two Chicken Stealing Counts

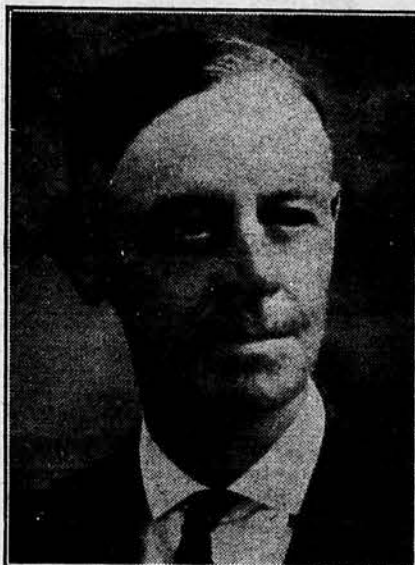
DO YOU believe a country peddler or agent would steal chickens? Of course, if he "got caught with the goods" his defense would be that he had taken chickens as pay from the farmers who had no money but who wanted his products. But they do not always get by with that kind of a story. H. O. Cain, who is 50 years old, worked this scheme in Johnson county two or three months last spring. Now, however, he is doing time in the penitentiary at Lansing.

Six years ago Cain lived on a farm near Ottawa. The folks who were his neighbors then say he dissipated his savings and earnings. Later he became a paint salesman for a Kansas City firm. Before he was caught Cain called at farm homes in Douglas, Johnson and Franklin counties and offered his paints for sale. When folks were not at home he backed up his coupe auto-

showed that the chicken stealing car belonged to Cain. Sheriff Carroll then went to Pomona and to Ottawa to learn from folks who knew Cain where he could be found in Kansas City. When he learned that Cain was planning to leave for California the following morning he went directly to the Kansas City address given him and arrested Cain at two o'clock in the morning. Before the sheriff got thru with the chicken thief he had located two stolen cars. One was in a private garage, the coupe Mr. Herman had shot the windshield out of, and a sedan which Cain was keeping in a storage garage.

When Cain was tried in the Johnson county district court on May 22 he was sentenced by District Judge G. A. Roberds to from 1 to 5 years on each of two chicken stealing counts. When he sentenced Cain the judge explained that the two sentences were to run concurrently—that is when his first sentence is served Cain must immediately begin to serve his second. Since Sheriff Carroll, County Attorney Howard Payne and District Judge Roberds have been in office together they have made an enviable record in the prosecution of Johnson county chicken thieves. These officers are grateful for the co-operation they have been receiving from Protective Service members. Sheriff Carroll says that the reporting of thefts as soon as they are discovered helps him more in apprehending the thief than anything else that the farmers can do.

The \$50 Protective Service reward for the capture and conviction of Cain was divided between Sheriff Carroll and Mrs. Ralph Hines.



Sheriff E. G. Carroll of Johnson County, Whom A. E. Riffey Says is a "Go Getter" When It Comes to Capturing Chicken Thieves

A Guernsey With Quality

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington County

The interest in dairy improvement in Washington county continues to increase with more and better dairy cattle being brought into the county, and better dairy practices being adopted by our dairy farmers. The most recent importation into the county has been by Dr. H. D. Smith of Washington. Doctor Smith is building up a Guernsey herd on his farm southwest of town, and just recently secured a 3-year-old Guernsey heifer which has just completed an official record of 11,004 pounds of milk and 642 pounds of butterfat in 12 months. This heifer has the highest butterfat record of any known cow in the county. Doctor Smith bought this cow from W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., a well known Guernsey breeder.

What really have settled the whole thing is for Mr. Kellogg to have written into his peace pact that no nation engaging in war could borrow money of the United States.



Left, J. F. Baker, the Man Who Provides Protective Service Signs in Johnson County, and A. E. Riffey, Whose Chickens Cain Stole

mobile to the poultry house and "loaded up." If the farmer was at home he would study how to make his raid and call back that night. He made most of his chicken house raids in the day time.

On the afternoon of April 2 Cain stopped at the A. E. Riffey home near Olathe and offered to buy some Barred Rock hens. Cain could not buy them because they were hens from which hatching eggs were being sold. That was no reason why he could not get them, tho. That evening, while Mr. and Mrs. Riffey were attending a program at the Olathe high school, Cain took his loot. When the Riffeys returned home they found the hen house door open and 58 hens gone from the breeding pen. The sheriff was notified immediately, and a prompt investigation made by Deputy D. Smith.

Within a few days Mrs. Ralph Hines, neighbor of the Riffeys, obtained the car license number of a thief who stole chickens from her. She gave this information to her sheriff. On May 4 Elmer Herman shot thru the automobile windshield at the thief, who had just stolen eight of his chickens. Later when Cain's car was found it proved to be the car that Mr. Herman shot, and his eight hens also were found dead in the back of the coupe.

As soon as Sheriff E. G. Carroll of Johnson county was informed by Mrs. Hines of the license number, he obtained information from the state automobile license department which

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13 Oct

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Made also with hip, sporting and storm king tops.

The Red Boot is built by the makers of that famous red rubber 4 buckle—the Kattle King.

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You can't paint a house with APPLE SAUCE



"CHEAP" PAINT ISN'T
CHEAP AT ALL

JUST because "cheap" paint is low-priced paint doesn't mean it saves you money. Far from it. For as sure as it is low-in-price, it is "low" in covering capacity, "low" in wearing ability, even "low" in looks and color.

Any "cheap" paint is skimmed in making. Money *must* be saved by "cheap" materials and "cheap" manufacture. And that means a terribly costly paint when you try to put it on the wall.

On the other hand, good old SWP House Paint—the finest that money can buy—costs you less by the square foot—less by the year—and gives you a beautiful, rich-looking job in the bargain. Here is why:—

The right formula—fine quality materials—and careful, expert mixing are required for fine house paint. Any one of these qualities *alone* is not enough—it takes all three.

SWP House Paint is far superior in every

one of these three. That is why this famous paint covers more wall space per gallon and gives more years of service and beauty—why it is the *lowest-cost paint on the wall*.

Formula only one item

Many have tried to imitate fine old SWP. The formula has been openly printed for years. But don't let any imitation mislead you. A house paint is no better than the ingredients in it. Even a good formula can't make up for poor quality materials and unskilled mixing.

SWP covers nearly half again as much wall space. Seven gallons will do a better job on an average house, than eleven gallons of "cheap" paint. This four gallon difference makes SWP and "cheap" paint cost practically the same at the very start.

But wait a season! The difference in durability shows up. The "cheap" paint is peeling, cracking, fading. After a brief life your "cheap" paint job must be done over.

In only five years you very likely pay for two or three repaintings.

SWP wears and wears. It saves you the cost of repainting two, three or more times in that five year period. And that is *the biggest saving* by far in painting costs.

The best paint saves you money

Before you do any painting stop in at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer, "Paint Headquarters." He will give you an estimate on materials for an SWP job. Compare the cost with a "cheap" job. Figure in the repainting costs you will need with the "cheap" job. Remember that SWP is the *economical* paint.

The same facts are true of all "cheap" paints for exteriors or interiors, also varnishes, lacquers and enamels. They always are more expensive in the long run.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will gladly send his name, also a copy of Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves costly mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO



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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SWP HOUSE PAINT

PAINTS • VARNISHES • ENAMELS • INSECTICIDES

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What the Folks Are Saying

ONE would think that flour, being the chief by-product of wheat, would bear a close relationship to the price of wheat. But does it? It takes 63 pounds of 60-pound wheat to make 48 pounds of flour. That amount of wheat at present prices is bringing the grower about 85 cents. The 48-pound sack of flour, however, is selling for around \$2 a sack retail. Good No. 1 milling wheat will yield about 77.4 per cent straight flour, leaving 22.6 per cent in mill feed—shorts and bran. The retail price of bran now is \$1.30 a hundred, and of shorts, \$1.75 a hundred, for which the grower gets nothing. Besides, the grower assumes all financial risks in producing and harvesting the crop in addition to delivering his wheat and hauling the flour back home. Now the miller may not be making a cent more than is required to pay him a reasonable profit on the money he has invested, and if he isn't, then the grower of wheat in this state is getting nowhere near a square deal. He will come nearer getting a fair price for his wheat, however, when he develops a marketing association to work for him as efficiently as the organization which millers built for themselves is working for them.

James W. Cummins.

Wichita, Kan.

Let's Hold the Water

There are two reasons why water storage in this state should be encouraged. First, because in many places water is needed to supplement the present supply during dry periods on our streams, and second, because a direct result of such storage will be to decrease floods.

Considering all of the substances or natural resources which have to do with our health, comfort and prosperity, there is no one which approaches in importance the most common of all, water. It is at the foundation not merely of every industry, but of life itself, and on its control and use depends the health and prosperity of our people.

Few if any are the places where the greatest use can be made of the water resources without some measure of control by man. Kansas is one of those states where the greatest benefit can be secured only by control of stream flow and the storage of water. Its streams are such that they may either be in flood, with resulting loss of life and property, or the flow too low to meet the needs of the people. Besides depending on the waters of our streams for water for domestic use, for industry, for power, and to carry away the human and industrial wastes, water is needed in some parts of the state for irrigation, to add to ground water for wells, and for the creation of lakes and ponds for recreation.

As the state continues to grow in population, expand industrially and increase its agricultural production, all of these demands will be increased, and a greater measure of control over our surface waters will be required. Indeed, the time is already here when the flow of some of our streams, during periods of dry weather, are no longer sufficient to meet the needs of the peoples and industries depending on them. At least two streams in Southeast Kansas have dry weather flows of less than half the amount of water required by the population dependent on those streams for water for domestic use. In other words, if we were to add together the daily water consumption of the cities along these rivers during periods of low flow, it would total more than twice the flow past a given point.

Were water supply the only thing to consider during low flow, the situation would not be as unsatisfactory as it now is. These streams must carry not only flood water, but since they constitute the natural drainage of the valleys thru which they flow they must of necessity carry the liquid wastes that result from the habitation and development of the valley, and this pollutes the supply of those streams. Thus is the supply during dry weather not only insufficient in quantity, but it becomes highly unsatisfactory in quality. To correct this situation water must be stored during periods of surplus flow and either used by the cities and industries as a direct source of pure water supply, or else released into the stream as needed to build up low

water flow and dilute the wastes drained into the stream.

The storage of such water during wet periods and its release in dry weather also will have the effect of reducing the volume of flood flow. One of the most interesting examples of the value of control of this kind is on the Beaver River in Pennsylvania. Nearly 20 years ago the dry weather flow of that stream was no longer sufficient to meet the demands made on it by increasing population and growing industry. Development was checked because of a limited water supply. The stream was also subject to destructive floods. As a result of studies made by the state, reservoirs were built to conserve a part of the flood waters. The effect of these reservoirs was to increase the low water flow of 20 cubic feet a second to a minimum of 400 cubic feet (an amount sufficient for the needs of the people), and to decrease flood heights 3.9 feet, or the volume of flood flow from 25,200 cubic feet a second to 17,000 cubic feet a second. This suggests the possibility of correcting conditions on Kansas streams such as the Neosho where the maximum flood flow officially recorded is 46,000 cubic feet a second and the low flow has at times dropped below 5 cubic feet a second.

Besides the regulation of stream flow there is need in some other parts of the state to conserve water, both to provide additional water for surface use and to add to the underground supplies. In many parts of Northwest Kansas private and municipal wells fail during dry periods, and it has been necessary to haul water long distances to supply domestic needs. There is considerable surface runoff on the small streams and creeks in that part of the state. This water could be conserved by the building of numerous small dams, and if they were built it would do much to add to both surface and underground supplies.

The existence of the problem has been recognized for many years, but only slow progress has been made toward solving it. A number of years ago an act was passed by the Kansas legislature the purpose of which was to encourage the storage and conservation of water by compensating the land owner who built a dam, thru a reduction in the assessed valuation of his land. This act so far has not brought the desired results, and it apparently should be amended. Other changes also are needed which will bring about more reservoir control on our streams. In addition to this the state itself should work out a general plan for the development and control of each watershed in order that when any community, corporation or individual desires to undertake the construction of works for the control and conservation of water, it will be in a position to take an attitude of constructive leadership.

George S. Knapp.

Topeka, Kan.

Diversified Farms Paid Best

Whenever possible, the farm business should include both livestock and crops for sale. The advantage of this was illustrated by a group of Kansas farmers keeping accounts in 1927. These farms were in one of the principal wheat growing sections of the state. The farms having at least 40 per cent and not more than 60 per cent of their income from livestock made \$2,400 a year greater profits than the farms securing as much as 90 per cent of their income from either crops or livestock.

W. E. Grimes.

Manhattan, Kan.

Jake Likes Our Story

You made a most excellent report of the Kansas State Fair—it was especially complete in all departments, and I was much interested in reading it. I was glad to note your reference to the need for more space and better facilities. The State Fair Board will appreciate this particularly.

Topeka, Kan.

J. C. Mobler.

Horrors!

A guide showing an old lady over the Zoo took her to a cage occupied by a kangaroo.

"Here, madam," he said, "we have a native of Australia."

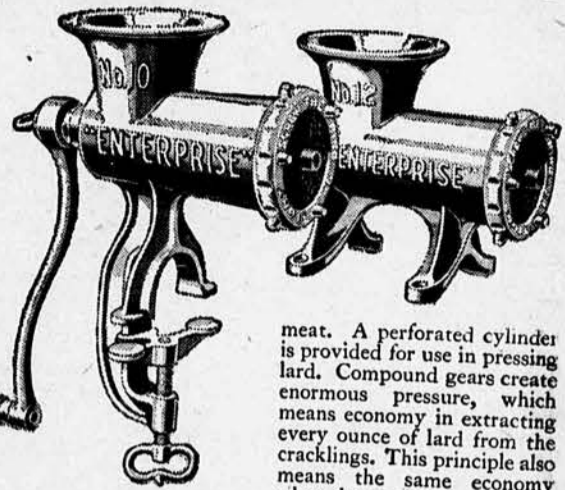
The visitor stared at it in horror. "Good gracious," she said, "an' I think my sister married one o' them!"

HOG KILLING MEANS PROFIT

IF you kill some of your hogs and provide yourself with hams, bacon, lard and sausage, you get more delicious food at lower cost. The improved "Enterprise" Meat Choppers and "Enterprise" Combination Presses provide the means for this profit. "Enterprise" Meat Choppers (shown above) have been greatly improved, so that it actually pays to buy a new one even though you may now have one of the older models.

The new pattern steel knife revolves against the perforated steel plate and the cut is perfect—no grinding, tearing or crushing and no waste of the rich juices.

Different models for hand operation sell for \$3.25 to \$11.00.



meat. A perforated cylinder is provided for use in pressing lard. Compound gears create enormous pressure, which means economy in extracting every ounce of lard from the cracklings. This principle also means the same economy when the machine is used as a fruit press. The machine is all metal and therefore sanitary. Prices from \$11.50 to \$13.75, according to size.

Be sure you see the name "Enterprise" on the chopper you buy.

You should also have an "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer, Lard and Fruit Press (shown at right)—one machine for three useful purposes.

When used for pressing sausage into casings the patented spout prevents spoilage through air entering with the



"ENTERPRISE"

Meat-and-Food Choppers... Sausage Stuffers, Lard and Fruit Presses
The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

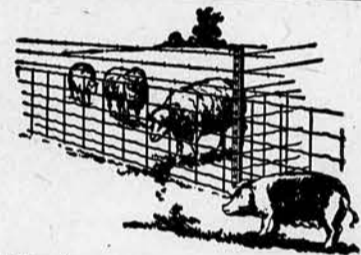
GOOD BUYING

Good farm management means good buying as well as good cultivation, feeding and marketing. Better values in the equipment you buy mean better and more profitable service from it.

