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KANSAS FARMER

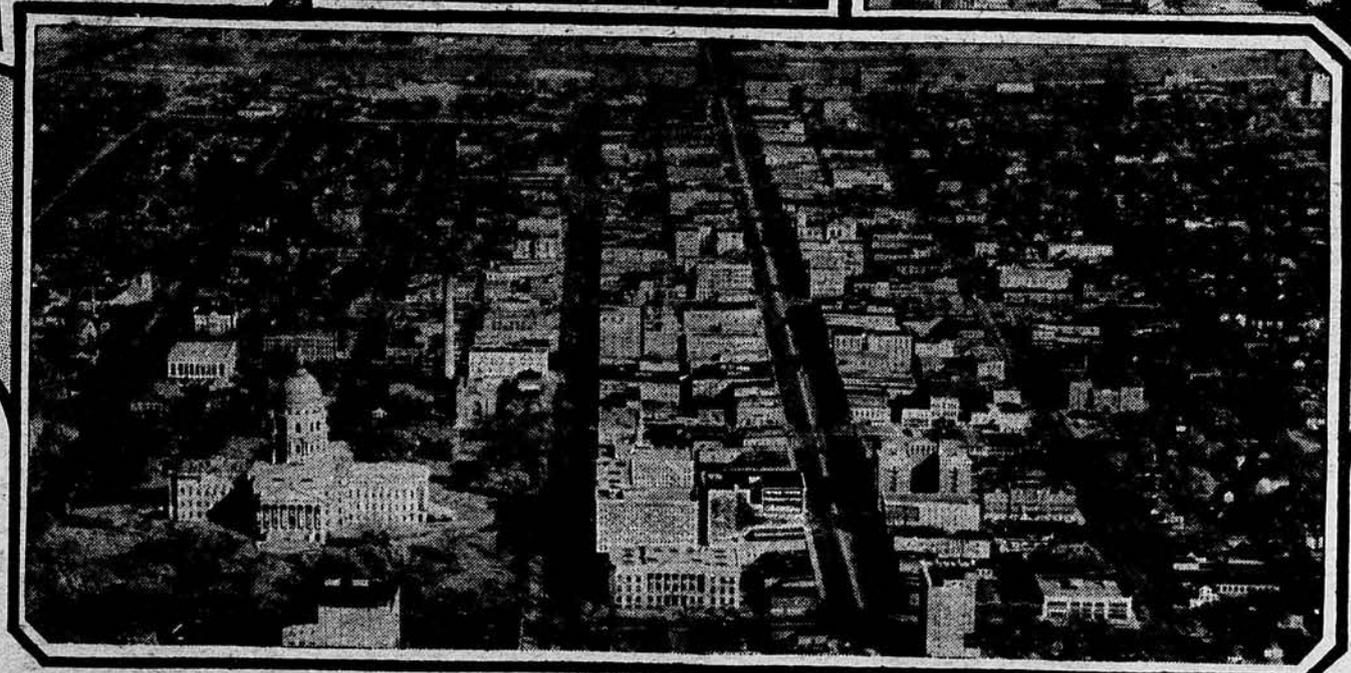
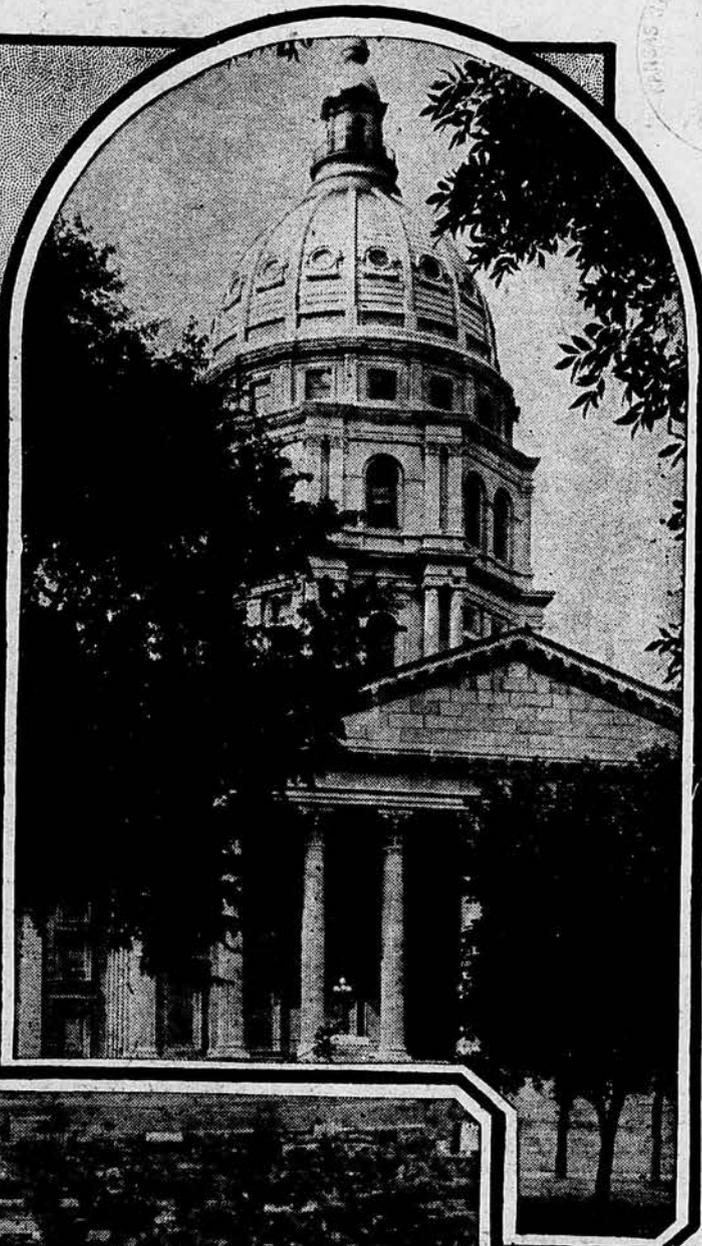
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Comparative Studies in Economical Pork Production

By DR. G. R. DANNLEY

THE success or failure of hog raisers depends upon their skill in keeping their hogs up to a high plane of health.

It is a well-established fact that the control of parasites (worms) and the proper feeding or nutrition are the two main factors upon which successful swine production depends.

Worm infestation is no doubt the most serious menace to profitable pork production. According to statistics arrived at by careful experimentation and observation, 75 per cent of all swine are infested with round worms.

It is also a well-established fact that animals fed on rations deficient in minerals do not develop normally, are under-nourished, unthrifty and naturally unprofitable.

This article is a report on a series of carefully conducted experiments to determine the amount of loss caused by feeding growing pigs and fattening hogs a ration well supplied with all the nutrients, and most of the essential minerals, but deficient in Vermifuges and Appetizers.

Experiment I

The purpose of this experiment was to determine the comparative value of simple minerals and Dr. Hess Hog Special when added to a standard hog ration.

Two choice lots of five pigs each were used. They were equally divided as to size and individuality. Both lots were fed all the corn they would eat and both lots were given a slop composed of eight parts wheat middlings, one part tankage and one part oil meal. There was no difference in the feed and care of these two lots of pigs except that Lot 1 received the Hog Special and Lot 2 the same amount of the simple minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate. The experiment was conducted in a dry yard and continued 123 days.

The result of this experiment is presented in tabular form as follows:

	Lot 1. Fed Hog Special	Lot 2. Fed Minerals
Weight of pigs at beginning	152 lbs.	155 lbs.
Weight of pigs at finish	1000 "	830 "
Gain in 123 days	848 "	675 "
The average daily gain per pig	1.4 "	1.1 "
Feed required for 100-lbs. gain	353½ "	406 "
Feed cost per 100-lbs. gain	\$5.96½	\$6.91

An analysis of the above table shows the dollars and cents value of Dr. Hess Hog Special in growing and fattening hogs. The total gain was not only 25.6% greater in the case where Hog Special was fed, but it cost 13.6% less to make it. While the market value per hundredweight was not determined, it is safe to assume that the heavier pigs with their better finish, would have had the advantage in price at the stock-yards.

Rapidity and cost of gain in weight are two of the greatest economic factors in pork production. Both are dependent upon health and the ability of the animals to eat, digest and assimilate relatively large amounts of feed. In this experiment, Lot 1, or the hogs which received Dr. Hess Hog Special were in a better condition and on a higher level of health throughout the experiment because it reduced the infestation of round worms and other internal parasites which would have checked their development and prevented as rapid or as economical gains.

Further explanation of the greater and cheaper gains made by Lot 1 is that the Hog Special contains along with minerals, appetizers and alteratives, and an adequate amount of iodine, an element whose value in the animal economy in conjunction with these other elements is only just beginning to be appreciated. According to authorities on the subject, the function of these combined elements is to increase metabolism, which in turn increases the rate of gains in weight. The increased metabolism naturally builds up the resistance against disease germs and assists in eliminating toxins from the animal's system.

The results of this experiment are in keeping with those obtained at the Iowa Experiment Station. In the Iowa trials, the pigs receiving the iodine made a 9.9% greater daily gain, and required 11.3% less feed for 100 lbs. of gain than the pigs not getting it.

The iodine pigs in the Iowa trials also grew faster, as was determined by actual standard measurements. In brief, the pigs in both the Iowa experiments and in those herewith reported, receiving iodine, consumed less feed and made better use of it than did those not getting this essential mineral element. This is a fact that becomes increasingly significant as our knowledge of this phase of nutrition increases.

The results were so striking that it was deemed best to check them by repeating the experiment. In the second experiment, the same number and character of pigs were used, the same ration of corn supplemented by wheat middlings, oil meal and tankage was fed. One lot received the Hog Special and the other lot simple minerals as in the previous trial.

Experiment II

The results of this experiment are given in the following tabular form:

	Lot 1. Fed Hog Special	Lot 2. Fed Minerals
Weight of pigs at beginning	168 lbs.	170 lbs.
Weight of pigs at finish	1015 "	835 "
Gain in 120 days	847 "	665 "
Average daily gain per pig	1.41 "	1.11 "
Feed required for 100-lbs. gain	325.7 "	388 "
Feed cost per 100-lbs. gain	\$5.78	\$7.01½

An analysis of this table again shows that the hogs fed Dr. Hess Hog Special made a daily gain 27% greater than the hogs receiving only simple minerals. And what is far more significant, the Hog Special hogs made a hundred pounds of gain for \$5.78 as against \$7.015, or 17.6% less than the lot that did not get the Hog Special. The cost of the Hog Special is a small item, yet it will be readily seen that its use in the hog ration may be the determining factor between a profit or a loss in a year's operation.

As the results of these two Research Farm experiments, which are representative of many others, agree so closely, and are so strictly in accord with similar studies made at the Iowa Experiment Station and elsewhere, they may be accepted as quite conclusive. They clearly show the need of something to keep pigs in a healthy condition so their feed can be utilized to a fuller extent than is possible with ordinary rations, with their usual deficiencies. They also show that simple minerals if combined with appetizers, vermifuges, and essential iodine, meet these requirements in a most satisfactory and economical way.

Experiment III

The special purpose of this experiment was to test the comparative efficiency of Dr. Hess Hog Special vs. simple minerals supplemented by worm capsules for controlling round worms and other internal parasites which interfere with thrift, rapidity and cost of gain in growing and fattening hogs.

In this experiment, 12 pigs weighing an average of 34 lbs. each, were equally divided as to litter mates, sex, individuality and weight. All of these pigs were undersize for their age, unthrifty—and microscopic examination of the feces showed that they were infested with round worms.

The test was completed in 132 days. The standard ration used in the two preceding trials described on this page was fed in dry lots. Lot 1 was fed Dr. Hess Hog Special, containing simple minerals, vermifuges and appetizers, including iodine, as in the other experiments.

Lot 2 was fed simple minerals as in trials 1 and 2, and in addition, were given worm capsules containing 2½ grains of Santonin, 2½ grains of Calomel, and 5 grains of Sodium Bicarbonate. The capsules were given at the beginning of the experiment.

The results of this experiment expressed in tabular form were as follows:

	Lot 1. Fed Hog Special	Lot 2. Capsuled and Fed Minerals
Weight of pigs at beginning	201 lbs.	203 lbs.
Weight of pigs at finish	1212 "	1021 "
Gain in 132 days	1011 "	818 "
Average daily gain per pig	1.27 "	1.03 "
Feed required for 100-lbs. gain	300 "	352 "
Feed cost per 100-lbs. gain	\$5.34	\$6.30

It will be noted that in this experiment, the Hog Special lot gained 193 lbs., 23½% more than the Capsule-Simple Mineral lot. It will also be noted that the gain made by the Hog Special lot cost 15.2% less than it did in the case of the Capsule-Mineral lot—and the Hog Special pigs required only 300 pounds of feed per 100-lbs. gain, while 352 lbs., or 17.3% more feed was used in making 100 lbs. of gain in the Capsule-Mineral pigs.

The results of these experiments have also proved that Dr. Hess Hog Special is more efficient in combating profit-consuming parasites than capsules, which are more expensive, and are more difficult to administer.

It is most significant that in all three of these trials, the results with the Hog Special pigs check so closely. This is clearly shown in the following summarized table:

	Hog Special Pigs Average of 3 Trials	Mineral Pigs Average of 3 Trials
Average daily gain per pig	1.36 lbs.	1.08 lbs.
Feed required for 100-lbs. gain	326.4 "	382 "
Feed cost per 100-lbs. gain	\$5.69½	\$6.74

The experiments reported in this article are most convincing in showing the value of hog ration supplements that contain a mixture of vermifuges, minerals, including iodine, and appetizers. A product of this kind tends to increase metabolism and promote rapid and economical gains, as well as to combat round worms the greatest of all pests in pork production.

These results are so consistent that it might be said they mark the beginning of a new era in the care and feeding of hogs.

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DR. HESS RESEARCH FARM, Ashland, Ohio

Changing Conditions Brought Profit

In This Case the Major Project Had to be Eliminated and a Minor One Boosted to That Place of Prominence

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IN THIS day and age a farmer must be versatile—he must be able to cope with changing conditions. And Kansas may pride herself because of the fact that she mothers a generation that can revamp agricultural programs to fit new demands, and do so at a profit. In the way of examples: The market demanded young beef finished to a nicety; Kansas agriculture fills the order with baby beef. The American housewife decided she ought to serve smaller, more tender pork chops; farmers in 105 Kansas counties respond with 200 to 225-pound hogs in six months. Graded eggs now come from culled, quality flocks; per cent of butterfat and total production of dairy animals keeps on the upgrade in response to the urge provided by consumers who want more and better milk. And to lay the proposition at the door of land fertility itself, we see the same promising signs: Soils once depleted and discouraged generate new life under the encouragement of rotation, legumes and other building-up factors.

But changing conditions do not always find the individual farmer equipped or in the mood, to swing along in step with new progress in exactly the lines he has been following. At this point we introduce L. B. Strahm of Nemaha county, because he, among many other Kansas farmers, found it necessary in his change for profit, to eliminate his major project and boost a minor one to that place of prominence. Some years ago if anyone had prophesied that Mr. Strahm would one day own a dairy herd that would take highest honors in his county for five months, and state honors for at least one month, it probably would have amused him considerably. He was a cattle feeder, and the only milkers he had were there simply to supply the family with dairy products.

But we turn the years ahead to a time when Mr. Strahm took stock of his farming operations to discover that his big project of cattle feeding wasn't making much money. He had made good money, but something apparently had gone wrong. Call it market trouble if you like, or even say that Mr. Strahm wasn't in the mood or equipped to carry on the cattle feeding, and changed his program to suit new demands. It all fits under the heading of changing conditions.

After figuring reduced net profits on his cattle, whether or not he could as-

sign reasons, Mr. Strahm put his pencil to work adding up checks received just for surplus cream from a few family cows. There it was in black and white—\$300 for surplus cream from a very few cows. That appeared bigger to him, and more nearly certain, than buying cattle to feed, and it has made him a better farmer. His story now

has to do with excellent dairy animals, porkers, terraces, legumes, rotations, pasture efficiency and equipment that cuts down on labor and overhead expenses.

Something more than five years ago the change in type of farming took place. Then Mr. Strahm had a Holstein, some Jerseys and reds. He bought

five cows and a heifer, and others from time to time. A bull was added to the herd, used a year and replaced by a better one. That building up process has continued, breeding with better bulls, and real progress has been made. About 10 cows now will be in production at a time. Mr. Strahm says he would rather have fewer cows, and give them better care, than to have a large number that he would have to neglect.

Dairying, this new project, grew on him. He was bound to make it as profitable as he could. When testing association work caught his attention he joined. "My first results in this pointed out that my Holstein, with 38 pounds of fat, was far better than some of the other cows I had originally," Mr. Strahm said. "It proved to me the difference in value, for dairy purposes, between red cows and real milkers." Better animals have been selected to make up the herd, and only the best heifers have been kept to replace older animals. Testing association work is responsible for much of the progress Mr. Strahm has made. "Three years ago when I started testing," he explained, "my herd averaged 260 pounds of butterfat, the next year it was 347 pounds and last year, 386 pounds. What kept it coming up all the time? Breeding back of the herd, culling and what I learned about taking care of cows. It is worth at least \$45 a year to belong to a testing association. A man is bound to take more interest in work when he knows what he is doing, and that he is making some real progress. If I didn't test I wouldn't know the value of my cows, and I'm sure without accurate records there would be no very good market for my bull calves. Aside from other values, testing has made it possible to sell all of the best bull calves for breeding purposes." Records show that the Strahm herd was the highest in the county for five months, and in the state for one month. It seems as if Mr. Strahm was quite capable of revising his farm program to meet changing conditions, and at a profit.

Some of the cows have been milked three times a day. This started last year in the fall and winter and continued to May. It would have been carried into June, only for the fact that the hired man became ill and had to give up his work. But the three milk-

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State Husking Meet November 6

KANSAS FARMER will hold the annual state corn husking contest November 6, on Juniata Farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement, 4 1/2 miles north of Manhattan on any road. Everyone interested in this outstanding sporting event is cordially invited to attend. You cannot miss the place, because the farm name appears in large letters on one of the barns, and in addition, road signs will be put up.

The contest program will start at 10 o'clock in the morning. A loud-speaker system will be set up so everyone will be able to hear all of the announcements. Dean L. E. Call, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who is one of the official judges, will explain briefly the important points of the contest, so every visitor will know exactly what is going on every minute. You also will hear from Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, and L. E. Willoughby, of the college, the other two official judges.

These talks and the introduction of huskers probably will last from 10 o'clock until 10:30. Immediately afterward the contestants will be lined up and the crack of the starter's gun will set them off in the speediest husking meet ever held in the state. The actual husking will last for 80 minutes, and while the judges are weighing the corn, visitors will be able to obtain a good dinner right at the scene of the contest for very reasonable prices. This will be served by the ladies of the Episcopal church of Manhattan. Immediately after dinner, and while the judges are figuring the final results of the contest, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will make a short address. As soon as the winner is determined, he will be introduced to the visitors, and everything will be over early enough so folks can get home to do their chores in good time.

Fifty-six counties have indicated that they will have candidates for places in the state meet, and for your information here they are: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Graham, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Linn, Lincoln, Marshall, Miami, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Russell, Saline, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Wabawance, Wallace, Washington and Wichita.

The winner of the state meet will receive \$100, a silver trophy cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper, and a trip, with all expenses paid by Kansas Farmer, to the national husking contest near Platte City, Mo., where he will compete with champions from other states in the Corn Belt for national honors and other substantial cash prizes. Second man in the state contest will receive \$50; third man, \$25; fourth, \$15; and fifth, \$10. Every enthusiastic booster for genuine farm fun is urged to attend the state meet on November 6.

Nothing Beats the Poultry Income

FREEDOM and profit are just about mentioned in the same breath by W. H. Johnson, Marshall county, when he talks of his poultry. Also he has formed an opinion, which cannot be shaken, that selling poultry and other products on a grade basis is the only way marketing should be handled. He is a stickler for the kind of eggs used in hatching and how they are hatched. He has no sympathy whatever for inferior birds, believes too much care cannot be exercised with the feeding of poultry and is sure that good equipment is the most profitable. And rest assured that results he has obtained justify his opinions. Perhaps what he has done wouldn't work well on some other farms because it might not be the best methods to follow under a different set of conditions. But under average conditions Mr. Johnson's ideas will make money.

Last year, November 1 to November 1, he had an average flock of 227 birds. From them he sold \$1,362.82 worth of poultry products. His expenses amounted to \$571.57, leaving a profit of \$791.25 or more than \$3 to the hen for labor, interest on the investment, new equipment or anything else he wished to call it. In November, the starting of that year, the profit was \$122.70 from eggs alone. "At that rate," Mr. Johnson said, "it shows that proper housing, feeding and handling count. If I didn't have good brooder houses and laying house I couldn't expect any such results from my flock. My records show that the brooder houses cost \$100 and the laying house \$265. The returns for the first month of the year I'm telling you about would more than pay for a brooder. Two more months would almost pay for the laying house. Of course, November was one of the big

months, but that comparison shows that a flock properly housed will respond the way you want them to. It just happens that five years ago when I built my first brooder I sold enough broilers to pay for it and all necessary equipment. Those chicks were hatched January 13. Last year I sold 400 broilers. I feed them after the Kansas State Agricultural College method and get them to weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds in eight weeks. Poultry provides the best income we have."

Mr. Johnson takes special pains in selecting hatching eggs laid by his flock, and he says his most satisfactory results were obtained by having a real expert hatch the eggs for him. Out of 850 chicks this season he lost only 50. With good quality as a starter Mr. Johnson has a right to expect success. Certified cockerels and a Grade B flock provide the parentage. The chicks get

a comfortable start in portable brooders. These haven't been moved to new ground so far, but the lots have been plowed up every year and seeded to oats. All the way thru the chicks are kept clean and are fed according to recommendations from the college. "Stay close to the Manhattan specialists," declared Mr. Johnson, "and you will not go very far wrong. Everything about poultry work is important, but first of all housing cannot be neglected. I believe it would pay to build good brooders and a laying house on a rented farm even if you had to leave them after five or six years." Small chicks get some commercial mash, sour milk and grain. Next year the all-mash will get a trial.

"Layers get the run of the farm," Mr. Johnson said. "We have tried both ways—confining them and letting them run—but freedom for the flock seems

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KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I MAKE the prediction that within a year diplomatic relations will be entered into between the Soviet government of Russia and the United States. When the Soviet government got control, there were many predictions that it would be only temporary. We have waited 11 years for the temporary government to be overthrown, but it seems to be more firmly entrenched in power than it has ever been. Meantime trade with Russia has been increasing despite the fact that we do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet government. The objections urged to diplomatic relations have been that the Soviet government has been permitting if not actually financing propagandists who are fomenting trouble in this country and organizing opposition to our Government. The second objection has been the refusal of the Soviet government to assume the debts to the United States created by the former government. Of course, there has been and still is widespread criticism of the Soviet form of government.

However, if the Russian people want that kind of government they have a right to have it. It is in accord with the diplomatic traditions of our government that it is not our business to say to other people what kind of government they shall have. Of course, if it is true that any other government is sending agents to this country or permitting them to come here with the full knowledge and consent of that government, the business of these persons being to stir up trouble over here and incite plots against our government, that would be a very unfriendly act, and a very good reason for refusing to recognize such government in a diplomatic way. The Soviet government of Russia insists that it has not encouraged such trouble makers, and that it will not in the future. It also is ready to make satisfactory arrangements about the government debt. There would, therefore, seem to be no good reason why we should not enter into diplomatic relations with the Russian government, and some very good reasons why we should. Russia is the one country in Europe which needs our manufactured products, especially our machinery, more than any other nation. Great Britain, which for a while had diplomatic relations and then broke them off, is about to resume them. The reason is plain enough. England wants the trade of Russia. If we refuse to enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet government, while Great Britain resumes the relations which were severed by the former British government, England may not only increase her trade with Russia but also capture some of the trade we already have there.

