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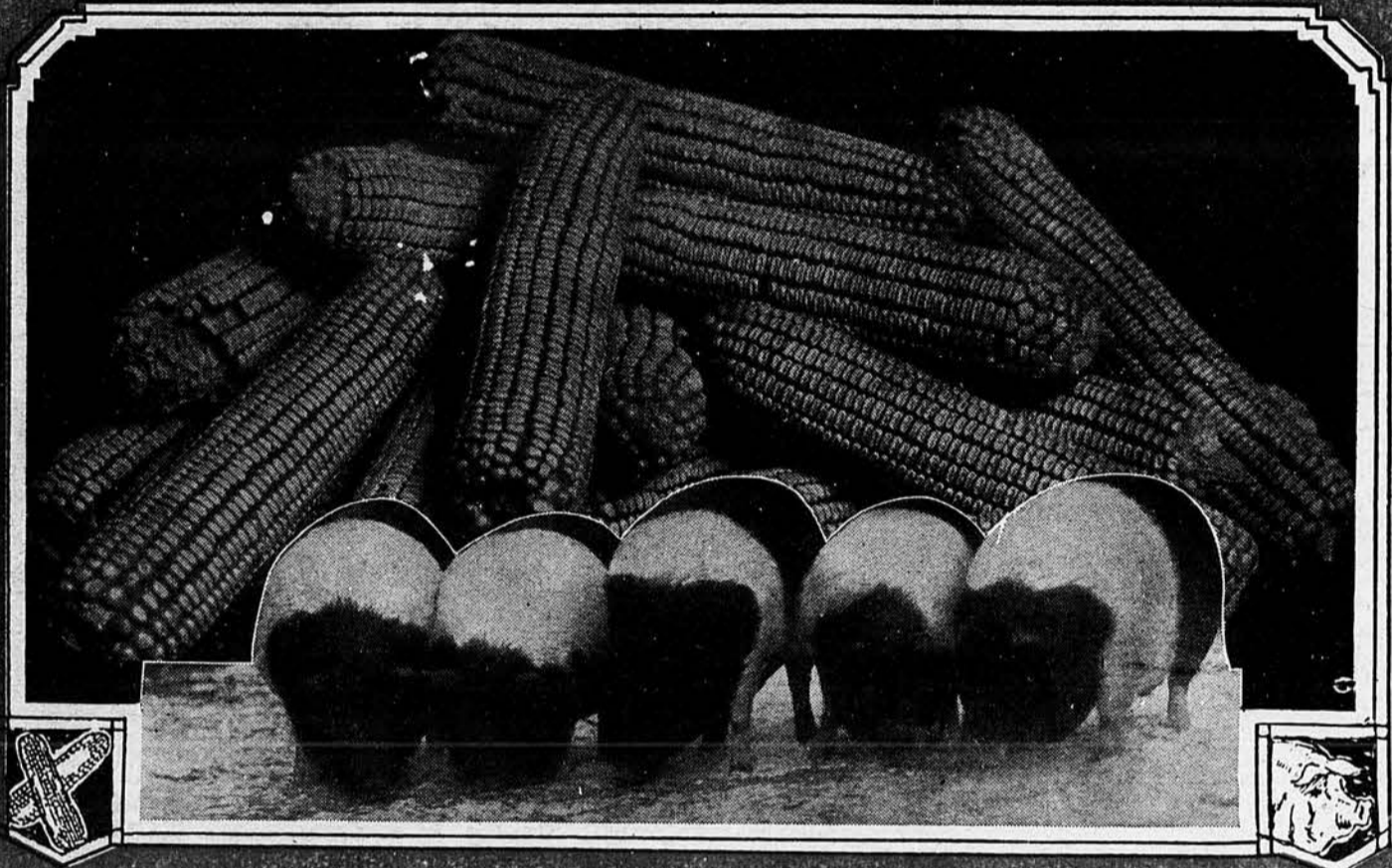
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

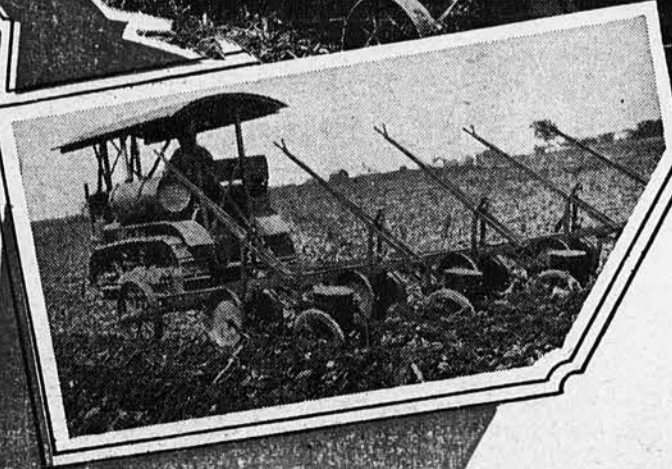
November 3, 1928

Number 44

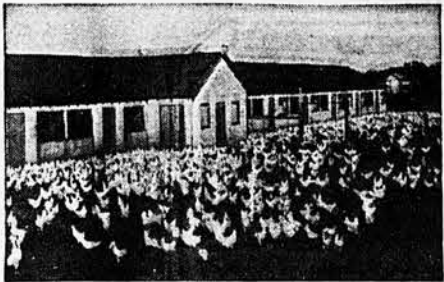
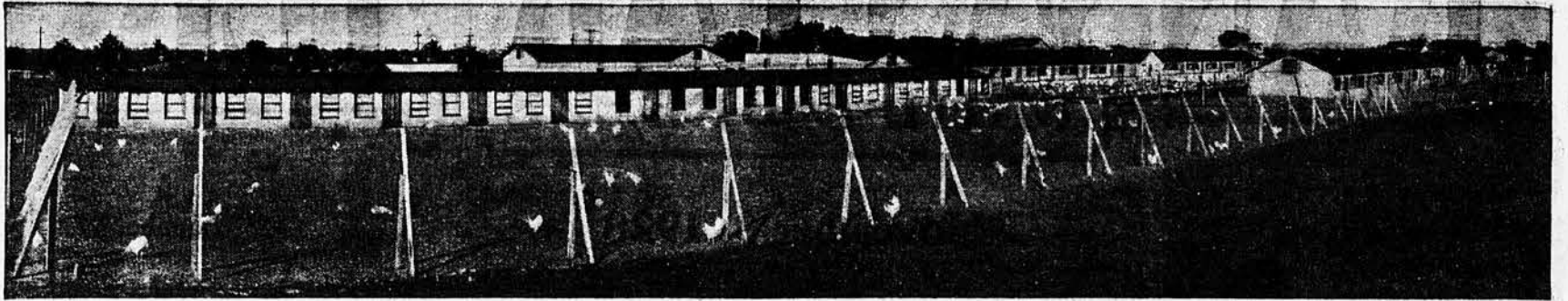


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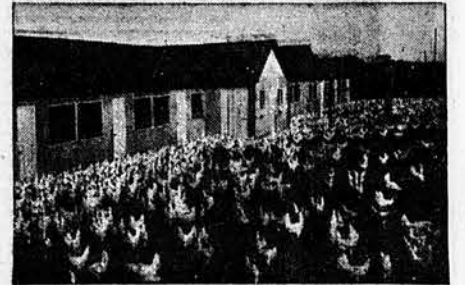
*Planting, tilling and
 Husking King Corn has
 changed greatly in a
 decade, but not the
 Marketing!*



2200 pullets hatched in May lay 31,000 eggs in December



Here is the Howard Poultry Farm of Wichita, Kansas. Here were hatched a flock of 2200 pullets on May 15th. They received Pan-a-ce-a in their feed from the start. Late in October, they had reached maturity. In November, they laid 17,602 eggs. In December, their production was 30,837 eggs. By the time they were 7½ months old, these pullets had laid enough eggs to pay for all their feed and leave a fine profit besides.



YOU don't get your full share of profit from poultry unless you speed your pullets along to early maturity and help your hens through the moult — so that they start laying in earnest while egg prices are high!

Remember—one egg laid in December is worth two eggs laid in March.

For instance, the amount received for the 30,837 eggs laid in December by the flock described above was equal to the price of 61,674 eggs the following March.

Have you ever been puzzled by this?

You may give your flock the best of feed and good care, and still wonder why they pay little more than feed costs—for that's the average for hens and pullets all over the country.

But the reason is plain. The average hen doesn't begin real laying until the fancy egg prices are past. What you want to do is *beat* the average! Get your flock to laying *ahead* of the crowd!

Pan-a-ce-a keeps moulting hens from getting in that run-down, unhungry state, and helps to hustle pullets

along to maturity. It keeps appetite on edge, promotes digestion, increases vigor.

Pan-a-ce-a has a direct action on the egg organs. Tones them up when they're sluggish or dormant, so that the proper amount of feed goes into egg making, and not all to body maintenance.

Pan-a-ce-a promotes good health, good feeling and good cheer—which means music and eggs in the poultry yard.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed—doesn't take the place of feed. But no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a. Whether you prepare your own feed or use a favorite commercial mash, you will get better results by adding Pan-a-ce-a to the ration.

Feed no other minerals in connection with Pan-a-ce-a. It contains calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and other minerals in all-sufficient quantities.

It costs but little to feed Pan-a-ce-a. It is a tonic which is fed in small quantities. A little goes a long way. One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months.

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN—A—CE—A

puts hens and pullets in laying trim

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—ASHLAND, OHIO

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

November 3, 1928

Number 44

Safety First Idea Put Wyckoff Ahead

Things That Formerly Paid Best Profits Now Are Sidelines

SOME men are ever alert to change their farming operations so that they are able to make the most of marketing conditions. That constitutes progress. R. D. Wyckoff, Russell county, discovered this. He revised his system advantageously. The things that formerly paid him his best profits now are his sidelines.

Fifteen years ago he moved on to his present farm. Then it was wheat stubble. Naturally he farmed to wheat entirely then. After a while seed oats became a specialty with him, and later Sudan seed proved

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

is the foundation of his present herd. He now has 21 head of females with 12 of milking age. They are purebreds. Cream is sold and the skim milk is consumed by the poultry. Every cow that stays on the farm must produce, and is fed according to its ability to fill the milk pail. Records weed out the weak individuals.

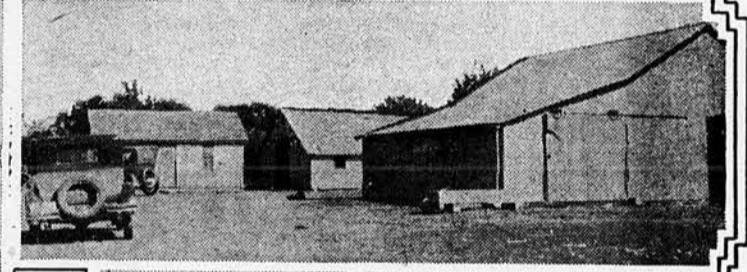
Some 220 acres have been included in this farming system. Where some years ago almost the entire acreage did its best to produce wheat, one now finds only 60 acres of the bread grain. Wyckoff once went as high as 400 acres of wheat. His present system shows

is exactly the way I feel about it after my experience with these more profitable lines. If a man takes care of his cows and poultry he can't possibly lose on them."

One building of native stone encloses the repair shop, garage, milk room and ice house. A dairy barn of the same material will be built just 40 feet from the milk room and ice house door, and within easy access of the two pit silos. The stone cost nothing and Mr. Wyckoff will do much of the work himself. The ice house is an important item on this farm. It keeps the cream in good condition, for one thing, and all the neighbors buy ice there. The ice room will hold 40 tons and is filled from a nearby lake. On the south side of this garage—repair shop—milk room—ice house is kept a hotbed, 20 feet long and 4 feet wide. "It keeps warm from the sun and the reflection of the sun on the stone wall," Mr. Wyckoff explained. "In it we grow all the vegetables we want from January until the garden is ready. We also produce lettuce for the baby chicks. An orchard of 100 trees soon will provide an abundance of fruit." A good row of Arbor



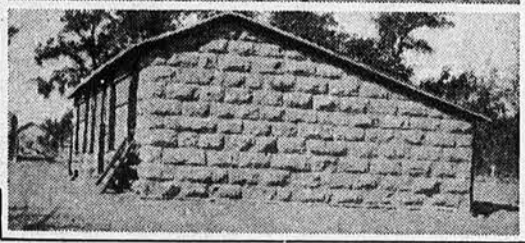
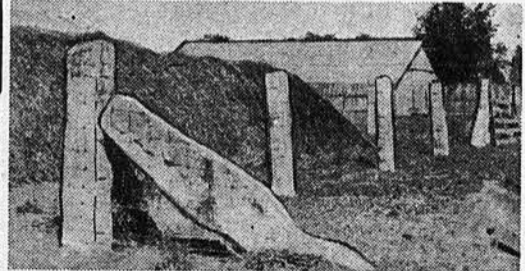
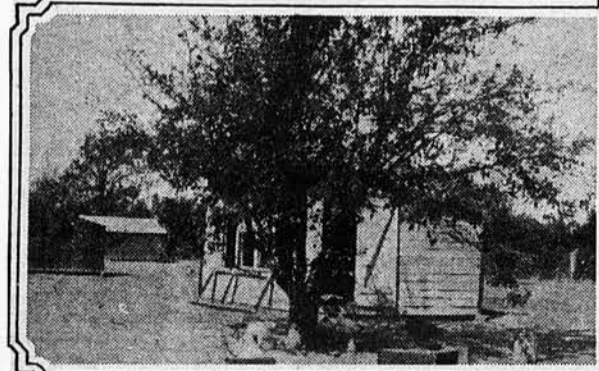
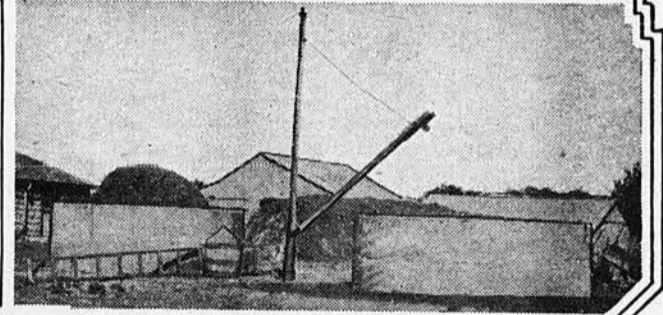
especially profitable. But today the field crops are of minor importance. He still works them for what they are worth, but doesn't depend on them entirely for the ne-



cessities and luxuries of life. He produces as much feed as he can and sells considerable seed oats and Sudan seed—both certified—but the most profitable things now are the dairy cows and poultry.

Livestock and poultry found their place on the Wyckoff farm very soon after this present location was taken up. Net returns from these made this Russell county farmer do some figuring. At the end of each year the cold facts indicated the importance of these two new revenue producers on the farm. "We saw where we would be more safe if we depended more on the cows and poultry," Wyckoff said. "That has proved to be the best combination we ever saw, and I believe it will work for any farm in this section. This country will go

what confidence he has in cows and poultry. And during the last five years they have proved their ability to keep the wolf from the door and build up a satisfactory farm plant. More wheat



At the Upper Left Corner We Introduce Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff and Three of Their Daughters, Just About Ready to Leave for the Russell County Fair. Other Photos Show the Home and the Stone Building That Has Four Jobs. At Left in Middle Row is a 10-Year-Old Arbor Vitae Windbreak; Center, Marjorie, 10, is Standing by a Young Peach Tree, and at Right Are Seed House and Machinery Shelters. A New Dairy Barn Will Be Built Near the Two Pit Silos. Note the Substantial Fence Posts of Native Stone, and the Laying House, at Bottom, of the Same Material. The Brooder Houses, Lower Left, Always Are to be Found on Clean Ground

in more for dairying in the future. We are in the center of the feed producing belts and can buy the basic feeds at cost. Commercial feeds come in by the carload, so we can get them as cheaply as anyone can any place. There are many things that tend toward making dairying profitable here."

In 1920, Mr. Wyckoff went to a Holstein association sale at Hutchinson and bought two heifers. That

land was added this year—200 acres—simply to take care of Mr. Wyckoff's father's farm. This is extra and is not included in the regular farming system. Of course, tractors are used to do the heavy field work. "It requires too much capital to handle wheat alone," Mr. Wyckoff said. "That

Vitae, 10 years old, was pointed out by the owner as an excellent windbreak for western Kansas farms. This was on the north of his place. Red cedars ward off the south wind. A fence row of lilacs add fragrance and color in season.

The poultry end of the farm really is quite a big operation. Mr. Wyckoff started it in 1918, and took a special course so that he would be able to do the job right. In reality he is a poultry specialist. The laying flock thru the winter numbers as high as 1,000 birds. A very good income is enjoyed thru hatching season. Both chicks and eggs are sold. The incubators will handle 3,000 eggs at a time and the annual sale of baby chicks runs from 5,000 to 8,000. Customers call right at the farm for most

(Continued on Page 19)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN ANSWER to several inquiries, I will say again that the first of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Kansas, generally known as the good roads amendments, is submitted simply to make certain that the legislature has the right to do what it has already done; that is, levy a gasoline tax. Now I take it that a large majority of the voters of Kansas are in favor of the gasoline tax. It is an easy tax to pay, and in connection with the automobile bus and truck license fees practically does away with direct taxes for road purposes. It also is the fairest tax, because it makes those who use the roads pay the cost of making and upkeep. It is about the only way in which the tourist passing thru the state can be made to pay his share of the expense of building and keeping up the roads on which he travels.

The purpose of the second amendment is to assure the state of Kansas that it will continue to receive the 2 million dollars of federal aid for roads that we have been receiving for the last six years. Both United States Senators and the Secretary of Agriculture are of the opinion that unless we do amend our Constitution we will lose the federal aid, but will still continue to pay our share of the money appropriated by Congress for road purposes. In other words, we will continue to pay into the national road fund perhaps \$700,000 a year and lose 2 million. The objection that is made to the amendment is that it will put the road building into the hands of the State Highway Commission. If that argument is sound then we ought to abolish the State Highway Commission entirely and go back to the old county and township control of roads. If you believe that is the best way to build and maintain roads then I can understand why you will vote against the second of the proposed amendments, altho the fact is that we will still have the Highway Commission whether we adopt the amendment or not.

There is a reason for supporting the proposed amendments which has not been dwelt on very much, so far as I have seen, and that is the fact that it will prevent the voting of bonds for road building purposes by the state. As the Constitution is now, bonds might be voted; in fact, those who were most active in pushing the original road amendment thru, expected to vote bonds. If this amendment carries, state bonds for road building purposes cannot be voted.

4 to 1 on Hoover

IT IS said that the gamblers who bet on elections have made only one or two bad guesses on the result since the Civil War. In 1884 the odds were in favor of Blaine up to the time of the speech of the Rev. Burchard. As Cleveland was elected by the electoral vote of New York, and as he only beat Blaine in that state by about 1100 votes, it may be said that the judgment of the gamblers was justified. Without that incident those who bet their money on Blaine would have won. The odds were not very heavy even at that on Blaine, but he did have the edge in the opinion of the gamblers, and at the time the bets were made they were justified. In 1916 at the beginning of the campaign and up till nearly the close the betting odds were slightly in favor of Hughes. Wilson won by an eyelash. If Hughes had carried California he would have been elected. He was defeated by less than 4,000 votes. Probably if he had kept out of California he would have been elected.

In the present campaign the odds started at about 2½ to 1 in favor of Hoover. At the present time the odds are 4 to 1 or better. Evidently the gamblers have made up their minds about how the country will vote in November.

Within less than a week after this is read the great election will be over. Then all of us will know how good or how bad guessers we are. With most of us, what we hope influences our judgment of what will be. I have been for a good many years an admirer of Herbert Hoover; this admiration dates back to a time long before there was any reasonable prospect that he would ever be nominated for President. In fact, it started before I knew what his political affiliations were. In 1920 The New York World, a strong Democratic paper, proposed the name of Hoover as a candidate for President. I presume at that time the editor of the World did not know what Hoover's politics were. He had occupied a very responsible position under the administration of President Wilson, but that did not necessarily signify anything, for, as Wilson

said, politics were adjourned temporarily while we fought out the war. The World editor declared Hoover the best fitted man in the United States for President, and with that estimate I agreed.

Hoover did nothing, however, to encourage the movement in his favor. He declared that he had always been a Republican, was still a Republican and just let it go at that. Despite that declaration the World still declared that it was for him. However, there was no organization pushing his candidacy, and it was not seriously considered in the Democratic National Convention. If he had been nominated even as a Democratic candidate it was my intention to vote for him. Feeling that way about him I am naturally quite an enthusiastic supporter of his. I hope to see him elected, and believe that he will be by a very decisive majority both of the popular and electoral vote; but my wish to see him elected may and probably does influence my judgment about actual conditions, so far as the voters are concerned. As a matter of fact, my personal knowledge of how the men and

man of the convention and then more emphatically in his speech of acceptance. That speech really makes this election a great national referendum on the question of national prohibition.

Personally I am rather glad of it. I would like to know whether a majority of the voters, men and women, are in favor of national prohibition or against it. It is of course true that many voters will cast their votes for Smith who are prohibitionists, and other thousands will cast their votes for Hoover who are not prohibitionists, but the general line up will be that those who are for prohibition will vote for Hoover and those against prohibition for Smith.

While Governor Smith complains that he is being opposed on account of his religion, there is not much doubt that Catholics are being quietly urged to vote for him because he is a Catholic. There are perhaps 6 million Catholic votes in the United States, and Smith hopes to get nearly all of them. In some states normally Republican, the Catholic church is very strong, and also in these states the wet vote is numerous. Smith hopes to receive the Catholic and wet vote in these states. The vote on November 6 will prove how good or how bad a guesser he is.

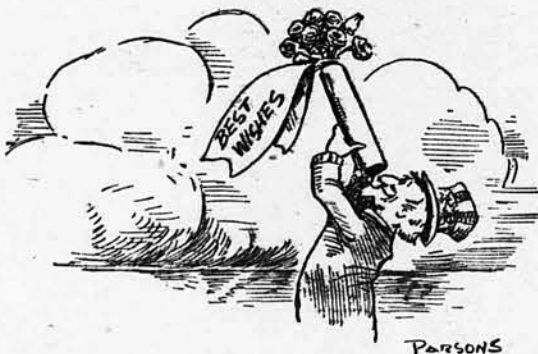
Let in Southern Europe?

THE present immigration law permits a certain percentage of foreigners to enter this country each year, the number based on the number of foreigners in the country in 1890. At that time a very large percentage of the foreigners in the United States came from Central and Northern Europe—England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Holland. A few years after that the bulk of the immigration was from Southern Europe and the Balkan countries—Italy, Greece, Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria. In his speech of acceptance Governor Smith proposed to change the quota basis. While he did not definitely say how he wanted it changed, the understanding was that it should be based on a later period. This would mean that Southern Europe instead of Central and Northern Europe and the British Isles would have the advantage. It is pretty generally conceded that the immigrants from Northern Europe are superior to those from Southern Europe. The change in the quota basis would be a bad thing for this country.

So we swing into the home stretch in the campaign with the interest becoming more intense. These national campaigns are expensive, and somewhat tiresome. This year the two major parties probably will spend more than 6 million dollars in the aggregate. The Democratic party will in all probability spend more than the Republican party, altho generally the Republicans spend considerably more than the Democrats; principally because it has been easier for them to get the money than for the Democrats to get it; this year the Democratic National Committee with Tammany behind it has a fuller war chest than the Republicans.

A new practice has been started this year by both parties. They make monthly reports of the money collected for campaign purposes and the amount spent. It is a great improvement over the old plan of secret contributions from interests expecting favors after the campaign. It used to be customary when the parties seemed to be pretty evenly matched for big concerns, whose business might be affected by legislation, to give large donations to both political parties. That put them in pretty good position to ask for favors, no matter which party won. This year the national committees are publishing the names of the donors and the amounts they give, so that the people may know just who is contributing and how much, and can judge for themselves whether the donors are giving from sinister motives.

A reader writes me a complaining letter. He is still chewing the rag about the price of wheat during the World War. Well, brother, I have read your letter carefully; there is nothing new in it, nothing that I have not already discussed at considerable length, except one thing. His contention seems to be that market quotations at the principal markets before and at the time of the fixing of the "fair price" by the price-fixing com-



women of this country are going to vote on November 6 is very limited. It is probable that I have not actually heard a hundred persons positively declare how they are going to vote, and therefore my guess is no better than the guess of any other ordinarily well informed man or woman.

This is a very interesting and remarkable campaign. I have had, so far as I can now recall, just one letter from a subscriber asking for a copy of the national platforms, and the reason he wanted it was because he had been called on to write a paper for some organization on the promises and principles of the Democrats. Very few of the voters remember, if they ever knew, what is in either of the party platforms. The questions they are interested in are not raised in the platforms; they have been raised by the Democratic candidate or they have been injected into the public discussion without suggestion of either of the party leaders. There are, as I see it, just three questions in this campaign about which a great many people are interested. Perhaps I should say that there are four; one is prohibition, another is religion, another is foreign immigration and another is farm relief. At one time it appeared as if farm relief might rank along side of prohibition as an important issue, but as a matter of fact there is no well marked issue between the parties on this question. So far as the platforms are concerned there is no issue on prohibition. Both declare for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. The platform declarations on that subject might be exchanged without affecting the platforms. However, Governor Smith refused to stand on his party platform so far as prohibition was concerned. First by his telegram to the chair-

mission appointed by President Wilson had nothing to do with the price paid for wheat. He thinks these quotations were just fixed up by a lot of gamblers and speculators. Of course if a man really believes that, there is very little hope for him; his proper place is in some hospital for the insane. I do not regard his case as hopeless, but he should have quiet and competent psychopathic treatment until he recovers.

Those "Smart Critics"

A GOOD many writers of the Mencken type, or imitators of Mencken, are in the habit of sneering at the people; they say that the people display no intelligence in their voting, that they are being continually fooled. Well, none of us know very much, and for that matter neither does Mencken; he simply thinks he does. He has a certain kind of ability, the ability to say cutting things—the ability to sneer. It is not a high order of ability, but it attracts attention and makes money for Mencken. If it were not for the patronage of the people he affects to despise he would have a hard time making a living.

These critics say that people do not vote intelligently; perhaps not; but they vote as intelligently as these sneering critics. There are a great many things said and published during a campaign that are not true; there are a good many other things that are true in part and false in part. It is difficult for the average citizen who is busy making a living for himself and family to keep well posted. He has to guess at a good many things and often guesses wrong. But on the whole it seems to me that the average citizen does fairly well. He votes his prejudices very often rather than calm reason. Yes! the average citizen does some foolish things, and most of us are just average citizens. But it may be said at least that the average citizen does not say or do more foolish things than the smart critics who sneer at him.

And J. F. Mayo Says

UNDER the title, "Jesus Versus Prohibition," J. F. Mayo of Sycamore, writes me as follows: "If Jesus should return to earth, as many think he will, and land in these United States while the Volstead law is in effect and engage in the manufacture of wine, as stated in the 2nd chapter of John, he would be arrested, fined and sent to jail for 30 days or until his fine was paid. And the chances are 10 to 1 that those who pretend to be his followers would be the ones who would want him locked up. It is recorded that he not only made wine but gave it to a lot of wedding guests. And again in Mark, 14th chapter and 26th verse, he says to his disciples 'I will no more drink of the fruit of the vine until the day when I drink it anew in the kingdom of God.' The above will give those who are so everlastingly dry something to think about. I reason if it was right for Jesus to make wine at the time it is said he lived, it's right now. The principles of right never change. What was right 2,000 years ago is right now. In a legal sense man has manufactured thousands of legal crimes, and the Volstead law is one of them. Simply because a majority says a law is based on right does not make it so."

Assuming, as Mr. Mayo seems to, that if Jesus were to return to earth he would engage in the bootlegging business, perhaps he would get into trouble. If, however, he made wine out of pure water, as he is said to have done at the wedding feast, it would have no alcoholic content, and

therefore making it or selling it would not be a violation of the Volstead Act. It would be a more harmless beverage, if that is possible, than perfectly sweet cider fresh from the press.