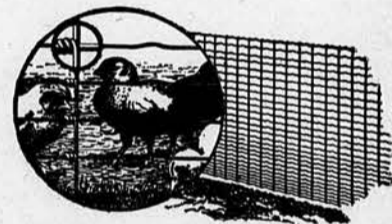
In buying Pittsburgh Fences you get strong, effective fences at the lowest possible cost per year of service. Made of special formula steel and Super-Zincd—protected against rust by a heavy and closely bonded coating of zinc that will not flake or peel. Every rod guaranteed.

Build the fences you need this fall; less interference with farm work; steel posts drive readily; much forage food now wasting in the fields can be turned into meat, and cash.

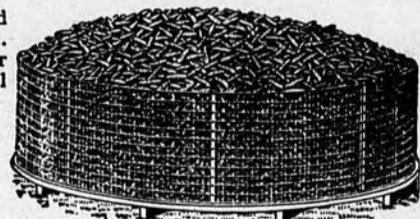
A dealer near you has the types and styles of Pittsburgh Fences you want. Look for the "Pittsburgh" brand for better fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails.



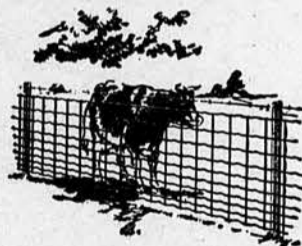
Hog-down corn, no husking. Bigger cash return. No. 12 1/2 gauge Pittsburgh Columbia Fence—the choice of successful stock raisers. Send coupon for details.



Pittsburgh Chictite Fence—stronger, costs less, lasts longer than netting. Lower wires only one inch apart. Get details in catalog. Send coupon.



Pittsburgh Wire Crib—the only smooth wall, one-piece, non-slip corn crib. No. 12 1/2 gauge wires, Super-Zincd.



The standard stock fence on mid-western farms. No. 12 1/2 gauge Pittsburgh Columbia, hinge-joint. Its extra durability at no extra cost explains its popularity.

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Cool Days Stir Interest in Waffles

There Is a Batter Dainty Adaptable to Every Meal

By Nell B. Nichols

WHAT tastes better on a chilly autumn day than piping hot waffles spread with butter and covered with sirup? They may occupy the all-important place in the breakfast. As the dessert for dinner or supper, they are fine.

CHOCOLATE WAFFLES are splendid for dessert. To make them use 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted shortening and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add beaten egg yolks to the milk and combine with the dry ingredients. Add the melted shortening and beat vigorously with an egg beater. Add vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Preheat waffle iron until a piece of white paper inserted between the grids turns light brown. Serve these waffles as dessert with sweetened whipped cream.

DELICIOUS WAFFLES are made from 2 cups sifted flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk, 2 eggs beaten separately and 4 tablespoons oil. Mix the dry ingredients. Add the beaten egg yolks to the milk and then combine both mixtures. Add the oil and beat vigorously with an egg beater. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake at once. Test the grids with white paper as for Chocolate Waffles.

BUTTERMILK WAFFLES are universal favorites. To make them use 1 cup thick buttermilk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 1 egg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $2\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons shortening melted, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Combine the two milks, add egg yolk, unbeaten, stir in the dry ingredients sifted together and the melted fat. Beat well, and lastly fold in the egg white whipped stiff and dry.

SWEET POTATO WAFFLES are unusual and fine. In making them use 1 cup mashed sweet potatoes, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 cup flour and 4 tablespoons sugar. Mix together all the ingredients except the egg white. Beat thoroly and fold in the stiffly whipped white.

RICE WAFFLES are a treat. The recipe for them calls for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup boiled rice, 2 egg yolks, 2 egg whites, 2 tablespoons butter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk. Sift the dry ingredients together and add the melted shortening, the rice, beaten egg yolks and milk. Mix thoroly and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

Neither Rose Color Nor Grey

MOTHERS on the farm are daily painting the pictures which their children will hold in memory of the farm. Don't paint farm life in rose color, but don't paint it brown.

Last winter I sat next to Mrs. Hamlin Garland at a dinner given in honor of her distinguished husband. The talk turned to the pioneer women as depicted by Mr. Garland in his books of the Middle Border. As a farm woman, tho not a pioneer in the hardest sense of the word, I protested against the stern realism of Mr. Garland; "He makes the life of the country woman seem so terribly hard," I said.

"Oh," Mrs. Garland said earnestly, "Hamlin feels it so. His mother had such a hard time; it hurts him to think of her."

Another farm-reared man spoke up quickly: "My mother had a hard time, too. We lived in Kansas about a year after the Garlands lived there. My mother had to lend a hand with the farm work when needed. She raised all the chickens with the poorest kind of equipment. I can see her now going out with a blue and white checked apron thrown over her head to feed baby chicks.

No woman wants her children to feel in the years to come the hurt which Mr. Garland feels when he thinks of his mother. I am sure that Mr. Garland's mother must have had her good times as well as her hours of weariness. In their own recollections, men remember the good times, the old swimming hole, the ride to pasture for the cows, the dog, sleigh rides, country parties, the spelling school, and not their chores. The silver lining must have shown thru the clouds of dreary days to the women as well. It shows today, things are never all bad. Let us not stress the drudgery more now than we want our children to stress it in the years to come.

H. W. A.

Making the Old House Over

BY FLORENCE G. WELLS

REBUILDING is a word we seldom hear applied to architectural improvement here in Kansas. Many of the New England farm houses date back to our country's youth and have been rebuilt to meet the needs of each succeeding generation. In the larger Eastern cities which have grown very rapidly there are many buildings originally put up

for stables, remodeled into dwellings when horses became obsolete, later to be transformed into shops as the shopping center advanced.

In New York I once dined in a little tea room more than 100 years old that had once been a cow shed, and the transformation had been so slight that the rings to which the cows had been tied were still there. Then there is the little church in Philadelphia where all the revolutionary celebrities worshiped. There one sees the same high-back pews where Washington sat and Betsy Ross and Patrick Henry—all just as they were except for new carpets and upholstery.

As long as there is a single upright standing, the Easterner doesn't see any use in tearing a building down, while we take it down as soon as the roof begins to sag, and begin again from the ground. So we generally satisfy ourselves with getting along with the old house as long as we can and then building new.

There are many circumstances under which it does not pay to remodel an old house. For instance, if it is an open, rambling affair that could not be heated satisfactorily with a central plant, better tear down at least the outlying parts of it and build it over a more compact plan.

But the changes which most of us shrink from most foolishly are the small ones that would cost

Canning "For Keeps"

THERE is no longer any guess work about canning meat. Standard equipment and scientific rules guarantee one result—success. The equipment you need may be either a hot water bath cooker which you can devise at home, or a steam pressure cooker. The rules for canning all of the different kinds of meat are too long to print here so I have prepared them in chart form to be sent to you on request. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a 2-cent stamp.

very little in expenditure but would mean so much in making the house more homey and convenient.

There is the lady who dreaded to have built-in cupboards put in her kitchen because of the muss.

On Fitting Large Figures

By Edith G. Van Deusen

THE large woman who has well proportioned hips has no real problem in dressing, for her patterns do not need to be altered and she looks well in most designs that are intended for large persons. It is her unlucky sister, with hips that are disproportionate, who must exercise care in selecting patterns that will conceal this abnormal condition.

There are many things to consider in choosing clothes for this type. One of the most important is the kind of corset and underwear worn. While the large woman of good proportions may sometimes wear a one-piece corselet of firm material, the woman with unusually large hips must wear the separate front fastening corset built rather long, and having firm bands of elastic set into the sides to prevent the corset from slipping up. It should be large enough to mold the flesh into a semblance of smooth lines, but not tight enough to crowd the flesh up into a roll across the diaphragm. If three supporters are used at each side, it will result in giving a continuous line and really prevent a further spreading of the hips. Very often after wearing a well fitted foundation for a few weeks and consistently using the kicking exercises, especially those planned for reducing the hips, a woman will find her hip measure has been decreased many inches.

When the type of foundation has been chosen and carefully fitted, the woman with large hips must consider her slip. The kind with gathers on the hip is almost universally worn, but we shall plan a new kind that wraps around the body and has a lapped back which is double in the skirt portion. The extra allowance for sitting down is furnished by this novel method since the back sections are not stitched together but wrap around the figure the entire width. Those who have worn this garment say they have achieved both comfort and smooth lines. Whatever material is chosen for the slip should be soft and clinging. The woman with large hips may discard the slip entirely if her dress has enough weight in itself.

Another family I know had a lovely home built when their children were growing up, to meet the needs of a large family. Downstairs there are two large living rooms, a dining room, but no bedroom. Now the children are all gone, and instead

Masquerade

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Last night the autumn wind blew thru the town—

He kissed the maple tree and on he sped.
Today the maple tree wears a golden gown,
And little bushes whisper and blush red.

The little bushes whisper and they say
The maple tree is flirting with the sun.
They do not know its festive bright array
Is but the mask she dons when dreams are done.

of one living room, a bedroom downstairs would save the old couple many weary climbs up the stairway. This change would necessitate only the putting in of a partition and the moving of a door.

In many farm homes a bathroom upstairs is impractical because not enough pressure can be provided to carry water up satisfactorily. A few changes so that the fixtures could be moved downstairs would make it as efficient as the city water were available. In the same class is the bathroom that is so large that the cost of heating it enough for comfortable bathing is double what it should be, when a much needed clothes closet could be partitioned off to give more convenience all around.

In the newer apartment houses that are built with a sharp eye out for conservation both of space and heat, the bathrooms are very small and not as high as the other rooms. This, because heat rises and less air space above means quicker warming of the room.

Even the attic has a right to claim a little refurnishing in the form of a cedar closet for storing woollens and other materials which ordinarily furnish a dainty dessert for moths. This need not be expensive since the best grade of cedar need not be used, but it should be large enough to shelter shelves for blankets and a pole on which clothes may be hung.

Perhaps I have not touched on your remodeling problem at all. Maybe it is that you should have hardwood floors.

The design of the material in the dress is quite important for the type of figure we are discussing. Materials that have a very pronounced pattern or color are not best on the woman of too generous proportions. Soft textures look best when used in draped effects and may be used to conceal bulk. The present popularity of the small figure is a very happy one when planning a frock to accent lines, for trimming, bands of braid or harmonizing silk may be used with good effect.

The deep vestee, broad at the bust and brought to a V at the waist, has the effect of slenderizing the hips, as do also the pieces of drapery or short back cape used at the back of the dress. Many women whose hips are wide use the long line of trimming over the hip and down back and front to lead the eye away from their hips.

Such a seemingly unimportant thing as the width of a skirt makes a lot of difference if the hips are large, for the skirt will swing in when walking and apparently increase the bulk.

Fitting a dress a little loosely, especially thru the bust, or even using some extra fullness in the front of the waist will equalize your figure and make it more symmetrical. The semi-fitted one-piece dress that gives a straight line from shoulder to hem, with plaits introduced at the hip line, is a most becoming and slenderizing style. It should be worn with a narrow belt that is made from the same material as the dress and fitted snugly to the hip measure. The shoulder line should be a little longer than is usually used, tho not dropped enough to cause discomfort or detract from the smartness of the dress. This will help equalize proportions.

There is another thing this type should remember and that is to choose a hat that has a small brim, narrow and rolling up if she is short, wider if she is taller, for the hat with a brim will make large hips less conspicuous. Long overblouses, or contrasting bands of trimming at the hip line, pockets or tied belts should be avoided also, since they add fullness at the largest part of the figure.

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Hallowe'en Inspires a Party

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT



When "Jack" Entertains

WHEN planning your party this year, decide upon one Hallowe'en symbol, as the jack-o-lantern and carry out your decorating plan, invitations and games with this symbol as a guide.

Some other Hallowe'en symbols, such as black cats, bats, witches, and ghosts, may be used effectively for your party plans, too.

If you decide to use the jack-o-lantern introduce some real pumpkins and autumn leaves, and also use orange

and autumn leaves. Tiny boxes to which pumpkin faces are fastened will make interesting favors, and may contain candy or tiny gifts.

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.

Wedding Anniversaries

I would certainly appreciate knowing the gifts to be given on the different wedding anniversaries. Could you furnish me with a complete list of these? May R.

I have had so very many requests for this, that I am going to print the full list below for the benefit of all our readers:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| First—Cotton | Twelfth—Silk and Linen |
| Second—Paper | Thirteenth—Lace |
| Third—Leather | Fourteenth— |
| Fourth—Fruit and Flowers | Ivory |
| Fifth—Wooden | Fifteenth—Crystal |
| Sixth—Sugar | Twentieth—China |
| Seventh—Woolen | Twenty-fifth—Silver |
| Eighth—India Rubber | Thirtieth—Pearl |
| Ninth—Willow | Fortieth—Ruby |
| Tenth—Tin | Fiftieth—Golden |
| Eleventh—Steel | |

The Bogie Book contains many other ideas for entertaining, decorations and costumes adaptable to any kind of Hallowe'en celebration and may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 10 cents.

cardboard cut-outs of pumpkin faces in various sizes. Arrange crepe paper jack-o-lanterns for the lights by sewing together pieces of crepe paper on which weird faces are painted. Leave small openings so that these may be drawn over the lights.

For your dining room fasten large cardboard pumpkin cut-outs to the backs of each chair and put on some black cardboard arms as shown in the illustration. Use a crepe paper table cloth decorated with Hallowe'en designs, and as a centerpiece use fruit

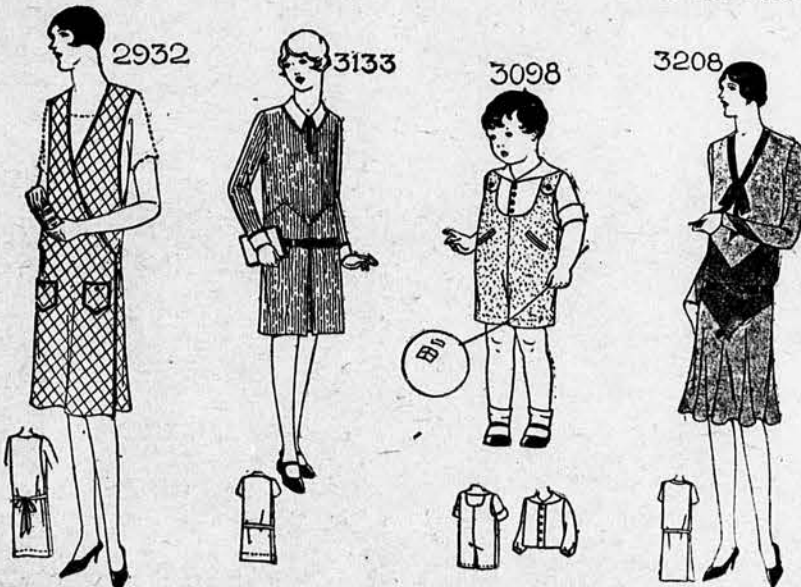
The Charm of Fall Fashions

2932—Reversible aprons are very useful. A wide sash ties in the back. Braid trims the entire apron. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3133—For the cold days when the little school misses have to go thru snow to school, this dress will keep them comfortably warm. Blouse is short, being cut in diagonal points, which fit with the skirt. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3098—While big brother and sister are off to school, little brother must amuse himself some way. This suit is just the one for him to play in on the floor. Fastens on the shoulder with a large button. Designed in sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

3208—A new fall model is expressed here, featuring the use of two shades of a color, or the two sides of a material. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



Send all orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each. The Fall Fashion magazine is now ready for you. You may order it also from the Pattern department, and the price is 10 cents.