Should Protect the Men?

IS THERE any law," writes an anxious reader, "to protect a widower from the wiles of designing widows? An old gentleman nearly 83 years old, a widower, is much annoyed by the sills, letters and attentions of a certain widow. All she wants is a good home and a chance at his money. Please advise what is the best way to get rid of her."

Since the time when Dickens's character, Sam Weller, gave the advice, prompted by painful personal experience, "Beware of vidders," there has been a more or less prevalent impression that the widow is the most dangerous of her sex, but this is my first experience in being called on to find a law that will protect a widower from the wiles of designing widows.

In Kansas we have either enacted laws or different members of the various legislatures have proposed laws to correct or change nearly everything the human mind can imagine, but so far as I can recollect no legislator has proposed a law for the protection of widowers from the wiles of designing widows. In the olden times when women were cumbered with long skirts and tight corsets it was assumed that any man, widower or not, who was not able to outrun a designing widow or other female did not amount to enough to deserve protection. Or if he suffered himself to be caught it was because he was willing to be snared. Of course with the present short skirts and freedom from corsets the female has a much greater freedom of action, and, if in training, might easily run down a widower who is a bit overweight and short-winded.

So there may be more need of such a law as this reader calls for. In this case the widower, being "nearly 83 years old," is more or less rheumatic and wobbly on his legs, and may be easy prey for

a "designing widow." I would suggest that this aged widower entrap a few mice, capture them alive and carry them about with him, turning one of the little rodents loose whenever the designing widow gets too close. If that doesn't make her pause, nothing will.

Speaking of widows, it is interesting to read in the report of the Pension Department that there are still 14 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls. When we remember that it is nearly 115 years since that war ended, and as none of these widows has reached the century mark, they were not born until nearly 20 years after the war ended, and that unless they were very young at the time of their marriage, their husbands must have been men of rather advanced age. Just what do you suppose there was about these old birds that attracted these young women? Hardly the pensions, for pensions in those days were very small. Maybe some of the old veterans had accumulated considerable property, but the chances are they had not.

However, when I take a look around at the men women marry I quit speculating on why they marry them, that is, I give it up. I have seen men whose faces would stop an eight-day clock who have



beautiful wives. Certainly these wives did not marry their husbands on account of their personal appearance. Also it often happens that a man who is a sap manages somehow to "tie up" with a smart woman. Maybe she marries him with the idea that she is so much smarter than he is that she can boss him around without much trouble, but she takes a long chance on that; many a man who hasn't more than enough sense to come in out of the rain, and hardly that, is a stubborn brute who can be neither taught nor driven. I was raised on a farm; the hardest horses to train were those that had the least sense, and men are a good deal like horses.

I see that some French physician thinks that he has discovered something that will preserve eternal youth. That kind of story gets started every year or two. A few years ago the goat gland theory caused a good deal of interest and excitement. A lot of old spavined pelicans tried it, but they did not live any longer than other men who did not experiment that way. Also every now and then some food faddist comes to the front with the statement that people might live indefinitely if they would only eat the right kind of food and masticate it properly.

You may remember the Fletcher fad. Chew every bite at least 30 times before swallowing, or something like that. Well, Fletcher has been dead

a number of years, and he was under 70 when he passed out. Most of the health faddists die comparatively young. Muldoon is an exception, but then he was born with a remarkable physique and probably would have lived as long as he has without going thru any particular physical exercises. So I am not taking a great deal of stock in the Frenchman who thinks he is going to keep people everlastingly young. Nature intends that all animal life shall run its course, and have its periods of infancy, youth, full development and final decay. The most futile worry I can think of is to worry about having to die.

Some of the Kansas newspapers are worrying about the population figures, which show that the population of the state has not increased during the last 10 years as fast as the natural birth rate. Here is Kansas, shown by statistics to be the healthiest state in the American Union, where the life expectancy is greater than almost anywhere else on earth, and yet the population is hardly increasing. Well, what of it? Kansas is preeminently an agricultural state. Maybe it will become a great manufacturing state, but I doubt it. It will never build up any great industrial centers because the conditions that call for such cities are not here. As agriculture becomes more scientific the agricultural productions will increase, but fewer men will be required to produce the crops. So it will not be at all remarkable if Kansas has no more people 50 years from now than it has at present, but those who are here will be better off.

The need of the world is not increase of population and decrease of the death rate, but a decrease of the birth rate, altho I am satisfied that the production of the world might be increased so that it would support in comfort many more people than there are on the globe today.

In the Limelight

FOURTEEN years ago the Scotchman Ramsay MacDonald was in disgrace. He had dared to oppose the entrance of Great Britain into the war with Germany. There was even talk of banishment or even a severer punishment.

Today he is the most powerful and most talked of man in Europe. He is the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and this means that he is the real head of the British government. That is the reason his coming over here to confer with President Hoover was of vastly more importance than would be a visit from the Prince of Wales, altho the latter is the prospective head of the British Empire. There is another thing about this visit of the Prime Minister which is remarkable; he is not only Prime Minister but he also is the head of the Labor party of England, and is called a Socialist.

Naturally a great many conservative persons have regarded him as a dangerous man who intends to overthrow the established order. He may be a theoretical Socialist, but he has no intention of upsetting the present order. In the first place he could not do so if he wanted to, and in the second place he does not want to. He is a canny Scotchman with a head full of brains, and at the same time he is an idealist and admits it. But in his speeches he makes it plain that changes in government must necessarily come about gradually. The machinery must not be scrapped until it is perfectly evident that better machinery can be substituted for it. He is no fanatic. He is a constructive, forward looking statesman, who takes a step only when he is convinced that it can be taken with safety. That is the reason he has captured the imagination of the people of the United States; that is the reason he is just now more in the limelight than any other man perhaps in the world.

It is a dangerous position to place a man in. Enthusiasts who yearn for the immediate coming of the millennium are apt to expect too much of a man in his position. It will not be surprising if the radicals in his own party become his most violent critics. They are apt to think he is going too slow; possibly they will even say that he has surrendered to the capitalists. They are not responsible for what they say, and so long as they do nothing more than talk, they are not held responsible for anything. The Prime Minister is held responsible, and nobody knows that better than the shrewd Scotchman, Ramsay MacDonald. His powers are strictly limited, and even if he may be somewhat radical

in his private thinking he is bound to be conservative in public administration. That is not at all to his discredit. Great responsibilities sober any honest man with the ability to think.

Secretary Fall Again

EX-SECRETARY Fall is being tried in Washington as this comment is written, on the charge of having accepted a bribe of \$100,000 as the price of selling the oil property known as "Teapot Dome." Possibly by the time this is read the trial will be over. Fall is undoubtedly a sick man. All the doctors who have examined him agree that he is not in the physical condition to stand the wear and tear of a trial.

The Government was willing to continue the case, but Fall refused to consent to a continuance, and it is his constitutional right to demand a speedy trial. Of course he has not insisted on a trial until now, but his constitutional right has not been taken away from him. Now this insistence on the part of Fall does not in my opinion argue at all that he is innocent, but granting that he is a sick man, as he undoubtedly is, it will be a powerful bid for sympathy. A jury will be slow to convict a man who is apparently at death's door, or if not exactly at death's door, in such a state of health that a verdict of guilty probably would finish him. Also it probably is true that he is no worse off with the trial going on than he would be waiting about in a hospital. The strain certainly is not much greater in one case than in the other. In my opinion Fall is guilty as charged, but he probably will never be convicted. Human sympathy is more powerful than ordinary obligations of citizenship.

There is a story of a stern old Roman, Brutus, who condemned his own son to death. He has often been held up as the personification of justice, but he has never made much of an appeal to the average human being. No father should be called on to sit in judgment on his own son where such judgment involves the life of the boy. The most human and touching story about old King David is that which dramatically tells of his mourning for his son Absalom. The young man had conspired to overthrow his father's kingdom, and if he had succeeded it is probable that David himself would have been slain, but David loved the youth. His old heart yearned for his boy, and in his grief he cried out, "Would God I had died for thee O Absalom, my son." We all like the old Jewish father weeping for his wayward son better than the stern old Roman who condemned his son to death.

Debtors Are Garnisheed

If a check is garnisheed do they have to notify the person it is made payable to? Does this person have to indorse the check or sign it over?

Strictly speaking, a check could not be garnisheed. If a check was given to one person to be turned over to another, the person acting simply as trustee, so to speak, of this check, he might be made party to a garnishment proceeding and required not to turn the check over until the garnishment was settled. If the person holding this check owes the party against whom the garnishment proceedings were instituted, whatever funds or property this person had in his possession belonging to the debtor might be garnisheed. If a person was holding a check to be turned over to another he would not be required to indorse that check. If he undertook to cash the check the bank or whatever party it was who cashed it would undoubtedly require him to indorse the check, and if he did not indorse it they would not pay it.

Lease Might Be Changed

Here is a copy of a lease, one of whose provisions we do not understand: "Party of the first part rents the following described premises to the party of the second part to have and to hold the same from the

first day of March, 1927, to February 28, 1929, with an option for an additional term of one year from March 1, 1929, provided that unless by supplemental agreement made on or before the first day of July, 1928, in which it shall be mutually agreed that said party of the second part shall rent and occupy said premises for another year, said party of first part shall have the right to put out a crop of fall wheat on any or all portions of said land from which the spring crop shall have been harvested." There was no agreement made on or before July 1, 1928, nor until June 23, 1929, when the second party got a registered letter to give up possession of the wheat ground on July 1. She always rents her wheat ground the first day of March. We have had only two crops of wheat in a three-year lease. Another party had the wheat out when we moved here March 1, 1927. Who has a right to put out this crop of wheat?

W. H. N.

The terms of a written contract might, of course, be varied by the mutual consent of both parties to the contract. This, however, does not seem to



have been done in this case. This lease was for two years with an option to continue the same for another year and a further agreement that by mutual consent made on or before July 1, 1928, the renter should have a right to put out a crop of fall wheat on any or all parts of the land from which the spring crop had been harvested. This supplemental agreement was not made at that time, nor for nearly a year thereafter was there anything said about extending this agreement. On June 23, 1929, the renter received a registered letter asking him to give up possession of the wheat ground on July 1. Apparently the landlord had the right to refuse under this rental contract to permit the renter to put this ground in wheat this fall. As I understand the purport of this registered letter, it was not demanding the possession of this ground, but was only a letter refusing permission to put the ground in wheat. Under the terms of this rental contract I think the landlord had a right to do this. I do not think the mere fact that July 1 is mentioned would be any violation of the terms of this contract.

Hubby Left Home Again

A and B are husband and wife. A left his wife last August for the second time. He had not provided a home for her or the necessities of life for some time before he left. He is thought to be in California. B has been working since he left at general housework and has saved quite a bit of money. She had no money and no property when he left. B has not heard from A, and is thinking of filing suit for divorce at the November term of court. She wishes to know how soon she must

file in order that the suit may come up at the November term. She knows nothing about law. As it is a state case will it cost B any money? If so about what amount? A believes B will not sue, and says he doesn't want a divorce, but B had to make her own living quite a while before he left her. There are no children. A is thought to be living with another woman. B wishes to know if she can secure her divorce without his knowing it. She wishes to know if A can claim half of her money. A has told B he would not live with her if he ever returned. B has lived in Kansas all her life.

K. F. R.

B seems to have ample ground for divorce—in fact she has several grounds, if all that is stated by this reader can be proved. First, A is guilty of desertion, and willful desertion for a period of one year is sufficient ground for obtaining a divorce. Second, he is apparently guilty of adultery. He is also guilty of failure to support. If divorce proceedings are instituted by B she will have to get service on A either by personal service or by service by publication, in case she does not know of A's whereabouts. She also has ground for criminal prosecution against A for failure to support. She might bring an action for divorce and at the same time an action might be pending criminally against A.

When a divorce is granted the matter of division of property is left very largely to the discretion of the court, but if the facts are as stated in this question, no court could give A anything out of B's earnings. On the contrary, if A has anything that can be levied upon, the court would order him to pay her such alimony as the court might deem him able to pay. In order to have the case tried at the November term it would be necessary that the petition be filed at least 30 days before the beginning of the term. If service by publication is obtained, that would require 30 days, but the service by publication would commence at the same time the suit is filed.

In Any Safe Place

Where should a will be kept when both man and wife are alive, in the court house or in the home? When should the will be probated? Is there any inheritance to pay upon real estate in Kansas? Is so what is the rate of such tax?

A. H.

The will may be kept in any safe place. It might be placed, for instance, in a safety deposit box in some reliable bank or it might be deposited with the probate court until such time as it goes into effect. The will is probated after the death of the person making it.

An inheritance tax in Kansas is levied upon the amount of property, not upon any particular kind. For example, the wife is entitled to an exemption of \$75,000 free from inheritance tax. This property might be in the shape of real estate or it might be in any other kind of property. The husband is only entitled to an exemption of \$15,000, and that is true of the children. Nephews and nieces are entitled to an exemption of \$5,000. Other heirs having a more distant relation have no exemption.

Must Follow the Contract

In January I subscribed for five magazines thru the Periodical Service Bureau of Denver, Colo. I was to pay 18 cents a week to a boy who was to deliver these magazines to my door. Instead the company sends a collector whenever they want the money, usually only every two months, and the magazines come thru the mail. In the meantime I decided I didn't want the magazines and told the bureau to stop them, I having paid only a small amount. The other day a collector came and became very angry because I didn't have any money for him. He said the service bureau had paid for these magazines and we absolutely had to pay for them. Can he collect for them so long as the facts were misrepresented to us?

P. L.

If you had a contract with this Periodical Service Bureau, you and the service bureau are bound by that contract. If it was a condition of this contract that the magazines were to be delivered to you every week by an agent of the company and he failed to do this, it would be a violation of the contract, and my judgment is that he could not collect.

Put the Schools in the Cabinet

WE SPEND 3 billion dollars a year, thru all agencies, for public education; we have a permanent investment of 5 billion dollars in school buildings and equipment. But the expenditure of these billions of dollars a year is not all wisely guided and co-ordinated. There are millions of dollars wasted every year.

Intelligent guidance—not control—is needed. We have not yet in America worked out a comprehensive co-ordination of elementary, secondary and higher institutions of learning. Nor will we, in my judgment, without federal co-operation.

I have introduced a bill to create a Department of Public Education, the head of the department to be a member of the President's cabinet.

I believe the creation and operation of such a department one of the most important things we can do to promote the general welfare. The future of America demands it, in my judgment. For these reasons I expect to do all in my power to secure the enactment of this legislation at the earliest possible date.

This bill does not propose to take over one iota of local control. But where localities are unable to provide effective education for children, the proposed department will help.

Recent disclosures brought out by President and Mrs. Hoover's efforts show appalling conditions within 50 miles of the national capital; and similar conditions prevail in many backwoods communities.

The purpose of the bill is not a new project. The importance of public education as a foundation of free government was recognized by George Washington and the great minds of his time. President Madison expressed similar views. President Jefferson, in his last message to Congress, advised continuing revenues for "the great purpose of education."

President Harding, in his message to Congress in 1922, urged the co-operation of national authority in this field.

In 1925 President Coolidge said in his message to Congress: "Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem...nevertheless, the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the states of the nation for this purpose, it is only necessary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy, representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the national treasury to be

expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which is worthy of a separate department and a place in the cabinet."

The bill also has the indorsement of two score great American organizations, numbering in their memberships millions of patriotic men and women.

Then there is the problem of illiteracy, not only among the foreigners we are trying to assimilate, but also to an appalling and until recently undreamed-of degree among native born Americans. The 5 million illiterates in America are a constant menace to the country's future.

For all of these reasons the bill is entitled to the earnest support of every American citizen, whether a parent or not. I have every confidence that as the necessity for such a department becomes understood, Congress will enact it into law and the country be much the gainer by it.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



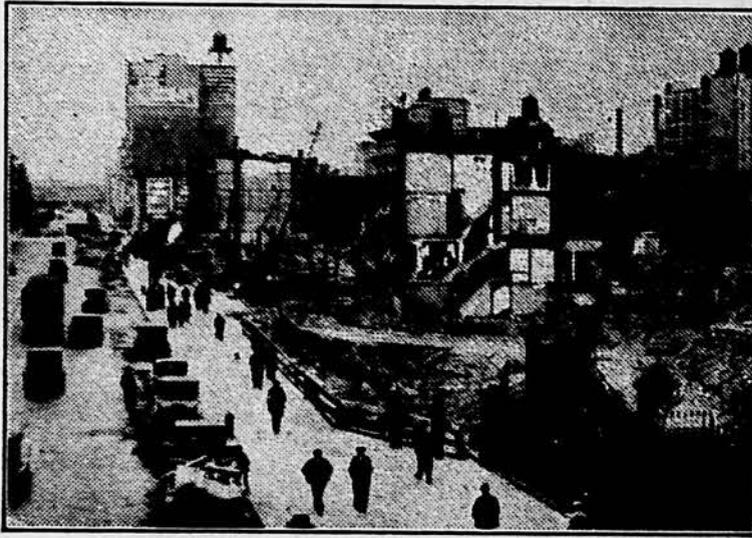
Miss Jean Redick, the Beautiful Daughter of George Redick, in Her Costume as Queen of the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha



The Former President's Son and His Bride, the Daughter of the Governor of Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. John Coolidge, Are Shown Leaving Their Apartment House on Fountain Avenue, Westerville (New Haven), Conn., Where They Have Started House-keeping. Don't They Seem Mighty Happy?



George A. Bryant, Jr., of the Austin Company of Cleveland, Who Sold the Russians 40 Million Dollars of Construction Work



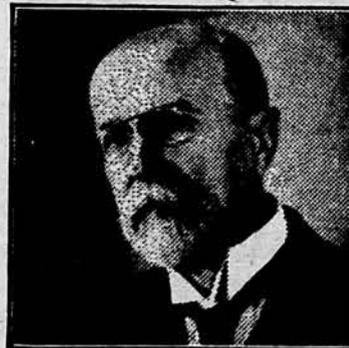
A General View of the Old Three-Story Dwelling at 429 West 23rd Street, New York City, Tenanted by Mrs. Tillie Hart, Who Has a Sub-Lease That Runs Until May, 1930, and Who Has Been the Center of a Legal Controversy Which for Three Months Has Delayed the Construction of an Apartment Building That Will Cost 25 Million Dollars



These Are the Kansas Folks Who Were on the Recent Trip of Southeast Kansas, Inc., to the Dairy Regions of the North. The Picture Was Taken on the Steps of the Capitol at St. Paul. Governor Reed of Kansas is Standing Next to the Governor of Minnesota: We Hope the Drink They Are About to Take is Milk!



Dwight Davis, Governor-General of the Philippines, and His Party Standing by the Oldest Rubber Tree on Basilan Island; Mr. Davis Has Become Quite Popular in the Far East



President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Who is Willing to Return Some of His Territory to Hungary



Edsel B. Ford, Center, Watching the Start, in Detroit Recently, of the National Air Tour for the Edsel B. Ford Reliability Trophy; Mr. Ford Has Done Much to Boost Aviation



Sheriff Oscar Adkins, and 14 Other Men, Eight of Them Deputies, Who Are Held for Murder in \$2,000 Bail Each, as a Result of the Shooting Arising From the Strike at the Mill of the Marion Manufacturing Company, From Which Four Strikers Died, at Marion, N. C.



Here Are the Side and Front Views of a Very Smart Black Felt Hat, Imported Directly From Paris, and Which is Being Sold Quite Extensively in the East. The Turned-up Brim in Front is Trimmed Effectively With Beads

Much Interest in Eastern Trip

Your Application Should Be Mailed Promptly: Only 31 Places Are Available

APPPLICATIONS for places on the Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour of 1929 are coming in quite rapidly. Only 31 men will be taken, so it is quite important that anyone who wishes to go should send in his application promptly. There is a full description of the trip in the Kansas Farmer for October 5.

Briefly, it is a real and sincere effort to study the relationship between industrial and agricultural life in America. The route is thru Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, Akron and Chicago to Topeka. The trip starts from Topeka Sunday afternoon, December 1, and ends at Topeka about midnight, Saturday, December 14. The cost is \$198.70, this including railway fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, rooms in the hotels where we are off the train and all bus transportation used in the ordinary movements of the party. Meals are not included, although many will be supplied free by organizations along the way which will entertain the party. No one over 64 years old will be taken, as this is a relatively active trip, and the men should be in good physical condition. A deposit of \$50 is to be made with the reservation, and the remaining \$148.70 is to be paid before November 15.

Mall the Reservation Now!

With the space selling as rapidly as it is, and with the limit of 31 places available, the best plan, if you are interested in the trip, is to send in your reservation today. No one can be taken after the 31 places are gone, no matter how many applications are received. The next best idea is to talk the matter over with some of the folks who were on the trip of last year. And the third best plan, if you want further information, is to send in the coupon on this page.

The party last year was composed of H. S. Peck, Wellington; W. A. Little, Holton; F. M. Cudney, Belpre; E. W. Cudney, Trousdale; T. J. Charles, Republic; W. A. Williams, Studley; A. B. Fisher, Fellsburg; William Johnson, Hays; Jesse C. Walton, Belle Plaine; C. Stecher, Haven; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; A. Yale, Grinnell; E. R. Werner, Colby; Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita; Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford; W. A. Sleigh, Oxford; A. E. Yale, Grinnell; A. B. McCrerey, Hiawatha; John E. Trembley, Council Grove; O. R. Shutt, Wilburton; Carl Rife, Lyons; H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis; James A. Johnston, Lyons; John W. Thielenhaus, Bison; J. S. Dalby, Collyer; and George H. Wilson, Winfield.

To the Board of Trade

The experiences of the group this year will be somewhat similar to those who made the trip in 1928. Here is the story of their adventures, taken from the issue of the Kansas Farmer for December 29, 1928:

"The Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour ended at Topeka early on Sunday morning of last week, and once again the Pullman car in which the folks traveled was parked at the Santa Fe Station, just as it had been two weeks before. But in the meantime it had covered a long, long trail! And the members of the party had accumulated a view of the industrial and agricultural life of the East which will be a source of pleasant memories all thru the years to come.

"The party left Topeka Sunday, December 2, at 5:05 p. m., and arrived the following morning at Chicago, where the members registered at the Hotel Morrison. They went at once to the Chicago Board of Trade, and spent considerable time in seeing the world's greatest grain market. And this was at the start of the last week's operations in the old building, by the way; it is to be torn down, and a new and modern structure erected on the same location. The board will operate for a considerable time in temporary quarters elsewhere. After their views of the operations of the Board of Trade, the members of the party went to the McCormick Plant Works for luncheon. Some extraordinary motion pictures showing

the development of power farming were shown to the group. The afternoon was spent in viewing the huge twine and tractor plants of the International Harvester Company.

"On the second day at Chicago, the Kansans spent the entire day at the International Live Stock Exposition, the 'Supreme Court of the Live Stock World,' and at the packing plant of Swift & Company, where they ate luncheon. Naturally they took a keen interest in the herds and flocks at the show, especially those from the home state. That night they left over the Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit.

"Headquarters at Detroit were in the new and famous Fort Shelby Hotel. The morning was devoted to an inspection of the huge plant of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge. Perhaps the highlight of this contact was a visit to the new steel mill of Henry Ford's, which is one of the won-

spent the afternoon in viewing the plants of the General Electric Company. The visit there included an inspection of the world-famous experimental laboratory maintained by this organization, and a private showing of the talking motion pictures now being developed by the General Electric Company.