Things Many Folks Believe

- IT IS bad luck to see the new moon over your left shoulder; that it is bad luck to sleep in berth No. 13 on a Pullman. That the wish-bone of a goose indicates what kind of a winter we will have.
- That it is bad luck to hear a dog howl at night.
- That it is bad luck to walk under a ladder.
- That it is sort of flying in the face of Providence to walk thru a graveyard at midnight.
- That a cross-eyed man is a smarter horse trader than a man whose eyes are perfectly straight.
- That it is good luck to find a pin on the sidewalk, provided you pick it up and also provided the point of the pin is pointed toward you (or maybe it is the other way.)
- That it is bad luck to get out of bed left foot first.
- That the seventh son has mysterious powers of healing and the seventh son of a seventh son is a still better bet than his father.
- That if you touch a toad you will have warts.
- That if you see a white horse you will see a red-headed girl either immediately or very soon afterward.
- That a mole on the neck indicates that the one who has it is a money maker.
- That if you lose anything, then spit in your hand, strike it with your other hand and notice



in which direction most of the spit flies the lost article will be found in that direction.

That it is perfectly safe to shake apples down from the tree onto the ground provided the shaking is done in the light of the moon. If the moon is properly considered the bruises resulting from the apples falling on the ground will dry up; if the moon is in the dark the bruises will turn to rot.

That it is bad luck to have a black cat cross your path.

Ditch Is Deep, Too

I live on the state road. The men have worked this road in front of my house. They cut a ditch about 3 feet deep in front of my gate at the house, and I have not been able to get out of there with my car for two weeks. The only way I can get out is by driving a horse ¼ mile over an oats field. How long can they

Keep me in? They have pulled my hedge along the road by my pasture. Do they have to put up a fence in place of this hedge or do I have to? When I bought this farm 27 years ago they told me this was a 40-foot road. Four or five years ago they said it was a 50-foot road, and now they say it is a 60-foot road, and that I would not get any pay for the land that has been taken. They told one of my neighbors that he had farmed the land belonging to the road, and that they thought he ought to pay the county rent. The road boss told my renter if we wanted to get in or out we could dig and fill the ditch until we could cross it. That would take two or three days. S. R. B.

Our law provides that whenever it is necessary to make a ditch along a public road in front of any property of such depth as will in the opinion of the officials in charge of such road obstruct the usual entrance connecting such property with the public highway, it shall be the duty of the county engineer to cause to be constructed and maintained a substantial culvert over said ditch to make a safe crossing. The county shall pay for such improvement on county roads and the township on township roads. The complaining subscriber should at once take this matter up with the county engineer. He is entitled to have a culvert built over this crossing so that he can go in and out with his automobile.

The legislature of 1927 amended the old law giving the county commissioners the authority to take up the hedges along the public highway, and it does not require them to replace this hedge with another fence. The expense of building the wire fence would rest on the landowner.

When a public road is laid out by order of the county commissioners it may be 60 feet wide or it might only be 40 feet. In the case of this road the records show what the width of the original road was. If it was only 40 feet the commissioners have no right to widen it beyond that without paying damages for the extra land appropriated. If, however, it was laid out to a width of 60 feet but only 40 feet was used in making the road, the county authorities would have a right to broaden the road to 60 feet if they deemed it necessary. The rights of the subscriber can be determined by examining the records to see what the original width of this road was.

Probate Judge Wanted \$2

My sister died without making a will. I am the only heir, except a half-sister living in New York. This half-sister had a lawyer write to the probate judge, asking how much my sister was worth. The judge wrote to this half-sister, asking her to send \$2 and he would let her know. This half-sister has never written again. My sister has been dead a year. Does that throw the half-sister out of her share? D. C.

I do not think our statute requiring estates to be settled within one year would bar the heir in this case. Our law makes no distinction between children of the half blood and children of the full blood. This half-sister would have the same rights of inheritance as the full brother or sister. And altho a formal claim might not have been presented in one year, it would be the duty of the administrator, knowing of the existence of this half-sister after just claims against the estate have been presented and settled, to distribute, to her, her share of the estate.

Witnesses Aren't Needed?

If a boy and girl are of age do they have to have witnesses to their marriage or will the judge do for a witness? S.

There is no law requiring them to have witnesses tho usually the judge calls in some person to witness the marriage.

Stand by the West

THE West has always been easy-going in regard to pushing Western interests or standing up for its own when those interests were at stake. Western development and Western progress have suffered severely from this attitude, as have the prosperity and good fortune of its citizens.

At the same time and for years, when this or that section of the country needed the West's political assistance at Washington it has generally had it. For generations, too, the West has dipped down annually into its pocket and contributed generously to a tariff for the upbuilding of the industrial East, with its teeming populations.

To be sure that was doing something toward creating a wider consuming market for Western farm products, but it was far more helpful than that to the East. It has made the East the world's greatest industrial field.

It is the West's turn now. Six years ago the West suddenly woke to the fact that its greatest industry, agriculture, had been so neglected or discriminated against, as a result of our Western habit of neglecting to push our own interests, that it was actually an excluded industry. Both economically and in modern business methods we discovered agriculture was out of line with all other big industries in the United States.

It has taken us six years to prove to the rest of the country that this is a national as well as a Western problem. Interest in it still is rather lukewarm in parts of the East which knows of farming only by reading or hearsay and not much of that. The moral to all this is that the time has come

for the West to stand up for its own, as the rest of the country does for its interests. It is time we rid ourselves of the mistaken notion that Western interests will as a matter of course be cared for and treated with consideration by disinterested parties when we ourselves are either too easy-going or too indifferent to them. The West must do what the East has always done. The East has always known what it wanted and has gone after it unitedly until he got what it went after. The West must do that same thing if it would attain its proper place in the sun of a wholesome national prosperity.

This suggestion has a direct application at this time. November 6 the West will be called on to decide whether it prefers a city-bred Easterner to determine the fate of its agriculture, or two farm-bred Westerners. Governor Smith is a product of this country's biggest city and its most notorious political organization, Tammany Hall.

Hoover grew up a farm boy in Iowa, and Curtis spent his boyhood on a Kansas farm. Both are Westerners by birth and sympathy.

It seems almost nonsensical to ask whether Hoover and Curtis, or Governor Smith, would have the more genuine interest in agriculture and Western development and the best understanding of the West's problems and needs.

Governor Smith has been anything but a friend to the farmers of his own state. One of them, Charles S. Wilson, its former Commissioner of Agriculture, writing to me from Hall, N. Y., says:

My advice to farmers of the Middle West is that they find out what we farmers of New York think about Governor Smith before they vote for him for President.

Our Council of Farms and Markets was put thru by the farm interests of the state. The farmers felt they would be safer with farmers administering the department of agriculture than with politicians doing it. The Council was a sort of board of directors of the department. Governor Smith, despite the expressed desires of the farmers, repeatedly recommended that the Council be abolished. He was not in favor of direct representation for farmers.

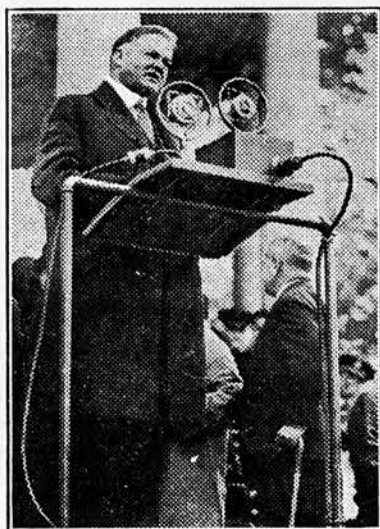
The farmers and dairymen of New York State working for the betterment of their condition, have found Governor Smith against them at every turn. He even named a city man for head of their agricultural association. The Governor also sought to control the price of milk. He has always taken the city side against the farmer, just as the Tammany delegation in Congress has regularly voted against all farm bills. That is the Tammany idea of the way to get cheap food. Economists and farmers know that cheap food may be obtained only thru a very prosperous and really progressive agriculture.

And how much may the West expect from a Presidential candidate who has recently seen the West for the first time?

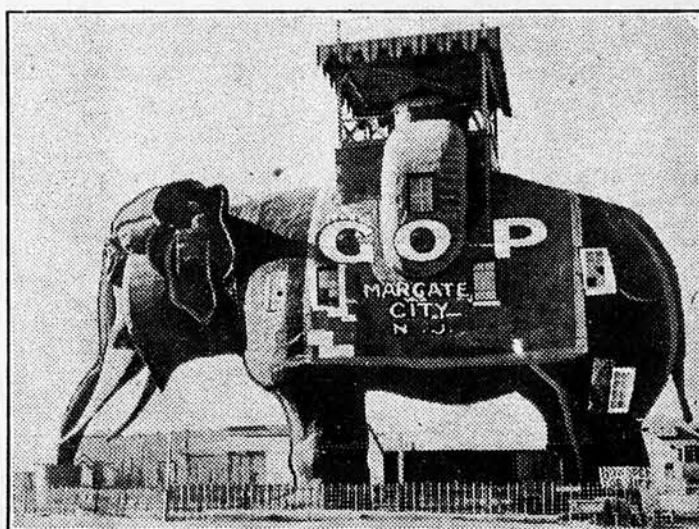
It is my opinion no Western citizen will have difficulty deciding which Presidential candidate he should vote for on November 6 if he would forward the interests of his state and community. And that also means the true interests of his country.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



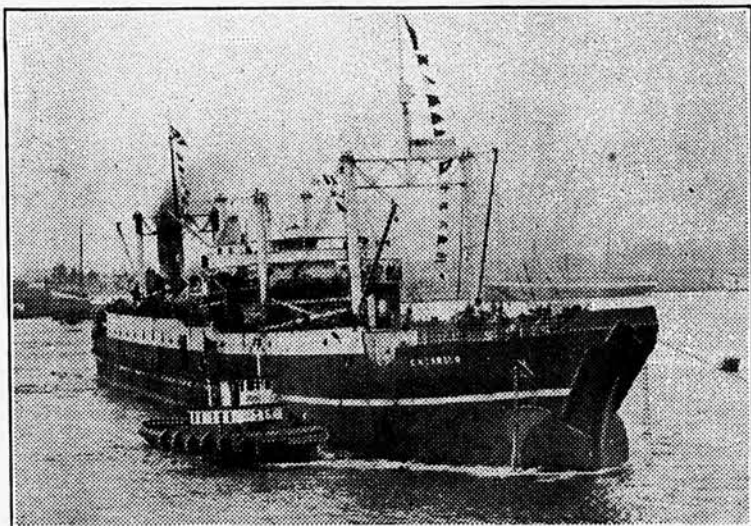
Here is a Photograph of the Republican Nominee for President, Herbert Hoover, Delivering His Now Famous Speech on the Tariff Before a Throng of 20,000 People on the Historic Boston Common



A "Hotel-ephant"—the Symbolic Home of the New Jersey Republican Committee, at Margate City, N. J.—Equipped With Bed Rooms, Bath, Hot and Cold Running Water and a Restaurant. This Unique Campaign Headquarters is 85 Feet High, and the Elephant is Topped by a 15-Foot Howdah



Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, on His Arrival Recently in New York City on Board the Mauretania; He Will Run For Senator Against Royal S. Copeland of New York



Decorated Tugs Pulled the C. A. Larsen, the Largest Whaler Afloat, Down Los Angeles Harbor, on Her Way Out Into the Open Sea. Aboard Were Commander Byrd, His Flying Staff and Others of the Crew; the Ship Will Proceed to New Zealand, and Later the Expedition Will Move to the South Pole



The Crew of the Graf Zeppelin, at the New York City Hall. Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Commander, Front Row, Left Center, is in Conversation With Acting Mayor Joseph McKee. After the Reception the Visitors Were Escorted to Their Hotel, for a Gala Week of Luncheons, Dinners and Parties



The Imperial Bridal Couple of Japan in Their Wedding Costumes. Prince Chichibu is Dressed in Traditional Ceremonial Robes, While the Daughter of the Former Ambassador to Washington is Wearing the Ancient Style Five-Fold Gown



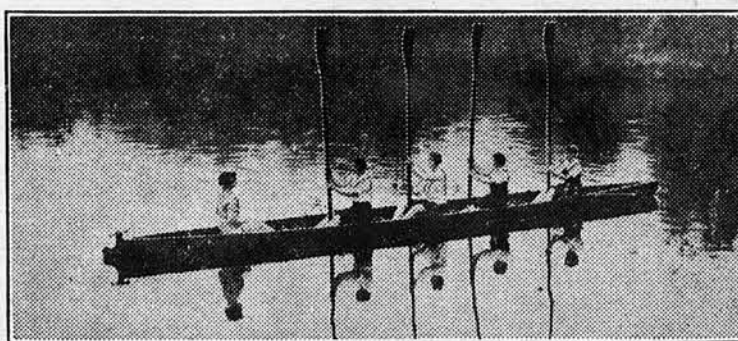
Lady Grace Drummond Hay, the Only Woman Passenger on the Graf Zeppelin, Photographed at Lakehurst, N. J.



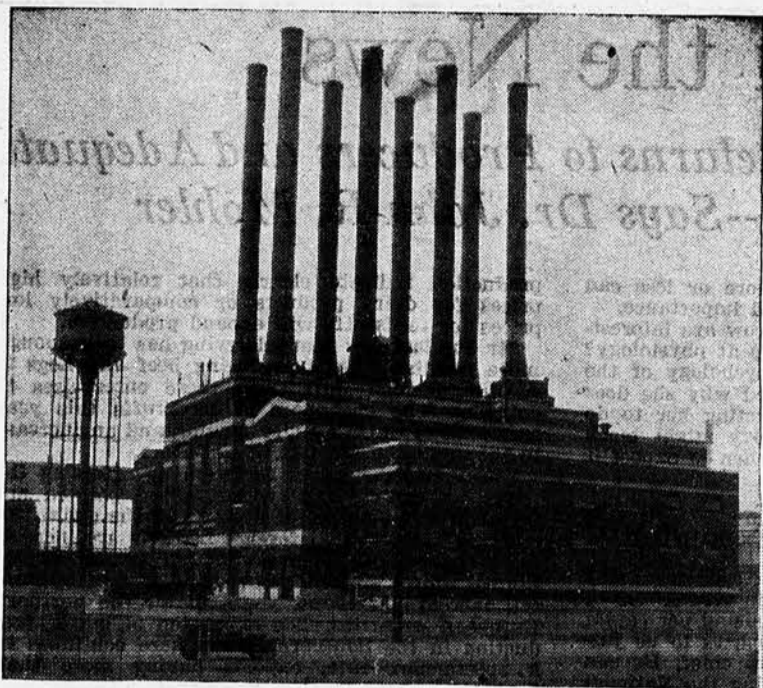
The Most Recent Portrait of Tom Heeney and His Wife, Whom He Recently Married. Heeney Will Return to the United States Again to Try Out in the Elimination Contests for the Heavyweight Title, Made Vacant by Tunney's Retirement.



As the Graf Zeppelin Sailed Over New York City Thousands of Persons Lined the Streets to Watch It. It Circled Over the City and Then Proceeded to Lakehurst, N. J., Where It Came to Earth After Having Been in the Air 110 Hours, During Which Time the Navigator Had Plenty of Problems in Avoiding Damaging Head Winds



An Unusual View of Miss Kathleen Gorman, (Left), Said to be the Only Woman Crew Coach in the Country, Acting as Coxswain During the First Crew Practice of the Students of Smith College on Paradise Pond, Northampton, Mass.; Turn the Picture Upside Down and Note the Strange Effect



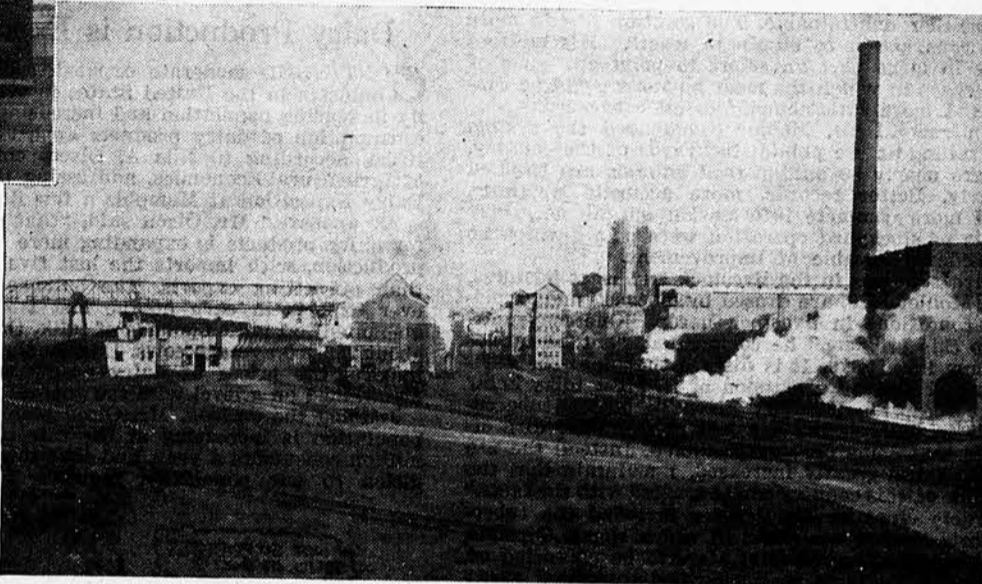
friends who are located there. Three days will be taken up with viewing New York City and the life of this greatest American city. Senator Capper will meet the train at the Grand Central Station, as he did last year, and will see that the party is properly taken care of in the Great City. Two of the outstanding events there include a visit to the New York Stock Exchange and a luncheon the first day that will be attended by many of the leading business men of the city.

From the strictly historical standpoint the stop at Philadelphia, on Monday of the second week, likely will be the highlight of the trip. And per-

tor, where many trainloads of Kansas wheat are cleared every year on boats headed for Europe, the Camden Bridge, that cost 35 million dollars, shipbuilding plants and the Victor Talking Machine factory.

Every opportunity will be afforded the visitors to see the outstanding points of interest in Washington, such as Congress and the various activities of the "law factory," the public buildings, the United States Department of Agriculture, Arlington and the like. Senator Capper will give a reception for the members of this group, to which will be invited the Kansans who are in Washington, and various members of the Senate and the House whom the members of the Kansas Farmer Special might be interested in meeting.

Dayton will be the center of attraction on Friday, December 14. Here is where the great aviation industry started, and the folks will have an opportunity to visit Wright Field. They also will go thru the plants of the Delco Light Company, which is so well represented on Kansas farms.



Above is a View of the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit; at the Left is the Power House, Which Contains One of the World's Largest Steam Turbo-Generators

"All Aboard" for Kansas Farmer Special to the East

ARE you going to take advantage of the offer by the Kansas Farmer of a place on the Kansas Farmer Special when it goes east this year? If so you must move rapidly, as only a few berths remain to be filled. Due perhaps largely to the word of mouth advertising of the folks who were on the tour of last season, the places have been filled far more rapidly than they were a year ago.

The schedule printed on this page gives a general idea of the route and some of the more important places that will be seen. It does not, however, tell of the careful planning that has already been done to make this trip a success. For weeks the branch offices of the Capper Publications in the eastern cities have been working on the details of the trip, so that every minute can be used to advantage, and so the fortunate 31 Kansans who are on the tour will be able to say, as did those of last year, that the trip has been the event of a lifetime.

As the schedule indicates, the first stop will be Chicago. Here the men will have an opportunity to visit "the supreme court of the livestock world," the International Live Stock Exposition, the Chicago Board of Trade, that sets the price of the wheat, the main crop of Kansas, the tractor plants of the International Harvester Company, and the packing plants at the Union Stock Yards.

Motor Cars Everywhere

One of the most interesting days of the entire trip will be the one in Detroit, the world's motor car center, where the folks will be the guests of the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation. The people of Detroit think motor cars and apparently dream motor cars, and a visit to that city gives one an outstanding opportunity to study the changes that are being wrought by the development of modern industrial life.

The following day, Thursday of the first week, will be featured by two stops, Niagara Falls, one of the wonder spots of the world, in the morning, and Schenectady, where the plants of the General Electric Company are located, in the afternoon. The General Electric Company employs many former Kansans, and some of the members of the tour already are planning visits with relatives and

perhaps the feature of the sightseeing there will be Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. But there will be an unusually full day, that will include a sight of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila Bay, the Pennsylvania Terminal Eleva-

This day will afford another excellent opportunity to study American industrial life of today.

On Saturday of the second week the party will reach Chicago early, and will leave there at 10 a. m., for Topeka, where it will arrive at 11:50 p. m. The special Pullman on which the folks will travel will be chartered until the following morning, so it will not be necessary for the members of the party to leave it until that time.

This trip has everything that a Kansan interested in the East could hope to see. Contacts will be made with the principal manufacturing plants of the country, and every opportunity will be provided for the folks to study modern industrial life and the influence it is having on American business development. The trip is rich in historical background, especially at Detroit, New York City, Philadelphia and Washington. The folks will be able to learn just what life in the great cities and the industrial sections is like.

Where Does the Food Go?

And they also will have a chance to get the up-to-the-minute reaction of the East on the way the national election has gone. This should be of interest! More than that, there will be a splendid chance to study the way the markets for farm products are growing in the industrial sections, and to learn just what happens to our food crops after we grow them and get them started back to the surplus food consuming sections. Most of the folks who were on the trip last year accumulated ideas about the selling of some of the products they grow that they have since been able to cash in on.

The cost of the trip is \$194.60, this including railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, transportation when the party is off the train and rooms at the hotels. Meals are not included, as experience has indicated that it is best to allow the folks to follow their own inclinations so far as meals are concerned. A deposit of \$25 is requested with the reservation, and the remainder is payable November 15. Please address all correspondence to F. B. Nichols, Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., who will personally conduct the tour, as he did last year.

THE SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2
Leave Topeka at 5:05 p. m. on the Santa Fe for Chicago.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3
Arrive in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Visit the International Live Stock Exposition and the packing plants at the Union Stock Yards.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4
Visiting the Chicago Board of Trade, the wheat market of the world, the tractor plant of the International Harvester Company and the International Live Stock Exposition. Leave at midnight for Detroit.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5
In Detroit visiting the plants of the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6
View of Niagara Falls; visit the great manufacturing plants of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7
Arrive in the Grand Central Station in New York City at 6:45 a. m.; Senator Capper joins the party; sightseeing in New York City and a luncheon at noon that will be attended by many of the leading business men of the city.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8
Visit to the New York Stock Exchange, the world's financial center; sightseeing in the Great City.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9
Sightseeing in New York City; leave at midnight for Philadelphia.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10
In Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, see the Liberty Bell; call at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and go on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila Bay. The party also will visit ship building plants, at least one great terminal wheat elevator and cross the Camden Bridge, which cost 35 million dollars.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11
Arrive at Washington, visit Congress and see the "law factory" in operation.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12
Sightseeing in Washington, including a visit to Arlington.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13
Sightseeing in Washington.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14
Visiting the great industrial plants at Dayton, the world's aviation center.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15
Arrive Topeka at 11:50 p. m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16
Off of the chartered Pullman by 8 a. m.



Here is the Route the Kansans Will Follow

Application Coupon

F. B. NICHOLS,
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.
(Check correct message)

Enclosed find \$25 deposit. Please make reservation for me on All-Kansas Special. I will send balance by November 15.

Please send me further information in regard to the All-Kansas Special. I have noted special questions I want answered on the attached letter.

Name

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

In the Wake of the News

Lower Meat Prices to Consumers, Higher Returns to Producers and Adequate Profits to Packers Are All Possible---Says Dr. John R. Mohler

LOWER meat prices to the consumer, higher returns to the livestock producer, and a profitable business to packers and tradesmen engaged in supplying meat—and "all at the same time," was the goal which Dr. John R. Mohler, of the United States Department of Agriculture, set forward in his address on the topic, "Meat for the Masses," before the convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers at Atlantic City recently. "This goal," said Dr. Mohler, who is Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "is not altogether unattainable. The solution lies in more vigorous action to eliminate waste." His address was in large part an effort to point out some of the ways in which the meat business could be conducted more satisfactorily to all concerned.

In general Dr. Mohler commended the system prevailing at the public stockyards of the country, where nearly 90 million food animals are handled yearly. Better records, more accurate weighing, and more complete information on the necessary costs of stockyard operation were points which he considered capable of improvement.

Great wastes in the livestock and meat business, Dr. Mohler said, are caused by diseased and parasitic conditions in livestock herds. "One may sidestep this problem," he commented, "but he cannot escape its effects. It is disease that does the damage and not the discussion of it. Most folks know that the wide publicity given to bovine tuberculosis in dairy herds has had none of the dire effects that some persons predicted. Instead the use of milk has greatly increased. I maintain that the people of this country can be trusted with the facts."

Facts cited by Dr. Mohler included the tuberculosis eradication work, in which North Carolina had emerged as the first state to be classified on a state-wide basis as a modified-accredited area; the reduction in general bovine tuberculosis infection by a half in the last six years, and the decline in hog tuberculosis recently.

Hog cholera is another field of serious loss which is largely preventable by the use of the preventive serum treatment. Progress in tick eradication, the speaker continued, is opening the way for the South to play a larger part in the meat supply. Foot-and-mouth disease has been exterminated and excluded by the rigid quarantine and slaughter policy adopted. "Thus you will see that there has been real progress of late in our knowledge of animal diseases and in their control."

The bureau, Doctor Mohler said, is now enlarging its investigation of parasitic pests that limit livestock efficiency. At the packing houses, Doctor Mohler said, the bureau had recently revised its methods of inspecting livers and hearts of animals, continuing the protection of public health but leaving the organs in better conditions for sale.

He commented on a recent finding of the vitamin value of beef extract in the dietary and of a similar discovery in regard to lean pork extract.

One constructive effort on the part of the bureau included an extensive experiment dealing with factors that influence wool production in range sheep, with reference also to their mutton growing capacities. Results obtained with 1,600 Rambouillet sheep indicated that good mutton conformation may have some advantages and substantially no disadvantages in efficient wool production.

One important field only lightly touched as yet, said Doctor Mohler, is the general breeding of meat animals with the definite objective of developing meat types that will dress out a high percentage of edible meat and a relatively low percentage of offal.

Doctor Mohler discussed the world-wide competitive situation in the supply of meats, particularly cattle, and compared animal-breeding activities here with those abroad. "The trend in livestock improvement and the volume of trade in beef among the nations probably will be influenced greatly by the results of the present world-wide scrub-bull fight."

In closing Doctor Mohler said: "Let us bear in mind that upwards of 120 million people in the United States look to the livestock industry for their average per capita quota of about 150 pounds of meat annually. If we are to perform our duty in a creditable manner we must keep in mind, first, the basic importance of healthy livestock, and secondly, their gradual improvement by wise selection and breeding. That is the basis of meat for the masses."

The Cow's Day

BY CAREFUL observation the New Hampshire Experiment Station has found out "how the cow spends her day." We need not go into details, but evidently she spends it as a candidate does during the campaign, largely in moving her jaws, for the average cow moves her jaws 41,000 times a day.

Something depends, of course, on how much she has to chew and the nature of it; but since she has nothing else to do, and has all the time there

is, a few thousand revolutions more or less can hardly be considered of commercial importance.

All physiological studies of the cow are interesting if not important, but why stop at physiology? Why not go on and study the psychology of the cow, for nobody has ever explained why she does some things when nobody is expecting her to do them. A study in bovine psychology might teach us what to expect of a cow and when to expect it—which would be helpful.

Dairy Production is Expanding

CONTINUED moderate expansion of the dairy industry in the United States in view of steadily increasing population and increasing per capita consumption of dairy products appears to be justified, according to Nils A. Olsen, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, addressing the National Dairy Exposition at Memphis a few days ago.

"It appears," Mr. Olsen said, "that the demand for dairy products is expanding more rapidly than production, with imports the last five years more than off-setting exports. The balance of imports over exports in each of the last two years has amounted to 1 billion pounds of milk, the product of about 250,000 average cows. Despite these increased imports the prices of dairy products have been maintained on a level with the general price level."

Judging the outlook, Mr. Olsen pointed out that population is increasing at the rate of about 1½ million consumers a year, and that this annual addition to our population requires 1,455 million

production indicate clearly that relatively high prices for dairy products or comparatively low prices for feedstuffs will expand production.