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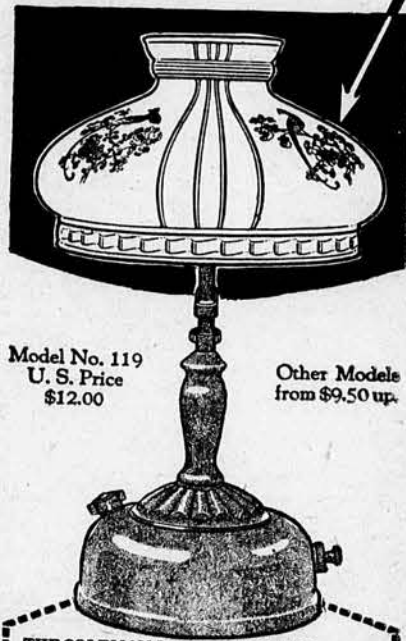
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1928. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Nash, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the ass't business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, J. E. Griest.....Topeka, Kansas
 2. That the owner is Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas
 3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.
- E. C. NASH, Ass't Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1928. R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public. (My commission expires June 6, 1930.)

Girls and Boys



Nell, a dog named Buster, a cat named Tom and one named Pepper. I have three little dolls and two big ones.
Kirwin, Kan. Marie Bogart.

Curly and Speck Are Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I walk 1/2 mile to school. I have four brothers and four sisters. For pets I have a pig, cat and six little chicks. My pig's name is Curly and my cat's name is Speck. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer very much. I like to read and am very fond of music. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Della, Kan. Lottie Curtis.

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.

We Hear from Doris

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1/2 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Gray. I like her very much. I have twin sisters. Their names are Pearl and Ruby. I have a brother. His name is Roy. They all go to Solomon High School. For pets I have four cats and two dogs. The cats' names are Beauty, Lola, Maxine and Alice. The dogs' names are Bud and Spot. I read the girls' and boys' page every week. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Doris Lee Jungel.
New Cambria, Kan.



What relation is she to you? Your mother.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? The sooner it is put out the better.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? The one gathers what he sows, the other sews what she gathers.

What tax is the hardest to raise? Carpet tacks (tax).

What may be said to be a man of grit? A sugar refiner.

If a little girl fell into a river, why couldn't her brother help her out? Because how could he be a brother and assist her (a sister) too?

Why can't a deaf man be convicted of a crime? Because it isn't legal to convict a man without a hearing.

Why are teeth like verbs? They are regular, irregular and defective.

Why is plum pudding like an ocean? Because it contains many currents.

When could the British Empire have been bought most cheaply? When Richard the Third offered his kingdom for a horse.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

How many spots are there in Sammy's trousers? If you take the number of the century in which we are living and add it to six dozen you will have the answer. Count them and see. 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.

Our Pony's Name is Cricket

I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I walk 1 mile to school. I live on a 320-acre farm. For pets I have five chickens, a cat named Tuffit and a white rabbit. My step sister and I have a pony named Cricket. I enjoy the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Ruby Lee Whitton.
Hill City, Kan.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is October 11. I go to Prosperity school. My teacher's name is Miss Railsback. We like her very much. I like to ride horseback. My horse's name is George. I like to turn hand springs and wagon wheels. I have two dogs. One is very playful. Their names are Joe and Spot. I wish some of you boys and girls would write to me.
Marjory Barnard.
Hutchinson, Kan.

My Dog's Name is Buster

My dog's name is Buster. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have brown, curly hair and blue eyes. I have one brother but no sisters. His name is Hubert. He is 11 years old. I live on a farm 5 miles south of town. For pets I have a black pony named

WHAT SIZE

WOULD YOU BUY FOR A FOOTHILL

COOD SHINY

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. First letter of the alphabet; 2. A boy's name; 3. Away; 4. Sum up; 5. East (abbreviated).

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

Goes to Rush Center School

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Rush Center school. My teacher's name is Miss Kaiser. I have blue eyes, auburn hair and fair complexion. I am 4 feet 5 1/2 inches tall and weigh 58 pounds. For pets I have a little dog named Jiggs, a cat named Blackie, a chicken named Biddy. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Ruth, Fern and Claude. My birthday is August 18.
Maxine Weltmer.
Rush Center, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a postman like a college professor? He is a man of letters.
What never was nor ever will be? A mouse's nest in a cat's ear.
If your uncle's sister is not your



When the kids want to swipe apples out of Grandpa Witherspoon's orchard, they take Eddie Newberry's goat along to engage the attention of the old boy.

Panel 1: A boy says, "PA SAYS I CAN'T INVENT A CORN SHUCKING MACHINE! THEY SAID EDISON COULDN'T INVENT A TALKING MACHINE — BUT HE DID!"

Panel 2: The boy is working at a desk, saying, "NOW, IF I CAN FIGGER SOME WAY TO HOOK UP THAT JIFFLE-GEAR WITH THE RADIUS ROD —"

Panel 3: The boy is working at a desk, saying, "— AND THE REVERSIBLE ECCENTRIC —"

Panel 4: The boy is holding a piece of paper, saying, "RAZZ-BERRIES! THAT WON'T WORK!"

Panel 5: A woman asks, "HOW'S YOUR INVENTION, BUDDY?" The boy replies, "INVENTION IS A FLOP —"

Panel 6: The woman says, "— BUT IT LED TO AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY — THAT I'M NOT AS SMART AS THOMAS A. EDISON!"

The Hoovers—Here's a Job for Smart Investors: Buddy Leaves It Open



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

If You Will Use Due Care Maybe the Baby Won't Have a Chance to Swallow the Door-key

DOCTOR SAM E. ROBERTS of Bell Hospital, University of Kansas, who specializes in taking out the things that little folks and big folks swallow or inhale when they ought not, says that of all the troublesome things to get into the nose, ear or throat the uncooked bean is the worst. It may be only a snug fit when inserted, but it soon swells into a violent one. Mothers of young children should know just what the little ones handle. In the course of a year there are scores of such things as beans, open safety pins, buttons, peanuts, pins, needles, shingle nails, and other ornamental little articles that not only get into a baby's mouth, but not infrequently are inhaled into the larynx, bronchial tubes or lung tissue. In writing about things inhaled let me give a particularly strong warning to the careless mother who allows her young baby to play with the talcum box. A baby can breathe in enough fine powder in 10 seconds to cause her death, and such cases go on record every year. Next to talcum powder as a dangerous agent I think I would place peanut candy.

If the thing that Miss Baby gets into her mouth is safely swallowed and passes on into the stomach there need be little fear of dangerous results, even tho the article be an open safety pin. In such a case be warned not to give a cathartic (not even castor oil) but let the child take its ordinary food and carefully watch all bowel discharges for a week. Usually you will find the lost article within 48 hours.

The time for alarm is when the object is not swallowed safely down but sticks in the throat or gets down into the breathing apparatus. Any disturbance in breathing makes a child very sick. Once when I was called to such a case I found that the country mother had reached two long fingers down into the pharynx of the child and plucked out a pin that had stuck crosswise, thereby giving prompt relief. This is possible occasionally, if the object has not gone down out of sight, but it has its dangers. The one safe thing that any mother can do is to up-end the child and give it a shake, but even this can be overdone.

Doctors have some very clever instruments, nowadays, for such work. First they take X-Ray pictures to locate the foreign body. They may have to give the child an anesthetic if old enough to resist, but it usually is better not. The instrument known as the bronchoscope helps them to illuminate the dark mazes of the chest, and they have specially devised forceps of various sizes, lengths and angles with which they reach after the offending object. The patient who can be placed in the hospital within 24 hours has a very good chance for complete recovery.

A Book on Diets

I should like to know of a better diet, as I am too fat to feel good. I am 5 feet tall and weigh 178 pounds. Can you also tell me thru your paper what is meant by a liquid diet?
Mrs. L. R.

Liquid diet generally means a milk diet. Some persons have found this very effective in reducing weight, especially if skimmed milk is used. There is always a danger in reducing too rapidly, especially in a person no longer young. If you will send a stamped, addressed envelope I will give you the name of a little book costing only \$1, that gives a lot of good advice and diets.

'Tis a Contagious Disease

Is syphilis contagious enough for one member of a family to get it from the use of a dirty toilet and not the other members? Or would the one person have to come in direct contact with the disease itself? If the disease is cured (not making itself visible for about 18 months) would there be germs enough left in the system to cause its reappearance?
Mrs. E. M. R.

Syphilis is seldom contracted from external objects unless from drinking or eating utensils which pass right from the mouth of the diseased person to the one infected. Sometimes a nurse

handling a baby with syphilitic sores gets the disease by such contact, or a doctor may get it from working with a patient. It is safe to say that 990 cases in every thousand are from direct contact. No one can say when syphilis is really cured unless repeated negative tests have been made and all symptoms absent for at least three years.

See a Doctor at Once

Does a cramping pain in the pit of the stomach mean appendicitis? Sometimes this pain lasts a very short time, and at other times for hours. Usually just before it ceases I have two or three sharp, cutting pains. I take medicine for indigestion, but it doesn't seem to do any good. I usually have these attacks after eating, and sometimes the pain goes thru from my stomach to my back, and I can't tell where the pain is the most severe then. Can you tell me, please, what is wrong? My doctor thinks it is appendicitis, but my side has never bothered me.
R. D.

It has enough symptoms of appendicitis to make it important that you should lose no time in finding out, for an attack of appendicitis that goes wrong is fatal. The X-Ray will give some help if used by an expert. Do not lose any time. Secure an expert consultant at once. Symptoms of appendicitis are not always in the side.

Good Glasses Are Needed

Is there any medicine to take for eyes that tire in reading and are weak when in the sun? Would eye-strain account for it?
G. C.

Eye strain would certainly be sufficient to account for your symptoms. I do not think that you should expect to get relief by the use of medicine in such a case. The thing to do is to get properly fitting glasses to relieve the strain. In cases of this kind it is best to go to a doctor who has made a very careful study of the subject, for your glasses.

How About That Weight?

Whether you weigh just enough, entirely too much, or a mere nothing are questions that have a great deal to do with your present health and the number of years that you will live. I have so many letters asking information on these matters that I have prepared a special letter on the subject. Subscribers who would like to know about what they should weigh and what difference it makes should send for a copy. It is not necessary to write a long letter. Just ask for a copy of "Hints About Correct Weight" or simply clip this item and send it in. But be sure to enclose a stamped, addressed reply envelope.

Lo, the Poor Paleface

Long ago the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24 and a barrel of whisky. A bargain for the Dutch, you may conclude. But not so.

A banking expert figures out that \$24 invested at compound interest since the date of the purchase would by now have increased to a little more than 4 billion dollars. Whereas the island was valued a year or two ago at only 3,800 million dollars. The purchasers or their unlucky heirs, are about 200 million dollars in the hole.

A dollar or 50 cents too much was paid for the island. Not a large amount, but cheating is cheating, and we feel very strongly that the Indians should give that amount back.

Not that the New Yorkers are welching on the contract. They can struggle along, they say, and will accept their losses gracefully. But it does seem, they sometimes tell you with a wistful, yearning expression, as if the Indians might at least return that barrel of whisky.

Have a Heart!

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN
Two pigs from my property at Shady-side. If you've killed the pigs, I would like to have one meal of fresh meat.
—Ad in a West Virginia paper.



C. A. Moorman at the microphone

Sit in!

on the
First

COST-CUTTING RADIO MEETING for hog raisers

Friday night, Oct. 19th

BIGGER hog profits for you—through lower production costs!

That's the keynote of the new series of weekly radio programs to be conducted by Mr. C. A. Moorman, with the co-operation of other members of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association.

In interesting Questions-and-Answers form, you will be brought solutions of cost-cutting problems that are coming up on your farm every day!

You will learn the proved methods of cost-cutting used by successful hog raisers everywhere—now *simplified* so that every hog raiser, large or small, can use them to build *greater hog profits!*

These programs are part of the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers, worked out for you by the Moorman Council, and recently announced in leading farm papers.

Be sure to tune in Friday, October 19th, on the first radio program! And don't miss a single one of the programs that will follow, every Friday at the same hour.



6:45 to 7:00 P. M., Central Standard Time

On Stations: WOC (Davenport),
WDAF (Kansas City), WCCO (Minneapolis),
WHO (Des Moines), WOW (Omaha)

Members, Moorman Cost-Cutting Council

ARCHIE SINEX,
President, National
Swine Growers'
Association

ROBERT J. EVANS,
"Dean of Swine
Growers," Recogn-
ized national
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SAMUEL R. GUARD,
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Moorman Manufacturing Company

Quincy, Illinois

Franklin Gets State Contest

(Continued from Page 3)

which man is the county champion and put him up against the champions from the other counties in the state meet November 2, in Franklin county. More counties are invited to line up for county eliminations and more individuals are urged to send in their names from the counties already enrolled.

It will mean a great deal to Kansas if we can put our best husker in the national contest and have him walk off with highest honors there. First of all, if you are interested in getting into the contests, send your name to Raymond H. Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, stating that you wish to be considered a contestant. Immediately you will receive instructions as to who will conduct the elimination contest in your county. Then just do your best when you meet the other huskers in your county. We hope the best man sets a terrific pace. The more speed in the county contests, the better the state meet is bound to be.

County champions who fight it out in the state meet will have \$200 in cash prizes for which to work. This will be distributed as follows: \$100 to the state champion, \$50 to second man, \$25 for third place, \$15 for fourth place and \$10 for fifth man. Aside from this, the state champion will receive a silver trophy cup from Senator Arthur Capper, and will get a trip to the national corn-husking contest in Indiana, with all of his expenses paid by Kansas Farmer. One of the editors will accompany the state champion to Indiana.

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

If no one has started things going in your county for an elimination contest, get busy yourself. This contest really should be sponsored by the county agent, chamber of commerce or some farm organization. Right now if you are a good husker send your name to Kansas Farmer as a candidate, and if you know other good huskers, invite them to get in your county contest. Here are the rules for holding a corn-husking contest in your county:

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

STARTING THE CONTEST—Every effort will be made to see that the quality and character of the corn, and other conditions for husking are as uniform as possible. In order to secure the greatest uniformity, a field will be selected in which the rows are as long as can be found available, and which

is also reasonably uniform as regards the character and the lay of the land and the quality and the condition of the corn. A method for distributing and assigning the contestants will be as follows:

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

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

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

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

BANG-BOARD—The bang-board shall extend at least 3/4 feet above the top of the double box.

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

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

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

GLEANERS—Two gleaners equipped with sacks shall follow each husker to pick up all corn which he leaves behind or which misses the wagon. Corn shall not be counted as missed even tho it is produced on the two rows being husked, provided it is leaning over into the adjoining rows in such a way that the husker 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 gleaning shall be done on the turns, but the huskers shall have the privilege to husk as they please while the wagon is turning. For each pound of corn left by the contestant, 3 pounds shall be deducted from the weight of the corn husked into the wagon box.

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

Any Suggestions?

Jack: "You should have seen Helen run that quarter mile."

Bill: "What did she run it in?"

Jack: "I'll be darned if I know what you call 'em."

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.....

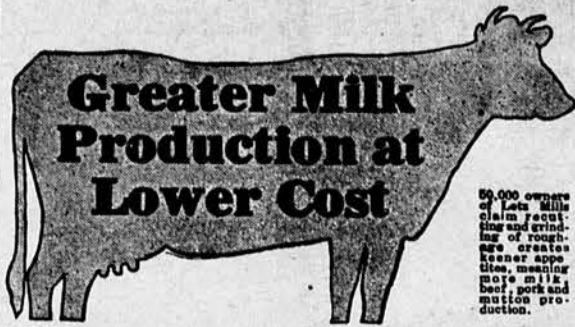
County..... R. F. D.....

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.