"Early the next morning, Friday, December 7, the party arrived in New York City, at the Grand Central Station, to be met by Senator Capper. The men registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The first trip was to the New York Stock Exchange, which was very busy that day, as it had been for some time, so the Kansans had an excellent chance to see the market in rapid action. The next stop was at the Woolworth building; a trip to the top of the tower, which is the tallest in New York City, provided an excellent view of the island. At noon that day

came from Kansas. In the afternoon a boat trip over New York harbor was on the schedule, and thus we had an excellent opportunity to see the shipping, the famed New York skyline, and the bridges.

"In the morning of the next day, which was Sunday, the party went to church. A general sightseeing trip over New York City was the feature of the afternoon.

"Some of the highlights in the visit to Philadelphia, on Monday, December 10, included a visit to the Navy Yard, where the folks saw the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell; The Camden Bridge and the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company. The folks ate luncheon at the Poor Richard's Club, one of the more popular places in Philadelphia for business men.

"Three days were spent in Washington. Perhaps the peak of the stay there was the visit to the White House. Here the folks were shown over the President's home, and then called on President Coolidge, at his office. Senator Capper gave a reception for the Kansans the first night they were in Washington, at the Hotel Raleigh, where they were registered, which was attended by the Kansas delegation and by most of the Senators and Congressmen who have taken an active interest in rural affairs. Secretary Jardine gave a luncheon to the members of the party at his office in the Department of Agriculture that was one of the decidedly pleasant features of the stay in Washington. Considerable time was devoted to sightseeing in Washington, and trips to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, and to Mount Vernon. This included a day on The Hill, with a full opportunity to see the Senate and House in action, during the course of which the folks met Vice President Dawes, Vice President Elect Curtis, and the 'Vice President-Who-Might-Have-Been,' Joe Robinson.

A Story of Romance

"On Friday, December 14, the party arrived at Dayton, O., for another view of industrial life, in the city where aviation was born. The morning was spent at the Frigidaire plant; following luncheon there the next plant on the schedule was that of the National Cash Register Co., where the welfare work carried on by the organization was of special interest to the Kansans. The next stop was at Wright Field, the aviation headquarters of the United States Army. The rest of the afternoon and evening was spent as the guests of the Delco Light Company, of which H. W. Arnold, formerly of Wichita, Kan., is general manager. Following the banquet in the evening Mr. Arnold delivered an address on the romance of the development of modern industrial life that was regarded by the Kansans as the most interesting talk they heard on the entire trip.

"At the conclusion of the banquet the farmers started at once on the long run to Chicago and back to Kansas. Most of the last day, between Chicago and Topeka, was spent in talking over the adventures of the two weeks, and in every man urging every other one. 'Now be sure to come out to my place the first time you are down my way.' Out of the trip emerged a rich vein of real human friendship among the members of the group."

For Higher Oats Yields

How to make oats growing more generally profitable, particularly with spring-sown red oats, is discussed by T. R. Stanton, an agronomist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1583-F, "Spring-Sown Red Oats," just issued. A copy may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

On Market Classes

Market Classes and Grades of Livestock, Department Bulletin No. 1360, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



ders of our modern industrial age; altho the trip down the assembly line was of real interest, too, as always is the case. In the afternoon the folks went to the General Motors Proving Grounds at Milford, the most outstanding plant of its kind in the world. It covers two sections, and ample equipment is available to enable the specialists there to find out all there is to know about modern motor cars. Before any General Motors product is placed on the market it must go thru the difficult tests at this station.

"The next morning the party was at Niagara Falls. It was a fine, clear day, with no fog to break into the pleasure of the stop. Every man hurried off the car and down to the Falls. At 8:10 a. m. the special car departed for Schnectady, where the Kansas men

Senator Capper entertained the farmers and a group of business men at a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt. The afternoon was spent in viewing the huge building and the services of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City. That night the group went to the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company and listened to the broadcasting of the Cities Service hour.

"On the second day in New York the Kansas trippers went first to the plant of the New York Times, perhaps the most complete and up-to-date organization of its kind in the world. Following this they went to the office building and warehouse of the J. C. Penney Company and ate luncheon there with the executives of that organization, most of whom, by the way, including the president, E. C. Sams,

"Seeing the East" Application Blank

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

Dear Sir:

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

Name.....

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

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

Alfalfa the Best Paying Crop

Is a Greater Effort in Soil Improvement Essential in Growing This Legume?

I BEGAN producing alfalfa in 1914, and in a few years was growing 100 acres. It was best, I found, to plow in the early summer, and then seed the crop in the fall or spring, after the land was well settled by the rains, and the capillary attraction thoroughly restored. I pastured the crop in the fall and early winter, but not in the spring.

About four years ago the stand began to thin out. This was due to the crop being crowded by various grasses and also to the coming of root diseases. I then started to plow up the stand; the land was planted to corn. It seems likely that the diseased condition of the soil will presently be eliminated, and we will then start seeding this legume again. Alfalfa is one of the best crops one can grow for renewing the land for corn, as it supplies a great deal of available nitrogen and a vast amount of humus.

Havensville, Kan. S. H. Stockwell.

Build up the Land!

Most of the land in this part of the state has been farmed so long that it is not capable of growing good alfalfa. Farmers who seed this legume sometimes fool themselves by saying that the reason why they didn't get a good stand, or the weeds took the crop after the first year was that there were weed seeds in the alfalfa seed or that the plants winterkilled. But they have gradually ceased to grow alfalfa. Even some of the bottom soils of South-eastern Kansas will not grow alfalfa.

The only remedy for this situation is to lime the land and put on manure and phosphate. This has been proved time after time until it now is generally an accepted fact. But farmers cannot lime land except at a considerable expense, and in many cases this capital is not available. When the time comes that the farmers have an even break with the rest of the world of industry they will sweeten their soils, and the acreage of alfalfa will return to normal. And when the acreage of alfalfa has returned to normal the farmers will "get a more even break."

Fort Scott, Kan. A. L. Ramsey.

'Tis a Profitable Crop

I have found that alfalfa is a profitable crop, both as a feed and as a soil builder. You ask if the decline in acreage in Kansas has been due to disease or insects or to general indifference. In answer I would say that it was caused by insects and diseases which in turn resulted in general indifference. In my experience I find that the green bug is the worst insect, as it saps the vitality of the plant, and the army worm ranks second.

The first stand of alfalfa on this farm lasted about 20 years. But now after about five years a stand begins to decline.

For the last three seasons here it has been difficult to raise seed, on account of the weather conditions.

Another reason why the alfalfa acreage has declined is that the folks think it must be planted on a certain field because of its fertility or location, and have resown it too soon. We should remember that this legume should be included in the general rotation, and plowed up in perhaps five years on the bottoms and in four years on the uplands. This will result in the greatest value from the standpoint of soil building and it also will produce the best hay. The insects do not harm the younger plants so much, as they have a greater vitality and are relatively free from disease.

Abilene, Kan. M. E. Roher.

Floods a Factor, Too

Floods have done a great deal to reduce the acreage of alfalfa in Eastern Kansas in the last few years. I know of many large fields in the Verdigris Valley which have been destroyed by high waters. Naturally these have been discouraging to the growers, and they have not been planting a large acreage of alfalfa because of this fear of flood damage.

But alfalfa is one of the cheapest and best crops that one can plant. One

has four chances a year to produce a crop—four cuttings are the rule in this section. I think the acreage will presently be increased, as the producers come to have a larger appreciation of the profit-making and soil-building possibilities of the crop.

Liberty, Kan. Mrs. A. Koger.

Fall Sowing is Best?

Alfalfa, the same as most other crops, has its drawbacks. Of these, I believe that the weather has caused the most trouble in the last three years. These seasons have been so wet that most of the alfalfa in the low fields has died, due to the water standing on it. On the higher fields the crabgrass, foxtail and water grass have caused much damage. I do not know of a single field of alfalfa which has been sown for any considerable time.

Wet seasons also are poor for the production of alfalfa seed. In seasons of light seed production the price is high. Naturally this has a tendency to hold down the seeding of new fields.

Fall seeding is the best in this section, as a rule, altho some fields are planted in the spring. It perhaps is best to summer fallow the land, and to sow from August 1 to September 15, when the soil contains ample moisture to germinate the seed properly. The earlier the crop is planted the better, as it then has a good chance to get well established before cool weather comes.

Despite its drawbacks, I think alfalfa is a mighty fine crop to raise. Nothing else seems to take its place for cattle, especially dairy cows and calves. I think that if the old bosses could talk they would say, "Raise more alfalfa."

Wilsey, Kan. Emerson Lamb.

Soil May Need Lime

Many of the fields in Kansas, especially in this section, are worn to such a degree that they will not grow alfalfa successfully until they are built up, especially by the addition of lime. Kansas has a climate and soil as good as some other states which lead in growing a large acreage of legumes, such as Illinois and Wisconsin, but we have not learned the art of soil conservation. The reason that other states are able to pass us in the acreage of legumes is that they excel in the use of intelligent crop rotations. Every other year the farmers there grow a leguminous crop, and they plow under

clover and other forage crops for green manure.

Too many farmers in Kansas grow the same crop year after year; they take everything possible from the soil but they return nothing to it. Naturally the yields decline, season after season. The soil gets into poor physical condition, and then when they try to start alfalfa they fail. Soon they become discouraged and quit trying to grow this crop.

To increase the acreage of alfalfa we must learn to grow it successfully. This means soil improvement. And unless we do give more attention to building up the land it is going to become worthless. Soil is the same as machinery—it must be maintained in an efficient working condition. When you take everything possible from the land and add nothing to it the effect is much the same as driving a car without oil. Under such conditions it won't last long. Most of the soil in South-eastern Kansas requires a liberal application of lime before it will grow either alfalfa or clover successfully.

Parsons, Kan. Oren Gray.

Too Much Tenant Farming?

There are several reasons for the reduced alfalfa acreage in this section, some of which are under the control of man. But over one very important one, the weather, he has no control. During the recent dry years the old alfalfa fields became infested with weeds and grass, and they were plowed up and planted to other crops. Conditions were unfavorable for seeding, and so few fields were planted to take their place.

Many farms are rented here, and alfalfa is not usually a paying crop for the tenant with a one-year lease. If he remains on the place for only one year he will derive no profit from the increased fertility which this legume brings. The alfalfa rent here is half in the stack or else half baled and delivered to the car. The expense of starting the crop is considerable. And it requires the use of valuable time and some expensive equipment.

Market conditions also must be considered; unless the hay is bright there is little sale for it, altho the actual feeding value may not be reduced greatly by the effect of the rain.

But when alfalfa is once started it is a profitable crop; there is a good income from the hay and also from the helpful influence in improving soil fertility. One can ride thru the country

any season and pick out the fields which are on former alfalfa ground.

Perhaps the situation will presently adjust itself. Farmers are more interested in this legume than they were a few years ago. Several new fields were planted in this community last spring, and a few this fall. Other factors that would help would be lower prices for good seed, leases that are fair to both the landlord and tenant and a profitable market for hay that is not first class and yet has a high feeding value. If we have a few good years for seeding I am sure there will be a marked increase in the acreage.

Rydal, Kan. C. J. Woodka.

Expenses Are Higher Now

In the old days we thought that a stand of alfalfa was good for 20 years, but now it is likely to die in two or three seasons. There is a great deal more damage from insects and from pests such as crabgrass. And the cost of harvesting is larger—we used to get alfalfa hay put into the stack for as little as \$2 a ton. Freight rates are much higher, too; I formerly shipped from 60 to 75 carloads of alfalfa a year to Kansas City when the rate was only \$1.20 a ton. But we still grow an adequate acreage of alfalfa to supply hay for the milk cows.

Clements, Kan. J. W. Cope.

Potato Men Will Meet

BY F. E. CHARLES

The ninth annual Kansas Potato Show, scheduled at Topeka, October 28, 29 and 30, is to be the best spud show and the best conference of spud growers ever assembled in Kansas, the committee in charge of the program has announced.

Dr. William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture and now president of the United Growers, Washington, D. C., is the headline speaker secured for the occasion, and he will speak twice, at the banquet, October 29, and again the following day when the marketing of the Kansas spud crop is up for discussion. The company which Doctor Jardine now heads is a 50-million dollar concern which specializes in marketing truck crops. His talk to the potato growers is expected to take up the relationship of his company to Kansas potato producers.

There will be other excellent speakers, Prof. L. E. Melchers of K. S. A. C., and chairman of the committee, promises. Black rot and stem rot of sweet potatoes will be discussed by Charles Speaker, Kansas City grower; sweet potato storage will be handled by Prof. J. T. Quinn of Missouri University; and potato scab experiments in Shawnee county will be reported on by Dr. O. H. Elmer of K. S. A. C. and W. H. Robinson, county agent of Shawnee county.

James W. Trant, Edwardsville, is scheduled to discuss certified and selected seed potatoes, and Professor Melchers will give the results of seed potato treatment and also is to speak at the annual banquet about his recent 18 months' employment in the Egyptian ministry of agriculture.

The marketing program on Wednesday will feature, beside Jardine's address, a report by Jesse Haney, potato dealer of Topeka, on the Potato Growers' Traffic Association. This organization has been endeavoring to secure more favorable freight rates for Kansas potatoes.

Problems in marketing the potato crop will be discussed also by Dr. W. E. Grimes and Dean H. Umberger of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Prof. W. P. Mortenson, K. S. A. C., will consider the future outlook for the potato industry.

C. V. Cochran of Topeka, chairman of the potato growers' marketing committee, will report on the work of his committee during the last year.

On Vegetable Storage

Home Storage of Vegetables, Farmers' Bulletin No. 879-F may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When Master Farmers Meet

THE photograph shows Charles M. Baird of Arkansas City as he met Herman Budde, Faribault, Minn., while in that state with 100 other Kansans traveling on the "Million Dollar Dairy Special" promoted last month by Southeast Kansas Inc., an organization devoted to the development of the nine counties in the lower eastern portion of the state. Baird and Budde are both Master Farmers. The Kansas man was chosen in 1927 in the contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer. The Minnesotan was named in 1926 in the contest managed by The Farmer, St. Paul.

Budde entertained the Kansans for more than an hour, and showed them around his farm, which is devoted primarily to the production of Guernsey cattle. He keeps an average of 20 cows in his herd at all times, and his cream check averages \$200 a month. He sells about \$800 worth of cows annually. The Budde farm also produces about 14,000 pounds of pork every year for an income of \$1,120. Poultry products sold net approximately \$200 annually.

The 160-acre farm produces all necessary feeds. Mr. Budde lists the average acreage and production of each crop as follows: corn, 30 to 35 acres for a yield of 45 to 50 bushels; oats, 30 to 35 acres for a 60 to 70-bushel yield; barley, 20 to 25 acres for a 40 to 45-bushel yield; alfalfa and clover, 20 acres for a yield of 3 tons an acre. Twenty-five acres are pastured.



Left, Herman Budde; Right, Charles M. Baird

Now Five Showers a Day

So Naturally the Fall Wheat Crop Has Made a Splendid Start

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER several days of "falling weather," during which from two to five showers fell every day, it finally has cleared off bright and warm, which is just what owners of late kafir are glad to see. Most kafir in this locality is matured, but there are spots in the country, of which Emporia is the center, which were later in getting the crops in than we were here in the southwest corner of Coffey county. Kafir has made a great race in the last two months; I believe this part of the state is not going to have quite so much corn as seemed likely, but that kafir will make more. The showery weather was great for the newly sown wheat, especially for that just put in on late plowing. The ground now will be well settled and filled with moisture, and the wheat will come right along. The early sown wheat on the upland appears much better than it did one year ago; it was sown in the dust, and with moisture following, it is making good the old saying "Sow wheat in the dust and oats in the mud." Corn husking will not get under way until about November 1.

Early Hogs Paid

Ever since new corn was hard enough to feed we have been getting our hog feed from the fields. Starting with about 80 head of sows and spring pigs, we have "sold off" until but 47 remain. The sows were pushed and were sold early at a price well over \$1 a hundred higher than obtains at present. All of the earliest spring pigs, with the exception of 11 head, have been sold also at a much higher price than would be paid today for hogs weighing right around 200 pounds. Even tho the fall break in hog prices now comes a month earlier than it used to do, one will still get more for his early hogs than he will after October 1. To get spring pigs heavy enough to weigh 200 pounds by this date means very early farrowing, and that means a warm house. Of late years we have had but little loss from February farrowing, but each pen is made a little house by itself; the pens in the main house are side lined and the top covered over, especially during the cold nights. In this way the sow and pigs warm up their limited space until they really are comfortable, even on nights when the mercury goes down to 10 above zero. I don't know that there is much profit in feeding corn worth 90 cents on the farm to hogs that bring \$9 at our local yards, but there is no loss.

At \$102 a Head?

You will recall that I said, about three weeks ago, when we sold our spring calves for \$10 a hundred, after taking out all the top heifers, that if we fed them out we would have to have \$12 a hundred next April to come out even. Just the other day Professor Gramlich, of Nebraska, one of the best informed men in the county on livestock feeding, told an inquirer who wanted to take in cattle to full feed this winter that he must get \$15 a hundred for what gain in weight he made, at present prices of alfalfa and corn, to come out even. This comes rather close to my guess of \$12 a hundred; the calves we would have fed weighed strong 450 pounds when sold three weeks ago; when put in the feeding yard about November 1 they probably would have weighed 500. Taking 850 as their weight about May 1 next spring, at the price of \$12 a hundred they would bring \$102 a head; counting the gain in weight at \$15 a hundred, Professor Gramlich's cost figures, we have the gain costing \$52.50 a head, and this added to their worth when put up for feeding, \$50, we have \$102.50. Had we fed them until next May and had no loss, and received \$102 a head, we would have come out even.

Poor Corn Goes First

We have been husking out and feeding to the hogs the poorest corn raised

on the farm this season. It was top planted and check rowed, and grew on ground in rather a good condition of fertility. It fired very quickly during that dry weather of late July and early August, and we had figured it a failure, but the August 10 rains helped it considerably, and it has been making 20 bushels an acre by measure. There are 15 acres of this corn, and we have 11 acres husked. Monday we will start the plows, turning under the stalk growth, hoping that the ground will settle and can be well fitted for sowing clover next spring. Probably we will sow a little timothy with the clover, as it will tend to hold down the weed and grass growth, but Red clover

can take care of itself in weeds and grass much better than can alfalfa. When alfalfa seed gets down in price where we can afford to sow it we will forget the Red clover and go back to alfalfa again, as there is no question but what alfalfa hay has a greater feeding value than hay made of Red clover.

More Alfalfa Than Usual

Speaking of the high price of alfalfa seed reminds me that rather a large acreage was sown to alfalfa in this county in August. Most of it came up, but it grew very slowly, and at one time it seemed doubtful if it would make growth enough to carry it thru the winter. But with the late good showers and the warm sun following, this young alfalfa should make quite a growth before freezing weather arrives. It is to be hoped that this alfalfa will make it thru the winter, as it has cost so much to sow it. Few men had a seed cost of less than \$5 an acre, while others, who bought the highest grade seed, paid even more than that.

A number also limed the land, and the total cost of lime, seed and labor in sowing was close to \$10 an acre, so you see those who sowed are entitled to a stand. The liming would not be lost if the stand failed; it would no doubt show in succeeding crops, but the seed would be lost. One farmer in this county bought the very best seed he could obtain, seed of the Grimm variety grown in the North, it being certified "state sealed" and everything else along that line. It cost 80 cents a pound, and the 1½ bushels he sowed cost him \$72.

No Use for Science

"Now, Mary, when you bathe the baby, be sure and use the thermometer to test the water."

Returning an hour later, the mistress asked: "Did you use the thermometer?"

"No, ma'm. I can tell without that. If it's too hot, the baby turns red, and if it's too cold, he'll turn blue."

Soil erosion losses cost American farmers more than 200 million dollars a year.

These big car qualities assure superior performance on the farm . . .



Body by Fisher

No ordinary car could win and hold the allegiance of thousands of farm motorists as Pontiac has done. It takes a true performer—an automobile designed and built for hard work—so strong and rugged that years of the severest service cannot exhaust its usefulness. Such a car is the Pontiac Big Six at \$745—a value that stands absolutely unrivaled in the entire low price field. And here are some of the big car qualities which assure its superior performance:

Big Car Power—from its larger, 200-cubic-inch L-head engine delivering 60 horsepower at a moderate engine speed of 3000 revolutions per minute.

Big Car Dependability—due to the full pressure adjustable lubricating system which supplies the correct amount of oil at any engine speed—crankcase ventilation which maintains the quality of the engine oil by eliminating water vapor—the gasoline pump which assures correct fueling under all conditions and prevents starving on long hills and hard pulls—the cross-flow radiator which assures efficient cooling at all engine speeds.

Big Car Comfort—in its smart, new bodies by Fisher—constructed of hardwood and heavy gauge steel—with adjustable driver's seat—plenty of head room and leg room—and numerous additional refinements.

Big Car Safety—in its noiseless, self-energizing internal-expanding 4-wheel brakes—completely enclosed and protected against rain, snow, mud and ice—efficient under all conditions.

Any Oakland-Pontiac dealer will tell you about its low operating costs—which are less than any other six of equal price. Go and see him and take your present car for his appraisal. You will find it remarkably easy to own the Pontiac Big Six and to enjoy the many advantages offered by its superior performance on the farm.

Pontiac Big Six, \$745 to \$895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan, plus delivery charges.

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745

What the Folks Are Saying

Kansas Ought to Grow a Much Larger Acreage of the Legumes

KANSAS farmers must look to atmospheric nitrogen as their chief source of nitrogen supply for their farm lands. In sections of limited rainfall we must depend on the fixation of nitrogen by the free living nitrogen fixing organisms. In the more humid sections we must depend on the use of lime to keep the soil sweet and the production of legumes as the most economical means of keeping an available supply of nitrogen in the soil. When nitrogen fixing organisms are unable to maintain the supply some commercial form of nitrogen may be used.

Manhattan, Kan. **E. B. Wells.**

Increase in Leghorn Weights

The American Poultry Association has increased the standard weights of all varieties of Leghorns, all around, by 1/2 pound. For instance, the standard weight for a Leghorn hen, as given in the present Standard of Perfection, is 4 pounds. The revised Standard will give the hen weight as 4 1/2 pounds, this increase in weight being made before Leghorn hens as a whole have been bred to the 4 pound weight. Some Leghorn breeders have birds of standard weight, but the great majority of farm flocks of Leghorns fall considerably short of the 4 pound weight. It is possible to have large Leghorns in farm flocks, but farmers as a class who have this breed have not been careful enough to weed out the undersized birds, with the result that they have too many small eggs and too many exceedingly light weight hens to market. If the standard weights are recognized by farm flock owners, it should not take long to eliminate the undesirable small-sized birds that are all too numerous at the present time. The American Poultry Association sets a good mark to shoot at.

Topeka, Kan. **G. D. McClaskey.**

Pleased the Poultry Folks

We were very much pleased with the splendid account of the poultry department of the Kansas State Fair which you printed. And I wish to thank you for the interest you have always shown in my poultry ventures. It has helped me greatly in building up our large poultry business.

Marysville, Kan. **Mrs. Frank Williams.**

A Dependable "Harvester"

When the hail practically ruined a 20-acre field of wheat, which was almost ready to harvest, for C. E. Ohlinger of Jewell county, he turned his 30 head of good Duroc brood sows into it. This way he was able to save all of the wheat. He called these sows his "Duroc Harvester."

By doing this Mr. Ohlinger was able not only to salvage something from his wheat, but also to have good feed for his brood sows and to prevent a lot of volunteer growth of wheat.