"In the last few years dairying has been enough more profitable than producing beef and hogs to encourage some shift from these enterprises to dairying. The cheapness of feedstuffs this year may tend to cause heavier feeding and an increase in the winter production of milk."

Discussing the world situation as affecting the American dairy industry, Mr. Olsen pointed out that world production of butter and the quantities entering the principal foreign markets are increasing more rapidly than production in the United States. Butter surplus has continued at a substantial increase in recent years in all the northern European countries. The expansion of butter production in the Southern Hemisphere continues at a spectacular rate, exports having more than doubled those of the last pre-war years.

Summarizing his remarks, Mr. Olsen said: "The demand for dairy products in the United States will continue to increase. The shift in population from country to city will continue to increase the demand for milk to be consumed fresh, as whole milk, cream or ice cream. The production of milk in the United States will increase only at a moderate rate in the next few years."

"Foreign production may continue to increase more rapidly than production in the United States, consequently the United States will continue to import cheese and butter, and Canada will continue to supply considerable quantities of fresh milk and cream. Foreign production seems likely to increase rapidly enough for some time to prevent any material rise in the prices of butter and cheese in world markets. Under present conditions in the United States, dairy production may continue to expand at a moderate rate without overreaching the tariff wall and depressing prices to the foreign market levels."

But Prices Are Higher

THERE is some basis for the belief that meat consumption is declining in the United States, but not much. Industrial workers are getting good wages, and they have the money, as a rule, to buy the food they want. Anyhow the following table taken from "Meat Production, Consumption and Foreign Trade in the United States," published by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, presents the data on per capita consumption of dressed meats in the United States from 1900 thru 1927:

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Total	Lard	Total inc. Lard
1900	67.8	3.5	6.8	64.7	142.8	13.2	156.0
1901	69.0	3.9	6.9	63.0	142.8	12.9	155.7
1902	68.5	4.4	7.0	57.8	137.7	11.7	149.4
1903	76.0	4.7	7.2	59.3	147.2	11.8	159.0
1904	73.6	5.1	6.8	62.8	148.3	12.4	160.7
1905	73.0	5.4	6.5	58.8	143.7	10.0	153.7
1906	72.6	5.4	6.5	59.7	144.2	11.2	155.4
1907	77.5	6.7	6.4	64.4	155.1	13.5	168.6
1908	71.5	6.4	6.3	66.1	150.3	13.5	163.8
1909	75.4	6.9	6.6	60.1	149.8	11.5	161.3
1910	71.1	6.8	6.4	57.1	142.2	11.4	153.6
1911	67.7	6.4	7.8	64.5	147.1	11.3	158.4
1912	61.1	6.3	8.1	61.8	138.1	11.2	149.3
1913	60.6	5.1	7.5	63.0	136.2	11.4	147.6
1914	58.4	4.6	7.4	62.3	132.7	12.2	144.9
1915	54.5	4.3	6.3	59.5	124.8	12.9	137.7
1916	56.0	5.3	6.1	60.1	127.7	13.6	141.3
1917	59.5	6.5	4.6	49.3	120.1	11.7	131.8
1918	63.0	7.4	4.7	54.8	130.1	13.3	143.4
1919	61.6	7.7	5.8	54.8	130.0	12.3	142.3
1920	63.1	7.6	5.5	60.5	136.8	13.3	150.1
1921	56.9	7.0	5.9	63.5	133.3	11.3	144.6
1922	60.4	7.3	5.0	66.1	138.8	14.2	153.0
1923	61.3	7.7	5.2	74.7	149.0	15.3	164.3
1924	61.5	8.2	5.2	74.7	149.6	15.4	165.0
1925	62.1	8.7	5.2	67.6	143.6	13.2	156.8
1926	63.4	8.2	5.5	65.7	142.8	13.5	156.3
1927	58.0	7.4	5.4	68.5	139.3	13.8	153.1

Total meat consumption according to this table was at its peak in 1907, and dropped off to a low point in 1917 during the meatless days of the great war. Following that meatless dietary period, meat consumption rose until 1924, when it began to fall once more and has continued to do so until the present time (1928). In this survey, lard consumption has been included in meat consumption. However, if lard is excluded from the figures, the picture is not materially changed.

Poultry and Eggs Decrease

THE number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on October 1 is reported at 4 per cent less than on the same date last year, but about 3 per cent more than two years ago and 6 per cent more than three years ago, according to estimates by The Crop and Livestock Reporting Board. The number of chicks and chickens of this year's hatch in these flocks was 10 per cent less than on October 1 last year, confirming earlier information, a decrease of 10 per cent having been shown on July 1. Prices should rule above a year ago all thru the winter, and this is evident now with the quality eggs that are being marketed.



pounds of milk, the product of some 320,000 average cows. Moreover, per capita consumption of dairy products is increasing. A rapid increase in the per capita city consumption of fresh milk the last few years is reported, and available statistics indicate that consumption of ice cream per capita has more than doubled in the last 20 years.

"The shift of population from the country to the city," Mr. Olsen said, "is changing the character of the demand for dairy products. The development of transportation facilities and sanitary control has made possible the collection and distribution of fresh milk over wide areas. Our large coastal cities are even reaching into Canada and into the North Central states for supplies of cream and milk. Many butter and cheese producing areas have changed to the commercial production of whole milk and cream."

"The increasing city demand for ice cream, condensed milk and fresh whole milk and cream is changing the character of the dairy industry. It is estimated that in 1909 60 per cent of the total milk output accounted for by the Census was utilized in the manufacture of butter and cheese. In 1927 only about 40 per cent of the estimated output was so utilized. The prospect for the dairy industry is that the demand for whole milk, cream, ice cream and condensed milk will increase more rapidly than the demand for butter and cheese, as long as the urban population continues to increase at a rapid rate and the purchasing power of the city consumer is maintained at or above present levels."

"The United States has available resources sufficient to produce a much larger volume of dairy products than is now being produced. The use of these resources in dairy production depends on the prices of dairy products and the prices of other farm products. Studies of the relation of prices to

How many hog men will use this plan for cutting costs?

asks
**ARCHIE
SINEX**

PRESIDENT,
National Swine Growers' Association



As President of the National Swine Growers' Association, Archie F. Sinex is responsive to every new, practical method for making hog raising a more profitable business. His place on the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council is convincing assurance that the Council's new Cost-Cutting Plan is a sound, practical method which you can use to build greater hog profit.

"I KNOW you hog men have heard a lot about increasing your profit by cutting production costs. And I know you'll agree that costs are too high. Hog profits surely would go up if we could cut down wastes in production such as dead and diseased hogs, runts, wormy pigs, small litters, too much feed used over too long a feeding period.

"But what we have always lacked is a simple, definite plan of cost-cutting.

"Now, at last, there is such a plan—available to every hog raiser in America! And I'm asking you men: How many of you will use this Plan? How many will take this vital step for greater hog profit?"

Archie Sinex, as a member of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association, puts this important question to hog raisers. He continues:

"This plan—the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers—is the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council's solution of a real problem in hog raising advanced by the Moorman Company: How can farmers control their hog profit—make profit larger themselves?"

"We men on this Council gathered into one simple system the seven big cost-cutting essentials which have proved successful for the best hog raisers. Step by step, the new Plan tells you exactly what to do, right on your own farm, to keep down costs and add to profit. And the Plan is so inexpensive that every hog raiser can use it successfully."

The new Cost-Cutting Plan comes to you without obligation in the free book shown below.

These hog experts worked out the Plan

Following are the members of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association:

ARCHIE F. SINEX, President, National Swine Growers' Association. C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moorman Mfg. Company. ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean of American Swine Growers." SAMUEL R. GUARD, Editor, Breeders' Gazette. AL. STUART, big Iowa producer.

Approved by the National Swine Growers' Association, and with the help of leading scientific men, this group of hog authorities worked out the new Cost-Cutting Plan!

Mail coupon for your free book—today!

Mineral feeding as one factor in cutting costs is strongly advised by leading hog authorities.

It is not the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend any particular mineral mixture; and they do not.

But for real results in cost-cutting, let us suggest Moorman's Hog Minerals—the most widely used of all mineral feeds! Moorman's is complete—it has all the minerals your hogs need. It's scientific—mixed in correct proportions. It's pure—each mineral is of finest quality. And it's farm-tested—backed by seven years' experiment with hogs at the Moorman Experiment Station. Economical—only 2% of the hog's ration. Talk it over with your local Moorman Man!

THE MOORMAN MFG. CO., QUINCY, ILL.

This FREE BOOK brings the Cost-Cutting Plan to you!

In its fully illustrated pages you will find simply explained the new Cost-Cutting Plan for greater hog profit! Be sure to sign and mail the coupon below for your free copy now. Don't risk forgetting!



MAIL COUPON NOW!

The Moorman Manufacturing Co.
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Send me at once a free copy of your new book entitled: "The New Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers."

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

Name.....

Address.....

The Cost-Cutting Council is organized in accordance with a Plan for the Unification of the Swine Industry adopted by the National Swine Growers' Association. Representative industries allied to or dependent upon the hog business are cordially invited to co-operate with us in this type of educational activity. ARCHIE F. SINEX, President, National Swine Growers' Association.



Hear Cost-Cutting Council Members on the radio!

Mr. C. A. Moorman at the microphone

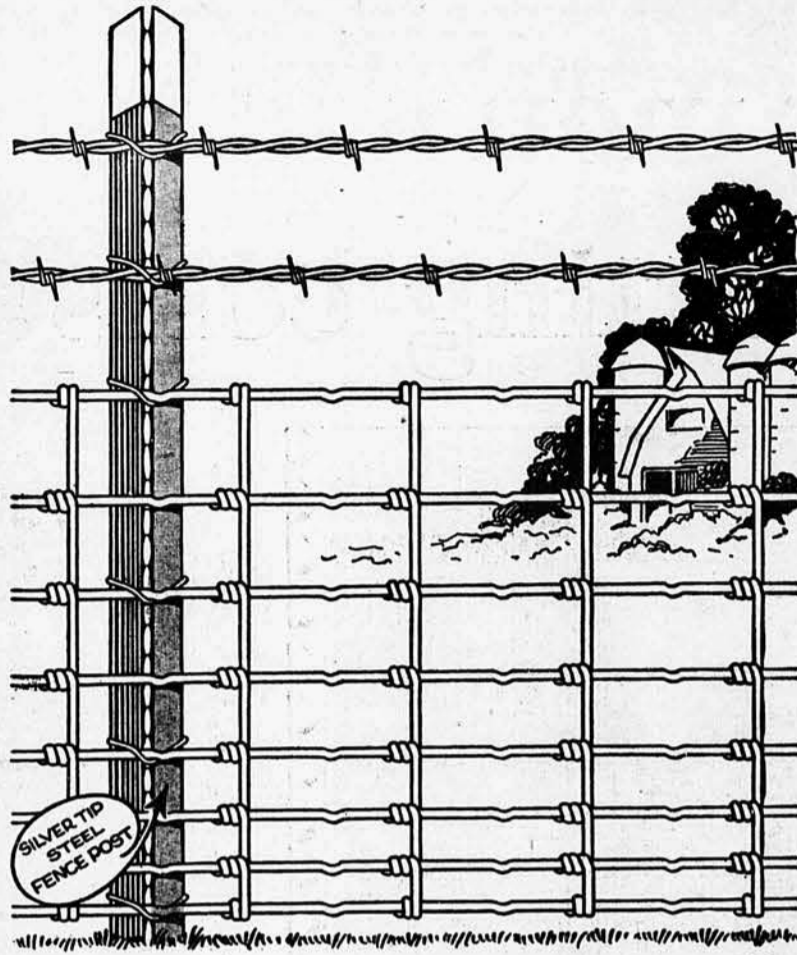
Every Friday evening, Mr. C. A. Moorman, with the co-operation of other Cost-Cutting Council members, conducts an unusually interesting radio feature.

Timely questions on cutting hog costs are asked by Mr. Moorman, and answered sometimes by himself, at other times by another member of the Cost-Cutting Council.

Tune in! Every Friday evening, 6:45 to 7:00 P. M., Central Standard Time, on any of these stations of the National Broadcasting Company: WOC (Davenport), WHO (Des Moines), WOW (Omaha), WDAF (Kansas City), or WCCO (Minneapolis). Also a very entertaining Moorman program every Monday evening, 7:30 to 8:00 P. M., Central Time, on station WLS (Chicago).

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A combination fence you will find ideal for practically every requirement. Made from

- COLORADO Barbed Wire
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- SILVER-TIP Steel Fence Posts

A Fence tight enough for hogs and sheep; high enough for horses and cattle. The top, of COLORADO Barbed Wire, prevents large stock reaching over the fence. The lower part, of COLORADO Woven Wire, keeps in small stock.

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This "ALL-PURPOSE" Fence is more economical than woven wire fence of the same height. Easy to erect and all three materials are made from copper-bearing steel.

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GENERAL OFFICES - DENVER, COLO. LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

Fine Chance Now for Wheat

Additional Moisture Certainly Was of Real Advantage to the Great Bread Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

GOOD showers during the last 10 days have put a different face on the wheat fields. Where there was uncertainty of a stand before the moisture came there is now certainty, and all fields sown early are showing a good stand and a good color. No frost of consequence has fallen in this locality as yet, and the fodder on the uncut kafir is as green as it was a month ago. The grain has ripened well and the shocks give indication that a full normal crop has been raised. Kafir is selling today on the Kansas City market for \$1.42 a hundred. I wonder why all grain is not sold on that basis. The decimal system is the simple one, but we find it hard to give up our bushels and pecks, especially as they apply to the old grain like corn and wheat. With the newer grains such as kafir and milo the price basis was fixed on the hundredweight, but with wheat and corn we still take our weights and translate them into bushels before we know "where we are at."

winter packing season begins. All this is in the face of a Governmental forecast of a 7 per cent reduction in hog production the last season and a demand for cured meats that has emptied the storerooms of the packers to a greater extent than at any similar time in recent years. In August hog products to the amount of 136 million pounds was sold, as compared with 74 million in the same month one year ago. In other lines of business such a condition would mean higher prices, but the packers lower live hog prices when they are out of meat and raise them when their storerooms are full.

The Vermont Brigade Held

Most farmers like to take an occasional vacation from their farm work, and at this time I am going to take a vacation from strictly farm affairs to go back 64 years to an event that has always held a great interest for me. On the morning of October 19, 1864, just 64 years ago, my father, standing in line with the Vermont Brigade at Cedar Creek, Va., lost his right leg, being hit on the knee by a grape shot from the artillery of Early's Confederates. The early morning attack of the southern army had broken both the 8th and 19th corps, which fell back in extreme disorder. The southern army then faced the 6th corps, a corps composed of veterans who had fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. This corps held and had checked the southern advance when General Sheridan arrived on the field. My father had lost his leg before the arrival of Sheridan, and was lying in a field hospital beside the road when Sheridan rode by, an event made famous by the poem known to all as "Sheridan's Ride." Father said that Sheridan had an escort of about 20 men, and was riding like mad far ahead of them all. He arrived on the field and at once rode to the spot where the Vermont Brigade was holding the southern attack.

Republicans May Win?

Some time ago I remarked in this column that the election in Kansas was going to be like a jug handle. It appears that there are many who are not familiar with the old saying, "it's just like a jug handle, all on one side." That was the idea which I tried to convey, but it seems, from inquiries I have received, that the old saying was not so familiar as I had conceived. So now you may know that what I meant was, the election returns on November 6 will in Kansas show the vote to be mostly on one side. What that side will be I leave you to guess; knowing Kansas traditions and the Kansas fidelity to the constitution of the United States the problem should not be hard to solve. With our radios in working order we should know the result shortly after the polls close on November 6, a marked contrast to the days when I was a boy. I recall one Presidential election when we all went to town on the Wednesday after election, and when we reached there along in the middle of the afternoon we found that not a word regarding the election had been received. There were one or two men in the little town who took daily papers, and we had to wait until the night train when those papers arrived before we had even a hint of the result.

And Then "Action Front"

Sheridan rode up to the Vermont line, where he was greeted by Colonel Tracy with "General, we're mighty glad to see you," to which General Sheridan answered, "And I'm d-d glad to be here." The attack of the southern army had been checked by the 6th corps when General Sheridan arrived, but he at once proceeded to reorganize the line, and bring up the scattered troops, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was ready for the forward movement, which forever destroyed the southern hold on the Shenandoah Valley. Father had been promoted the day before the battle, but owing to his wound was not mustered into the service until years later, when by special order of the army dated Washington, July 24, 1864, order No. 172, an order signed by General Sheridan, a copy of which is before me as I write, he was mustered into the rank to which he had been promoted. In regard to the famous ride truth compels the statement that instead of "Sheridan, Twenty Miles Away," as the poem has it, it is but 13 miles from Winchester to the front line of the battle at Cedar Creek, and that by the time Sheridan reached the line the army had fallen back, until the ride, instead of being 20 miles, was but 11½ miles.

Deep Ponds Are Needed

The big job on this farm during the last week has been the making of a pond in one of the pastures. There is a pond in this pasture which still contains plenty of water, but it lies on a large run which drains some cultivated fields lying above it. During the last two wet years the plowed fields have washed considerably, and much of this wash has reached our pond. This means that when the first dry year arrives we will have to clean out this pond, and will have to have another to fall back on in the meantime. The new pond drains a much smaller scope of territory and it is all prairie sod, so it should not fill up very quickly. The new pond does not cover much ground but I think when it is full the water will be about 10 feet deep. In our dry, hot seasons it is not so much the area of a pond that determines how it will hold out but the depth. The water that the stock drinks is scarcely a drop in the bucket to that taken out by evaporation. I find the main trouble with the ponds used in this locality for a water supply is that in excavating them the work was stopped anywhere from three days to a week too soon. It is depth, not surface, that counts in a dry time.

Again the Packers!

The packers had such good success in buying the 1927 crop of hogs low and selling the cured product high that they are trying to repeat again this fall. So far they have succeeded in breaking the market some \$3.50 a hundred in the last month and, not satisfied with this, they are talking a still further reduction shortly when the



VELLASTIC UNDERWEAR

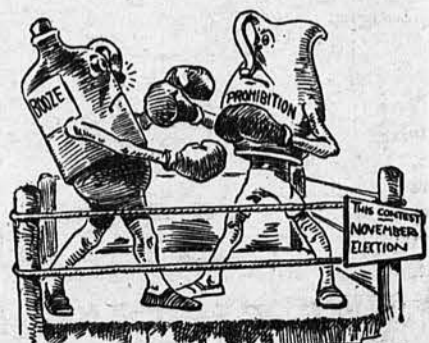
Elastic Ribbed, Fleece-Lined
For Every Member of the Family

It's always warm weather inside of healthy Vellastic Underwear. Wear Vellastic Underwear, of fine ribbed cotton with soft warm inner fleece. Perfectly sized and styled for every member of the family. Ask your local dealer to show you these garments.



FREE—BODYGARD Thermometer—handsome, practical and accurate. Suitable for inside or outside use. Send us the name of your local underwear dealer, sign your own name and address clearly, and we will send you this useful gift absolutely free and postpaid. Write today.

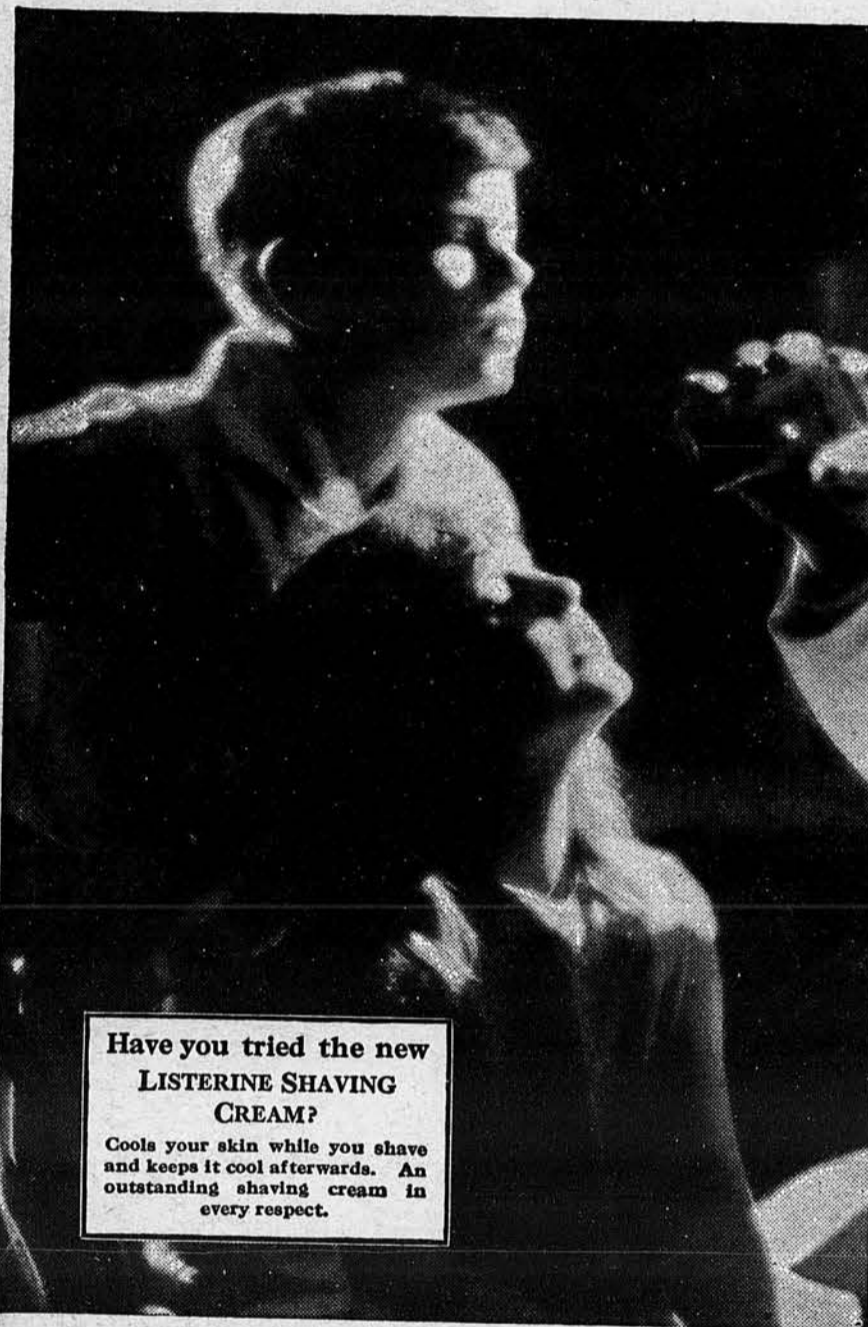
UTICA KNITTING COMPANY
350 Broadway New York City



The Real "Battle of the Century"

Step into the laboratory, and see why LISTERINE

full strength is effective against SORE THROAT



Have you tried the new
LISTERINE SHAVING
CREAM?

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

Prevent a cold this way? Certainly!

Millions of ordinary colds start when germs carried by the hands to the mouth on food attack the mucous membrane. Being very delicate it allows germs foothold where they develop quickly unless steps are taken to render them harmless.

You can accomplish this by rinsing your hands with Listerine, as many physicians do, before each meal. Listerine, as shown above, is powerful against germs.

Use only a little Listerine for this purpose—and let it dry on



the hands. This simple act may spare you a nasty siege with a mean cold.

It is particularly important that mothers preparing food for children remember this precaution.

WHY is Listerine full strength so successful against colds, sore throat and other infections?

The test outlined below answers the question scientifically and convincingly. It discloses the power of Listerine — unchanged in 47 years.

Step into the laboratory a moment. In one test tube are 200,000,000 of the M. Aureus (pus) germ. In another, 200,000,000 of the B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ. These are used by the United States Government for testing antiseptics.

Now Listerine full strength is applied to them. A stop-watch notes results. Within 15 seconds every organism in both tubes is dead, and beyond power to harm the body.

With this evidence of

Listerine's germicidal power, appreciate why you should gargle with Listerine at the first sign of sore throat—for sore throat, like a cold, is caused by germs.

Listerine full strength may be used with complete safety in any body cavity. Time and time again it has checked irritating conditions before they became serious. You can feel your throat improve almost immediately. If not, consult a physician. The matter is then no longer one for an antiseptic.

For your own protection use Listerine systematically through the winter months. It may spare you a long siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

CULTURAL
1928

STANDARD for every use



There are 20 types of RCA Radiotrons, each especially designed for a particular purpose. For each use the designated RCA Radiotron is recognized as the standard of performance by radio experts and manufacturers of quality receiving sets.



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

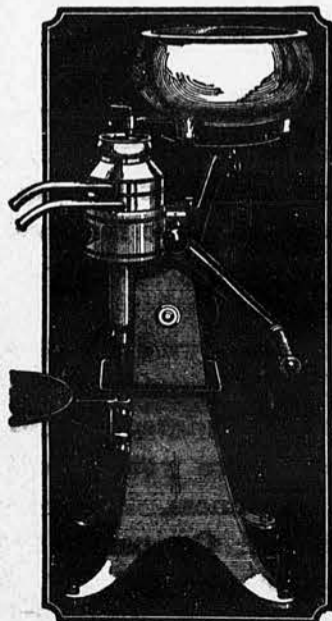
RCA Radiotron MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA



You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately. Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present

separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter-pound to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.



De Laval — the World's Best Cream Separator

The Golden Series De Laval Separators are the finest cream separators ever made. They have many improvements and refinements that you will appreciate. A few new features are:

- beautiful gold and black finish; neat, trim design
- turnable supply can; handy and convenient
- floating bowl, which eliminates all vibration, requires less power, lasts longer and delivers a smoother, richer cream
- oil window; shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil
- gears are completely covered, protecting them from wear

You can now get a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

Send to nearest office for full information:

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4225
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.,
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street

Please send me, without obligation, full information on (check which)

Separator
Milk
Name

Town

State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

A New Radio Stove League!

Truthful James Will Settle Burning Questions During Kansas Farmer Hour on WIBW

BY JOE NICKELL

WELL, folks, it's about time, with long winter evenings approaching, to gather around the hot stove and thresh out some of the weighty problems of the times. The Kansas Farmer has always been a believer in the Stove League as the greatest legislative, entertaining and educating institution in the land. This year the farmer of Kansas is abreast of the times, and tho it's going to be too chilly to ride in airplanes the Kansas Farmer is going on the air for him with a new and greater Stove League.

Co-operating with radio station WIBW at Topeka this paper is going to bring the stove league into every home. The radio will be the fireside around which we will gather. At the studio in Topeka every Wednesday night will be old Truthful James, who has returned to settle the burning questions of the hour. Truthful James, as you may suspect, is Tom McNeal, that great debunker of bunk, whose expressions and ideas on politics and public affairs are the sharpest and wittiest of anyone in public life in the West.

Truthful James will have a short anecdote to relate around the stove in the studio at the stove league hour. Uncle Ed, the best of the old time fiddlers in these parts will be there with his fiddle, and there will be a lot of other cracking good entertainment features.

Remember the time, it's the Kansas Farmer Stove League hour on WIBW at 8:30 o'clock every Wednesday night.

WIBW takes a big advance starting November 11, Armistice Day. The power of the station will be increased to 1,000 watts by authority of the Federal Radio Commission, and the wave length will be raised to 230 meters. This will bring the station in on your set at the same point KFEQ of St. Joseph now comes in. It is about 5 to 10 points above the bottom of the dial on the average standard commercial radio set, and is a clear channel without interference. Everyone will be able to tune into the station, as that power will carry the signals from coast to coast.

New Radio Features on WIBW

Other new features besides the Kansas Farmer Stove League which will be inaugurated on radio station WIBW, effective November 12, will include an early morning music and devotional hour, a morning period for women; a noon market reporting hour; an afternoon matinee musical hour; a children's hour with Uncle Dave, a famous radio story teller of Topeka, on the air at 5:30 every evening; a dinner concert by a high class professional orchestra from 6 to 7 every evening, a studio program of high class talent from 8:30 to 9:45 every evening, including the Kansas Farmer hour once a week, and a report of the latest news broadcast from the station thru the courtesy of the Topeka Daily Capital every evening at 9:45 p. m.