If You Wish to Enter Your County Elimination Corn-Husking Contest, Please Fill Out This Coupon and Mail It to R. H. Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka. Then We Will Tell You Who Is Conducting the Contest in Your County

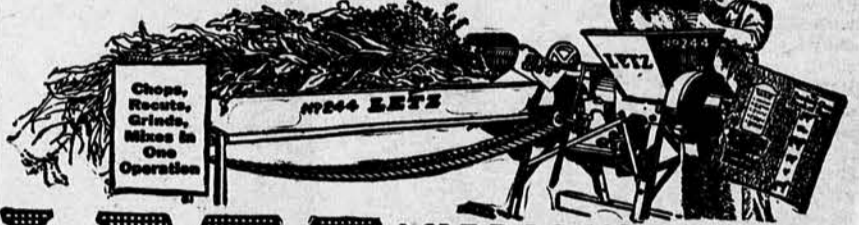


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50,000 owners of Letz Mills claim that feeding and grinding of roughage creates keener appetite, meaning more milk, beef, pork and mutton production.

BECAUSE farm animals assimilate feed prepared by the Letz more readily, they are more contented, and give a greater milk, beef, mutton and pork production. Thousands of owners say they save—25 to 50% of feed crops formerly wasted—formerly trampled underfoot. Stalks, stems and vines formerly rejected by animals are converted into palatable, easily digested feed, increasing animal production. You save both ways. Write for free book, "Feeder's Own Book of Facts", actual experiences of dairymen and stockmen who have profited.

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THE U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Birds need more mineral food in proportion to their total food requirements than most other classes of animals... because eggshell is largely composed of calcium... and their skeleton requires minerals to keep it in repair. Mineral feed is best supplied in the form of crushed limestone... Calico Grit is made from a clean, odorless limestone of 98 1/2 percent Calcium Carbonate content. No extra grit ration is required. Send for free folder and free sample."

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Surprising

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If your dealer does not handle the THOMAS "COMMON SENSE" CORN HUSKERS write to R. N. Thomas, Box 105, Shenandoah, Iowa, for catalog.

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regardless of age, make or condition

Write today for our offer to allow you \$20.00 for your old separator, (regardless of age, make or condition), to apply in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte. This is an opportunity of a lifetime. Mail coupon now—before this offer closes.

NEW! Low Model MELOTTE

The Melotte has been the World's Leading Separator for over 40 years. The ONE separator with the single bearing suspended Self-Balancing Bowl that guarantees you MORE cream, year in and year out than any other separator made. NOW—in addition—the NEW Low Model Melotte has many wonderful NEW features that give you NEW conveniences never possible with any cream separator before.

\$500 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Think of it! You can now get the great New Melotte Separator for only \$5.00 Down and only \$5.00 a month. WHAT'S MORE—you first have a 30 Days Free Trial—return at our expense if not entirely satisfied. All this, remember, in addition to allowing you \$20.00 for your old separator regardless of age, make or condition. Send now for free catalog and full details of this great New Melotte Offer.

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Before you buy any cream separator be sure to get the free Melotte Catalog. Get our EASY Terms, 30 Day Free Trial Offer and our \$20.00 Trade Allowance Offer. Mail coupon NOW!

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The Melotte Separator, R. N. Thomas, 2443 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-27, Chicago, Ill. Please send me Free Melotte Separator Catalog and your 30 Days Free Trial Offer, \$20.00 Exchange Offer and New Low Terms Offer. (Print Your Name and Address Plainly)

Name.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D.....

How many cows Name of Free-ent Separator.....

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WE ARE all desirous of possessing particular abilities. When the circus has come to town every boy tries to be a trapeze performer. When we hear a famous musician play, we sigh to think how far below that standard of excellence we ourselves are. And in the same way many folks would have spiritual gifts. Suppose we had such a gift of prayer that the ill and the crippled would be healed when we prayed for them; or results in the raising of money for charitable purposes would be certain, once we turned on the stream of prayer. Or suppose the gift of the Spirit were so manifest that we would read character, as accurately as Nathan read the character of David, or as Peter saw into the souls of Ananias and Sapphira. We would be in demand as lecturers, healers, as purveyors of spiritual power. And perhaps that is the chief reason why we want these gifts. We want people to know about us, and talk about us.

us that when Paul went into Asia he did not have his government behind him, to save him from beatings or stonings. Nor did the early American and English missionaries to China and India have such protection.

This attitude between nations is more important than international trade. The United States exported 5 billion dollars' worth of goods last year, a tremendous volume of trade. But we know from experience in the World War that international trade will not stop hostilities. Great as is trade, good will, love, is more vital to the peace of the world. When the crew of the President Roosevelt saved the crew of the sinking English tanker two years ago, after two days' effort in a mad Atlantic storm, it sent a thrill thru both nations. That was a very practical sort of love, altho the captain would not have called it that.

Lesson for October 14—Spiritual Gifts. 1 Corinthians 12 to 14. Golden Text, 1 Cor. 13:13.

Where 700 Acres Is a Job

(Continued from Page 3)

The milk room with cement floors and metal walls is a clean, sanitary place to work. All equipment is carefully and thoroly scrubbed in the special metal washing tank that has been installed.

From the equipment standpoint everything is quite ready to carry on the dairy project extensively and intensively. Plenty of feed can be grown on the farm, including alfalfa. Last year there were four cuttings and a pasture crop that would have made a good fifth cutting. The yield was between 5 and 6 tons to the acre. Eighteen acres of old and 10 acres of new alfalfa are doing nicely. "I have some that is 12 years old that is good," Kraus said. "We could grow it indefinitely here if it wasn't for the grasshoppers. Our land is rich in lime, and I think alfalfa does as well for us as in any part of the state I have visited."

The dairy ration is in somewhat of an experimental stage up to the present, but this will be watched closely, along with individual production. One of the important things, as Kraus sees it, is watering the cows inside in cold weather. Here is another example of labor saving. A windlass inside of the barn pulls the windmill in or out of gear. The mill is 550 feet away from the barn. Translate that into steps in all kinds of weather and it spells a saving of time and human energy that is worth while.

There is a good market for whole milk and sweet cream. The hogs and poultry use some of the skimmilk to good advantage. The flock of White Wyandottes isn't so large—just 150—but it is accredited. There are 52 head in the dairy herd and the hog population is around 85 head. Clean farrowing quarters and fresh pasture will figure in the hog program.

Having such a large wheat acreage made Kraus figure out the value of plenty of storage space on his farm. He has it. Here again machinery does the heavy work. The combine loads the wagons and they are unloaded into a portable elevator which transfers the wheat into the granaries.

Kraus needed good storage space for his grain on some land he is farming to wheat 4 miles from the home place. A 500-bushel steel bin would answer the purpose. But Kraus didn't like the idea of having the bin on the ground. He wanted it up in the air so wagons could drive under it and a spout would do all the necessary shoveling when the bin was to be emptied.

At this point a new job was created for a worn-out tractor. On the frame of an old machine he had, Kraus built a platform of steel I-beams, 2 by 10's and 2-inch stuff, and covered it with galvanized iron. This is another permanent job. The whole thing cost very little, and Kraus did the work. He even turned the braces in his shop. The steel bin was mounted on the platform and the job was finished. Besides the advantage of being easily emptied, the bin on wheels can be hooked on behind the tractor and moved to any location desired. Kraus is strong for metal buildings for permanence and for eliminating danger from fire.



IN GRANDMOTHER'S DAY those famous meals were prepared on coal or wood-burning ranges. Housewives composed edible harmonies that cannot be duplicated in any other way, because the broad tops of those old ranges offered any required degree of steady heat—just what they wanted, when they wanted it.

That is why the GLOBE, this most modern of ranges, with all its excellent improvements and exclusive GLOBE features, is based on those splendid ideas of good cooking that Grandfather still boasts about.

GLOBE Cast Iron Ranges are designed first for uniformly good results in cooking. At the same time, they possess extraordinary beauty—and you'll say your GLOBE is the handsomest range in America. Easy to keep clean, easy to operate, exceptionally economical and long lived. Some models are finished in tan or grey enamel.

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Kokomo, Indiana

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Gentlemen: I am interested in hearing about this modern range that revives the old-fashioned art of cookery. Send me details without obligation.

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JAY BEE Grinds nearly twice as much as other Hammer Mill on same amount H.P.

The Old Reliable Humdinger. "Jay Bee" proved by over 9000 users finest, fastest, lowest cost operating, longest life grinder in the world. Free from costly breakdowns and repairs. Always dependable. Always ready for service.

The Only All-Steel Hammer Mill

Made of boiler plate and manganese steel. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No knives, burrs, gears, rolls nor plates to break, wear dull, cause friction or heat feed. Manganese steel hammers. Grinds the feed cool—feed is better, will go farther, be more palatable, will not spoil in storage.

Get a "Jay Bee" Now!

Make Biggest Savings—Profits!
Make all your feed from home grown crops. Save \$10 to \$20 a ton! Shorten the feeding period. Get bigger milk flow. "Corn goes one-third farther ground on 'Jay Bee.'" Kuenzi Bros., Helena, Mo. "Jay Bee" ground oats take place of Shorts and Red Dog." J. Allen, Valley, Nebr. "Jay Bee" paid for self feeding one lot of cattle." F. Wynn, Palestine, Ill. "Cows gained 214 lbs. milk a day." J. J. Rucker, Antioch, Tenn. "Jay Bee" saves 50% of feed bill." L. H. Bower, Chatfield, Ohio. "Jay Bee" first cost is only cost." Edelyn Farm, Lake Co., Ill.



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Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
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Most persons extol love as a beautiful attitude, theoretically. But when one tries to apply it, he is told that in such a practical world love simply can never be made to work. It is for another world, for Heaven perhaps, or for the millennium, but it will not work now. Cannot by any ingenuity be made to work. The other day I noticed how one group of Christians is trying to practice this greatest of all gifts, in a most practical manner. It has been the custom for foreign missionaries to be protected by the gunboats of their native country, in case trouble arises among the natives. Thus two German missionaries were killed in China some years ago, and the Kaiser compelled the severest penalties to be paid by the Chinese, threatening destruction and death with German gunboats if his terms were not met. Today American missionaries are saying they will have no protection by force of arms, from their home Government. Says one, "With perfect clarity I see that the religion of Jesus Christ cannot shelter itself under even the flag of the United States—when that flag's shelter has to be made effective by armed force." Many readers will no doubt think this an extreme attitude to take. But it is the attempt of one group of Christians to live the law of love. They remind

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Champion X—For Model T Fords—packed in the Red Box—60c. Champions—For all other cars, including Model A Ford, and trucks, tractors, and stationary engines, 75c

CHAMPION Spark Plugs outsell all other makes throughout the world, by the amazing ratio of two to one. Champion is accepted as the better spark plug.

Such universal acceptance is the result of superiorities so pronounced as to distinguish Champion as the better spark plug.

Champion owns and controls the sillimanite mines from which this finest insulating material known to ceramic science is made. The exclusive sillimanite insulator is impervious to electrical current, possessed of high heat conductivity, remains remarkably free from carbon and oily deposits, and is practically unbreakable.

Special analysis electrodes which are practically immune from pitting and burning, and a positive compression-tight copper gasket seal, make Champion specially adapted for dependable service in modern high-speed, high-compression engines.

A complete new set of Champion Spark Plugs quickly pay for themselves in gas and oil saved. They bring to your engine better and more complete combustion, which means better all around and more economical car performance.



Farm Crops and Markets

Anyhow This Has Been a Mighty Successful Season for the Kansas Cattlemen

PASTURES are drying up and cattle are being taken off the grass many places, at the end of an unusually successful season, from the standpoint of both prices and available feed. Corn is mostly all matured. The wheat situation is not especially favorable, as there was too much dry weather in September, which resulted in much of the crop going into seedbeds that were dry or in poor condition. Fall sown alfalfa also is not having very good luck. There is an unusually good demand for feeder cattle. Further losses from hog cholera are reported.

Business enters the autumn season under auspicious conditions. The let-down during the summer months was very gentle, and a vigorous upturn has already taken place. In some lines business is already in record volume, while in other industries orders now on hand assure a heavy output for the next quarter. While unusually good business is indicated, no boom is anticipated, as the experience of 1921 is still too fresh in mind.

One of the outstanding features of the present situation has been the comparatively conservative operations in the commodity market, which has been shown by stability in the general price level, and the good balance maintained between output and demand in most industries. While the participation in this upturn has been quite general, there have been notable exceptions, including textiles, coal and railway equipment industries. During the year an impressive comeback has been staged by the farm implement and copper industries, while the fertilizer and lumber industries have also shown a good improvement over a year ago.

Steel mills are very active, and prospects are that the September output was a record level for this season of the year. Practically all consumers are buying in heavy volume. Shipments are keeping pace with output, and this favorable condition has been reflected in an advance in prices. Aggregate earnings of steel companies will undoubtedly register a good gain over the same period of 1927.

A brisk demand prevails for cars and trucks. Production continues at a high rate, and based upon performance of the last eight months, 1928, will establish a new high mark in output. Automotive accessory business in August established a new peak, and orders now on hand give every indication of record business for the last quarter of the year.

There has been no material let-up in the building industry. This is all the more surprising in view of the fact that building operations have been above the so-called "normal" rate for several years. The continuation of a heavy building program can in a large measure be accounted for by new factors at play during the last decade. Shortage of domestic help and the introduction of a large number of modern facilities have caused the scrapping of old dwellings and the erection of new ones.

Altho still unsatisfactory, there has been some improvement in the cotton goods situation. During August, sales were in excess of production, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were considerably above those at the close of July. The present low prices of raw material is a favorable factor, but owing to the conflicting reports of the effect of weather conditions in the cotton section, it is difficult to forecast the future price trend of raw cotton. Following a decline of more than 2 cents from the year's peak, wool prices have in the last few weeks shown signs of stability. Sentiment is better in the woolen and worsted goods industry. Some firms in New England are booked ahead for the next few months. The shoe industry is operating at a high rate in most centers, while some plants in New England are working overtime to meet the demands for quick delivery.

The stage is being set for very good business during the coming months. While time and call money rates are high and will likely continue so, indications are that there will be sufficient funds available for commercial purposes on a reasonable basis. The healthy position of most industries, large cash holdings of leading corporations, increase in farm purchasing power, and general improvement in industrial employment will combine to make the coming quarter a most active one.

Atholson—The weather has been ideal for outdoor work. Wheat is coming up with a good stand. The acreage is below normal, as many farmers here, disgusted with the low price of this year, did not sow any. Corn is maturing normally; while the crop is large, it will not be so great as had been expected at first. Potato yields were unusually good this year. Hens, 23c; eggs, 30c; cream, 40c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Cheyenne—The soil is dry, and a good rain would be of value. We have had killing frosts recently, but they did but little damage to the late corn. The folks still are seeding wheat; the acreage likely will be about normal. Hog cholera has done considerable damage in the county recently, but the outbreak is being brought under control by vaccination. The yields of beans are good, and prices are quite satisfactory. The general financial outlook here is the best it has been for several years.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—A good rain would be of help to the growing wheat. Corn is well matured. Some threshing is still being done; grain has made satisfactory yields this year.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Wheat sowing is at a standstill, on account of the dry weather. Many farmers are hauling water for stock. The yields of potatoes and sweet potatoes were unusually good this year. High prices are being paid for everything at public sales. Livestock is doing well on pastures. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, 80c; heavy hens, 19c; eggs, 30c.—M. L. Griffin.

Geve and Sheridan—Farmers are putting up feed crops and seeding wheat in soil

that is in rather poor condition. There is no moisture in the soil to sprout the grain. Corn shucking will start about November 1. Livestock is in good condition. High prices are being paid at public sales.—John I. Aldrich.