Mankato, Kan. **Ralph P. Ramsey.**

Barley for Hog Feed

With corn high in price, cattle and hog feeders are looking for other grains to use in place of corn. Barley is a good substitute for corn, and can be used as the main part of the grain ration. When hogs are being fattened on barley the ration should be balanced by adding a protein supplement, such as tankage or skimmed milk. More economical gains will be secured when a balanced ration is fed.

Manhattan, Kan. **F. W. Bell.**

Splendid Fair Report

I was very much pleased with the splendid manner in which the Kansas Farmer covered the story of the Kansas State Fair.

Topeka, Kan. **J. C. Mohler.**

'Twas a Fine Trip

I think that the Kansas Farmer trip to the Northwest this year was a tremendous success. Everything possible was done for the comfort and pleasure of the folks who went on the trip. I

learned a great deal from it, and I was mighty glad that I went with the other Jayhawkers.

Grinnell, Kan. **A. Yale.**

Too Much Wheat Smut

"More smut and rye this year than ever," and "The worst I have ever seen." These are statements made nearly every day by wheat buyers. Statistics show that they are at least partly correct. Both smut and rye are on the increase, especially when compared to the 1928 crop.

Federal Grain Inspection statistics show that out of 25,511 carloads of wheat delivered on the Kansas City market in July, 3,095, or 12 per cent, were smutty. In August, 1,628 carloads out of 9,225 were smutty, or 17.6 per cent. With only 10.6 per cent of the 1928 crop smutty, the estimated money loss to the state was 6 million dollars. Evidently the 1929 loss will be considerably more. This loss could have been overcome by seed treatment at a cost of less than 10 cents an acre for material and labor. Copper carbonate dust, properly applied, is an absolute preventive. With so much smut everywhere it will not be safe to sow any seed this fall without treatment, unless it is known to be smut-free.

From present indication the 1929 crop carries the greatest amount of rye for years. Federal statistics for the Kansas City market show that up to 1928 there had been a gradual reduction in rye-mixed wheat. In 1926, 4.5 per cent graded down on account of rye; in 1927, 3.7 per cent, and in 1928, 2 per cent. It seems that 5 per cent or more of the 1929 crop is rye-mixed. Rye, mixed with wheat, lowers the grade and price and makes an unsatisfactory combination for grain, flour or bread. The penalty for rye mixture is certain to become more and more severe. Rye has already ruined the reputation of some of our best wheat growing sections. The only remedy is to sow rye-free seed on rye-free ground.

Kansas City, Mo. **H. M. Bainer.**

The Wheat Straw Worm

William Linn of Cheyenne township, Lane county, reported that he found a large number of small worms in the wheat stubble where he was threshing. Mr. Linn said these worms could be found in nearly every straw and in all of the fields that he examined while threshing this fall. He found them by splitting open the straw at the first joint.

This insect is known as the wheat

straw worm, and it has been present in Kansas wheat fields for 25 years. Back in 1901 (according to a report in the State Board of Agriculture Yearbook) this insect was considered as bad a pest as Hessian fly, with which it is often confused in western counties. The wheat straw worm is tiny, less than 1/4 inch long, and it passes the winter in the wheat stubble and in straw piles that are threshed.

About the first of April small, wingless adults come out of the winter quarters and lay eggs on the wheat. The small worms which hatch from these eggs enter the center stem of the young plants, which it completely destroys. At this time the appearance of the wheat resembles very much the wheat plant which is infested with Hessian fly in the same stage. These small worms complete their growth, pass thru a resting stage and emerge into a second brood of adults in June. The June adults lay eggs on the wheat plants near the upper joint, and these eggs again hatch into tiny worms and enter the straw at the joint nearest the head. The damage done by the second brood is not always apparent, as the wheat plant continues to develop a head which appears nearly the same as unaffected wheat, altho the yield is reduced as high as 25 per cent. The wheat straw worm has a number of natural enemies, and has never caused severe damage generally in the western wheat belt.

Dighton, Kan. **Harry C. Baird.**

Disease Is Big Problem

Perhaps there is no line of farm success that takes the constant care and energy that the poultry business does. Most of my experience has been with White Leghorns, and I like them best. I have had a number of the larger breeds, but they eat more feed and lay fewer eggs, and I believe that the difference in market price is more than made up by the number of eggs laid and the saving of feed.

I believe the greatest problem to be considered is poultry disease. This usually can be controlled by beginning when the chick is first hatched. Worms, lice and mites, and improper feed all will lower the vitality of the bird. Colds, roup and cholera may result.

The worm problem can be settled either by feeding tobacco dust in the mash or by giving lye-soaked corn. Great care must be exercised in the use of either, as giving too much lye in the fall may cause pullets to moult. Or there are many good worm-expellers on the market that can be given once

or twice a year. Mites can be controlled by painting the roosts, nests and interior of the building with carbolineum mixed with old tractor oil.

Lice are controlled by the use of sodium fluoride. A fowl may live and have some worms, lice and mites, too, but it will be a poor profit or a loss.

Success depends largely on the feed. If this is not considered carefully, the baby chick will die or be undernourished. A low vitality brings on disease, and soon the whole flock is infested. An empty egg basket will be the result.

Green feed and home-mixed mash helps me to cut down expenses greatly. If the season is such that the wheat or rye pasture will not provide green feed, I always have a supply of beets on hand. A very small patch will produce enough for a large flock. (Bury them in the fall and dig them up as needed. They are crisp and fresh, and when split and tacked along the wall of the hen house, the hens will not have to be coaxed to eat them. They save high-priced feed and supply the necessary vitamin for winter layers. Oats pasture is fine for spring feed and winter, too, if one has an oats sprouter.

We mix our mash as follows, and feed it dry in self-feeders: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds ground or rolled oats, 100 pounds meat scraps, 3 pounds fine salt, 2 or 3 pounds of charcoal, powdered, and if the hens need a tonic, 2 pounds Venetian red is added. If plenty of sour milk is available, part of the meat scraps may be left out, or in the absence of milk, dried buttermilk can take the place of part of the meat scraps.

Moulting is a problem. Leghorns should not be hatched before March or they may moult. I prefer April-hatched chickens. If a pullet moults in the fall, much profit is lost by losing the fall eggs when they are highest. A sudden change of feed will cause a pullet to moult, and if feed is changed, it must be done gradually.

I feed my 2-day-old chicks clabber milk a few days. I avoid feeding or souring in zinc containers, as it will zinc poison them. Then I feed starting mash five times daily, and at 10 or 12 days, gradually feed cracked grain twice a day and keep mash before them from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock, also plenty of water. At 6 weeks, I gradually begin to feed my laying mash and from 8 weeks old, feed wheat and kafir in the morning, cracked yellow corn at night, with mash always before them, as well as grit and shell.

It pays to sell the cockerels at 1 1/2 pounds, as the price decreases later in the season. Culling must be done once or twice a year and all slackers put on the market.

Cold water in the summer, warm water in winter, balanced rations, green stuff, oyster shell, grit, litter for exercise, freedom from lice, mites and worms; a clean, warm, well-ventilated hen house, and a person with some pep to care for them, certainly will pay the poultryman, and he never will know the meaning of a flat pocketbook.

Kiowa, Kan. **Mrs. Ethel Parton.**

Boost for the Holsteins

We wish to thank you for the splendid manner in which you handled the story of our demonstration herd at the Kansas Free Fair. We realize the value of publicity of this kind to a purebred breeder, and we certainly appreciate the favor shown us.

Clay Center, Kan. **Leslie C. Roenigk.**

Helps the Fair Board

Your fine account of the Kansas State Fair was much appreciated by the Fair Board. Such encouragement spurs us on to do even better in the future.

Iola, Kan. **Paul Klein.**

And the fellow who figures that everything that goes up has to come down hasn't argued with the landlord about the rent.



In Selling Fluid Milk

Two distinct types of associations have been developed by milk producers for the co-operative marketing of fluid milk. These are the milk-distributing association and the price-bargaining association. The milk-distributing association is more than a quarter of a century the older of the two, an organization of this type having been formed as early as 1882.

The associations thus classified are engaged in receiving milk from their members and in distributing it to dealers or consumers. The early associations of this kind consisted usually of a group of milk producers on the outskirts of small cities, who banded together for dealing direct with consumers. In the course of time these associations have increased as to membership and as to producing and consuming areas served, and in many cases the distributing has been largely to milk dealers, hotels and chain stores, rather than to consumers.

There were 114 associations of this kind listed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the close of last year. These associations did a business in 1928 estimated at 150 million dollars. More than 76 per cent of the total business represented fluid milk sales, 13 per cent represented cream sales, and less than 3 per cent, butter sales.

The average quantity of butter handled by the 42 associations reporting butter sales was 214,340 pounds, and the average amount of cheese sold for the 17 associations reporting such sales was 442,003 pounds. Milk powder sales for nine associations averaged \$35,414, and ice cream sales averaged \$38,622 for 20 associations. The larger distributing associations are located in New York, Los Angeles, St. Paul and Cleveland.

Price-bargaining associations began to appear about 1900, since which time nearly 50 organizations have been set up. These associations rarely handle milk or any other dairy product. Their officers meet periodically with the milk dealers in the cities where the associations operate, and determine the prices that shall be paid by the dealers to the producers for various periods of time. Among the cities in which price bargaining is an important factor are Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Seattle.

Milk and sweet cream sales for 1928 by members of price bargaining associations amounted to 200 million dollars.

The total quantity of milk and sweet cream in terms of milk, marketed in 1928 thru co-operative milk marketing associations amounted to nearly 11 billion pounds.

Changing Brought Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

ings would have been discontinued before hot weather anyway. Feeding is something Mr. Strahm studies, and there is some difference in his present methods, compared to those at the start of his dairy work. He mixes 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or oil-meal, or both half and half, and feeds 1 pound to 3 or 3½ pounds of milk. "This produced better results than a 1 to 4 ration," he assured, "and if the increase in the feed is responsible for the increase in production, it is profitable to feed that well." Another thing that has proved its worth is feeding all year. Dry cows get 5 pounds of grain a day along with alfalfa.

In Mr. Strahm's opinion his list of time and labor saving equipment should be headed by the milking machine. "I wouldn't want to take any money for it," he said. "It is the biggest labor saver on the farm. I get more out of the money I spent for the milker than any other piece of equipment. I am on a power line so the machine is electrically operated. It hasn't hurt a single cow and in the two years I have used it there hasn't been a single break-down. In time saved, the milker paid for itself the first year. Right now I can put the cows in the barn, feed, milk, separate and have the separator washed in 45 minutes to an hour. Without the milker and electricity to operate it and the separator, the job would require nearer three hours. That is the reason a good many folks don't milk—it requires too

much time. The right equipment will eliminate that trouble, at a profit. I milk four cows and then start the separator, and this has been a very satisfactory system for me. Without my equipment I don't believe I would care to keep up the work. Incidentally, I'm going to make greater use of electricity in the future."

Rotation, pasture management and saving silage and alfalfa hay have a close hook-up on this farm. Sweet clover has been started to build up the soil, and crops following it show an increase. The clover is pastured and Mr. Strahm says that is worth a good crop of anything else in itself. But other values accrue on the credit side of the ledger for Sweet clover. It rests the native pasture—half of it every year. "This way I have plenty of good pasture all season and late in the fall," Mr. Strahm explained. "Sweet clover is a fine pasture, and it does a good job of saving half of my 40 acres of native grass every year. In addition to this, having pasture late in the fall, I don't have to open my silo for 30 days longer and I don't have to feed so much alfalfa hay, either. Sweet clover and this system of saving have found permanent places in my farming program."

Plenty of pigs are bought to use up skim milk, and they make good gains for an early market. And with the milk, fall pigs do as well for Mr. Strahm as spring litters. A good poultry flock also adds to the income. All

of these things had to go thru an experimental stage on this farm before they were included in the list of regular things to be done. When they proved what they were worth they were kept. Another experiment that has been going on is terracing. This spring four terraces were put in on 13 acres. The job didn't take much work. It was handled in two days with a small road planer and four horses, and that is slow work. It was just an experiment, but it saved the stand of corn from being washed out this year.

Insects for School Study

Because of the menace of insects to crops, agricultural schools of all grade groups endeavor to teach some of the fundamental facts of the insect world. To aid teachers in their teaching, particularly those who have not had special training in certain agricultural subjects, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued an illustrated bulletin, Farmers' Bulletin 1601-F, "Collection and Preservation of Insects for Use in the Study of Agriculture," by Margaret C. Mansuy of the Bureau of Entomology. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

More than 1 million persons in the United States suffer from hay fever. The economic loss is estimated at about 100 million dollars a year.

Nothing Beats Poultry

(Continued from Page 3)

to result in healthier, more vigorous birds. And there certainly isn't any loss in egg production because of the freedom. Our layers are out all during good weather and they pay us well."

It would seem, with an average of 205 eggs to the hen, that the Johnson system is rather satisfactory. The flock is rigidly culled all year and naturally this keeps up the laying average. In hatching season 1,500 to 2,000 eggs are sold right at the farm at 4 cents apiece for incubation. At other times eggs are sold on the market on a grade basis for a good premium over regular market prices. "I've made from only 54 cents a case to several dollars extra by selling this way," Mr. Johnson said, "but in the long run it pays big in extra profits. It is the right way to sell and buy such products."

Six cows have made themselves indispensable because of the regular cream checks they bring in, and for the quantities of skim milk for the poultry. The Johnsons feel their poultry project would be handicapped without the cows. But the dairy end is growing in importance itself. The goal right now is 20 cows and a milking machine.

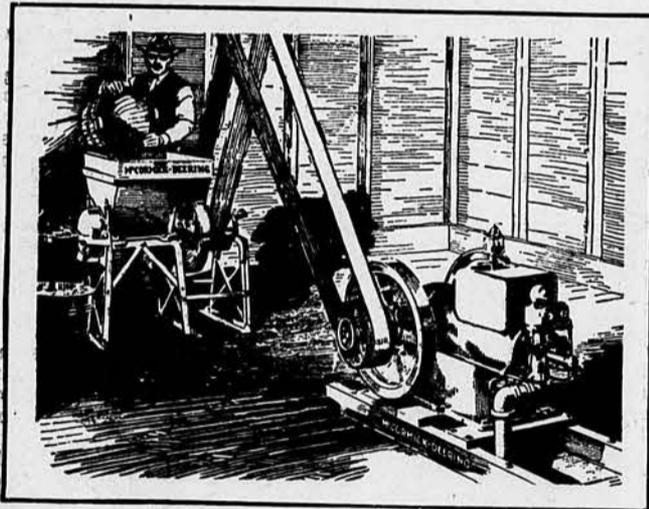
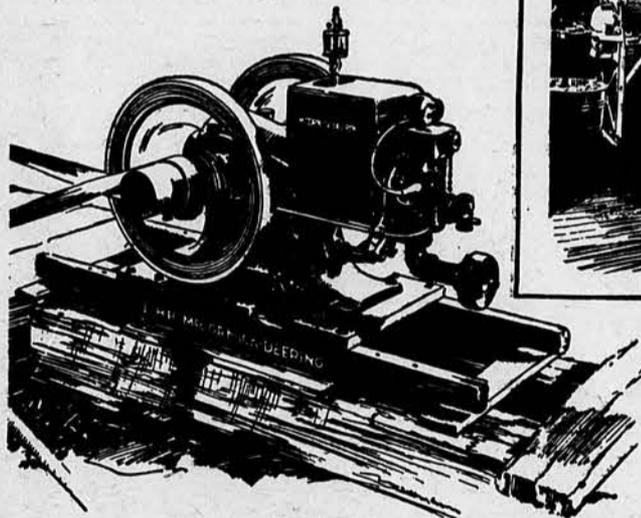
Purple martins make good policemen to keep hawks and crows in place.

You Will Like Them

McCormick-Deering Engines, Grinders, and Shellers

Are Quality Products Through and Through

AT ONE END of the belt that drives a grinder or a sheller there must be power. McCormick-Deering Engines are full-powered, dependable, and economical. Four sizes: 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.



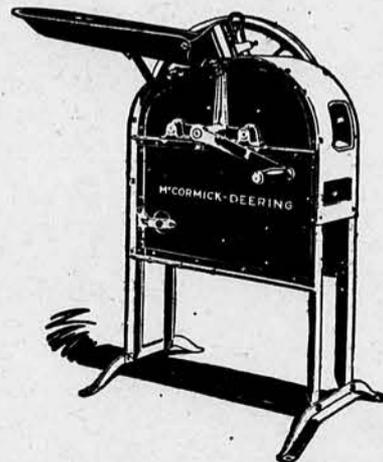
EVERY TEST PROVES it pays to grind feed. McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders, with double-faced, reversible grinding plates, are obtainable in three sizes, for engine or tractor operation.

ANY farmer who takes pride in his work and in his machines will find a McCormick-Deering Engine, Feed Grinder and Corn Sheller exactly what he requires when it comes to "refining" the crops for feeding.

Built to exacting standards of quality and performance, these tried-and-true Harvester products will more than satisfy

you as they work for you during long years of low-cost service.

On request, the McCormick-Deering dealer near you will demonstrate these popular machines. He is always ready to prove out the qualities of any of the many items in the McCormick-Deering line. Feel free to call on him for your farm equipment needs.



McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Shellers are made in six styles that shell from 4,000 bushels per day down to the limited output of hand-operated shellers. All models do a clean job of shelling and deliver the corn in fine condition for seed, feed, or market, with a minimum expenditure of power, labor, and money.

Descriptive Literature Sent on Request

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

The Lamp Lit Hour Is Precious

Good Illumination Aids Its Enjoyment

LAMP-LIGHTING time in wintry weather is the best time of day for me. I've heard other women say it is the most satisfying time to them, too, with supper simmering on the stove, the table set, the lamps gleaming cozily, and the family gathering in.

Much that is gracious and bright in living comes to us thru the lights of our home. Poor lights put a blight on otherwise active minds, and dingy lamps can darken dispositions. Health and happiness depend to a great extent upon our lighting facilities. Convenience, brilliance, economy, safety and beauty! These are qualities which combine to make a gasoline lamp a joy. When your family settles



MARY ANN SAYS: When you are inclined to criticize the younger generation, get out some of your old love letters and read them.

down for the evening under its glow some members are reading, some are busy sewing fine seams, another may be sketching with pen and ink. The gasoline lamp supplies an abundance of light for all—as much as would be given by 20 old-style oil lamps. The light is mellow, steady and unglaring.

The self-styled foolish virgin of the household delights in this lamp, for it requires filling but once or twice a week. She is also pleased because there are no greasy wicks to trim, no dirty chimneys to wash and no smoke-outs to clean up after.

Some uninitiated folks have expressed a slight fear of the gasoline lamp, but acquaintance with it proves its safety. Even if it were tipped over it could spill no fuel; its leak-proof front, valve control and forced feed system of fuel under pressure are safeguards which make accidents practically impossible.

Lamps should be things of beauty when they are a-glow; gasoline lamps and coal oil lamps can be made as attractive as electric lights. The white paneled, opal-tinted shade of the gasoline lamp, above a base of Flemish finished brass is lovely. Parchment shades with their wire frames fitted to the lamp chimneys, make the old-fashioned coal

Behavior Problems

MRS. Catharine W. Menninger, Kansas Farmer's child care specialist, has just written a new leaflet on behavior problems which should prove invaluable to mothers of young children. In it she takes up such troublesome problems as thumb sucking, enuresis, nail biting, and stuttering. The leaflet will be gladly sent to you on request and receipt of 5 cents in coin. Simply ask for Behavior Problems, and address your requests to Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

oil lamps soft-glowing bits of beauty. Use these in your bedrooms, or on small tables about the living room, where light and color, but not a strong light, are desired.

Candleglow at meal times can create a festive feeling, even if the fare be but mush and milk. Orange candles, flanking a low bowl of autumn leaves and bittersweet; purple tapers beside a bowl of little yellow chrysanthemums; red candles placed about a centerpiece of sprangly pine twigs—these are candle and color combinations I like for meals on chilly evenings.

Let your lights so shine; for the little commonplace of home take on a cherished charm when light and laughter surround them.

A Lamb Made Her Room Lovely

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD Margaret had just sold her pet lamb. This lamb had been given her by Aunt Sara, with the stipulation that the money from it be used to refurbish Margaret's room. Now

By Mrs. Norman V. Plummer

that he had been sold, Margaret asked her aunt if she objected to the money being used to buy a new dress. "Of course, I would rather fix up my room, but \$5 wouldn't make a start and I don't like to ask for more."

"Before you buy the dress, let's have a look at that room," Aunt Sara decided. So together they climbed the stairs to the shabby gable room that Margaret called hers. It did look discouraging. A narrow iron bed badly in need of paint, an old oak bureau with a broken mirror, bare floor with several mouse holes gnawed thru, an old center table, a shabby, low, rocking chair and soiled cream walls. One good feature the room had was a wide pair of windows with a beautiful view, prettily curtained with ruffled, dotted swiss curtains.

Aunt Sara got busy with pencil and paper. "You will need floor paint, undercoat for enamel, enamel for furniture and woodwork, a package of kalsomine (your walls are light so they will need only one coat), a few yards of cretonne, and odds and ends. Yes, I think your \$5 will reach around. I am going to town this afternoon and you may go with me for your material to start work."

The next morning, Margaret started to work on her room, with Aunt Sara's instructions well in mind. "Take everything out of the room before you start to work," she had said, "and then finish the walls, floor and woodwork before planning the rest. This will not leave you any preconceived notions as to how things are to be arranged."

A soft tan was chosen for the walls, and ivory for the woodwork. These did not present any difficulty, but the floor was another matter. It was made of smooth, narrow boards, but there were several ugly mouse holes to be mended. Brother Don finally was called on. With a keyhole saw he sawed out square blocks where the holes occurred, beveling the edges. Then blocks of new wood were beveled to match and fitted in, being glued in place. The floor had already been painted yellow, so buff was decided on for the new coat and when it was completed the patches were hardly discernable.

Cretonne with a tan background, and pink and green design, was chosen for the overdrapes and other decorations. Again Don was requested to help. Tight wire was stretched across the head of the iron bed, fastened neatly to the knobs. This was run thru the hem of the strip of cretonne. Another wire run thru the bottom of the strip held the pretty panel in place. This hid all the ugly curls and knots on the iron-work of the old fashioned bed, at the head. The same idea was carried out at the foot, except that a strip of the cretonne was put on the inside and another on the outside.

Margaret had always used an unbleached sheet for a spread. Now a few hours' work with embroidery thread transformed it. A left-over scrap of the cretonne made a gay little cushion for the rocker. Three good prints from magazines were framed with passe partout binding.

The evening the last thing was completed, Margaret sighed happily. "The next week or so I'll put in making some braided rugs, and then it will be about perfect, except that I haven't any mirror. I guess I will have to raise another lamb to get that."

Dad chuckled. "Well, daughter, you have done pretty well, and I guess I will have to get you a mirror to pay for the weeds that lamb cleaned up for me." He forgot to mention the young watermelon vines the lamb also cleaned up for him.

Why Bobby Rebelled

BY CATHARINE W. MENNINGER

MRS. FOSTER congratulated herself on her obedient son of 2½ years. He so happily and so willingly complied with her requests and suggestions.

But overnight something happened and the usual "Put away your toys before lunch" was met with "No, I won't." Her Bobby said that! What should she do? Or, perhaps, what had she done to cause such a change in their peaceful lives?

This mother, like most of us, didn't realize that her "baby" was growing up. Bobby had reached the age, which comes sometime between 2:30 and 4:00, when he felt he should be able to decide things for himself.