The early morning hour will feature the alarm clock club and starts at 6 a. m., every day from November 12 on. This hour of music and fun will last until 7 o'clock, at which time there will be a short devotional service. This devotional service is for the old time sturdy American family, the family which still believes in a God, the kind of people who pioneered the Kansas prairies and who have built up the great empire of the West. These are the people who read the Kansas Farmer and who with their fathers and forefathers have always started the day with a prayer and a gospel hymn. This devotional service will be from 7 to 7:30 o'clock.

An Hour for Farm Women

At 10 o'clock every morning and lasting until 11 is the Woman's Radio Forum. This is the biggest new feature of WIBW, and will include fine entertainment, music and singing, and short talks on home making, cookery, women in public affairs, beauty and health hints, advice to the love lorn, a question box for answering questions propounded by women and other

interesting features. It will appeal particularly to women on the farm.

Thru the Daily Capital at Topeka WIBW has arranged to have a complete telegraphic market report from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Omaha ready to go on the air at 12:30 o'clock every day, starting November 13. This report will include grain and livestock prices, poultry and hides, produce and other market news and lasts until 1 o'clock.

From 3 until 4 o'clock is an hour when almost every radio station in the country is off the air. Lots of people are having little parties or things at home, missionary society meetings, club meetings and the like. It is an hour when good music is badly needed, and WIBW will put on an hour's program at that time every day, consisting of fine electrified recordings such as are used on the new orthophonic talking machines. WIBW has a fine new machine to reproduce these electrified records perfectly, and the station program director will select the best popular and semi-classical music.

Stories for Children

Uncle Dave, with his continued story of thrilling interest for children, is now on the air at 5:30 every evening, and this feature will be continued thru the year. Uncle Dave is head of the Daily Capital Junior Club; it is open to all children in Kansas and wants new members. Besides a story and music he broadcasts news of interest to the members of the club.

From 6 to 6:15 the Daily Capital will broadcast the day's news. From 6:15 to 7, sometimes starting a little earlier than 6:15, or whenever the news report is finished, the dinner concert will be broadcast by the best professional orchestra obtainable. This will assure the radio listener of always being able to set his dial on WIBW at the dinner hour and getting a fine orchestra program clear thru until 7 o'clock.

WIBW is back on the air at 8:30, and will broadcast a fine studio program, using the splendid talent available in Topeka and surrounding cities. At 9:45 Big Nick will broadcast tomorrow's news, giving the latest reports from the Associated Press and the other news gathering wires from all over the world which lead into the Topeka Daily Capital.

The Winter program over WIBW as a whole is aimed to entertain the people of the agricultural mid-west. The radio station welcomes suggestions addressed to WIBW or the Kansas Farmer. The station is to serve the people of this big farm territory, and asks the earnest co-operation of all its listeners to help make its programs to the liking of the people on the farm.

The Capper Publications are deeply interested in the success of WIBW and feel sure that this station will furnish the finest service and entertainment to the people of the agricultural west.

Radio Legislative Report

All thru the winter there will be lots of big outside feature attractions broadcast over WIBW. For instance, on Armistice Day, November 11, the big United States Naval band will play in Topeka under the auspices of the American Legion, and this will be broadcast over WIBW on its new wave length of 230 meters.

During the legislature WIBW will broadcast an evening report of the activities of the Kansas legislature, so that the people of this state may know every day just what has been done by their law-making body. Speeches by big men of the state and nation and big musical entertainments brought to Topeka thru the winter will be put on the air by WIBW.

So get set to tune your dial in on the Kansas Farmer Stove League on Wednesday nights and just leave your dial set on WIBW all the time.

Some Kansas schools will teach farm accounting this year for the first time. This will help turn out Master Farmers of the future.

*Hills Bros'
Arab says*

★ **HILLS BROS**
Coffee is *more* than
something hot to drink



★ *Hills Bros' process of
Controlled Roasting gives
their coffee an exclusive
flavor.*

LOOK for the Arab! It's the sign of the genuine Hills Bros. Coffee. *That famous coffee*, uniformly delicious because every berry is roasted evenly by Hills Bros.' exclusive continuous process. No ordinary method of roasting could produce such a marvelous, full-bodied flavor.

Hills Bros. Coffee is packed in vacuum. All the rich flavor and exhilarating aroma comes to you intact. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can.



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

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
© 1928

What the Folks Are Saying

I HAVE observed the sale of quite a number of farms the last two or three years, and the strange and sad part of it is that they are not being purchased by the young homemakers for a home, but almost without exception by a mortgage company.

A few weeks ago, a fairly good upland farm with fair improvements not impoverished by age or decay sold in a fair farming community for \$32 an acre. A few years prior the same farm sold for \$58 an acre. What is wrong? Livestock and grain are higher than at any time except during the late war period. Taxes on this farm were not exorbitant. It is not on account of not being able to secure a loan. Never was there a time when mortgage companies were so anxious to lend money, and at low rates. Banks are anxious to lend money to those whose credit is good. A banker recently told me that in his 35 years' experience in the banking business he never had such a problem to place money and have ample protection.

Let us face the facts. I mean the general average conditions. Thirty years ago the young man went to town in a wagon with his poultry, eggs and cream. Sometimes the family took their lunch. Often they purchased their lunch and ate in the back end of the store. They loved the farm and they were working hard to make payments on the place that some day they could really call theirs. Today what are a good many of the young men doing? Look at all of those big limousines that are lined and parked on a Saturday or Saturday night in your country town. Those cars mean money and lots of it. And many a young man is working hard to make payments on that big car instead of on the farm.

And his young helpmate with her sunbonnet and calico dress! Boy you're dreaming, "There ain't no such animal." She has in her little head the wish that Bobbie could get a job in Kansas City like Brother Bill. And so they join the massive throngs in the city, and the mortgage company buys the little farm. Then often, oh how too often, the young man reaps separation and alimony. Simpson Eberhart.

Alma, Kan.

But Get Started Right

Probably more mistakes are made in building poultry houses than in erecting any other class of buildings. A costly mistake can be avoided if a Kansas type house is built or the old poultry house converted into this type. The time to build a new poultry

house or remodel the old one is before winter. Any building contemplated should be completed early enough to accommodate this year's crop of pullets. But the first thing to do is to write to the department of poultry husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for plans of the best and most inexpensive type of house to build. Don't experiment. The college has already done the experimenting for you. Money will be saved and the best kind of a poultry house will be had by following the college plans.

Many flock owners experience trouble with their poultry during the winter because the birds are not housed in the right kind of a building. Proper ventilation and cleanliness of the building are important for health of the flock and satisfactory winter egg production. With proper housing and care you will always have better poultry and more and better eggs to sell.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

Upward Go the Profits

Wheat land maintains or loses its producing capacity according to the way it is handled. Statistics show that on some farms the yields an acre are gradually decreasing, especially where too much of the one crop system is practiced. On other farms, properly handled, the yields continue to be as good, if not better, than when the land was new, this being largely due to a system of crop rotation, conservation of soil nitrogen and an abundant supply of organic matter.

The one crop farmer has more trouble in keeping up his yields than anyone else. He does not seem to realize that his system of farming is responsible for more weeds, insects, plant diseases, lost fertility and depleted organic matter than would be produced by a more diversified system. Analysis of virgin and cultivated soils show that in many parts of the southwest the soil nitrogen and organic matter has decreased 1 per cent a year since the land was broken, and in many cases the total loss amounts to half or more of what the soil originally contained. This is an alarming condition, and should be considered seriously.

Fortunately this run-down condition can be corrected. Thousands of successful wheat belt farmers are solving their production problems thru a rotation of crops, more legumes and more livestock. Eighty per cent of the fertility elements removed by such crops as can be fed to livestock can be re-

YOU ARE ALWAYS SURE



THE FAMOUS GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 9,000,000 of these lower-priced, high quality Goodyears

There is no guesswork about value and satisfaction when you buy a Goodyear Tire from your home-town Goodyear Dealer.

You see the tire before you put down your money. You know the man you are dealing with.

You suit your purse and your needs, because your Goodyear Dealer carries a complete line of the finest and most popular tires in the world, at a range of prices to fit every pocketbook.

You get a service that cannot be rendered by mail: the sincere, interested service of a local merchant, who recommends the right size and type of tire for you, mounts your tire on the rim for you, fills it with air, and follows its performance with a care that enables it to deliver the maximum results.

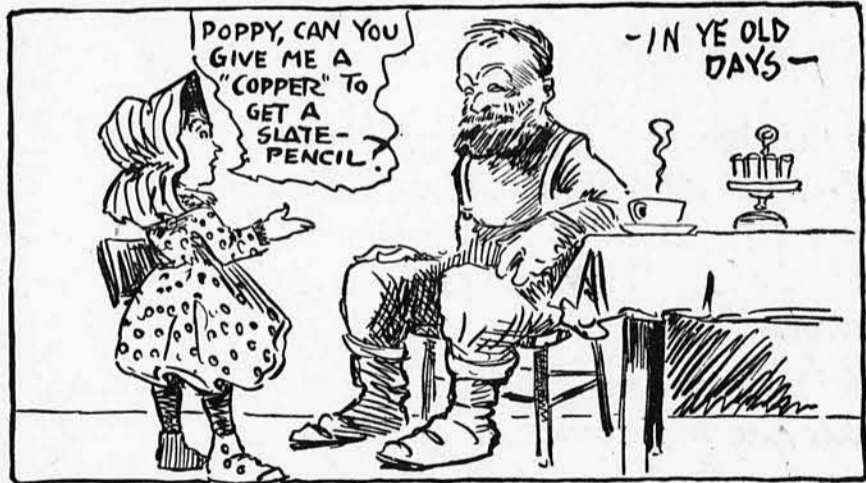
You are always sure of quality when you buy Goodyear Tires, and of money-saving service when you buy from your home-town Goodyear Dealer.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber



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Daughter Starts for School

turned to the soil in the form of manure. Alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and Sweet clover, grown in a rotation system with wheat and other crops, will restore the soil nitrogen and organic matter and put the land in condition to grow as big or better crops than ever. A reasonable reduction in the wheat acreage, growing it in rotation with legumes and feed crops, combined with livestock, will return the lost fertility, increase the yield, improve the quality and insure greater profits.

H. M. Bainer.

Kansas City, Mo.

We Appreciate the Ice

We are fortunate enough to be situated near a high power electric line, and we find the modern home appliances a source of much satisfaction. Of all the appliances we use I believe the ice machine gives the entire family more real pleasure. In the hot summer days it is fine to come in from the field and have ice tea or cold lemonade. Before we got the ice machine we were not fixed very well to keep the butter cold, and it would get pretty soft on hot days. I told my wife she ought to serve it in an oil can for convenience.

Altho we have a pretty high electric rate the cost of operating the ice machine does not exceed the cost of buying ice. The only painful thing about electrical appliances is the first cost. Once that part is over the remaining costs are not so bad.

Rural electric rates are high, but likely will come down some within the next few years. It seems there is not an inclination on the part of the companies to take on consumers. When competition becomes keener there will be a lowering of rates.

Larned, Kan. H. C. Colglazier.

Good Dairy Cows Cheap

A shipment of five dairy heifer calves from Minnesota was received recently by Fred T. Kinsey of McDonald. His plan seems to be a solution for obtaining good milk cows at a reasonable cost.

"These calves cost me \$26.50 a head on my farm," states Mr. Kinsey. "I am not troubled with keeping a dairy bull to be mixed up with my other cattle, and the expenses of obtaining my milk cows is thus materially decreased."

This may be a plan that could be followed by the average wheat farmer of Rawlins county who milks two to six cows and does not want to go to the trouble of breeding for replacement stock.

So long as good cows of the dairy breed are as scarce as they now are in this section, we can well afford to ship calves from high producing stock from a dairy section where high milk and fat records are their recommendation.

Atwood, Kan. E. F. Carr.

Cheers From the 4-H Folks

I have just finished reading your writeup of 4-H club work at the Kansas State Fair. You certainly out-did yourself in this issue. I believe that it is the best write up that I have ever read. I just want to take this occasion to congratulate you and express again our appreciation for the splendid interest you have taken in 4-H Club work.

M. H. Coe.

Manhattan, Kan.

Terraces Stop Soil Erosion

The mangan terraces on the farm of William Hall of Edwardsville are well worth seeing. Terraces stop soil erosion, but don't interfere with cultivation or cropping. They cost only the labor to construct, no cash. I expect to see a great extension in their use in Kansas in the next few years.

R. L. von Trebra.

Kansas City, Kan.

And Then You'll Know

Do not forget the old saying, "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." If you are losing an abnormal number of pullets from disease or other causes, write to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for information. The department of bacteriology will examine specimens free.

Manhattan, Kan. H. M. Scott.

To Study Wheat Problems

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the problems of the wheat grow-

ers in the Southern Great Plains are increasing in number and in importance. There is good evidence, for example, that the protein content and the protein quality of Kansas wheat are not so high as they were 15 or 20 years ago. The use of the combine has accentuated losses from lodging, shattering and heat damage, and has increased the importance of storage and credit facilities. Diseases, like stinking smut and foot rots, are taking an increasing toll. The situation in adjacent states is similar to that in Kansas.

Many methods of alleviating these difficulties have been proposed. Their successful application depends largely on adequate research to determine underlying causes before attempting to prescribe remedies. Such research is underway and is being actively and energetically prosecuted by the various Agricultural Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that in many instances it is not so well co-ordinated as it should be, and in many instances it is not adequately supported.

It seems desirable to have a meeting of those interested for the purpose of

discussing ways and means by which a more thorough research program can be put under way. I am therefore calling such a conference to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, on Thursday, November 8, at 9 o'clock.

We hope to have with us many wheat growers and the directors and staff members of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, and representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The various state grain inspection departments, crop improvement associations, railroad agricultural departments, grain, milling and baking, trades, the farm and city press, trade papers and wheat growers' organizations also will be represented at the conference.

It has seemed to us that there is special need for additional investigation of those problems relating to the introduction and breeding of more suitable varieties and to the harvesting, storing and marketing of the crop.

A tentative program for the conference has been prepared which, it is

hoped, will bring out the important aspects of these problems and stimulate helpful discussion.

F. D. Farrell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Right Thru the Windshield

Mrs. Will Cox, who lives near Pensacola, Kan., was knocked unconscious recently by a rabbit which jumped thru the windshield of the automobile in which she was riding with her husband and two daughters. Mr. Cox was driving, and his wife was seated beside him.

The family was nearing town when the rabbit jumped at the car and crashed thru the windshield, striking Mrs. Cox on the head. Her husband continued driving, but spoke to her, asking if she were hurt. When she failed to answer he rushed her to a hospital. It was fully half an hour before she regained consciousness.

The rabbit, which was not killed, was kept to show skeptical persons who might doubt the tale.

Sell and buy cows on the basis of butterfat production.



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Waters Cows Every 2 Days

And Then This Dairyman's Wives Carry the Milk 11 Miles to Khartoum on Their Heads

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

FROM its source to its delta, the Nile is a river of wonders. It is 3,800 miles long, only 400 miles shorter than the Mississippi-Missouri, the longest river system in the world. In the rain-soaked jungles of East Central Africa lies Lake Victoria, the source of the Nile. This lake is 2,000 square miles larger than Lake Superior, and Lake Superior is credited with being the largest in the world. No matter how you figure that out, Lake Victoria remains as some lake. It is nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, and the equator runs smack thru its middle. What a source for a great river!

I don't know whether the Nile River was built simply to drain Lake Victoria or whether that huge lake, high and mighty on the equator, was built simply to provide water for the Nile River. At any rate the two make a good team, and during the centuries since the children of Israel built pyramids along the banks of the lower Nile they have grown to depend on each other and to know just what may be expected.

Overflow as "Per Schedule"

So accurate is their teamwork that the annual overflow in Egypt, 3,000 miles from the lake, occurs within a few hours of the same time each year and rises to within a few inches of the same height. After flowing 1,500 miles thru the Nubian Desert without one single tributary and then settling down to a steady fall of about 2 inches a mile for a few hundred miles farther, it finally spreads out and dumps Lake Victoria into the Mediterranean Sea thru a delta 150 miles wide extending all the way from Alexandria, Egypt, to Port Said.

As explained last week, the particular part of the Nile Valley which Jim and I visited while on our motorcycle trip across Africa was the triangular "V" shaped area between the Blue and White Niles which come together at Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This is just about exactly halfway between the source and the mouth of the Nile. The 5 million acres of land in this immense "Gezira," which is the Sudanese for "island," surrounded by the two Niles offer two extremes in agriculture. That part of the flat, dry plain which is not artificially watered is most barren and desolate, and the "farming" is most primitive indeed; and that part which is now irrigated by waters from the mammoth Sennar Dam across the Blue Nile is the most beautiful irrigation project I have ever seen. The one is an exhibition of the most ancient agriculture in the world on pitiless, arid lands; the other is the last word in modern engineering on the perfect project.

Up Comes the Water!

But between these two extremes is another interesting type of farming. It is irrigation, but after the fashion of the ancients. Huge water wheels, called "sagias," erected along the banks of the Nile, lift water from the river and pour it upon the ground. The sagias are most crude in construction, without any improvement even in the breed of cattle which have operated them since the days of old King Tut. They are simply a great wheel which protrudes out on its heavy wooden axle beyond the river bank and

over the water below. An endless chain of skin buckets is mounted on the wheel. These buckets dip into the water, fill and then slowly rise to splash into a trough made of a hollowed tree. This trough dumps into a little ditch which constitutes the "main canal" of the particular "farm" being irrigated from this sagia. The wooden axle is geared to a massive overhead sweep, and the cogs in the gear wheels are simply long wooden pegs driven into the logs which constitute axle and sweep respectively.

Every sagia is exactly the same, and the tens of thousands of these cumbersome water lifters that creak and groan all day the length of the Nile Valley are exactly the same as were used a thousand years ago. The heavy wooden axle that extends from the sweep to the edge of the water is so high above the ground that the oxen can barely step over it, and yet no one apparently has ever tried to figure out any way to lower it closer to the ground. Each time around, hour after hour, day after day, and for century after century these oxen approach the high wooden axle, pause a moment, and then struggle over the top with a tremendous effort—and they probably will continue to do the same for years to come.

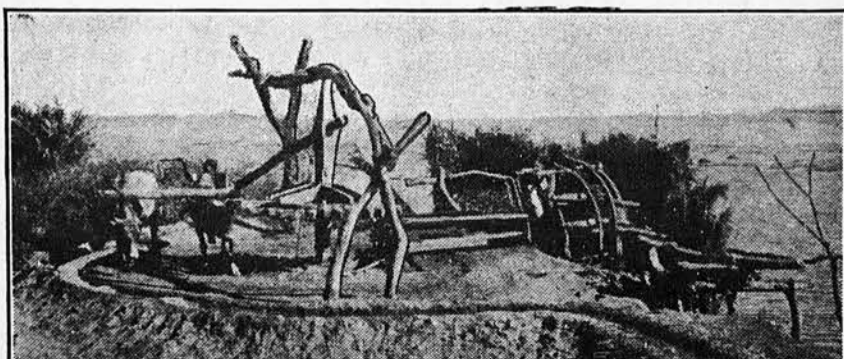
Land is Almost Level

Sometimes there are dozens of these sagias lined up along the banks of the Nile as close together as they can be operated, each dumping its little stream of water into the same "main canal," which may finally carry so much water as to lead back from the river for a half mile or more. Fortunately the land is almost perfectly level and the slope toward the river is so very slight that by dyking the little head ditch only a few inches above the ground level at the water's edge it will carry away for a quarter or a half-mile back into the fields beside the river.

Cotton, grain, vegetables and date palms are cultivated on the little fields watered by these sagias, with cotton the greatest crop. The landlord receives one tenth, the owner of the sagia wheel receives another tenth, and the man who furnishes and feeds the cattle for running the sagia receives one-third. The remainder of the little crop of cotton belongs to the tenant. The farmer must, thus, give approximately one-half of the crop for his land and water. A little farther down the Nile, just below Khartoum, the farmer must give half the crop for the sagia wheel and the cattle alone, in addition to his rent and whatever labor charges he has.

While the land watered by these clumsy sagia wheels for so many hundreds of miles along the Nile River must total quite a sizable aggregate acreage and furnish a livelihood for thousands and thousands of families, the area thus watered and farmed is slight compared to that watered by pumps. The level land, the deep soil, and the convenient water supply is a combination that several large farming syndicates have used. The chief estate of this kind is the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, north of Khartoum, where some 3,400 acres of long staple American cotton are grown annually.

On this estate cotton is grown on



This Sagia Wheel is Lifting Water From the Nile Just as the Same Kind of a Wheel Did a Thousand Years Ago

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No writer could tell more vividly than Zane Grey this dramatic story of the service rendered to the frontier by the overland freighters. And if you mail your quarter now, you may read this full-length novel beginning in the November issue of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

"The Burning Bush"

In the far wilderness of Northern Canada a new world is being opened up. Though airplanes hum overhead and radios bring in the latest news, the life is that of a half century ago—a life of danger, privation, challenge. Into this country of dripping muskeg, terrific storms, vast stretches of burn-over—but magnificent opportunity, Cooper has gone to write of the men—and the women—who are groping, searching, fighting to carve their happiness out of this waste. Here is stark adventure, charming romance—all in the nine issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN!

SAMUEL CROWTHER,

author with Henry Ford of other business books, writes now of the farmer's business. With both political parties pledged to farm relief, this first really searching analysis of "The Machinery of Marketing" will loom large in the limelight.

JAMES E. POOLE finds the range country stripped of almost every last head of feeding stock. In "The Big Boom for Cattle" he tells of today's success for the beef feeder, but asks, "What about breeding stock for tomorrow?"

E. V. WILCOX is in Europe, finding market tips such as he reported from Australia when he gave American stockmen the first authentic word of sheep-flock depletion there; and from Africa when he showed that the South need not fear Egyptian competition until cotton hits 25c.

ROBERT P. CRAWFORD—Which affects the farmer's credit more—the judgment of the local bank or the policies of the Intermediate Bank which rediscounts his note? How can both work together to help him? Mr. Crawford's conclusions after wide investigations will be in the nine issues. . . . Paul DeKruif, J. Sidney Cates, John M. Evvard, Frank L. Ballard, Harry R. Lewis—these are but a few of the many other regular contributors who gather all the farm news for you.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION is a complete woman's magazine—for women who live in or near the country. Latest fashions—print goods, as pictured in each issue, are sold by progressive dealers such as those of Marshall Field & Co., Wholesale; with 10c patterns—women buy 25,000 a month; new tested recipes; practical home furnishing; new ideas in handicraft, health and beauty, news articles by Caroline B. King and Corra Harris.

THE OUTDOOR BOY, a fascinating Department for country boys, numbers among its contributors such famous outdoor men as Commander Richard E. Byrd, William T. Tilden, Walter Johnson,

Dan Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton.

GIRL'S LIFE, the Department for country girls, tells each month about the newest touches in style at little or no cost, games, parties and good times—a wealth of joy and inspiration.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE is dealt with in Departments of Crops, Livestock, Dairy, Orchards and Small Fruits, Poultry, Gardening, Agricultural Engineering—all written by practical experts and containing from month to month the latest news and ideas for successful farming . . . and the Radio Department is always in step with newest developments.

Many of the nine issues you will receive . . . for 25c, will contain 200 or more pages (11 x 14 inches), and their table of contents will list 100 or more articles, cartoons by "Ding," stories and department items. Brilliant, full-color covers; fine paper; beautiful illustrations—it is distinctly a modern magazine for modern farm families.

The Country Gentleman

813 Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.

Here is my 25c. Send The Country Gentleman to me for nine months including Zane Grey's "Fighting Caravans" and all the other advertised features. I understand my order, to be accepted, must reach you by December 10th.

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 This offer to U. S. A. and Possessions, and Canada only

a three course rotation of one year cotton and two years fallow. Native tenants farm the land, which is divided into 30-acre blocks, a unit for one tenant. Of these 30 acres, 10 are sowed each year to cotton. The syndicate arranges for the land and the water supply, supervises the cultivation and marketing the crops, carries out the canalisation and erects necessary buildings, and takes 50 per cent of the gross yield. The land on this estate is steam plowed and ridged on behalf of the native tenants, and the cost of this work is charged against the tenant's share.

In the Gezira itself, some 20,000 acres are cultivated yearly to cotton under pump irrigation. The land is expropriated from native owners by the government, and a yearly rent of about 50 cents an acre is paid. The cultivation is carried out on a partnership system between the native owners, the government and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The government takes 35 per cent of the crop for the rent and the water supply. The syndicate acts as agents in supervising cultivation and marketing and takes 25 per cent. The native provides the labor and takes 40 per cent. The making of the small laterals and the dividing of the 30-acre unit into 10-acre patches is carried out by the tenant, and he is charged with the actual cost of steam plowing and ridging done by the syndicate.

Ever Try "Fassing?"

The ridges are about 30 inches apart and the cotton seed is put in holes about 15 inches apart on the sides of these ridges in the "dry," along toward the latter part of July. About 5 bushels of seed are used on each 10-acre block, and when the plants are a few inches high they are thinned and two left in each stand. It takes a man a day to thin an acre. The land is "fassed" twice; that is, gone over with the short handed, heavy, iron, adze-like hoe. After the second "fassing" the crop is "taraded" with a crude native plow. This is simply running up the ridges so that the plants are brought from the sides of the ridges to the middle. From 14 to 16 waterings are given during the growing season, from late July until March.

Cotton picking begins early in January, and is finished by the first of May. A picker will pick from 50 to 70 pounds a day, but they work a short

day, and the cotton does not open in the Sudan with regular flushes, and is somewhat hard to pick. Pickers are paid anywhere from 1/8 to 1/2 cent a pound.

The average yield for a long period of years on these pump irrigation farms has been about 400 pounds of lint cotton an acre.

Thus, even in the Valley of the Nile itself, farming is a tough enough proposition even where water may be had from the river. It is even more precarious farther inland, where the farmers must depend on the scanty rainfall entirely for their little crops of millet and wheat. And in between these is still another class. These are the unfortunate, whose ancestors did not live in the vicinity of a well, nor yet along the river and who themselves, therefore, must continue in the same fashion. Perhaps by ridging up small dykes along the lower ends of their fields to hold what rain may fall they can raise a few bushels of grain each year. But they have no well, and during the long dry season must get all their water from the river, no matter how far away it may be.

Down Thru the Years

An American missionary at Khartoum told of one Sudanese friend of his who operates a dairy 11 miles out of town. His well is dry most of the time, and he must drive his cows to Khartoum to water—every other day. The cows graze along the road on their way to water, and it takes them a long, long day to get their drink and return. They stay at "home" one day, and the next they must start on the long dry trek for their water again. This enterprising dairyman also has a few donkeys which he waters every fourth day. He uses them to carry a kind of oil meal out from Khartoum to his farm for the cows. His wives and children carry the milk into town on their heads. That is dairying under difficulties, but the man's father and his grandfather and ancestors for untold generations have lived on that same place, and he must stay there himself until he dies.

The age of some of these ancient holdings is demonstrated by the wooden crosspieces across the top of the well. A beam of hardwood across the top of the hole acts as a sort of pulley against which the rope rubs when drawing up a leather bucket of water. (Continued on Page 29)

Hoover, Jardine and the Farms

GOVERNOR SMITH has a good deal to say about Hoover and Jardine as members of a cabinet that has done nothing to serve the great interest of agriculture, and some farmers may get to believe him. Moreover, the New York Governor goes further, and suggests that neither knows anything about the farmer's needs.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that Hoover is conducting a farm of 1,213 acres in California that is teaching farmers something. The Hoover farm is 7 years old, and its accounts so far have never been written in red. It pays, which is the significant thing, and the reason it pays is because it is conducted strictly according to principles laid down by agricultural science, and advised by the Department of Agriculture, of which Mr. Jardine is the head. A rule on the Hoover farm is to change the crop promptly on any acre that does not make a profit.

Secretary Jardine is another cabinet member who conducts a farm, and, like Hoover's it pays. The Secretary of Agriculture applies to his Kansas farm the principles which he expounds as head of the Department of Agriculture, which may be summed up in diversification, mass production, co-operation, direct marketing where this is possible and the use of the latest scientific information.

If Secretary Jardine never did anything else for agriculture, his constant advices to farmers to follow the most approved principles, as demonstrated by their results, are certainly commendable, and undoubtedly are having results on many farms.