Edwards—Farmers are reporting the grasshoppers and worms have done considerable damage to the wheat—only part of the crop has been drilled, however, because of the dry weather. Corn is matured, and this also is true with most of the kafir and sorghum fields. Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; barley, 50c; butterfat, 44c; hens, 18c; eggs, 28c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—Farmers are sowing wheat, haying and cutting kafir. Some of the old corn is being moved to market. There isn't much land selling, but occasionally a farm is traded. Cattle buyers are busy! Roads are in splendid condition. Apples are scarce and high in price. Farm help is scarce. Wheat, 95c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 31c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harvey—Wheat sowing is mostly all finished, altho the soil has been dry and cloudy. Wheat, 94c; oats, 40c; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.85; kafir, 75c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 19c; light hens, 13c; broilers, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—Crops have been good this year, but the dry weather in September makes the seeding of wheat a problem. But we should be thankful for the absence of hot winds. There is an excellent demand for farms for rent. Quite a few public sales are being held; livestock moves at especially good prices. Potatoes are difficult to dig, but the yields are very satisfactory. The wheat acreage for 1929 will be reduced. Corn, 70c; eggs, 40c; cream, 39c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—The millet crop is all safe in the bin; it was a fine fall crop to thresh. Wheat is coming up with a fine stand. A good rain would be of help to the country. Considerable road work is being done. Eggs, 30c; cream, 43c; potatoes, 50c; oats, 35c; wheat, 93c; corn, 80c.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat seeding has been going on quite a while; it started about September 20, but the farmers were in no hurry at first, as the soil was dry and the grasshoppers were abundant. Corn is well matured. Livestock is in good condition; a good many feeders have been placed in the lots. There is little demand for farm labor. There are a good many public sales and community fairs being held.—F. M. Shields.

Miami—Farmers have been busy cutting corn. There was a regular monthly sale here a few days ago, at which livestock sold unusually well. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 29c; young chickens, 22c.—Mrs. Eugene Bennett.

Neesho—Dry weather has been delaying wheat seeding; it is likely that the acreage of this crop will be somewhat reduced. Some fields of corn and the grain sorghums suffered considerable damage from the dry weather of the late summer, and have not matured properly. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; flax, \$1.65; chop, \$2.20; hens, 22c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 44c; potatoes, 75c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Rain is needed badly; wheat is being drilled, but the soil is in bad condition. A few public sales are being held; prices are very good. Wheat, 95c; eggs, 27c; cream, 42c.—James McHill.

Osborne—Wheat seeding is the main job these days; some of the early sown fields are up. The soil is quite dry. Kafir is mostly all cut; it produced heavy yields of seed this year. We have had a few light frosts. Cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices. Cream, 45c; eggs, 25c.—Roy Haworth.

Republic—A damaging frost came a few days ago; most of the garden crops were killed. A few farm sales are being held; unusually good prices, from \$125 to \$180, are being paid for milk cows. Hogs also are selling for good prices. Some folks are already feeding new corn, and the demand for huskers is starting. The potato yield was good this year. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 30c, 24c and 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat seeding is practically completed, but moisture is needed badly to give the crop a start. Hog cholera has done considerable damage in the northern part of the county, and many farmers have sold their entire herd. A few public sales are being held; cattle sell at unusually high prices and horses unusually low. Wheat, 95c; eggs, 25c; cream, 43c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some dry weather recently; farmers are all hoping for rain soon, as the wheat needs it badly. Growers have been cutting the last crop of alfalfa. We have had a few frosts; probably it will not be long now until we can shuck corn. The folks are snapping corn for their hogs already. A good many carloads of livestock have been shipped from here recently, and a few carloads of sheep have been shipped into the county. Corn, 74c; oats, 45c; eggs, 19c and 22c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Grain sorghums are being harvested; some of the fields likely will be injured by frost. Corn is matured. Wheat seeding has been delayed somewhat because of the dry soil. Wheat, 92c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crottinger.

Sherman—Several hard frosts here recently killed all the vegetation. The weather continues very dry. Feed crops are nearly all cut. Many farmers have quit sowing wheat, because of the dry weather. Corn is maturing rapidly. Threshing is nearly all done. Wheat, 90c; barley, 43c; potatoes, 90c; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c.—Elsie Gilbert.

Wabunsee—A good rain is needed for the wheat and young alfalfa. Farmers have been busy cutting kafir and filling silos. We have had a light frost that has done some damage to the late feed crops. Good horses are selling at advancing prices. A large number of cattle have been placed in the lots for full feeding. Eggs, 26c.—G. W. Hartner.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



Candidates from New York and California—Hear Them Both on a Balanced

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ONE of the thousand pleasures that a 1929 A-C DAYTON brings its owner is that of listening to our next president talk in your home as clearly and naturally as though he were there in person.

No expert operator in our laboratory will hear it better than you, for the delicate and exact adjustments made in each A-C DAYTON at the factory have been stabilized by a special method of set construction—built in for all the years of use this dependable radio gives its owner.

Our Model XL-61, of the same type and quality as a fine all-electric receiver operates with batteries or from your lighting plant. Model AC-63 is all-electric; the AC-65 is of power amplifier type. Ask the nearest A-C DAYTON dealer for demonstration. Your own ears will tell you.

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The Flewelling Adapter, the amazing invention that equips any set to receive the new short wave programs which are practically free of static. Hear it! Only \$22.50.

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The Pickers Clean-up Squad

Fred Gass, Lake Wilson, Minn., machine-picks his corn. Hogs save up to \$5 in feed per acre. Bernard Vogen, Rushford, Minn., says the average man leaves several bushels per acre in the field. Hogs save this waste for him. Hogs, following either men or machines, gather missed corn and turn it into pork at no cost to the owner.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvanized"—Copper Bearing Hopping down; pasturing after harvest; crop and livestock rotation pay for RED BRAND FENCE in one to three years. Copper bearing steel with its extra heavy zinc "Galvanized" coating makes RED BRAND fence less by lasting longer. Its stiff stays, well crimped line wires, can't-slip knots help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight and bull-proof. The fence that lasts the longest is the cheapest fence to buy. Ask your dealer to show you RED BRAND FENCE.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 2139 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois



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 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.

Chaff and Whole Wheat

Mistaken Identity

There had been an automobile wreck. One of the drivers climbed out in a fit of temper and strode up to a man standing on the sidewalk, thinking it to be the other driver.

"Say, where the devil's your tail light?" he roared.

The innocent bystander looked up at him. "What do you think I am—a lightning bug?"

Getting It Straight

It was a fine, sunshiny Sunday morning and Pat had brought his shaving tools out on the porch.

Mrs. McGinnis looked over the fence: "Shure, Mrs. Murphy, does your owd man shave on the outside?"

"And what's botherin' you?" asked Mrs. Murphy. "Did you think he wuz fur lined?"

Reasonable Offer

Lost—Will the gentleman that took my tan trousers from the seat of my coupe Saturday morning either sell me back the pants or buy the coat? They both together make a good-looking suit. Individually they are not so hot. No questions asked if they are returned.—Ad in an Austin (Tex.) paper.

Where Monkeys Chatter

He controlled steamship lines, was one of the chief shareholders in the Belgian railway system, owned manganese iron mines in Silesia, steel furnaces in the north of Spain, coal properties in the Sarre basin and in the Ruhr and immense rubber plantations in Chicago.—New York Times.

Indoor Tail Spin

It was past midnight and the ominous tramp of heavy feet was heard on the stairs. "What is that?" she cried, clinging to her airman lover. "Sounds like your father coming down out of control," he replied in the jargon of his profession.

Fine Distinction

"Is dem aigs fresh?" asked Mandy of her dusky grocer, pointing to a basket of eggs.

"Ah ain't sayin' dey ain't," answered the grocer.

"Ah isn't askin' you is dey aint," retorted Mandy heatedly, "Ah is askin' is dey is."

A Salesman, Yeh?

"I'm a little stiff from bowling," said the salesman as he eased himself into a chair.

"I don't care where you come from," snapped the big busy buyer. "What have you got to sell?"

Magic Moment

"How are you?"

"Very ill—I have just been to the doctor because my memory is going."

"Um—by the way—could you lend me a fiver?"

Never Was

Secretary-stenographer, competent, high-school graduate, 1½ years' business experience, beginner in law work; salary no objection.—Ad in the New York Law Journal.

Inventor's Triumph

I eat my peas with honey,
I have done it all my life;
They do taste kind of funny,
But it keeps them on the knife.

Page Sir Oliver Lodge

The Chicago Federation of Labor has just come into possession of a post mortem affidavit by one Alfred Spinks.—San Francisco News.

If You Choose to Chew

Quick Meal Combination. Range and player piano.—Ad in a Belleville (Ill.) paper.

Didn't Get Away

Banff, Alberta—A. O. Seymour, general tourist agent of the Canadian

Rockies, was captured in Lake Minnewanka, near Banff, recently by George Andrews, a resident of the Lake Minnewanka district. This fish weighed 35 pounds.—Atlanta Constitution.

Nixy on the Angel Stuff

The superintendent passed the infant class just as they were all singing:

"I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand."

"Beautiful," said the superintendent, deeply moved. "And does every little girl and boy here want to be an angel?"

On which one little girl said to all: "I don't. I'd rather be a monkey and swing by my tail."

Rainbow's End

Two attorneys, one decidedly glum of countenance, met on the street.

"Well, how's business?" the first asked of the dismal one.

"Rotten!" the pessimist replied. "I just chased an ambulance twelve miles and found a lawyer in it."

Standing Pat

May Irwin, nationally and internationally known as one of the greatest American comedienne, is celebrating her 66th birthday at her summer home near Clayton, as has been her custom for several years.—Watertown (N. Y.) paper.

Faithful to Old Friends

Mrs. Smythe—"I'm soliciting for a charity organization. What do you do with your cast-off clothing?"

Mr. Smith—"I hang them up carefully and go to bed. Then in the morning I put them on again."

Saving for a Kiddie Kar

The real optimist, tho, is the Kansan who went to New York for a monkey-gland operation to restore his youth, and bought only a one-way ticket so he could get the benefit of a child's fare ticket on the return trip.

They Agreed With Him?

President Coolidge had for breakfast, on Friday, with griddle cakes and sausages, Borah of Idaho, Walsh of Montana, Curtis of Kansas City, and Watson of Indiana.—Pittsburgh Sunday Post.

The Side Was Reversed

Jones (at side show)—"Mister, I've a wife and 14 children. Can't you let us look at the monkey for half price?"
Showman—"Fourteen children! Wait, I'll bring the monkey out to look at you."

1928 Style

DEMOCRATS TO
MEET MONDAY
Broad Selection of Colors
Available in Both Open
And Closed Models
—Palm Beach Paper.

Black Hand

Author—"I'm convinced that the publishers have a conspiracy against me."

Friend—"What makes you think so?"

Author—"Ten of them have refused the same story."

Accomplished Bossy

The cow mentioned above went on with her good work also and gave us two litters of fine pigs a year.—Atlanta paper.

Winning of the West

The program with musical numbers, followed by a lingerie review with loving models.—Wichita Eagle.

Absent-Minded

Lost—Friday, pair corduroy trousers and suspenders in Honesdale or on back road to Cajaw Pond.—Honesdale (Pa.) paper.



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A POOR radio power supply can be just as annoying as a poor battery on your car. Thoughtful, careful car owners protect themselves in both respects by using the Exide, the battery with balanced power.

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There are forty years of battery-building experience behind the Exide line, and whether you buy one for your car or for your radio, you can count on absolute dependability and exceptionally long life.

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Tower's Fish Brand Water-proof Clothing was first made for seafaring men way back in 1836. It is still built with that old-fashioned thoroughness. If you don't believe it, try to wear one out.

Big and roomy, with heavy reinforcements where the strain comes. Snug and dry, no matter how hard it rains. Hats, jackets, pants.

The illustration shows a Fish Brand "Varsity" Slicker—the favorite for every-day wear, and a Fish Brand Work Slicker, ruggedly made for the hardest use.

Stores everywhere have Tower's genuine Fish Brand Water-proof Garments. Prepare for rainy weather with "The Rainy Day Pal." A. J. Tower Company, Boston, Mass.



NOW a better low-priced swing hammer grinder that needs no repairs!

Now, you can grind feed without breakage risk from bolts, rocks or nails in grain! Grind 400 lbs. whole oats into powder in 1 hr.; 4,000 lbs. ear corn! Grind roughage in any form—ear corn, snapped or on the stalk, all day at top speed! No burrs, knives, gears or rolls to break. No costly repairs or delays. Grind better, quicker, cheaper—with the new, improved EASY swing-hammer power feed mill!

EASY SWING HAMMER FEED GRINDER

Offers every advantage of expensive swing-hammer type mills yet sells for only \$75! Batters feed "on-the-fly" between fast swinging hammers of extra hard chrome nickel steel. Any desired fineness. No adjustment. Powerful all-steel body. Amazing rigidity. Lifetime wear. 10 to 20 H. P. Uses SKF double row self-aligning bearings.

FREE! Heavy steel screens, 3-32 to 1-1/8 in. IT PAYS TO FEED GROUND GRAIN! Write today for free EASY circular. Learn how to cut feed costs 20% and more. Send, NOW!

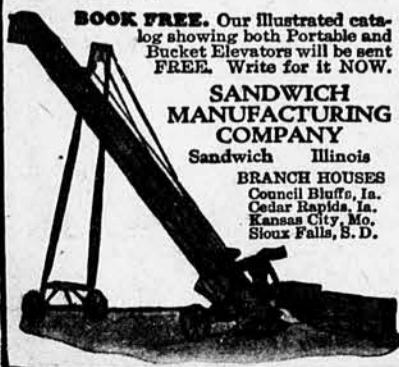
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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Does the State Highway Commission have a legal right to widen the road beyond the old surveyed line for the purpose of hard-surfacing? Does this additional widening have to be purchased from the land owner? What is the lawful width of state highways? Are land owners along the highway compelled to move and replace their own fences?

THE State Highway Commission does not act independently in the matter of construction of roads. Section 6, Chapter 255 of the Session laws of 1927 provides that the State Highway Commission in conjunction with the boards of county commissioners shall designate in every county in the state certain highways, the total mileage of which shall not exceed 8,600 miles, and the total mileage of which in each county shall not be less than the sum of the north to south and east to west diameters of the counties, and which shall connect the county seats and principal cities and market centers, which highways shall constitute the state highway system. The system of highways thus designated shall be constructed, improved and maintained by the boards of county commissioners of the several counties, subject to the supervision of the state highway commission.

The board of commissioners has the right to widen existing roads and if the owners of the land refuse to sell or donate the land, the board of county commissioners are authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain. They are supposed to pay for the land that is taken, and the landowner on his part might refuse to accept the award and appeal to the district court and there have the matter determined just as he does in case of an appeal from an original award for damages in the laying out of a public road.

Public roads may be 60 feet in width, but they might be less than that if it was determined that there is no need for 60 feet. They might in that case be made a width of 40 feet.

If it is necessary to move fences the expense of this would fall upon the county in the case of a public highway.

Several Kinds of Fences

What constitutes a legal or lawful fence in Kansas? H. C. S.

There are several kinds of lawful fences in Kansas. For example there may be a lawful fence made of posts and rails, or posts and palings, or posts and planks, or fences made of stone, or fences composed of posts and wires, or fences made of turf.

A lawful rail fence must be at least 4 1/2 feet high and must be thoroly staked and ridged. A lawful stone fence must be at least 18 inches wide at the bottom and 12 inches wide at the top and 4 feet high. A lawful turf fence must be 4 feet high and thoroly staked and ridged and must have a ditch on the outside not less than 2 feet wide at the top and 3 feet deep.

Board fences or plank fences must be 4 feet high and the bottom board or plank must be not more than 2 feet from the ground. And in the township where hogs are permitted to run at large the bottom board shall be not less than 6 inches from the ground.

The most common kind of fence is barbed wire. A legal barbed wire fence is composed of three barbed wires attached to posts not more than 2 rods apart, or the posts might be 48 feet apart provided there are stays between the posts not more than 12 feet apart. The lower of the three barbed wires must be at least 18 inches and not more than 2 feet from the ground. The upper barbed wire at least 44 inches and not more than 48 inches from the ground. The third wire must be an equal distance between the upper and lower wires.

'Twas a Peculiar Will

A farm has been willed to four persons with the condition that they shall never sell it, only divide the income. After their death their heirs inherit it and at their death, their heirs, and so on. The next generation already numbers 18, so in time there really won't be anything to divide. Isn't that entailing property, and isn't there a law against it in the United States? Can the present heirs do anything to change the will? G. W. M.