If this stage is understood and handled wisely by Bobby's parents, all will be well. Treated wrongly, Bobby will develop into a "negativistic" child. And, who likes the boy or girl whose lips become too accustomed to a pouted, "No," "I don't want to," and "I won't."

But what is wise treatment?

1. Take the child off the leash and he will cease to strain, chafe and oppose. In other words, reduce your commands to the minimum. Then see that the commands given are carried out.

2. Avoid parental stubbornness which is un-

willing to go back on a command if it seems to be an unfair one. The more thought spent on commands, the fewer there will be given.

3. Routine habits of sleeping, eating, elimination, and the like should not be permitted to lapse.

4. Be consistent. Commands should be based on time, order, and right, not on unstable emotions.

5. "Would you like a cookie or a pear for dessert?" Your child will be delighted at opportunities to make his own choices. It is always wise to suggest two foods or games, either of which is all right for him.

6. When making a new request, a brief explanation often removes a cause for rebellion.

7. In 2-year olds, refusal to do things may be

Dainty tables set for luncheon and the revival of the old custom of tea pouring have brought to light an almost forgotten needle art, the weaving of waffle hot dish mats. The home editor has compiled directions for making them and these may be obtained thru the Home Department of Kansas Farmer. Be sure to inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request.

due to their inability to say, "Please, wait a minute" or "I don't know how." In such cases a mother needs an unusual amount of patience.

8. "Treat him as an equal and he will often reward your reasonableness with unquestioning compliance because he has learned to trust you."

Rice Snow with Jelly

STEAM 1 cup rice in 4 cups milk until the grains are tender (45 minutes to 1 hour.) Pile it up on a dish roughly. When cold lay over it squares of bright red jelly. Beat the whites of 2 eggs and ¼ cup sugar to a stiff froth, and pile like snow over the rice. Serve with the following cream sauce: Beat together ¾ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon cornstarch, 1 tablespoon cream. Add 5 tablespoons boiling milk. Cook 20 minutes. Cool slightly and add 2 egg yolks. Cook in double boiler 5 minutes.

Randolph Co., Missouri. Maggie Clemmons.

For Brother and Sister



WITH October so nearly gone, one begins to think of whistling winds and huge drifts of snow. To the mother with children in school, all this means warm clothes. The coat dress and the coat pictured here will give much satisfaction to the woman who does her children's sewing, as both are easily made and will be most serviceable.

No. 713. This frock will be effective in woolens, plain, tweed, or plaid. Designed in ages 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 747. Comfortable raglan sleeves in this coat will be appreciated by the boy who wants to get in and out of his wraps in a hurry. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

Patterns appearing on this page can be obtained for 15 cents each from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Families Are Fittest

Ruralists Hold Big Lead Over City Folks in Health Contest

FARM families won the majority of prizes in the Fitter Families Contest held at the Topeka Free Fair this year with five first places. Ministers came next with two places. A physician, a banker, a salesman, and a hatchery manager divided the remaining four. It is a source of much pleasure to Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, in charge of the contest, that more farm families are taking part in the competition, as in former years almost all trophies were taken by town families.

The results of this contest in a way are the fulfillment of a prophecy. They simply prove the assertion made in the August 10 issue of Kansas Farmer that rural life is more conducive to good health than city life.

In the small-family class four families ran neck and neck at the finish, and only careful checking caused the families of Dr. Jonathan Rigdon of Effingham and the Rev. Henry Apel of Della to tie for first place, while the families of Edgar Blackburn, salesman of Topeka and Alvin Gabriel, farmer of Eudora, tied for second place.

The Gabriels were the trophy winners in their class last year and made an even better showing in 1929. They simply met their equals in the three fine new families which share honors with them this year.

In the medium class, high honors went to the family of Lloyd Tindell, owner of a chick hatchery at Burlingame. Not a single red mark appeared upon the rating sheet and all four members of the family will each receive a Capper medal. The families of Raymond Bryson, farmer of Lyndon, with four children, and of Paul Madden, banker of Auburn, with three children, tied for second place.

Two farm families led the large family class; that of Floyd H. Clark of Olivet, with five children, winning six Capper medals. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Converse and five children of Eskridge, trophy winners of last year, ran a very close second with five Capper medals.

Honorable mention also goes to the

family of Rev. Clarence Broadfoot of Burlingame, with six children and four Capper medals, and to the family of Peter McCaslin, farmer of Hoyt, with seven children and four medals.

The best couple were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tiegren of Topeka.

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.

Detecting Real Linen

Can you tell me how to detect the difference in linen and cotton materials?
Grace V.

If a drop of water is applied to real linen it will spread and evaporate quickly, while it acts more slowly on cotton; if you apply a lighted match to the ends of the thread, the linen ends will remain sharp, smooth and even, while the cotton ends will be uneven; if you tear a piece of linen you find it hard to tear and it makes a sharp, shrill sound, leaving the edge smooth, while cotton is easy to tear and leaves a curled edge.

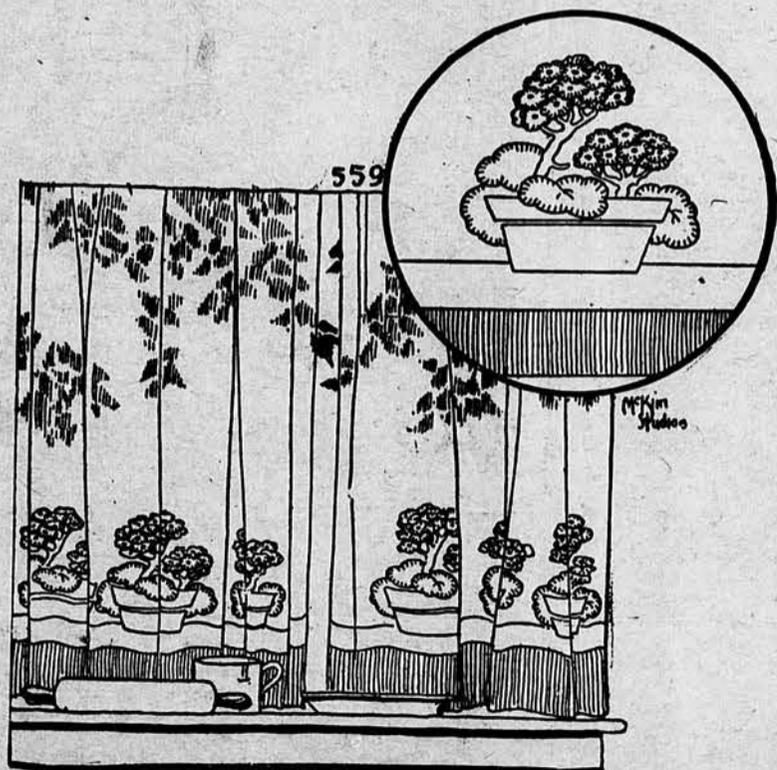
Milk Cans Protect Apples

LAST fall, late in October, we bought sound winesap apples and I put them unwrapped into an old milk can and put the can in the cellar. Some times there was considerable moisture on the apples, and then for a day or so I would leave a tiny crack when I put the cover on. We bought more apples last February and put them on top of the apples left from the fall. A few days ago the apples were sorted and we found that not one of those stored last fall had rotted.

Mrs. Wilson G. Shelley.
McPherson County.

Cheer for Dull Kitchens

LET pots of cheery little geraniums brighten your kitchen this winter. And let them do it from the curtains. A note of red in your kitchen, especially geranium red, will do wonders to a dull room. The curtains are easily made and give a smart effect. The organdie facing at the bottom of the curtain is green, as are the leaves. The pots are blue with a black finishing line. The designs are stamped on an excellent quality of crisp white material.



The curtains pictured above can be obtained in two lengths. No. 559B is 1 1-6 yards in length and sells for \$1.40 a pair. No. 5590 is 2 yards long and is \$2 a pair. This includes thread for working. Or if only the design is desired, nine transfers and instructions will be sent for 25 cents. Address orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ask them...the millions of cake makers who praise Calumet's DOUBLE-ACTION



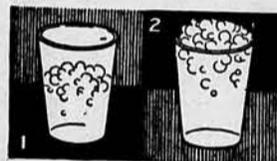
Why is Calumet the most popular baking powder in the world? Listen to the comments of the women who use it.

"It makes perfect baking so easy" . . .
"Gives me fluffy, light cake every time, in spite of that unreliable oven of mine" . . .
"Haven't had a failure since I began to use Calumet" . . . There's the whole story! Sure success in all baking because of Calumet's double-action.

Calumet's first action—in the mixing bowl—gets the leavening properly started. Then, in the oven, the second action occurs. A full, even leavening lifts the batter and makes your baking rise beautifully—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature perfectly.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to give perfect leavening action—double-action!

Bake a Calumet cake today and see for yourself what double-action does for baking. Remember to use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of flour. This is the general rule—a real economy for you. Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book.



MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's double-action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test. See Calumet's double-action which protects your baking from failure.

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CALUMET The Double-Acting Baking Powder...

MARION JANE PARKER

c-o Calumet Baking Powder Company, 4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, free, a copy of The Calumet Baking Book.

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Please print name and address plainly.

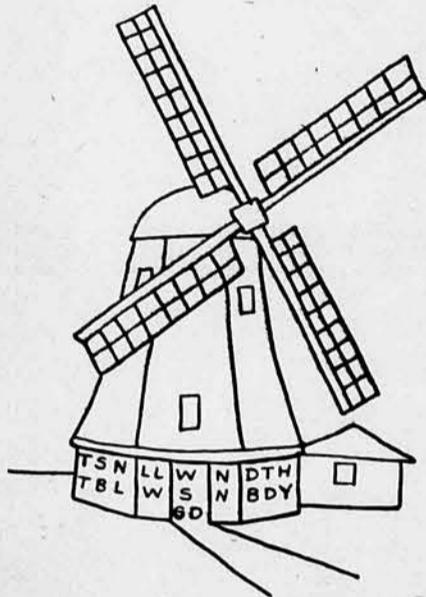


Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work

I WAS 9 years old June 20. On June 19 I was kicked by a horse and my right leg was broken. It was in a cast nine weeks. I am able to be up in a wheel chair and take a few steps with crutches now. I will not get to go to school until after Christmas. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much. I tried my luck at solving two of your puzzles this week and am sending them with this letter. I hope I have them right. I sure am lonesome these days.

Myron K. Shear.

White Cloud, Kan.



If the proper vowels are inserted at the proper places in this sentence, you will have a proverb, for which the windmill provides a clue for the answer. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is the letter G like the sun? Because it is the center of light.

What letter is the pleasantest to a deaf woman? A, because it makes her hear.

What letter is always invisible, yet never out of sight? The letter I.

If all the letters in the alphabet were on a mountain, what letter would

leave first? D would begin the descent. What was the first bet ever made? The alphabet.

Which animal carries the most, and which the least luggage? The elephant carries the most, because he is never without his trunk, and the fox and

Joe, Nancy, Freda and Tom, and the pony's name is Diamond. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother's name is Fred and my sisters' names are Freda and Ina. Fred is 16 years old, Freda is 5 and Ina is 20. I would like to hear from some of the girls and

your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Woodcraft: A Book for Boys

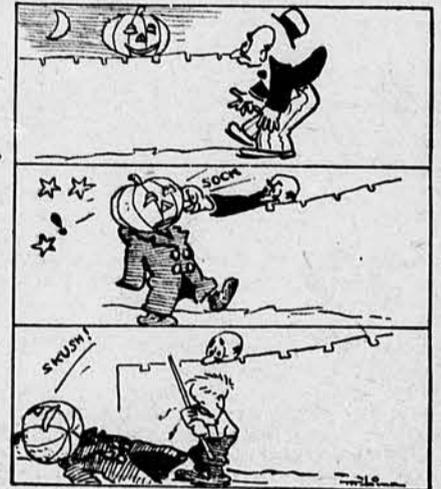
BY ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

THIS book is a treasure chest of woodcraft and Indian lore that every boy will consider his most prized possession. It was written by the founder and head chief of the Woodcraft Indians; author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," and other popular books of the great outdoors.

"Woodcraft" is profusely illustrated, and tells about all the secrets of scouting; a few of which are: How to Read Sign Language; How to Make Fire by Rubbing Sticks; How to Make a Camp; How to Tie All Kinds of Knots; How to Know Which Plants Are Edible and Which Are Poisonous; Weather Wis-

dom; Scouting, Signaling, Signs, First Aids, Trapping, Tracking, Boat Building, and many other practical things. In addition there are chapters on Indian Ways and Legends, as well as practical ideas for financing a camping trip by making money during spare time at home.

This splendid boy's book, formerly selling for \$2, is now being offered by Capper Book Service for only \$1, postpaid. It will make an ideal birthday or Christmas present. Every boy should have this book. Order yours now. Address your orders to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.



Lillian Has Six Lambs

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is June 28. I live 2 miles from school. I have two sisters. Their names are Lois and Velda. For pets I have six lambs, a dog and some cats. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Lillian Martin. Blue Mound, Kan.

Anna Likes the Farm

I am 7 years old and am in the third grade. I live with my uncle and aunt on a farm. I have three little kittens. Their names are Toots, Jingle and Timothy Titus after the little kittens in my reader. My dog's name is Rover. I have an old hen and eight little chickens. I have four little geese. I drive them in every night. I like to stay on the farm. Anna Lee White. Bazaar, Kan.

Goes to Victory School

I am nearly 8 years old. I go to Victory school. I have 15 dolls, seven Persian Angora cats and some Chinese Silkie Bantams. I want a Shetland pony. I enjoy the children's page and Dotty. Imogene Spear. Oberlin, Kan.

dom; Scouting, Signaling, Signs, First Aids, Trapping, Tracking, Boat Building, and many other practical things. In addition there are chapters on Indian Ways and Legends, as well as practical ideas for financing a camping trip by making money during spare time at home.

Why is an elephant an unwelcome caller? Because he always brings his trunk with him.

Why is an alligator the most deceitful of animals? Because he shows an open countenance when taking you in.

Why, when you paint a man's portrait, may you be described as stepping into his shoes? Because you make his feet yours (features).

Why should an artist never be short of cash? If he knows his business he can always draw money.

If a postmaster went to a circus and a bear ate him, what time would it be? 8 P. M.

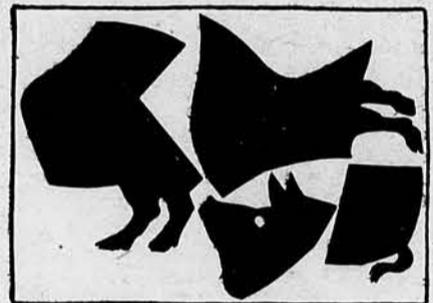
What root must you hold in your hand to stop the toothache? The root of the tooth that aches.

boys. Elizabeth Bonrquin. Gem, Kan.

Joel Liked His Gift

I received my gift which you sent me and like it very much. I am sending in some more puzzle answers and hope they are right, too. Peabody, Kan. Joel Hanneman.

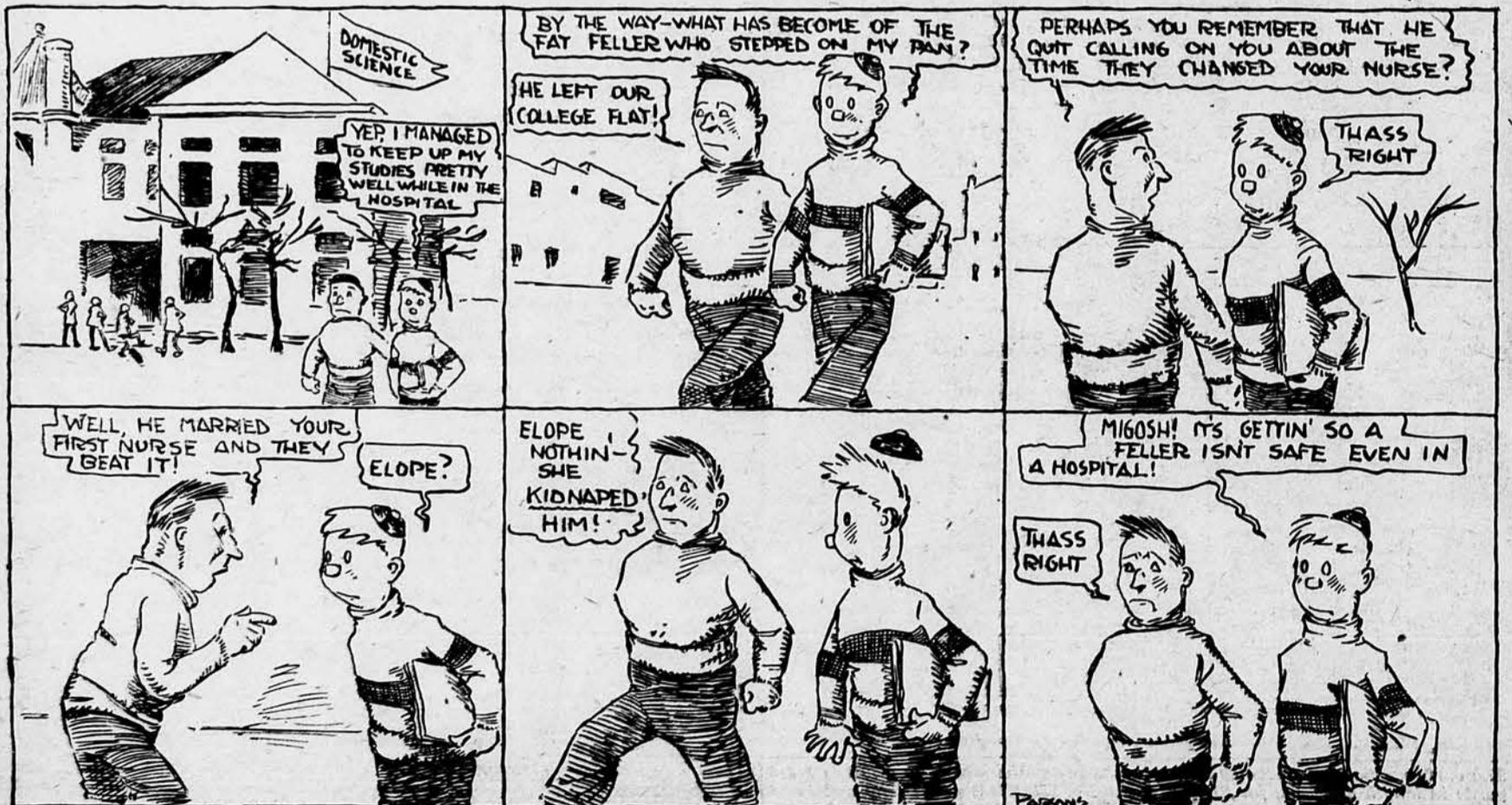
Animal Silhouette Puzzle



Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture of an animal. When you have found what animal this is, send

Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Mont Olive school. My teacher's name is Miss Tureman. For pets I have two dogs and a lamb, a Bantam hen, four cats and a pony. The dogs' names are Don and Rover, the lamb's name is Dick, the Bantam's name is Nellie, the cats' names are



The Hoovers—Another Safety Zone Fails to Function

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KC Baking Powder
(double acting)

Same Price for over 38 years

25 ounces for 25¢

Pure — Economical Efficient

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Protect the Kiddies against Colds with

Indera COLDPRUF KNIT SLIPS



Keep colds away from the children this winter. Dress them for cold weather protection with Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slips. Indera protects them where protection is needed most—across their backs and chests. For Indera is knitted by a special process that keeps the warmth in and cold and dampness out. Knitted so there's no riding up around the hips, no bunching between the knees. Tailored to fit without a wrinkle. No buttons on Indera to come off and sew on. And Indera is easily laundered—no ironing required. Your dry goods or department store can show you many attractive patterns in a variety of weights for women, misses and children. And at prices lower than the cost of cloth material. Ask for Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Slips—substitutes are not satisfactory. Write us for Free style folder No. 61 in colors. **INDERA MILLS CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.**

7% Continental Telephone Co.

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Over \$300 in Assets Back of Each Share

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Hundred Hunting Hounds

Cheap. Fur Finders. Money Makers. Dog Food, Remedies, Collars, Hunting, Fishing, Camping Equipment. Agents Wanted. Catalog.

KASKASKIA, M150, Herrick, Ill.

FREE to Trappers

Handsome 24-page rotogravure booklet of trapping secrets, game laws, traps, animal lore, etc. Regular price 25¢. Sent free with catalog of trapping supplies and up-to-date maps for price lists to men and boys who will trap this season. Write for your free copy today.

M. J. Frost & Co., 226 Delaware St., Kansas City, Missouri

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE your new Trapper's Guide, and put my name on your list to receive your best market price lists during the season.

Name.....

Address.....



Rural Health
Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

A Modern Sanitary Toilet is Needed in Every Kansas Farm Home

WHAT is the one greatest way in which I can improve the farm home?" asks a wealthy and intelligent philanthropist. "Help every home to install an indoor toilet," is my reply. I do not expect everyone to agree with me. No doubt there are more families saving up to buy a radio than a toilet. Yet I venture the statement that there is no one thing that will do so much to put country folks on the plane of health and comfortable living enjoyed by their city brethren as will the installation of sanitary toilet conveniences inside of the house, where they can be used by women and children at their convenience, regardless of daylight or darkness, torrid sunshine or freezing cold weather.

Constipation, that great enemy to health, is much more prevalent among country people than in the cities. The reason is that the insanitary, inconvenient, outdoor privy causes people who have no better accommodations to get into the habit of making their visits as seldom and as short as possible. So my suggestion is that you save up your money for the purchase of a toilet first, and then get the radio. I can see ways in which the two might be combined to advantage! Of course, while the toilet is being installed it won't cost very much more to put in a bath tub, lavatory and kitchen sink, and I'm sure you will find all of them very much worth your while.

I fear that my friend the philanthropist will not go at all extensively into the business of supplying sanitary plumbing for farmhouses. I fear that his preference will be to expend his money for libraries and schools. But if he does that he will indirectly bring the indoor toilets into the homes, for folks who read books and gain education absolutely will not do without them.

Build up the Body

My temperature often runs as low as 97 in the morning. I am 35 and my baby is nursing, he being only 3 months old. I get very tired by night. R. G.

It is not uncommon for a woman under such circumstances to have a low temperature during a part of the day. Probably it would register a little higher if the lips were tightly closed and the instrument held for 5 minutes. You need more rest and better nourishment. You may be taking enough food, but I doubt whether you are digesting it. Drink a great deal of milk. Take it in puddings, custards, and soups, and in drinks such as cocoa. Lie down for at least an hour in the afternoon, and be sure to get 8 or 9 hours of sleep at night.

Plenty of Fresh Milk

I have a little boy who is now 14 months old and has not a single tooth. Is this an alarming condition or not? He seems strong and well and sleeps well. He eats some soft food and milk. G. D. R.

This is unusual, but not alarming in view of the fact that the child seems to be in good health. I have personal knowledge of several cases in which the cutting of teeth was even slower, but eventually they came thru without trouble. See that he gets plenty of sunshine and an abundance of fresh milk. Also give him some cereals, bread, and small quantities of thoroughly cooked green vegetables and fruit.

Is Not a Disease

What is your opinion of catarrh? I read several articles which left the impression that catarrh is no sickness. Is it possible for a person to have a cough for years and not have consumption? What is required to definitely ascertain whether consumption is present? What is the appearance of the sputum? F. L. D.

Catarrh is not in itself a disease, but it indicates diseased conditions of the mucous membranes. It can be cured only by systematic, healthful living. Catarrh medicines do not cure. Chronic coughs may be due to causes other than consumption, such as throat irritation, bronchitis or heart disease, but always suspect tuberculosis in a chronic cough

that has no definite cause. You cannot diagnose tuberculosis by the looks of the sputum. It may show the germs under the microscope. But it often happens that the germs are not visible altho tuberculosis is positive. An X-Ray examination will help. A good doctor has many special tests.