This month the Secretary of Agriculture announced that on five days of the week every week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—federal department workers in charge of investigations in farm production and farm economics will give talks over a hook-up of 14 broadcasting stations from 12:15 to 12:30 noon. The program is entitled "Putting Facts to Work on Our Farms."

This is doing something, and something immediately practical, for agriculture. The department estimates that the 14 stations which carry these talks will connect with 400,000 farm homes within good reception radius that are equipped with radio receiving sets. So the farmer's use of radio, like his use of the automobile, touches directly his work and may readily be made a well paying investment. The farmer can even afford a high-cost radio set, if anybody can. The five-day-a-week farm talks are believed to be a valuable supplementary service by Secretary Jardine's department to the already existing arrangements with more than 200 radio stations for transmission of weather reports, markets and general agricultural information.

The Department of Agriculture's work in behalf of better farming cannot be measured, since it started a generation ago, but it never had at its head a more practical farmer than Jardine. The department now spends about 160 million dollars a year and every dollar is calculated to benefit agriculture. Some of it may not, but to disparage the work of this great department of the government under its present head is the height of partisan absurdity.

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Below is listed just a part of the practical useful information contained in this free hand-book.

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8. Giving young pigs a healthy start in life.
9. Brooder houses—stock shelters—feed racks—stock gates.
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11. A suggestion for making new homes from old houses, at little cost.
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EVERY FARMER will have use for this new hand-book. It tells a great many things about lumber—its selection and purchase and preservation. It gives suggestions and detailed working plans for constructing various kinds of farm buildings—that make farm work easier and more profitable.

It contains suggestions for improving and remodeling houses economically, plans and illustrations for the garden, etc., that do so much to make homes more attractive and comfortable.

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Also send me the complete information in regard to Farm Bureau prize contest in planning farm houses.



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.

Every Kansas Farmer Subscriber Should Post a Protective Service Sign, Shaw Believes

FORTY-SEVEN rewards of \$50 each have been paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the arrest and conviction of thieves who have stolen from Kansas Farmer subscribers with their Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm. The latest reward has just been paid to Herman E. Shaw of Coffey county. Mr. Shaw is responsible for John Allen, Jr., being sentenced last September to the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson for stealing chickens from Coffey county farmers who are members of the Protective Service.

For weeks Allen had been stealing chickens from his neighbors, mostly in the daytime. He waited until the folks were away from home. Should he be caught stealing chickens at night he knew that the Kansas law provides a sentence of from one to five years in a state penal institution, whereas if he stole less than \$20 worth of chickens in the day time the sentence for the same offense could be no more than a jail sentence.

Allen was caught selling chickens stolen from John F. Henery. One morning while Mr. Henery was away his neighbor Herman E. Shaw saw Allen go to the Henery place with a burlap sack. Mr. Shaw's suspicion was aroused when Allen left the Henery place without the burlap sack. Soon after he returned home Allen drove his automobile to the Henery place, stopped a minute and drove on. Mr. Shaw then got in his car and followed him to Halls' Summit and to Strawn. When he got to Strawn he found Allen about to sell a sack of Rhode Island Red chickens. He knew that Mr. Henery raised this breed of chickens and so he accused Allen of stealing chickens from Mr. Henery and immediately called the sheriff.

In the Night Time

Allen went back to his home. Sheriff Frank P. Hunter arrived promptly and Allen confessed to him, saying that he had stolen the chickens to get money with which to pay a debt. In his confession Allen told of stealing 15 Barred Rock chickens from Mrs. E. M. Early in the night time. Mr. Shaw swore out a complaint charging Allen with stealing fowls in the night time, and when he was arraigned before Justice of the Peace J. H. Rudrauff, Allen waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the district court of Coffey county. In district court he pled guilty and was sentenced to the Hutchinson institution on a charge of grand larceny. It was brought out in the trial that he had stolen chickens from Mrs. Early, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Henery, all of whom are Protective Service members.

When Mr. Shaw learned that he would be paid the \$50 Protective Service reward he said that he did not see why every Kansas Farmer does not have posted a Protective Service sign. He said there is mighty little effort required on the part of any Kansas Farmer subscriber to post a sign so that a \$50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from the premises of the farm where his sign is posted. "For instance," Mr. Shaw says, "there is a powerful lot of work to raising a bunch of chicks to the stage where they are pullets and just beginning to lay. Then to have some thief come along and steal them is the lowest kind of a crime. And it is worse yet when no reward can be offered for the thief's capture. I think every Kansas Farmer subscriber should write to the Protective Service Department at Topeka and send 10 cents for a Protective Service

sign to put in front of his home so that a \$50 reward can be paid for the arrest and sentence of any thief who steals from him."

Law Against Trespassers

The law of Kansas gives one against whom a trespass is committed a legal remedy by allowing him to recover damages against the responsible party or parties. The intent or motive with which an act of trespass is done is immaterial as regards the doer's liability therefor, except insofar as it may affect the measure of damages. Therefore, an unlawful intent is not necessary, and a hunter, for instance, is liable for a trespass, altho it was committed by mistake of fact, mistake of law, or in ignorance of the plaintiff's rights.

According to the law, "It shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon the premises of another person and fish or hunt or loiter, or kill or wound any bird or domestic or wild animal or fowl thereon, without the permission of the owner or person in the lawful possession thereof having been first

obtained formally in writing so to do. "Any person violating this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the fact that any person is found in possession of a gun or any kind of fire arm, upon the inclosed premises of another, without first obtaining the consent, in writing, of the owner there-

School Cattle Judging team of Marysville, Marshall county.

The team, composed of Raymond Cohorst, Wallace Toedter, and Harold Wassenberg, started on its national career April 11 at the Marshall County Stock Judging contest held at Frankfort under the supervision of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce.

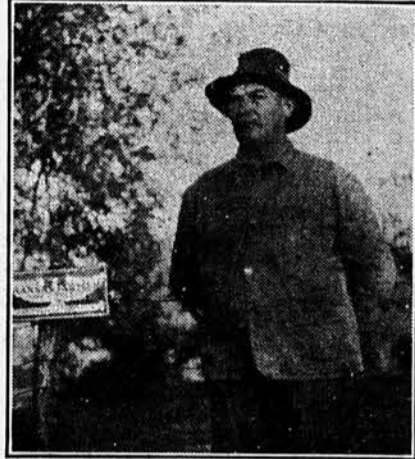
Of the 115 high school students entered in the county contest, Wallace Toedter was the high individual scorer. Raymond Cohorst was awarded third place and Harold Wassenberg received honorable mention.

As a result of winning the county championship, the team was eligible to enter the State Stock Judging Contest held at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, April 20. In the state contest Cohorst scored in second place out of a total of 163 entrants in the meet. He also won individual honors in judging dairy cattle, and was presented a silver medal for his ability. Wassenberg and Toedter ranked in fifth and ninth positions, respectively. Each received ribbons for their respective positions. The team as a whole scored 4,906 points out of a total of 5,000.

President Farrell's parchment certificate was presented to the school for excellence in stock judging.

In the National Dairy convention held in Memphis, Tenn., the week of October 15, the National Champions ranked in first place out of 32 states which competed for positions.

Cohorst, because of his expert cattle judging in the contest, is considered the best dairy cattle judge of more than 100,000 vocational agricultural high school students living in all parts of the United States. He swept everything before him in the judging contest. He was awarded a \$400 scholarship which will be recognized at any agricultural college in the United States. He also was awarded two gold medals, a silver medal and a gold watch. One of the gold medals was presented for being high contestant in judging Ayrshires, the other for being a member of the winning team, and

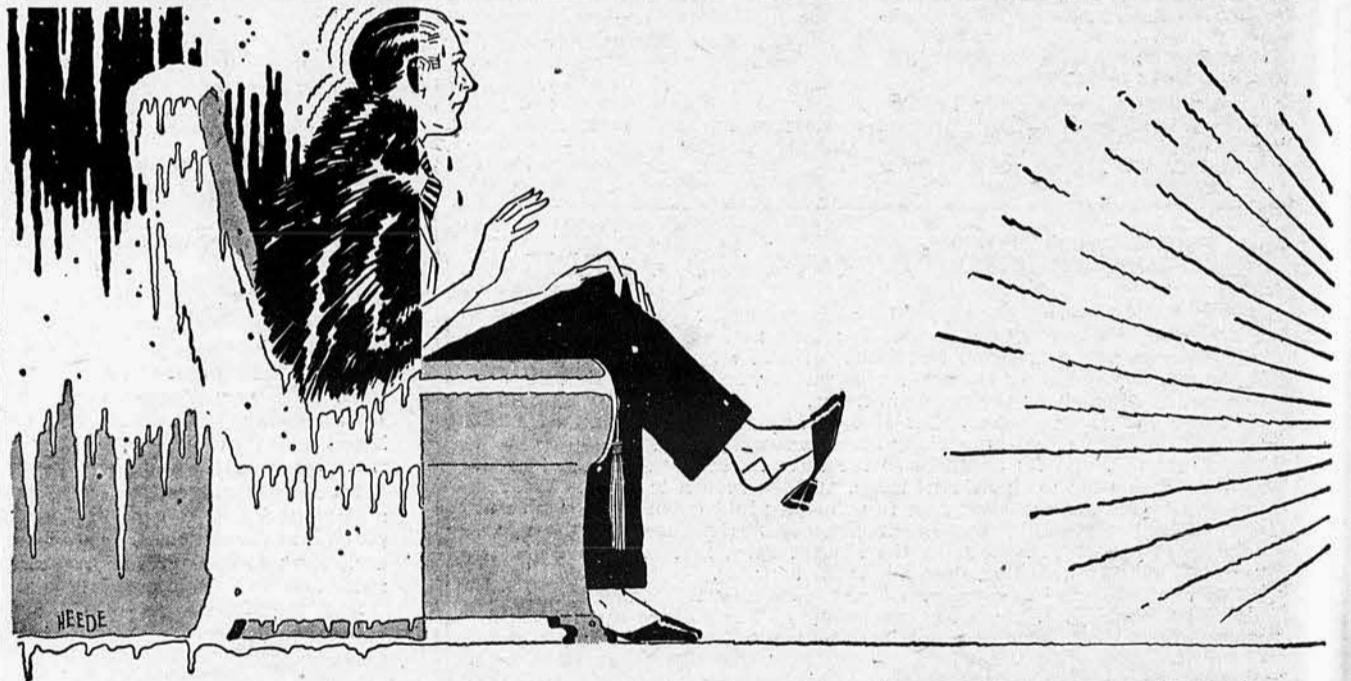


Herman E. Shaw Believes Every Kansas Farmer Subscriber Should Post a Protective Service Sign

of, or the person lawfully in possession thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of guilt: Provided, that no prosecution shall be had under this act, except upon complaint of the owner of the premises, his agent, or one in lawful possession of said premises."

Kansas Judges to Europe?

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the silver medal because he was high individual scorer in the contest. The watch also was a gift as a result of being high scorer.

Wassenberg and Toedter also received gold medals for being on the winning team. Only five places were given for individual scorers. They did not rank in any of the positions, but their scoring counted toward making the total points for the winning team. Eight classes of cattle were judged in the contest. Harold Fulker served as alternate on the team.

The Marysville high school not only receives the honor of having the national team, but also will receive a handsome loving cup as a trophy. Prof. R. W. Russell, vocational instructor of the Marysville schools and one of the first members of the Capper clubs in Jewell county, coached the team. He was awarded a silver handled cane.

Since the team has won first place in the national classic, it is now eligible to enter the International Meet, which will be held sometime next year in Europe. Altho citizens of Marysville and vicinity are expected to respond loyally in raising funds to send the boys to Europe, it is believed that the state of Kansas probably will aid in making it possible for the boys to secure transportation.

Senator Arthur Capper was in Marysville, October 18, when the champions arrived home from Memphis, and he saw a general demonstration of appreciation by at least 1,000 persons who were present at the train to welcome the heroes home. He was much impressed by the honor brought to Marysville.

A Baby Beef Show is being planned in Marysville for some time in November by school officials, and the Marysville Chamber of Commerce, at which time the championship team and students of the vocational department of the Marysville High School will exhibit their projects for prizes. Cohorst expects to enter his Ayrshire project in the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City. Byron E. Guise, Marysville, Kan.

KSAC at 516.9 Meters

Station KSAC, the broadcasting station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has just been assigned to an operating frequency of 580 kilocycles, or 516.9 meters, according to the latest information received from Sam Pickard, radio commissioner of the fourth district, Washington, D. C.

The new assignment will go into effect November 11.

According to the new allocation, Station KSAC will divide time with Station WSUI, University of Iowa. Previous to the new allocation effective November 11, the state station has been operating on a frequency of 900 kilocycles, on a 24-hour license.

"The new allocation of the Kansas State Agricultural College broadcasting station and WSUI places these two stations very near the top of the wave band, and gives both stations a fairly clear wave which will cause very little interference with other stations," says Glenn Webster, chief engineer of the station. "The new wave will be very satisfactory, and will enable complete coverage of Kansas territory."

Previous to the last assignment, the station had been assigned to 1,010 kilocycles effective November 11. Were it to remain upon this frequency, it would have been necessary to have made a division of time with KFKU, Lawrence, and WREN, the Jeny Wren broadcasting station of Lawrence. The new assignment gives Station KSAC an equal right to the air along with WSUI.

The radio program director, L. L. Longsdorf, wishes to call all radio fans attention to the new allocation of their agricultural college station. Programs are radiocast each morning from 9 until 10:30 o'clock, from 12 until 1 or 2, from 4 until 4:30 each Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and each week day evening from 6 until 8 o'clock.

New features to be radiocast for the benefit of Kansas listeners include music faculty recitals, Junior and Senior music recitals, glee club (both men and women recitals), special orchestra and band recitals, debates and convocations. The convocations will be radiocast each week some time between 10:15 and 11 o'clock in the morning. This is the regular weekly convocation for all students and faculty members of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Prominent speak-

ers, outstanding musicians, and nationally and internationally known authorities will talk to the student body at this time.

The broadcasting of such programs has been made available by a recent wiring of the college auditorium direct with the radio station. It is hoped thru this latest hook-up that programs radiocast from Station KSAC may be of greater interest and value to Kansas listeners. According to the program director of the station, it will be a means of bringing the people of Kansas to college and bringing the college to the people of Kansas by means of the ether.

Safety Put Wyckoff Ahead

(Continued from Page 3)

of this output, but chicks have been shipped to Idaho, Colorado and Washington to former Russell county residents. Evidently Mr. Wyckoff has built up a reputation for quality that lasts.

Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns are the favorite laying breeds so far as Wyckoff is concerned. He started with the Orpingtons and sticks to them because they are somewhat of a dual purpose bird. Egg producing has been entirely satisfactory here and market birds do very well. Leghorns were added for the utmost in egg production.

Perhaps it seems strange that hogs

have not been mentioned. Wyckoff has nothing against them—he used to produce purebred Durocs. But he gave it up, the reason being that he found something far more profitable. Would you guess that it is capons? It's the truth. "We added Jersey Black Giants for this particular market," Mr. Wyckoff said. "Oh, I used to raise pigs, but I found that I could make more money with capons, so I turned the hog lots over to them. I make twice the percentage of profit from capons that I did from the Durocs."

About 100 capons have been handled in the past, but this likely will be boosted to 200 now. The capons run in the brooder houses after the pullets have been moved out. Keeping 100 capons has put Mr. Wyckoff \$150 ahead of where he would have been had he allowed the brooder houses to go empty from harvest to Christmas. He has figures to prove this. Last year the feed cost amounted to \$1 a head. Considerable feed was picked up on the range. The birds brought \$3 each. Counting 50 cents a head for labor still allows a profit of \$1.50 a bird, or a net total of \$150.

It is true that no charge has been made in this for use of the equipment, but it must be remembered that the \$150 was a better profit than the empty houses would have made. Or to look at it differently, the total cost of brooder houses, including labor, of \$1,000, has been paid off by the

capons. Carrying this a point farther it isn't difficult to see that the capons are quite capable of charging off the total poultry investment of \$3,000 and adding new equipment. In other words, the capon sideline will very easily handle all of the equipment charges for the entire poultry project. Some of the spring capons were exhibited at the Russell County Fair, October 5, weighing 7½ pounds. By Christmas they will go on the market at 12 pounds and in other years they have proved more profitable than turkeys and don't give nearly so much trouble.

Baby chicks bring 13 to 15 cents each at the farm. In 500 and 1,000 lots there is some reduction in this price as an inducement to customers to take large quantities. Old customers always take the entire output. Eggs have been shipped to Kansas City and Chicago markets, but local dealers have been paying about as well, and selling at home patronizes local industries and eliminates the element of risk in shipping. Aside from all of this poultry work Mr. Wyckoff culls thousands of chickens each year. This brings in a nice profit. Certainly this Russell county man can be counted among those who are making progress in agriculture.

Finlanders call moonshine liquor korpikunnen kyyneleita. The effect some of the moonshine liquor in this country produces looks like that.

ANNOUNCING

the **11th** YEAR

Thousands will attend Rumely POWER FARMING SCHOOLS



in their home towns this winter

The best of us can learn a good deal from the rest of us. The Rumely Power Farming Schools . . . now in their eleventh successful year . . . bring to you the experience of men who have spent years in building and servicing power farming machinery. They offer a comprehensive course of instruction . . . originally planned as a one week's course for Rumely service organizations . . . and now condensed, in such a way that farmers may obtain the greatest amount of profitable information, with but a few hours away from their work. Not a single useless generality . . . not a dull or wasted moment.

Instructive lectures and motion pictures

This winter, right in your own or a neighboring community, one of these famous schools will bring you . . . in wonderful motion pictures and interesting lectures . . . an intimate knowledge of the vital mechanical parts of your tractor, separator, husker-shredder, com-

bine harvester and other power farming machinery. Thousands of feet of film will vividly reveal, through moving sectional views, charts and diagrams, the working of every part.

You will learn how to diagnose trouble and correct it. You will get expert advice, regardless of the make of machine you own, on operation, maintenance, design and construction. You will also learn how to eliminate delays, cut operating costs and avoid costly mistakes. Interesting movies, taken in your own locality, will tell their own story. You will see how your neighbors farm with power!

Mail the coupon for date and location of your nearest Rumely school

Decide right now that you will "Know your power farming machinery" . . . that you will prepare yourself for better things this coming year. Learn why farmers who have attended these schools have said, for example: "The course is a revelation." . . . "Learned more than in three years of practical operation." Whether or not you are now using power farming machinery, you owe it to your future to mail the coupon for complete facts. Or ask your Rumely dealer. Do it today! Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc. (Incorporated), La Porte, Indiana.

Free Power Farming Instruction

Through the courtesy of Rumely dealers this great course of Power Farming Instruction, costing thousands of dollars, comes to your home community, absolutely free to you.

You are invited

Mail the coupon for date and place. Or ask your Rumely dealer. Then arrange to come.

75,000 farmers will attend

Eleventh year . . . bigger and better each year . . . more than 75,000 farmers will attend.

400 separate schools

Indorsed by hundreds of farm authorities. Coming to 400 different communities this winter.

MAIL the Coupon

ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

FREE

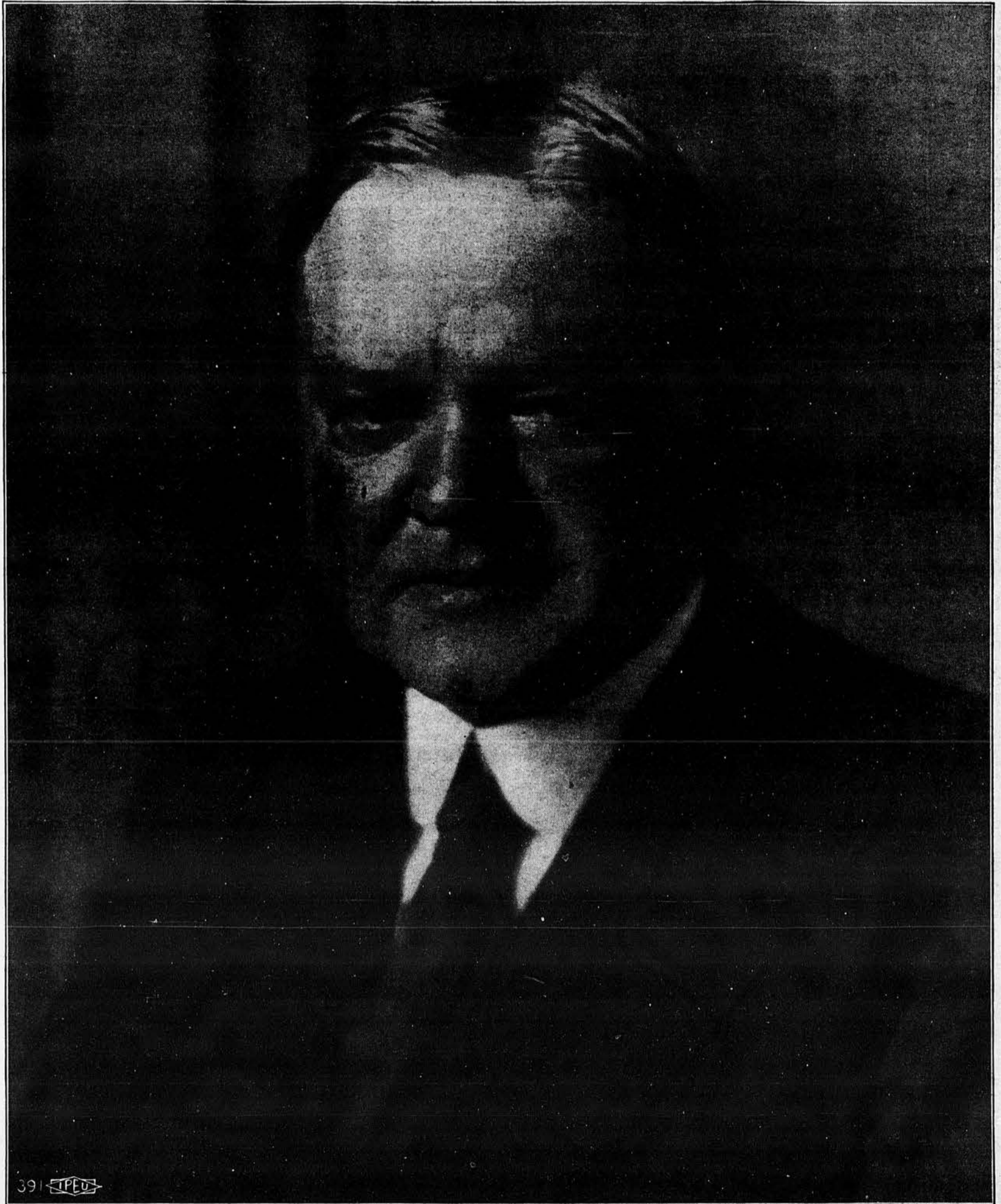
A special "Power Farming Schools" Number of the Oil Pull Magazine—a big, colorful, deluxe edition—is filled with facts concerning these schools, which every farmer should have. It is free. Send for a copy today.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc. (Incorporated) Dept. F. La Porte, Ind.

Serviced through 33 Branches and Warehouses. Gentlemen: Please send all the details concerning the 11th Annual Rumely Power Farming Schools, including date and location of the school nearest me.

Name
Address
Town State

THIS IS THE MAN=



391 

HERBERT HOOVER—Farm-born,
 Western-raised, Hardship-schooled, Student, Engineer, Hu-
 manitarian, Administrator, Executive—the Man for Great Tasks

THIS HIS PROMISE=

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood."



The Republican Party has always stood for high prices for farm products. The Tammany leadership which is today in control of the Democratic Party has always stood for lower prices for everything grown on the farm. Your vote for Hoover is a vote for an independent and prosperous Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU
Republican National Committee

Grandmother's Favorites Return

JELLY and jam closets were grandmother's pride. Her cleverly arranged menus of soup, and substantial fish and vegetable dishes, her attractive desserts, were her family's joy. Grandmother's magician-like skill is not a lost art, and the housekeeper today has ample reason to be proud of a discovery she has made. She has her jelly and jam closet, too. She has found the secret which helps her share honors with grandmother.

Here is a favorite old time recipe adaptable to our modern canned vegetable era:

1 can peas	2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk	1½ teaspoons salt
1 sliced onion	A little pepper
2 tablespoons butter	

The liquor and the peas themselves are cooked slowly for about 20 minutes, and the peas are then run thru a sieve. Scald the milk, with the onion in it, then remove the onion, and add the peas to the milk. Thicken it with the flour and butter cooked together, and add salt and pepper.

Salmon loaf is another recipe found in an old cook book. This favorite of grandmother's was served only on special occasions, because the traveling man which brought this delicacy to her carried salmon only for a brief season each year. But once more canned foods have helped the modern housekeeper, and at any season she is able to go to her pantry shelves for her supply.

The salmon is mashed fine with a spoon, and to this are added salt and pepper, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 4 well beaten eggs, which have been beaten with 1 cup bread crumbs. This is steamed for 1 hour, and served with ordinary white sauce.

What vegetable to use? There are hosts of them at the housewife's disposal and it requires merely



Mary Ann Says

The clothing of different periods is always interesting. I saw a demonstration of a little of the difference in the skirts of the last few years, not long ago. Several of us were admiring a little white linen wash suit that a friend had just completed for her three year old son. Imagine our surprise when she told us that she had made it, and another one from an old linen skirt belonging to a sister-

in-law. The fact set me thinking. . . I suppose we could, with careful cutting, get two pocket handkerchiefs from one of our present day skirts! Oh, well, styles do change, and after all, no one wants to go back to the long, full gored skirts of yesteryear. Not I, for one.

heating them in their own liquid, and the adding of pepper and salt, to prepare them for the table.

These are but few instances of the opportunities canned foods offer the modern housekeeper. In this day of revivals, grandmother's recipes are more than possibilities. They are realities, and today's housewife has proved it. She has brought the spirit of grandmother back to the kitchen and to her family.

A Spinster Tea

A GROUP of girls who gave a Spinster Tea proved conclusively that "lords of creation" are not necessary adjuncts of a successful party. The following invitations, which are self-explanatory, were copied on note paper:

"Being a spinster in good standing in this community you are cordially invited to attend a Spinster Tea on Wednesday afternoon, May 23, at 3 o'clock. Please dress befitting your spinsterhood and, lacking a flesh-and-blood escort, bring with you the picture of a man whom you once refused, or whom you would have refused if he had proposed. Be ready to tell, with appropriate gestures, the story of his wooing, also why he was not pleasing to your taste. A prize of a heart will be awarded the spinster telling the best story.

After necessary introductions the spinsters were ushered into the dining room where a leisurely tea was served. All the old fashioned china, glassware and

By Capitola Ashworth

silver that the hostess could find was utilized to give the table a fitting atmosphere. An old-fashioned red and white barred tablecloth was used. The centerpiece was a bowl filled with bachelor buttons. Old fashioned candle sticks with hand dipped candles carried out the idea and added charm.

After the tea had been served the guests returned to the living room where the hostess called upon each, in turn, to show the picture of her wooer and to relate the tale of his courtship in her most dramatic manner. At the conclusion of the stories a big gingerbread heart, elaborately iced, was given as a prize to the spinster who, in the judgment of the rest, had had the most thrilling time with her lover.

Paper Geraniums

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Bright red geraniums rise out of a pot
With bold stemmed leaves in shades of
brown and green.

Paper geraniums you can bloom for years
Like hopes left poised upon the rim of dreams.

"When Do We Eat?"

BY ELIZABETH COLE

WHEN do we eat?" is a familiar question. It usually signifies that the asker is hungry, but we shall answer it literally. We shall go even further and try to answer "What do we eat?" and "Why?"

We should eat three times a day at regular hours. Breakfast should come before we start our daily occupation, for it is weakening to try to work mentally or physically without nourishment. For the benefit of those who are trying to reduce—and this should never be done without a doctor's prescription—it is really dangerous to go without breakfast. The rations need not be big but they must have some fortifying value. Moreover, breakfasts that are gulped down are not conducive to good digestion. It is far better to get up a few minutes earlier and take the extra time eating. That mad rush in the morning with too frugal a breakfast may not show its influence at first but wait until later years.