This is certainly a very peculiar will. It does not seem to be exactly an attempt to entail an estate. Estates that are willed in entail are generally limited to certain heirs, as for instance, the first born and to the first born of the first born, and so on down.

On the other hand, this evidently is an attempt to entail an estate to the extent of preventing it from being sold.

In our state the law of entail has been abolished, or presumably that was the intent of the law, altho the word "entail" was not actually mentioned. Section 256 of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows: When lands, tenements or hereditaments are given by will to any person for his life, and after his death to his heirs in fee, or by words to that effect, the conveyance shall be construed to vest an estate for life only in such part taken, and a remainder in fee simple in his heirs.

It is my opinion that this will is entirely invalid or if valid at all it would simply convey a life estate to these four persons and to their descendants a title in fee simple.

Might Bring Suit

A shipped wool to a co-operative concern. The wool was worth at the floor about 35 cents a pound. He got an advance of \$135. When in January he got his final statement he was out \$75 to \$100 as the price was constantly advancing. He has written several times but gets no satisfaction. Please tell me how to proceed if there is a method to get at them, either thru publicity or some other way as we need the money. W. E. W., Montana.

W. E. W. does not say whether A was a member of a co-operative association or whether he merely sold his wool crop to this association. I apprehend it would make some difference. Secondly, without knowing the terms of the contract under which this association and its members acted, I am not able to advise W. E. W. as to his legal rights. If there is money due him from the association as he claims, then his only remedy would seem to be to bring suit for the recovery of what is due him.

The Court Would Decide

If a man marries a woman who has been previously married and not divorced, but he does not know she has not been divorced, does this make the marriage illegal? After about 15 years can the court lay the marriage aside and what penalty is the wife liable to under the Kansas law? Would this act give the husband care and custody of the two children? The woman in this case is a bad character, unfit to take care of the children. The parties concerned are not now residents of Kansas altho they were married in this state. E. F.

The marriage is voidable. If it has been 15 years since the last marriage occurred, the time for bringing prosecution for bigamy under the Kansas statute has expired. If the last marriage is declared void by order of the court, the care and custody of the children resulting from this marriage would be within the discretion of the court.

May Bring Another Suit

A and B are husband and wife. B left A without cause and brought suit for divorce. A filed an answer to B's complaint. The case was postponed two terms. A baby arrived in the meantime. A paid B alimony during the time, but he also filed a cross petition asking for a divorce and for the custody of the baby. When the case came up for hearing the judge denied B's petition for a divorce and said he would take the case under advisement and hand down a decision on a certain date but did not hand down the decision until a few weeks after that date. He also denied A's petition for divorce. A and B lived in A's county after their marriage but B went to her parents' county to file suit. Is it lawful for B to do that? Can A file a new suit in his county right away? F. C. F.

So long as both A and B remain citizens of the state of Kansas B might bring her suit in the county where she is residing. There is no legal reason why A cannot bring another suit.

Discontinue at Any Time

A man has been crossing my lot to get to his coal house, and I cross his property to get to my barn. Some one tells me when this goes on 10 years it gives the right of possession. E. G.

Such circumstances as you relate would not give the right of possession. This is merely an accommodation which might be cut off at any time by the owner of the premises you cross, or by you on the other hand.

May Make This Provision

Is it possible for parents to will their property to daughters and the daughters' children in such a way that in case of the daughters' death, the sons-in-law cannot inherit any of the property? Reader.

Yes, the property might be so willed that the daughter would have a life-estate in it and at her death the property would go to her children.

Long Life

Isn't it worth a little extra effort to be sure that the roofing and shingles you buy will give satisfaction for years and years? Of course! Then look up the lumber dealer in your town who handles MULE-HIDE.

MULE-HIDE ROOFS
"NOT A HICK IN A MILLION FEET"

It Pays!

MULE-HIDE Roofing and Shingles last longest because long life is built into them. All rag felt. Mexican Asphalt. The slow, thorough process of manufacturing. This is the secret of the longer life.

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It keeps frost out in cold mornings, and prevents sand burr festering and blood poisoning. It saves your grip and keeps arms from getting tired.

CORN HUSKER'S LIQUID costs only 50c a bottle with a money-back guarantee. Used by thousands of satisfied huskers last year. Buy it from your mitten dealer or write to CHARLES PAULSEN, Mgr. Minden, Nebraska

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ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US

Also buck ropes and tie chains for Big Team Hitches recommended by the Horse Association of America, and first-class Lariats and Spinning Ropes.

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SEND today for big new catalog showing full line of hats, boots, chaps, cuffs, lariats, bits, etc. All styles of STETSONS. Save money on quality goods.

Low Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO.
1829 Lawrence Street Denver, Colorado

Disease Cuts the Profits!

More Care in Sanitation is Needed on Kansas Farms During the Pullet-Growing Months

BY W. H. LAPP

DURING the pullet-growing months in Kansas we find an ideal opportunity to follow certain practices in sanitation which will assist materially in keeping down disease. We know that contaminated soil, both in the yards and ranges for poultry, is oftentimes responsible for much of our poultry trouble. In the past it has seldom received the attention that it deserves. We know from sad experience that it is practically impossible year after year to raise or to keep any appreciable number of chicks on the same land.

We have been led to believe that the heavy soil, such as heavy loam and clay, show more of the evil effect than the light, porous soil, yet it can be safely stated that both will contain a very high percentage of contamination, which will in the end be detrimental to the stock. There is less danger, however, in areas covered with a good grass sod because these areas oftentimes absorb the organic material; thus the disease bacteria allied with the contamination are washed into the ground out of the birds' reach. Obviously, we find that sooner or later bare spots appear in the sod and about the building, and the ground soon becomes permeated with disease germs that attack the poultry.

Range is Not Always Best

Producers have had experience in the past where their flocks did better when confined to the houses than where they were given range. The reason for this is the fact that the range areas were highly contaminated. The logical solution for raising poultry on any farm is a rotation of range area. We are going to be forced into this method if we expect to raise poultry successfully. This condition is analogous to the situation in hog production. Many hog breeders found that they had to raise their hogs on areas free from disease if they were going to enjoy any success in raising this class of stock.

The late summer and fall months offer an ideal time for plowing the ground at regular intervals. This permits a maximum amount of sunlight to come into direct contact with the soil, and sunlight is one of the best disinfectants known. It is better than any chemical concoction that can be sprayed upon the soil. The soil is one of the greatest digesters known, and oftentimes, when the ground is sprayed with a chemical mixture, the chemicals themselves combine with the different ingredients of the soil, thus neutralizing their efficiency; therefore, one can state that applying a disinfectant to the soil is not entirely successful. We oftentimes apply lime to the soil for the purpose of sweetening a sour condition in the soil. We also apply lime because it has more or less cementing action upon the particles in the soil, which naturally results in the soil becoming more open and porous, this condition being beneficial to the soil.

It must be remembered, however, that not all the dreaded infectious diseases are land carried. Diseases like roup and chicken-pox are introduced to a farm flock by newly purchased stock, visitors, grain bags, birds returning from shows, pigeons and wild birds. Speaking about wild birds, one should keep in mind that they can also transmit diseases, such as coccidiosis. Where there are a large number of trees or groves, if it is at all possible to plow underneath these trees, it should be done, because of the high state of infection that might be carried in the soil under these areas.

One of the common forms of functional diseases is known as dietetic, resulting from improper nutrition and methods of feeding. This basic cause of disease is frequent. The absence in the ration of sufficient ingredients essential to the proper balancing of the feed may cause chronic constipation and auto-intoxication of the stock. Leg weakness in chicks is often caused from a lack of basic minerals in the feed as well as a lack of direct sunlight. A factor in general manage-

ment that one always should keep in mind is proper feeding, because it plays such a vital part in building up the vigor and vitality of the stock so that it has a resistancy to withstand disease invasions.

A good practice for the average farmer or producer would be to set aside one day as clean-up day around the poultry house and poultry yard and to give the poultry house and the surroundings around the poultry house a good cleaning at least once a year whether they need it or not.

Disease Usually Follows Dirt

Even when one is practicing a system of sanitation in regard to the ranges and yards, one should not overlook the fact that clean brooder houses and laying houses are vitally essential. Without a doubt many severe outbreaks of disease occurring in farm flocks in the past have been due to the fact that the laws of sanitation were not enforced rigidly. It should be remembered that nature can play an important part in keeping down diseases if we will but give the sunlight access to the house. It is a good plan to arrange equipment in the houses so that it can be removed readily. All parts of the house should be made easily accessible and equipment, such as nests, should be constructed so that they may be removed in order to be cleaned thoroughly. It is well to incorporate a plan of spraying the house at least twice a year, using some reliable spray material. Spray materials having for their basic ingredients material that will have a tendency to lighten the houses are recommended in preference to those that darken the quarters. The roosts should be arranged so they can be raised in order to give greater access to the dropping boards.

The litter in the house should be changed frequently, especially when the birds are under confinement, because this litter oftentimes becomes contaminated and in this way passes disease from one bird to another. This is especially true when we consider the young stock. The litter in the brooder house should be kept clean.

A common source of infection in poultry is thru the water fountain and hopper. One should pay special attention to this class of equipment and see that it is cleaned thoroughly from time to time.

On many average farms the birds have access to feeding utensils used for other stock. This may serve as an avenue for infection of poultry, and one should be careful to guard against contamination rising from this source by keeping all equipment of this nature clean, whether it applies to poultry, hogs or other livestock. The beginner in raising poultry should keep in mind at all times that a program including a certain definite scheme of sanitation will tend to eliminate the possibilities of disease which may prove a hazard toward success in poultry ventures.

Sanitation, in the eyes of different persons, varies. That which may be called clean by one party would not be considered clean by another. This variable factor oftentimes is the determining point in successful poultry production. In view of the characteristics of various diseases and their methods of inception, one cannot say that sanitation alone is the panacea for all of the diseases; yet it is the fundamental factor, the importance of which cannot be over emphasized.

Use Common Sense in Sanitation

The characteristics of poultry diseases and their invasions are not so radically different than those that we experience in human life. We know that it would be absolutely impossible to concentrate thousands of people in limited areas if the fundamentals of sanitation were not practiced carefully. Municipalities spend thousands of dollars every year on problems incidental to sanitation.

Our greatest success with livestock of every kind will come when we realize that the animal as a unit is susceptible to the diseases thru sources simi-

(Continued on Page 31)



**This Bag Contains
Eggshell
Material
for 50 hens
for a year**

Costs about \$1.50—Gets \$42.50 extra profit.

A SINGLE bag of PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE lasts fifty hens for a year... supplies them with Calcium Carbonate to make eggshell... increases each hen's lay by at least an average of 50 eggs... costs only 3c per hen... gives extra profit results of \$1.50 per hen... and makes each hen a meatier, stronger-boned, healthier fowl.

PILOT BRAND contains over 99% pure Calcium Carbonate—eggshell material. It is triple-screened and contains no waste, dust, dirt, odor or magnesium. It is cheaper to buy PILOT BRAND by the 100 lb. bag—you can store it anywhere, then you will have enough for 50 hens for a whole year.

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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

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Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.



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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.

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

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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, \$7 HUNDRED UP. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BETTER DARK ROSE COMB COCKERELS than ever from high producing, Class "A" Flock. Quick Sale price, \$2. \$3, \$5, \$7. Ernest Powell, Kingsdown, Kan.

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PURE BRED COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.75. Walter Rollins, Potter, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copea," 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

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.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room F 610, Winona, Minn.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE GEIOR NO. 1 SAW MILL, GOOD condition. Hugh Milleson, Douglass, Kan.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL CORN husker. Husked less than 150 acres. Price \$175.00. Walter Thieme, Goff, Kan.

FOR SALE—VISIBLE DUPLEX HAND Power Milker. Like new. \$50.00. Quitting dairying. Roney & Son, Seranton, Kan.

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS. WE HAVE six states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Ka.

NOTICE—FORE TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Compan, Baldwin, 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.

GEM BUNDLE TOPPER TOPS THE heads of bundles of Kafir, Feterita, etc at one-fourth of the cost of hand topping. Used on Ft. Hays Experiment Station. Illustrated pamphlet free. J. N. Pivonka, Hays, Kan.

FOR SALE TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS. Two Fordsons, Twelve-Twenty Oil Pull, Ten-Twenty Helder, John Deere tractor, John Deere Dain Senior tractor hay press, John Deere three and four bottom plows. Used parts for twelve-twenty, sixteen-thirty Oil Pull, also Waterloo Boy Tractors. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

STILL HAVE PURE SUPER HARD Blackhull. Priced to sell. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan., Phone 12F22.

KAN RED SEED WHEAT, CERTIFIED \$2.00; non-certified \$1.25. Fifty bushels, 15c less per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Ks.

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.

DOGS

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD YOUNG WOLF hounds. Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.

WOLF HOUNDS BROKE AND UNBROKE. E. H. Fletcher, Council Grove, Kan.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Collies, Spitz, Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, FUR GETTERS. Free catalogue. Beckhounds, OC39, 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.

PEDIGEEED WHITE COLLIES, GUARANTEED, eight dollars up. Western Kennels, Garfield, N. M.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. CHILD'S companion. Real home watchdog. Springfield, Wathena, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND REAL RAT Terrier Puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED 26 IN. SEPARATOR. SEND price and condition. Box 163, Iola, Kan.

PAINTS

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

LUMBER

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

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; 50 cigars, \$1.75; pipe free. Pay when received. Tobacco Exchange, West Paducah, Kentucky.

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.

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.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1613 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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

POTATOES EARLY OHIO, 4000 BUSHELS nice graded potatoes 50c per bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lbs., \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.50; 120 lbs., \$12.50; sample 15c. Schad Apiaries, Vermillion, Kan.

NEW CROP CHOICE HONEY. TWO 5-gallon cans, comb, \$15; extracted, \$12. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, 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 25c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSS-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.

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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.

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE CHEMICAL URINALYSIS—Send four ounce sample and one dollar. Doctor Winter, Belleville, Kan.

YARN: VIRGIN WOOL; FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Dept. B, Harmony, Maine.



The Activities of Al Acres—There Are No Strings to It or on It

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

GALLOWAY BULLS CHOICE FOR OCTOBER delivery. V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Ks.

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.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS—FINEST QUALITY, high grade yearlings and two year olds, at lowest prices. E. Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—SIX REGISTERED YEARLING Hereford heifers, of Superior Domino III breeding out of well bred cows. Lloyd Mallory, Brewster, Kan.

CHOICE JERSEY BULLS, LINE BRED Financial Kings including our herd sire, Financial Superior Wonder, also 1 son of Fin. Moll. T. I. Brown, Hutchinson, Kan.

CEDAR VIEW STOCK FARM, \$1,250 WILL buy 10 young cows, 1 heifer, 2 calves, 1 Scotch bull two years old, Scotch and Scotch top certificates guaranteed. E. D. Chatfield, Goodland, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED HOL- stein cows (to make room for heifers.) Good records in cow testing ass'n. Also bull calf whose dam made 67.5 lbs. butter-fat last month. George Votaw, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE: THREE REGISTERED HOL- stein cows, seven and eight years old. Two of Ormsby and one King Segis breeding. Fresh several months and bred back to a grandson of Matador Segis Walker. Price \$175 each. J. H. Moore, Oketo, Kan.

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

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE RAMS, JERRY Webb, Alden, Kan.

130 NATIVE BLACK EWES, GOOD AGES, Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS for sale. W. W. Cook, Larned, 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.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIG- reed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE, boars and gilts. As good as the best for less money. J. H. Grotfeller, Rt. 1, Emporia, Kan.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, 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.

SEVERAL BREEDS

BIG BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT, MILK Goats, Shetland Ponies and Poland China hogs. Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Ark.