An Operation is Needed

I am asking advice about a stone in the kidney which shows by the X-ray to be more than half an inch in diameter. I have had treatment for a year from a local doctor and received nothing but temporary relief. My doctor advises me not to have an operation until compelled to do so. I have paid him considerable money and I am still paying him. Is there anything except an operation that will be of permanent benefit? S. R. J.

Your doctor ought to know that such stones cannot be dissolved. The only way to remove them is by some kind of an operation.

Wright Was First!

To a Barton county grain grower, Claude F. Wright of Pawnee Rock, goes the distinction of having made the first entry from Kansas to be received at the 1929 International Grain and Hay Show to be held in Chicago November 30 to December 7. According to the exposition's management, Wright's entry, which consists of Hard Red Winter wheat, will be matched with the products of fields from the farthest corners of the world, which are sent to compete in this premier crops show of the country, annually held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

Already for the 1929 event, samples of three varieties of wheat have been received from New South Wales. Last year samples were sent to this exposition from such opposed parts of the globe as Alaska and Australia, as well as Canada and every state in the union where agriculture has importance. Similarly scattered sections of the world are expected to be represented in the 1929 show.

Entries in the International Grain and Hay Show will close November 10, and according to B. H. Heide, manager of the exposition, may be made without charge. The closing date for livestock entries is November 1.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

After a week of cloudy weather, we received a 1 1/2 inch rain. It came without any wind, so it all soaked into the ground.

We have been cutting the late-planted corn on the Sweet clover field for silage. It would have made about 17 bushels an acre if it had been husked. The silage should be mighty fine next winter for the milk cows.

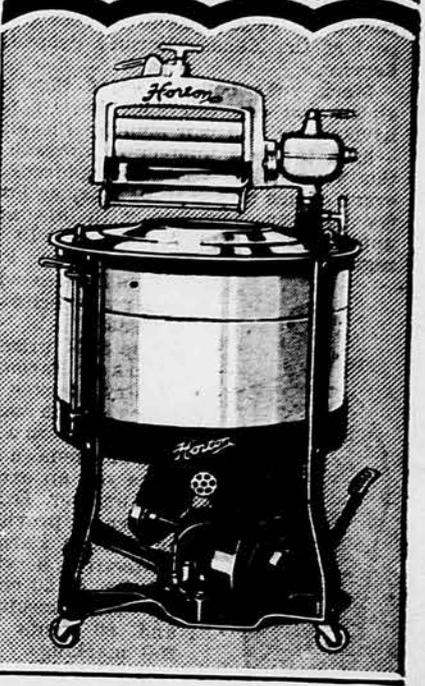
A. B. Kimball, our county agent, came down a few days ago and aided in the harvesting of our sorghum variety test. There were nine varieties, seven of which were kafirs, these including Pink 9,901, Dawn, Pink 1,765, Red, Dwarf Yellow milo, Hybrid No. 1,769 and Hybrid No. 1,554. The cane varieties were Early Sumac and Leoti Red. Seed yields on the small plots were: Dawn, 27 pounds; Pink 9,901, 20 pounds; Dwarf Yellow milo, 17 pounds; Red, 16 pounds; Pink 1,765, 11 pounds; Hybrid No. 1,769, 9 pounds; and the Leoti Red, 3 pounds. The fodder yields were: Dawn, 87 pounds; Pink 1,766, 78 pounds; Early Sumac, 74 pounds; Hybrid No. 1,769, 73 pounds; Dwarf Yellow milo, 64 pounds; Leoti Red, 64 pounds; Red, 60 pounds; and Pink 1,765, 47 pounds.

On Hard Winter Wheat

Varieties of Hard Red Winter Wheat, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,585, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Why not grow more alfalfa?

To every Home Maker on a Farm



HERE is a way to free yourself of one of the heaviest tasks of farm homekeeping—let the new Horton Perfect 36 do your wash-day work.

Call the Horton dealer now and he'll gladly arrange to do your next washing, free, just to show you that the Perfect 36 actually washes farm clothes clean, swiftly, thoroughly, yet so gently you can trust your daintiest garments to its care.

Choice of porcelain or copper tub, in several color combinations. The mechanism is so perfectly made and tested that we seal it at the factory—you will never be bothered with the need for tinkering "service."

FREE, "Modern Home Laundering," a new book full of helpful hints to make washing easier. Send for your copy, and further information about the Perfect 36.

The Perfect 36 may be had with a dependable four-cycle gasoline engine, as pictured at the top, or with electric motor, as shown here. Also power pulley type.

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Marker Decreases Poultry Stealing

Only Two of Last Nine Protective Rewards Paid for Fowl Thefts

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

FARM thieves are stealing less poultry since Protective Service members began marking their poultry with Kansas Farmer's wing poultry marker. To date, the Protective Service Department has paid 110 rewards for the capture and conviction of farm thieves who stole from the posted farm premises of Protective Service members. The story which follows regarding the payment of nine Protective Service rewards shows that fewer rewards are being paid for poultry stealing. Previous to these last nine rewards, the Protective Service paid 101 rewards, 54 of which were for poultry thefts. Only two of these last nine rewards have been paid for the theft of poultry. Since the poultry marker has come into use the number of poultry rewards paid has been reduced from more than one-half to about one-fifth. Fewer farm thefts is the goal of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

Mark your poultry so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify the birds—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas.



Sheriff Dalton Tallie

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra marker ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 markings, and 80 cents for 250 markings. On page 17 of this issue of Kansas Farmer, you will find a coupon which will make it easy for you to order one of Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Markers.

The only two Protective Service rewards paid for the apprehension and conviction of poultry thieves among the last nine rewards paid by the Protective Service Department are the \$25 reward which has been paid to Sheriff Roy Dalton of Mound City, and the \$50 reward paid to Sheriff J. B. Beavers of Newton county, Neosho, Mo. Sheriff Dalton was primarily responsible for the arrest and conviction of Arden Brittingham and George Roberts, who have been sentenced to serve a year in the Linn county jail for stealing chickens from F. J. Smith and R. S. Dille, Protective Service members living near Prescott.

A \$25 reward was paid to Sheriff Dalton, because the chicken thieves he caught were arrested after September 1, when the revised Protective Service reward rules went into effect. There is not a sheriff in the state who is more anxious that the Protective Service members in his county mark their poultry than is Sheriff Dalton. Because he says that the marking of poultry with a registered number in the web of the wing is the best known way of identifying stolen poultry. The Linn county sheriff has bought a sample Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker to show to the Protective Service members in his county, who are interested in protecting themselves so that the chicken thief can be caught and so that a Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward can be paid.

The \$50 Protective Service reward was paid to Sheriff Beavers as being primarily responsible for the apprehension and conviction of Melvin Owens and Clovis Martin. When the sheriff arrested these two young thieves they had in their possession chickens

they had stolen from Mrs. R. E. Owens, a Protective Service member who lives across the line in Kansas, near Galena. Owens is serving a two-year sentence in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, and Martin is serving a

A. D. Connelly of near White Cloud experienced continued thefts of young hogs, he reported his suspicions to his local law officers and to his neighbors. The good work done by five men in the White Cloud neighborhood, fol-



Clovis Martin, Left, and Melvin Owens. These Young Thieves Were Caught in Missouri After Stealing Poultry From a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member

four-year term in the Missouri Reformatory at Booneville.

Decatur and Doniphan Counties

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Musgrave, of near Oberlin, discovered last June that their home had been burglarized. They suspected Jack Harding, who had

lowing Mr. Connelly's report, resulted in the arrest and conviction of James Kirlin, who pled guilty and was sentenced to a year in the Doniphan county jail for stealing hogs from Mr. Connelly. Constable Warren Snooks, Newton Lear, William Simmons, Verne Fee and Mr. Connelly shared in the good work which brought to justice the hog thief, and consequently shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Norton and Shawnee Counties

As a result of having attempted to steal a saddle pony from the farm of Protective Service Member Elmer Higgins, who lives near Dellvale, Milton Reeve is serving a sentence of from one to seven years in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. When Reeve left the protected farm premises with the horse, he was seen by Mr. Higgins's neighbor, Elmer Ellis, Mr. Ellis followed the horse thief until he passed the home of William Wilson. These two men followed Reeve until they caught him. They called Sheriff



Protective Service Member Kenneth Musgrave Shared in a \$50 Reward

husked corn for them the previous fall. They reported their suspicions to Sheriff Gilbert Stephens of Oberlin. The Decatur county sheriff arrested Harding and gained a confession regarding the burglarizing of the Musgrave home, which is protected by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided between Mr. Musgrave and Sheriff Stephens.

When Protective Service Member

C. H. Payton at Norton, who came and took the horse thief to justice. Mr. Ellis and Wilson shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

John Jarboe of Burlingame and Paul Costello of near St. Marys shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the apprehension and conviction of LeRoy Denton, after he was sentenced to serve a year in the Shawnee county jail. Denton was found guilty of stealing harness from Francis Stockman, whose farm near St. Marys is posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign.

Ellis and Franklin Counties

When Edward Blender and his son's tools were stolen from their repair shop located on their protected farm near Hays, the Blenders suspected Louis Green. When Green was questioned, he said that he knew nothing of the theft of the Blender tools, and the tools could not be found any place where Green might have hidden them.

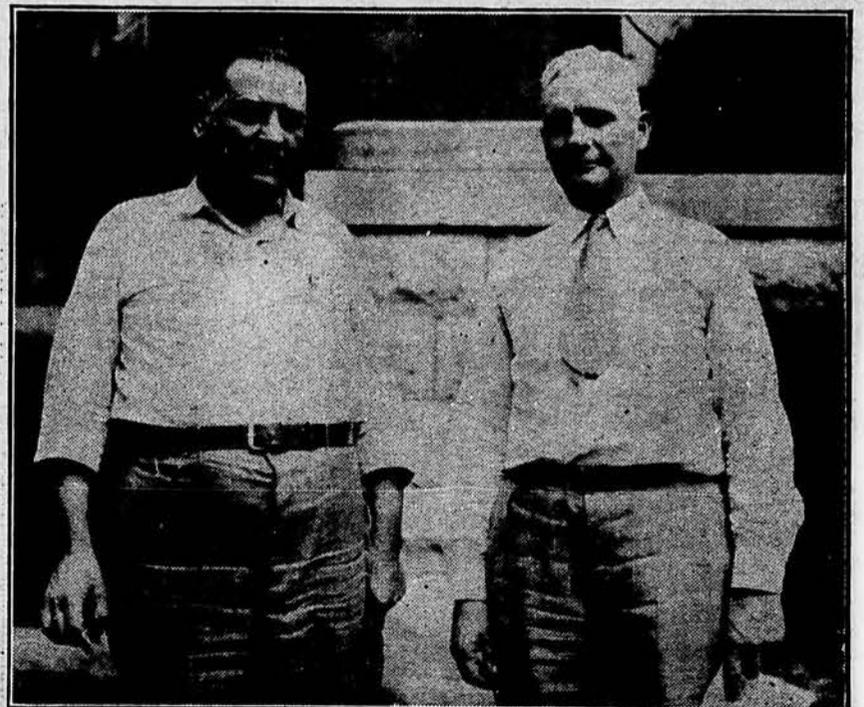


Louis Green is Convinced That Serving 30 Days in Jail is Not the Best Way to Learn Not to Steal

Then came the day when Green, who was working for Mr. Blender's neighbor, R. M. Johnson, got ready to leave the country in his old touring car.

Mr. Johnson knew of the theft of the Blender tools and knew that Green was suspected. When Green was getting his automobile ready to leave, Mr. Johnson noticed a burlap sack wired beneath the car. Investigation

(Continued on Page 19)



Sheriff L. C. Geigert, Right, and Undersheriff C. E. Wright Keep Franklin County Unhealthy for Farm Thieves

Let's Consider Your Library!

BY D. M. HARMON

YOUR library is a fair test of your taste and culture. This does not mean that your books must all have gilded edges and be in hand-carved cases. It does mean that your library should not contain just odds and ends or all one type of literature.

To have no library at all is unpardonable. However, there are very few homes today which do not have a collection of books of some sort. But many libraries have become static. Not a single book has been added during the last year, and the old ones are merely filling a place on the shelf. Perhaps there is no book store in your community, and it is difficult to get new books, or perhaps you do all your reading in the town library. Why not start now, when the long winter evenings are conducive to reading, to build up your own library?

A Variety is Essential

A variety in books is just as essential to the library as a varied diet is to the body. There is nothing more interesting today than books of travel. Visit all parts of the world and become neighbors with foreign brothers thru travel books! Satisfy your soul's emotions with a few volumes of poetry! Learn how great men have climbed to the top of the ladder of success thru books of biography! History no longer needs to be taken in large, dry doses. The market shows many new interesting historical books, so interestingly written that one does not realize that he is reading facts. Rather it is the fascinating records and influences of the men who played an important role in the making of our country.

By all means have a large group of good fiction books, but do not begin and end with fiction. It is not wise to allow novels exclusively to occupy the attention during the leisure hours which we devote to the reading of books. Yet there are times when one desires to relax and get away from the work-a-day world and lose himself in literature of the lighter kind. Literature of the lighter type does not mean novels that are feebly sentimental or melodramatic. Perhaps it will be a good mystery story that will keep you frozen in your chair until long after bed time, or maybe a simple love story, in which you can forget the cares and worries of the day.

We might suggest a few of the most popular books, which will help fill the section in your library devoted to fiction.

The Young Mrs. Greely

Booth Tarkington's new book, "The Young Mrs. Greely," reveals his insight into the hearts and minds of real people. There is much humor in the book, and yet one seems to sense the more serious side to Booth Tarkington. The ill-considered scheming of an ambitious young wife to advance her husband socially and financially nearly costs him his position. Young Mrs. Greely's husband has just been promoted to factory management of the National Kitchen Utensils over the head of his friend Henry Hodge. And then the bee that makes all the bother first began its buzzing in the bonnet of Mrs. Henry Hodge. Mrs. Henry Hodge is a schemer, and she sets out

to make use of Mr. Greely's promotion.

Mrs. Greely is good-looking, but she "isn't exactly bright," and Mrs. Henry Hodge thinks she can see a way to get her husband a promotion or surely a raise from the N. K. U. thru a proper handling of the wife of the new manager. Her method is devious, and begins with a snub to the president's right hand woman, Crystal Nelson. Crystal finds out what is in the wind, and soon straightens out the beautiful but dumb Mrs. Greely.

Soldiers of Misfortune

"Soldiers of Misfortune," by Percival Christopher Wren, the author of Beau Geste, is the story of Otho Belleme, who "loved chivalry, truth and honor, freedom and courtesy," but was head-strong, stubborn, romantic and unwise. Sir Otho Belleme, otherwise known as Bob Blame, a nobleman by birth but a boxer by profession, is the hero of this tale of modern knight errantry. As in his stories of the Gestes, Mr. Wren writes of valor and chivalry, and Otho and his companions are as brave and doughty gentlemen thru all their misfortunes as were the brothers Geste. There also is that sense of humor that never seems to desert the author.

Field of Honor

Don Byrne's last book, "Field of Honor," is with the possible exception of his Messer Marco Polo his best. Don Byrne said this himself. It is a story of the Napoleonic days in which Castlereagh, the British Minister of War, is ranged against the wily Corsican. Serving under Castlereagh is young Garrett Dillon, an Irish lad who feels that he must be doing his bit even tho he had to leave behind him a beautiful if somewhat unrestrained young wife. There are wars and rumors of wars; burning and retreats; land battles and sea battles, and battles of wits. There is a very moving account of the return from Moscow, and a very stirring description of the fight between the Shannon and the Chesapeake. And every so often the author is drawn irresistibly back to the green hills of Ireland, the lovely young wife and the age of chivalry.

The Glenlitten Murder

Mr. Oppenheim has written his 107th book, "The Glenlitten Murder." De Besset was shot dead in the bedroom of Felice, the Russian born Marchioness of Glenlitten, and the famous necklace had disappeared. It was taken for granted that the Frenchman had come to Lady Glenlitten's aid and had been murdered by the burglar. But the latter, when caught, swore he had not carried a gun, and there were reasons for believing him. There also were reasons for thinking that Felice knew much more about the affair than she would acknowledge.

Books for Christmas Gifts

Our mail bag continues to bulge with inquiries for suggestions for Christmas Gift books. We hope that you consider the books here listed and write us for further information. Every letter is given careful attention. It's truly great to be in on these Christmas Secrets.

Popular Fiction Books

BESIDES the above mentioned books, we are listing others which will be good reading for your winter evenings. Perhaps there is no book store in your community and it is difficult to get books. Perhaps you do not know what books are on the market now. The Capper Book Service will gladly assist you in building your library. It will give you information and supply you with books. Check the books you want, remit the price listed and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

- "The Young Mrs. Greely," by Booth Tarkington..... \$2.00
- "Soldiers of Misfortune," by P. C. Wren..... 2.00
- "Field of Honor," by Don Byrne..... 2.50
- "The Glenlitten Murder," by E. Philip Oppenheim..... 2.00
- "Her Son's Wife," by Dorothy Canfield Fisher..... 1.00
- "Sorrell and Son," by Warwick Deeping..... .75
- "Beau Sarbreur," by P. O. Wren..... .75
- "Jalna," by Mazo De La Roche..... .75
- "Nigger Heaven," by Carl Van Veckten..... 1.00
- "The Green Murder Case," by S. S. Van Dine..... .75
- "Widening Waters," by Margaret Hill McCarter..... .75

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas



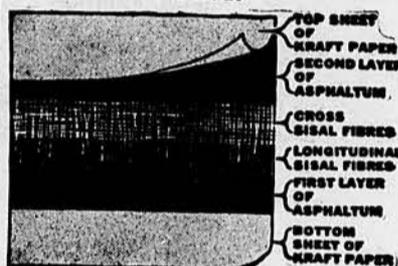
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Typical uses for Sisalkraft include hay stack covers, lining chicken houses, covering screen doors, covering porch and kitchen floors in muddy weather, lining grain bins, covering furniture and rugs during decorating or painting, protecting machinery, covering broom corn in storage, etc.

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"more than a building paper"

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NOT many of us can afford to keep tarpaulins enough to cover up everything that may need temporary protection from the weather. Sisalkraft costs so little and is so weatherproof that farmers are finding it fills this bill perfectly. It pays to keep a roll handy for use whenever needed. It can be used over and over again.

Sisalkraft is the toughest and the most airproof and waterproof paper you ever saw. It is reinforced both ways with java sisal fibers. Why waste good labor and time putting in flimsy paper when you remodel your house or line a chicken or hog house? Sisalkraft goes in quickly with no tears or rips and it provides permanent protection against cold, wind, rain, sleet and snow.

THE SISALKRAFT CO.

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Your lumber dealer can supply Sisalkraft in widths from 36 to 84 in.



Seeds of Ideas

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

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

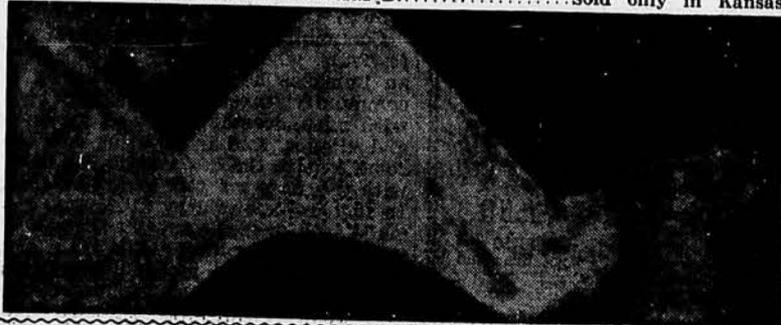
The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

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

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

I am a Protective Service member. The address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer is attached hereto. Inclosed is \$2.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker. (Each marker has individual number registered with owner's name in every Kansas sheriff's office. With marker enough tattoo ink for 100 markings is supplied. Extra marker ink sent postpaid at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings.)

Name.....
Town..... R.F.D..... Sold only in Kansas.



PUMPKINS HELP FINISH HOGS FOR RAISER



J. A. Raiser, Bucyrus, O., made a 9 acre clover patch and pumpkins in corn, save \$200 in hog feed. A. K. Terres, Raleigh, N. D., hogged down his corn, fed some oats and barley. Made \$1780 on hogs in place of only \$675 on crops—\$1105 extra profit paid for his \$140 "RED BRAND" fence eight times over in 90 days. His hogged down corn brought \$33 more per acre than his wheat.

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What a wonderful thing it would be if all farm folks could have the extra profits "RED BRAND" fence surely brings for years to come. "Galvanizing" process (patented by Keystone) welds on an extra heavy zinc coating to keep rust out longer. Copper in the steel adds many more years of wear. Full gauge; springy line wires; picket-like stays; can't-slip knots. See it at your dealer's.

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Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. KF19 for Free Booklet.

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Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Has Made a Very Good Start Over the Larger Part of Kansas

WHEAT has made a good start, taking the state as a whole, and it seems likely that the crop will become well established before cold weather arrives. There are exceptions, however, in some communities, where the stand is spotted—that is especially true in some counties on the southern line. The sugar beet harvest has begun. Fall litters were quite satisfactory; mostly the pigs are doing very well. Cattle are being moved into the feed lots.

Anderson—We have had some rain recently, which was very helpful to the wheat. The fine growing weather has been of value in maturing crops. Eggs, 32c; cream, 42c; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.70 a cwt.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—A considerable mileage of the roads in this county is being panted, thus improving them greatly for the motorists. Hawks and crows are doing a great deal of damage to poultry flocks. We have received some moisture recently, which has been very helpful to the wheat. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, 85c; cream, 42c; roosters, 8c; heavy hens, 18c.—Alice Everett.

Douglas—Good rains have fallen recently; wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers have been cutting corn and filling silos. Considerable road work is being done, especially on the hills. Apples are selling at from 50c to \$1.50 in the orchards, pears from 50c to 75c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain recently. This has been fine for the wheat, but it has delayed the ripening of the sorghum somewhat. Pigs are doing well. Roads are rather rough. Many new farm buildings are being constructed in this section. Several young men will enter the county corn husking contest, and we expect to have a mighty good representative at the state contest, November 6, on Dan Casement's farm north of Manhattan. Eggs, 38c; butter, 49c; heavy hens, 19c; potatoes, \$1.50.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—We have been having plenty of rain, and the fields are wet. Wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers have been busy cutting the feed crops. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 85c; barley, 50c; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c; hogs, \$9.—C. F. Welty.

Labette—There is ample moisture in the soil, and wheat has made an excellent start. Corn cutting took more time than usual

this season, due to the irregular planting. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 90c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We have received considerable moisture recently, which has been very helpful to the wheat and the late pastures. A great deal of road work is being done. Cream, 45c; eggs, 40c; hens, 19c; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; beef, \$1; potatoes, \$1; alfalfa hay, \$15.—J. D. Stoss.

Neosho—We have had several good showers recently, which have been very helpful in many ways, especially to the wheat. But a good general rain is needed, to fill the ponds and to put the soil in condition for fall plowing. Corn husking will start soon. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 95c; prairie hay, 36c; alfalfa hay, \$15; straw, \$1.90; bran, \$1.75; hens, 20c; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 42c.—James D. McHenry.

Neos—We have been having ideal fall weather, but a little more moisture would be appreciated by everyone. Wheat is doing well, however, despite the fact that the top soil is rather dry.—James McHill.

Republic—We have had plenty of moisture recently, and wheat is doing well. Quite a large amount of alfalfa seed has been hulled this year—on many fields the third cutting made an unusually large crop. Farm sales are numerous, and they bring good prices. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, \$1.08; oats, 50c; corn, 82c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 24c, 34c and 40c; springs, 18c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rooks—We have been having rather cool weather. The feed crops are all cut. Corn husking will be delayed somewhat, as the crop has been ripening very slowly. Eggs, 32c; cream, 43c; corn, 80c; wheat \$1.04.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner—Only a light wheat acreage was sown this fall, due to the dry weather—in some communities it will not be more than one-third of a normal crop. Yields of forage crops: d of corn were light. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 50c; corn, 95c; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 48c.—L. L. Stocking.

Stevens—There is plenty of wheat pasture in the county, there is not enough livestock in the county to keep the growth down. We have had considerable cloudy weather recently, which has been fine on the wheat, but has resulted in the row crops maturing very slowly. Three outfits are drilling here for oil and gas, and additional work will be started soon. Considerable road work is being done.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—The weather has been cool and cloudy, without very much moisture. There still are a few scattered jobs of threshing to be done. Cattle are off the pastures. Corn husking will start soon.—Everett Hughes.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WE NEVER used to think that play needed to be encouraged. There were always enough giggling girls and boisterous boys to provide the school or the Sunday School with all the play needed. And the big boys who made life miserable for the teacher seemed to have enough playfulness in them to last a long time. Pa had a hard time occasionally getting all the work out of his boys that he thought he should, while they were planning fishing expeditions and other fun.

But today you hear another story. The educators, to whom we intrust our boys and girls, are saying that play should be encouraged; that it has wonderful values that we did not formerly appreciate, and particularly community play should be encouraged, for the sake of the results that follow in the community. Says one authority on this, "A new gospel of recreative life needs to be proclaimed in the country. Rural America needs to be compelled to play. It has, to a degree, tolled itself into deformity, disease, depression. Its long hours of drudgery, its jealousy of every moment of daylight, its scorn of leisure and of pleasure, must give way to shorter hours, occasional periods of complete relaxation and wholehearted participation in wholesome plays, pictures, festivals, games and other recreative amusements. Better health, greater satisfaction and a richer life wait on the wise development of this recreative ideal." Slowly people are coming to believe that play is a necessity for children, not merely a luxury, and that it is a law of the child's growth.

Community plays, or pageants, or festivals, whatever they be called, are an immense help toward bringing the community together, in doing away with misunderstandings and jealousies and cliques, and in creating a wholesome tone to the community life. Along with this goes a better moral condition. In fact, we are told by those who have made studies of the subject that play is the only thing that will save some communities from moral degeneration. That is, play of the right sort and under the right leadership.

The Y. M. C. A. is doing splendid work in this field, in some counties, while here and there a church is doing much. The schools are, in many localities, having their summer playgrounds, and thus the movement is slowly growing. To teach a boy to play ball fair is one way of teaching him honesty. To teach to play fair when someone else is playing foul, is to teach him discipline and self-control. A girl learned to play tennis. At first she would get mad and cry when she was beaten. She got bravely over that, and became a good player.

Athletics are what the famous Scotch-American preacher, George A. Gordon, calls, "Pre-moral Religion." Pre-moral religion, he says, is "any wholesome and absorbing interest that your boy has before he cares anything for your sermons, before God is other than a name, and when goodness is somehow without form or fire. Here is an interest to hold him, to give him glow, enthusiasm, to open to him the necessity for self-control and manliness, to teach him, that, if he is to excel, he must be clean, to open up his heart into admiration of those who are bigger than he, who can do things that he cannot do, that tell him about a super-world for which he may, indeed, be a candidate, but which is altogether above him. This, I think, is something that parents, teachers, and all religious people should consider seriously and devoutly; for there is a period in life when such motives are indispensable, when the higher motives are unavailing."

One thing that boys and girls learn from athletics is that to succeed one has to live a clean life. Athlete after athlete goes down because he has been doing things that are disgraceful and wrong, and the early promise is all knocked out of him. I suppose that if some persons were told that foreign missionaries teach play, they would feel that that was the last straw in decadence, and that the missionary game was up. Well, many missionaries now are teaching play, and it does a lot of good. For instance here is a young man who is (Continued on Page 22)

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Norton's Cup is Presented

"Trego Ramblers" Live Up to Their Reputation for Making Long Distance Drives

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

ONE of the big events in any Capper Club year is the presentation of the pep cup to the winning team. It has been so through 14 years of friendly rivalry. Every zealous leader looks forward with longing to the time when he may accept from Senator Arthur Capper, or from his representative, this coveted trophy.

Of course, any leader intends to be humble about it. He has a clear mental picture of himself turning to his fellow workers and saying, "Teamwork did it. You and not I deserve the glory." But, for all that, he expects the lion's share of the honor, and in all probability, when the time comes, he



Bernice Gould, Norton County Club Leader, for 1928, Receives the Pep Cup

deserves it. Club teams, like nearly all other groups of persons, seldom do their best except under the direction of competent leadership.

The winning Capper Club team of 1928 was no exception to the rule. Bernice Gould, leader of the Norton County team, deserves a large portion of the credit for winning the cup. We had admired her pep and determination all along, but not until we went to Norton on October 6, to present the cup, did we realize the extent of the victory she had won. Right while she was leading her team to the desired goal, she was handicapped by a frail body and illness. It took a strong heart to "keep-a-go-in," but she did. Now all of us can join in congratulating Bernice not only for her victory over every contender for the pep cup, but also for her triumph over her physical ailments. She's well and happy again, and you should have seen that smile when she received the cup.

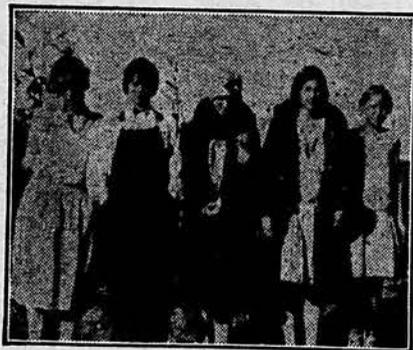
The meeting at Norton was a pleasant and reassuring one all the way thru. We arrived on an early morning train, went to O. E. Gould's for breakfast, then spent some time inspecting the club members' excellent poultry. Next we drove with Mr. Gould and his daughters several miles into the country, past a number of surprisingly good corn fields, to a watermelon patch, where we loaded to the gunwale with "50-pounders." On our return trip we had a head-on collision with a typical western Kansas zephyr, but, thanks to the melons which served as ballast, all the harm it did was to deprive us of our car top and allow us for the remainder of the day to bask in the luxury of the refreshing October sunshine.

Soon after returning to Mr. Gould's we met Prof. L. B. Neuman, vocational agriculture instructor in the Norton High School, who in the course of our visit, we found to be one of the most admirable men we ever have known. Professor Neuman constantly is bubbling over with enthusiasm for vocational and club work, and he has that rare gift of being able to inspire others

with a similar zeal. As evidence, we sight his record as a trainer of winning judging teams. In 1928, while teaching in North Dakota, he coached the judging team that took first place in that state. This year his Norton team took first at Hays and first at Manhattan. They did not compete at the State fairs, so it is not known how far their superior training might have carried them. Mr. Neuman's talk was one of the best features at our Norton program, and we were glad to have his assurance, as we parted, that our Capper Club membership in Norton county next year will be larger than in the past. The co-operation of such men as he will mean much to our enlarged program for next year.

The Gould home was the rallying point for the folks who were to attend the club meeting and picnic. At 12 o'clock all the folks we were expecting had arrived except the "Trego Ramblers." We knew that in case the "Ramblers" should come late, it would be an easy matter for them to trail us, so we drove to the Page grove and improvised a table, on which the women folks spread one of those never-to-be-forgotten Capper Club lunches. We had reached that stage in the meal where Professor Neuman was becoming slightly embarrassed over the ever increasing heap of stripped chicken bones in front of him when we heard the "chug-chug" of a monster truck on the hill back of us. In another instant it swept round the curve, followed by two automobiles—all filled to capacity with blue-capped "clubites," yelling like wild Indians. The "Trego Ramblers"—32 of them—had driven nearly 100 miles to be at the club meeting! It's fortunate, too, that they brought their own lunch, a part of it at least.

After all of us had eaten our fill, and enjoyed an interesting club pro-



Here is Last Year's Winning Team in Possession of Its Hard-Earned Trophy. Left to Right, Mrs. O. E. Gould, Irene Page (Present Leader), Bernice Gould (Former Leader), Irene Gould, Florence Gould

gram, the 1928 pep cup was presented to the Norton Capper Club team, according to schedule.

It is our opinion that inter-county meets of this kind can do much toward stimulating a wholesome interest in club work. We should like to see loyal farmers over the state follow the example of Ed Monroe of Trego county,

who furnishes transportation to the Trego 4-H and Capper Club people. Even at this early date, he has promised them a free truck ride to the Capper Club Rally next year! Three cheers for Mr. Monroe!

The Trego visitors to the Norton meeting were Ed Monroe, Bob Keady, Ray Morton, Helen Schuman, Georgia Schuman, Letha Doane, Eva Morton, O. F. Ruppe, Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Dorothy Ruppe, Alveda Ruppe, Aleda Ruppe, Clarice Pickering, Roy Tegytmeyer, Walter Tegytmeyer, Clyde Monroe, Jack Monroe, Chelsea Ruppe, Orphus Ruppe, Crystal Reeder, Hilda Reeder, Horace Ruppe, Elva Ruppe, Harry



The "Trego Ramblers" Travel Far and Climb High. Seated at the Left is Ed Monroe, Their Generous Driver

Reade, Arthur Ruppe, Marvin Wheeler, Melvin Wheeler, Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Ivon Wheeler, Alfred Turner and Donald Schuman.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Practically every night for the last week a heavy fog has "come over." In the morning the fog is so dense one can see but a few rods away. The cars on the road have been using lights until about 8 o'clock. We keep thinking maybe the fog will rise and come back in the form of a nice warm rain, which we need. Wheat is making fair growth in this locality, but some of the late seeding has not sprouted, and will not until it rains. We have found several wireworms at work in some of the driest ground. A little rain would stop the work of the worms, because after the grain swells and sprouts the worms will not touch the grain. Grasshoppers are doing their usual damage around the edges of the fields. Thursday night of last week we had our first frost. But so far as we can see the frost has done no damage. Even the tomato plants did not show any signs of being nipped. The reason there was no damage, according to the folks who are familiar with the moon, was because it was in the light of the moon.

We started husking corn this morning. The earlier planting of corn should husk fairly well. The heavy fogs make work rather disagreeable most of the morning. New corn in the ear is selling for a cent a pound, and 80 pounds are taken for a bushel. With the amount of moisture in the corn that price is equal to at least 90 cents when shelled. Unless the weather gets bad we will husk our corn as quickly as



Out West They Think in Big Terms. At the Norton County Club Picnic Our Dessert Was Over-Sized Watermelons Served in a Cornfield

possible. There is an increasing loss the longer the crop remains in the field. Several farmers have complained about the stalks breaking over badly this year. Should a heavy snow come on the down corn the jackrabbits will destroy a lot of grain.

The question as to how long a shingle roof will last is frequently discussed. A fire insurance agent called at the farm last week and quoted some statistics. The life of a shingle roof can be greatly prolonged by painting. Where there is a great deal of rainfall a roof will not last as long as in this locality, where rainfall is limited. Hail and wind do more damage to roofs in this country than all the rest of the weather put together. In 1917 we had a hail storm that pretty well riddled our roofs. On one side of our barn there were about 150 holes knocked thru the roof. The hail stones would hit between the sheathing and break thru. Some years ago we happened to see a well-preserved roof on what appeared to be a very old house. We asked the owner how long the roof had been on the house, and he said 33 years. He then told us the secret of his well-kept roof. The shingles were first oiled with good linseed oil. Then after a few days they were painted on both sides. The roof had been painted at regular intervals since. From all appearances the roof appeared as good as any average five-year roof, all this took some time and money in the beginning, but it was worth while, and the owner has had the satisfaction of having a good roof all of these years.

The bindweed spots in this county have been getting a good "going over" this summer with the new chemical for killing bindweed. The county commissioners bought a spray machine and had it mounted on an old car, and it has been in use several days this summer. The chemicals are pretty expensive, and this is the greatest drawback to their use. Several men who have discovered small patches a few feet across are going to try covering them with roofing paper and then throwing dirt on the paper to keep the wind from tearing and blowing it off. The paper will last long enough to kill the weed, and this scheme does no injury to the soil, as does the use of salt. One farmer in this county thought he would destroy a small patch of the weeds by putting a large strawstack on a small patch. Everything was lovely for quite a while, but after a while the straw began to show green, and on examination he found the weeds had come up thru several feet of the straw, and were spreading over the entire stack!

Marker Decreases Stealing

(Continued from Page 16)

disclosed that the burlap sack contained the automobile tools stolen from the Blender farm. Green was turned over to the custody of Sheriff A. P. Brungardt, and later sentenced to serve 30 days in jail. The \$50 Protective Service reward, paid after Green served his 30 days in jail, was divided between Mr. Blender and Mr. Johnson. Two rewards have been paid recently in Franklin county. In the first case, Sheriff L. C. Geiger and Under Sheriff C. E. Wright shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the arrest and conviction of Walter Bolton, who was sentenced to 90 days in jail and costs for stealing an automobile from the protected farm premises of Mrs. F. W. Wheeler, who lives near Ottawa.

The second recent reward case in Franklin county was that of the burglarizing of Protective Service Member G. C. Barnes's home and the ensuing capture and conviction of the thieves. For this theft from the Barnes home, Eugene Link is serving a sentence in the industrial school at Topeka, and Fred Schultz has been sentenced to 60 days in the Franklin county jail. Schultz escaped from the county jail road gang before completing his sentence and is being hunted. Sheriff L. C. Geiger and F. R. McVey of Ottawa were responsible for the capture of the thieves, and the sheriff and Protective Service Member Barnes helped in obtaining a confession from the guilty man and boy. Accordingly, all three shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

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11	1.10	2.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	2.84	29	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	3.16	31	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	3.48	33	3.00	9.60
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16	1.60	4.12	37	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	4.44	39	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	4.76	41	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	5.08	43	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	5.40	45	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	5.72	47	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	6.04	49	3.80	12.16
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25	2.50	7.00	55	4.10	13.12

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

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MINORCAS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25. Mr. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

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HOUSE PAINT, \$1.59. DANDY 4 IN. brush 98c. Barn Red, \$1.25. Floor Wax, 39c lb. Varnish, \$1.65. Manufacturers Paint Company, Wichita, Kan.

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LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBERGH learned. Complete courses in Flying, Airplane Mechanics and Welding. Big pay jobs open for graduates. Write today. Lincoln Airplane School, 461 Aircraft Building, Lincoln, Neb.

LUMBER

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

TYPEWRITERS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MOUNTING ANIMALS, TANNING, LINING Rugs. Work guaranteed. Carl R. Hacker, Taxidermy, Alma, Neb.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

BROWN SWISS HEIFERS, EXTRA FINE, registered. J. F. Paton, Rt. 3, Winfield, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY Calves White Oakwood Farms, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE: BULL, REGISTERED ABERdeen-Angus, yearling, \$125. G. A. Bushong, Richland, Kan.

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

THREE HUNDRED BUYS TWO REGISTERED Guernseys. Cow will freshen thirty days, also eight months heifer. They will please. Frank Proctor, Oswego, Kan.

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

HOGS

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

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

FOR SALE—SPRING, BLACK POLAND China boars and gilts \$35.00 each, weight 200 lbs. E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Duroc Weanling pigs, double immune, either sex, crated, \$10. Frank Pilipe, Oakley, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—THREE GOOD APRIL boars, one yearling. Booking fall pigs both sexes immune. Registered. You must be satisfied. Dobson & Stafford, Edna, Kan.

Helps for the Poultryman

Farm Poultry Raising, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1524, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A dentist for dogs has opened an office in Vienna.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

KANSAS

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.
WHEAT, corn, potato land. Shallow water. Imp. & unimp. \$20 up. Crabtree Realty, Scott City, Kan.
FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. About like rent. See for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.
FOR REAL BARGAINS, dairy and poultry farms, wheat land, cattle ranches, easy terms, write us Box 476, Emporia, Kansas.
320 A. IMP. near Bird City, 160 wheat, 40 pasture, bal. corn; \$37.50 terms 5% consider business. Box 222, Garden City, Kan.
FORCED SALE. Splendid half section land, well watered and improved. Close town. Act quickly. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE wheat and corn land for sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kansas.

YOU CAN OWN AN EIGHTY. Improved of your own with a small down payment. For particulars inquire of Victor G. Lohse, Bremen, Kansas.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage, no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES Nemaha Co., Kan. grain and stock farm near Catholic church. Splendid grain and stock farm 160 acres near two railroad towns in Marshall Co., Kan. Ed. Brosz, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade, for smaller farm 160 A. Jefferson Co. All smooth land 6 mi. town. 12 ml. K. U. 8 room house new. Other necessary buildings. Priced low, owner writes G503 care Kansas Farmer.

WE OWN AND OFFER for sale, at the actual cash value, 80 Quarter Sections of land in Pawnee, Hodgeman and Ness Counties, where one crop of wheat often yields more than the purchase price of the land. Write for prices. E. E. Frazier & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

80 ACRE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM. Fully equipped. Modern improvements, on paved road close to good town in Central Kansas. Large retail milk trade included. Would consider partnership with energetic young dairyman or poultryman, not much capital required. If interested write owner, J. R. Smithheiser, Florence, Kansas.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

DAIRY, Fruit and Poultry Farm Bargains. Write W. H. Osgood, Leslie, Ark.

FORCE SALE 30 acres, well improved 80 acres, 4 room house, Spring, 160 acres, 80 in cultivation, \$2,000.00. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Arkansas.

FREE FARM BULLETIN with descriptions of many unusual farm bargains sold on easy terms. Write at once and have first chance at the best bargains. Baker Farm Agency, DeQueen, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS County, California—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year 'round. Land priced low. Write free booklet, Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce) Modesto, Calif.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES in our Feather River farm colony now open to bona fide settlers at low prices and long terms. Climate conditions ideal, no excessive rainfall, mild winters. You can do general farming, raise cattle, hogs and sheep or specialize in fruit market gardening or poultry. Marketing facilities are extraordinary. Raise your family where they have access to all modern conveniences. Write for booklet, Farm Land Investment Co. Next door to post-office, Marysville, Calif.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 40 Acre valley farm \$650, Free list, McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land some timber near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list, Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

COLORADO

EASTERN Colorado wheat-corn land for sale. Box 387, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

NEW WHEAT LAND, also corn farms in the famous Eads district, Wm. T. Holland & Co., Eads (Kiowa Co.) Colo.

BARGAINS—Best selected list Eastern Colorado wheat farms. Frowers, Kiowa, Bent Cos. Terms Get list F. A. Cox, Lamar, Colo.

25 QUARTERS, the cream of new wheat land also corn land in the famous Eads District, Mitchem & Hollingsworth, Eads, Colo.

BACA COUNTY, S. E. Colorado. We buy and sell on crop payment plan. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan. O. H. Cooper, Mgr. Springfield, Colo., c-o Palace Hotel.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA offers many advantages for farming. Most farmers do better here. Fertile soil. Plenty of rainfall. Good pastures. Wonderful dairying opportunities. America's greatest butter state. Free book tells all. Get all the facts and figures. Learn about the low priced farms and easy payments. Write today! Ten Thousand Lakes, Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE American Investment Co., Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

FOR SALE to Ambitious Farmers—Clear imp. farm lands located in best agricultural sections of state. Small down payment, 10 yrs. or longer on bal. Real opportunity to own your own farm. F. R. Porter, 104 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WISCONSIN

IF INTERESTED in buying a farm, send for our fine list of farm bargains, of Central Wisconsin, which can be bought direct from the owners. Pay no commission. Write Homeseeker's Guide, Arpin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. W. J. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE by owner—1,760 acres imp. non-irrigated ranch near Hugo, Colo. 1/2 level bal. rolling with living water. Price \$6.50 acre. Also 640 acres level irrig. near Laramie, Wyo. large imps. all been cultivated and grown record crops. Price \$25.00 acre. Both are wonderful opportunities for grain and cattle ranching and offered at sacrifice price because of death of former owners. For particulars address Irving Howe, Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

RENT OR PURCHASE IMPROVED FARM. Crop payments, low prices, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana offer good opportunities. Purchase like renting, one-fourth of crop to pay principal and interest. A good farmer can pay out in a few years with cattle, sheep and hogs. Clover, alfalfa grow luxuriantly. Feed crops very successful. Make a vacation trip and see the country. We can help you find a location. Write for free book, list and detailed information. Low excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Free Zone of Plenty book tells about Washington, Idaho, Oregon.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Partly imp. rental business and citrus farms. Value \$10,000. W. B. Simpson, R. 6, Box 984, Phoenix.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED: Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price. Particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SMALL FARM WANTED

Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can 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.

best livestock counties in the state.

Just a few years ago, it was a regular cow county. The land was unbroken, and longhorns were everywhere. Now, due to the progressive spirit of men like McIlrath Brothers, market topping steers are sent from this locality every year. Wallace and Clinton McIlrath have the leading Shorthorn herd in the county—they buy high priced bulls when they want them and sell breeding stock in the big sales.

But they give most of the credit for their success to their mother. When their father died they were small boys, and their mother was faced with the alternative of renting the farm for growing wheat or continuing to live on it. The former way would have been the easier, but she knew the boys had inherited from their Scotch father a love for good cattle. If they were to grow into successful farmers they must have the attraction of cattle, so she kept two big high-grade cows. Descendants of one of them still is in the grade herd, altho the incidents mentioned occurred more than 30 years ago. When they were attending the Kansas State Agricultural College the boys became intensely interested in registered Shorthorns, and they established their present herd in 1916. The herd now numbers 75 head, and is kept carefully culled. As the registered herd grew in numbers the grade herd was reduced in size.

Thos. Murphy & Sons, Dual Purpose Shorthorn breeders of Corbin, Kan., join the other breeders of the state on the Shorthorn group page this week. The Murphys have the oldest herd of milk and beef Shorthorns in Central Kansas.

Lloyd Mathes, successful Shorthorn breeder and regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes me that the bull trade has been fine, he has sold four young bulls during the last few months and his herd sire to H. R. Dungan of Alton, Kansas. Mr. Mathes is rapidly building up one of the good herds in his part of the state.

S. B. Young offers a bunch of about the most uniform young roan bulls I have seen for some time. They are yearlings now, low down, blocky fellows and have had the care necessary to make them develop properly. They were sired by the great Tomson breeding bull, Grand Marshall. This bull is also for sale as Mr. Young is keeping his heifers.

J. C. Stewart & Sons, Duroc breeders located at Ardmore, Kansas, write me that they have some mighty choice spring boars for the trade. They have done their culling and what they now offer is just the best. The Stewarts raised 133 spring pigs from 19 sows after selling a few sows with litters. They still had 100 head left and it is from this bunch the boars offered have been picked.

Ed Markee of Potwin, Kan., regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer Shorthorn page, writes me that he is consigning a pair of outstanding young red bulls to the Wichita sale. They are by Mr. Markee's herd bull A. L. Prentice and their dams are granddaughters of the great old Regier cow, Edelweiss. The Wichita sale will be held Nov. 13 during the Stock show. Look up the Markee calves.

L. A. Poe of Hunnewell, Kan., one of the best Jersey breeders in the state, will hold a sale on Oct. 30. Mr. Poe knows Jerseys and has bred and exhibited them for many years. His policy has been to buy the best blood lines and in that way build a herd of real merit. Readers of this paper interested in this sale will do well to write direct to Mr. Poe for information regarding the sale and by all means ask him for particulars about the different cattle on sale day.

R. R. Sanders of Miller, Kan., will sell 65 head of Registered Hereford cattle at his farm 40 miles southwest of Topeka and 25 miles northeast of Emporia on U. S. Highway 50N on Saturday, Nov. 2. He has several cows in his herd with pedigrees of Anxiety 4th breeding. His herd bulls have been culled around \$80, and young bulls between \$75 and \$100. Mr. Decker has a large herd and is continuing in the business with his usual vigor.

The V. E. DeGeer sale held on the ranch out from Lake City, Kansas on Oct. 18 was well attended and good interest was manifested. Altho the prices realized were hardly in keeping with the quality of the offering. This part of Kansas is something of a Hereford center which may have had something to do with the prices paid. Good cows ranged around \$80, and young bulls between \$75 and \$100. Mr. DeGeer has a large herd and is continuing in the business with his usual vigor.

I have just received another long but very interesting letter from S. M. Knox, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns at Humboldt, Kan. Mr. Knox has been out making the county and district fairs and has won a lot of good prizes. But just now he is interested most in the outcome of the annual Shorthorn sale to be made by the Allen County Shorthorn breeder. He is the sale manager and most of the letter was about the consignments of his friends and neighbors. However, Mr. Knox will consign 18 head to the sale. Altogether the sale will carry 45 head of tops from the many good herds of breeders, members of the association. Any one wanting a catalogue can write Mr. Knox any time now.

The Wm. Gulick Estate Shorthorn sale held on the ranch near Ness City, Kan., was the outstanding livestock event for this part of the state for many years. Ninety mature cattle and a lot of calves sold for \$10,000. They were driven in from the pastures, where they had been fed a short ration of cake for the past two weeks and of course were not in sale condition. But many years of breeding were back of them and many small herds were started sale day as a result. Every female in the sale had been bred by Mr. Gulick. Every one of their dams but three were bred by him. All but eight of their granddams were born on the Gulick farm. None of them were straight Scotch cattle, and as a rule not as well grown as they should have been. The

POLAND CHINA HOGS

TOPS OF MY MARCH BOARS

Big stretchy fellows with plenty of bone and feeding quality. They are by Orange Reaper he by The Reaper, first prize junior yearling boar, Des Moines, 1927. The prices will be right. Write to HOMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kan.

We Guarantee Our Boars

to please you. We offer our 1929 tops at farmers prices and our gilts we will sell open. Let me hear from you if you want a well bred boar that has been raised right. Chas. Holtwick, Valencia, Kansas

Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight. Also some choice October yearling gilts bred to farrow this month and next. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Boars by Good News

the Missouri state fair grand champion. Also other breeding. Write for full descriptions and prices. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

Poland Chinas and Durocs

Outstanding boars and gilts. Immune & Pur bred Ayrshire bulls. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

THE ROLL CALL

World's Jr. Champion heads our herd, also Whizzo and The Standard. Sires of outstanding pigs. Pork type and show at farmers prices. Any size, any color type Spring boars, any size, any color \$25 to \$50. 40 head of spring and fall gilts weighing 150-350 lbs. \$25 each for the lot. Immuned and rec'd. NELSON BROS., WATERVILLE, KAN.

Sanderson's Spotted Polands

Spring and fall boars, the kind that get big and stay smooth. Sired by The Duroc, Paymaster, Liberator, Giant, and Progress and out of big sows and large litters. Write for prices and descriptions. J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, (Norton Co.) Kan.

KAWNEE STOCK FARM

offers right now some well grown, well bred, and immunized Spotted Poland China boars at farmers prices. Farm four miles northwest Rossville. Write to EARL D. MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

REG. BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLAND

spring boars of leading bloodlines, Cholera Immuned, for sale. FRANK BEYERLE & SONS, Maize, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

GOOD SPOTTED GILTS

Bred to The Corporal for October farrow. Good boars, blocky or stretchy. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Big Prospect and Others

Good boars are the sires of the best boars we have raised in 25 years. Fit for any farmer, stockman or breeder. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Duroc Spring Boars

for sale. A choice lot of them ready for service. We have culled close and offer just the tops. Immuned and registered and moderate price. J. C. STEWART & SONS, AMERICUS, KAN.

Outstanding Duroc Boars

and gilts for sale, sired by Matchless and The Indicator. Our herd won 92 prizes including 32 firsts and Championships at the best fairs of Kansas including Topeka and Hutchinson. N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

148 Pigs Raised in 1929

We offer 50 choice spring gilts ready to breed, 25 spring boars. Just real good ones with loads of size and quality. DR. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kansas

Anspaugh's Profitable Durocs

Size, type and vigor. 25 big farm range boars. Tops from 50 head best of blood lines. Priced right. GEORGE ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kansas

IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution. Mike Stensaae & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and description. STANT'S BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires on Approval. Big choice spring boars with size, bone and quality. Sired by Grand Champ boars. The kind that will please, out of prize winning dams. F. E. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

Vermillion Hampshires

and Tamworths on approval. A choice lot of Hampshire spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars. Also two Tamworth spring boars sired by champion boars of the greatest prize winning herd of the Middle West. Write RAYMOND WEGNER, ONAGA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRES

20 spring boars, 20 sows and gilts. Good individuals, best of breeding. JOHN A. YELEN, BERTFORD, KAN.

KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Livestock Farming Is Becoming of Increasing Importance in Kingman County

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

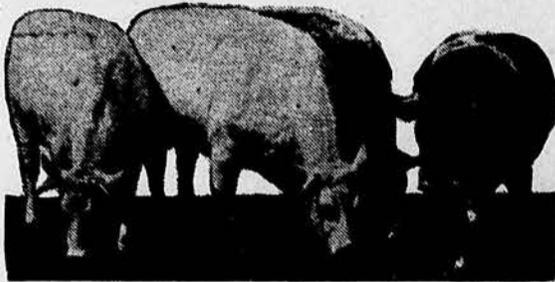
KINGMAN county, with a cultivated area of 307,121 acres, divided into 1,630 farms, is a typical diversified farming and livestock growing and feeding country. In 1928 the farmers of that county produced 3,419,494 bushels of wheat, and planted

30,000 acres to corn, from which they husked 576,992 bushels. About 5,000 acres of growing alfalfa, a big acreage of the sorghums, plenty of native pasture and a close proximity to the Wichita market aid in maintaining the reputation of Kingman as one of the

Reduction Sale of Milking Shorthorns

on farm 2 miles from Culver, 15 Northwest of Salina, 12 South of Minneapolis, and 25 East of Lincoln Center, Kansas.

**Wed.
Nov. 6**



46 HEAD—28 cows and heifers bred to BELL BOY a grandson of Chief Glenside by GENERAL CLAY 15 fresh or near freshening sale day. 10 bulls in age from 10 to 15 months. 8 open yearling heifers. Bell Boy also sells. Half of offering sired by BONVUE LEE BOSTROM or his son KANSAS LAD, son and grandson of BONVUE Bostrum whose dam, 2 granddams and 4 great granddams have Register of Merit records up to 15,415 milk in one year. Everything Tuberculin tested. For catalog address

James L. Pitts, Owner, Culver, Kan. (Ottawa Co.)
Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

Allen County Shorthorn Combination Sale

Sale Pavilion
Humboldt, Kan., Friday, Nov. 8

47 LOTS comprising 17 young bulls, 25 cows, most of them with big calves at foot and bred again. 4 open heifers. Many cows calving sale day. Offering includes heifers that were in show herds the past fall. Probably the best lot of cattle ever sold by the breeders of the association. The blood of Rodney, Oakdale Stanmore, Augustus Jelouseys, Etc. Consignors—S. M. Knox, E. S. Meyers, R. O. Furneaux & Son, W. W. Works, H. J. Wagner, D. C. Ellis. For catalog write,

S. M. KNOX, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kansas
Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

Walter Clark's Dispersal Sale 45 Registered Holsteins

sale at the farm nine miles northeast of Kinsley and 6 1/2 miles southwest of Garfield, Kans. 1 1/4 miles of Kansas State Highway No. 37.

Garfield, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 5

Every cow in the sale that has freshened twice has a C.T.A. Record above 300 pounds fat. Every animal in the sale was raised on the farm where they are selling.

22 cows and heifers, either fresh or heavy springers that are bred to a bull whose dam will make 900 pounds of butter this year.

10 yearling heifers not bred and a lot of fine helper calves.

Three choice bulls ready for service.

In the herd improvement test just completed the average butter fat test was 3.7 and average fat production for the herd was 339.5 of fat.

Sale begins at 11 o'clock sharp. Write today for the sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Walter Clark, Owner, Garfield, Kansas
Auctioneers: Newcom, Sims, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Reduction Ayrshire Sale

on farm 2 miles from town.



Thursday, October 31



60 HEAD about half reg. remainder high grades. 15 head in milk or near freshening sale day. 20 bred cows and heifers, 40 heifers from 3 weeks old to 18 mos. 3 bulls from 12 to 18 mos. old. Offering is largely sired by or bred to the great bull HENDERSONS DAIRY KING, his first 9 immature daughters 13,000 lbs. milk and 532 butter fat. Others by or bred to son of RAVENIA BRIGHT PETER. Others by JERRY FINLAYSTON ARMOUR. None better bred. George Baumgardner, Preston, Kansas, consigns 10 head—4 fresh cows, 4 heifer calves and 2 yearling heifers. Gossard breeding. Write for catalog.

Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom and Art McAnerny. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT
More Dollars per Cow per Year
Everywhere There is always a ready market for Holsteins. They predominate in 30 states and comprise nearly 60% of all pure-bred dairy cattle in the United States. Wide distribution makes selection easy.
Send for Literature
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

great breeding bull Augustus Warrior went to Chris King of Ellis for \$210, and the younger bull, a son of A. L. Prentice, was bought by Mr. Gullik's son Elmer, who also bought 25 choice females and will continue to breed registered cattle. Buyers were present from all over Central and Western Kansas and many from Colorado. Earl S. Griffin of Burlington, Kan., bought 12 head of choice heifers. Over 1,000 people attended the sale. Boyd Newcom, Jas. T. McCulloch, Jack Mills and Col. Price, the local auctioneer, composed the auctioneer battery.

The Allen County Shorthorn breeders annual sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, Kansas, Nov. 8. S. M. Knox the sale manager thinks this year's offering is one of the best they have had for years. One or two of the consignors are selling their entire herds. There will be about 17 strong bulls and the rest females. Most of them cows with calves at foot and bred again, many of them near calving sale day. Allen county has for years been considered headquarters for the best in registered Shorthorns and this sale will afford an excellent opportunity for beginners wanting to buy the right kind to strengthen their herd. Mr. Knox is selling many heifers that were in his show herd this year. Catalogs are ready for distribution and may be had by writing S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found an advertisement of the Walter Clark dispersal sale of his big herd of registered Holsteins at his farm near Garfield, Nov. 5. By looking over this advertisement carefully you will learn that this is no ordinary sale of Holsteins but one of great merit. To start with, the herd in the herd improvement test just finished stands at the top. Mr. Knox is selling many heifers with a per cent butter fat test of 3.7 and fat production for the herd of 339.5 of fat. It is a splendid opportunity to buy real cattle. The herd is federal accredited and you still have time to get the sale catalog by addressing W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan. who will be glad to send it to you promptly. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Out in the rain without a sale manager, Geo. Vincent of Hutchinson, Kan., brought to a successful close one of the best sales of registered and high-grade Jersey cattle that has ever been held in Central Kansas. Mr. Vincent, handicapped because of lack of acquaintance and his herd having not been previously advertised, was at a disadvantage. But he advertised judiciously and his statements sale day were accepted. He knew his cattle better than anyone else. Buyers were present from many parts of the state, most of them having started before rain began to fall. The 20 females, all

THE SCHULZ DISPERSAL

Catalogs are obtainable for the F. A. Schulz Holstein dispersal at Rock Creek, Kansas, Monday, October 28. Through an error in the October 18 issue of Kansas Farmer, the announcement of the dispersal was left out of the Schulz advertisement. Write direct to Rock Creek for copies of the literature.

mature but about three, sold for nearly \$300 and the grades finished not far behind them. The offering was especially uniform in type and quality. It was raining when Col. McCulloch opened the sale out in the open but so eager was the crowd to own good Jerseys or see them sold that they remained thru the auction.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 12—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
Nov. 2—J. W. Graves, Bladen, Neb.
Nov. 6—James L. Pitts, Culver, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 28—F. A. Schulz, Rock Creek, Kan.
Nov. 4—Houston Holland, Tulsa, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 5—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 12—Ora Royce, El Reno, Okla. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Nov. 2—R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
Oct. 30—L. A. Fos, Hunnewell, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson

(Continued from Page 18)

well trained in Boy Scout work. He organizes the young Africans where his mission station is located, and shows them how to develop qualities of character that would be hard to get at, in any other way. From the intimacies of this kind, it is not hard to lead them into higher realms, in religion. I have before me the description of the experiences of an American girl in India. The life of the Indian mothers is hard. They are up at daybreak to carry water, grind meal, gather cow dung for fuel, and do much other labor that is the worst form of drudgery. To teach them to read is pointless, for they cannot buy books, and books would only make them the more restive in their environment.

One day one of them asked the young missionary if she would teach them some games. She was surprised, but fell in with the idea. For the first time that afternoon she heard some of the women laugh. After some weeks they put on a play, representing clean, sanitary housekeeping, versus dirty, insanitary housekeeping. A large crowd looked on, and applauded the amateur actresses. There are many ways of teaching the truth.

Lesson for October 27—Recreation in Community. Life, Mark 4:13-25. Golden Text, John 10:10.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Important Oklahoma Sale 55 Reg. Holsteins

at Houston W. Holland's farm, 26 miles South of Tulsa, on Tulsa-Muskogee Highway 64.

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 4

This sale of all young cattle is the first of its kind in Oklahoma and affords a splendid opportunity to 4-H Clubs and young breeders to buy foundation cattle. All young cattle, 40 heifers, 15 bulls, 25 yearling heifers, 12 to 18 months old not bred.

10 heifer calves from 3 to 10 months old, 5 two year old heifers bred.

23 granddaughters and nine grandsons of King Koradyke Canary Homestead whose dam was the noted Kansas cow Gemesta Knoll Dekol first Kansas cow to produce over 1050 pounds of butter and 28,000 pounds of milk.

10 granddaughters and three grandsons of Belle Farm Selector whose dam is the great May Echo Sylvia.

Herd federal accredited and free from abortion. Practically all of the sires and dams of the offering will be on exhibition sale day. Write today for sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Ka.
Auctioneers—Heriff, Ball, Paull.

HOUSTON W. HOLLAND,
OWNER.

1645 N. Admiral, Tulsa, Okla.

REG. HOLSTEIN COWS

Bred to that wonderful sire, Marathon Boss Burke Homestead, whose 9 nearest dams average 1118 lbs. butter. Fresh soon, 1 yearling bull.

E. E. KIEFER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Young Jersey Bulls

from calves to serviceable age, out of Register of Merit dams or cows closely related to R. M. Gams: Good individual sired by a Raleigh bull, whose dam had a high R. M. record. Will also spare a few Register of Merit cows.

FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS

for sale, old enough for service, sired by Brilliant St. Maves Lad, whose daughters are testing from 5.7 to 7.4% butterfat, write T. D. Marshall, Brookside Stock Farm, Sylvia, Ka.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

Sons of Wexford's Financier and others that are line bred. Golden Fern's Noble. Dams with R. of M. and C.T.A. records.

E. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

Reg. Jersey Bulls

4 to 8 months old. Their sire's dam has R. of M. record of 724 lbs. fat in one year. Priced to sell.

B. L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys

yearling heifers and bulls for sale. A few high grade springer heifers. Fed. accredited herd. **FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.**

To Reduce Our Herd

We offer 80 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some also young cows. Also three two year old bulls. **WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Reg. calves to breeding age. Out of heavy production dams. Priced right.

G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

RED POLL BULL

For sale. A descendant of the great show cow Esmeralda. She was bred by H. Harvey Mason of England. **Albert A. Rose, Ferry, Ka.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Shorthorns

For sale. Two red Short yearling bulls. Two cows to calve in next 3 months, 3 cows with sucking calves. 2 year old cow due to calve March 1, 1920. All cows bred to good Scotch top bull.

E. B. Williams, R.F.D. No. 1, Almena, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 choice cows and heifers, bred to Marsdale 20th. Some with calves at foot by Vain Prince. Also five bulls of serviceable age sired by Vain Prince. Priced for quick sale.

JOS. BAXTER & SONS, Clay Center, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Eskridge Blue Grass Herd

March and April boars. Very typy and well grown. Open and bred gilts. Weanlings. Write for prices.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites, 40 boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr. Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929. Price \$35.00.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Rugged boars 175 to 300 lbs., immuned. Champion Bloodlines, Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$27.50. Some loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality, 40 weanlings in pairs and trials, everything reg. free. **ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.**

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

Shorthorns

Cedar Lawn Farm
Scotch Shorthorns. Divide Matchless in service. 100 head in herd. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

EWING STOCK FARMS
Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times.
FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns
The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.
C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns
Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls
A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm
Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality.
HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN.
Phone Dover Exchange

SEVEN DANDY ROAN BULLS
and 1 white. The best bunch I have had for some time. All sired by GRAND MARSHAL. Real herd headers among them. Will also sell the herd bull, keeping his heifers.
S. B. Young, Osborne, Kansas

Maple Heights Farm
Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls Crown in service.
J. M. NIELSON, MAEYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM
Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crowns Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd.
J. L. MODEN, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Olson Shorthorns
150 head in herd. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Ten young bulls and 10 heifers for sale.
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns
Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale.
OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knell-Shorthorns
One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Correct type Scotch cattle. Low down and blocky. Much Cumberland blood. Son of Prance in service. Visitors welcome.
WARREN W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

6 Shorthorn Bulls
for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females. See them.
C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney
Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns
Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale.
ADAM E. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls
For sale, tops offered for breeders. Others go in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood.
BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm
Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE
11 months old, good individual sired by Narisses Dale out of a dam by Imp. Babtons Dramatist. Reasonable price.
W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Bull Determines Herd Character

The kind of bull one uses will finally determine the character of his herd. The herd will never improve if the bulls do not improve in merit year after year. If common bulls are used, a common herd will result. Culling the females is necessary, but the sire will be the main factor in herd improvement. Consequently the bulls that are used must be better than the females and if the bulls are a considerable improvement over them then of course more rapid improvement will be made. Our markets offer daily, with the trashy cattle coming thereon, examples of herds that could be made more profitable, by the use

of good purebred bulls. Good purebred bulls are available at reasonable prices. If the cattle breeder continues to ignore the use of good bulls, his inferior calves will continue to compete on the market with throwoffs from the dairy herds, and he will fail to realize the worth of his cows.



Roan Villager, first prize aged bull at American Royal and International and grand champion Ak-Sar-Ben.

The first cross of a purebred bull on a grade cow will show improvement of 50% when measured in terms of purebred breeding. The offspring therefrom bred to another good bull will improve it another 25%, and so on until the seventh cross when the improvement will be over 99%.—C. E. AUBEL, Sec., Kan. S. A.

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS
Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.
W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns
Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem.
CHAS. P. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Scottish Knight
Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale.
Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Kan.

Bred Cows and Heifers
Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire.
J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Good Selection of Bulls
Good individuals and colors. Calves up to serviceable ages. Sired by Maxwalton Lamlash and Supreme Gold. Glad to show them.
McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

Nebraska Shorthorns
Young Herd Bulls for Sale
out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of all ages.
JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Milking Shorthorns
Red Bull, 7 Mos. Old
A line bred General Clay. Best of Glendale blood. First check for \$125 gets him. Recorded and transferred free.
LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Retnuh Farms
Milking Shorthorns. Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm
Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirklevingsons King.
H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE
Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Testing records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eyes
Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now.
C. R. DAX, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Teluria Supreme
English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale.
D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Polled Shorthorns
Mardale 16th. by Mardale
Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

Love & Co. Polls
50 females, best of breeding and type. Master Buttercup in service. Young Bulls.
W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm
Registered Polled Shorthorns. Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale.
W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan.

HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Choice breeding and selected type. Good young bulls, reds and roans for sale. Inspection invited.
E. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Selected females headed by bulls of merit. Meadow Sultan and Grassland Commander blood. Young bulls for sale.
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns
Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Wilson's Polled Shorthorns
Mardale 16th in service. Bred and open heifers for sale.
T. M. WILSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

Start in Polled Shorthorns
Special prices of young herd. Bull and 3 heifers. Best of blood. Milk and beef comb.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan, Meadow Sultan and other bulls. Orange Blossom bull in service.
Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Gallant Dale
Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females.
Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm
Polled Shorthorns of quality and breeding, headed by the Scotch bull Silver Springs Commander. 12 young bulls.
McCREREY BROS., HIAWATHA, KAN.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns
Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale.
Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Best Advertising Medium
Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Alex Woydzak, Dorrance. Eight dollars and seventy-five cents in cash.
Mrs. A. A. Allen, Williamstown. Thirteen young turkey toms and 15 hens and 15 young Buff Orpington chickens.
Mrs. B. A. Regier, Ebbing. White Wyandotte and White Leghorn chickens.
R. J. McCammon, Otego. Whipnet coach, engine No. 131,161, license No. 387,557.
Vern Overmiller, Bird City. Between 100 and 125 gallons gasoline, about 47 gallons tractor oil, 100 pounds pinto beans, post drill and tools.
Mrs. R. W. Welche, Topeka. Fifty young Leghorn pullets. Some had outer right toe punched.
C. O. Dannenfelsor, Haven. Tarpaulin 24x30. Specification tag on tarpaulin reads: No. 8193, grade raintested 'paulin 24x30 16 AK.
George Dorrell, Highland. Six tube Atwater Kent radio.

Soil erosion is more alarming than weeds, for soil loss is permanent.

For Livestock Men

The Beef Calf—Its Growth and Development, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,135-F, and Farm Sheep Raising, Farmers' Bulletin No. 840-F, are available free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the Stockmen

Essentials of Animal Breeding, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,467-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Protect Stored Grain

Control of Insects in Stored Grain, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,483-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Soil erosion is a national menace.

R. R. Sanders' Hereford Sale

Miller, Kan., Saturday, November 2

The Sanders herd is one of the most outstanding in the State. The foundation females were secured of Robt. H. Hazlett and other Guggell and Simpson cows were added. The herd bulls have been sons of the grand champion, Bocaldo 6th, Domino, and at present a real producing Major Domino is in service. There are 65 REGISTERED HEREFORDS SELLING

Many straight bred Anxiety 4th cattle, there being 35 young cows, nine of these are granddaughters of Domino; 9 heifers by my Major Domino sire, and 6 Major Domino Bulls; everyone genuine herd bull material. Also 15 calves. You will find several real show cows in this sale. Send for your catalog today.

R. R. SANDERS, MILLER, LYON CO., KAN.
40 miles southwest of Topeka, 25 miles N. E. of Emporia on U. S. Highway 50N
Aucts: Col. Fred Reppert and Col. Lester Lowe

TAMWORTH HOGS
20 Picked Boars
for our old customers and new ones. We can please you. Address,
P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS
Cedar Croft BERKSHIRES
Spring boars. Open and bred gilts. Weanling pigs in pairs and trios not related. A. L. PINET, ONAGA, KAN.

HERE'S THE FLOUR *you want!*



Look for the
Little Dutch Girl
on every sack



SONNY knows the sign that means fine cookies, flaky pie crust and delicious cake. He's learned *Larabee's Best* quality by the only real test—"Eatability"

LARABEE'S *Best* FLOUR