To skip dinner is also very poor economy of time and money. Altho we are sometimes obliged to eat a hasty dinner we must not form that habit. The relaxation that comes from sitting down at a table and dawdling over the noonday meal does something very excellent to the digestive apparatus. The afternoon following a pleasant well chosen dinner will be full of accomplishment.

Warnings about dashing thru supper are not usually so necessary. Of all meals in the day supper is the one everybody can and should enjoy. The supper table should be a meeting place where the family can recount their individual affairs of the day and get acquainted with one another. With a well-balanced meal and agreeable conversation, the supper hour should be leisurely and a delightful event in the day's schedule.

Foods can be thought of as belonging to groups. In the first group come eggs, milk and its products, or the dairy group. Second, there is the vegetable and fruit group. The third group is the grain group such as macaroni, bread and cereals. The fatty group contains butter, oils and bacon. The sweets group contains candy, honey and sirups and the sixth and last group is the meat and fish group.

Normal people need some foods from the first three groups every day. Don't eat too much meat or too many eggs and if we omit the sweet group for days it won't hurt us. It is far easier not to get the extra pounds than to lose them!

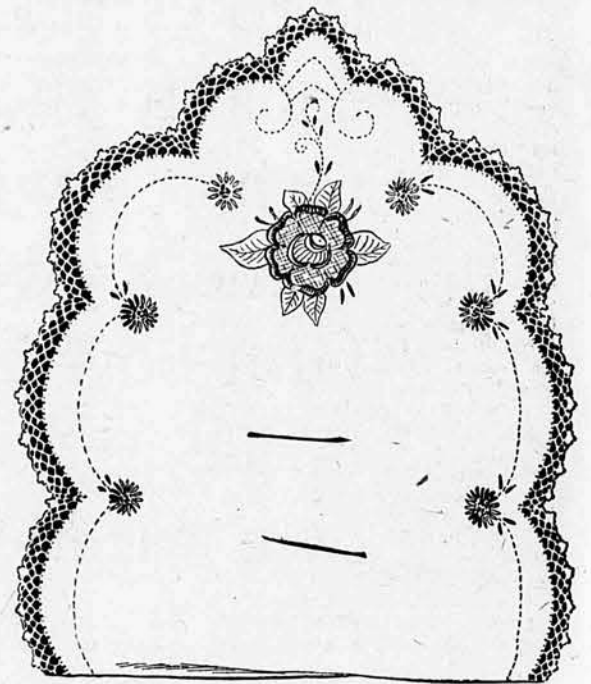
A person doing more physical work burns more fuel than the man or woman who sits a great deal. Our warmth comes from the burning or oxidation of food within the muscles and if there is not food available then the tissues themselves are burned. That is why we need more food in winter than in

summer. That is why, too, a person who is thin or who wears thin clothing needs an extra dish of cereal or a glass of milk every day. As one grows older the amount of food eaten should grow less, but regular hours of eating should be carefully adhered to.

Food plays such an important part in the prevention of sickness that the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,500 affiliated associations who seek to eradicate tuberculosis emphasize the need for healthy eating. Their work is supported by the funds from the annual Christmas seal sales and your help is appreciated.

Delightful Scarf Suggestion

THERE is always one friend whom you had forgotten about when gathering your Christmas presents together, and it is so near Christmas—yet you know that some of your own work would be appreciated more than anything else you could give her, so you should see and choose this very table scarf which is uniquely scalloped and has a



lovely ecru lace edge. This edge is already on the stamped scarf, so all you have to do is to embroider the large rose, which is to be worked on both ends of the scarf and the small flowers of lazy-daisy design at intervals around the scarf, these being supported by a single running stitch. The scarf is stamped on tan art linen and is 34 inches long.

The table scarf may be ordered from
Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kan. The number is 8976. Price
without floss is \$1.55, with floss, \$2.45.

Frills for Holiday Dinners

BY MARY M. WRIGHT

SALADS served in rosy-red apple cases made by hollowing out the apples, and sprinkling the inside with lemon juice are fittingly colorful for the holiday spread. Cottage cheese and stiff cranberry jelly make a good combination for a Thanksgiving Day salad. Tomato jelly salads, and tomatoes used as cases for salads give a bright touch to the table. The green, purple and white grapes are nice used in salads too. Fill bright red and green peppers with a cheese and nut mixture, press this down into them solidly, then chill and slice down and serve on lettuce leaves, with mayonnaise dressing.

Touches can also be given to the Thanksgiving Day pies, for instance, pipe some whipped cream over the top of the pumpkin pie, or sprinkle it with coconut. Apple pie can be covered with a cranberry jelly whip, or with marshmallows. Add a few raisins to your lemon pie or pumpkin pie.

Pumpkin mixtures can be baked in patty shells, and garnished with glace cranberries or other fruits. Conserve can be filled into little pastry shells, and served garnished with whipped cream or a thick marshmallow cream dressing.

Inventory

Hay wire and toothpicks and tenpenny nails,
Spearmint and solder for mending tin pails,
Some fish hooks and glue and marbles and strings,
Three colors of chalk and two leather rings;

Whistles and wheels, an assortment of screws,
Dry goods and hardware and laces for shoes,
A rust covered knife, a dozen sharp tacks,
Hat bands and pencils and pieces of wax
O no, not the stock of a general store,
Just some of the junk I found on the floor,
Dumped from the pockets of every day pants,
When Freddy changed clothes, to visit his Aunts.

—D. M. Robins.



The Baby's Corner
By Mrs. Inez R. Page



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

Constipation

CONSTIPATION seems to be one of the most common troubles with which babies have to contend. In most cases it could be prevented if the causes were understood by mothers. However, after constipation has become chronic the remedy is to correct the diet and give regular attention to the training of the bowels.

Below is a letter from a mother asking how to correct constipation and the answers to them. These may give some general helpful suggestions for other similar cases.

Mrs. M. M., writes: "My baby boy is 16 weeks old and weighs 17 pounds. Will you please tell me how to deal with constipation? Will you tell me what foods are best for a mother who nurses her baby?"

Answer: Give the baby all the water he will drink between feedings. Oil your hands with olive oil or cold cream and gently massage his abdomen over his bowels for a few minutes each evening and morning. Keep his clothing loose and allow him plenty of freedom so he may roll and kick. Since he is a strong healthy baby I believe it would be well to start giving him oatmeal or some other cereal when he is 5 months old. Directions for preparing and feeding cereals are given in the The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 1. (This leaflet may be obtained by anyone who requests it. Send 2 cent stamp for mailing).

For your own diet you should eat heartily of cereals, vegetables and fruits. Drink a quart of milk each day. The milk may be enjoyed in weak cocoa, milk soups or partly as buttermilk. Chicken, beef and lamb are good meats for the nursing mother. If meat is eaten it should be at the noon meal. Drink six glasses of water daily.

Mrs. G. H. S., writes: "I have twins, a boy and a girl, seven months old.

They are both badly constipated. I have to give them an enema every day. "I first put them on a commercial food. About a month ago I put them on cow's milk, and it doesn't seem that their constipation is any better. I give the babies the cow's whole milk, feed them every 4 hours and give them orange juice. I don't give them any food yet."

Answer: Many bottle fed babies are constipated because they have too much milk in their diet and not enough cereal and sugar. The giving of enemas does not correct or remedy the cause, altho it may be necessary sometimes in order to get immediate results. I suggest you dilute the cow's milk with boiled water. For a 7-ounce bottle feeding give 2 ounces boiled water with 5 ounces whole milk and add a teaspoon corn sirup. Also gradually begin feeding the cereal as suggested in the leaflet. Be sure the twins get all the water they will drink between feedings. Many times by giving less whole milk and more water and cereal a baby will entirely overcome constipation.

Baby Mary Louise.

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.

Entertaining a Large Group

My division of our club has been asked to give a dinner in the church hall to raise some money for the new community building. As I have never had such a large group to prepare for, I should like to have some help on the subject. I would like to have a reference that would include everything, preparing coffee for say about 300, and some kind of a meat dish. May I hear from you about this? Elsie D.

We have just what you are looking for, I know. Complete information for cooking for any number is found in the leaflet, "Quantity Cookery" which we will be glad to send in return for a stamped, self-addressed envelope addressed to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



OFTEN at twilight he would walk into the garden and stand under the great old elm. Tonight you went with him to hear his expressions of delight at your thoughtfulness . . . your choice again of something for his pleasure . . . the fine old garden bench.

You picture his comfort there . . . for he loves comfort . . . undisturbed ease . . . good things to eat, and, best of all, good coffee . . . Folger's Coffee!

Husbands just seem to "take to" Folger's . . . Folger's with its tell-tale aroma of genuine goodness, its rich flavor, its appetizing color! Truly a royal treat for any true coffee lover and no wonder: Folger's is a perfect blend of the highest type, highest quality coffees the world produces. Every wife should know that few accomplishments can be finer than choosing and making good coffee.

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

The first thought in the morning

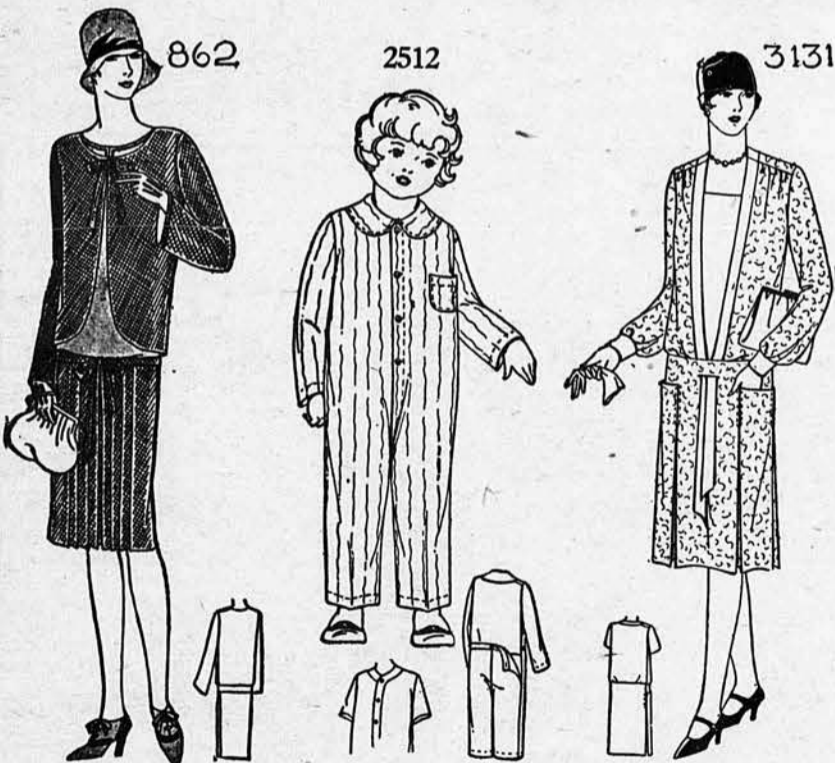
FOLGER'S

Coffee
Established 1850



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

Three Winter Style Notes



862—The ever-popular bolero stays for the winter. Bolero is cut away to show a fluffy bodice beneath. Large bell sleeves are a feature worth noting. Skirt is straight in back, but has a row of pleats in front. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2512—Comfy sleepers for tiny tots keep them warm on winter nights. Are best made of heavy outing flannel. Neck may be finished with a small

round collar or a band of plain material. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

3131—A new model for the larger woman. Every detail is carried out for slenderized lines. Dress is shirred on shoulders. Bodice has vestee, trimming around which is run thru a loop in the waist. Skirt has pockets which are formed out of large box pleats. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Order all patterns from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

What Plant Stands for No. 4?

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

Wilma Likes the Farm

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Stringtown school. My teacher's name is Miss Skillman. I have 1 mile to go to school. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and have black hair and blue eyes. For pets I have one dog and one cat. My dog's name is Wise and my cat's name is Tom. My birthday is November 3. Who has the same birthday? Wilma Payne.
Burlington, Kan.

My Cat's Name is Linda

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. I have a pet kitten. Its name is Linda. I go to the Viola school. I have a lot of girl

friends that go to that school. I live 3½ miles from Viola. I enjoy reading the letters on the children's page. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Edith, Gene and Johnny. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. I will try to answer the letters. Helen Porter.
Anness, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A household animal; 3. Swift; 4. To tilt; 5. Stands for 500.

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.

Will You Write Again?

I am writing to you again. A year ago last July I had my picture in your paper. I heard from 34 boys and girls.

I would like to hear from more this year. I just got two pictures the other time. I like to have your pictures because I feel more acquainted when I have your pictures. I was 13 years old July 13. For pets I have, Trixy my pony, Tom the cat, Sox a pony. These three pets are my age. For other pets I have a little calf, and Joe our dog. In the morning when I go outside Joe jumps up on me and licks me. We can send him after the cows at night. We milk eight cows. We have to feed a bunch of hogs, too. My father is road boss.
Lorris Sloan.
Flagler, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

How many bushels of earth can you take out of a hole that is 3 feet square and 3 feet deep. None. It has all been taken out.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn? Falsehood.

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.

Why is a man in the midst of troubles like a prudent man? He is careful.

When does one become soured? When he is in a pickle.

Why are troubles like babies? Because they grow bigger by nursing.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

Why is a well-trained horse like a benevolent man? Because it stops at the sound of wo.

Bird Puzzle



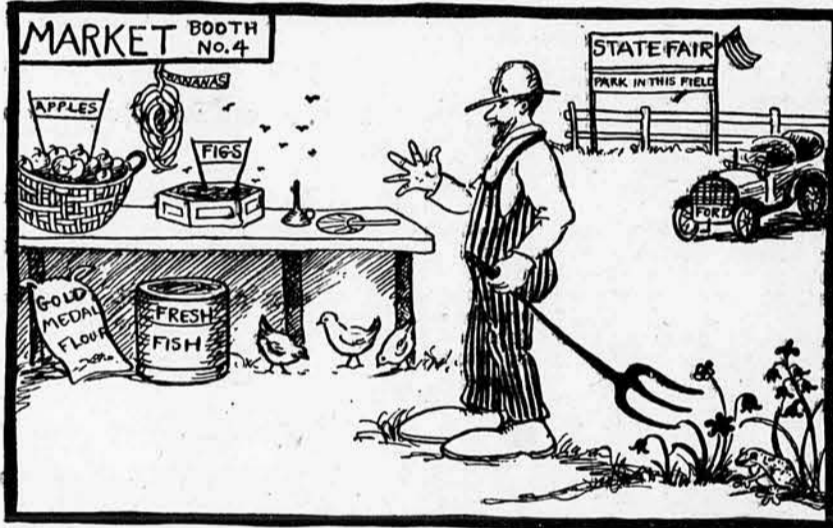
In this bird-house are six birds of different varieties. Their names are upon the outside in groups of mixed letters. Straighten these out and you will have the names. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

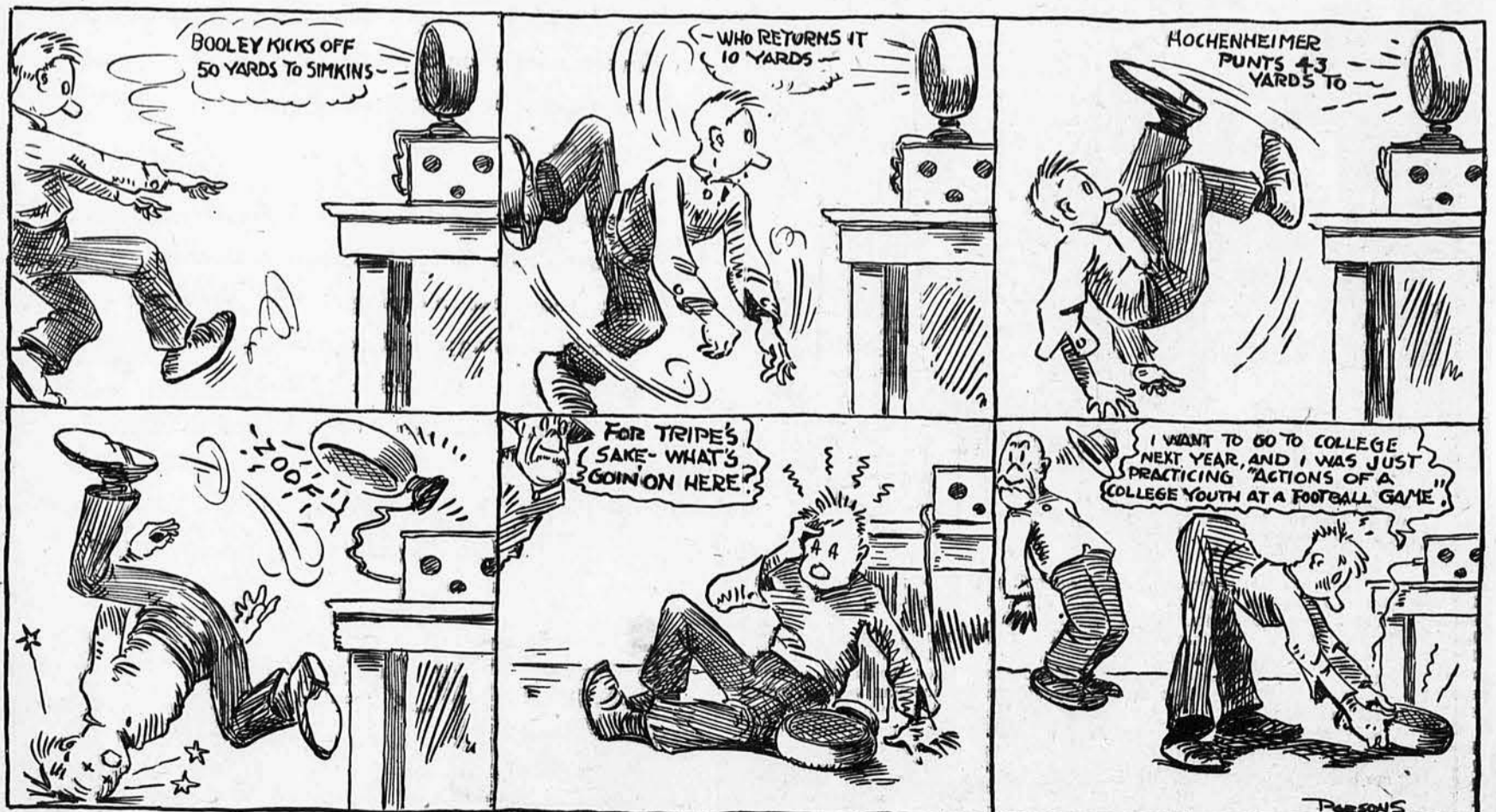
I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Elm Creek school. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Talbot. I have two brothers. Their names are Edwin and Howard. For pets I have three cats and two pet hens. I enjoy the children's page very much and wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Anna Marie Kelly.
Blue Rapids, Kan.

Goes to Elm Creek School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Elm Creek school. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Talbot. I have one sister. Her name is Imogene. For pets I have a dog and three cats. The dog's name is Rover. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Delores Curry.
Blue Rapids, Kan.



There are 21 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with F. How many of them can you find? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Buddy indulges in "Cheer" Practice



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

How Long Is Required for the Various Diseases to "Take" After Contact Has Been Made?

MY LITTLE girl was at school with a child that was all broke out with scarlet fever. If she took it when will she begin to feel the symptoms? I have many such anxious letters, and today comes one in which a subscriber asks that we publish a list of "how long it takes for diseases to take."

Douglas Fairbanks has a picture, "El Gaucho," in which he comes in contact with leprosy, and immediately his hand becomes leprous. As a matter of fact, everyone knows better than that. We do not break out with diseases the moment we make contact with them. There is a period of "incubation" in which they grow in our bodies before reaching the stage of manifestation. This period differs greatly with different diseases. Leprosy is a disease of slow growth that may take years to show itself, whereas scarlet fever incubates at high speed and will develop in the exposed child in from two to seven days, as a general rule.

It must be understood that there is no such thing as an absolutely fixed and definite time for a disease to incubate. Many factors cause variation, such as whether the disease is of malignant type or the physical resistance of the patient. Even such factors as the season of the year or age of the patient may make a difference. One cannot be much more definite than to say that smallpox has an incubation of 12 to 15 days; chicken-pox, 14 to 21 days; measles, 8 to 15 days; whooping cough, 14 days; mumps, 10

to 18 days; typhoid fever, 7 to 23 days; infantile paralysis, 3 to 10 days; and diphtheria, 2 to 5 days. Since these dates vary so much perhaps it is best to do no more than to remember that such virulent diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, and cerebrospinal meningitis show up quickly, generally within one week of exposure; while measles, whooping cough, chickenpox and mumps, a group not quite so dangerous, are more likely to average 10 days to two weeks incubation time.

Once again let me remind you that you can remove all anxiety about smallpox and diphtheria by the safe precaution of vaccination. If your child is exposed to diphtheria and you have previously neglected vaccination by Toxin-antitoxin, you may yet give safety by having your doctor give an immunizing dose of anti-diphtheritic serum.

Your Health May Suffer

I have been having headaches, which lately are coming more frequently. They almost always follow a trip to town, especially if I take in a movie. If I read for a long time or do any fine sewing I am almost sure to have one. My eyes feel as if they were crossed, too. They don't look crossed, but objects that I look at appear as tho they were.

C. W.

All of your symptoms point to defective vision and the need of proper lenses as a corrective. You should attend to this without delay, as the tendency is for the condition to grow worse, and it will also impair your health in other ways.

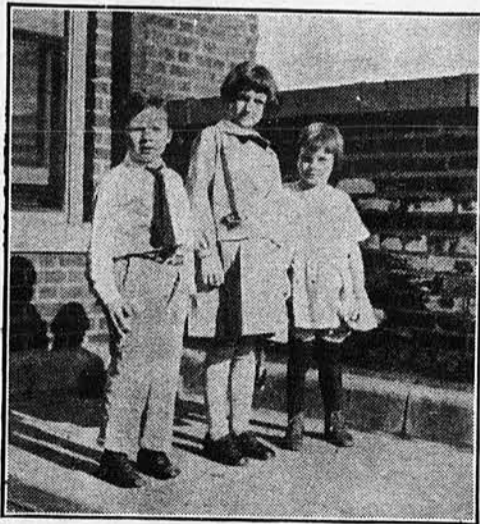
"---to Play Like the Other Children"

CHARLIE and Thelma and Margaret, shown in the picture, are three little Kansas children who have bravely passed thru the most trying experience of their lives. Each one has been in the great hospital. Each one has traveled the long trail to the operating room. They had heard of operating rooms. They didn't know exactly what an operating room was, but the kind nurses and wonderful surgeons had told them it was a beautiful place, a big, bright shop, where little crippled boys and girls were made over. They believed what was told them. They knew they would go to sleep and wake again in their little white beds away up high in the big ward of the hospital from whence they came. They knew, too, there would be pain, but they wanted to be like other children. And no soldier who went over the top at the zero hour, with the thought of home, mother and sweetheart in his mind, was ever more brave or more anxious to face the unknown than these of God's unfortunate children fighting for their birthright.

And Charles and Thelma and Margaret have won. Not completely and wholly—God only could bring such a miracle—but

Charlie's little feet will "track" now and not get in each other's way. And Thelma's back, after five long months in a traction frame, followed by a major operation, is a straight back, and it is getting stronger and stronger each day. And sweet little Margaret, who cried to her kindergarten teacher because she could not go thru the exercises like the rest of the children in the class, and told her mother so, is happy now. Margaret's parents did not know—and there was no money. The kindly

teacher, Mrs. June Chapman, did know where to find help, and called the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. She got a promise. She told little Margaret. That night after school the child ran to her mother and father and joyfully told them what she knew. Again parents were sensitive, and pride overcame duty for the time. But Margaret was insistent. "I want to be able to play like the other children. You must take me to the doctor." Today there



Three Fine Little Kansans Who Have Been Given Their Chance by the Capper Fund for Crippled Children

is little that any normal child can do that is not possible for Margaret. There are many Margarets, and Thelmas and Charles. They are waiting for their chance. They need you. If you want a part in their reconstruction, want to help to do this thing, want to help those who cannot help themselves, send a contribution, no matter what the amount, to Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas. It will be gratefully received. There are no salaries. Not a cent is wasted.



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IN PAUL'S day people had to be reminded of their obligations as citizens, much the same as they do now. Really, they were not citizens, but subjects, as of course they lived in an empire that was practically an absolute monarchy. The question arose as to how the Christians should demean themselves, under the law. Paul tells them they should pay their taxes, respect those who were over them, and in all possible ways act the part of peaceful subjects.

The question of respect for law was surely no more pressing in that day than it is in ours. It has been said that we are threatened with an avalanche of crime. It seems that way. Last year crime cost the people of the United States 10 billions (billions, not millions) of dollars. There were 12,000 murders. What has been called the black army operates all the time—the army of 350,000 criminals, who are plotting crime and committing crime somewhere, every day in the year. And as most of these rascals have at least one woman of his kind, that would double the number—700,000 persons preying on the rest of us, the year around! That is pretty nearly as bad as the invasion of a foreign army.

Three years ago a group of prominent men, such as Mr. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, John W. Davis, candidate for president four years ago, on the Democratic ticket, former Governor Whitman of New York, and others, got together to see if there were not some way of combating this deluge of crime. Some of the facts brought out by this group of men were as follows: "Seven out of 10 murderers in London were hanged. One out of 160 murderers in New York goes to the chair." Judge Kavanagh, who has recently written a book on crime, says there are 135,000 murderers at liberty in the United States menacing us in cities, towns and highways. "Crime is here. It is submerging our very national institutions. The question then is what shall we do to subdue it—to stop it?" Judge Talley of the Court of General Sessions, New York, is quoted as saying that, "The criminal in the hands of the police has 40 chances to 1 to escape punishment." Another makes the statement, "Sob sisters and sob brothers are brides and bridegrooms of crime, for in lamenting the criminals they are the aids and abettors of crime. I would ask the sentimental sympathizers with willful criminals, especially murderers, to go weep in the cemeteries, where the victims lie, instead of in jail. In Chicago six policemen are killed to every murderer who is hanged."

"The demand of the hour in America," we are told, "is for jurors with conscience, judges with courage, and prisons that are neither country clubs nor health resorts." The reference to the health resorts comes from the ease with which many prisoners live while in prison. One of the New York judges states that at Sing Sing the men have a theatre, enjoy baseball games on Saturdays and Sundays, and work only 3½ hours a day. The crook is in crime for all he can get out of it. He is lazy and cruel. He does not mind killing a person or two, if they get in his way. And, if convicted, he has a good home in prison, with little work and plenty to eat.

Now, in all this, where does the church come in? For one thing, it has been shown repeatedly that a church and Sunday school upbringing has much to do with keeping out of crime. Some judges go so far as to say that out of thousands of persons brought before them they have had not more than one or two who had regularly attended church or Sunday school when young. In a few instances a judge has said that he had never had a single case brought before him where the prisoner had been a regular attendant at religious services earlier in life. So, father, mother, Sunday school teacher, your work counts. Don't get discouraged if it doesn't count as much as you think it ought.

Next, the church can and ought to stress respect for law. If we Christians do not respect the law, who is going to? All sorts of laws, little and big; traffic laws, parking laws, game and fish laws. If we honestly think that some laws are superfluous or harmful, there is a

ways a legal way of getting such laws repealed. We should, further, do everything we can to create a favorable atmosphere for the observance of law. A law is easy to enforce if the citizenry want it enforced. It is difficult, if the citizens do not want it enforced. Hence the need of a favorable atmosphere. A law can be starved to death for want of the right environment the same as a plant.

Should the minister discuss politics on Sunday? Should the teacher of an adult or young peoples class do so? Read the New Testament. Jesus did. He did not hesitate to apply the moral law to all of living. The prophets did. Read Amos, Isaiah. They preached political sermons, and that was about the only kind they did preach. And all church folk should vote. Only 49 per cent of the voters cast their ballots in the national election of 1920.

Lesson for November 4: Paul's Attitude Toward Law. Romans 13:1-14. Golden Text, Romans 13:10.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
 Pawnee County

Reports that have come in since the rain of last week indicate that it was pretty spotted and the amount limited. A mile south of us there is a scope of country that got only light showers. The majority of the wheat drilling is done. The wheat that has been sown long enough to come up is rather streaked. The ground that was listed and harrowed cross-wise probably has more moisture than ground handled any other way. The listed ground that was worked late with the one-way plow was mighty dry.