Capper's Speaking Dates

These speaking engagements have been arranged for Senator Capper for the week starting October 22:

Monday, October 22	
McPherson	3:00 p. m.
Hutchinson	8:00 p. m.
Tuesday, October 23	
Augusta	2:30 p. m.
Wichita	8:00 p. m.
Wednesday, October 24	
Fredonia	12:30 p. m.
Independence	2:30 p. m.
Coffeyville	8:00 p. m.
Thursday, October 25	
Oswego	10:30 a. m.
Chanute	2:30 p. m.
Iola	8:00 p. m.
Friday, October 26	
Yates Center	10:30 a. m.
Burlington	2:30 p. m.
Emporia	8:00 p. m.
Saturday, October 27	
Valley Falls	2:30 p. m.
Atchison	8:00 p. m.

Disease Cuts the Profits!

(Continued from Page 29)

lar to those we have experienced with people. It might be stated safely that a thoro understanding of the principles of sanitation essential in proper management of poultry plays a greater part than a thoro understanding of all curatives that may be relied upon to eliminate a condition that has occurred due to improper sanitation or a bad environment.

One cannot clean up a condition in a flock by the use of specifics when all other factors incidental to the occurrence of the condition have been violated. There is nothing mysterious about diseases of poultry. There is a cause, and the greatest success with poultry is enjoyed by those who will tolerate the least number of causes.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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 winters, 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.

FOR SALE BY OWNER
640 acres irrigated, 18 mi. west of Laramie, Wyo. Large imp. All cultivated. Has grown record crops. Near open range and timber. Offered at sacrifice because of death of owner. Wonderful opportunity for right man with sons to farm and handle large number cattle, sheep and hogs. Irving H. Howe, 305 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

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

WANT TO BUY Central Kansas well improved 40. W. B. Culbertson, Scott City, Ks.

80 A. for rent cash. Want to sell farm equipment to tenant. Address C. Kan. Farmer.

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—Farm near Emporia. Write for particulars. H. M. Stephens, Emporia, Kan., R. 6.

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

80 ACRES, well improved, 1/2 mi. Ottawa; corn land. Bargain price to close estate. Write for description and list of farm bargains. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

IMPROVED 40 Acres 1/2 mile school, \$2,800. 80 A. \$3,000. 40 A. 25 A. pasture, 50 crops \$55 per acre. \$1,500 handle. 155 A. 90 A. crops, 8 A. meadow, 50 pasture, \$42.50 A. \$2,000 handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

200 ACRES, 7 MILES from Emporia. Good buildings. Near school. 80 plover, 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.

KANSAS

NEMAHA COUNTY, bargain. Imp. 240 acres near Centralia on Co. road. Price \$70 per acre. Other bargains. Write Ryans Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

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.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY LEVEL QUARTER 17 mi. south of Elkhart, Kan., 80 acres cultivated. Under market price. Write J. H. Dyck
Hutchinson, Kansas

FOR SALE—Five acres with 4-room house, garage, chicken house for 500 hens, brooder house, cow shed, coal and feed house, pig sheds. Well and cistern, good cave. \$800.00 cash will handle. Balance can be paid like rent. C. R. Barlow, Scranton, Kan.

170 A. ALL Kaw bottom. Close to Topeka. On Hiway. Modern improvements \$38,000. 120 a. 10 mi. S. W. Topeka, imp., rich dirt with crops. \$14,000.

160 acres 6 mi. Topeka, Imp., \$10,000. What do you want? Write for list. Grote Realty Co., Topeka, 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.

TEXAS

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

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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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.

MISSOURI

STOCK RANCH: 1,560 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 month- ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage Mo.

130 ACRES, 10 cows, 20 ewes, sow, 100 poul- try and cream separator; well located, fast developing dairy section; 125 acres tillable, 60 a. bluegrass clover meadow, spring and creek watered, woven wire fenced pasture for 100 head; 4-room house; good barn, other buildings; owner has another, let's go! \$6,500, part cash, free list, dairy specials. J. N. Young, Harley, Mo.

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

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

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

FINE FARMS: \$40 per acre, upward. Can sell for 10% to 20% purchase price, balance 20 years 6% to good farmers, out of debt and well equipped. Submit your exchanges, get our list. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

LAND OPENING

State land sales will be held in Montana during November. 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.

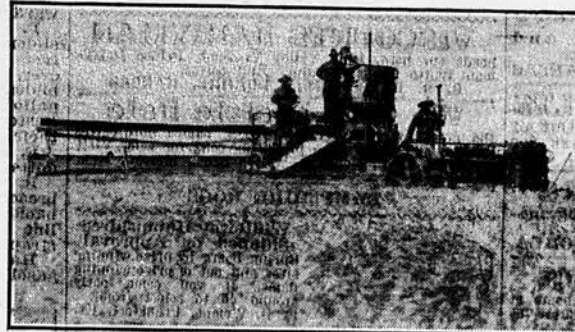
Washington, Oregon and Idaho have exceptional opportunities in fruit and poultry raising and dairying with mild climate and excellent scenic surroundings.

Write for Free Book on state you prefer. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted 5000 Farmers

Baca County, the Southeast County of Colorado

275 Miles West of Wichita, Kansas



160 Miles from Dodge City, Kansas

Two million acres of the most productive new farm land in America. Abundant yearly crops of corn, wheat, broom corn and pinto beans. No other section of the middle west grows successfully such a variety of food crops. Because of the favorable altitude, minimum evaporation and absence of hot winds failures are unknown. New towns, new farms and progressive people. Thousands of acres of level sandy loam farm lands belonging to non-residents can still be bought for \$10 to \$25 per acre. But prices must very soon double. The accompanying cut is from a photo of a wheat field in this county. The 1600 acre field harvested this year averaged 35 bushels per acre. The undersigned are land owners and residents of this county and any of us will be glad to furnish further information to prospective homeseekers.

- J. A. Austin, Springfield, Colo.
- C. E. Buchanan, Springfield, Colo.
- Baca County Land Co., Vikas, Colo.
- Earl Coburn, Springfield, Colo.
- Baca County Abstract Co., Springfield, Colo.
- W. L. Cotton, Pritchett, Colo.

- Paris Lay, Hodges & Wilson, Springfield, Colo.
- F. M. Peterson, Springfield, Colo.
- Springfield Abstract Co., Springfield, Colo.
- Earl M. Terry, Two Buttes, Colo.
- R. M. Lucas, Two Buttes, Colo.

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Sale

at farm near DeKalb, Mo.,
Tuesday, Oct. 30

15 large spring boars, 35 spring gilts, mostly sired by Golden Sensation Jr., by Golden Sensation out of Sunny Scissors dam. Send for catalog and come to sale.

C. E. & M. E. STONE,
DeKalb, Missouri

Laptad Stock Farm

32nd Semi-Annual
HOG SALE

Duroc and Polands
50 head, Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune, ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25
LAWRENCE, KAN.
FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

Angles' Durocs

won 40 prizes at the great fairs of Kansas.

BELLEVILLE, TOPEKA, HUTCHINSON

Angle Durocs and Shorthorns sell at the farm north of
Courtland, Kan.,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

60 boars and gilts, four Shorthorn bulls. Write for sale catalog.
N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

15 HUSKY DUROC BOARS

by Stills Leader and Model Orton Stills. Good individuals, priced reasonable. Selling just the tops. For breeders. W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

BOARS

22 years successful experience breeding Durocs. Best individually, breeding, feeding quality. Prices right. Immuned, guaranteed. Before buying write us.

G. M. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs

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

GEORGE ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

MORE TONS OF PORK

Can be made from our Grand Champion Bred boars. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 25 years. Big fall boars. Real March boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Boars Ready for Service

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

STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

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

HUSKY DUROC BOARS

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

D. C. THOMAS, MANCHESTER, OKLA.

M. STENSAAS & SONS

offer 25 well grown, well bred Duroc spring boars at private sale. Best of Colonel breeding. Address as above.

CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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.

Fragar'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. Fragar, Washington, Ka.

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, Ka.

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.

ANGUS CATTLE

Grassland Farms

Annual Sale Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Thursday, October 25

10 bulls and 45 females. Sale will be held at the farm, under cover. The get of the International Grand Champion bull Price Marshall 261280. Several outstanding show prospects in both bulls and heifers. Write for catalog.

E. E. BLANDFORD & SONS,
Hayward, Oklahoma
N. G. Kraschel, Auctioneer.

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, Ka.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Public Sale of 25 head purebred AYRSHIRES

at Echodell Farm, 5 Miles Southwest of Onaga, Kansas

Wednesday, October 24, 10 a. m.

Herd bull Lindale Commander 30035. Cows, heifers and calves from following strains: Finlayston, White Cloud, Jean Armour, Henderson Dairy King, Butter Cup. For further particulars, write

G. L. TAYLOR, Owner, Strawn, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct., Clay Center, Ka.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes

Yearlings, twos and threes. Shipped on approval. Same price to all.

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

JERSEY CATTLE

YOUNG'S REG. JERSEYS

Young bulls for sale out of R. M. Cows and their daughters. Also females of different ages. 55 in herd.

FRANK L. YOUNG,
Cheney, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Fern's Wexford Noble

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

CHAS. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

Jersey Heifers For Sale

Jonas Noble King, son of Financial Kates King. Bull calves by Seattle Tormentor.

ALEX LEROUX & SON, PRESTON, KANSAS

Grandsons of Queen's Raleigh

We have used 3 young bulls by Oxford's Fair boy Star. Out of heavy record dams.

U. A. GORE SEWARD, KANSAS

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Ka.

Away With the Smut

BY C. E. GRAVES

Kafir smut is on the decrease in Kansas, due to the combined effort of thousands of farmers to combat the disease. Five cents worth of copper carbonate on a bushel of seed controls smut. A bushel will plant 10 acres of row sorghum in nearly all parts of Kansas. Smut insurance costs only 1/2 cent an acre.

November 12 at Wichita

Excellent progress is being made with the preparations for the Kansas National Live Stock Show, November 12 to 15, at Wichita. It probably will be the best show Wichita has ever seen. Entries close November 1. A catalog can be obtained from O. R. Peterson, assistant secretary.

Why Not a Real Sire?

BY F. W. BELL

Anyone intending to buy a boar to sire the next spring pig crop will be well repaid for a little care in selecting him. Buy one that will sire pigs with the necessary constitution and feeding ability to make a good start toward 200-pound market hogs. An undersized, scrawny boar cannot be expected to sire pigs that will be vigorous and "good doers." The boar should be large for his age, wide and deep, have plenty of bone, and stand on straight legs with strong feet and pasterns. He also must be smooth, well-proportioned from end to end, and of the right type.

Hogs Weighed 235 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in September of this year was 235 pounds, as compared with 249 pounds in September of last year.

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

Sam Bernhart, Tecumseh. Ford roadster, 1927 model, license number 141,769, motor number 14,966,018, original bluish paint, Dexter lock steering, both back fenders welded beneath. Pathfinder spare tire and three Pathfinders and another tire on wheels.

Paul J. Scheele, Hanover. Eighty White Wyandotte and Buff Leghorn pullets.

J. D. Lefebvre, Havensville. Seventy R. C. Brown Leghorn and Silver Lace Wyandotte hens. Also four white guineas. Mr. Lefebvre offers an additional personal reward of \$25.

David Deweese, Wamego. Automobile trailer made from the front axle and springs of an old Ford, 30 by 3 1/2 inch wheels, one nearly new Speedway cord tire, other tire made by the Kent Rubber company had been cut, trailer painted tan, dimensions 6 by 4 feet and 12 inches deep, no endgate, wheels and running gear painted black and tongue had a steel stand which could be let down.

Frank Voboril, Esbon. Roan heifer calf weighing 400 pounds.

W. H. Vaughan, Grenola. Seed oats, 150 bushels.

R. L. Shell, Coffeyville. Pair 6 foot copper-tipped boat oars, nearly new. Also a 20 foot chain with bolt welded on each end.

Paul Raber, Eureka. Woman's coat, three woman's dresses, man's suit, two men's shirts, duck coat, hat, revolver and belt, rifle, beads, jewelry, fancy work, fruit, sack of sugar and a fountain pen.

Mrs. Earl Bryson, Lyndon. Man's tansh grey overcoat in good condition, man's light blue shirt, woman's red felt hat, woman's Mexican opal ring with yellow gold mounting and a Community Plate silver cold meat fork.

W. S. McManis, South Haven. One section of a John Deere four-section harrow, 6 feet wide, painted green, 70 tooth, almost new.

Theo. Boedeker, Natoma. 125 White Rock and White Leghorn pullets.

Elmer M. Dailey, Havensville. Three white and black Toy terrier puppies, two males and one female, seven weeks old.

Mrs. G. H. Moore, Alamota. Red yearling heifer, branded 21 upside down on left hip, left ear cut off and slit out, weight about 300 pounds.

H. R. McClelland, Topeka. Seventy Rhode Island Red pullets and a few roosters. Roosters marked with toe punch. Mr. McClelland offers an additional personal reward of \$100.

P. H. Mooney, Protection. Askew saddle stolen by Russell Hartman, 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, dark eyes, black hair, wore blue shirt and blue bibless overalls and four XXXX brand "ten-gallon" hat. He was last seen with Cecil Foster in a 1926 Ford roadster. Both gave their address as Cherokee, Okla.

F. N. Utt, Cullison. Forty White Wyandotte and red hens and pullets.

R. A. Griffin, Valley Falls. Set 1 1/2-inch breeching harness, been used two years, flat backbands with pad and rings for lines, line bridles, one heavy and one light hitch strap and three leather collars, size 21 or 22.

Hahn Brothers, Coffeyville. Drum of gasoline.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Robert Parker of Dwight, Kansas has announced a sale of Guernsey cattle to be held October 17.

Robert Parker of Dwight, Kan., has announced a sale of purebred and high grade Guernsey cattle to be held October 17.

Dates for public sales of Holstein cattle have been announced as follows: E. E. Glaze, Larned, Kan., October 26; A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan., November 9; W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., will manage these sales.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Nelson Bros., Waterville, who are selling a draft of 35 boars and 15 gilts from their Spotted Poland China herd at that place, Thursday, October 25.

In Kansas Farmer an error occurred in giving the Duroc awards at the Kansas State Fair, 1928. The list of awards as published showed Walter Briggs won senior and grand champion boar. Mr. Thomas H. Esterly of Portis, Kan., writes us that Ver-

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

STEINBRINK'S SALE

Spotted Polands!

Sale at farm, one and a half miles west and five north of Netawaka,
Tuesday, Oct. 23

Selling 40 boars, including the junior reserve champion at Hutchinson and all our winners at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1928.

10 gilts, including some of the prize winners at Topeka and Hutchinson.

Write for catalog at once. Address
A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Ks.
Phone 3107, Wetmore.
Boars and gilts not related.

PUBLIC SALE

Spotted Polands!

Sale at the farm 4 miles south and 3 west of Waterville,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25

35 boars, feeder and breeder type. 15 gilts, a variety of popular bloodlines. Satisfaction guaranteed and anything bought on mail bids guaranteed. Write for sale catalog today. Address,
NELSON BROS., Waterville, Kan.
Clyde B. Scott, Auctioneer
Highways 77 and 9 through Waterville.

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 hard headed material. Priced \$30 to \$60. All immuns. Write or wire J. A. SANDERSON, Grenola, (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 Boyerle & Son, Maize, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Poland China Boars

They have the quality, well known blood lines, well spotted, reg. free, established since 1915. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

Choice Spotted Boars

Guaranteed to please or money back. Describe type wanted. GEO. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KANSAS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Dispersion Sale!

30 Reg. and High-grade Guernseys.
2 mi. east, 4 mi. south
Dwight, Kan., Oct. 17

11 Reg.—May Rose breeding. 1 three-year-old bull—C. C. T. A. records. 10 head cows and heifers. Federal accredited. 19 head High-grade cows and heifers. 15 head to freshen this fall.

Robt. Parker, Owner, Dwight, Kan.

LARGEST KANSAS GUERNSEY HERD

For sale Cows and Heifers, heavy springers. Pure bred and high grades. Heifer and bull calves. One ready for service. Write

Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan.
Four miles east on Highway 40.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Frank C. Baker's Shorthorn Sale

At Farm near Hickman Mills,

October 24 and 25

**9 HEAD OF BULLS
32 COWS AND HEIFERS**

There has been such a strong demand for the get of Ballylin Rodney that we have decided to hold a "Ballylin Rodney Sale" at the farm on **October 24th**. The offering will be made up largely of his sons and daughters and cows well along in calf to his service. Ten head from this year's show herd will be included. It is easily the best lot of cattle we have ever offered. Sons and daughters of Ballylin Rodney have been winning again this year. On **October 25th** we also will sell 73 head of Poland China hogs, 25 large spring boars ready to use, 46 open spring and fall gilts, eight young sows with litters. Choice breeding, Liberator, Giant Buster, Buster's Best and others.

FRANK C. BAKER FARMS
Hickman Mills, Mo., Charles Garden, Mgr.

W.A. Forsythe & Son's Shorthorn Sale

50 HEAD SELECT SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—40 FEMALES—10 BULLS.
Hedgewood Farms, 25 miles S. E. Kansas City, Mo., Highway No. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1928

Cows with calves at foot, some extra heavy milkers. Bred cows and heifers. Open heifers of showyard quality, and the best lot of young bulls we have ever offered.

There will be no better bred lot of cattle offered at public auction this season, and individually, are as good as their breeding. You will see them in their everyday clothes, as these cattle will come direct from pasture to sale ring, with the exception of some young things, that are being carried along for proper development.

The bulls in service in our herd which females are sired by, or bred to, are Hedgewood Harmony (our own breeding), first prize winner at last show in Wichita, Ogden and Denver, and Rodney's Masterpiece, highest priced son of Imported Rodney in the Carpenter & Ross dispersion sale, and Crescent Stamp, a richly bred Bruce Augusta, sired by Radium Stamp. Be sure to send for catalog. Registered Hampshire sheep for sale privately.

W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.

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.

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Polled Shorthorns
headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.

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

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.

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.

Strunk's Black Polands
50 boars and gilts, tops from 130 head. Largely by Goldmine, Armistice and Monarch breeding. Priced reasonable.

V. Albrecht of Smith Center, Kan., won senior and grand champion on The Rainbow, Jr., the boar purchased from Mr. Exterly last summer.

Next Tuesday, October 16, is the date of N. H. Angle & Sons big sale of Duroc boars and gilts, 60 head of them. In this sale they are selling four young Shorthorn bulls that are choice. The sale is at the farm northwest of Courtland.

Fred G. Laptad of Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, has announced a sale of purebred Duroc and Poland China hogs to be held at the farm October 25. Forty head of Durocs and ten Poland Chinas will be offered. This is Mr. Laptad's thirty-second annual sale.

S. V. Kincaid has announced a dispersal sale of Holstein cattle to be held at Tecumseh, Kan., October 23. This is one of the best working herds in Shawnee county. Last year Mr. Kincaid sold \$5,904 worth of milk wholesale from his herd and in addition fed twelve calves, also furnished milk and butter for two families.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the H. B. Walter & Son Poland China sale at Bendena, Friday, October 19. The sale will be held in town and you can rest assured that if you attend this sale you will not be disappointed in the quality of the offering. This is their annual sale and they are selling the usual number of boars and gilts. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

This is the last call for the S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn sale at Clay Center, Wednesday, October 17. In this sale 40 head will be sold and 14 are young bulls of serviceable ages and 26 are females, consisting of cows with calves at foot and bred back and open and bred heifers. Blumont farm, Manhattan, and Johnson Bros., Delphos, are consignors with Mr. Amcoats as usual and the offering is of choice cattle from the three herds. The sale is next Wednesday.

A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, has bred Spotted Poland Chinas for a long time but this is the first year he has stepped out for the big shows at Topeka and Hutchinson. On October 23 he is selling 40 boars and 10 gilts and in the boar division he will include all of the winners at both state fairs and included is the reserve junior champion at Hutchinson. He is also selling 10 gilts and in this division he is including some of the winners at the big shows. The sale will be held at his farm northwest of Netawaka. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

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

E. E. Blandford & Sons, well known Aberdeen Angus breeders of Hayward Okla., have announced a public sale of cattle to be held October 25.

Fremont Leidy of Leon, Kan., has announced a public sale of purebred Shorthorn cattle to be held October 24. F. S. Kirk will manage the sale.

G. L. Taylor of Strawn, Kan., has announced a sale of purebred Ayrshire cattle to be held at his farm near Onaga, Kan., October 24. This herd was established many years ago and is one of the oldest Ayrshire herds in Kansas. The blood lines of the cattle to be offered in this sale include some of the best of the breed.

C. E. Glaze of Larned, Kan., has announced a sale of registered Holstein cattle to be held October 25. Mr. Glaze is one of the good breeders of the western half of Kansas. He has had nothing but purebred cattle for a number of years and has developed a good herd as evidenced by the cow testing records of the cows that will go in this sale.

Livestock like merchandise, should be advertised in keeping with its probable sale value. The breeder who has a dozen boar pigs that he expects to sell at \$25 or \$30 per head is not justified in spending the money for advertising that he might spend in giving publicity to a sale comprising an offering of bred sows, and the man dispersing a herd of dairy cattle that had been perfected by years of careful breeding should spend more money in publicity than the breeder with a few head of just dairy cows.

The Brookings high grade Holstein sale held at Wichita, Sept. 4, brought out a crowd of about 800 buyers from Oklahoma, Texas and many parts of Kansas. The top price of \$177.50 was paid for a three year old fresh heifer. A general average of \$103.00 per head was made on the entire offering of 223 head. Mr. Herman of LaCrosse bought 32 head and one buyer from Syracuse out in the extreme west part of Kansas took 28 head. Naftzinger Bros., of Harper, took 27 head. Boyd Newcom and assistants did the selling.

The practice of selling purebred livestock at auction has come to be recognized as one of the best methods of turning that kind of property into cash. With this practice there has developed many very high class salesmen known as auctioneers. A good livestock auctioneer is the best investment a breeder can make in holding a public sale. I am often asked as to the wisdom of employing a sales manager. This depends entirely on the sales manager material available. If there is a sales manager living in the state where the sale is to be held, if he understands local conditions, and is familiar with the breed selling, and his charges reasonable a sales manager can be of much assistance on sale day.

Mr. Fred Horsbrugh, one of the best informed and interesting men I have visited with for a long time, has been a resident of the Texas Panhandle for over 45 years. That long ago he managed the famous Espeula (spur ranch). This ranch embraced a half million acres and maintained a herd of 25,000 cattle. Fifteen thousand calves were branded annually. In those days hundreds of registered Hereford bulls were bought every year from northern breeders, but now Texas breeders produce bulls almost sufficient in numbers for the range trade. This vast ranch has long since been divided up into cotton farms and Mr. Horsbrugh sees a period of good cattle prices ahead owing to the lack of facilities for producing them cheaper as in the old days.

Reduction Comb. Shorthorn Sale!



to be held on the Birkenbaugh farm, 19 miles north of Harper, 4 north and 1 west of Rago.

Tuesday, Oct. 23

45 head comprising 12 bulls, 10 in age from 8 to 15 months, and the herd bulls BEAUTYS DALE, son of Gwendalines Dale, and RODNEYS LORD, sired by Ballylin Rodney.

23 BRED COWS and heifers and 7 choice open heifers. The offering includes several IMPORTED cows and their daughters. The young bulls and heifers are mostly by BAPTON BANDMAN, a great son of the national grand champ, Bapton Corporal, and BEAUTYS DALE, with a few by Rodney's Lord. Females bred to above bulls.

Write for catalog to either of us. Both herds federal accredited. We also sell 45 high grade Hereford cows with big calves at foot and 1 registered Hereford bull.

G. C. BRAND & SON
Basil, (Kingman County), Kan.

J. F. BIRKENBAUGH
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

SHORTHORN DISPERSAL SALE

The entire herd owned by Fremont Leidy goes

Wednesday, October 24

Sale on the farm near Leon, Kan.

61 Scotch and Scotch Top Shorthorns, 26 splendid cows and 22 heifers of the most attractive blood lines. A grand lot of big thick broad-backed matrons of true Shorthorn type. The kind that are right in form, in character, and in pedigree. The like of which are not offered except in dispersion sales. The sale includes many dual-purpose Shorthorns, the kind that furnish the best of beef and also abundance of milk and butter. They are the profitable kind for the farmers. The blood lines are the best known in American Shorthorn history, blending the blood of the most famous bulls ever used in Scotland and America. The most aristocratic and fashionable Scotch families are represented. 12 richly bred, thick fleshed, mellow, easy feeding bull calves. One outstanding 3-yr-old Roan Scotch herd bull with pedigree that is unexcelled. Mr. Leidy is one of the oldest and best known breeders in Southern Kansas. His cattle have always given satisfaction and made money for the buyers. This dispersal sale gives you an opportunity to secure desirable and dependable foundation breeding Shorthorns.

Free illustrated catalogue with footnotes regarding noted ancestors. Write for the catalogue. It will give you the full story.
F. S. KIRK, Sales Manager, Eaton Hotel, Wichita, Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

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: Blumont 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—Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

of the S. V. Kincaid herd of registered Holstein Friesian cattle,

Tecumseh, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 23

22 cows and heifers fresh or heavy springers, 3 bulls ready for service. A working herd, average production last year 9852 lbs. milk, 335.1 lbs. of fat. FEDERAL ACCREDITED FOR 6 YEARS. NO REACTORS AND NO ABORTION. Sale begins at 12 o'clock. Lunch on grounds.

Farm located 1 1/2 miles northeast of Tecumseh, Kan., 3 miles east of Santa Fe shops on Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan., and 1/2 mile north.

Write today for catalog to **W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.**
S. V. KINCAID, Owner
J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer. Chas. Crews, Topeka, Kan., Auct.

C. E. Glaze's Holstein Reduction Sale

of 40 reg. cattle, at the farm, 3 miles north, 2 east of Larned, Kan.

Thursday, October 25

18 fresh cows, 12 heifers and heifer calves, 6 registered bulls, ready for service. 1 herd sire 3 years old, grandson of Canary Butter Boy King. All cows have C. T. A. records. Herd average 10051 pounds of milk, 338 fat. All raised on farm except herd sire. Entire herd sells with exception of a few young heifers. This herd has type, quality and production, is Federal accredited and free from all disease. Sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp, lunch on the grounds. **W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.**

C. E. GLAZE, Owner
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Annual Public Sale of Pure Bred

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Bendena, Kansas, Friday, October 19

Featuring the get of The Promise and of BEST GOODS, first prize junior yearling boar of Missouri and Kansas this year. Offering includes Jr. champion of Kansas. Also a fine yearling boar. For catalog address, **H. B. WALTER & SON, BOX K62, BENDENA, KANSAS**



"In August I shipped to the South Omaha market 150 carloads of hogs---over 7,500 head. They were the best hogs I ever raised. I put an average of 300 pounds apiece on them in 5 months. Kept losses below 1%. Fed them only ground corn, barley and oats....water....and—

Liquid HOG-HEALTH

Works Wonders for Sick, Wormy and Poor-Doing Pigs. Now Used by Thousands of Hog Raisers

Buying thousands of pigs from many states . . . 60% of them sick with Necro, Flu, worms, coughing, thumping, scouring . . . bringing them through with less than 1% loss . . . putting average gains of 300 lbs. apiece on them in 5 months—THAT is what Zimmerman is doing with "Liquid HOG-HEALTH."

"Here's my advice to hog raisers" says Zimmerman. "Immunize against cholera by vaccinating. Then, protect against sickness with 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH.' It's the one, best, safest and most profitable way to raise hogs. I wouldn't think of raising hogs any other way. I feed no minerals and give no commercial feeds."

"\$5 Profits for Every \$1 of Cost" say Hog Raisers

Hog men who use "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" sure make money! Just read this letter from F. C. Thompson, Long Pine, Neb. He says:

"I have fed many kinds of hog medicines but 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' gives best results. I got \$5 for every \$1 I invested in it. After losing a lot of our pigs last spring, I penned off a bunch of the sick ones and gave 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH.' In 30 days they were ready to sell."

Keep Your Pigs Free of Worms and Sickness

For every hog that gets sick and dies, you wipe out the profit on 5 or 6 head. You just can't make money with sick and poor-doing hogs. They COST you money every time. But—NOW, with "Liquid HOG-HEALTH"—you can stop serious sickness and heavy loss. Worms pigs quickly without bad after-effects. Improves digestion. Supplies mineral elements. Builds disease-resistance. Puts on quick gains. Makes runty pigs "hump."

Prove It, Yourself

Try "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" on a few of your sick pigs. Pen them off separately so you can keep tab on them. Notice how they will eat "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" when they won't touch anything else. See how they will begin to lose worms in a hurry. Watch the appetites pick up—and the hair smooth out—and their sides begin to fill out! Just put them over the scales before treatment and at the end of a few weeks—you'll be amazed at the gains.

Don't Wait for Pigs to Get Sick!

Start using "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" before pigs get sick. Keep sickness away! Then, there are no costly setbacks. Pigs put on big gains every day. That's what gets them to market early and gives you a real profit.

Use "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" regularly and you needn't be afraid of Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Swine Plague, Scours, etc. Even though you have lost every head with Necro last year you'll be safe in raising a big bunch, in the same lots, this year without loss.

Fred Smith, Salem, Neb., had lost 150 pigs with Necro. NOW, he is using "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" and says, "I have Necro licked now."

Very Easy to Use

Merely mix with regular feed. The pigs like it—and doctor themselves. No starving, no individual treating. Pigs will eat "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" when they won't touch anything else. "Easiest remedy to get the hogs to eat I ever used," says R. R. Shumate, Maple Hill, Kan.

Expert Advice of Chief Veterinarian—FREE

If your hogs are in bad shape, wire or phone our Chief Veterinarian. He will tell you what to do, quick! No cost for this service. If you wish, he will send a trained Hog-Health man to help you. No charge for this, either. Give complete symptoms when you wire or write.

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Make up your mind right now to write for the FREE Sample and Hog-Health Book. Send the coupon—NOW!

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Send No Money

Valuable Bottle of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH"



Don't guess any longer about "Liquid HOG-HEALTH."

Learn for yourself just what it can do. Send quick for free generous sample. Put it to any test. See how easy it is to use. Notice how the hogs sure do like it. They'll eat it when they won't touch anything else. No trouble at all to get sick pigs to eat "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Even if your hogs are well now, find out about "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." You may need it before you think. Fill out the coupon and mail TODAY!

hogs are well now, find out about "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." You may need it before you think. Fill out the coupon and mail TODAY!

Brand New 80-Page Hog Book

Read this amazing new HOG-HEALTH book. Contains 80 pages. Has many photos. Vital hog-raising facts revealed by Veterinarians. Exposes the cause of 90% of hog troubles. Tells you how to avoid it. Read how hog raisers worm pigs in a new, easy way. Learn how to successfully treat sick hogs. See how hog men are raising 250-lb. hogs in 6 months.

Rush the coupon today! Don't put it off. Get the Free Sample and the big new Free Book. Write N-O-W!

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Dept. F-105, Omaha, Neb

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of your new 80-page HOG-HEALTH book, and free sample of Liquid HOG-HEALTH.

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GENERAL VETERINARY LABORATORY
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Omaha, Nebr.

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Could you raise thousands of hogs like Zimmerman and keep losses down to less than 1%?



Here is how "Zim" does it!



A bunch of Zimmerman's 400-pounders on their way to market for top prices