Every time we work the soil we are bound to lose considerable moisture. In years when rainfall is scarce, as it has been here this fall, extra working of the seedbed likely does not pay. This is especially true when the cultivation is deep. In past years several farmers have split the ridges, before sledding them down. Some years we think that is a profitable practice, but it means the loss of a great deal of moisture. The moisture test work done in the state seems to indicate it is not so much the lack of available plant food that determines whether we raise a crop or not, but that it is the moisture content of the soil. So, after all, it is the moisture we need to worry about. In 1914, when we had the big wheat crop, it could have been sown in the prairie sod and a food crop would have been raised. The moisture came at the right time, and always enough. Unless some moisture comes to this locality before long, the wheat crop prospects are going to get considerable below par.

Land left in native sod is almost a dead loss nowadays. In the first place, our pastures have been so overstocked for several years that most of the better grazing grasses have been killed. In the second place the ground has been tramped until it is as hard as the road, and considerable of the rain that falls runs away into the low places. In short, a farm pasture is about worthless. There seems to be no way to improve them except to plow them up and farm the land to forage crops and alfalfa.

Several times the amount of feed can be raised than can be produced to leave it in pasture. There are many possibilities in cultivated crops, most any of which will produce more than the native grass. Every spring one sees, in driving around, several farmers who have gotten up enough courage to plow up a strip of their pasture and sow Sudan grass, rye or some of the sorghums, and they usually produce 10 times the amount of feed that the pasture had been producing. The pasture acres on tillable land probably are the most expensive acres we farm.

The young stock was brought home from the river land pasture October 20. The grass was still pretty good. This has been a good summer for the growth of grass on the river land. I do not remember when I have seen such a heavy growth of bluestem and bunch grass.

There is some danger of fire along the river. In many places the grass



for Outdoor fun

All outdoors is a playground when the snow lies over the fields and the ponds are covered with ice. It's not just for the kids either, for there are many mothers and fathers who still like to go skating.

Supply your family with enough outdoor winter sports equipment to make them want to get out and do things. It will mean better health, happier minds and strong, supple bodies—things that are worth more than any amount of money.

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is waist high. If a fire should get started when the wind was right it would do considerable damage. Burning off the grass on the sandy land thins out the grass badly.

Last spring a neighbor and I drove to Hays Experiment Station and bought 24 Chinese Elm trees. They were strong, healthy trees, about 7 feet high. They have all lived and made a wonderful growth. Some of those that were nearest the well and thus got lots of water have grown 2 to 2½ feet, and the bodies probably have thickened ¼ inch. We saw one of the trees on the experimental farm which the folks there said was 15 years old; it probably was 25 feet high and some 10 to 14 inches in diameter. It was a fine type of tree. The trees we have are well branched and straight, and we are well pleased with the way they have grown. I think in the spring we will set out several more. Cottonwoods do well here, but the cotton always is a nuisance when it comes. The Chinese Elms can be started either from the seed or from cuttings. The easiest way is to buy the young trees.

There have been several dairy sales of late thru this locality. Dairy stock is bringing very high prices. There is considerable difference in prices paid for good typed ready to milk cows and just plain cows that will not freshen for some time. Most buyers are willing to pay well for the difference. Good grade stock ready to milk are bringing as high as \$150 a head. The more common stock brings from \$75 to \$100. Young heifer stock can hardly be bought for any price. The local cheese factory has helped to make a strong demand for dairy cattle.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

This last week found us crawling out of the mud and getting a new hold on our work. It is very seldom that this part of the country is visited by such a soaking rain as this one was during October, and especially without getting a big frost along with it.

What wheat was sown before this rain is beginning to show up now in pretty good shape, and will soon be large enough to be seen for some distance across the field. A neighbor who plowed a 160-acre field with his one-

way disc plow had this field about one third drilled to wheat before this rain came, using two drills. The last day he drilled before the rain he was bothered considerable with the trash on the ground clogging one of his drills. I believe he will have less trouble since the rain, as the ground will be settled more.

The fruit crop in this section is rather short. There are but few orchards in this county, and what few there are bore a light crop, on account of unfavorable weather early in the spring.

We have two patches of wild plums, and some of these trees bore a few plums that ripened late in the summer. The fruit on a few of these trees was of a good quality and free from worms, but most of the trees that bore had wormy fruit that fell off as soon as it began to ripen.

The commercial orchards in Eastern Kansas have been shipping in a few apples and selling them at \$1.75 a basket. One man from the fruit section of Colorado had a carload of apples in town last week which he also sold, thru the local merchants, for \$1.75 a basket. They were of the Jonathan and Roman Beauty varieties.

We have six July and August grade Shorthorn calves that we have been feeding on skim milk, prairie hay, oats and chopped snapped corn cut up in a small ensilage cutter. We began turning them out last week on a small alfalfa patch near the barn, and we are trying to get them to graze on it. They are a little slow to take hold of the alfalfa, but will soon learn what it is. These calves are all growing in fine shape, except one that weaned himself from milk when we moved them to the lot they now occupy. He won't drink milk for some reason or other, and consequently is not doing quite so well as the others.

We cut the tops off our sweet potato vines the latter part of last week, as we were afraid that they might get frost bitten before the ground got dry. We have found from experience, that if this isn't done before they are frosted that the frosted sap in the vines goes down in the potatoes, and causes them to turn black and rot.

Just as Good

Country Hotel Waiter—"You wished your coffee without cream, sir. I'm sorry, we have no cream. Will you have it without milk?"

Upward Into the Sky Above Us

By Dr. John W. Holland

WE PLANT seed down in the ground, but the plants grow up into the sky. Just as the tiny rootlets reach out for food in the soil, so the leaves are really aerial roots that take nourishment from the air.

Agricultural chemists say that the leaves of plants breathe in carbon dioxide, which is changed to sugar by chlorophyll in the presence of sunlight. This carbon sugar becomes the cellulose tissue of all growing things.

There are certain plants, like the orchids, which take their entire food from the air.

Men are like trees in that they grow on the earth. Our physical life we have in common with other, warm blooded creatures. However, we throw out aerial rootlets into the sky above us, and really get our soul food not from the ground, but from the heavens above us. "We live by Hope" is a Bible truth. Why Hope calls us forever on and up is one of the marvels of life.

It is one of the roots which the soul throws out for "substance" upon which to live. Hope has been called an anchor, and a compass. May we not think of it as a living rootlet which finds God and Reality, and which makes our lives worth while?

Not long ago I buried a young woman. Her husband stood by me at the grave. When it was all over he said, "Somehow, I feel a faint hope of eternal things glowing in my heart."

"Man cannot live by bread alone." He sends out Hope's tendrils, to catch and appropriate spiritual strength.

Faith is another of these soul roots that grow upward. In the midst of conditions that strike terror to our bodily peace and life, Faith lives on. It seems hardly possible that an oak can take an invisible gas, carbon dioxide, and make it into a substance that will defy the storms of 5 centuries.

As marvelous and as real is the process by which the soul gets from invisible sources the faith stuff by which it is able to withstand the hardest trials.

Prayer is the soul's vital root reaching upward to unseen sources of food. It is a universal experience that prayer makes the soul strong. Weaknesses and sins let go their hold upon the upward growing soul.

Blessed is the child who is taught early to pray. As parents we are anxious that every material and educational advantage shall be the heritage of our children. Sometimes we wear out our lives in getting them ready to live.

Can we better fortify them against their weaknesses than by helping them to train upward the aerial roots of hope, faith and prayer?

It was written of Moses that "he endured as seeing Him who was invisible." He sent forth his soul rootlets into the eternal airs of God. So may we endure.

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The companies named below are Legal Reserve companies. They contribute to the broad service rendered by Legal Reserve Insurance, and they write the kind of insurance you need for your farm.

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Farm Poultry

The Big Job Now is to Handle the Flocks so They'll Produce Plenty of Eggs!

BY R. G. KIRBY

A REGULAR supply of sour milk or skimmilk for the poultry is difficult to obtain on some Kansas farms, because the milk checks are needed and all the milk is picked up by the trucks and sold in the cities, and the farmers buy their butter back from the dairy companies. This saves a lot of churning, but cuts out the supply of buttermilk that used to help in keeping the farm poultry healthy.

In some sections it is possible to buy undiluted sour skimmilk from the hens, and the question of its cash value depends on the ease of obtaining the supply and how bad the owner desires to get rid of it. At the Storrs, Conn., Station they conducted investigations to find the cash value of milk as poultry feed, and concluded that it was worth 1 cent a quart for layers, 2 cents a quart for breeding stock and 4 cents a quart for chicks during the first week. In raising young stock, they consider it is worth 2 cents a quart during the first six weeks and 1 cent a quart during the first six months.

For many years, farmers have known that milk made poultry grow, but only recently has its value for preventing disease been appreciated. In some cases, farmers with a few cows and plenty of home produced milk for the chickens have been raising poultry on the same soil for 10 or 15 years or more and have had very little loss from coccidiosis and other diseases. Whether the small size of the flocks and plenty of range has been responsible for the freedom from disease cannot be definitely told. Possibly the abundance of sour skimmilk and buttermilk constantly sitting around in the poultry pans has helped to prevent disease.

If coccidiosis appears in a flock, the poultry can hardly consume enough liquid milk to control the disease. In that case the use of 40 per cent dried skimmilk in the mash gives good results. No other protein feed like meat scrap or fish meal should be included. The mash can consist of 40 pounds dry skimmilk, 30 pounds yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds ground rolled oats and 10 pounds bran.

No Mystery About Lights

The question of whether lights will pay is now agitating some poultrymen. During the past year power lines have been extended into many communities where electric lights have never been used before. A few years ago the use of lights for hens was considered something of a joke. Now it is considered necessary on many farms when the best fall and winter egg production is desired.

There is no mystery about the relation of electric lights to egg production. Enough light is used to extend the short days of the year so the hens will have about 12 hours of light and 12 hours of darkness. This increases their time at the feed hoppers and reduces the time spent on the roosts. A hen naturally uses the feed for the requirements of her own body first. The surplus feed and energy goes into the production of eggs. By increasing the fall and winter consumption of feed, it tends to increase the production of eggs during the season when strictly fresh eggs are in great demand at high prices.

Of course electric lights in the laying houses do not completely solve the problem. They must be combined with laying stock of good capacity and vigor, a balanced laying mash, green feed, a plentiful water supply, a fairly warm laying house, and good sanitary measures. In many instances the addition of electric lights may help to focus the attention of the poultryman on his birds and help to obtain better conditions of feeding, housing and sanitation.

Using the poultry range for the pullets until the snow confines them to the colony houses is bound to cut down fall and winter egg production. While on range, the pullets develop slowly and are likely to eat plenty of grain and range feeds, such as bugs, worms

and green plants. But they do not consume the dry laying mash to the extent that much egg production is possible.

When the pullets are confined in the laying quarters they are forced to eat the mash that manufactures eggs. The poultryman can control the mash consumption because the birds eventually become hungry, and the supply of green feed and green material can also be controlled. There may be many sunny days when the poultry owner will feel that the pullets would be better off outside. But there will also be many stormy windy days with cold rains when it is fine to have the pullet flocks housed and under control. The sunshine on the range is fine for poultry, but you can't spend it for anything. The fall and early winter eggs help to bring the cash to pay the feed bills, buy the underwear, pay the taxes and keep the radio battery full of music.

Along Came Atlas

A new sorghum variety, the product of experimental work at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, is about ready to take its place along with Kanred wheat and Kanota oats, both of which were distributed by the After years and years this rope will

Kansas station and have contributed millions of dollars to the pocketbooks of Kansas farmers. The new variety is Atlas, called that because of its ability to stand up well thruout the season.

Atlas is a cross between Blackhull kafir and "sourless cane." It combines the good qualities of each. From the kafir it gets the white seed and the ability to stand up well. From the cane it gets the ability to yield, a heavy crop forage, leafiness, and sweet juicy stalks.

The forage yield of Atlas is about 80 to 90 per cent of the yield of Kansas Orange, but most farmers, according to Prof. John H. Parker of the experiment station, who selected and improved the variety, will be willing to sacrifice a slight loss in yield for a crop of equally high forage quality and superior grain quality, and one that stands up well when it nears maturity, thus reducing the cost of harvesting.

The white seed of the new variety is equal to that of kafir as a grain feed for livestock, or it can be sold on the market as grain sorghum, Professor Parker explained. The seed of Atlas does not have the undesirable characteristics of the brown, bitter seed of other saccharine sorghums. This improved variety of sorghum will not be recommended for use in Western Kansas where co-operative tests with farmers and at the Garden City and Tribune branch stations have shown that it is not adapted to the higher altitude of Western Kansas and the shorter growing season.

The cross from which Atlas sorgho was selected was made by I. N. Farr, a farmer and sorghum breeder of Stockton. The experiment station at Manhattan and the branch station

at Hays took over Farr's product to improve it. Since 1923, Professor Parker and other members of the experiment station staff have carefully experimented with it. The seed stock of Atlas sorgho that is now about ready to be recommended and distributed to farmers in the eastern half of the state is the direct progeny of a promising headrow selected in 1923.

Waters Cows Every 2 Days

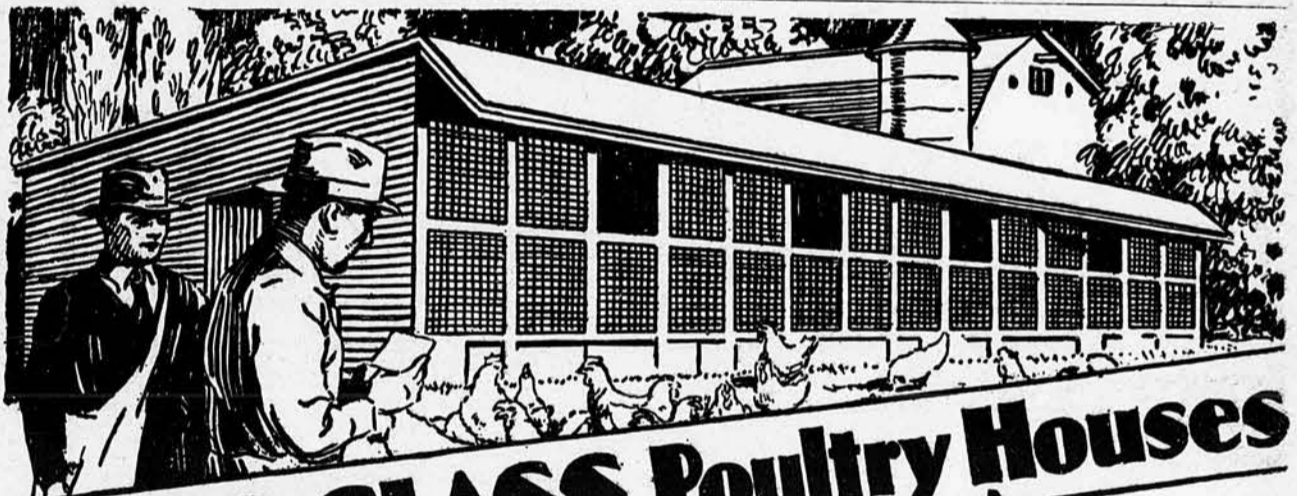
(Continued from Page 17)

cut a groove, which thru the generations becomes deeper, until in time the beam will be so nearly severed as to require a new beam placed above it. I saw one well in the Gezira above which three large posts had already been cut nearly in two and the fourth, laid above the other three, was already showing the marks of the rope. For hundreds of years this well must have been in daily use, and yet the only improvements about this ancient home were a few round mud huts inside a compound built of straw. And if I ever have a grandson and he should follow my trail thru the Valley of the Nile he probably will find the same collection of rude mud huts, and somebody's grandsons wearing the grooves a little deeper in that fourth cross stick. Such is life in the Sudan.

Wheat Averaged 50 Bushels

D. D. Bramwell, who lives seven miles west of Clyde, had a 20-acre wheat field this year that averaged 50 bushels an acre.

Mr. Tunney is giving up prize-fighting to take a bride. Sort of hit-or-miss polley.



CELO-GLASS Poultry Houses are Health Houses

I NSTALL CELO-GLASS in your poultry houses and they immediately become health houses. Cel-O-Glass admits the active portion of the ultra-violet rays of the sun which keep chickens healthy. These rays cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. Cel-O-Glass keeps laying houses warmer, lighter and drier.

Keep the Ultra-Violet Rays At Work All Winter

The same ultra-violet rays of the sun which bring health to chickens when they are outdoors in the summer can now be made to work for you all winter through Cel-O-Glass. These rays kill bacteria instantly, prevent the spread of disease, insure better assimilation of minerals, increase egg production and hatchability and make better egg shell texture. Scientific tests and the experience of more than half a million farmers and poultry raisers prove that Cel-O-Glass positively keeps poultry healthy.

Cel-O-Glass Is Not a Cloth

It is made on a tough wire mesh base. It is durable and economical. Easy to use and easy to clean. Install it in a vertical position in the entire south side of your poultry houses for best results and longest service. Cel-O-Glass is recommended for preventing stiff legs in swine and for bringing the disinfecting qualities of ultra-violet rays into dairy barns and other farm buildings.

Send for Valuable Poultry Book

Coupon below brings your copy of "Health on the Farm." It is crammed with valuable information. Mail the coupon today. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

Make POULTRY PROFITS SURE WITH:

1. Pure Bred Stock
2. Balanced Rations
3. Good Houses
4. Sanitation.
5. Ultra Violet Rays through CELO-GLASS



Acetol Products, Inc.,
21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge. KF-3

Name _____

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CELO-GLASS
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SHELLMAKER

**The New Calcium Product
Shell Builder and Grinder**

Grinds Out the Eggs



Not seashell or grit—but a new, harder calcium product. Grinds better, digests better. Guaranteed to make more eggs.

E-g-g-s! MORE Eggs! BETTER Eggs! We guarantee you'll get them when you keep SHELLMAKER before your layers all the time.

For SHELLMAKER supplies what heavy layers must have. It gives them the calcium necessary for shell. And it provides a better grinding material for getting more egg-making benefits from the feed.

Don't confuse SHELLMAKER with ordinary shell. SHELLMAKER helps in 2 ways to get more and better eggs.

1. SHELLMAKER is hard, sharp and slow-wearing. It doesn't break down rapidly. It provides the hen's gizzard with ideal grinding material. It helps grind the feed finer than it has ever been ground before. It gets more body-building and egg-making benefits from all that the hen eats. Hens need less feed. Feed bills are less.

2. Hens can't lay without shell-building mineral (calcium). SHELLMAKER is a remarkable shell builder. Just what heavy layers need. Highly digestible. Releases shell-making material at just the rate needed. Enables the hen to produce more eggs. The eggs are larger, better-shelled.

Saves You Money 3 Ways

You make a 3-way profit when you use SHELLMAKER. First, it costs you less money. You save on every sack you buy. Just ask your dealer. Second, your hens need less and eat less. SHELLMAKER goes farther. It grinds away slower, lasts longer and ALL is assimilated. No waste or dust. Third, it enables the hen to get more good from her feed and she eats less feed. Your feed bills are lowered. Just try a sack and see!

Buy from your Dealer

Most dealers carry SHELLMAKER. ANY dealer can get it for you. Don't let them sell you anything else. Insist on SHELLMAKER. It is the perfect "grinder" as well as the best shell maker. Guaranteed. And costs LESS. Buy a sack from your dealer—or, mail the coupon for sample and book.

Western Limestone Products Co.

Dept. E-101

OMAHA, NEB.

SHELLMAKER

100,000 Users Have Proved Shellmaker Is Better!

BETTER THAN GRIT AND SHELL

"In my 15 years of poultry raising, I have never obtained such good shell as this winter when I used SHELLMAKER. It is ideal for this territory where hens must be enclosed for the 3 winter months. Formerly I used both grit and oyster shell. Now, I use only SHELLMAKER and get better results at less money."

E. C. Henkel, Minneapolis, Minn.

GOT QUICK RESULTS

"In less than a week's time I was getting 85 eggs a day where before I was getting only 50 to 60 eggs from 100 hens. I cannot praise SHELLMAKER enough." Mrs. J. Hulse, Bruning, Neb.

200 HENS: 150 EGGS A DAY

"SHELLMAKER has increased our eggs this spring from 60 to 150 a day. Our hens are healthier, too."

C. E. Hann, Richmond, Mo.

5 TIMES AS MANY EGGS

"I was getting 20 eggs a day before I used SHELLMAKER. Now, I get about 100 a day. My hens sure like SHELLMAKER. It speeds up egg production and makes the egg shells so hard they never break in the nest. My hens never eat eggs any more. Eggs hatch better as the chicks pop right out of the brittle shells. Am getting 80% fertility."

Mrs. Con Heiden, Denison, Iowa.

Why Hens Need Shellmaker

Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. If you don't furnish a really efficient grinder, the hen picks up whatever she can find. This takes her longer to digest and assimilate food. Also lacks calcium for shell building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. Over 98% pure calcium.



GUARANTEED

The tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flocks, shorter moulting. If it fails, take the empty bag and the tag to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.

Mail the coupon today for FREE sample of SHELLMAKER. See for yourself that it is the best. Put it to any test. Learn how it helps your hens to produce more and better eggs. Find out why 100,000 poultry raisers now use and endorse SHELLMAKER. Get all the facts. Read the FREE book—"10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs." Contains simple, proved rules which will help you get more and better eggs. Tells all you want to know about SHELLMAKER and how we guarantee that it will give you MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flocks, shorter moulting. Your money back if it fails. Free book contains letters from users. Simple tests to prove SHELLMAKER is better. Sample and book mailed FREE and postpaid. Write NOW!



Free Sample and Book

Western Limestone Products Co., Dept. E-101, Omaha, Neb. Please send, free and postpaid, sample of SHELLMAKER and book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs."

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE..... R. F. D.....

MY DEALER'S NAME IS.....

Egg-Laying Cup to Hessler

BY J. M. PARKS

James J. Hessler, Capper Club leader for Rooks county, won the silver cup offered by Senator Capper for the highest small pen egg production from January to June inclusive.

Hessler's 12 S. C. Rhode Island Red hens produced a total of 1920 eggs in the 182 days from January 1 to June 30, 1928. The production by months ran as follows: January 270, February 336, March 315, April 333, May 331 and June 335. That is an average production of 160 eggs for each hen during the 182 days. In other words, if each hen had laid an egg every day during the whole period, the total production could have been increased only from 1,920 to 2,184 eggs.

Then at the end of the six months' test James had his hens going so well that he went right on with his trap



Meet James J. Hessler and Four of His Winning S. C. Rhode Island Red Hens

nesting to the end of the 206 days, when one hen showed the remarkable record of having laid a total of 206 eggs—a record which cannot be surpassed in the same length of time by any hen that is still old-fashioned enough to lay but one egg a day. Second, third and fourth best hens in Hessler's flock produced in the same time 200, 190 and 187 eggs respectively, making a total of 783 eggs in 206 days for the four hens shown in the accompanying picture.

This certainly is a record to be proud of for a small pen. It's a record that will be envied not only by club boys and girls but also by many older poultrymen. An excellent layer may go well for a short while under unfavorable conditions, but the best of them cannot keep it up for a period of 206 consecutive days unless they have almost ideal care. James Hessler has proved himself amply worthy of this special honor.

Several other club members made good showings, too. Boyde Boon, Kingman county, with his 10 White Rocks placed second with 1031 eggs in five months. Berniece Gould, Norton county, with her 10 Langshans produced 901 eggs in five months, and Howard Hegler, Marshall county, with his 12 White Wyandottes produced 970 eggs in six months.

Now, what of 1929?

James Hessler has made another record by being the first to send in his application for membership in next year's Capper Poultry Club. He says he wishes to join early. Maybe we can find, in this desire of his, the key to his outstanding success. Anyway he has set a good example, and we hope many other ambitious boys and girls are laying right now their plans to get into one of the Capper clubs just as soon as the 1928 clubs are closed.

Next week Kansas Farmer will carry the annual Capper Pig and Poultry Club advertisement in which club members will offer for sale some excellent purebred pigs and poultry. If you are on the lookout for a desirable entry for next year's club work, it will be worth your while to investigate these offerings.

Another Big Royal

The American Royal Live Stock Show, at Kansas City November 17 to 24, likely will establish new records for both exhibits and quality. Kansas will

be well represented in exhibits and also among the judges. Kansas judges will include James Tomson, Waukarusa, Polled Shorthorns; C. E. Aabel, Manhattan, Chester White hogs; and H. E. Reed, Manhattan, Hampshire hogs and Southdown sheep.

Fall Layers in Demand

BY H. C. KNANDEL

Fall egg production may be maintained at a relatively high level in either of two ways. One is to cull out, as soon as observed, all non-productive birds. The other is to hatch your chicks so they will normally come into production when the old hens slump in egg production.

Fowls should be culled regularly. On some of the more successful poultry farms the cost of feed a month a fowl for the last year has been 25 cents. This is too much to pay just to maintain a flock of hens for the sake of company. Strict culling will not only save this 25 cents a month expenditure for feed, but it also will mean that the poultryman will receive more for the carcass if marketed early in the fall.

For the benefit of those who have not carefully culled their flocks, the following suggestions are offered: The condition of the plumage is the most noticeable indication of production which applies to all breeds. There are other tests which should be used during the summer and early fall months, such as pigmentation, capacity and body changes.

Many hens are now shedding their feathers. Dispose of those which have been moulting for some time. They can be easily detected. Their feathers will be new and the fowls will appear slick and neat. Examine the main primary or flight feathers. If the fowl has grown in four or five complete new flight feathers at this season it is quite probable that she is a relatively poor producer. Her place can well be filled by a good, well-developed pullet.

It is a good plan in all culling work to disregard age. An old bird may be just as good a producer as a pullet. Some may lay better. Use the tests as suggested regardless of the age of the individual fowl.

The cull hen moults her feathers very slowly, and hence delays real action so far as egg production is concerned until eggs become cheap. Fall eggs are high in price, but cull hens seldom lay in the fall.

It is quite probable that one-third to one-half of the flock of yearling hens will be culled. In addition, the percentage of cull 2-year old hens or older may make it necessary to replace each year two-thirds of the flock with pullets. This replacement business is costly. Because it is so costly is all the more reason why the pullet should come into production when eggs are high in price. At the present time a portion of the pullets should be in good production. By November the remainder of the flock should be in heavy laying form. By the judicious use of artificial lights the production should not average lower than 40 per cent for the winter months.

Later hatched pullets do not make profitable winter layers. There is money in fall and winter eggs. That money can be put in your pocket if you will cull your old birds and hatch your chicks so that they will come into production during this season. If your pullets are not now laying plan to hatch earlier next year.

With Eggs as the Aim

BY R. L. HAUSEN

At this season, when the older birds have about completed laying and are ready to go into the winter molt, the new pullets must be looked to for income, and the proper care and housing of the young birds will go a long way toward insuring profits on the poultry farm for the next few months. Proper preparation of the laying house is of vital importance. In getting ready for the new stock it is necessary that the building be thoroughly cleaned to get rid of any vermin which may infest it, and also to insure sanitary conditions which will lessen the chances of disease.

The first thing to do is to remove all the old litter and droppings, clean out the old nesting material, brush down the ceiling and side walls, and scrape the floor clean of any dirt or droppings which may be stuck fast to

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

Solve This Easy Rebus Puzzle

\$100.00 in Cash Prizes

Each of the six pictures shown here represents an important city in the United States. Can you name the cities? We start you out by giving you the name of No. 1 and explaining the other five so you can hardly miss getting the right answers.

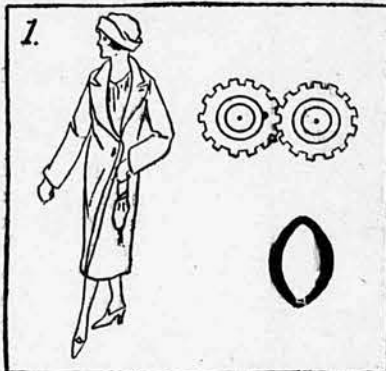
THE CASH PRIZES

1st Prize.....	\$50.00
2nd Prize.....	20.00
3rd Prize.....	15.00
4th Prize.....	10.00
5th to 9th Prizes.....	1.00

After you have named the six cities represented by the six pictures then make up a rebus of your own representing some other city, town, or post office in the United States. You need not draw any pictures. Just tell what objects are to be used in your rebus. For example, to represent the city of Washington you could say, "Make a picture of a woman doing the family washing and near by show a ton of coal."

TO START YOU RIGHT

In the first rebus you see the picture of a girl, some cogs, and the letter "o." Since you do not know the girl's name you may call her "she." Then you have "she-cog-o" or Chicago. In other words you go by the sound of the words and not by the correct spelling.



No. 1, then, is Chicago. No. 2 is a large city in the East not far from Washington, D. C. In No. 3 you see a young man holding in his hand the capital of one of the Southern states. No. 4 is another state capitol, but this one is located in the far West. No. 5 is a city in the North noted for the manufacture of flour. No. 6 is a meat packing center in the Middle West.



REBUS CLUB 10, CAPPER BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS
Dear Sir: The names of the cities represented in the six pictures are,

- (1).....
- (2).....
- (3).....
- (4).....
- (5).....
- (6).....

In my rebus, represent the town of.....by these objects

.....

.....

My Name.....

My Address.....



First prize of \$50.00 will be given to the boy or girl who names the cities represented by the six pictures and makes up the best rebus for some other city, town or postoffice in the United States. If your rebus is good, it may be shown on this page soon.



Any boy or girl in the United States under eighteen years of age may try for the prizes by sending in one set of answers. All answers to the puzzles must be mailed not later than January 19—better be early than late. In case of a tie no prize will be divided, but the entire amount will be awarded to each person so tying.



HOW TO ANSWER

Write the names of the six cities in the six blank spaces in the coupon. Then get your geography or some other handy list of cities and pick out the one you wish to use in your rebus. Tell on the lower lines of the coupon what objects are to be shown in your rebus.



.....

it. In order to clean the floor easily it is a good idea to sprinkle it with water and let it stand overnight, which will loosen accumulated material so that it can be removed with a spade or scraper without too much trouble. After all the dirt has been removed, the walls and ceiling should be thoroly whitewashed. This will brighten the interior, kill germs, and fill many cracks and crevices in which mites could otherwise hide. If it is not possible to secure quicklime a good whitewash can be made with builders' finishing lime, which should be soaked for a day prior to using. It is always a good plan to add as a sanitary precaution some form of poultry house disinfectant, which can be had at any hardware or supply store, to the mixture.

After the whitewashing is done, the roosts, drops and floor will require attention. Many poultrymen treat these with carbolineum, a common wood preservative and disinfectant. Another effective and cheaper treatment is to apply waste motor oil, which can be secured free or at little cost from any garage. This can be brushed on with an ordinary whitewash brush very easily. This application will destroy mites and also act as a germicide.

Fixtures such as hoppers and nest boxes can be treated in similar fashion, altho many folks prefer to whitewash them, as otherwise the eggs may be tainted from the odors of the disinfectant. Drinking fountains should be scrubbed and sunned.

After the house is thus prepared the litter may be put in, using straw or waste hay or any material which is dry and free from dust or mustiness. I do not think it advisable to use too deep a litter, as the birds may not scratch in it for grain.

The pullets may be baited into the range houses with a little grain and handled during the daytime, which is much easier than trying to catch them at night. It is always advisable to house pullets of different ages or degrees of development separately, as the mature birds are to be fed for egg production, while the others must be treated as to develop or fatten them. At this time they should be dusted with sodium fluoride or given the nicotine sulfate treatment to rid them of lice.

Each bird should be allowed 4 square feet of floor space, but Leghorns will get along with 1 foot less if care is used in keeping the house clean.

The new pullets must be allowed ample hopper space and be well fed, in order to get them to produce. It is advisable to keep them in good flesh, so that plenty of grain should be given and perhaps a fattening mash used at noon. Clean fresh water, grit, shell and greens must of course be provided. It is essential that the house be well ventilated but free from drafts.

It is surprising how soon a pen of pullets which are eating heavily will become dirty, so it is necessary to clean out the litter often in order that their surroundings will be always clean.

Newly housed birds are often "flighty," so it is best to rap on the door or whistle before entering the pen in order not to startle them, as sudden frights play havoc with production.

Fall colds, pox and roup are the bane of pullets, and these troubles sometimes seem unavoidable. Good care, liberal feeding and careful sanitation will help in warding off these diseases, or at least in minimizing their seriousness if outbreaks occur.

Floating Fertilizer Factory

France owns what is stated to be the largest floating fertilizer factory in the world. The ship, which is to fish on the Newfoundland coast, is equipped with fish decapitating and gutting machinery that can handle hourly 1,000 to 1,200 large fish. The waste products are worked up into fish meal, and 8 tons of raw material can be made into 2 tons of fish meal in 24 hours. In addition there is a plant to extract oil from the fish livers. The displacement of the vessel is 1,540 tons, its length 200 feet. It is driven by a triple-expansion engine of 850 H.P. and in a trial run attained a speed of 11.5 knots. The total crew is about 50. The construction of the ship complies with the most rigid requirements of the "Veritas" Bureau for vessels having to resist ice pressure.

When 100 lbs. is not 100 lbs.



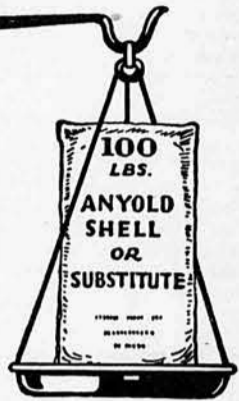
OF COURSE you want to get 100 lbs. of oyster shell that can all be fed, every flake of it...oyster shell that is *all* oyster shell and not material that fowl will not eat.

All the shell too fine to feed is carefully screened away from PILOT BRAND. It contains no dust, no porous shell, no decayed oyster meat, or magnesium.

Anybody's shell has from 10% to 40% of these useless, undesirable things. It is foolish economy to save a few cents by buying a 100 lb. bag that actually contains only 60 lbs. of usable shell. You

pay at least 40% more than it is worth.

PILOT BRAND contains over 99% Calcium Carbonate—eggshell material that your hens must have for maximum egg production. When you buy a bag of PILOT BRAND you get 100 lbs. of oyster shell. Your poultry will eat all of it—without waste.



Ask for PILOT BRAND by name and get more oyster shell for your money

Dealers Everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.



Branded Diavolo Coals

—positively last longer!

DON'T BUY WATER!

MOISTURE in coal is a total loss. Some coals run as high as 25% moisture. This requires much of the heat value to evaporate the water. That means loss.

DIAVOLO Coals are LOW in moisture, averaging about 2%. They fire quickly, burn long and hot. You don't buy water when you use DIAVOLO Coals. That means gain.

Many thousands of homes all over the West use DIAVOLO Coals year after year.

No matter what your heating requirements, DIAVOLO Coals meet them more satisfactorily. The paint brand on DIAVOLO Walsen, Canon and Giant Domestic Lump is your safeguard. LOOK FOR IT!

FROM 32 Colorado mines, 6 districts; heavy coking to non-coking. A kind and size for every use. Clean, hot, store well. You will need less DIAVOLO for more heat. Thus they SAVE.

For Heat, Health, Comfort and Economy—Use DIAVOLO Coals

There is a DIAVOLO Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS

Or Write Us for His Name

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO., Fuel Division, Denver

DIAVOLO DEALERS Display this Sign



Answers to Legal Questions

Territory Outside the Limits of a City of the Second Class But Adjacent Thereto May Be Attached to It for School Purposes

By T. A. McNeal

Our school district has sent its pupils to the city school in Kingman for the last two years. We have paid their tuition and transportation. If we should continue sending them there could they force our district to unite with the city district? We have read the school law, but Article 285 is not definite. We have been told two districts were forced into the El Dorado school, also that the Garden City school tried to force two districts to come in but did not succeed. Our lawyers are uncertain about the question I have asked.

L. R.

SECTION 178 of the School laws provides that territory outside of the city limits of a city of the second class but adjacent thereto may be attached to said city for school purposes. Upon application being made to the board of education it shall, if it deems the move is to the best interests of the schools of said city and territory seeking to be attached, issue an order attaching such territory to such city for school purposes, and enter the same upon its journal; and such territory shall from the date of such order be and compose a part of such city for school purposes only, and the taxable property of such adjacent territory shall be subject to taxation, and shall bear its full proportion of all expenses incurred in the erection of school buildings and in maintaining the schools of the city. The proper officers of such city shall provide for elections in said attached territory, and shall canvass the returns thereof in the same way as is required by law in respect to a ward of such city. Persons residing upon such attached territory, possessing the qualifications of electors, shall be qualified to vote at any election held in any such city for school purposes only, and in any such ward of such city to which such territory shall be attached.

Section 179 provides that at all elections or primary elections, held in any city of the second class for the election or nomination of members of the board of education or other officers, or for any other purpose, all persons entitled to vote, residing in the territory attached to such city for school purposes and outside the limits of the city, shall vote at a place within the city to be designated by the mayor of such city at the same time and in the same manner as places of election in the several wards and precincts are designated, and said place of election shall be equipped and furnished as provided by the general election laws.

The language of this statute, it is true, is not entirely clear as to what is meant by an application to the board of education of the city, but one thing is clear, and this is that the city has no authority to attach this territory without the application being made by a majority of the electors of the adjacent territory, altho the statute does not define just how this application shall be made. I would say that a petition signed by a majority of the electors asking that the territory adjacent to the city, in this case being the territory enclosed within your school district, should be attached would be sufficient. But it seems to me entirely clear that without such application the territory cannot be brought within the limits of the city. The county superintendent has the power to detach territory under certain conditions that is already in the city of the second class but is not given any authority to attach it. In view of the fact that the district at present is compelled to pay tuition I can see no particular object on the part of the city of Kingman to compel the district to come into the city. I should think it would be more profitable to the city to permit it to remain outside.

To the County Clerk

Who pays the expense of taking down light and telephone wires in order that a house may be moved? How high should these wires be, according to law, above the ground?

R. R. S.

Section 1914 of Chapter 17, provides that no person, firm or corporation shall move, haul or transport any house, building, derrick, or other structure of the height of 16 feet or over, after having been placed in final position for moving, upon, across, or over,

any public highway in Kansas, outside of the limits of any incorporated city upon which highway any telephone, telegraph, electric light, or electric power wires are strung, without first obtaining a permit therefor.

Your application for this permit is made to the county clerk, and if it shall be necessary to cut or move, raise or in any way interfere with the wires, the application shall state the name of the owners of said wires, the time and place, when and where the removal of said poles and the cutting, raising or otherwise interfering with said wires will be necessary.

The following section provides that the county clerk shall give not less than 24 hours' written notice to the person, firm or corporation owning or operating such wires, or to their agents, of the time and place, when and where, the removal of said poles, or the cutting, raising or otherwise interfering with said wires will be necessary.

It is the duty of the person, firm or corporation owning or operating said poles or wires, after service of notice,

The statute does not absolutely fix the height of the wires and poles required, but does provide that telegraph and telephone companies are authorized to set their poles, wires and other fixtures along, upon and across any of the public roads, streets and waters of this state, in such manner as not to incommode the public in the use of such roads, streets and waters.

By implication it would seem that 16 feet is the height at which such wires must be placed, because it is provided that applications are only necessary where the structures to be moved are of the height of 16 feet or over, so that it was evidently the intention of the legislature that wires should be placed high enough along the street so that a building or other structure 16 feet in height might be moved without interfering with the wires.

Should Make a Will?

A and B are husband and wife. B has two girls by a former marriage, 8 and 6 years old. A and B have one child 2 years old. B

pleases subject to the same restriction, that is, he cannot deprive his wife if she survives him of one-half of his estate. If B wishes to have her estate distributed in any particular way she should make a will providing for such distribution. She may if she desires take out an insurance policy, naming her children as the beneficiaries in that policy. In that case all the proceeds of that policy would go to the beneficiaries, the surviving husband would not share in that.

Fees Should Be Fair

What fee is an administrator allowed in Kansas? For what and how long is this fee allowed? Can he settle the price on property offered for sale without consulting the heirs? Does he have to sell all property separately or is he allowed to price and sell it with some of his own? Can an administrator, being an heir and in debt to the deceased, and another heir also indebted to the deceased, legally take over and examine private papers of the deceased without any one else being present? Does an administrator have to keep a record of all rent coming in and all expenses going out? Are the heirs allowed to see this when they so desire? Are any of the administrator's fees allowed before the estate is settled?

J. H. G.

The fees of the administrator are not fixed by statute. They are allowed by the probate court. The administration of estates is conducted under the supervision and authority of the probate court. The administrator or executor of a will, proceeds under the terms of the will. If debts are owing by the deceased the administrator is authorized with the consent and direction of the probate court to sell so much of the personal property as may be necessary to pay the debts. The following property is exempt from such sale: the property which is set apart to the widow and children and which is exempt from judgments under the law. Second, such property as is specifically bequeathed shall not be sold until the residue of the personal estate has been sold and is found, by the executor or administrator, to be insufficient for the payment of the debts of the estate. Third, the executor or administrator may defer the sale of the emblements or annual crops raised by labor which were not severed from the land of deceased at the time of his death, beyond the three months herein prescribed for the sale of the assets and paying of the debts due. Provided, that whenever the court shall find that the sale of such personal property or any part thereof is not necessary for the payment of debts, legacies or costs of administration, the court may order such property not to be sold. After the settlement of the claims against the estate by the administrator under the orders of the court, if there is no will the administrator is supposed to divide the remainder of the estate as provided by the statute. The administrator does not have unlimited authority to dispose of an estate just as it may seem proper to him. He must act under the direction of the court. He must render an accounting, and this accounting is made of record in the court.

An heir has a right to examine these accounts. I would say that the administrator has the right to take into his possession the private papers of the deceased which have to do with his estate but does not have any right to take other private papers. While the probate court might make allowance to the administrator for payment of necessary expenses, the administrator's fee is fixed after or at the time of the final settlement of the estate.

Write the Land Office

I own 320 acres in Colorado. My sister, who is single, came over from the old country to keep house for me. Four years ago she bought a relinquishment of 160 acres from an ex-soldier for \$75. This joins my ranch. We both have worked on and improved this homestead, and there are now 20 acres in hay and a 16 by 16 frame house and 40 acres fenced off. The other land included in this 160 is not fit for cultivation, only rough pasture land. My sister now thinks she never will be able to make her permanent home on it, and as I have spent about \$300 on the place besides the work, she would like to relinquish so that I could file on it myself. Can we do this? J. P.

Take this matter up with the United States Land Office at Denver.



He'll Never Get Off the Ground With This Fellow Aboard

to furnish competent workmen or linemen to remove such poles, or raise or cut such wires, as will be necessary to facilitate removing of such house, building, derrick or other structure.

The necessary expense which is incurred by any person, firm or corporation for cutting, removing, or otherwise facilitating the removing of the said house, building, derrick, or other structure, shall be equally apportioned between, and paid by, all the parties concerned. No person engaged in moving any house, building, derrick, or other structure shall raise, cut, or in any way interfere with any such poles or wires unless the persons or authorities owning or having control of the same shall refuse so to do after having been notified. Then, only competent and experienced workmen or linemen shall be employed in such work, and in such case the necessary and reasonable expense shall be paid by the owners of the poles and wires handled.

Where houses are moved in an incorporated city or town, the city or town has the right to provide by ordinance for the manner in which such moving shall be done.

had \$1,200 when she was married to A. A and B bought a farm of 160 acres. A inherited \$10,000 from his folks and paid this on the farm, and B put in \$1,500. If B should die with a will made, would her two children by a former marriage get any of the estate? Or would A and their child get all of the property? Would B have a right to will part of her share of the estate to the two children by the former marriage? A thinks they should not come in for any of the estate when B dies or when A dies but he thinks they should stay home until they are of age and help finish paying for the farm. B furnishes their clothing and schooling from money she got from the government by a former marriage. What should B do—make a will or take out insurance, or both? A is planning on making a will so that if B and A and their child die, the estate will go to his brothers and sisters. Can B will her share to the two children? What should A and B do? M. J. B.

A and B have the right under the Kansas law to will whatever property they may have just as they may see fit, subject to the provisions of the statute. Neither one of them can will his or her property so that the surviving spouse can be deprived of a half interest in that property. B has an entire right to will her share of the property to her children if she so desires, subject to the husband's right to inherit one-half of it in case he survives her. On the other hand, A may will his share of his estate as he

The Library that Kansas Farmer Subscribers Read



A Letter From the Publisher

To Every Kansas Farmer Reader—

¶ Since you cannot know personally the folks who write for you every year what is equivalent to a book, I am glad that you can read each week the new chapters they write for you. I have known each of Kansas Farmer's editors for years, and I rejoice in knowing that farmers in Kansas have a group of sincere farm editors writing a weekly publication printed especially for them.

¶ In 1893 I started in business for myself by buying the North Topeka Mail. The next year I bought the Kansas Breeze, of which Tom McNeal was editor. In 1919 I bought Kansas Farmer and consolidated it with the Mail and Breeze. For 34 years Mr. McNeal has been editor of the farm publication known today as Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. His Passing Comment editorials and Truthful James wit and humor stories always express the genuine feeling of comradeship he has for his fellowmen.

¶ An editorial policy directed by F. B. Nichols, managing editor, has correctly guided Kansas Farmer readers in their crop and livestock production plans and has often helped them to realize a profit instead of a loss from crop and livestock operations.

¶ Raymond Gilkerson, associate editor, travels over Kansas almost constantly interviewing farm men and women and gathering material for interesting articles that tell our readers how other Kansas farm folks are doing things. His articles are the kind that give practical, tried plans which have been successful.

¶ Florence Wells, Mrs. Dora L. Thompson and Florence Miller Johnson understand the needs of Kansas farm women and write timely and helpful articles each week on new things to be tried in the kitchen, fashion trends, keeping growing boys and girls properly fed, clothed and in school, and being a constructive factor in community life.

¶ Two Kansas Farmer staff members devote their time and efforts to Kansas farm boys and girls. Leona Stahl has charge of the young folks page and J. M. Parks conducts the work of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo edits the Rural Health Department of Kansas Farmer. His counsel will help keep the family well and fit for school and work every day.

¶ Harley Hatch writes about the operation of his 560-acre farm in Coffey county; A. G. Kittell, about successful poultry raising; Frank A. Meckel on farm tools and machinery; and Gilbert Gusler interprets for Kansas Farmer readers the trends of the market. Fiction, jokes, cartoons, and pictures round out the list.

¶ But there is still the possibility that not every want of Kansas Farmer readers for information will be satisfied by these editors. For that reason, and to fight farm thievery in Kansas, the Protective Service Department has been organized to obtain for any Kansas Farmer reader information on any subject requested but more especially on legal, insurance, market and investment matters.

¶ I am glad to have such a group of men and women serving you on a farm paper published especially for Kansas farmers.

Arthur Capper

Publisher of Kansas Farmer.



Enclosed is \$ _____ Please give me credit for _____ years subscription to

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

(1 yr. for \$1, 3 yrs. for \$2, 5 yrs. for \$3.)
Send 10c extra for Protective Service sign and membership in Kansas only.

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FOR THE TABLE

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM, 5 Gal. \$4.70. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.00, 60-\$5.50. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS

FEATHERS FROM LIVE GEESE and ducks, \$1.00 per pound. Bertha Grander, Byers, Kan.

FREE RAZOR BLADE

For your Gillette type holder will be mailed on request. Box 134, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

SPOTTED ARABIAN SADDLE COLTS for sale. L. W. Wherry, Rt. 3, Parkville, Mo.

CATTLE

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

HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS BOTH SEX. PETERSON & Son, Route 3, Osage City, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

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.

More Milk in Sight

BY JOHN D. MILLER

There are 115,000 fewer dairy cows in the United States than there were in 1923. There are now 4,175,000 heifers from 1 to 2 years old being raised.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Federal Department of Agriculture estimated the average milk production a cow in the United States in 1923 at 4,280 pounds, while in 1926 its present tentative estimate is about 4,600 pounds, an increase of 320 pounds.

With milk production increasing during the period when the number of dairy cows have been decreasing and with a probable increase in the number of dairy cows now in sight, the conclusion follows that in the not distant future there will be a surplus of milk and milk products in the United States.

A material increase in milk production is immediately reflected in the quantities of butter produced. Butter is the shock-absorber for the industry. More than any other product, it absorbs fluctuation in the production and consumption of milk.

The relationship of milk products and the prices thereof are such that any material increase or decrease in the price of butter is at once reflected in the price of other milk products, as well as in the price of city fluid milk.

In an address of Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work in the United States Department of Agriculture, at Worster, Ohio, in August, 1928, it was stated:

It has been estimated that we produce the requirements of our people for 363 days. All we need to import is enough for two days. If consumption should drop very slightly or production increase, we would not only take care of ourselves but might easily produce a surplus.

A peril is involved in an annual surplus, and we should consider ways and means, first, of avoiding such surplus and, second, to meet it if it comes, else is there grave danger that such surplus will in part break down the entire dairy price structure.

As suggested by Doctor Woods, the prospective increase of population will not suffice.

On the other hand, a relatively small increase in the per capita consumption of milk and milk products will absorb the increased production now in sight.

To obtain and maintain an increased per capita consumption requires that milk and its products shall be produced and handled in accordance with high standards of sanitary control.

In many sections, farmers, distributors and boards of health have already gone far in this direction. In other sections, work to this end should be increased.

Corn Sold at 65 Cents

The first load of corn delivered at Athol, in Smith county, sold for 65 cents a bushel; it came from a field that averaged 35 bushels an acre.

Bringing Up Father

"I wish to goodness I could go home, but dad wants to stop for three more dances." "I know, my dear; they're a trial. But, after all, one can only be old once."

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising Write For Rates and Information

COLORADO

IMP. IRRIGATED FARMS, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

CANADA

800 ACRE wheat farm, produced 45 bu. A. 1928, \$27 per A. Farm Land Specialist. Universal Agencies, Lethbridge, Alberta.

KANSAS

7 FARMS, foreclosure prices, 36 years time. Owner, Box 70, Weskan, Kan.

140 Acres for \$9,400

Abt. 28 mi. S. W. Topeka, well imprd. Owner wants to move back to Nebraska. Can be handled with about \$2,200. Greta Realty Co., 206 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Nov. 9—Allen County Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 14—Kansas National Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 27—Northwest Kansas Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Guernsey Cattle
Nov. 16—O. M. Nelson, Viola, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 19—J. T. Reimer, Whitewater, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Nov. 9—A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan., and R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. V. Coleman, Valley Falls, Kan.
Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 15—Southern Kansas Breeders' sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 21—John H. Wartick, Wellington, Kan.
Nov. 27—Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 28—Chas. Stevens and Tom Taylor, Sale at Columbus, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Nov. 16—Earle Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.
Jersey Cattle
Nov. 18—W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
Chester White Hogs
Nov. 9—A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan., and R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kan.
Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Petraack Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

KANSAS

FOR SALE by owner, 160 acres Jefferson Co., 70 cul. bal. hay and pasture. Ideal stock farm, well watered, 2 barns, 5 room house with bath, all new and painted. On good road, 5 miles to market, Winchester, U. P. R. School house on farm. Bargain price quick sale. Address O. Gensler, McLouth, Kan.

MISSOURI

WHY RENT? I can sell you a farm cheaper than you can rent. Write Earl Ceburn, Springfield, Colo.
LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.
HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.
POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 455-O, Carthage, Mo.

TEXAS

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

WASHINGTON

LOTS OF WOOD FOR WINTER! Fertile bench lands in outover district in Stevens county. One hour drive from Spokane. We own 50,000 acres. Sold at low price, 12 year terms, to bonafide homeseekers. 10 per cent down payment entitles you to our loan plan for buildings, fencing and livestock. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Building, Spokane, Wash.

WISCONSIN

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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.
187 ACRES, team, 3 cows, implements, furniture included, \$2,700, part down; easy drive good Central Missouri market town; milk taken at door; 60 acres tillable, 120 wood land pasture; 5 springs; comfortable improvements; full details, special fall list with free catalog. King Realty Sales Co., Fayetteville, Ark.
FREE BOOKS
Descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. State land sales will be held in Montana during November. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



W. H. Hilbert, Corning, breeder of Durocs, has a nice lot of spring boars for sale sired largely by the Beacon, a John Bader bred boar that you simply must see to appreciate. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.
John Henry, Lecompton, breeder of Poland Chinas has 80 weaning pigs that are out of his big herd sows and sired by as good boars as will be found in the state at least that he is going to sell in pairs and trios not related and in larger numbers if desired. He is offering some choice spring boars and is not holding a boar sale this fall.
William Hilbert Jr., son of W. H. Hilbert of Corning, selected two gilts sired by the Beacon and fitted them himself and at Onaga won first and second and at Blue Rapids he won second. He showed in the open classes and that's pretty good for a 10 year old lad. He is a smart, bright young man and will be in the boys' pig club next year.
For years Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, has bred Chester White hogs and has at all times kept his herd abreast of the times in up to date breeding. The fact that Leavenworth county has always been known as a Chester White hog center is largely due to Henry Murr's efforts in breeding and developing Chester White hogs. He has an advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.
Next Thursday, November 1, Manuel Nelson, two miles west of Burlick and 10 miles southeast of Herington, dispenses his herd of purebred Holsteins. The sale is the day before the Maplewood farm dispersal sale at Herington and you can attend both sales



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

The MAYTAG Way Saves Nearly a Day

ON THOUSANDS of farms, with or without electricity, the Maytag has changed the long, tedious washday to a pleasant hour or two. Work clothes soiled by machinery grease are washed clean in the Maytag without hand-rubbing, yet delicate garments are washed hand-carefully. This remarkable speed and thoroughness is due to the roomy, non-breakable, cast-aluminum tub and the Gyrafoam washing action.

The Maytag also has a new and exclusive method of wringing the clothes—the Roller Water Remover. The top roll is flexible, the lower roll hard. All parts of the garment are wrung evenly dry and the buttons are spared.

Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor has been known on farms for fifteen years. It is a powerful, modern little gasoline engine, built specially for the Maytag by Maytag. It is so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. A thrust of the foot pedal starts it. The carburetor has but one adjustment. The bearings are all high-grade bronze. Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth, steady flow of power.

FREE Farm Washings

The Maytag must make good every claim before you decide to keep it. Any Maytag dealer will bring you one for a free trial washing in your own home. Write or telephone the nearest Maytag dealer today. Test the Maytag, compare it, wash with it. *If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.*

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1893

Kansas City Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.

Maytag Radio Programs

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues., Wed., 10:00 P. M.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P. M.
KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P. M.
WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P. M.
WBZA, Boston, Springfield, Fri., 7:30 P. M.
CFCA, Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P. M.
WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P. M.
KNX, Los Angeles, Wed., 7:00 P. M.
KFRG, San Francisco, Tues., 7:00 P. M.
KMOX, St. Louis, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:55 A. M.
KSL, Salt Lake City, Mon., 7:30 P. M.
KLZ, Denver, Thur., 9:00 P. M.

Hours designated are Standard Time at the stations named

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene . . . Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.
Anthony . . . Community Grocery Co.
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Atchison . . . Swenson Maytag Co.

Baxter Springs . . . Four State Maytag Co.
Bazine . . . Humburg Lumber Co.
Belleville . . . Gregg Elec. Co.
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Chanute . . . Shamrock Battery Co.
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Clay Center . . . W. W. Smith & Sons
Coffeyville . . . Liebert Bros. Elec. Co.
Colby . . . Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co.
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Concordia . . . Concordia Maytag Co.
Conway Springs . . . S-H Maytag Co.
Cottonwood Falls . . . Maytag Sales Co.
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Dighton . . . Dighton Lumber Co.
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Downs . . . Geo. P. Nixon & Co.

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Ellsworth . . . A. J. Dryden Hdwe. Co.
Emmett . . . Kennedy Garage
Emporia . . . Maytag Sales Co.
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Havensville . . . McDonald Produce Co.
Hays . . . N. M. Schlyer
Herington . . . Reich Impl. Co.
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Ness City . . . Miners' Cash Store
Newton . . . Rich Merc. Co.
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Olathe . . . Phebus Fur. Co.
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Osawatomie . . . Barnett Elec. Co.
Osborne . . . Woolly Impl. Co.
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Stull . . . Kraft Merc. Co.
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Tonganoxie . . . Tonganoxie Plbg. Co.
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT