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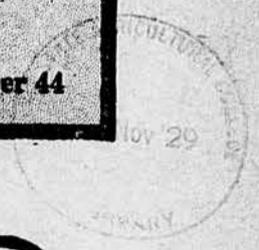
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

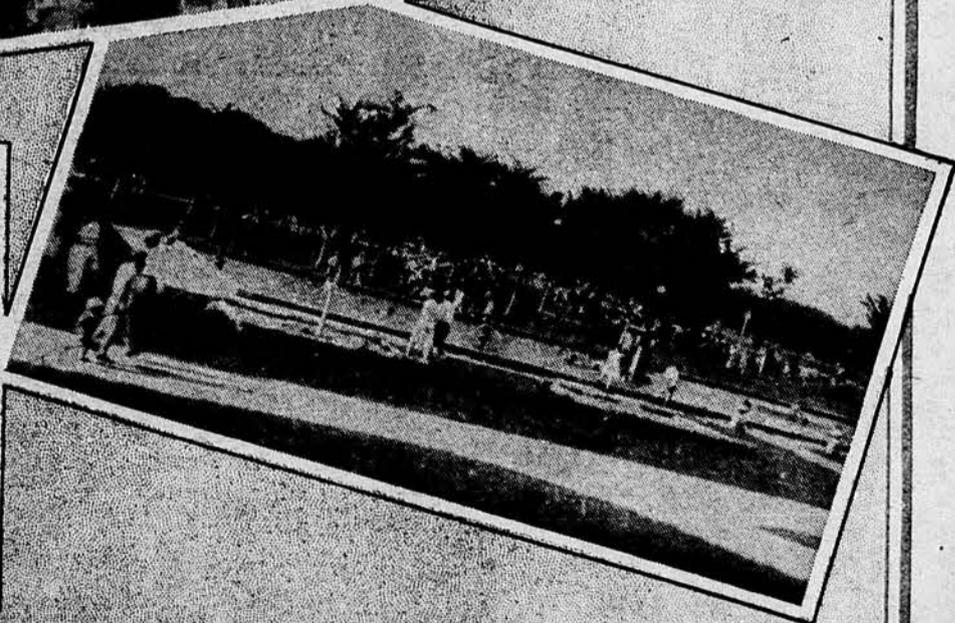
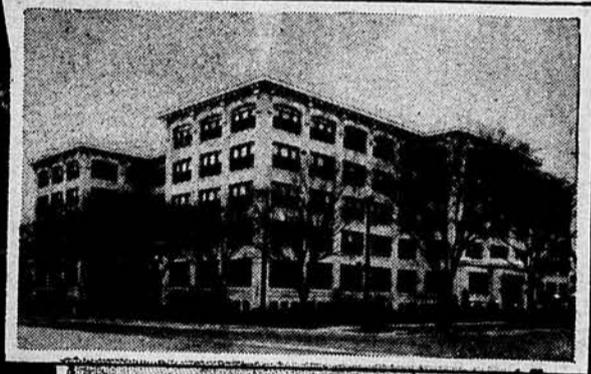
Volume 67

November 2, 1929

Number 44



Independence — A Leading Oil Center



Upper Left—Air View of Main Business District

Upper Right—Office Building of The Prairie Oil and Gas Company

Lower Left—In the Surrounding Dairy Country

Lower Right—One of the City's Beautiful Parks



You'd have to

about flavoring a rice pudding this size

How much sugar? How much vanilla? How much spice? You'd know exactly if you were making a pudding for four people. But this one . . . !

It is just as difficult to develop the ideal flavor in coffee when it is roasted in bulk. A few pounds at a time is the exact way and that's the secret of Hills Bros.'



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

continuous process—Controlled Roasting. The flavor is controlled because every berry is roasted evenly.

No bulk-roasting method can ever produce the rich flavor and smooth strength of Hills Bros. Coffee. And because Hills Bros. Coffee is sealed in vacuum tins, you get all of this goodness.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can. It is sold everywhere.

To avoid guesswork about flavor, Hills Bros roast their coffee a few pounds at a time by their patented, continuous process—Controlled Roasting.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

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Dairy Cows Pay the Highest Profits

Sweet Clover Increased Production of Wheat and Corn 30 Per Cent

FREQUENTLY we read human interest stories, and true ones, about farm boys who have forsaken agriculture for some other line of endeavor, and who, after many years of conscientious study and labor, are acclaimed publicly to be leaders in big business. But here we have a case, thoroly interesting, which is exactly the reverse. Alva B. Stryker, Marshall county, was not born and reared on a farm. Until 1911 he did considerable work in mines and industriously followed the carpenter trade, at which he made good progress.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

efficient management he was able to earn enough from that for his share to buy and improve the 130 acres he owns. Today he has 470 acres under his control with 360 acres cultivated.

Cows and poultry have made all of the current expenses from the start and money cleared in the cattle feeding business and from crops was available for buying the farm. "We have found dairying the most profitable," Mr. Stryker explained. "By using Sweet clover for pasture we are able to have the land in this legume crop for the good it will do it and still receive a return from it in cash." When the income from the dairy herd is between \$9 and \$12 a day it is easy to see that this department of the farm would be considered very profitable. Just now there are 25 cows in the herd with 15 milking. This job is cut short thru the use of a milking machine operated from a power line. A good many



Above is the Comfortable Farm Home Owned by Alva B. Stryker, Marshall County. It Has Been Remodeled to Suit the Needs of the Family, and Many Electrically Operated Devices Are Available to Save Time and Labor. The Straw-Loft Poultry House Provides Shelter for a Profitable Flock of Purebred White Leghorns. If You Know Mr. Stryker You Will Recognize His Likeness in the Circle. The Machine Shed at Right Is a New Addition That Saves on the Investment in Farm Equipment. Below is the Barn and Silo, the Latter Being Responsible for Economical Dairy Rations



of the Jerseys are purebreds and the others are high grades. A purebred bull heads the herd and only males of pure blood lines have been kept on this farm. Mr. Stryker started with Jerseys and has had no desire to change the breed. He has increased production steadily thru careful culling, right breeding, better feeding, testing association work and record keeping. In order to give his cows every opportunity to make a good profit he feeds them grain all during the summer as well as in winter. "I have tried summer-feeding long

(Continued on Page 30)



About that time he generated some confidence in agriculture, gave up building "castles in the air" and burrowing deep in the earth, for the compromise, in location only, by tilling the surface of the land. Certainly a compromise only in location, because he has accomplished things independently as a farmer and attained success which he could not have hoped for in either of the other lines he has followed. In agriculture he saw opportunity to invest individuality into diversified lines, along with sincere effort. After years of study and careful application we find that progress has led him into the ranks of successful, leading farmers.

Instead of directing his efforts solely along a single line of carpenter work, or mining, he has built up a farm plant and operates it with ability that assures not one but several dependable incomes. He invests his energy with purebred dairy animals, purebred poultry, purebred hogs, pure seed for his crops, a profitable rotation of crops and adequate, efficient equipment to properly carry on his work. He moved to the farm he owns three years ago, but purchased it in 1918. Before that he rented land near his farm, and as an indication of his ability as a farmer, he still is renting that same land from the same owner. He has pleased his landlord for 19 years, and that speaks well for him. At the time Mr. Stryker joined the great institution of agriculture he rented 214 acres. Thru



You'll be Welcome at State Contest

KANSAS FARMER cordially invites you to attend the annual state corn husking contest, which will be held November 6, on Juniata Farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement, 4 1/4 miles north of Manhattan, in Riley county. If weather conditions are favorable the day of the big meet there will likely be 5,000 folks at the ranch to see who wins the state husking championship, \$100 as first prize, the silver loving cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper and the free trip to the national contest in Missouri.

But regardless of the number of visitors, everyone will find things arranged for his convenience and entertainment. There is ample parking space just next to the big contest cornfield and special officers will regulate the traffic. A loud-speaker system will be installed so that everyone will be able to hear all of the announcements and the speeches made by men who are prominently identified with Kansas agriculture.

The contest program will start promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning. At that time all of the husking contestants will be introduced so you will have a definite knowledge of the many counties that will be represented in the contest, and so you will be able to know something about the records of these men and size up their chances of winning. William J. Lutz, of Manhattan, the state husking champion for 1928, has the privilege of entering the state meet this year without first competing in a county elimination match, and he plans to do this. He will endeavor to beat his record of last year and probably will. But that doesn't mean he will be the winner. Dozens of other speedy huskers

are entering their county contests and Mr. Lutz knows he will have to show some real speed to beat all of these county champions who will enter the state meet. Mr. Lutz won over the champion

Only Four More Days

THE annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, will be held 4 1/4 miles north of Manhattan, Riley county, Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock in the morning. This will make it possible for the program and all judging to be completed early in the afternoon. The field where the contest will be held is on Juniata Farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement, and good roads lead to it. Mr. Casement has made 150 acres of Reid's Yellow Dent corn available for the contest, that will make 60 bushels to the acre, so a very speedy contest is assured. Plenty of parking space will be available just next to the contest field and traffic will be regulated by special officers. Dinner will be available at noon right on the farm at very reasonable prices. A loud-speaker system will make it possible for every one to hear all of the announcements, and the talks made by men who are prominently identified with Kansas agriculture. Every one interested in this outstanding athletic event—of the farm and by farmers—is cordially invited to attend.

for 1927 and it may be that a similar situation will result this year with some other man beating Lutz. We cannot promise who will be the state champion and represent Kansas in the national meet, but we can assure you that this year's Kansas state contest will be one of the speediest events of its kind ever held in any state in the Corn Belt.

After the contestants are introduced they will retire for final instructions, and at that time you will hear from Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Willoughby, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. E. Call, dean of the division of agriculture at the college. These three men are the official judges again this year so you may expect speedy returns as to the final results of the contest. Dean Call will explain briefly the important points of the contest so every visitor will know exactly what is going on every minute. Immediately afterward the contestants will be lined up and the crack of the starter's gun will set them off in one of the most interesting athletic events of the season. And the beauty of this contest is that it is strictly agricultural—of the farm and by farmers.

For an hour and 20 minutes the county husking champions of Kansas for 1929 will jerk healthy ears of corn free from husks and rattle them on bang-boards with machine-gun rapidity. You will thrill to see this fine group of men, posed in alert readiness, hands gripping the first ears of corn, husking pegs ready to rip them free. Then, rat-a-tat-tat—for an hour and 20 minutes. Muscles limbering into this contest of skill and physical en-

(Continued on Page 30)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN ANCIENT mythology there is a legend of the origin of the sunflower: Clytie, the daughter of Oceanus, was a beautiful water nymph. One day, she left her home among the waves and sea flowers and joined the assembly of the gods on Mount Olympus. There she saw for the first time Apollo, the sun-god. She fell for him at once and fell hard. Apollo was some looker and furthermore, it was not necessary to tell him that he was. It was impossible to flatter Apollo because if a compliment was paid him he regarded it as so much below what he really was entitled to that it amounted almost to an insult. To make matters worse, nearly all the female goddesses were stuck on him, which gave him, if possible, a worse case of swell-head than he had by nature. It happened on this occasion, when little Clytie got in on this garden party on Mount Olympus, that Apollo was rushing the goddess Calliope, the muse of epic poetry. The circus steam organ, the calliope, takes its name from this dame.

Apollo simply couldn't see poor little Clytie for the dust raised by Calliope and paid no attention to the sea nymph. Clytie was a good looker, but when it came to brains her equipment was very meager. In a modern mental test she would have ranked as a child maybe 4 or 5 years old. Instead of telling the conceited sun-god where he could get off and that there were several other gods that could give him cards and spades and beat him easily, she just sat around and looked at him and refused to take nourishment. She wouldn't even go back to the sea where she belonged, but sat around and moaned and sighed until she finally took root and turned into a sunflower stalk. Her face and hair changed into a sunflower which constantly turned toward the sun-god as he rode thru the heavens. Finally somehow the seeds of this sunflower found their way to the prairies which came at last to be Kansas.

When the Spanish invaders arrived in old Peru they found the natives worshipping the sun, erecting great temples in his honor and reverencing the sunflower as the representative of their favorite deity. The priestesses who performed the religious rites in the temples of the Incas were crowned with sunflowers, wore them in their hair and carried them in their hands.

Should Prevent Such Loss

IF THE figures sent out by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the United States are correct, the losses from fire in the United States last year amounted to 450 million dollars, while that on the farms of the United States amounted approximately to 100 million dollars, quite a sizable sum of money. It is safe to say also that at least 75 per cent of this loss is due to somebody's carelessness. That does not mean that 75 per cent of the buildings are burned as a result of the carelessness of the owners; a great many persons suffer from the carelessness of somebody else.

Made Many Come-Backs

THAT man, Aristide Briand—pronounced, I believe, as if it were spelled Breon—interests me, greatly. He is the greatest come-backer I ever have heard of. Very few men ever stage a successful come-back after they have been knocked out even once, but this man Briand has made 11 come-backs and in all probability will make it an even dozen. Just think over the list of former champions in any line, and also the list of formerly successful politicians so far as you can recollect. Sooner or later most of them have been knocked out of the box; a great many of them have tried to come back but very few of them have been able to make it. Some of them have spent a good many years after defeat, soured and disappointed, but the procession has moved on and forgotten them.

But this Frenchman Briand, has made the astonishing number of 11 come-backs. He started out originally as the leader of the Socialist party in France and rose to the position of Premier. But as head of the government he discovered that a good many things advocated by the Socialists would not work in running the government.

France owns a considerable share of the railroads of the country. There was a great strike among the railroad workers. Briand used the arbitrary power of the government to stop that strike. He called the workers to the colors and

made them go to work. As a result he became perhaps the most hated man in France by the radical element of the party of which he had been the idol.

At the same time he had not obtained the support of his former political enemies. He was deposed and a great many supposed that ended his career. He came back again and again and again. In fact, when political matters got into such a snarl that it looked as if nobody could untangle them, the French president, no matter who he might be, finally turned to Briand. This time he goes out of power because those French statesmen, or perhaps they should be called politicians rather than statesmen, who are not satisfied with the reparations agreement, got together and made a coalition strong enough to beat him by some 10 votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

Under the French system of government, when the Premier cannot rally enough votes in the French congress to support his measures, he must resign. Then the president of France appoints another man as premier and asks him to organize another administration; that is, another cabinet. However, while the elements dissatisfied with Briand were able to get together long enough to pass a vote of lack of confidence, and so compel



him to resign, there is no likelihood that they will be able to unite on any definite policy. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the president of the French republic, sooner or later, will be compelled to turn again to the deposed statesman and ask him to form another cabinet. Briand is 67 years old, but his pictures indicate that he still is vigorous.

The Greatest Living Man

I OFTEN have wondered how it would feel to realize that you are regarded as the greatest man in the world. Of course, that is merely a speculative question. I know that I never will have a chance to try that out and in all probability not one of the readers of this moral and agricultural guide ever will have that test.

Undoubtedly just at this particular moment the man who is generally regarded as the greatest and most useful person in the world, is Thomas A. Edi-

son. So far as his biography discloses, he never held any kind of office in his life. He never was a speaker of any note; in fact he scarcely could make a speech at all. Yet the other night at Detroit, when that wonderful demonstration was held in his honor, not only did the President of the United States, holding the highest and the most powerful office in the world, travel hundreds of miles in order to be present and speak at the celebration, but he insisted that Edison should be accorded the chief seat of honor, himself taking second place.

The name of no other man is so universally known as that of Thomas A. Edison. No other man has made discoveries that have added so much to the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants of the world. There have been many other great inventors, and some of their inventions have changed the currents of history, but none of their inventions have had such a widespread effect on the social and economic life of the world as those of Thomas A. Edison.

Perhaps the most marvelous thing about it is that these incalculable changes have come about within the lifetime of Edison, and he still is at work. I unhesitatingly pronounce him the greatest man in the world.

I wonder how he felt when he sat there at Detroit. He has the reputation of being a modest, simple-minded man and probably was rather bewildered by it all. I scarcely think he realizes his greatness; perhaps that is one reason why he is so great.

We Heard From Germany

RECENTLY I listened to a speech made by Einstein at Berlin, Germany. He talked in German, but I think I understood him just as well as if he had spoken in English. So nothing was lost, so far as I was concerned, because he spoke in a language I did not understand. The marvelous thing was the fact that I could hear him at all. What he said was immaterial. Also I heard what purported to be Commander Bird, speaking from the Antarctic continent. He did not say anything of great importance either, but that did not lessen the wonder of it.

This Waterway Will Help

THE Ohio river now has a 9-foot channel all the way from Pittsburgh to Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. President Hoover and his party rode the river a good share of the way. Within a few years the Missouri river will have a permanent channel of 9 feet. It should, and probably will, become a great artery of commerce. Kansas City will grow to be as large a city as St. Louis, and Kansas will share in the benefits of the new waterway.

It's a Good Old World

I LISTENED recently to what seems to me to be very sensible philosophy. "I do not want to die," remarked this philosopher. "This seems to me to be a pretty good old world, notwithstanding the numerous criticisms that are made about it. Most of the criticisms probably are well-founded. There is a great deal of misery in the world; there are many fools. There are a great many rascals, large and small. There are a great many mean men, low-down skunks of men; men who deserve to be in the penitentiary but who not only never get there but who actually manage to pass as respectable citizens and pillars in the church. They really are not pillars, only "pillar shams." There are a great many persons who neither are very bad nor very good, but just trifling and no account. There is a great deal of luck in the world; some good, some bad. And very often those who ought to have good luck seem to get the bad all the time, while others who do not deserve anything seem to have good luck all the time.

"But after admitting all this, I still insist that it is a pretty good old world, in which, on the whole, I have had a right good time. I would rather like to stick around for a good many years, but I know well enough that I am slated to go within a comparatively few years. Nothing I can do will prevent the execution of the sentence that was passed on me at birth.

"So I do not intend to spend any time worrying

about what I do not like but cannot help. When my time comes to go, I hope I shall have the nerve to go without complaining, or whimpering, or making myself disagreeable to the people who have to be with me. In other words, I hope that I may die like a gentleman, making my exit just as quietly and pleasantly as possible."

What Norris Amendment Means

I HAVE been asked to explain what the Norris amendment to the tariff bill is. Briefly, it is this. When any agricultural product covered by the Farm Relief Bill is exported, export debentures equal to half the tariff rate on that particular commodity shall be issued to the exporter. These export debentures shall be receivable at face value by any collector of customs. The Secretary of the Treasury also is directed to redeem such debentures at a rate not less than 98 per cent of the face value of the debenture certificate. As there is no duty on cotton, the Norris amendment would provide for a debenture certificate of 2 cents a pound on the amount of the cotton exported. This amendment is practically the same as the debenture amendment to the Farm bill which was adopted by the Senate but was defeated in the House and finally omitted by the conference committee of both houses.

Athletics Not Quite Honest?

INVESTIGATION of colleges and universities carried on by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has given our lauded educational system considerable of a jar. According to this report, only 28 out of 112 American colleges and universities investigated show a clean slate so far as athletics, especially football, is concerned. The others have, in one way and another, subsidized athletes, especially crack football players.

The report declares that this is "the deepest shadow that darkens American college and school athletics."

And here is another crack at the authorities of these educational institutions who are responsible for the practice of hiring football players and putting them thru, regardless of their educational attainments: "Those who tempt young men to barter their honesty for the supposed advantage of a college course, dishonestly achieved, are the Fagins of American sport and American higher education."

None of our Kansas colleges or the University are among the list of institutions investigated, but Haskell, the Indian school at Lawrence is. That lets our state and denominational colleges out, at least for the present. There are those who are mean enough to say that anyone who has watched the football teams of some of these Kansas schools play, does not need to be told that they have not subsidized any football players. Personally, I consider this a nasty remark and resent it.

Apropos to this report is the story of the college faculty that was particularly eager to build up a winning football team. A big husky who hadn't much above his ears, but who had managed some-

how to get thru an unaccredited high school and had demonstrated on the high school team that he was a wonder in a center rush, had been located by the scout for the college and was persuaded to apply for admission. Not being from an accredited school, the rules of the college required that he must stand an examination. One of the subjects on which he must be examined was chemistry. The president of the college told the dean of the chemistry department to examine him and to be as easy as possible. "He must get a grade of at least 50 in order to pass," said the president. "I don't think he knows much about chemistry but possibly he can squeeze thru if you are very easy."

After a time the chemistry professor reported that he had passed the applicant. The president was pleased but curious. "What questions did you ask him?" he inquired.

"Well, I asked him only two questions. One was, 'What is the color of sulphate of copper (blue



vitriol)? He answered that it is green. That, of course, was wrong, and I had to give him zero on that. Then I asked him, 'What are the chemical constituents of water?' He said that he didn't know. That was right and I graded him 100 on that answer. That made his average 50, which is a passing grade."

For a good while I have had an opinion that our college athletics are built on the wrong theory. Presumably the purpose of athletics is to develop the students physically, but as a matter of fact, the only ones who get on the college teams are those who do not need any physical development. The weaklings can only sit on the sidelines and give feeble yells for the team, and march in processions when the team happens to win.

Now the team should be selected from among the undersized, hollow-chested, weak-muscled students. The contests should be between these weak teams. The team which showed the poorest physical development to start with and which made the best showing in the way of development during the training period should win. If the big huskies desire to develop professional football like professional prize fighting, or professional boxing—to use a more polite and softer term—well and good. In that case no more educational qualification would be necessary in professional football, than is required for professional fighters.

Mr. Sikes Has an Idea

FOR many years W. H. Sikes has been the leading merchant of Leonardsville. He has made a success of his business, and while he is not a millionaire by any means, he has accumulated a competence and now has a hobby to which he intends to devote the greater part of the years that may remain to him here on earth.

While the subject he writes about is "Farm Relief," as every student of the Henry George philosophy knows, it is broader than mere farm relief. Speaking of farm relief, Mr. Sikes says: "What is the remedy? It is very simple. We believe the first duty of Government is to collect the full economic rental value of Mother Earth and all it contains."

That, of course, is the core of the Henry George theory, that all Government taxes should be levied on the land, while improvements on lands should be exempted from taxation. Mr. Sikes believes the universal application of this principle would not only solve the farm problem but bring about the abolition of poverty and end unemployment. Possibly it would, altho I am not able to see the conclusion arrived at by the advocates of that theory. I do not believe the solution of the problems of unemployment and farm relief are nearly as simple as that.

Mr. Sikes also proposes to offer prizes for the best article on farm relief and on the economic question generally. In fact, he proposes, as I understand, to offer several prizes.

That may be a good idea. No doubt a good many impractical suggestions would be made by the persons competing for these prizes, but there is only one way to get people to think intelligently and that is to get them to thinking calmly and not hysterically. Also to get it into their heads that the proper basis of correct thinking is experience rather than theory. A good deal passes for thinking which really is not thinking at all. In religion, politics and economics a few have assumed to do the thinking for the masses and the masses have accepted the opinions of the few with very little investigation. A great many of the masses really suppose they are thinking when they merely are repeating what others among the few have said.

Now, if Mr. Sikes can induce a number of young people to investigate, to get at the facts, to discover if possible what has been proved by experience, then his plan will be worth while.

Mr. Sikes is perhaps the oldest living graduate of our agricultural college, having completed the course at Manhattan 50 years ago.

Tariff Monstrosity an Economic Crime

Senator Capper's Speech Denouncing the Bill, as Delivered in the Senate

October 23, 1929

MR. PRESIDENT, the American Farm Bureau Federation has prepared a schedule of agricultural and related commodities on which it holds that the interests of agriculture demand changes in the present tariff rates.

I have gone thru the schedules and with few exceptions, I can heartily approve these recommendations. I understand amendments will be introduced by several Senators in line with the wishes of the farm organizations.

With a few exceptions, including the sugar increases asked by the farm organizations, I shall support the amendments proposed in this schedule. I cannot see my way clear to placing a higher duty on sugar. In my judgment the additional burden on the consumer would be too great in comparison with the number of farmers who would be benefited.

Mr. President, this special session was called for the purpose of placing agriculture as nearly as is possible thru farm relief legislation and revision of the tariff, on a parity with manufacturing and industry. No one realizes more clearly than myself that legislation and Governmental aids by themselves cannot bring about this parity. But this Congress can go a long way toward making comparative parity possible.

Agriculture was promised legislation to this end in the last campaign. That promise was renewed, and its purpose indorsed when President Hoover called the special session of Congress. It has been re-indorsed time and again by the Senate.

The people of the United States expect Congress to fulfill the campaign pledges of both parties;

they expect Congress to carry out the purpose of President Hoover in calling the special session; they expect the additional pledges given by leaders in both branches of the national legislature to be redeemed.

But Mr. President, I must say frankly and with all the earnestness in my power, that neither the national House of Representatives nor the finance committee of the Senate has given us a bill in harmony with the campaign promises or in accord with the expressed desire of the President in calling this special session.

The bill we have before us does give agriculture somewhat better tariff protection, but not the additional tariff protection agriculture understood it was promised.

More than this, the pending measure is a distinct violation of the pledges made, and a direct denial of the President's program, in my opinion.

The bill before us is a perversion of these promises and of the President's proclamation and message. Behind the smoke screen of a comparatively few increases for agricultural commodities, it purposes to give undreamed of and entirely uncalled for increases on literally hundreds of manufactured products.

Mr. President, it is the plain duty of the Senate not only to eliminate all but a very few of these increases allowed, but it is imperative, as I see it, that the protection amounting to embargoes which is given industry as a whole in the tariff act of 1922 be pared down considerably.

To do what the finance committee proposes in the measure as it now stands—some increases for agriculture and many unconscionable increases for

industry—would be an economic crime against agriculture and against the consumers of this country.

Tariff rates on agriculture in line with protection afforded industry would not be detrimental to the best interests of the consumers of the country as a whole. A prosperous agriculture means that the buying power of one-third of the people in these United States will be increased to the point where their buying of manufactured products will add to the prosperity of the country and give increased wages and returns to its non-agricultural workers.

But the bill proposed will injure not only agriculture. It will put a heavy additional burden on all other consumers of the country.

Mr. President, I propose to support and vote for additional tariff protection for agriculture. There are a few industries that may need additional protection. They are very few. I will support these.

But also, Mr. President, it is my purpose to support amendments that will reduce the tariff schedules on the great number of manufactured articles not only below the recommendations of the Senate finance committee, but also below the rates in the present law.

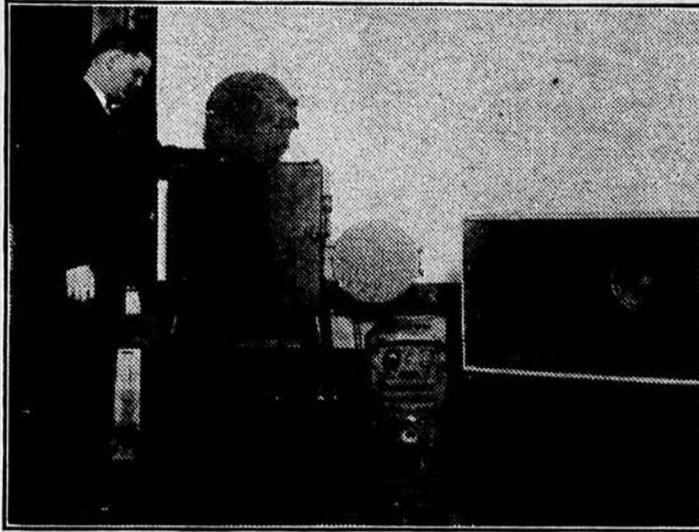
The Senate cannot afford to allow the increased industrial rates provided in this bill. The Senate cannot afford to stand for a continuance of the unreasonable rates now in existence on many manufactured commodities. The Senate must afford agriculture more protection in line with the schedules outlined by the farm organizations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the statement of the Farm Bureau Federation, which I send to the desk, printed in the Congressional Record following my remarks.

World Events in Pictures



Ambassador to England, Charles G. Dawes with Mrs. Dawes, on Board the Ile de France, Arriving at New York. General Dawes Came Home on a Business Trip



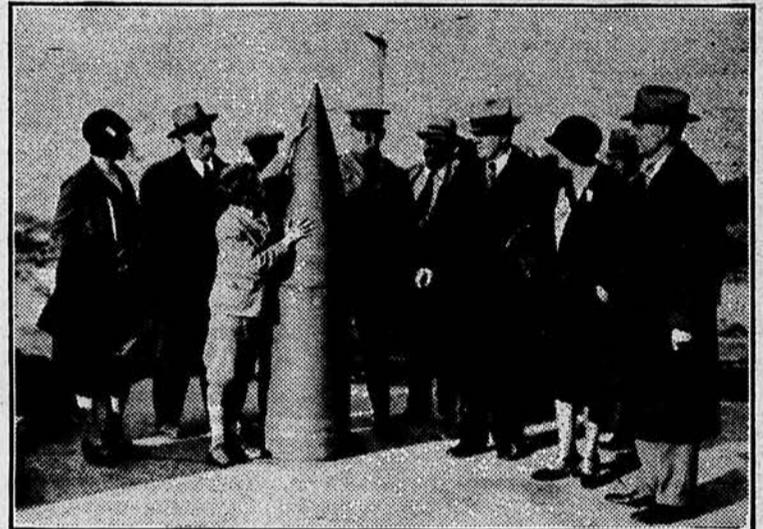
Complete RCA Photophone Portable Talking Picture Equipment, Which Observers Say Will Revolutionize Educational Methods, in That Lectures of the World's Greatest Scientists, Educators and Preachers Now Can be Exhibited in Talking Movie Form in Any School, Church, Hospital, Lecture Hall, Business Office or Home. It Can be Set up in 15 Minutes



Very Chic is This Daytime Ensemble of a New Woven Fabric. Note the Applique Trimmings on the Circular Skirt, the Smart Shirring at the Neck of the Blouse and the Three-Quarter Length Coat



"Wynken, Blynken and Nod," 7-Year-Old English Triplets, Daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Claude Mawby. Their Real Names are Angella, Claudine and Claudette, and They Have Been at Santa Monica, Calif., for a Year Getting Well Tanned in Their Outdoor Sports. Soon They Leave for Across the Sea to Meet the Prince of Wales, Queen Marie of Rumania and Other Notables



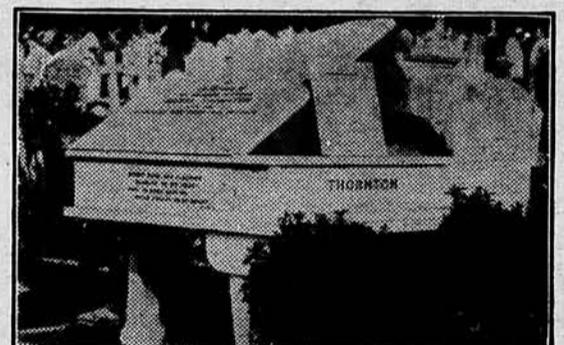
A Group of Spectators Admiring One of the Huge Shells—About 6 Feet Long—Which Are Shot from a Giant 16-Inch Gun, Said to be the World's Largest, to a Distance of 25 Miles. Firing These Monster Shells Featured the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Army Ordnance Association, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland



The "Head" and "Tail" of the New Coin Commemorating the First Round-the-World Flight of the Graf Zeppelin. On the Face Are Reliefs of Zeppelin, the Creator; Duerr, the Builder, and Eckener, the Pilot. On the Back is a Map Showing the Route



Left, Former President Calvin Coolidge and Tien Lai Huang, of Nanking, Aviator, Scholar and Leader of the New China, at the Coolidge Home, Northampton, Mass. Mr. Huang is Known as China's "Lindbergh"



What is Perhaps the Strangest Tombstone in England—a Piano Carved in Marble, Over the Grave of Harry Thornton in Highgate Cemetery, London. He Was a "Genius Who Died Young"



Here Are Four International Law Experts Recognized Among the World's Legal Leaders, Who Attended the Convention of the Institute of International Law at New York. They Are: Dr. Walter Simons, President of the Supreme Court of Germany; James Brown Scott, President of the Institute of International Law; Alexander Pearce Higgins, Professor of International Law at Cambridge University, England, and Leo Strisower, Professor at the University of Vienna

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Premier Hamaguchi of Japan and Mrs. Hamaguchi, Who is Seldom Photographed, Seated on the Portico of Their Official Residence, Tokyo

Too Much Alarm Over Malta Fever?

In the Meantime Milk Sales Are Declining in Some Communities

By Asbury Roberts

LIVESTOCK men, and dairymen in particular, who have kept an ear to the ground are cognizant of the rumblings of adverse publicity which may be damaging to their business. Whenever a consuming public gets excited over the possibilities of disease germs in milk or meat, that important buyer will substitute other foods for his daily diet.

Exploiting the findings of a once obscure bacteriologist in the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Paul DeKruif, writing in a women's magazine of wide circulation, last month threw a scare into city housewives with their broods of children needing milk. Possibly that uneasiness was not limited to city housewives, but by reading that story, or by word of mouth, the apparent dangers of raw milk were passed on to thousands of drinkers of nature's complete food.

Undulant fever is not a new disease, but one newly recognized. Its original discovery dates back to 1896, when Colonel Bruce of the British Army located the cause of fatalities among the Tommies on the Isle of Malta. Again in 1897, Doctor Bang, Danish investigator, described the organism charged with causing abortion of cattle. But it was not until a decade ago that Allee C. Evans, the bacteriologist at Washington, D. C., discovered that the germs in both instances were "as if twin brothers had been adopted by different families and given different surnames and for 20 years no one recognized the similarities in the boys because they were seen at different times and in different places." That those microscopic bodies were indistinguishable and very closely related has been verified by added authorities.

Medical Association Is Helping

With due conservatism, the American Medical Association, thru its weekly journal, has directed much of its efforts to spreading authentic information to members of the profession. Unfortunately for the layman, this magazine is not generally available, nor would its columns contain digestible material for the untrained. Nevertheless, even the layman could read the issue of September 21 and appreciate the unwarranted fear and excitement doubtless resulting from the article in the ladies' magazine. "When any new condition involving the public health thus suddenly presents itself," writes Dr. A. V. Hardy, in the medical journal, "there is always a danger of making regrettable errors. . . In undulant fever, due caution in interpretation of the observations should eliminate this danger. A conservative attitude is justified, since it appears obvious that the disease is not a new one but one newly recognized. Deaths are few, serious sequelae are infrequent and acute suffering is unusual, but there is now occurring an undetermined and probably severe economic loss. In preventing this, the livestock and dairy industry will apparently be

concerned, and a prematurely attempted eradication of contagious abortion would prove both ineffective and disastrous. . . Much economic waste and even impairment of human health (thru a decreased consumption of milk) may be avoided if we are content to study carefully and quietly and then act wisely."

Meeting upon common ground, it is acknowledged that undulant fever is communicable. As far back as a quarter of a century, a ship's crew succumbed

resembling Malta fever results from drinking raw cow's milk. It would appear to be a problem worthy of investigation to determine whether abortus infection might be responsible for mild disabilities in our own localities. . . for the cause is never determined of many cases of low fever. . . If there were no other reason for milk pasteurization, it would appear to be folly to drink raw milk containing abortus organisms."

Significant is the revealing fact that undulant fever is apparently communicable mainly thru direct contact with infected livestock. Interesting also is the information that male adults have shown the greater proportion of cases, which should allay the fears of mothers who recognize the value of milk for their growing youngsters. Of a total of more than 700 unselected cases cited by Doctor Hardy in the medical journal, 561 were persons between 15 and 50 years old, and of that number 421 were males. Doctor Hardy further cites 147 selected cases from his observations in Iowa, where 136 were men whose occupation gave direct contact with livestock or carcasses. Of the 11 females, the history of six indicated repeated and direct contact with animals. The eminent physician explains, "It is true that an increasing number of cases are being reported in which patients had had no direct contact with animals but used raw dairy products from infected cows. All of the facts, however, cannot be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that infections are transmitted from infected cattle only thru the use of raw dairy products."

Rough on the Men

He also calls attention to the fact that consideration of the sex, age and occupation of the patient is relatively important in determining modes of transmission. "On the consideration of this alone, the opinion that transmission occurs only by the ingestion of raw dairy products is no longer tenable, since, for example, among farm residents the cases include nine times as many males as females," writes Hardy.

In addition to goats and cows, investigators have likewise located these fever bacteria in swine, altho studies in that field have been more limited. Dr. Walter L. Bierring of Iowa writes in the medical journal, "The increasing number of butchers, pig killers and packing company employes becoming infected furnishes strong evidence that skin contact is a very probable portal of entry."

When the Iowa State Department of Health gave wide publicity to the clinical characters of undulant fever in 1927, it is said that general practitioners responded readily by locating cases.

Besides a lack of physical signs, Doctor Bierring writes, "Another significant feature was the singular lack of discomfort experienced by the average (Continued on Page 15)



to Malta fever traceable to milk from goats on board. Yet Miss Evans admits, "It must be conceded that, in general, bovine abortus does not cause in man an acute disease as the Malta fever of sub-tropical regions. . . " In 1923 before the World's Dairy Congress, a paper written by Miss Evans is quoted in part as follows: "The question arises with increasing emphasis why no disease

Who's Who With Immigrant Plants

By B. T. Galloway

ABOUT 30 years ago the United States Department of Agriculture took the first step toward systematizing the work of foreign-plant introduction. An office was established and charged with the duty of searching the world for new plant immigrants, bringing them in, testing them, and, if they were found worthy, propagating and distributing them in the United States. Other offices of the Bureau of Plant Industry have also been active in plant-introduction work, particularly the follow-up phases involving the testing and extension of crops. Since the day the first plant immigrant arrived under the system established 30 years ago, a record or sort of pedigree has been kept of every entrant. The numbers now reach over 77,000, and are increasing at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 a year.

Many of the immigrants have their little day or hour and are never again heard from. Others sink out of sight for a time and later achieve great prominence.

Cereals, including our great grain crops, wheat, barley, oats, rye and rice, were naturally among the first crop plants to attract attention in the matter of improvement thru the introduction of new forms. During more than a quarter of a century of systematic foreign introduction, 3,500 wheats have been introduced. Russia has yielded the largest number of wheats, but nearly every country in the temperate regions has produced its store of worthwhile things.

Looking thru the records, we find, under F. P. I. No. 5,641, a wheat introduced in 1900 from Starobelsk, Kharkof, Russia. This wheat was called "Kharkof," and was a bearded hard red winter wheat, but came from a region much farther north than Turkey wheat, and was therefore extremely hardy. Especially resistant to piercing, dry, winter winds, where there is little snowfall, it was admirably adapted for trial as a winter wheat in

Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Northern Nebraska, Wisconsin, and perhaps Southern North Dakota. The Kharkof wheat was distributed widely in Kansas and other hard winter wheat states and later in Montana. It has made a place for itself in our scheme of agricultural production, and American farmers are now growing in excess of 2 million acres of this wheat annually.

About the same time that the Kharkof wheat was introduced, a small sample of another wheat was sent in from the Crimea in Russia under F. P. I. No. 6,015. This was described as a very hard red winter wheat. Nothing was heard from this wheat for a long time, and no special distribution of it was undertaken by the department. A small sample was sent to the workers at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and selections were made from the progeny of this sample. From these selections a promising wheat was secured which was named Kanred. The popularity of the Kanred is due to its high-yielding qualities and its resistance to rust. The area sown to it is more than 4 million acres.

4 Million Acres in Durum

One of the largest introductions of wheats was of the so-called hard Russian or durum. There are more than 4 million acres annually devoted to the production of these hard spring wheats at the present time, yielding around 50 to 85 million bushels annually. The two outstanding varieties of the durum wheats are those introduced under the names of Arnautka and Kubanka.

Early Baart wheat (F. P. I. No. 5,978) is another important wheat introduction, this time Australia being the country from which the immigrant came. It was first distributed to experiment stations, and

most of this wheat, now grown is the product of seed supplied to the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station by this department. This wheat is found to be valuable for irrigated sections of Arizona and California, but it also is adapted to dry lands in Washington. Upward of 1/2 million acres are planted annually.

Of some of the more recent wheats, Federation (F. P. I. No. 38,347 was introduced from Australia in 1914. It is a valuable spring wheat for Southern Idaho and Southeastern Oregon. About half a million acres of this wheat are grown annually. Hard Federation is another valuable wheat, introduced from Australia in 1915. This was first distributed in 1919, and about 50,000 acres now are grown annually. It is a high-yielding variety on dry lands. It also has produced very high yields in Central Montana, where red wheat is now grown almost exclusively.

Such are a few of the wheats which owe their chief value to the fact that they, one and all, possess certain characteristics not possessed by older wheats we already had—characteristics which have added many millions of dollars every year to the wealth of our country.

Other grain crops, such as oats, rye and barley, while not of the same economic importance as wheat, nevertheless play a very vital part in American husbandry. One of the first important numbers of the oats family was introduced in 1901. This was the Sixty-Day oat (F. P. I. No. 5,938), another Russian contribution. The Sixty-Day oats is now one of the most important varieties in the United States, particularly in the Corn Belt. Five million acres probably would be a fair estimate of the area annually sown to this variety and to varieties selected from it. Then there is the Swedish Select (F. P. I. No. 2,788), introduced from Russia in 1890, and the Victory (F. P. I. No. (Continued on Page 15)

Kansan Gets Daily Thrill in the East

Each Succeeding Day Was Better on 1928 "All-Kansas Special"

AS THE time approaches for the third "All-Kansas Special," many of us who made the trip last year are living over again the pleasures and thrills that came to us as we traveled thru the East. We visited the big cities, factories and historic places of interest that one can never understand or appreciate unless he has seen them with his own eyes.

There were 31 of us, all having much in common but with a great variety of individual taste. Recently someone asked me what part of the trip was of greatest interest. I could not answer the question. After we were a few hours out of Topeka and I had become acquainted with the group of farmers I thought the journey would be well worth while just for the fellowship of those taking the trip.

But after we had spent two days in Chicago, visited the International Livestock Exposition and the big packing industry, had lunch with International Harvester Company officials and gone thru their plant, I thought we had had our money's worth if we had to turn back right there. Whether the things we saw on each succeeding day were really more worth seeing or our appreciation and understanding grew I am unable to say, but Detroit with its big factories and Niagara Falls in the early morning made the days just passed seem almost dull by comparison.

Then came three days in New York City, with its tall buildings, millionaire palaces and slums, the ride on the Hudson and the sightseeing trips without care or responsibility. Philadelphia was the next stop. Here we saw Independence Hall, Liberty Bell and the church where Washington worshipped. Then three wonderful days in Washington, D. C., to learn that Presidents and Senators are after all just folks. To me this was the most interesting part of the trip. It seems to me to be very worth while for farmers to visit their Congressmen and high officials in Washington.

The "All-Kansas Special" tour was the most interesting and beneficial trip I have ever made, and my hope is that many of my farmer friends will take it this year.

Will Start December 1

The 1929 "All-Kansas Special," like the one last year that Mr. Johnson has written about, will start from Topeka on the afternoon of December 1. It will carry a party of 31 Kansans men who are interested in seeing the inside of "big business" in the East and to have intimate contacts with the great industrial centers where a considerable share of Kansas' agricultural products are consumed. Many of the men on the trip will be well-known Kansans, most of them will be practical farmers, and all of them will be men with whom any Kansan farmer will feel at ease. The trip provides the ideal chance to see the East as it really is—not a surface scratching tour such as the average sight-seer makes, but a personally conducted trip that will take its members straight to the heart of the great movements in the East in which farmers are vitally interested.

This does not mean that the beauties and entertainment offered by the older section of the country will be neglected. On the contrary, all of the really important historical spots on the route will be visited, and most of the famous beauty spots

By Jesse R. Johnson

(Member of Touring Party Last Year)

will be seen. Great natural wonders like Niagara Falls will be features of the trip. Great monuments like the Statue of Liberty will thrill the travelers. Important historical places like Independence Hall in Philadelphia will be on the schedule of inspection. The scene of major current events such as the Senate Chamber of the United States will be opened to the western visitors. It is impossible to name all the people and places that will be seen. The list above gives an idea of their importance.

One man who made a previous "All-Kansas" trip remarked that the letters A. K. S. of the "All-Kansas Special" might well stand for "All Kinds of Surprises." The men on that trip were surprised

munities. Shopping centers are spread around without rhyme but with reason. Personal incomes run from the insignificant to the incalculable. Near-want is a neighbor to wanton luxury. Every conceivable difference in man, mind and material welfare comes together in this stupendous six-ring star-spangled circus of a city."

To others, Chicago may be the "great moment." There is no accounting for personal tastes, but on the "All-Kansas Special" every man will have his interest quickened and his appetite for and appreciation of travel sharpened. The thrills will come so fast that there will be no room for boredom. Yet there will be little chance for the danger of jumbled impression. Every night as we gather in our private car or mingle in some magnificent hotel, we shall have opportunities to talk over the day's events with our fellow tourists and thus keep a clear picture of the daily happenings.

And above all the sightseeing, entertainment and sense of personal enjoyment will be the feeling on our return that we have gained a truer knowledge of the great nation in which we live. We can go back to our own daily work with a better knowledge of the part it plays in the scheme of things and, no doubt, with new ideas that will enable us to do our own work better and thus make greater gain. Of all the men who have been on past "All-Kansas Specials," not one has failed to say that the cost was negligible compared to the value received.

The party this year will be limited to 31 men, under 65 years old. Many of the places have already been filled. Reservations may be made by using the coupon on this page. Further information may be had by addressing F. B. Nichols, Managing Editor of

Kansas Farmer. We shall be glad to supply this additional information if necessary, but we feel it only fair to warn you that the delay it will cause might mean that all the reservations would be made. No more than 31 will be carried no matter how many apply.

The total cost will be \$198.70 including all railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, hotels and transportation in cities visited. Many meals will be furnished free by organizations which will act as hosts to the party. Others will be purchased individually. For a review of the details of the trip, see the issues of Kansas Farmer for October 5 and October 26.

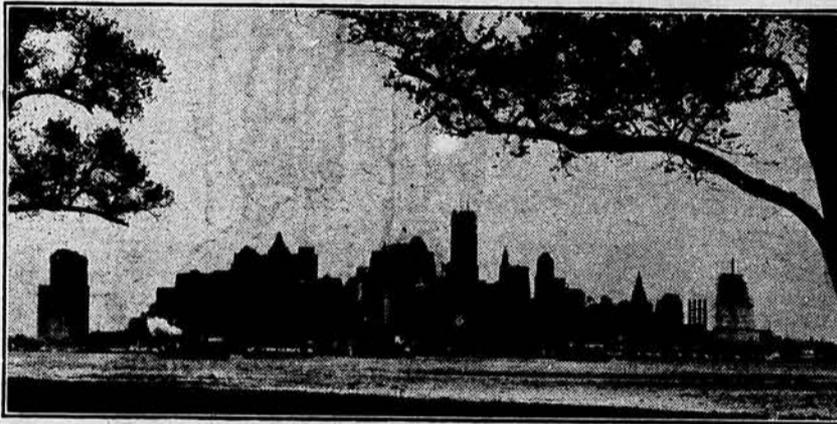
And if you feel as we do that no Kansas farmer can afford to miss such a trip, fill out the coupon, attach your check for \$50 and mail it at once!

Some of the folks who have already made reservations on the "All-Kansas Special" of 1929 have expressed curiosity regarding the class of accommodations to be furnished. For the benefit of all those who are contemplating the journey, it should be emphasized that throughout the trip the very best in traveling and sleeping quarters will be provided.

A private 16-section standard Pullman car will be used all along the route. This car will provide ample room for the 31 persons. There will be no car changing from the time the party leaves Topeka until the return.

The class of hotels to be used at each stop will be the very best. In New York the Hotel McAlpin will be the temporary home of the Kansans. This hotel is recognized as one of the most modern and convenient of all the many famous hotels in the great city. In Washington the Hotel Raleigh will be used.

In fact, throughout the trip, no effort has been spared in the advance arrangements for providing the travelers with conveniently located and comfortably arranged quarters that will make them feel at home away from home.



A New View of the New York Skyline

when they met the President of the United States, Col. Charles Lindbergh, and others of great fame. These meetings were not scheduled and came about only because the Kansans as special guests were in the places where great events were taking place and with the people who were participating in them.

A sample of the sort of sights that thrill those of us who are accustomed to small towns in dry land regions is shown in the picture on this page. This new view of New York shows the ultimate in large cities and is particularly unusual to Kansans as it shows a waterfront foreground. The tall unfinished building in the center is the new Bank of Manhattan Building, which will be 68 stories tall when completed. It was not in the picture a year ago, but will be seen by the party this year. It will not be the tallest building in the word for long, as buildings have already been started in New York which will reach a height of 150 stories.

Altho Jesse Johnson says in his account of the 1928 tour that Washington was the most interesting spot for him, many others voted for New York. The way the Kansans felt about their stay in skyscraperland is well stated in the following quotation from a recent advertisement of the New York News, a newspaper that is itself one of the things in the great city that appeal to the westerners as curiosities.

"New York . . .," says this word picture of the city, ". . . 6 million people crowded closer together than anywhere else in the Occidental world. . . City composed of cities, fusion of a thousand communities, overlapped assimilation of a thousand villages. . . Self sufficient, independent, socially insular. Manhattanites are born and die without ever seeing Brooklyn, and Brooklyn 'wots not' of the Bronx. Two hundred year old settlements slumber on the shores of Staten Island, while Queens is speckled with a rash of 2-year old communities. . . . Travel is radial, in and out of Manhattan. . . . Even the suburbs are separate. Westchester knows Jersey as little' as it knows Cleveland, and Long Island lies aloof between them.

"The gulfs are greater than miles of water. A dozen races and a gross of nations have fed the melting pot, but the broth is still lumpy. Three score of parental tongues still leave a breath of Babel. Creeds are complicate with high caste Hindu, Greek Catholic, Christian Scientist and Connecticut Congregational churches within the same square mile. Commerce makes its own camaraderie with businesses brooding together and industries incubating in close com-

The Itinerary

- DECEMBER 1
Entrain at Topeka
- DECEMBER 2 and 3
Seeing Chicago
- DECEMBER 4
Detroit—Motor Capital
- DECEMBER 5
Niagara Falls
- DECEMBER 6, 7, and 8
The Glories of New York
- DECEMBER 9
Philadelphia
- DECEMBER 10, 11, and 12
Washington, D. C.
- DECEMBER 13
Akron, Ohio
- DECEMBER 14
Home Again!!

"Seeing the East" Application Blank

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

Dear Sir: Enclosed, find my check for \$50. Please make a reservation for me on the "All-Kansas Special." I will send the balance due on the total cost of the trip, not later than November 15.

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.

Wheat Gets a Good Start

If Livestock Prices Hold Corn Very Likely Will Bring Around \$1 a Bushel

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER one of the most pleasant weeks I ever saw there came a series of showers which brought to this locality nearly an inch of moisture. This in turn was followed by slightly cooler weather, but the sun is shining and the promise is for "fair and warmer." The sweet potato and tomato vines are as yet untouched by frost and they are about all that is left for frost to harm, aside from a very few belated kafir fields. The moisture was just what was needed for the wheat, which is off to a good start. Bluegrass is coming along but the cattle are keeping it down. With the fresh bluegrass, the older growth of bluestem and a feed once a day of corn fodder, cattle out in the pastures are doing well, much better than if confined in yards. Considerable corn has been husked for feed but I know of no one who has started cribbing. Market interests are trying to hold down the price of corn and probably will succeed until a new year dawn, but if livestock prices hold there is little doubt but that corn will bring \$1 a bushel before the coming winter is over. There will be more kafir offered for sale than corn in this corner of Jayhawk land.

Makes a Good Feed

This has been a week of odd jobs on Jayhawk Farm. Some plowing has been done and the Atlas cane has been cut. In comparison with Sumac cane I should say that Atlas would take from 10 days to two weeks longer to mature. Both made a heavy seed and fodder crop and we are aiming to make this seed take the place of corn to a large extent this winter, both for horse and cattle feed. It will be ground with oats and from previous experience I know that makes a good feed. We also had a run in with rats this week. For some time we have noticed increased work on their part, and cats, dogs and traps did not seem to discourage them. Some poison was procured and mixed with hamburger; one package of the poison was used to 1½ pounds of hamburger, and the mixture was placed near where the rats ran—remember, I said ran—for they are running no longer. The first morning 18 dead and half-dead rats were picked up close to the corn crib, and to judge from the odor I should say that few even left their quarters under the crib.

Heads Prevent Heating

On every farm where kafir is grown one sees either the white of the ripened grain or the shocks standing in the field. It has been one of the best weeks for cutting kafir I ever saw, and most farmers, knowing there is only a week left in October, are cutting it. Nature, after being so unkind last spring, relented this fall and supplied a much better maturing season than was expected. One man told me this week that his kafir virtually was mature and that he did not plant it until June 15. While I don't think kafir can quite take the place of corn, still it is a wonderful help to know that so good a crop of mature grain has been grown in this part of Kansas. One objection to kafir has been the difficulty of keeping the threshed grain in the bin; any amount over 100 bushels seems inclined to heat no matter how dry when threshed. This difficulty can be gotten around by putting a layer of unthreshed heads with each load of threshed grain that is put in the bin. A good plan is to put rather a heavy layer of heads on the very bottom of the bin before any grain has been put in. Some throw in an occasional bundle of fodder to take up the moisture but I think the heads take up less room and answer the purpose just as well.

Pays Principal and Interest

Referring to several requests for information regarding the Federal Farm Loan proposition, I would advise those wishing full information to write to the "Federal Land Bank, Wichita,

Kan." There has been, in the past, considerable misrepresentation of this loan plan; agents for old line mortgage companies give the impression that there is so much "red tape" connected with it that few care to borrow from that source. The Federal Land Bank was given a most secure foundation and for that reason only 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the buildings will be lent on mortgage. This feature cuts out those who are so unfortunate as to have more than half the value of their farm tied up by a mortgage. On the other hand, the same interest rate charged by regular mortgage companies will, under the Federal Loan plan, pay not only the interest but the principal as well at the end of 34 years. One does not have to wait the full 34 year term to pay out, however, as the mortgage can be paid at any time. But the longer the mortgage runs, the less there is to pay on the principal.

Home-Grown Cattle Pay

Shippers of every class of cattle from this county have been rather hard hit during the last two weeks. The market during that time is described by shippers as "mean" and to many that is scarcely a strong enough term. The worst now seems to be over and many think cattle prices slowly will recover, but that they will not by any means reach the mark set last winter. Stockmen who bought feeders last winter at around \$12, have finished wintering them, pastured them during the summer, fed grain for the last three months and have shipped of late, receiving \$1.50 a hundred less than they paid for the cattle as feeders. "I bought them too high," is what most feeders say and they come home from market determined never to buy so high again. Here, I think, is where the man who raises his cattle comes out ahead. Altho the market has been "mean" of late, I know of no one who says the cattle they have raised have lost them money. And while on this subject let me say that if Congress really wishes to help the man on the land this can be done by putting the duty so high on Mexican cattle that none can be brought over the border.

We Winter Warmer Now

With all the feed up and with the winter fuel in the coal house, we are as nearly ready for winter as we ever are. More fuel will be brought later from the timber belt along the creek, which comprises 10 to 12 acres of walnut, elm, ash, locust, hackberry and several other tree varieties native to this part of Kansas. We seldom cut any live timber, usually finding enough dead wood to balance the coal used for heating. For coal we bought McAlester at \$10.50 a ton. Good coal could have been purchased for \$7, but we felt that for real satisfaction McAlester cannot be beaten. With a plentiful supply of hard wood and the best of coal we do not find it unpleasant to remember back to the days when we used to attempt to keep warm with cornstalks and hay for fuel. Firing was the big job then; it took one hand to keep the fire going, for a woman could not cook and keep fire at the same time. An every evening chore for us was to twist enough hay to keep the fire going until after breakfast the next morning. Later some genius devised a hay burner built like a wash boiler which was tramped full of hay and then inverted over the stove, which had the front lids removed. With this burner one could roast the first 10 minutes and half freeze during the next 10.

Next thing, some voter will go up in an airplane, vowing never to come down until his favorite candidate is elected President.

Soil is the foundation of all prosperity and life—it belongs to all the generations.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

SCREEN-GRID . . . ELECTRO-DYNAMIC

Battery or House Current



"SERVICE . . . WHAT FOR?
look again . . . It's an Atwater Kent"

ASK any Atwater Kent owner if he ever does anything more than tune in, sit back . . . listen.

Service? He's bought the kind of radio that almost never needs it, the kind that you will find in most farm homes today.

It's as mechanically perfect as a well-made watch. Please look inside and see. Every part is precise—accurate to a hair's breadth. That's why you can expect uninterrupted performance month after month, year after year.

This holds true for the millions of Atwater Kent Radios sold in past years. It holds true for the greatest radio Atwater Kent has ever built—the new Screen-Grid Electro-Dynamic, of course.

You can have this new set operated either by batteries or from house-current, in a compact table model or a wide variety of fine cabinets. Either type assures you a radio that lets you listen every time you turn the switch.

ON THE AIR—Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Sunday Evenings, 9:15 (Eastern Time), WEAJ network of N. B. C. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program, Thursday Evenings, 10:00 (Eastern Time), WJZ network of N.B.C.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
A. Atwater Kent, President
4839 Wissahickon Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

IN COMPACT TABLE MODELS—
For batteries, Model 67 Screen-Grid receiver. Uses 7 tubes (3 Screen Grid). Without tubes, \$77.
For house-current operation, Model 55 Screen-Grid receiver. Uses 6 A. C. tubes (2 Screen-Grid) and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, \$68. Electro-Dynamic table model speaker, \$24.



Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies, and in Canada

What the Folks Are Saying

Why Not Finance the Farming Business for Your Entire Life?

THE Federal Land Bank of Wichita began business in March, 1917. For more than 12½ years, it has been endeavoring to aid in financing the business of farming on the sound foundation of demonstrated production of crops and livestock. This bank's operations are confined to the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, comprising Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Recent estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture supply a basis with which to measure the bank's growth.

The bank may make loans only to owner-operators of farms. Of the total mortgages on owner-operated farms in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita owns 23 per cent.

By states, the percentages of all mortgages on owner-operated farms owned by the bank are: Colorado, 33; Kansas, 17; New Mexico, 65; Oklahoma, 19.

The influence of the bank's operations in bringing about reduction in interest rates on all farm loans is generally recognized.

The total of all farm mortgage loans in the district is estimated as being a little more than \$85 million dollars. The saving to farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma because of reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages forced by The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is certainly 10 million, and probably 15 million, dollars a year.

All of this has resulted from borrowing co-operatively at wholesale and lending co-operatively at retail, at all times keeping in mind the fundamental fact that those who borrow must pay.

The foundation of The Federal Land Bank's business is 455 National Farm Loan Associations, with an average paid-up capital of more than \$10,000 each.

Only borrowers from The Federal Land Bank may become stockholders in National Farm Loan Associations. These associations endorse all mortgages made to the bank by their stockholders.

All of the capital of National Farm Loan Associations is invested in stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, and there are no other stockholders in the bank.

Owned by the Associations

The bank is owned by National Farm Loan Associations, and these associations are owned by farmers who have borrowed from the bank.

Each of the other 11 Federal Land Banks in the United States is similarly organized and owned, and all are bound together in the Federal Farm Loan System.

Thru this method, made possible by the Federal Farm Loan Act, the farming business has gone into the money market and exerted its combined borrowing power.

With very definite financial responsibility for the results of their actions, National Farm Loan Associations have accepted and approved applications for loans, which have been made by The Federal Land Bank at low initial cost and comparatively low interest rates.

The long-time amortization plan of making farm loans, followed by the bank, finances the farming business for the lifetime of the borrower, but does not require that the borrower keep the loan for a lifetime if he wishes to pay it off.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has lent \$124,350,650 to 38,577 borrowers. Of these, 8,187 loans amounting to \$25,480,100 have been paid in full, and payments on principal aggregating \$9,518,865.77 have been made on the 30,390 loans now in force.

The estimates of the Department of Agriculture show that the total mortgages on owner-operated farms in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District decreased more than 12 million dollars, or a little more than 3 per cent, from

1925 to 1928. Total farm mortgage debt in the United States, and on owner-operated farms as well, increased 1 per cent during the same period.

This is further evidence that the farmers of the Ninth Federal Land Bank District are determined to dig their way out of debt, thru the sound process of keeping their expenditures within their incomes and reducing their indebtedness whenever possible.

It is interesting to note that they are doing so at just about the same rate as the payments on principal which are required on the long-time amortized loans made by The Federal Land Bank.

John Fields,
Wichita, Kan.

New Type of Building

I have been reading descriptions in your paper of various kinds and styles of farm buildings, so am writing about a building I just completed. I simply mention it as a building, for the reason I haven't as yet decided what name to give it, and possibly you can assist me after reading this article.

It is on the Kansas side of the state line, 5 miles east of Elkhart. Its purpose is to house everything used and pertaining to our 2,000-acre farm. It is located on, and is the only building on the farm, except two residences, one for the foreman and one for the owner.

I thought some of naming it Shed-all, but we have so many alls. We might overwork such a small word—we have had overalls, coveralls and unionalls, and now come farm-all, do-alls and case-alls. So for the present we will call it a warehouse.

It is 154 feet long and 48 feet wide, sheeted solid and covered with corrugated iron, and it has a cement floor. It faces south with two rolling doors and a 12 by 12-foot opening, which will admit most anything except the Graf Zeppelin. If it comes along and wants

to stay overnight the crew will have to tie it outside.

On entering the south door and going north you will see, in the order named, on the right—a large work shop, a fair size chicken house, a 200-chick brooder house, a 50-foot space for combines and other machinery, a 16-foot space for four horses, facing west or toward the alley, and they are fed from in front, as the partition is only 5 feet high. Next is six stanchions for cows, facing south, with room for several tons of baled or bundled feed in front of them and ample space behind them to shed two or three loads of cattle, if a person wants to use it at times for that purpose. Next there is a room about 14 by 24 feet for calves. Now we have reached the north side of the building, and, starting on the return trip, first there is a room 14 by 28 feet for hogs or sheep, and between this room and the one just described is a self-feeder, which is filled direct from a truck and holds 75 bushels. Then we come to the west end of the stanchions. Part of the warehouse is just like the east end before described, except there is a milk separator room 10 feet square in one corner of it. This has a floor drain leading to the gutter behind the cows, and can be washed out with a hose, as water is piped thru the cow department and tapped at convenient places for all the stock. This room also has conveyors for taking separated milk to the hogs and is trapped where it leaves the room.

Then we come to a 50-foot space for more machinery, and ample room for a hammer mill if desired. Next we have three bins, with a total capacity of 4,000 bushels, and one more space of 25 feet for three automobiles, or two automobiles and a tractor. This completes the journey. There is a 16-foot alley, which gives ample room for moving everything in and out, and, of course, can be utilized for temporary storage for anything we want to drive

in. If a visitor comes there is no need for apologies as to housing his car.

All windows are in the east except three in the separator room. Everything that needs windows has been purposely placed on the east, because we don't want many west windows in this climate.

The hen house has an exit on the east for the chickens and a door inside which can be kept closed unless during stormy weather, when it can be used to let chickens out in the alley to feed on the cement floor.

This idea of a farm building is original, and the insurance companies say in point of usage the only one of the kind in the state. I have been asked what the purpose is of this style of housing. The answer is: the cost of construction is less, the cost of insurance is less, it gives a better appearance to a farm to have one large building instead of 8 or 10 small ones, with as many different shapes and scattered over several acres, and it has no comparison in convenience.

Of course, just this style of interior construction would not suit a farm where more horses and hay were used, but out here we need only one horse to 1,000 acres. Tractors do the farming. The 4,000-bushel grain capacity is only for seed and feed and a small amount besides. The main part of the grain we produce which usually is around 25,000 bushels, is taken direct from the combine to the elevator. This may not be a good idea, and possibly it will be changed later.

Well, this will give you a description of the warehouse, now name the thing if you dare.

M. F. McCavanaugh,
Elkhart, Kan.

Use More Skimmilk

What is the minimum amount of milk required to raise the dairy calf? The question is a practical one for Kansas dairymen. Whole milk is too valuable to feed in quantity for any length of time. It has been demonstrated that calves can be raised to normal size even though weaned at 60 to 70 days. Getting a good start on milk and being taught to eat grain and leguminous hay at an early age are essential. Ordinarily 200 pounds of whole milk and 600 pounds of skim-milk is sufficient. If whole milk is used alone it will require 400 to 450 pounds to time of weaning. If skim-milk is not available powdered skim-milk or powdered buttermilk may be substituted with equally good results and at a lower cost than whole milk.

Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Riddell.

For a Large Lamb Crop

Owners of breeding ewes should begin now to plan for their spring lamb crop. Old, thin and broken-mouthed ewes should be fed some ground grain in addition to the roughage. One pound of a mixture of ground oats and ground corn on a 50-50 basis a ewe a day probably would be sufficient. Young ewes might get too fat when fed together with old ewes. In such cases the flock should be culled over, and the old ewes fed grain separately. Ewes should always have plenty of exercise; give them the run of the farm or an extra large lot. Good clean silage, absolutely free from mold, not frozen, and made from mature crops is an excellent roughage along with alfalfa hay.

Washington, Kan. John V. Hepler.

Pigs Need the Alfalfa

Fall pigs will grow nearly as fast as spring pigs if given the proper feed and care. Spring pigs have the advantage of pasture, which is the main reason they usually do better than pigs farrowed in the fall. Better results will be had with fall pigs if some feed is supplied that is a good substitute for pasture. Alfalfa hay has proved very satisfactory. The alfalfa may be chopped and mixed with other feeds, or it can be kept in a rack where the pigs have access to it at all times.

Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

Power Farming Has Arrived!

WHEN the tractor began to win its way into the ideas and the fields of American farmers, it was merely an iron team. By this we mean that it simply substituted mechanism for muscle in applying power to the drawbar. To be sure plows and disk harrows were made stronger and bigger to withstand and utilize the greater power of the iron team, but the essentials of implement design and the way of doing the job still followed the ruts worn deep by age after age of animal power.

It was not until after the collar had been taken off the shoulders of the horse for the most galling jobs that the blinders of the bride were stripped from our own eyes and our vision widened to see simpler and better ways of using our new-found power. Because our faithful friends in harness had only drawbar power to give us we had continued with the tractor to use ground-driven machines and implements. The horse had gone but the bull-wheel remained.

Where but trivial amounts of power at slow rates of revolution are involved, as in the mechanism of a grain drill, drive from the ground wheels may remain a simple and satisfactory thing. But where higher rotative speed and considerable power are needed there is inefficiency. Power is wasted in both transmission friction and drive wheel slippage at the tractor, and by bull-wheel slippage and gearing friction at the machine. Under very bad conditions the bull-wheel drive may be ineffective, just as with animal power.

The adoption of the power take-off for direct transmission by shaft of rotary motion from the tractor engine to the driven machine may be said to mark the real arrival of the power farming idea. The first important example was the tractor binder, which took the curse off a wet season and robbed rice harvest of its greatest handicap.

Now comes the power corn picker—not, as before, a picker designed for bull-wheel drive with power shaft attachment as optional equipment, but a new machine designed for shaft drive alone. At one stroke the weight is reduced one-third. Weight no longer being needed for traction, strength is achieved by finer, more costly steels, yet there is a worthwhile reduction in cost. With less dead-weight to drag thru the mellow fields the tractor pulls it in high gear, and the picker has capacity to perform at this speed and the strength to stand it. From the tractor platform one man controls tractor, picker and the wagon alongside.

So, too, has the general purpose tractor brought the tractor mower, not a bigger horse-drawn mower but a simple cutter bar and pitman mounted right on the tractor, driven from the power take-off, and controlled from the tractor seat. Wide of cut, free from bull-wheel limitations, adapted to high speed operation, with the lower gears of the tractor in reserve, it multiplies man power in mowing and affords flexibility in operation never before attained.

Younger brother to the power take-off is the true power lift—not the tractor-driven lift of the past, but the lift which, at the trip of a pedal, raises or lowers by power direct from the engine, independent alike of muscle, wheel movement or traction. Power applied not only at drawbar and pulley, but also at shaft and lift direct from engine to implement, brings wider usefulness, greater flexibility and dependability, more simplicity and economy. Power farming has arrived.

Let's Build for Fire Safety

Thus the Present Loss of 150 Million Dollars a Year Can Be Reduced

BY W. G. KAISER

I'VE known John Ryan for—well, we grew up together. He has a decently prosperous farm. Less than a year ago he had a fire. This is the story he told me afterward.

"It was along about 2 o'clock in the morning. That is as near as I can remember the time. There was no warning. I guess fire strikes that way. You can't tell when it's going to hit you. I don't know what woke me, unless it was the red glare and Ol' John a buckin' out there in his stall. You can see the barn from the bedroom window. The whole thing was in flames. It went up like tinder. There wasn't much we could do—just try to keep it from spreading. I could hear Ol' John—the big white Percheron—he was buckin' and screamin'. Have you ever heard a horse scream? When the flames are all around him and he's lost his head?

"Couldn't get to him. Couldn't get to any of them. It—well, it was too late.

"They saved the house. But there were six head of horses and, if I remember, 14 Holsteins in the barn. Wiped out. Crops gone. They laid it to spontaneous combustion in the loft."

It is happening every day. Approximately 3,500 farm lives and 150 million dollars' worth of farm property are destroyed every year by fire. Every 10 minutes of every hour, day and night, another unit of farm property worth \$2,500 goes up in flames. Today 10 persons living in rural America will die in fires. Agriculture is a pretty lavish contributor to our national fire loss.

The American farmer, we are told, has a gross annual income of about 10 billion dollars. His net profit from this income is estimated at 1 billion dollars. Of this net profit he contributes one-seventh to the insane monster, fire out of control. And, at the same time, who can hold the farmer is favored with so princely a share of national prosperity as to justify this contribution?

The appalling thing about farm fires is that in the great majority of cases they can be prevented. The farm as an investment, if for no other reason, warrants adequate fire protection. And fire protection is not a barrel stuck away in a corner of the barn, painted red, labeled fire and filled with water, altho even this simple precaution is better than none at all. The better part of farm fire protection is in better building—building so that fire cannot get a foothold.

No Excessive Costs

Better building need not imply prohibitive costs. In all parts of the country today farm structures of every type—houses, barns, silos, poultry sheds, granaries—are being built fire-safe. Moreover, they are being built by farmers who cannot afford expensive buildings.

Fifty years ago farm fire safety was largely a matter of providence. The high cost of incombustible building materials practically precluded their use. Today, with the introduction of concrete to the construction work of the farm, the order has been reversed.

In general, farm fires may be classified as exterior or interior fires, according to their origin. Both types can be checked, confined or entirely precluded by the use of concrete, either monolithic or masonry. Carelessness is by far and large the real cause of farm fires, and carelessness cannot be legislated out of existence. But its evil effects can be eliminated thru the use of building materials which will not burn.

Concrete walls, either masonry or monolithic, when used in conjunction with fire-safe roofing of cement-asbestos shingles or concrete tile, preclude the possibility of exterior fires.

Largely responsible for the new fire-safe building practice on the farm is the increasing popularity of concrete masonry, either block or tile. For all farm buildings except the dwelling, the plain, unsurfaced blocks when carefully laid present a satisfactory ap-

pearance. In the case of the farm dwelling it is customary to use faced units or apply a Portland cement stucco finish, which bonds naturally and strongly with concrete masonry.

It is a simple matter to lay out a building so that its width and length as well as distances between doors and windows are equal to a given number of full and half-length blocks. For example, a wall exactly 24 feet long will take 18 full-length 18-inch blocks in each course; a wall 26 feet long will require 19 full-length and one half-length blocks of standard size.

Eight Inches the Rule

Eight inches is the usual masonry wall thickness for poultry houses, hog houses, milk houses, and other smaller farm buildings. Basement walls of barns usually are made of monolithic concrete 10 or 12 inches thick, with the wall above grade either masonry or monolithic and 8-inches thick.

Cement mortar, because of its strength, density and ability to resist weathering, should always be used in

masonry construction. The mortar should be made from clean, well-graded sand and clean water, with well slaked or commercially hydrated lime added to make the mortar more plastic. For ordinary work a mortar composed of 1 part Portland cement, 1 part lime and not more than 6 parts sand, all measured by volume, is used.

Mortar should be mixed thoroly with just enough water added to give the desired plasticity and workability. Thoro mixing improves the plasticity of mortars. Mix only enough mortar at one time so that the entire batch can be used before it begins to harden.

The concave type of mortar joint usually is preferred for farm buildings. It is made by drawing a pointing tool along the joint after the mortar begins to stiffen. This operation compacts the mortar and produces a tight, water-excluding joint. Both vertical and horizontal joints usually are made from 1/4 to 3/8-inch thick.

Corner blocks are set first and chalk lines stretched tightly between them to serve as a guide in building a straight wall. These lines should be of stout cord such as cotton. Binder twine is useless for this work. If the corner blocks are accurately placed and plumbed and the line is not permitted to sag, the wall will be plumb and true, provided, of course, the blocks are laid to this line.

Frames for doors and windows are set in proper position and built into the wall. When floor levels are reached,

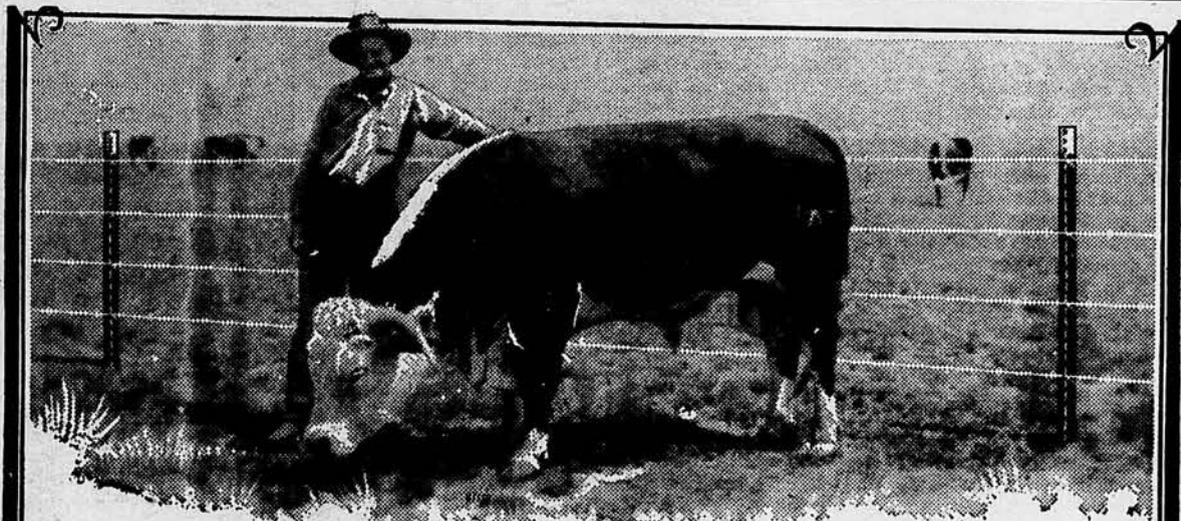
special "joist" blocks are set which have notches cut out for the joists.

The usual method of attaching plates or sills to concrete masonry walls is to bolt them down at intervals, 6 feet apart or less. Bolts should be long enough to extend thru the plate and at least one course of masonry. By slipping a large washer on the bolt and filling around the latter with concrete, a firm anchorage is secured.

Interior fires present additional problems. In combating fires of this origin it is a matter of confining the fire to a limited area. This is best accomplished by the use of concrete floors, both ground and loft floors, and interior walls of concrete masonry. While the farmer himself can easily lay concrete ground floors and masonry walls, the concrete loft floor involves principles of design and construction which had best be intrusted to the contractor.

If John Ryan had a concrete loft floor in his barn when fire broke out in the mow, his valuable livestock could have been led to safety and the damage restricted to a small area. As it was, the animals were trapped beyond rescue. Purebred animals developed as a result of years of careful breeding cannot be replaced by insurance that may be collected.

The soil is a farmer's source of wealth, his primary investment, his wealth.



"I have about 100 miles of COLORADO FENCE, woven wire and barbed, on my cattle ranch and dairy farm. I have certainly found it good insurance. Why take a chance? If a bull like 'Dandy Domino' were injured or killed, it would cost me more than miles of fence. COLORADO FENCE suits me!"

Signed *L. L. Edmondson*

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COLORADO FENCE gives you such lasting efficiency that it is real insurance. The enormous cost following damage or loss in farm or livestock operation that COLORADO FENCE would have prevented, makes its purchase wise economy.

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Hawaii's Charms Are Many!

'Tis a Land of Friendly People, Who Are Living a Happy and Worth-While Life

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

HAWAII'S charms are many, and each one exerts its special spell on the delighted visitor to that "most beautiful fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

There is her romantic history whose brave tales of the explorations of Captain Cook read like a fairy tale of some Prince Charming paying court to an Alice in a South Sea Wonderland. There are the sagas of Hawaii's early kings and courts, which vie with the songs of her queens and beautiful island belles in that Paradise of the Pacific.

There are the physical charms of her surf-lapped beaches that reach out to coral reefs where the mermaids of Hawaii's fairy lore meet the modern sun-tanned surf-riders on their glistening boards today. These picturesque knights of Waikiki come galloping in atop the tossing manes of their charging steeds of surf like so many Lancelots jousting before their galleries of admiring maids, those mermaids who bask among the coral and whose clapping hands are mistaken for the lapping of the waves upon the beach.

A Burst of Liquid Sunshine

There are the cool tradewinds that kiss the fronds of Hawaii's green-domed palms and whisper thru the night. There is the occasional burst of liquid sunshine, which first visitors sometimes call rain, and which transforms this Beauty that is Hawaii into a radiant goddess bathing in a golden shower, with a rainbow for a halo and the blue Pacific a pedestal for her coral toes.

There is the climate of these Eden isles, warm as the goddess of the languorous tropics herself and yet cooled by the fresh breath of the steady tradewinds which temper the seasons, night and day, into one perennial morn in spring. It is as if the goddess Hawaii found one happy mood centuries ago when she first rose from the waters of the blue Pacific and she has kept that pleasant tenor thru the years, no days too hot, no days too cold. Always the smiling goddess Hawaii with a soft, green rug about her feet and fruit and flowers in her hair.

Yes, Hawaii has all of these, her physical charms as well as the romantic spell of her history.

But withal her sunny skies, her trade winds and her palms, withal the poems of her past and her present charms, the hypnotism of Hawaii today, that lodestone which draws her worshipers from every corner of the earth, is, after all, the sunshine in the smiles of her folk. Her charm is in the warmth of the hospitality and the friendliness of her native peoples, the Hawaiians themselves. These stepsons and daughters of the goddess Hawaii are them-

selves the physical personification of all that Hawaii has come to mean in song and story thru the years.

We were fortunate enough to see these lovable Hawaiian people as most visitors to the islands never do. We visited them in their homes on many occasions, and entertained them in return. We fished with them, tried to swim with them, stretched out on the sands of their moonlit beaches and listened to their songs, music that was meant only for themselves and their souls and us.

Listened to Their Songs

The Hawaiians are not "natives" as I had been finding in so many places in Africa and Asia during my year abroad. The definite origin of this island race is still obscure and has been something of a puzzle for scientists since the discovery by Captain Cook in 1778, but whether they be Mongolians, Persians or of Jewish stock, whether they be Caucasian as ourselves or of the brown or yellow race, the fact remains that they represent the highest type of any of the Pacific island peoples that there are. Theirs has been a history of a highly developed feudal system of government, of powerful rulers and a progressive, intelligent citizenry; theirs has been a heritage of fine physiques, a high sense of moral honor, and a lovable spirit of hospitable friendliness of which any race in the world could be proud.

This very friendliness and naive charm of these hospitable islanders has been profaned in fable and in song to paint them as the sirens of the Southern seas and the goddess of Hawaii as a garish Circe in a grass skirt, with red paint on her feet, luring sailors and tourists to become beachcombers on her coral reefs.

But instead of that fabled passion of a Circe, or the luring witchery of a German Lorelei, the native warmth of the Hawaiian folk is sublimated into a lovable friendliness and a spirit of true hospitality and simple charm, just as the tropical heat of the islands themselves is cooled by the steady tradewinds into a mellowness of warmth that is entirely foreign to any suggestion of stifling heat or singing sirens of Southern seas.

Mrs. Flood was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance, on her boat coming out from San Francisco to meet me at Honolulu, of some people who were going to visit Hawaiian friends, and these San Francisco girls allowed us to share with them the privileges of their Hawaiian friendships. This friendship centered in one large family of pure Hawaiians whose ancestral family home was in the other end of

We Have Some All-Weather Roads

HEAVY rains in Southeast Kansas and extending from Wichita to Emporia recently afforded proof of the truth of the statement of the bulletin of the State Chamber of Commerce that highway improvement under the law of the last legislature is being carried on to good purpose. People traveling north or south gave a wide berth to the southern line of the Flint Hills, but the upper road comprising 12 and 81 and then 608 and 11 and 4 was satisfactory road all thru at any speed the driver desired. The same is true of 40 from one end of the state to the other. Tourists and others in Kansas for about the first time found main highways in all four directions to be all-weather roads, and the relief and satisfaction in comparison with former experience with Kansas roads in wet weather were pronounced.

No more than a start has been made, but it is a good start. "Kansas," says the Chamber of Commerce article, "is making splendid progress on its road building program. Don't let anyone tell you different. Most of the work is sand and gravel, but it is being placed at much-needed points, so that it is already possible to travel from one end of the state to the other with little or no difficulty."

Sand and gravel will not do permanently for main-traveled roads, being too expensive as traffic doubles and triples with the spread of knowledge that Kansas has passable highways. They are for light traffic, and for this purpose hard to beat, but they require constant repair, if they are good. But as a start in road work much can be said for them.

Kansas is not only, as the State Chamber of Commerce boasts, "making splendid progress with its highway program," but it probably will make more progress in 1929 than any other of the 48 states. It begins to appear as if the bad repute of this state among continental tourists will soon be a thing of the past.



Compare Fence Post Values before you buy.

IF YOU are to get the most fence post value for your money be sure to exercise the same care in the selection of a steel post as you do in deciding upon other important farm equipment.

Critical buyers have found that all steel posts are not alike in quality, service, strength and durability. This makes it necessary for you to study carefully the post that you intend to buy.

Is it made of tough springy railroad rail steel that will give long years of service in the fence line? Is it easy to drive and install? How is it built? Will it hold the fence securely and resist shocks of charging animals without breaking? Will it permanently hold the wire in place and the fence in steady security year after year, as long as the fencing lasts?

All these tough questions are answered in the Red Top Steel Post. It is made of durable, long-lived steel; the Red Top studded tee prevents the fencing from being rooted up or ridden down; the easy driving triangular anchor plate is securely riveted to the studs—no holes are punched in the Red Top to weaken it—and Red Top is protected by a baked-on aluminum metallic finish. One man easily drives 200 to 300 a day through the hardest of soil.

These outstanding advantages answer the question why you see so many more Red Tops than other brands of posts in use on the farm today. They are advantages that you, too, want—and can have.

See Your Red Top Dealer

He will help you select the type and length of Red Top best suited to the fence you are going to build or repair. He will be glad to demonstrate to you those extra value features that make Red Top the best fence post for you to use.

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When answering the ads mention Kansas Farmer. It will please the advertiser, result in more business for us—and a better farm paper for you.

the island some distance from Honolulu, but whose various professions and talents had taken many of its members not only to Honolulu but to foreign lands as well, as business people, teachers and musicians. Members of this family had represented Hawaii at the Worlds' Fair in San Francisco in 1915 and toured other countries as musicians, and we listened to them singing and playing the songs of their homeland in their own homes in Honolulu.

Including a "Luau"

On the Fourth of July they invited us to spend the day with them at their old home near Wailua. There would be a homecoming of all the relatives, a genuine day of Hawaiian celebration, including a "luau," which is as distinctly Hawaiian as a ukelele—and which is as seldom demonstrated in its original casting. Luaus are constantly staged in Honolulu for tourists by the big hotels and private parties, but they are mere barbecues compared to the genuine luau which this old Hawaiian family held on their home place that July Fourth.

The old home was a farm on the edge of town, and there the grandmother lives today, pure Hawaiian, a fine and lovable example of that romantic race which now is becoming so intermingled with every other race under the sun that the pure strain is rapidly dying out. As she greeted us in her small, but completely modern, house, surrounded by the houses of her sons and daughters and their own children as well, she seemed to represent the spirit of the real Hawaii itself, and Mrs. Flood and I felt as if the goddess Hawaii had been reincarnated for that special day to bless us personally with the beautiful and fleeting spirit of the old Hawaii of history and fable and song.

In the Broad Ti Leaves

Brother James was making "poi," that purely Hawaiian dish made of the root of the taro plant and allowed to "work" itself into a starchy dough. It was formerly the principal food of the Hawaiians, and still is largely used in the islands. David, from Molokai, was grating coconuts that grew on their own farm. Sister Amy and Helen and the other women folk were arranging a long, long table on the lawn, and in the kitchen were all sorts of fishes, sea urchins, shrimps, lobster, sea weed, and taro leaves.

I was interested in the pig, the piece-de-resistance of this Hawaiian luau. George already had a huge fire burning in a pit, which was partly filled with round, smooth stones, blistering hot. A bale of dampened gunny bags were piled near, and also a stack of ti leaves, great green leaves a foot or more in width and some of them several feet in length. The pig was killed and cleaned, and George was singeing it over the open fire. Then he laid it on a bench and scraped the bristles off with stones, rubbed it with salt and wrapped it carefully in the broad ti leaves, after placing a few hot stones within. Several layers of these thick green leaves covered the pig, and then it was wrapped in the damp burlap cloth and fastened with the wire.

The actual fire in the pit of stones was put out, the baled pig placed on a layer of sputtering rocks and covered over with more—and it was left to roast, whole hog or none.

Tender, White Morsels

While the pig was cooking, the huge table was garnished with all manner of decorations and strange dishes I had never seen before. There were wooden poi bowls, large and small, older than the smiling grandmother herself. There were puddings made from coconut juice and sweet potatoes, others made from starch and coconut juice. There were dried fish, la maloo; broiled fish, in pulehu; fish cooked in ti leaves, puua laulau. There were lobsters that George had caught that morning, sea urchins that looked none too tasty indeed. There were bowls of shrimp. There were salads made of sea weed with a salty tang that made one wonder why he wanted more. There was an inviting sauce called kukui inmona made from kukui nuts cooked and mashed with salt. There were dishes of loko, which was nothing more nor less than the liver, spleen and kidneys of our friend the pig, cooked in the house. There was moa luau niu, chicken

cooked with taro tops and coconut juice. There was watermelon, ipu, and there were sweet potatoes, uala.

And I ate some of everything on the table, including vast portions of the puua laulau, the noble pig unwrapped from the ti leaves and served piping hot in tender white morsels that almost fell apart as we conveyed it to our mouths with either fingers or forks as we chose. I ate "one-finger poi" and "two-finger poi," the same thick, doughy dish, thin enough to pour from the wooden bowls in which it was served and yet thick enough so that one could dip it up on his fingers and carry it to his mouth. I ate this soured, starchy dough, fingerful after fingerful, until I came to like it, and then I ate it by the two fingersful. Mrs. Flood and I even ate the raw fish, dipped in a spicy sauce, and we ate bales of sea weed and even the doubtful loko—and usually came back for more.

It was genuine Hawaiian in substance and in sentiment.

We spent the afternoon swimming in the surf on their own beach, we had another big meal in the evening and listened to the lapping of the surf on their beach and the best music that Hawaii could produce, with the finsel and the vaudeville left out, just as it is fortunately left out of the nature of the peoples themselves.

On another occasion, one Sunday, we all drove down to the old home place, attended church with our friends and then in the afternoon we went fishing—as I had never been fishing before.

All hands gathered on the beach near where some jagged rocks jutted far out into the surf. George provided a huge net, with floats along one side and weights on the other so that the net would remain edgewise in the water. The experts, which did not include me, but which were headed by the 70-year old grandmother herself, swam far out into the surf and set the net. The grandmother was the chief, who not only seemed to know the personal habits of every fish in the ocean and was almost as much at home in the water as they themselves, but her knowledge, experience and ability were recognized by her grown daughters and her stalwart sons who swam here and dived there at her command. In her Mother Hubbard dress she would swim into the face of a white-topped breaker with her portion of the heavy net, dive down to the rocky depths below and remain there out of sight beneath the churning surf until she had located the bottom of the net in just the desired position and then come up ready for more.

To South America Next?

When the net was all placed, the word was given, and we common fishermen, who had previously been armed with long poles and were waiting on the beach, swarmed into the water, poked our poles beneath the rocks, and, whooping and yelling and splashing like the children we were, compared to those skilled Hawaiian fisherfolk who had placed the net, drove the fish into the net. Then we all lay hold and dragged the net, heavy with fish of all sizes, colors and shapes, on to the beach and surveyed our catch.

That was Hawaii, the beautiful land of charming peoples, the fairest country I saw during my year of traveling around the world.

We stayed there a month, and then booked passage on the S. S. Larline and sailed away for home, the "mainland" as the Hawaiians call the United States. I had been gone for a year, and home looked mighty good. I thought I should never be persuaded to go away again. Home would be home to me forever. But, like the addict who has once tasted the sweet drug of travel and adventure in foreign lands and who dares to repeat the dose, I am afraid that I shall not be content to remain forever here at home, where I have been for several months.

Already South America seems to beckon. The jungles of the Amazon, the great wheat fields of the Argentine, the cattle ranges on the Pampas, the ancient ruins in Ecuador, the head-hunters and bold bad men of the equatorial jungles. The Andes and the mighty rivers of that great continent have transmitted their challenge to me some way. They seem to say: "You have crossed the Sahara Desert and the continent of Africa. We'll show

(Continued on Page 15)

"I AM A CONFIRMED BELIEVER IN ETHYL GASOLINE"

"THE following figures will give you an idea of what Ethyl Gasoline did for me," writes a practical Nebraska farmer:

	Acres plowed	Fuel	Gears changed	Time
ETHYL	1½	2½ gal.	0	58 min.
KEROSENE	1	3¼ gal.	5	1 hr. 15 min.

And he concludes his letter by saying, "I am a confirmed believer in Ethyl gas."

There is nothing unusual about this farmer's experience. All over the country farmers are finding that they can operate their passenger cars, trucks and tractors more efficiently and economically with Ethyl Gasoline than with any other fuel. Ethyl is an economy in the end.

You too can plow more acres per day with Ethyl. Your truck will get to market and back quicker, with less wear and tear. You will get an added power out of your passenger car that ordinary gasoline cannot produce. Over the hills in high, a pick-up you never thought your car possessed, less gear shifting, better control at all times, less vibration, a smoother running motor and all-round improved car performance.

Keep stocked up on Ethyl. It means money saved at the end of the year.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION 25 Broadway, New York City
56 Church St., Toronto, Can. 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England





G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Does Your Local Newspaper Print Fraudulent Classified Advertising for City Swindlers?

THE little, inconspicuous classified advertisement is the medium used by many promoters of petty frauds, who steal thousands of dollars from the unsuspecting public. The schemes are ingenious and the manner in which this stealing is done, under the very nose of the unsuspecting public, is amazing. Victims of these frauds usually are those who cannot afford to lose, no matter how trivial the amount. The responsibility for control of fraudulent classified advertising rests with local newspapers. They are in a position to say whether the classified advertising should be printed.

The co-operation of many newspapers in refusing to publish questionable classified advertising without first obtaining the facts has undoubtedly aided in the control of fraudulent promotions. There are a sufficient number of publishers, however, who are not giving due consideration to the interests of their readers, with the result that the fraudulent promoter continues to reach his mark thru the medium of classified advertising. The most effective way to curb fraudulent classified advertising, next to competent censorship, is to warn prospective victims with sufficient basic information to guide them away from the fraudulent schemes. With this in mind, the following examples of prevailing classes of fraudulent schemes are presented.

A typical advertisement of the circular mailing type would be the following:

Address envelopes at home. Spare time, experience unnecessary. Digitized work \$14 to \$25 weekly easily. Particulars 2c stamp.

The person answering this advertisement is advised that he has been appointed a "certified mailing secretary" for the advertising company. In this case, the "secretary" is obliged to pay \$4.95 for a sample set of the merchandise which has a value of perhaps a dollar or less. The whole scheme is to have the secretary address envelopes to friends, enclosing sales material in an attempt to sell merchandise resembling the sample for which he paid \$4.95.

It has been proved that the operators seldom, if ever, pay any earnings to the workers whose remuneration depends entirely upon the number of orders for the merchandise which result from mailing the circulars provided. Substantial profits to the operator, however, accrue from the sale of samples.

The clipping bureau scheme has been investigated several times by the Post Office Department, a fraud order resulting in every scheme. A typical advertisement follows:

WOMEN, MEN—earn \$35 weekly addressing cards at home, spare time. All year work. Experience unnecessary. No selling.

Here the respondent is advised in the advertiser's reply that for \$1, the information will be sent on how to make money operating a clipping bureau. For his \$1, the respondent is told that money can be made by clipping news items of parties, weddings and other personal notes from local newspapers and writing to the persons who are the subject that "a newspaper item in which you will be interested," is being held and will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Also these instructions have proved worthless to

many who have attempted to apply them, the promoters have reaped a harvest.

In the typical home sewing schemes, the worker is required to pay \$1 or \$1.50 for a sample garment, ready for sewing. Workers are offered up to \$15 a dozen for finished garments. It is clearly evident by further development that the advertiser is interested primarily in the nice profits resulting from the sale of the samples which are sold to those who answer the advertisement so they can earn the \$15 a dozen for sewing the garments. Investigations have established that the promoters have no outlet for finished garments and cannot compete economically with the factory manufacturers and offer the rate of pay they hold forth as payment for the sale of samples.

The National Better Business Bureau, with its branches in the larger cities, has co-operated actively with the Post Office Department in putting fraudulent advertisers out of business. Postal investigations have disclosed that several thousands of dollars, in small sums, often are taken in a period of a few weeks from prospective home workers, people who are the least able to lose it.

The action of the Post Office Department usually takes the form of a fraud order, altho in some cases the operator of the advertising scheme has

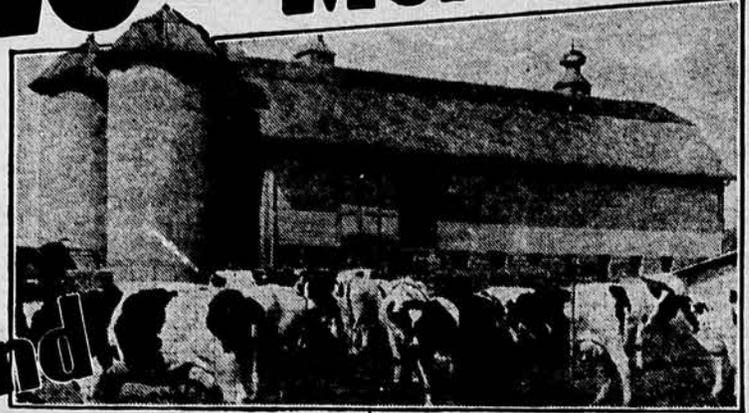


been allowed to sign an order to the postmaster, requesting that mail directed to him be returned with "out of business," stamped on it.

It is possible that more of these schemes could be stopped were the victims to complain against them. The fact that many individuals charge their losses to "experience" and let it go at that, allows many operators to continue in business, collecting thousands of dollars a month. Agreements with the promoters and even fraud orders are by no means a termination of the existence of the schemes, except in so far as the particular name and address against which the order was issued is concerned. A promoter has, in the last three years, operated four different schemes from different addresses in the same city.

Not that it makes any difference, but the new one-thousand-dollar bills are so much smaller than the old ones they're calling them baby grands.

20% More Milk



and 33 1/3% Less Land in Feed

Trust a man from Missouri to know what he's talking about. The remarkable experience related below comes from William Prater of Everton, Mo.

"I bought one of your No. 180 Letz Mixed Feed Makers February 26, 1927. That day I began feeding ground feed. My cows increased 20% in milk. My hogs and steers fattened faster with less ground feed.

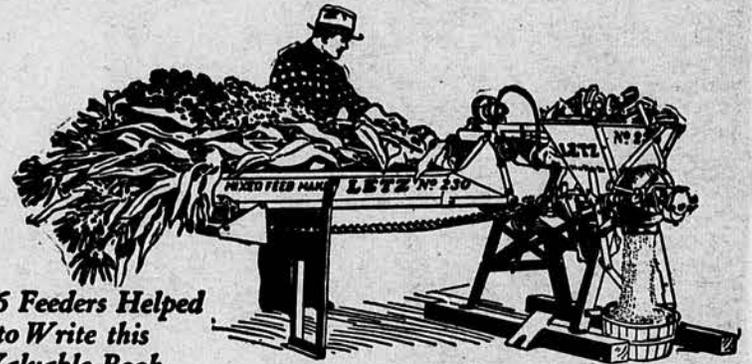
My stock are healthier and look better. They digest their feed better.

By running my crop through the Letz, I save one-third of the crop that otherwise would be thrown out and wasted.

It now takes just two-thirds as many acres in feed crops as it did before I purchased my Letz Mixed Feed Maker.

I grind all my corn and corn fodder. Money would not buy my mill if I could not get another one."

WILLIAM PRATER



7,426 Feeders Helped to Write this Valuable Book

If you could talk directly with 7,426 Letz Mill owners about feeding, you couldn't learn more about feeding than this big book can tell you. If you feed cows, steers, sheep, hogs or poultry, by all means learn how you can increase your profits from operations by—

1. Saving 25% to 50% of present feed crops.
2. Releasing feed crop acreage for cash crops.
3. Increasing milk and meat production through better feed preparation.
4. Saving labor in handling feed crops.
5. Improving health and condition of animals.

LETZ

AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

How the Letz Does It

All in One Machine
You can chop only—or grind only—or mix only—or handle all three in one operation. The Letz Feed Mill handles each operation separately, or any two together, as well as all three in one operation.



Send coupon now for this book of feeding facts, and full information on Letz Feed Makers.

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY 854 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me the book showing the various ways dairymen and stockmen have increased their profits by recutting, grinding and mixing their own feed crops by the Letz system. I am now feeding:

..... Dairy Cows; Steers; Hogs;

..... Sheep; Horses; H. P. of my Engine

My name is

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is

City..... State.....

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.

Alarm Over Malta Fever?

(Continued from Page 7)

patient. A butcher was able to be in his shop during the entire five weeks of illness. A housekeeper during an illness extending from June to December, 1928, was confined to her bed only for five days in September. A farmer, aged 35, in whom the disease began about June 15, 1928, continued to work, the fever subsiding after four weeks, and then recurring early in August. During four days from August 13, he took active part in threshing, with maximum daily temperature of 103 and 104 F. After the fever subsided in September, a second relapse developed in October, and during corn picking time in November he continued to have a daily fever. His convalescence was slow, and recovery did not take place until March."

From the standpoint of the livestock industry, it is well to consider the conservative attitude of the medical profession. Recognition of the disease is becoming more frequent as doctors learn of the symptoms. Doctor Hardy points out that, "laboratory tests are of first importance in establishing diagnosis." If the prevalence of the disease were as serious as the ladies' magazine would have one believe, undoubtedly the medical profession would gladly take the initiative.

From the foregoing quotations found in the Journal of the American Medical Association, it is clearly evident that there exists no cause for immediate fear or excitement. State and federal departments of veterinary science have long since been working on the eradication and control of livestock diseases as a definite means of safeguarding the public health. The ladies' magazine may be congratulated to the extent that the story in question may produce an awakening among the consuming public sufficient to stimulate more wide-spread demand for sanitary dairy production. Altho pasteurization is recognized as wise precaution against disease germs in milk, yet if undulant fever is transmissible thru external means then it would appear unfair to the dairy industry for alarming attention to be unduly focused solely upon milk.

Who's Who With Plants

(Continued from Page 7)

22,306, introduced in 1908. From the first there is estimated to be approximately 4 million acres annually planted, while of the second probably about 200,000 acres were grown.

Of barleys, six or eight varieties have found a place worthy of being classed in our list of Who's Who celebrities. The Club Mariout (F. P. I. No. 9,877) came from Egypt in 1903. Beldi (F. P. I. No. 7,583) is an Algerian barley. It came in 1901. Hannchen (F. P. I. No. 10,585) was introduced from Sweden in 1904. The Chevallier (F. P. I. No. 5,473) was introduced in 1901. These several barleys have become permanently established in our American agriculture, and are annually planted to the extent of 400,000 to 500,000 acres.

Practically the whole of our rice industry, largely developed in the last 25 years, is based on introduced varieties. Some of the most important of these rices did not come in in the usual way, but are introductions nevertheless.

In shaping our abbreviated Who's Who in plant immigrants we must mention a few of the outstanding grasses and forage crops. More than 600 alfalfas have been brought in, and of these but two that are outstanding can be mentioned—namely, the Peruvian alfalfa (F. P. I. No. 3,075), introduced from Peru in 1899, and the variegated alfalfa introduced a few years later. The Peruvian alfalfa has attained great popularity in certain parts of Arizona and in the interior valleys of California. It is also being grown extensively in New Mexico and Southern Texas.

Of other important forage crops, mention can be made of only a few. Sudan grass, a very valuable annual hay plant, was introduced from Northern Africa in 1909. This plant immigrant almost immediately sprang into prominence, particularly in the Southern Great Plains area. It is drought-resistant, hence has proved valuable in

the drier sections of the Southwest. Probably no less than 100,000 acres are devoted to this crop, with an annual value of something like 10 million dollars. Another spectacular group of immigrants in forage crops are the soybeans. Hundreds of varieties of soybeans have been brought in from many parts of the world. Manchuria has furnished a long list. Probably the annual aggregate value of the soybean and its products in the United States will run close to 25 million dollars.

No Who's Who of plant introductions would be complete without some reference to the crop plants that enter into our great textile industries. Cotton is the outstanding crop of this nature. Cottons have been introduced from many lands, but Egypt and Mexico have furnished varieties of great value. Acala cotton, discovered in Southern Mexico something over 20 years ago, is now the predominant crop in the irrigated valleys of the southwestern states, including the Imperial Valley of California and the adjacent cotton-growing districts in Mexico. The annual value of this introduction now exceeds 50 million dollars. Egyptian cottons or selections from them also enter into our picture of valuable industries. Arizona has been enriched to the extent of many millions of dollars by these cottons during the last eight or nine years.

And now we come to a larger group of plant immigrants, whose impress on our daily lives is difficult to measure, and yet whose intangible benefits are worthy of careful consideration. These are the fruits, both tree and small fruits; shade trees, trees for shelter belts and windbreaks; and ornamental plants of many kinds. Just by way of indicating the numbers of some of these things—that is, the individual introductions—our records show 700 pears, 600 apples, more than 500 peaches, approximately 450 plums, 50 nectarines, 600 oriental persimmons, more than 225 jujubes, 353 avocados, 498 mangoes, about 400 strawberries, and nearly 100 blackberries, with a long list of less important things.

A New Jersey Champion

Pride's Star Beauty, a purebred Jersey cow, took the senior 3-year old Jersey butterfat production championship of Kansas, 305-day official tests, with her first test record recently completed. Her owner, Robert L. Warren of Silverdale, started Beauty on this test when she was 3 years and 6 months old, and in the ensuing 10 months she produced 520.47 pounds of butterfat and 9,758 pounds of milk. Beauty yielded more than 50 pounds of butterfat a month on six different occasions during the test, and in her highest month yielded 64.89 pounds of butterfat.

Pride's Star Beauty supersedes Wildfire of Riverview, a purebred Jersey tested by A. W. Hendrickson of Lincoln, as the Kansas senior 3-year-old champion, 305-day tests. This former champion held the honor with a record of 507.70 pounds of butterfat.

Beauty's yield of 520.47 pounds of butterfat and 9,758 pounds of milk is the equivalent of 650 pounds of butter and 4,538 quarts of milk, practically three times the yield of 175 pounds of butterfat, or 218 pounds of butter, given by the United States Department of Agriculture as the average yield a year a cow in the United States.

Mr. Warren owns quite a large herd of purebred Jerseys, and has been successfully carrying on production testing for some time.

Hawaii's Charms Are Many

(Continued from Page 13)

you a real fight for your money! We dare you to come down."

I've never seen South America—and perhaps I never shall, but some day I believe I want to "go rolling down to Rio," and it may be that in the spring when the wanderlust usually strikes me hardest, I will seize my toothbrush, sixshooter, an extra pair of socks and head for South America. If I go I'll write you all about it. If you want me to go, do the same. Write me, or the editor of the Kansas Farmer, and give us your opinion.

More than 20 times as much plant food is lost annually from American farms by erosion as is removed by crops.



Keep them Growing

Young hogs need, on the average, 3 or 4 pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds of their weight, to keep them growing and making rapid gains from weaning to marketing.

The right balance of proteins, minerals and vitamins is essential in building the frame, muscle, and tissue to handle the flesh your home-grown grains will provide. And right balance means variety, such as is found abundantly in Gold Medal "Farm-Tested" Pig Meal.

Don't throw away your grain, by feeding it without the proper supplement. Feed Gold Medal Pig Meal—made from a "Farm-Tested" formula—rich in minerals, proteins and vitamins, and high in digestibility. Feed it to pigs before and after weaning—and watch them grow into pork money for you.

Try Gold Medal Pig Meal on your next litter. It will give you fast-growing, healthy pigs at low feeding cost, or your money back.

Rich in vitamins, high in digestibility, profitable to use, and each sack guaranteed to satisfy.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY
Minneapolis Kansas City Buffalo



Eventually

GOLD MEDAL FEEDS
"Farm-Tested"
why not now?

"Trego Ramblers" Walk Off With Cup

Mother's Trophy to Mrs. G. A. Hammett, Marshall. American Royal Trips for Marjorie Williams, Marshall, and Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee

By J. M. Parks
Manager, The Capper Clubs

PERHAPS it will be no great surprise to anyone familiar with Capper Club activities for this year to learn that the "Trego Ramblers" won the pep trophy cup. This little group of 11 enthusiastic folks has been "rambling right along" toward the desired goal all year. Their attendance at club meetings has been almost perfect, which is unusual for a team of that size. Every member of the team scored high on project achievement. Not one failed to review and report on several bulletins. Their team work and club pep was second to none. There may have been other teams with more ability, but certainly there was not another in which every member came so near putting 100 per cent of his ability into action. After all is said and done, what the world wants is not so much persons who can do big things, as persons who will do all they can.

Let's all of us congratulate the Trego team—every member—and especially their leader, Elva Ruppe.

A very close second to Trego was the "Marshall County Progressives." In individual achievement they surpassed the winners, but in team work Trego produced a sufficient margin to put them ahead. The leader of the Progressives however, Lorene Nielson, with her 50 bulletin reviews and fine record in leadership, forced herself to the head of the line among the county leaders of the state.

Of course there were any number of excellent leaders and outstanding teams, and all of them deserve credit for enviable records during the club year.

In awarding the Mother's cup to Mrs. G. A. Hammett of Marshall county, we are aware that it might have



The "Trego Ramblers," Winners of the Pep Cup for 1929

the other to a club boy. Project work is to count 50 points and team work 50 points. There were plenty of boys and girls who stood high in project achievements, and their particular standings were determined by their club records. In the matter of team work, the records were not so accurate a guide. There were instances where we were compelled to use our own judgment as to the value of certain accomplishments. After careful examination of all information at hand, the trips were awarded to Marjorie Williams of Marshall county and Brooks Vermillion of Shawnee county. Later we will explain more fully the accomplishments of these two club members, so candidates for the trips in 1930 may know what is expected of them.

Before announcing the winners in the different departments it may be well to offer some explanation. There may be cases where stock won various prizes at the different shows but fell quite low here. That is due to the fact that the Capper Club awards are made with the whole year's club record as a basis. We take into consideration the amount invested in project, accuracy of records, cost of feed, promptness in reporting, net gain, club story, etc. In other words, it is hoped that the Capper Clubs' way of awarding prizes will encourage the use of the very best methods—methods which will be of practical value in the future lives of club members.

Baby Chick Department

Competition in the baby chick department was very strong. There were any number of fine records made. These records bore out our statement at the first of the year that the baby

chick department is a fine place to begin. Here a small investment may bring a big profit, as is shown from the fact that the winner of first prize made a profit of \$117.96 on chickens that cost her \$15.20. She started in with 80 chicks, and raised 79 of them. Prize winners in this department are as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Ethel Mae Blazer	Lincoln
2	Marjorie Williams	Marshall
3	Ruth E. Zirkle (cup)	Finney
4	Ruth Redding	Finney
5	Ivon Wheeler	Trego
6	Brooks Vermillion	Shawnee
7	Florence Gould	Norton
8	James Hesler	Rooks
9	Emma Teel	Norton
10	Genevieve Glatzbach	Wabaunsee
11	Clyde Blackburn	Wichita
12	Merlin Gardner	Wichita
13	Monica Raymond	Marshall
14	Donald Schmidler	Shawnee
15	Cecelia Hanke	Marshall

Gilt Pig Department

Club folks in this department each entered a young gilt pig with the idea of being ready to enter the sow and litter department next year. The winners were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Harold Roller	Shawnee
2	Arthur Ruppe	Trego
3	Coral J. Tomberlin	Wichita
4	Delmar Nielson	Marshall
5	Elmer Nielson	Marshall
6	LeRoy Ary	Edwards
7	Harlan Bull	Marshall

Small Pen Department

We would like to see more club folks try the small pen department next year, especially in the egg production contest. To have a fair chance of winning, you must begin keeping records of egg production the first of January. Only three qualified for this contest this year. They were Brooks Vermillion of Shawnee county, who won the egg production cup, Sarah Jean



Merlin Williams of Marshall County and His Spotted Polands, Which Won Second Place in the Sow and Litter Department

Sterling of Dickinson, who got second place and James Hesler of Rooks, whose lack of equipment kept his records from coming up to the requirements. Several others entered later in the year but had little chance of winning. Winners in the regular small pen department were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	James J. Hesler	Rooks
2	Elva Ruppe	Trego
3	Faye Boone	Douglas
4	Audrey Boone	Douglas
5	Wanda Reade	Allen
6	Edna Dunn	Reno
7	Brooks C. Vermillion	Shawnee
8	John Ary	Edwards

Sow and Litter Department

As usual, this department was very popular. There are some dandy stories of achievements connected with it, which will be published later. Winners were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Edgar W. Rose	Scott
2	Merlin Williams	Marshall
3	Gleason Parsons	Cowley
4	L. O. Wheaton	Edwards
5	Orphus Ruppe	Trego
6	Chelsea Ruppe	Trego
7	Roy Freer	Shawnee
8	Henry Mackey	Cowley
9	Chester Heagler	Marshall
10	Irvin H. Hansen	Osage
11	Edgar H. Beahne	Rush
12	Glen Thompson	Coffey
13	Horace Ruppe	Trego
14	Ellwood Schiesener	Dickinson
15	Bertram Wallace Gardner	Osage

Beef Calf Department

There were some excellent records made in the first year of our beef calf department. It proved so popular that probably it will be continued with a larger list of prizes for next year. The winners were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Kenneth A. Gardner	Wichita
2	Elmer Thielenhaus	Rush
3	Wm. C. Nielson	Marshall
4	Francis Hammett	Marshall
5	Cylvia Hammett	Marshall

Farm Flock Department

The farm flock department of the Capper Clubs has no equal. It was originated to get the mothers inter-



Brooks Vermillion of Shawnee County, Winner of a Trip to the American Royal

ested in boys' and girls' clubs. Now it is able to stand alone, for the mothers are rivaling the young folks, not only in club interest but in club achievements. The winners are as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Mrs. Henry Sterling and Sarah Jean Sterling	Dickinson
2	Mrs. Frank Williams	Marshall
3	Mrs. J. M. Nielson	Marshall
4	Mrs. J. Oscar Brown	Allen
5	Mrs. Anna M. Kohler	Sherman
6	Mrs. L. D. Zirkle	Finney
7	Mrs. Emma Hesler	Rooks
8	Mrs. Ida Schmidler	Shawnee
9	Mrs. Ethel Gardner	Wichita
10	Mrs. G. A. Hammett	Marshall
11	Boyd V. Boone	Kingman
12	Mrs. Frank Singer	Lyon
13	Mrs. O. E. Gould	Norton
14	Mrs. J. J. Wheeler	Trego
15	Mrs. Orie Stigers	Butler

County Club Leaders

These club leaders get first places in that long list of fine boys and girls (Continued on Page 31)



Marjorie Williams of Marshall County, Winner of a Trip to the American Royal

gone, just as deservedly, to Mrs. J. M. Nielson of the same team or to Mrs. Frank Williams, of the "Marshall County In-to-Win" team. The deciding point was the fact that each of the others has received a Mother's cup in former years.

Other close contenders for this honor were Mrs. J. J. Wheeler of Trego, Mrs. O. F. Ruppe of Trego, Mrs. L. D. Zirkle of Finney, Mrs. Frank Singer of Allen, Mrs. Avaline Briley of Reno, Mrs. Lavinia Everett of Republic, Mrs. Orie Stigers of Butler, Mrs. Ethel Gardner of Wichita, and Mrs. J. Oscar Brown of Allen. But, after you read Mrs. Hammett's story which you will find farther on in this article, we believe you will agree that she possesses the qualities one would expect to find in a winner of the Mother's cup.

One of the most difficult tasks connected with winding up the year's records was finding the winners of the American Royal trips. According to the rules laid down in the club booklet, one trip is to go to a club girl and

A long-wearing boot for hard going . . .



THE HOOD RED BOOT

For men who have to tramp and trudge all day, there's solid comfort in this good looking, easy fitting Hood Red Boot.

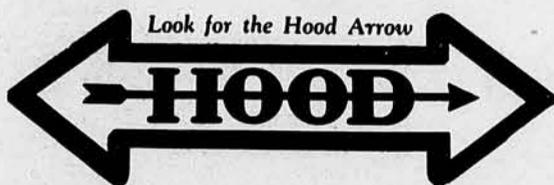
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A high-powered SCREEN-GRID RADIOLA *will quickly pay for itself in your home*



RCA RADIOLA 22, Screen-Grid with speaker enclosed. Battery operation.
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MILLIONS of dollars will be spent this winter—for orchestras, singers, instrumental soloists, actors, speakers, entertainers, sports and news reporting, and radio broadcasting facilities—so that you may tune in your Radiola on the highest quality of national programs, from New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Schenectady and other cities.

Whether you want entertainment for an evening at home, or news about world events, or instruction of university extension character—a fine Radiola puts it at your command—and with all the amazing realism that only the Radiola can give.

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Screen-Grid Radiola sets may be purchased either as separate receiver and loudspeaker, or in combination in a single cabinet.

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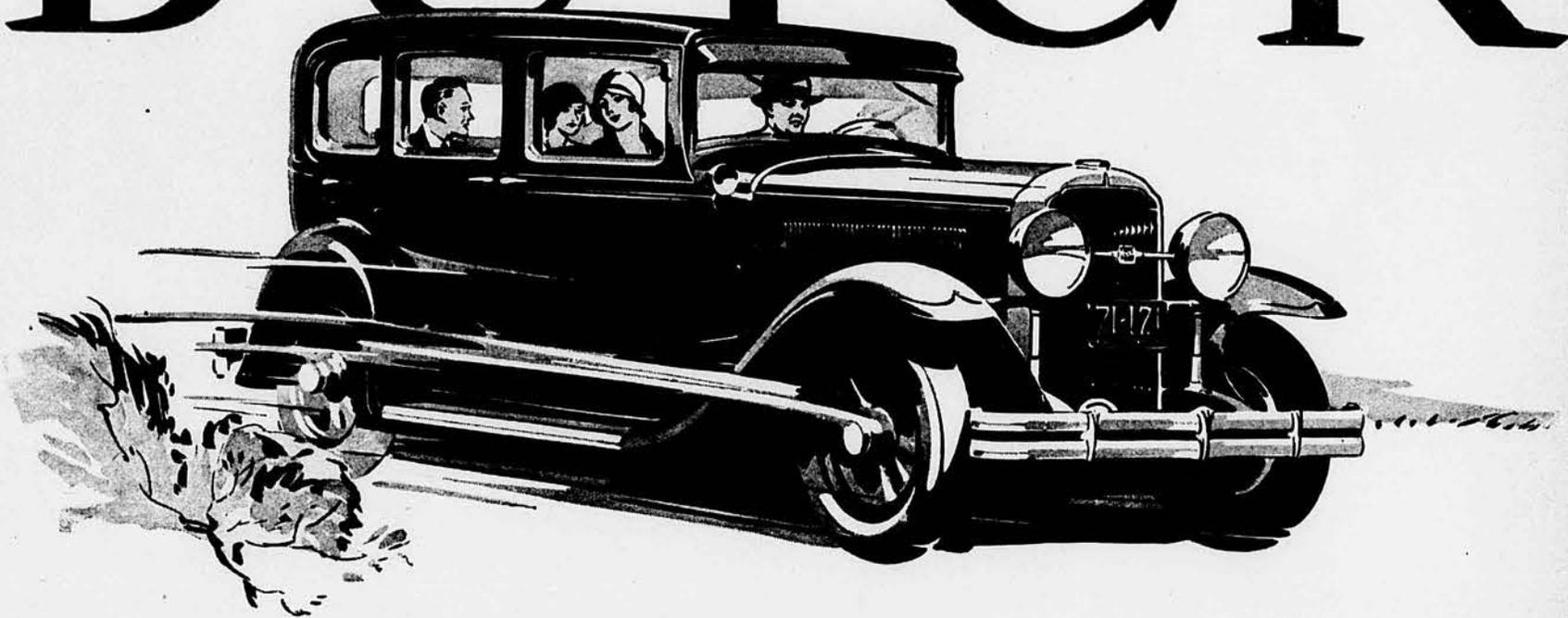


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Because these buyers demand superlative performance, reliability, and stamina, Buick has always been favored in the great farming communities above any other fine car. And never has Buick or any other car afforded such boundless basis for preference as Buick offers in its magnificent new models of today!

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These are strong statements—and purposely so—for this new Buick merits strong statements. But the only way we prove them is by asking you to check them one by one. Take that step—

See and drive the new Buick! Measure by actual driving—as well as by comparison of price—the tremendous leadership in value achieved by Buick's leadership in volume! Then you, too, will almost certainly buy a **BUICK!**

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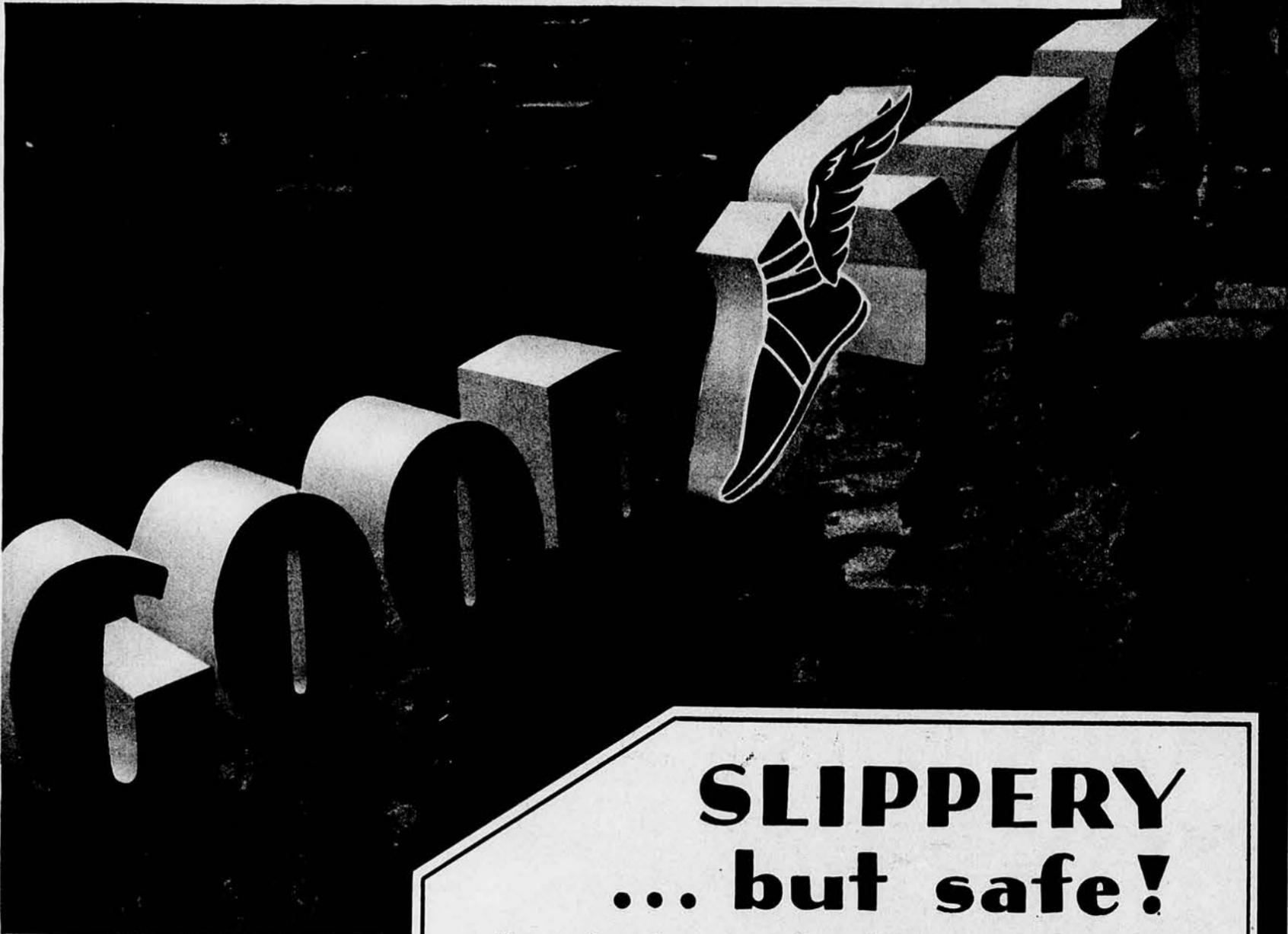
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You need not fear a wet and treacherous pavement if you have new Goodyear All-Weather Treads under you. ☞ Firmly, powerfully, *skidlessly* the big, thick, sharp-edged blocks of this tread cut through to solid footing, insuring safe starts and stops. ☞ The reasons for this superior *traction* can be demonstrated and proved, as can the reasons for the superior *vitality* of the Goodyear carcass.

1 Press the palm of your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread and feel how the deep-cut, sharp-edged blocks under that pressure grip and pinch the flesh. *That is what the Goodyear Tread does on the surface of the road, and why it has superior traction.*

2 Ask any Goodyear Dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the 60% greater stretch in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over standard cord. *This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.*

These advantages in Goodyear Tires cost you no premium; yet they are indispensable to the utmost enjoyment of your car... The proof of their importance and that they are popularly appreciated is found in the fact that

**MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON
GOODYEAR TIRES THAN
ON ANY OTHER KIND!**



J. W. Farnsworth, Mgr., W. C. Farnsworth Orchards, Inc., Waterville, O., says in a letter, "Goodyear Tires have been very satisfactory. We have used nothing else for five years, except those that have come on new cars or trucks. Our local dealer has given us very good service and at a very reasonable price."

Old Furniture Finds New Life in Paint

Odd Pieces Picked-Up at Sales Now Blend in the Color Scheme

By Naida Gardner

WHEN I looked at the brave petunia blossoms around the back door weathering the heat without a sound, I decided that my problem of letting Clinton, our oldest son, join the navy could be settled just as bravely," Mrs. J. O. Mize of Franklin county said.

For several years the family of five made its way in a small house which now sets on the back of the farm. They found the house in an undesirable condition when they moved into it from a home in town, but with the realization that hard work was the only way they could get ahead, every one pitched in and did his part. As a result, two years ago they were able to build a lovely six-room modern house, after their plan. Simplicity and convenience express themselves thruout the whole house. There is a side entrance which is handy, since the driveway is on that side. This side door opens onto a large porch and French doors open from this into the wide living room.

Stepping into the living room one gets the impression that considerable money has been spent on the furniture, but Mrs. Mize made over all of the pieces from odd bits which she picked up at

three years. The lily pool has not been started but she has the rock pathway leading from the back door to the barn. Her roses on the porch are being trained on trellises to grow over the roof of the porch.

Let Your Voice Be Low

BY CATHARINE W. MENNINGER

MARY JANE, come, dear!" is heard every evening at about six. Soon is heard, "What, Mother?" The responding call, "Supper is ready," echoes across the fields.

"Robert," calls Mother from the kitchen to her son in the playroom, "go wash your hands before supper." Robert makes no answer, and the train continues choo-chooing over the floor. "Robert, did you hear me?" Still no reply. Finally, by dint of much effort, mother still in the kitchen makes herself heard.

Then we wonder why our children shriek at each other from all over the house; why Alice or John insist on standing in the front yard and shouting up to the bedroom window, "May I go to Jones' to play?"

Not long ago while visiting a nursery school for children from 2 to 5 years, I watched a small boy hammering the workbench instead of nails. The teacher at the other end of the room, left what she had been doing, walked across the room, leaned over

hand and numbered to correspond with the numbers on the pumpkin. The following suggestions might be helpful:

Traveling sometimes high, sometimes low,
On a very long journey you will go.

You'll become very wealthy in land and gold,
But beware a dark man who is not very old.

Wit and intellect will be your share,
And the world to you will seem most fair.

A cozy cottage will be your home,
With your love beside you, you'll not care to roam.

Already you're blessed with talents galore,
Be happy with these! Why wish for more?

Blowing out candles is another fortune telling trick that may be interpreted in almost any way by the "mystic" who is in charge. The number of candles left lighted may mean that many days before a dear wish will be granted, or so many months before a trip, or marriage, or that number

Is Your Child Impudent?

WHAT is your most troublesome problem in regard to rearing your child? Kansas Farmer is soon to have a contest on solving child questions, but we want genuine problems, not just manufactured ones. And so we are asking mothers of young children to write in, telling one or more of the most difficult situations they have had to face recently in caring for their children. The best ones will be picked to present in the "Solution" contest. Address your letters to Mrs. C. W. Menninger, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

of years of health and happiness and so on. The ones blown out may indicate visitors, or that many children, voyages or the number of important people one will know.

Small dishes filled with different substances, when touched by a blindfolded seeker after the unknown, also reveal hidden mysteries. Flour means wealth. Meal means a humble cottage home. Water indicates many voyages. Milk, beauty. Coffee, travel in foreign lands. Rice, the life of a foreign missionary. Sugar, a sweet voice and fame as a singer. Salt, success in a business career. An empty dish means an unmarried state while one filled with beans means an early marriage and large family.

Apron and Frock Show New Lines

2978—Aprons, like all the new frocks this season, have taken on definitely new lines. This one is most flattering to its wearer, with straight, smart line and skirt that flares just slightly at either side. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

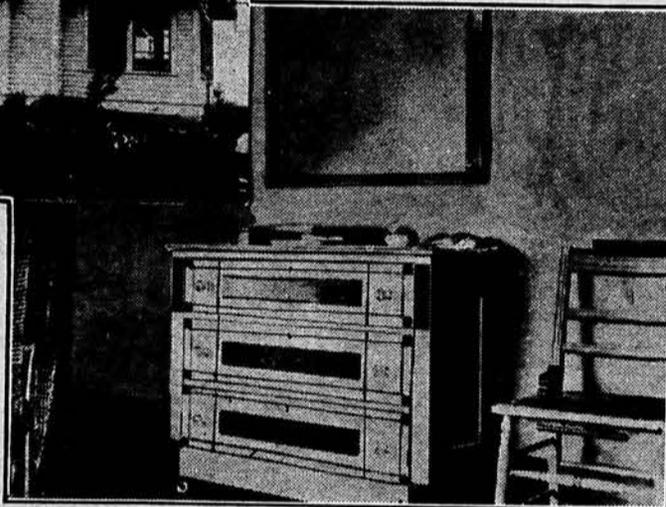
754—A smart dress for the junior. Plain gros-grain ribbon binding accents the flaring hem of a circular skirt. The ribbon also is used to edge the Peter Pan collar, and binds turn-back cuffs. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.



These two patterns may be obtained from Pattern Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each



Above: The back yard of this modern farm house is as well kept as the front. Right: A low dresser and chair were finished in a pink and black combination.



auctions and sales. At one sale she bought an old-fashioned walnut settee, four walnut ladder back chairs, a drop-leaf table, a chest of drawers, a chiffonier and a mirror. She re-upholstered the walnut settee in a good design, harmonizing with her living room rug and the furniture. The four walnut chairs were refinished to match the settee. "The drop-leaf table was almost impossible when I bought it," she said. "It had been used as a fruit stand and had become badly warped, but a carpenter planed the top smooth and with a few coats of varnish and new props the table was as good as new."

In the 16-year-old daughter's room upstairs was an interesting color combination in dresser, bed and chair. These had been purchased at a sale and Mrs. Mize painted them a striking pink trimmed in black. A wicker rocker was found to complete this room and had been painted shades of green.

Color Ideas from Farm Bureau

Here Mrs. Mize made the statement that she picked up the ideas for her unusual color combinations when she had joined the Farm Bureau unit of that county the year before and color combinations had been their project. She felt that she was just beginning to grasp the sense of color.

Much to the chagrin of her two sons, Mrs. Mize had painted a high chiffonier and an occasional chair a combination of Chinese red and black, for their room.

A chest of drawers which would add to any room had been purchased at a sale for \$2. This is in Mrs. Mize's room. She gave it a coat of varnish and it sparkled in all of its new-old glory.

A large wicker rocker, Mr. Mize's favorite, gave one corner of the living room a homey atmosphere. This rocker had given Mr. Mize its best years of service, and would have taken its place among the other discarded furniture, if Mrs. Mize had not found a plan to rejuvenate it. This she did by cutting up an old blanket for the foundation padding, and fitting it on the chair. Whipping the edges together made this substantial. She selected a bright-colored cretonne and cut a pattern from the chair. When this was fitted on she bound the edges with bias tape and made a pillow for it. Now Mr. Mize feels he has gained much, for he now has a new covering for the rebuilt chair.

Mrs. Mize is planning her back yard to be a contestant in the Farm Bureau project of improved back yards which will be carried on for the next

and suggested quietly that he proceed with his project. The result was an immediate resumption of construction.

Why not try a distinctive sounding whistle for the come-home call, one blast giving warning, two blasts to come? Why not move the food onto a cooler part of the stove and go to the playroom for a minute's quiet chat and giving of instructions?

Are we becoming so efficient in saving steps that we are neglecting something which is just as important? What a treat it is to converse with a sweet-voiced person! In this world where external manners and appearance count for so much, are we going to limit the success of our children in this way? It is so much easier to train a child's voice by accustoming him to a "soft" voice rather than to nag everlastingly with him for speaking too loudly.

Attention Little Cooks

DEAR Little Cooks: I'm afraid that I didn't give you time enough to have a picture taken and sent to me, so I am extending the date for the picture contest until November 15, and I am sure you will send me some very good pictures of yourself by that time.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Your Fortune—Good or Bad

BY LOIE E. BRANDON

THERE are many ways in which the future may be forecast but only a few may be mentioned here. One of the best for the fall months is the "Pumpkin fortune-teller." Select a large pumpkin and on it paste numbers cut from an old calendar. Blindfold the guests, one at a time, provide a long hatpin or sharply pointed stick and ask him to stab a number on the pumpkin. Someone dressed as a witch or gypsy reveals the fortune predicted by the number. The witch or gypsy may make up the fortunes herself to suit the individuality of the guests or couplets may be arranged before-

British Farmers Know Their Sheep

They Have Taken the World Leadership With Their Flocks

By C. S. Plumb

DURING the summer of 1927, in co-operation with the Animal Husbandry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, the writer, accompanied by Prof. William L. Henning of the Department of Animal Husbandry of Pennsylvania State College, made a somewhat detailed study of sheep husbandry in England and Scotland.

While the motive in part of our trip abroad, as officials of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, was to visit and inspect flocks of this breed, we also gave considerable attention to other breeds, and to commercial sheep. We visited 20 Southdown flocks, most of which were of national distinction. We also inspected four Hampshire flocks, four Shropshire, two Oxford, and one Cheviot, each of these being flocks of special importance. Besides visiting 31 flocks, we attended a number of notable agricultural shows, where five exhibits of sheep were made; were present at several auction sales in which many thousands of sheep were sold; and inspected a number of meat markets, where mutton was handled commercially in a large way.

Some of the natural features of England and Scotland might interest American shepherds. The southern shore of England, in about latitude 50 degrees, lies about 550 miles north of New York City, while the north end of Scotland is about 600 miles distant. Were it not for the Atlantic Gulf Stream, this region would be much less inhabitable. The surface of England is more or less dotted with high hills or mountains, usually grass or heather topped, rising to elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and more. There is much rolling hill country. The more level lands are along the east coast, the higher and rougher the northwest and southwest sections.

An Area of 50,873 Square Miles

Scotland contains much rough land, with many hills and mountains, the latter rising to nearly 4,500 feet. The better agricultural lands are in the east and south central sections. These grass or heather topped hills furnish extensive feeding grounds for sheep, and great flocks with their shepherds may be found over much of this hill and mountain land of England and Scotland. During the course of the last century or two, many different and distinctive breeds have been developed in various parts of these countries, that have never extended greatly beyond their original homes. The natural moisture of the country promotes very greatly the favorable development of pastures, and sheep husbandry becomes a logical occupation.

England occupies an area of 50,873 square miles, with a population of about 40 million. Scotland has an area of 29,875 square miles, and a population of about 6 million. England and Wales, in 1927, were reported as having 17,072,000 sheep, and Scotland 7,536,000. It is interesting to note that England with her 50,000 square miles is rather comparable in size with New York. In this comparison, while England and Wales possess 17,072,000 sheep, in 1927 the New York flocks aggregated but 477,000 animals. This wide difference in number of sheep owned in these two parts of the world is in the main due to the fact that British people are natural lovers of farm animals, and look on sheep as not simply money making instruments in themselves, as is often the prevailing opinion in America, but as most essential factors in a system of successful agriculture.

In discussing the important impressions derived from contact with English and Scotch shepherds, and their methods, many questions were asked relative to breed development and processes of care and management. In the following discussion, the main purpose is to present some of the essential factors whereby British shepherds attain success. It is not assumed that the things emphasized may all be equally well fitted to American conditions, but it is to be hoped that helpful suggestions will result therefrom.

Moves of Quiet Freedom

The British shepherd is a vital factor in the success of sheep husbandry on the farm of England and Scotland. He may be described as a man of quiet temperament, of good habits, and attentive to his sheep. He moves about them with quiet freedom, and the animals regard him as a friend. He has an instinctive comprehension of their needs, and ever gives them a careful supervision. He knows no scheduled union hours of labor, and he is found among his flock very much of the time, and whenever useful service justifies. He is very likely to be a shepherd by inheritance, with the blood of the sheep caretaker flowing in his veins for generations. In many respects, so far as sheep husbandry is concerned, he is the prime factor in success.

In his excellent work on "British Sheep and Shepherding," W. J. Malden says of the shepherd, "As a matter of fact, on the really good sheep farms, the sheep dominates everything; and not infrequently the shepherd dominates the master, for the shepherd says when a crop shall be sown,

how big an area he needs, and elects when he will feed it. This would not be understood in most districts, but on the whole, it seems to answer well on the Down farms, where a race of very responsible shepherds with a long ancestry of shepherds is found."

One of the important factors in sheep husbandry in Britain is the Collie dog. These animals are trained for wonderful service, and for driving, rounding up, and caring for the sheep they are far more efficient than many helpers on the farm.

Breeds of sheep are looked upon in England and Scotland as matters of much importance. Purity of breeding is given distinct recognition, even if registration is not necessarily followed. The various kinds of soils and natural pastures, whether the land is lowland, hill, or mountain, and the latitude, each of these are important factors in breed development. Thus, during the past century and more, various distinct breeds have come into being, each of which, in most cases, has been developed within certain geographical limitations. In a report by the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, "the British breeds of sheep are classified in various ways—horned and hornless, dark faced and white faced,



mountain and lowland, short-wooled and long-wooled; but the most common plan is to divide them into Mountain breeds, Long-wooled breeds, and Down breeds. As in most classifications, it is difficult to draw sharp lines, but the three classes are fairly distinct."

Mr. Malden, in discussing a sheep census of 1908, says that the large number of Blackfaced Mountain sheep would doubtless surprise many. These "exceed any other type, which is not unnatural, as sheep are essentially the animal of the high-lying pastures and heaths." In the comparison of these types he says that "The influence of the Southdown, as shown by the pure Southdown and the breeds which have acquired 'Down' features, falls little short of the Blackfaced Mountain in numbers. . . . Further, the greater size, and more rapid maturity of the Downs, are points of great economic importance, and as they so quickly reach the butcher, the sheep under Down influence undoubtedly contribute the greatest weight of mutton," the a large proportion noted as "Scotch may justly be classified as Blackfaced."

"No doubt," he says, "the popular estimate of individual breeds has been largely influenced by the extent to which they have appeared in the show yard." In the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, about 30 so-called important breeds have been created under these conditions, of which but 12 have ever been imported for serious consideration to the United States. Of these, only nine are well-known in this country, the Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Cheviot, Horned Dorset, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln. Six of these breeds derive their names from the countries in which they originated.

The conditions of origin are as follows:

Southdown, first improved on the Southdown Hills in Sussex county, Southeast England, about 1778, by John Ellman of Glynde. Here are grass covered hills, underlaid by deep beds of white

chalk, extending east and west some 60 miles, with a widely varying width from 1 to 6 or 8 miles. This is a breed of medium size, of the best mutton conformation, and produces a light-weight fleece of superior quality. The Southdown has been much used in crossing and improving other breeds.

Shropshire, originated in Central-Western England in the counties of Shropshire and Stafford, in a region of high hills and attractive, wide valleys. It is today regarded as the most widely distributed breed in England, developed early in the Nineteenth Century, from combinations of native stock with Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold blood. A medium weight, superior mutton type, producing an excellent fleece of medium length wool.

Hampshire, began to attract attention along in the early part of the Nineteenth Century in Hampshire county (often termed Hants) in South England in a country crossed by the North and South Down hills, where the subsoil is of a chalky nature. Here the native sheep were improved by the use of the Southdown. This is a medium large mutton breed of excellent type, producing a fleece of good quality.

Oxford Down, originated in Oxford county in South-Central England, in a region of rolling land, and was first produced in 1833 from a cross of the Cotswold and Hampshire. This is one of the largest mutton breeds, that yields a rather coarse, long, open, middle wool fleece.

Cheviot, a very old breed, native to the Cheviot hills in the border country between England and Scotland, is a true hill sheep, of mutton type, of small to medium size, shearing a light, medium long, coarse, open fleece.

Dorset Horn, originated in the counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire in South England, along by the sea, in a chalk soil country. This is an old native breed that in the early Nineteenth Century was much improved by Southdown and Leicester rams. A true mutton breed, this, of medium to large size, that yields a fair weight of medium quality fleece.

Leicester, one of the oldest breeds, native to Leicester county in Central England, in a gently rolling country, was the first breed to be improved by modern methods, by Robert Bakewell, who lived at Dishley Hall, near Loughborough. This is one of the large breeds of mutton type, producing a long, coarse, open fleece.

Cotswold, originating in Southwest England or the hills of Gloucester county, is one of the very oldest breeds, of mutton type, large of size, producing an open, long, coarse fleece.

Lincoln, native to the county of Lincoln in Eastern England, bordering the sea, where the land is generally quite level, is an old breed, much improved in the days of Bakewell by crossing with the Leicester. A large mutton type, this, with open, long, coarse fleece, very similar to the Cotswold.

Of these breeds referred to in detail, the Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford Down and Dorset Horn, represent Down breeds, the Cheviot is essentially a hill or Mountain breed, as one prefers to call it, while the Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln belong to the long-wool class.

Mated to Purebred Rams

The cross or half-bred sheep is one of much importance in the British commercial trade. This is represented in the market by a recognized line of breeding, in which rams of one breed are mated to purebred draft ewes or half-breeds of another kind, or else to what we in America term grade ewes. Draft ewes are those culled out of the flock from year to year, and mated to a purebred ram of another breed, and after one season of breeding, are sold to the butcher. As already indicated, the Southdown has been extensively used in crossing, especially in the English market, where the rams have been used for crossing with other breeds.

In fact, with almost all breeds of British sheep, if we are to accept the report of the board of agriculture and fisheries, Southdown crosses produce lambs of superior mutton form and quality. Cheviot draft ewes are used in crossing with either Border Leicester, Suffolk, or Oxford Down rams, to produce a carcass of merit. For over a century the Border Leicester-Cheviot cross had met with special favor in the British meat market. Since about 1867 Oxford Downs have met with growing favor in the Border country for crossing with Cheviot ewes, and for some 25 years the use of Suffolk rams in a similar field has met with favor.

A well-known breeder of Oxfords in Scotland, in reply to an inquiry as to the future development of the purebred Oxford in that country, stated that the real mission of the breed was to furnish rams for producing half-bred fat lambs in the Cheviot hills. The Suffolk is not only used on the Cheviot and half-bred ewes, but also is extensively crossed upon long wool breeds and half-breeds.

A Thirty Minute Meal

Women of Bourbon County Demonstrate It Can Be Done

THAT a meal, tasty and adequate, can be prepared in 30 minutes was recently demonstrated by the Walnut Farm Bureau Unit of Bourbon county. On days when there is a great amount of work to do such a menu comes in very conveniently. Planning ahead of time, of course, is an essential part of saving time in preparing this meal, and doing it in such a short space of time. At a recent all day club meeting the following 30-minute meal was served.

Chartreuse of Meat and Rice Tomato Sauce
Bread Jelly Butter
Uncooked Marshmallow Loaf Milk

Chartreuse of Meat and Rice

Cooked rice 1 tablespoon chopped
2 cups chopped parsley
cooked meat 1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon salt ¼ cup fine bread
¼ teaspoon pepper crumbs
¼ teaspoon onion juice

Line a greased mold with part of the cooked rice. Mix together meat, seasonings, egg and bread crumbs. Fill center of mold with mixture. Cover with remaining rice. Cover mold or tie a piece of waxed paper over top. Steam in steamer 20 minutes or cook in pan of hot water in oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes. When ready to serve, turn out onto hot platter and serve with a tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce

4 tablespoons fat Sprig parsley
4 tablespoons flour 2 cups tomatoes
1 slice onion Salt
1 slice carrot, if desired Pepper

Simmer the other vegetables in the tomatoes about 20 minutes. Strain. Make as for Brown Sauce.

Savory String Bean Salad

3 cups diced cooked string beans 1 grated onion
2 tablespoons chopped pickles 1 canned pimento, minced
2 tablespoons chili sauce ½ cup salad dressing
Plain or shredded lettuce

If possible, use freshly cooked chilled beans. Blend with the remaining ingredients, chill all thoroly and pile high in a dish with a border of plain or shredded lettuce.

Uncooked Marshmallow Loaf

Uncooked marshmallow loaf will keep successfully for some time in a cool place. It may be served alone or with whipped cream. Sterilize and butter the kitchen scissors and cut ½ pound of marshmallows into quarters and chop into ½ cupful of thin cream to soften. Meanwhile pit and cut ½ pound of dates into lengthwise quar-

ters. Roll ½ pound of graham crackers until finely crumbed and chop coarsely ½ cupful of walnuts or pecans. Work all together into a loaf and shape in a pan 2 inches deep. Cut when ready to serve.

Baby Needs Warm Clothing

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

CHANGE of season is a critical time for our little ones. Mothers need to be on the alert to guard against sudden variations of temperature at this time of year, by having the proper clothing in readiness. The thing we must always remember is that baby does not have the resistance to cold that the adult has, hence the need for warmer clothing.

A baby lying down or spending much of his time on the floor, the same as an adult, is subject to a lower temperature than a person moving about or even sitting.

A tiny baby should have on, besides his band and diaper, a wool or silk-and-wool shirt and stockings. The wool holds his body heat to him and if he should kick off his covers while in bed he will not chill so quickly. Of course, this clothing should always be kept clean and dry, being changed at least once a day, at the bath hour.

He won't need much in the way of every-day clothing except a flannel nightie that is long enough to cover his feet. This garment should have loose sleeves and button down the front to make it easy to slip on and off. Don't make a baby sleep on a row of buttons down his back.

The older baby who can sit alone needs something besides a nightie. But again simplicity should be the rule. A loose flannel petticoat that buttons on the shoulder will give him both warmth and comfort. Then a simple little wash dress with sleeves loose enough to give him freedom of movement.

If you want to add a little touch of the artistic to his "ensemble" put a pair of booties or soft-soled shoes on him and he is ready for the day.

Fur for Effect

FUR is being used to a tremendous extent to accentuate the importance of sleeves. Plain, collarless, cloth coats with sleeves are covered with fur. Fox, lynx, mink and skunk are favorites for this kind of trimming.



Have You Tasted This Mountain Coffee Flavor People Are Changing To?

Experts say its rare tang and rich, mellow body are unlike any other coffee known

WHEN you have tried a dozen different ways of making coffee, and it all seems "thin" or "flat" and tasteless—in fairness to yourself, do as thousands have, try another kind of coffee. Try one that Nature has given a richer, tangier flavor—the flavor of mountain coffees from Central America.

In the fertile volcanic districts of Central America, drenched with tropic rains and fanned by the breezes of two oceans, is grown a coffee that leading experts agree has the tangiest flavor, the richest, mellowest body of probably any in the world today.

We don't attempt to describe the flavor of this coffee. So we ask you to taste it and see for yourself why it is captivating the world.

The Secret of Flavor

Ordinarily when you change from one brand of coffee to another,

you note little difference in taste. That is because 70% of all coffee sold in the United States today (regardless of brand names) is of one common flavor, grown in the same general region. So-called "blending" and special roasting processes (in spite of advertising talk) can not change it. For roasting coffee merely brings out whatever flavor Nature has already put in. It is a different type of coffee that makes Folger Flavor different—the rare mountain coffees of Central America.

The Famous Folger Test

Get a pound of Folger's Coffee from your grocer today. Drink it tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then decide which you like best. If, for any reason, you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. We will pay him. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order Folger's now for the test?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

© F. C. Co., 1929

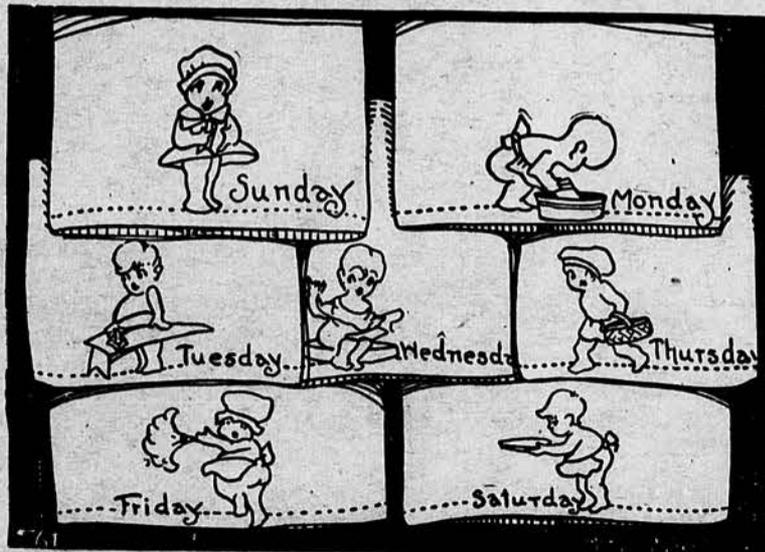


FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED

Make Dish Drying Easier

IT ISN'T too early to start planning Christmas presents, especially if you want your gifts to have a little personal touch. Any housewife whether she be a bride of a month or years' standing will be delighted to receive this clever set of Seven Day tea towels, one for every day in the week. A happy, chubby baby cleverly pantomimes the tasks of each day. The tea towels are easily made and furnish a happy note to polishing glasses and silver.



You can purchase the seven tea towels pictured above, stamped and ready to work, for \$1.40. They are made of good quality part linen toweling. This is No. 562. Or if you care only for the transfer pattern, ask for 561. The seven designs are 20 cents. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Goes to School in a Bus

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is January 11. I have two sisters. Their names are Pauline, 8 years old, and Joyce Isabel, 8 months old. I have four kittens and two dogs. I live 3 1/2 miles from school. I go to school in a bus. My teacher's name is Miss Eckley.
Kingsdown, Kan. Geraldine Metz.

Try These on the Family

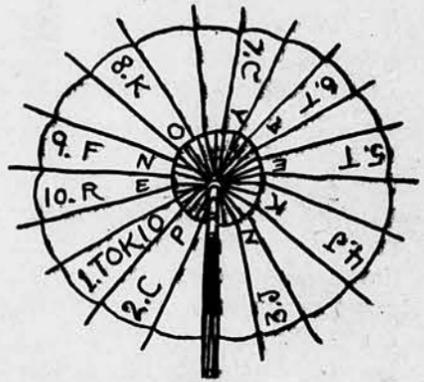
- What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.
- Why has the acrobat such a wonderful digestion? Because he lives on ropes and poles, and thrives.
- Who are the acrobats in every household? The pitcher and the tumbler.
- Why is a woman who tries to drive a balky horse like a successful actress? Because she's the leading lady.
- Where do you go on your 12th birthday? Into your 13th year.
- Why is an old man like a window? He is full of pains (panes).
- What three letters make a man of a boy? A. G. E.
- What is the difference between a beached vessel and a wrecked airplane? One grounds on the land and the other lands on the ground.
- In what way do men now compete

with the birds? In flying thru the air.
 What is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? The letter M.
 Why is a selfish person like the letter "p"? Because he is the first in pity and the last in help.
 What is that which is invisible yet never out of sight? The letter "s."
 How can you remove A from the alphabet? B-head it.
 Why should secrets not be told in a vegetable garden? Because the potatoes have eyes, the corn has ears, and the beans stalk about there.
 Why is it right for B to come before C? Because we must B before we can C.

A Japanese Puzzle

Here is a Japanese parasol full of words, the first and last letters of which are given. Fill in the missing letters. The meaning of each word is given below. 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.

1. A city in Japan (Tokio.)
2. A fish.
3. The country where this parasol is used.
4. A Japanese boat.
5. A Japanese church.
6. A Japanese drink.
7. What Yokohama is.
8. What the women wear.
9. What the women carry.
10. A Japanese food.



Likes to Live on a Farm

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets I have three cats, one

dog, a pony, five calves and one old cow. My cats' names are Mary, Tom and Tab; my dog's name is Jack, my pony's name is Red, my calves' names are Mary, Middy, Blanche, Bony and Jimmie, and my cow's name is Rose. My cow is 7 years old.
 Brando, Colo.
 Mina Ferman.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to read the letters on the children's page. I like to work the puzzles, too. I wish some of the girls would write to me. For pets we have a dog and a little pig. Our pig certainly is growing. My father runs a dairy. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much.
 Atwood, Kan. Elizabeth Carlson.

Diamond Puzzle

1. First letter of the alphabet; 2. Gorilla; 3. A fruit; 4. A wing; 5. East (Abbreviated.)
- From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Ruth Has Plenty of Pets

I am 13 years old and a freshman in high school. For pets I have a cow, a calf, 10 little chickens, eight orphan lambs and one cat. I have read all the letters on the children's page and have enjoyed them very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
 Cortez, Colo. Ruth Ashbaugh.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school but since school was out last spring I have had spinal meningitis, causing me to become deaf. The doctors all pronounce it deadening of the nerves from the brain to the ear but I am trusting and hoping to get my hearing soon. I like

to work your puzzles. I also enjoy the letters and the jokes. My mother has taken all the Capper papers since she was married. She used to go to school at Garnett, Kansas, with Mr. Capper.
 Fostenia Maley.
 Neosho Falls, Kan.

Searchlight Puzzle



Searchlights have revealed the consonants in the name of a famous living American. Can you supply the missing vowels and form his complete name? 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.



The Hoovers—Lacking in "Sax" Appeal



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Do You Drink Enough Water? It Is Quite Probable That You Do Not

THERE is no special reason why it is more important to consider keeping well at one age than at another except that the job is more difficult at some ages than others, especially at critical periods of life and as years advance. The man who is well when 50 years old is quite likely to be well 25 years later, for he has weathered the hardest storms and has learned how to trim his vessel to the weather.

One of the simplest requirements for keeping well is that of drinking sufficient fresh water. The average adult should drink six to eight glasses a day, and about half of the amount should be taken just before or with meals. There is no harm in drinking a glass of water with a meal. There is very definite harm in making the water wash the dry food down without mastication, but that is not because the water is used but because salivation is neglected.

Look to yourself and see how much water you drink daily, now that cool weather is upon us and you are not troubled with a great thirst. If you are 30 years old or more I venture the guess that you do not drink enough. It is very important for the proper work of the whole body that you drink water. It is especially important for the proper action of kidneys and bladder. Half of the population past 50 years old have some disturbance of bladder or kidneys. In many instances this would never have come had they consumed a sufficient amount of water.

Begin now and drink six to eight glasses of water daily. At first you will experience an unusual bladder activity that may be annoying. In a few days this will stop, and you will find yourself in better health because of your increased water supply.

Too Much Weight

I have farm work to do, so I must eat. But please tell me what to eat and what to avoid, for all my food runs to fat.

Avoid sugar and candy, cream, butter, fat meats, potatoes, excessive amounts of bread and other cereals.

Eat skim milk, lean beef, chicken and fish, tomatoes, squash, pumpkin, spinach, turnips, gelatin, oranges, figs and prunes.

In reducing your diet, it may be necessary for you to let some of your work go for a time, but after you have cut off 20 or 30 pounds you will feel equal to better work than ever.

Must Be Repeated

If a person gets vaccinated against tetanus does it last for several years or must it be repeated?

We do not vaccinate against tetanus. The medicine used is a serum, applied on the same principle as anti-diphtheritic serum, and its effect is transient. Every severe or punctured wound that may have been exposed to tetanus infection requires a new treatment. Ordinary cuts of the skin may be disregarded.

Glasses Are Needed?

What can be put on styes to make them well? I just have one lot after another. I am 18 years old.

A good local application for styes is yellow oxide of mercury ointment, but it must be used only under a doctor's direction, as it may do harm. A safer application is an ointment containing boracic acid. Chronic styes are often cured by the fitting of proper glasses that relieve the eye strain.

Tuberculosis, Perhaps?

I have anothering spells when it is difficult for me to get my breath. I have a cough with a yellowish expectoration. I can feel a little soreness in my chest at times. One doctor says it is my bronchial tubes.

When a trouble of this kind lasts more than a year it is quite likely to be something deeper than an affection of bronchial tubes. I should suspect tuberculosis, but it is quite impossible to offer a diagnosis of such a trouble

without seeing the patient. Take the same treatment as you would for tuberculosis; rest in the open air, eat nourishing food and pay general attention to body building, and you will get well.

When the Hay Heats

A new theory as to the cause of the spontaneous ignition of hay and other farm products, one of the most mysterious causes of farm fires, is advanced by Dr. Charles A. Browne of the United States Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin 141-T, "The Spontaneous Combustion of Hay," just

issued by the department as its first publication on the subject.

Doctor Browne, who is chief of chemical and technological research in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, believes that spontaneous ignition is due not only to heat developed by bacterial action but also to the much higher temperature following the oxidation of certain compounds produced by the bacteria.

The annual loss from fires in the United States reported to be caused by spontaneous ignition amounts to 20 million dollars, according to figures compiled by actuaries of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This figure, Doctor Browne says, does not include the loss "from unknown causes," amounting to 200 million dollars a year, a considerable portion of which must be due to spontaneous ignition.

After reviewing the efforts made for hundreds of years to solve the mystery of spontaneous ignition, Doctor Browne summarizes our present knowledge of the subject, and emphasizes the urgent need for further study of the problem, which he regards as one of the most important in the whole field of agricultural research.

It is well known, Doctor Browne explains, that the primary step in the heating of hay is due in large part to enzymic and bacterial action which causes a breaking down of the carbohydrates and other substances of the stored material. This is commonly known as fermentation or decay. These vital processes, however, are mostly destroyed by heat at about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and the rise of temperature from this point to the 600 degrees or more, necessary for ignition, has been a puzzling problem of chemistry.

Doctor Browne's theory is that bacteria

produce certain unstable, unsaturated compounds which by their greater affinity for atmospheric oxygen raise the temperature not only to the death point of the bacteria but also to the point of ignition. The process is purely chemical, and is comparable to the familiar example of spontaneous ignition of cotton waste when coated with an unsaturated substance such as linseed oil.

Doctor Browne explains that gaseous products formed in the interior of a heating stack exert an outward pressure from the centers of chemical activity, or so-called "hot-pockets," creating flues or channels. When such a flue reaches the surface of the stack, there is a sudden rush of air to the hot pocket. The ensuing oxidation of the hot unsaturated products of bacterial decomposition causes such a rise in temperature that ignition readily takes place. In case the pressure of gases is insufficient to open a passage for the entrance of large volumes of outside air, oxidation proceeds at a much slower rate, and there is only a charring of the hay without ignition.

A determination of the exact chemical processes involved in spontaneous heating is necessary for the development of effective storage methods for farm products to reduce loss from fire or spoilage, says Doctor Browne. He emphasizes the need for extensive co-operative experiments on the subject by chemists, bacteriologists and engineers.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grangers Will Meet

The 73rd annual session of the Grange will be held November 18 to 20 in Seattle, Wash.

MAKERS OF 35 SUCCESSFUL FEEDS



756 Eggs in every sack

At first thought "756 eggs from a hundred pound bag" sounds high, and frankly hens could not eat 100 pounds of Egg Mash alone and lay 756 eggs, because they use a lot of it for body maintenance. But the "makins for 756" eggs are there if your hens received enough feed for body maintenance and 100 pounds Nutrena Egg Mash additional, it would furnish materials for that number of eggs as the following figures show: One hundred pounds of egg (800 2-oz. eggs) contains 12.83 pounds protein, while 100 pounds Nutrena contains 18 pounds protein of which enough is digestible to supply the protein for 756 to 800 eggs.

Similarly, the carbohydrates and fats in Nutrena are sufficient for fully 756 or even more than 800 eggs. 756 is a conservative estimate of the number that could be made if the hen used the entire 100 pounds of Mash for eggs and none for body maintenance. When you feed Nutrena, you know that you are getting egg making materials in abundance. Your hens will lay all the eggs they are capable of producing.

While Nutrena is a very productive feed, it is not a force feed. It maintains the vitality of the flock so that they can safely continue on heavy production the year round.

Let your flock have Nutrena too. The extra eggs will more than pay for it.

Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc. Kaw Station, Kansas City, Kans.



Nutrena

EGG MASH

"Sacked in the Golden Bag"

\$1000.00

Protection For Only 2 1/5¢ a day!

Study the Chart

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000

LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250

LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000

LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300

LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000

TOTAL DISABILITY \$10.00 A WEEK

PARTIAL DISABILITY \$2.50 A WEEK

LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500

LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000

LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

Every Claim Paid Promptly

Suppose a train should hit your auto tomorrow. Break your legs... smash your shoulder... splinter your jaw... lay you up in a hospital for months. Think of the bills you'd have to pay—hundreds of dollars!

You're liable to "get it" any day. Farm injuries are increasing. More accidents and more serious injuries occur every year. Without protection, you are running a big risk.

Play safe! Protect yourself with a Woodmen Accident policy. Easily the best accident policy ever written for farmers. COST, 2 1/5¢ a day; BENEFITS, protection up to \$1,000. You can't really afford to be without it. One tiny injury costs you more than \$8. For that, a Woodmen Accident policy protects you for a year. Get full details now. See what policy holders say. A minute's time, now, may save you hundreds of dollars within a year. Don't put it off—it's too risky. Send coupon NOW!

AGENTS

We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

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B O O K D E P A R T M E N T

Zane Grey Writes More Stirring of the Great West Than Any Other Novelist

BY D. M. HARMON

WE ALL have our favorite authors, or perhaps it's a favorite author, for certain moods, for each author has his individual appeal. Mary Roberts Rhinehart will spin us thru a hilarious chain of misadventures that will keep us smiling for days. Rupert Hughes will escort us down the mighty Mississippi, thru a bewitching pageant of romance. Ring Lardner, our American genius of characterization, will unmask a prize-ring champion with a walloping surprise. Irvin S. Cobb will show us a relentless and resourceful edict of civilization so that we will never forget it.

Willa Cather will guide us thru the intimacies of Greenwich Village, where gaiety, gaudiness and glamor reign and life is always at springtime. Sherwood Anderson will unveil the soul of a little lad for us, painting the pathos of youthful idealism as constantly shattered by grown-ups. With Ellis Parker Butler, we will gallop on a riotous frolic over the plains with some cow-punchers and dudes. Rafael Sabatini will sweep us thru a swash-buckling adventure where romance is supreme, and the constant clash of arms will keep our hair on end.

Grey's First Popular Appearance

But of the so-called "popular" American novelist, none holds a higher place than Zane Grey. As hunter, fisherman and explorer, his writings first began to attract notice in the magazine, "Field and Stream." His "Roping Lions in the Grand Canyon," appeared in 1908, and established him as one of the foremost descriptive writers in this country. Zane Grey possesses an ability to write description that is crowned with exciting incidents. His stories are of horsemen and plainsmen.

First Books Not Fiction

At first, Zane Grey's writing was purely descriptive and adventurous, such as "Down an Unknown Jungle River." This is a breathless story of an exploring trip down a Mexican river that he had once noted from the train window, while on one of his travels. Where it led or whether it was even navigable no one knew. The fact that it swept downward toward the sea thru a trackless, mountainous, Mexican jungle was enough for Zane Grey. It gave him material for a wonderful story.

It was not long before his hand turned to fiction, and his popularity was enhanced. His novels appeal to us because they are real western stories, written by a real man from the West. There is a romance about that country that is undeniable. He knows his men and their background, and writes so

that the old-timers recognize their country and the hazards of their native life.

Descendant of an Indian Chief

Zane Grey was born in Zanesville, Ohio. His father was a backwoodsman, hunter and farmer. Later he became a doctor. His mother was a direct descendant of the famous frontier Zanes. There is the blood of Indian Chiefs flowing in the veins of the Zanes. Perhaps it is because of this that Zane Grey has been able to write so stirringly these tales of the West.

Stories of Real Life

It would be difficult to choose the most interesting and thrilling of Grey's many novels. "Forlorn River" is the story of the lawless days of cattle stealing and the thrilling pursuit and capture of wild horses. It is full of intensity and dash which made up life in that day and which Zane Grey alone, can bring to life.

"The Call of the Canyon" also presents Grey at his best. It is a story of real understanding people, against a background found in our own country. Most of the action of the thrilling story, "The Light of the Western Stars," takes place out under the wonderful western stars, near the turbulent Mexican border of the present day.

"Desert Gold" is full of stirring and dramatic incidents. Battles with Mexicans, long weary journeys across the desert, starvation and misery add to the tragedy. Merry cowboys contribute much humor and no little heroism. Then, there is the book of a little different nature, "Under the Tonto Rim," in which a lovable girl takes a hand in taming a backwoods community.

"Rainbow Trail" is the story of a fine young clergyman whose experience with his narrow congregation makes him feel a failure as a minister. He becomes a wonder in the great western upland—finally his love and faith awakes and he finds the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."

We have now, a new Grey book, "The Fighting Caravan." The field of cowboy fiction has been left behind, and the actual diary of an old freighter has been drawn on for this historical novel. It is a gripping story of the raw, primitive West and of early pioneers, whose days were drenched with blood, and who gambled their lives for love, for adventure, and for gold.

In short, it can all be summed up by saying, there is but one Zane Grey. He has made a name second to none as a writer of outdoor romance. His stories are undoubtedly the most popular with the reading public of today.

Zane Grey's Popular Novels

INCLUDING the above mentioned books, we are listing other of Zane Grey's novels, all of which will be good for your winter reading. Check the books which you have not read, remit the price listed and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

Forlorn River.....75c	The Mysterious Rider.....75c
Under the Tonto Rim.....75c	The Man of the Forest.....75c
Tappan's Burro.....75c	The Heritage of the Desert.....75c
The Vanishing American.....75c	The Light of the Western Stars.....75c
The Thundering Herd.....75c	The Last of the Plainsmen.....75c
The Call of the Canyon.....75c	The Last Trail.....75c
Wanderer of the Wasteland.....75c	Betty Zane.....75c
The Day of the Beast.....75c	The Lone Star Ranger.....75c
To the Last Man.....75c	The Rainbow Trail.....75c
The Border Legion.....75c	Wildfire.....75c
The Desert of Wheat.....75c	Desert Gold.....75c
Nevada.....75c	Riders of the Purple Sage.....75c
The Fighting Caravan.....\$2.00	

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Women prefer

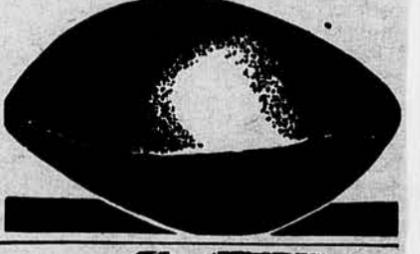
Standard Briquets

A Blended Anthracite

For modern heating satisfaction and true economy there is no fuel that can take the place of Standard Briquets—this blended anthracite is 100% more efficient than soft coal. It burns with a clean blue blaze and will not coke and run together in the fire. Equally efficient for furnaces, Arcolas, Heat-rolas, Baseburners, stoves and fireplaces. Order now from the Standard Briquet dealer in your community. He is your leading coal merchant.

TUNE IN

on WIBW, Topeka every evening at 6 P. M. for official weather forecast by the Standard Weather Man.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Prices Cut!

THE new reduced prices on National Fresh Water Systems are the lowest ever quoted. And the demand for "Nationals" is the highest in our history. It will be a pleasure for us to study your special water system requirements and show exactly how big the saving will be on the proper size for you. Four to twelve months to pay.

Five Big Features

1. Single system pumps from several sources.
2. No water storage tank.
3. 600 to 1200 gallons per hour.
4. Any lift up to 150 feet.
5. Put plant anywhere, regardless of distance from water supply.

Complete Line
National Water Systems now also available in many other types, priced as low as \$75.00.

National Utilities Corporation
276 Bellevue Place
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Subsidiary of National Brake & Electric Co. Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

National FRESH WATER SYSTEM

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POSTS

"You can set them and forget them!"

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General Office: Texarkana, Ark.

Write for FREE Post Literature

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHEN I was a boy I knew a number of men who took no interest in local elections, or in politics of any sort, because such matters were "worldly," and deserved no attention from Christians. The Christian, they said, should have his mind set on things above, and mind not votes or parties or candidates or elections or platforms! That attitude, I suspect, has died away to a great extent. Today we are saying that if one is a Christian he ought to take more interest in his government than if he is a mere non-religious, garden variety of citizen. The Christian might take as his motto "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," and the Lord, we may be sure, from what He taught us, wants his followers to build the City of God here. Did he not begin his teaching by saying that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand?

God the things that are God's. When one goes to cast his ballot he is in a holy place. I will admit that voting places often do not appear like holy places, and sometimes do not smell like holy places. But remember, when one goes there he is doing something that affects the welfare of his fellow beings. As one who has a share in the governing of his fellowmen, he is discharging a sacred duty and privilege. On entering the polling booth he ought to take off his hat, and offer a prayer that he may vote aright, and that the best qualified candidates may be elected. Of course, such a citizen will vote. He will not be one of the 60 per cent who are too lazy to go to the polls. His rights as a citizen are hard-won rights, and they are holy.

Lesson for November 3—"Making Effective the Will of the Community." Mark 12: 13-17. Golden Text, Rom. 13:1.

Those Free Clinics

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Why do our doctors fight all kinds of free clinics?" asks a reader. "Is it because they fear they will miss a dollar, or why?"

Fortunately all doctors do not fight clinics. The better the doctor the more readily he will support and promote a good clinic. There are doctors and doctors, and it is one of the sore spots of the medical profession that in their ranks are not a few whose chief activity is the dollar chase. Some are penny-pinchers of no great standing in medical circles. But among those who shout against free clinics are doctors of higher standing; doctors whose prosperity is so evident one wonders why they are so upset. Looking further you usually will find that such men have their own fish to fry. Perhaps they are consulting specialists of the type who draw their business and large fees from cases referred to them by the small fry of the profession. They want the "little men" to see how they stand up for their interests, and therefore they cry aloud even tho they feel no pinch. Doctors size up just like the average man. If a test of 100 average men of your community will develop only 50 per cent good blood, 50 per cent is about how your doctors will check.

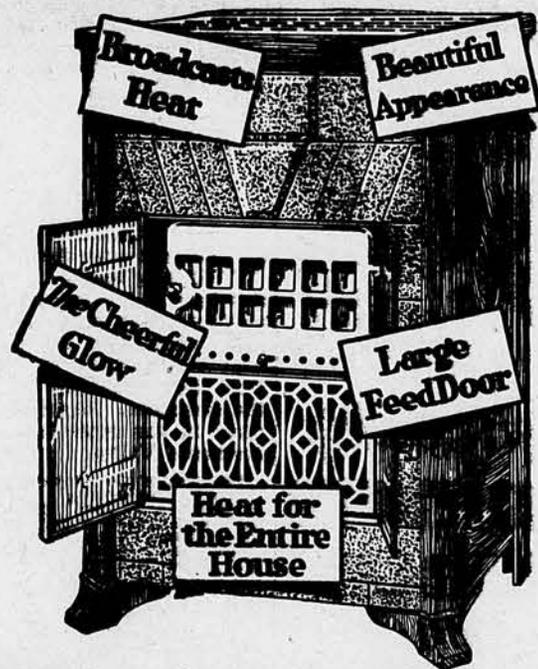
The thinking doctor realizes that free clinics of the right kind are educational. He realizes that clinics are here to stay. He fears that if the medical profession fights such educational progress toward better health for all mankind it will be digging a pit into which it may tumble, and above which will be erected a medical profession organized and directed as a phase of governmental or social work. It is only the foolish doctor who opposes clinics. The wise one goes into them and directs them into his own channels. If your doctor has been in the opposition ask him to think this over.

Combines for Sorghums

Combines are used successfully in harvesting and threshing grain sorghums, particularly milo and kafir, in Southwestern Kansas and Northwestern Oklahoma. The actual out-of-pocket cash cost by this method is less than by other methods commonly used. Many farmers use grain headers in harvesting the crop. Others use the row binder, the same machine as used in harvesting corn. Still others cut the heads by hand and thresh by custom service. Many farmers use more than one method in harvesting. Grain headers cut the largest acreage. This information is given by the United States Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin No. 121-T, "Methods of Harvesting Grain Sorghums," which reports and discusses the results of a survey made recently on more than 200 farms. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Vegetable Paradise

Beans of all kinds (including string beans, lima beans, cantaloupes, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins and squashes). —Ad in the Tampa Tribune.



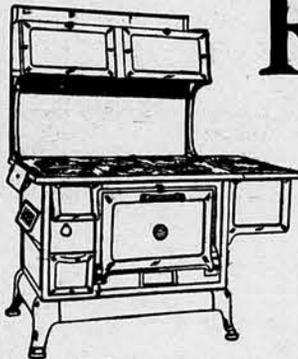
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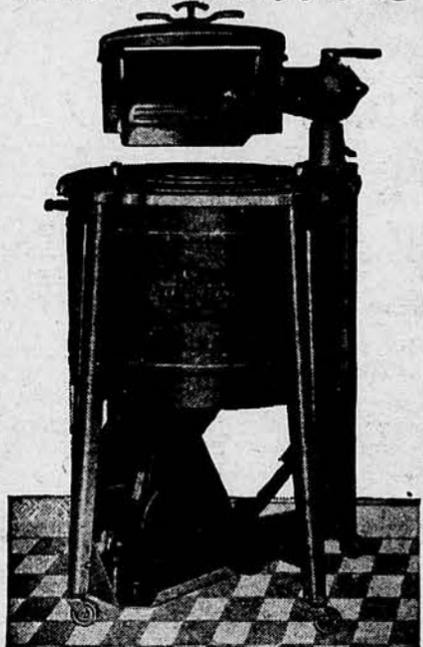
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Farm Crops and Markets

Corn Husking Is Quite General: Yields Are Larger Than Had Been Expected

CORN HUSKING is becoming quite general over the state; yields are slightly better in many communities than had been expected. Wheat is making a fine growth, taking the state as a whole, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Farmers have been very busy finishing the harvesting of the sorghums. Rapid progress is being made in the sugar beet harvest in the Arkansas Valley.

Farmers of the ninth Federal Land Bank District, comprising Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, who operate their own farms, wiped out their mortgage indebtedness by about 12 million dollars, or a little more than 3 per cent, from 1928 to 1929, according to the figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Commenting on these figures at a recent two-day meeting of the representatives of 116 National Farm Loan Associations of Oklahoma with Federal Land Bank officials at Wichita, John Fields, president, pointed out that the farmers of this district have done better than the national average, which increased 1 per cent during that period. He also stated that the decrease in the mortgage debt on owner-operated farms in this district is at approximately the same rate at which borrowers from the Federal Land Bank pay off their loans.

The bank at Wichita has made loans amounting to \$124,350,650 to 38,577 farmers in the 12 1/2 years in which it has been doing business. Of these, 8,187 loans amounting to \$25,486,100 have been repaid in full, and payments on principal aggregating \$18,518,865 have been made on the 30,390 loans now in force.

As indicative that farmers have been improving their farm mortgage position, Mr. Fields showed that borrowers from this district have been paying the installments more promptly when due. "Installment delinquencies of borrowers from this district decreased 13 per cent during the quarter ended September 30, and the number of loans delinquent decreased 17 per cent, and the total amount of loans involved in delinquencies decreased 22 per cent during the same period.

"That this reduction is not merely seasonal," continued Mr. Fields, "is shown by the fact that the total delinquent installments decreased 21 per cent, the number of loans delinquent decreased 32 per cent, and the total amount of the loans involved in delinquencies decreased 25 per cent during the 12 months ended September 30.

"Of the 455 National Farm Loan Associations in the district, 194 or 42.6 per cent were without a single borrower delinquent in paying an installment during the last three months. This greatly improved situation applies to tax delinquencies as well, as unpaid taxes of borrowers are practically one-half less than a year ago.

"The bank sold 36 per cent more farms during the year ended September 30, than during the preceding year; the number of foreclosures in progress is 38 per cent less than a year ago, and the number of farms in judgment and deed is 8 per cent less than 12 months ago.

"The increase in the farm sales and decrease in real estate judgments, and farms owned, considered in connection with the marked decline in installment and tax delinquencies, show quite clearly that borrowers from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita have improved their financial position in the last year. Part of this has, without question, resulted from increased returns from production of crops and livestock in recent years, but a factor of at least equal importance has been the determination of increasing numbers of farmers to live within their incomes and to pay what they owe when it is due."

Less Feeding This Year?

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during the three months July to September inclusive, this year, points to some reduction in fall and winter cattle feeding this year from last. The number of cattle and calves shipped from markets into the Corn Belt this year for the first three months was 20 per cent smaller than for the same months last year, and 13 per cent smaller than the five-year average shipments for this period. The number this year was the second smallest for the period in 12 years.

The demand for stocker and feeder cattle during August and September this year was much below that during the same months in 1928, the 20 per cent reduction in shipments being accompanied by prices from 10 to 15 per cent lower. This falling off in demand was due to the much poorer prospects for the corn crop this year than last, the lower level of fat cattle prices this year, the much less profitable results from cattle feeding during the first half of 1929 than for this period in 1928, and to the absence of the speculative activity in cattle that was generally prevalent in the summer of 1928.

While shipments into nearly all of the Corn Belt states this year from July to September were smaller than last year, the largest reductions were in the shipments into Missouri and Kansas, where corn crop prospects this year compared to last are the poorest of all the Corn Belt states.

With the improvement in the corn outlook during September, as evidenced by the increase in the October estimate of corn production compared to that of the September estimate and with lower winter corn prices in prospect than seemed probable in August and September, some improvement in the Corn Belt demand for the finished cattle seems likely. The movement of stocker and feeders into the Corn Belt during the last quarter of 1928, October to December, was the smallest in over eight years, and also was an unusually small proportion of the total movement for the six months July to December. The movement during the last quarter of 1929 probably will be at least equal to that of last year, and may exceed it if cattle supplies the balance of this year are as large as for the same period last year.

Lamb Situation Is Normal

Records of the kinds and weights of stocker and feeder cattle shipped from four leading markets show a continuation of the growing preference for light weight cattle that has been in evidence for some years. For the three months July to September this year compared to last year these records show a drop in the proportions of feeders weighing over 900 pounds and of

cows and heifers, but a sharp increase in the proportion of feeder calves.

Information available about the first of October indicated that there would be at least as many lambs and sheep fed for market this fall and winter as were fed last year. Indications are that the Corn Belt states, excluding Western Nebraska, probably will feed a few more this season than last; that Colorado will feed at least as many as last year; that Western Nebraska will feed about as many; and that there may be some decrease in the total fed in the other western feeding states, with increases in some states and decreases in others.

Shipments of feeding lambs and sheep, thru markets, into the Corn Belt feeding areas for the three months, July to September, were a little larger this year than last, with a considerable increase in the total into the states east of the Mississippi and a decrease into the states west of the river. Lamb feeding will be on a considerably larger scale this year than for several years in all of the Eastern Corn Belt states except Michigan. In the Western Corn Belt states the indications are for some increase in feeding in Iowa and the Corn Belt area in Nebraska, but rather sharp decreases from last year in Missouri and Kansas.

Both Northern Colorado and the Arkansas Valley have larger supplies of alfalfa hay and sugar beet feeds this year than last, but there has been considerable uncertainty as to the volume of lamb feeding. Feeders who did not contract their lambs last spring have been playing a waiting game in order to buy their feeding stock in line with the market prices. Dealers who contracted large numbers of lambs last spring have held back on selling on this basis in the hope that the feeding lamb market would improve. Within the last two weeks, however, a trading basis seems to have been reached. Some dealers are selling their lambs, while others will feed a large part of theirs in preference to selling at prevailing prices. Indications are that both Northern Colorado and the Arkansas Valley will feed at least as many lambs as last year.

In the other western feeding states available information points to at least as many sheep and lambs being fed as last year in Wyoming, Utah and California, but to sharp decreases in Washington and Oregon and some decreases in Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

Altho the late lamb crop in the western states was smaller this year than last, it is probable that the marketings of sheep and lambs from the late lambing areas will equal last year, due to the larger shipments of old ewes and ewe lambs. The premium for ewe lambs that has prevailed for some years is largely lacking this year, and the local market for old ewes is very restricted.

A New Crop Report Date

The general crop report which has been scheduled for issuance by the United States Crop Reporting Board on Saturday, November 9, will be issued instead at 3 p. m., Monday, November 11, by authority of Secretary Bryan, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The date of issuance has been changed in response to numerous communications calling attention to the difficulties in disseminating crop report information released on Saturday.

The report to be issued on November 11 will give stocks of corn on farms, November 1; weight a measured bushel of grains; estimates of yield an acre and production of corn, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, grain sorghums, dry edible beans, peanuts, apples, pears, grapes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sugar cane sirup, and sorgo sirup; and for certain states the condition of citrus fruits, olives and pecans; and production of oranges, figs, almonds and walnuts.

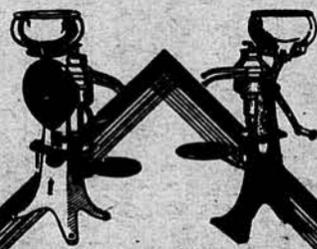
According to the most recent Digest of Trade Conditions in the Southwest, prepared by the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, the latest Government compilations of wheat production in the United States show an aggregate winter, spring and durum crop of 782 million bushels, which represents a loss of 110 million bushels from a year ago, but only 18 million less than the average output in the preceding five-year period. The chief shrinkage in production is in the spring and durum wheat yields. In aggregate supplies, however, America still has fully as much wheat as a year ago, if not even more. At the beginning of the new season conservative estimates of the old crop carryover pointed to a total of about 250 million bushels, a remarkable old crop reserve, and about double the accumulation at the beginning of the preceding crop year. Thus, the excess in carryover more than offsets the reduced yields.

Never before in the history of the wheat market have supplies accumulated to so remarkable an extent in the terminals or in the so-called visible channels. Terminal holdings of wheat, according to the latest compilations, aggregate more than 192 million bushels, compared with 116 million a year ago, which at that time were looked upon as near record and abnormally heavy stocks. At this time two years ago only 84 million bushels of wheat were in the visible, and three years ago 75 million bushels. Most markets, including Kansas City, Minneapolis and other major centers of distribution, already are carrying wheat to the maximum of their storage facilities, true of Kansas City in fact since the very early part of the season. In the Northwest there is concern over the approaching close of lake navigation, inasmuch as lake boats have absorbed a generous portion of the movement from the farms of the Spring wheat belt, which outlet will soon be lost. While the terminals are filled with wheat, a more serious congestion of supplies exists at the Gulf ports, in fact at many of the ports of clearance. The same condition is true at the exporting outlets in Canada, described as the worst in the history of shipping. Wheat is available at the Gulf at a substantial discount below the relative basis in domestic merchandising channels, and embargoes still are in force.

The strained situation, of course, is the result of a disappointingly slack demand for wheat from deficiency nations of Europe, whose purchases thus far in the new season have been remarkably light. Actual clearances of wheat and flour from the United States in the first three and a half months of the new crop year total only about 52 million bushels, an insignificant quantity in the period of normally heaviest exporting. In the same period a year ago, when prices were being driven down because of the lack of a foreign outlet, the exports of breadstuffs were more than 80 million bushels. In years of heavy exports, and incidentally in seasons when the available surplus above domestic requirements was no greater, if as large, as now available, the

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outgo of wheat and flour in the first three to four months has been as much as 150 million bushels.

The lack of a foreign outlet is the more surprising in view of the short yields on the European Continent and the abnormal shrinkage in production in Canada, by far the keenest competitor normally of the United States in the world wheat trade.

The Tame Hay Situation

BY J. A. HODGES

The Kansas hay crop is short. The United States crop report for Kansas says the outlook is for 2,817,000 tons of all varieties of tame hay in Kansas this year, as compared with 3,539,000 tons in 1928 and 4,245,000 tons in 1927.

According to the September 10, 1929, crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total production of tame hay is forecast at 93,600,000 tons. This is to be compared with a production last year of 92,983,000 tons, and a five-year average (1923-27) of 92,810,000 tons.

The Weekly Hay Market Review remarks that, "A fair hay crop had already been produced over a larger part of the country before the drought became severe during August, but late cuttings of alfalfa, second growth clover, millet, cowpeas, and other varieties of hay were materially reduced."

Prices of practically all grades of hay at Kansas City, but especially of the better grades of alfalfa, are running above the levels at this period during last year.

Allen—We have had enough rain to start the wheat already sown and it looks very good. More wheat is being sown, although much of it is on late-plowed land, necessarily, as the ground was too dry to do early plowing.

Anderson—Silo filling has been the main occupation of many of the farmers the last week or so. We had showers with a little hail in parts of the county recently, followed by a light frost, especially along the lowlands.

Atchison—We have had plenty of rain. Fall sown seed is doing very well. Pastures are fine. All stock is in good condition.

Barton—We had some foggy weather last week. A barn and some livestock burned a week ago with a loss which was estimated at quite a sum.

Butler—Wheat sowing is not finished. Some ground cannot be worked down as there are too many clods. We need a good rain.

Cheyenne—The first killing frost of the season came the night of October 20. This put corn in condition for husking.

Cloud—We had a liberal rainfall after the middle of October, which provided surface water and gave tame grasses and wheat fine growth.

Ellis—We are having our first cold snap of the season. The temperature was down to freezing two nights last week.

Franklin—We have had more rain and the ground is pretty thoroughly soaked. The wheat that was sown early is up and looks fine.

sales are being held with good prices prevailing. Wheat, \$1; corn, 80c; shorts, \$2.10 a cwt.; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 30c.—C. F. Erbert.

Gove and Sheridan—We had our first frost October 20. We are having nice fall weather. Wheat prospects are the best since 1918, only there is not much sub-moisture.

Graham—We are having plenty of moisture. The wheat is making a fine growth and is providing sufficient pasture.

Greenwood—Kafir cutting is well advanced and most of it is ripe. The weather has been ideal for it.

Hamilton—The annual school exhibit of agricultural products will be held Thursday for the visiting bankers.

Jefferson—There is more mouldy corn than usual. Pastures are good. Nearly all the corn and kafir is past the danger of frost.

Johnson—The milk producers of this county have joined with the milk producers of Greater Kansas City in withholding the milk from the Kansas City Pasteurizers until the latter recognize the association.

Lane—The first killing frost found volunteer barley headed out. Wheat is nearly a foot high. Most feed has been cut.

Lincoln—Wheat is all up now and some is big enough to pasture. A real soaking rain fell October 18.

Lyons—We have not had a frost yet. The late sown kafir has had good weather to mature well and the late corn also will make good feed.

Marshall—We are having real Indian Summer weather here of late. The grass is going, but wheat pasture is fine.

Osborne—Wheat is making a rank growth and has an excellent color. Not much corn has been husked yet.

Osage—We have had several nice rains recently, which were very helpful to pastures, and with a few warm, sunshiny days will make good fall feed.

Pawnee—We had a nice rain last week. The prospects for wheat pasture are good. We will have plenty of feed in our county.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have received a good general rain. Nearly 2 inches of water fell slowly and all soaked into the soil.

Rice—This county received a good rain this week. Early-sown wheat is looking fine. There is not a great deal of corn in this county this year.

Riley—We have been having some real warm weather the last few days. We had a good rain recently which was a help to the wheat.

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Cows Pay the Highest Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

enough to know how well it pays," he assured. In warm weather the dairy animals are fed shelled corn and oats, with oilmeal. Producers get 1 pound of feed for 4 pounds of milk. Dry cows receive a good feed which is paid for with interest when they come back into production, and in healthy offspring. The winter ration consists of corncob meal, shelled corn, oats and cottonseed or linseed meal, a 1 to 3 ration.

All Mr. Stryker has to do in order to prove again and again to his satisfaction that good breeding, careful feeding and exacting culling pay, is to look at his record books. The pages giving production for 1927-28 show that the average butterfat for the herd of 15 that were milking was 314.41 pounds, and this year the record will be higher than that. Last year one cow gave 444 pounds of butterfat and Mr. Stryker is convinced that a herd can be built up in which every animal will do that well. In the seven months from December to June inclusive, this year, the 15 cows milking paid \$2,360.49 over feed costs. The high cow in the herd paid \$251.00 over feed costs last year; others paid \$242.25, \$220.04 and \$215.55 respectively. In the first place the cows are good. But another big reason for high net profit is the fact that feed costs are cut to a near minimum thru the use of plenty of silage. Fifty to 75 quarts of milk are bottled daily and delivered to a local store, along with 10 to 20 half-pints of cream; in addition considerable cream is sold for butterfat. Marketing in this manner brings a good, steady price, and there is plenty of skim milk left at the farm for chickens and pigs.

Record keeping is not confined to the dairy herd, nor are its benefits. For example, it has paid Mr. Stryker to know how much it costs to grow and harvest his wheat. Thru his records he discovered he was justified in accepting the modern methods with this crop. A combine cut harvest costs from 26 1/2 cents a bushel to 10 cents in the same kind of wheat. The first year Mr. Stryker used the machine he received 20 cents more for his wheat than he would had he waited to thresh it in the old way, to say nothing about his escaping shock damage and other troubles with his crop.

That year, or 1927 to be exact, it required 80 hours for one man and 45 hours of Mr. Stryker's time to get the harvesting done. In the old way it would have required much longer for shocking alone and perhaps as high as a dozen or 15 men. Mrs. Stryker put in a word that will be heartily echoed by her sisters of other Kansas farms: "I would do without lots of things rather than the combine," she said. "I told Mr. Stryker that if he wanted to go back to the old way of harvesting he would have to take the men to town to eat. It is easy to figure the saving in labor; two meals a day with the last one from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, and half the night required for cleaning up and doing the dishes." So once again the combine, and modern farm machinery in general, is credited with a big part in the emancipation of farm housewives. In the Stryker home are to be found many electrically-operated time and labor savers, and there will be more in the future.

Already mention has been made of the use of Sweet clover on the home place as pasture for cows while it is building up the soil. The rotation includes oats and the clover, the legume plowed under in June of the second year and the land planted to corn for three years and then wheat for three years. And the same system is followed on the rented land. Perhaps that is the reason Mr. Stryker has pleased his landlord so well that he has farmed the same rented land for 19 years. "I know the legume on rented land pays me as well as it does on my land," Mr. Stryker said. "It is to my advantage in many ways to farm all of the land under my control to the best of my ability. On the rented farm the landlord supplies the seed, so why shouldn't I use it? I'm sure the use of this legume has increased my corn and wheat yields at least 30 per cent.

"I made good money on sheep one year. They are fine and will make a profit on most farms, but I had to

give them up so that I could give more attention to my dairy cows. There should be more sheep in Kansas." Mr. Stryker has one or two carloads of hogs to sell a year, farrowed clean and grown on clean pasture. Besides feeding them he has 1,000 to 2,500 bushels of corn to sell every year. Instead of a dozen brood sows he used to have 30 or more, but this had to be cut down also in favor of the Jerseys. A flock of 300 purebred White Leghorns supply high-grade eggs for an accredited hatchery during the season, and just as good market eggs the balance of the year. These layers are excellent profit makers.

You'll be Welcome

(Continued from Page 3)

duration; 10 minutes up, 20, 30, 40—they start turning at the end of the round—muscles working in free rhythm, wagons filling with corn, groups cheering favorite contestants—50 minutes, 60—a few men are leading out ahead—70 minutes gone—"stand back, folks! give the huskers room!"—75 minutes, muscles straining—some wagons look better filled than others, and that's what counts—76 minutes, every man urging his hands to get this ear and the dozen he already has spotted ahead—three minutes to go, groups from various counties cheering and begging their champions to greater effort—two minutes to go, tired muscles, but fight! fight! fight!—one minute left—seconds tick off—how long a minute can be!—30 seconds, now 15—ears of corn seem to have wings—rat-a-tat-tat, bang-boards resound—crack, crack! the gun, and the contest is over. Fine, clean sport. A test of grit and will.

And then wagons will pull out of the 150 acres of Reid's Yellow Dent corn, which Mr. Casement has so willingly made available, to the scales right on the big ranch, and then to the power elevator to be unloaded. The official judges will be at their posts to see that loads and wagons are properly weighed, as well as gleanings and husks. While this is going on, and while the judges are figuring the final results, every visitor will find plenty of excellent food available right on the farm, for very reasonable prices. The ladies of the Episcopal church of Manhattan will serve the dinner, and you will be interested to know that Mrs. Dan Casement is one of this group. Immediately after dinner, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will speak, as well as County Agent S. D. Capper, of Manhattan. By that time final results of the contest very likely will be available and the Kansas husking champion for 1929, and we sincerely hope the national champion, will be introduced. He will receive \$100, a silver trophy cup, and will be taken to the national contest in Missouri as the guest of Kansas Farmer, where he will pit his skill and endurance against the champions of other states for national honors and for additional cash prizes. The second man in the state contest at Manhattan, will receive \$50; third man, \$25; fourth, \$15, and fifth, \$10.

Sixty counties are trying for places in the big state contest, as that many have one or more contestants. Since no new counties could be enrolled after October 23, we can give here the complete list of possible entries, and here they are:

Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Graham, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Miami, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Wabunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita.

As it will be necessary to limit the state contest to 30 entries, further eliminations will be necessary. Counties having three or more contestants in their elimination meet will receive first consideration. Other places will be filled by contestants from counties having only one or two entries, the judges making all final selections.

New, Better Way Gets More and Larger EGGS



"We used to have a lot of broken shells," says P. Anderson (Neb.), "but since using SHELL-MAKER all shells are strong. We get more eggs, too, but use only half as much SHELL-MAKER as we did..."

Better Results at Less Cost
—that's why so many thousands prefer SHELL-MAKER to anything else of its kind. Supplies the calcium for shell, bone and feathers in more digestible form. Absolutely guaranteed to give more eggs, better eggs, healthier flock and shorter moult. Your money back if it fails.

Come in
100 lb. Sacks
25 lb. Sacks
10 lb. Pails

SHELLMAKER

helps hens make eggs!
Gets you better results in 2 ways:

1. It is over 98% pure calcium! Supplies the vital shell-building material that heavy layers must have. Highly digestible, always helps hens lay 2, 3 or 4 times as many eggs.
2. Its sharp, slow-wearing surfaces provide the hen's gizzard with ideal grinding material. Grinds all feed unusually fine. Gets more egg-making benefits from the feed. Less feed required. Try it NOW. Order from your dealer. Insist on genuine SHELL-MAKER.

Send name for FREE sample and copy of helpful poultry book. Write N-O-W!

THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION
Dept. 21, Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA STOCK RANCHES CUT UP INTO FARMS

Rich, virgin lands offering real opportunity to secure a grain, diversified or small stock ranch at low price. Clean, strong lands that will produce profitable crops of wheat, flax, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, sweet clover, potatoes and vegetables. Well adapted to raising cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry. Located in north central portion of state; served by the main line as well as Faith and Isabel extensions of The Milwaukee Road. They are in a proven country with schools, churches, good roads and markets. Experiences of successful farmers in this territory are a certain guide to success for the new settler. The Milwaukee Road desires to help you find a farm or ranch meeting your requirements at price and terms you can meet without worry. We recommend only localities of proven merit. We have no lands to sell but can put you in contact with thoroughly reliable real estate men and land owners.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre for unimproved, and from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre for improved lands.

Write for illustrated book. Tell us what you want. Ask questions—they will be carefully and accurately answered. "Young Men Go West" is as good advice today as when given. Homeseekers' excursion fares. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 9180, Union Station, Chicago.

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This threefold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

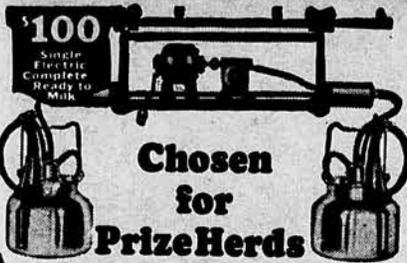
OTTAWA LOG SAW

only **39**

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw it to plan 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Full time—save! Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 4 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas



Chosen for Prize Herds

Herds milked by Ford's Milker are leading in Cow Testing Associations all over the country. Cows like its gentle, soothing action. Cuts milking time in half. Easy to operate or clean. Growing in popularity because it equals any milker and costs less. Finest construction and fully guaranteed. Many styles and sizes.

Send for Catalogue No. 68
MYERS-SHERMAN CO.
213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

Ford's Milker



At Last a **Hammer Mill** that Grinds Anything Grindable

Get the facts on this new Hammer Grinder that does the work. A high grade grinder for roughage as well as grain. Write today for low factory prices.

Write for FREE Catalog

American Scale Co
810 Mfg. Exch. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Stretches Like a Rubber to Fit Your Flock

Champion Giant EXTENSION HOUSE
For 500 to 5000 Chickens

Most Modern House in the World. Equipped with nests and roosts. Cheapest, healthiest, cleanest housing per hen your money will buy. Erected throughout. Properly ventilated. 14 ft. and 17 ft. Round ends. Made in standard 8 ft. sections. To increase the size of your house just add center sections as needed. Write today for free literature and prices.

WESTERN SILO CO.
120-11th Street
Des Moines, Iowa

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Johnson Ideal Halter

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US

Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarantee. Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitchers.

Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

MAKES SAWING EASIER

A hard job made easy. Our Rolling Table and All-Steel frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users say the **Rolling Table** is the best. Made for front end of logging tractor, also four stationary sizes. Low prices on all saw blades. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Write for FREE Catalog.

BULLER COUPLER CO., Dept. A Hillsboro, Kansas

AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK & HORSE SHOW

"The Greatest Show Ever!" \$95,000.00 in prizes for show horses, draft horses, purebred beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep. World's greatest saddle horse show—\$15,000.00 5-gaited champions in stake. Champions meet champions in the Supreme Court of Stockdom—the Great Junior Livestock Show for 4-H Club Members and Vocational Students. Inspiring music! Thrilling entertainments! Reduced rates on all railroads.

KANSAS CITY NOVEMBER 16-23

World's Railway Plant

At the end of 1926, there were 706,004 miles of railway line in the world, of which 250,030 miles were in the United States, including Alaska. Thus, with less than 8 per cent of the world's area and with less than 6 per cent of the world's population, the United States has 33 per cent of the world's railway mileage. The railway mileage (first main track) of the principal countries of the world was as follows at the end of 1926:

Argentina	23,482 miles
Australia, incl. New Zealand	30,607 miles
Austria	4,373 miles
Belgium	2,354 miles
Brazil	18,951 miles
Canada	40,343 miles
China	7,469 miles
Czechoslovakia	8,718 miles
Denmark	3,181 miles
France	33,284 miles
Germany	36,246 miles
Great Britain, incl. Ireland	24,396 miles
Hungary	5,922 miles
India	38,594 miles
Italy	13,110 miles
Japan	14,032 miles
Mexico	2,287 miles
Netherlands	16,443 miles
Norway	2,287 miles
Poland	12,054 miles
Rumania	7,424 miles
Russia	47,061 miles
Spain	9,843 miles
Sweden	9,891 miles
Switzerland	3,580 miles
Union of South Africa	250,030 miles
United States	250,030 miles

Walk Off With Cup

(Continued from Page 16)

who have done so much to make the Capper Clubs a pronounced success this year. The winners were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1	Lorene Nielson	Marshall
2	Elva Ruppe	Trego
3	Roy Freer	Shawnee
4	Howard Hegler	Osage
5	Lee Kaff	Osage

Trophy Cup Awards

Cup offered to team showing most club pep goes to the "Trego Ramblers." Baby Chick Department—Cup offered for highest profit record in proportion to investment goes to Ruth E. Zirkle, Finney county.

Small Pen Department—Cup offered for best profit record in proportion to investment goes to James Hesler of Rooks.

Gilt Pig Department—Cup offered for highest net profit in proportion to investment goes to Carol Tomberlin, Wichita county.

Beef Calf Department—(tie) Cup offered for highest net profit on contest calf goes to Elmer Thielenhous of Rooks county and Clarence Hedstrom of Marion county.

Mothers' Contest—Cup offered to mother scoring highest in co-operation and pep goes to Mrs. G. A. Hammett of Marshall.

Five of the scrapbooks received were so good that we sent them to Senator Capper in Washington. Unless he reverses our decision, first place goes to the "Marshall County In-to-Win," and second to the "Marshall County Progressives." Next comes the "Trego Ramblers," the "Finney Stickers," and the "Allen Speeders."

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 29)

the present time. Livestock is doing well. Most farmers have started to feed their cattle. Wheat, 95c; oats, 54c; corn, 95c; rye, \$1.35.—Ernest H. Richner.

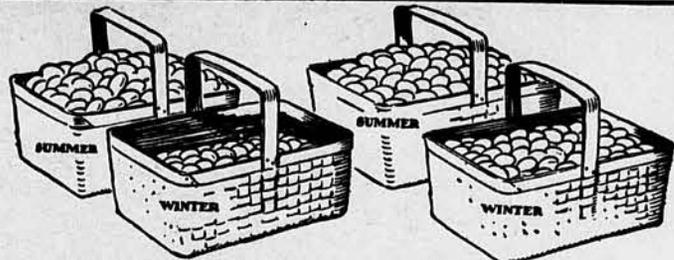
Rush—Wheat is going into the winter in excellent condition. It has made a fine fall growth and in numerous cases is being pastured. Moisture, while not copious, is sufficient for present needs. We have not had a killing frost yet. Grain sorghums are mostly harvested. Wheat, \$1; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 42c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—The oil game still is going on, and a few new wells are reported in north Barton county. Two new wells are said to be good ones. This year the Western Kansas wheat fields are as good as eastern fields. Some wheat in eastern Russell county is reported to be stemming and will have to be pastured heavily. Eggs are very high and few are on market. Hogs are being fattened and butchered. An all-night rain October 21, was very fine for the wheat. Some of it is very rank and supplies good pasture. Feed is all put up. Kaffir isn't so plentiful for seed as lots of it didn't go to seed, but makes excellent feed. Corn on the ear sells for 95c; shelled old corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.03; potatoes, \$1.95; cabbage, \$2.25 a cwt. It is raining again and may get cold.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Wallace—We have been having nice weather except for a few windy days. Threshing still is going on. The feed is all in the shock. The folks are ready to husk corn as soon as it frosts or gets ripe. Grasshoppers have been pretty thick and probably have damaged the wheat to some extent.—Everett Hughes.

On Turkey Raising

Turkey Raising, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,409-F, just issued, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Without CEL-O-GLASS With CEL-O-GLASS
Egg Production at Washington State Station!

Winter's Sun wants to be kind to your poultry

The winter sun is no different in character from the summer sun that doctors your flock with life-giving sunshine. It pours out cleansing, stimulating ultra-violet rays—in reduced measure, to be sure, but in ample quantity to bring health, growth and increased egg production.

If you want evidence, read, for example, the report of the Experiment Station of the State of Washington, where hours of winter sunlight are as few as anywhere in the United States: "In pens equipped with CEL-O-GLASS, when the temperature outside registered 18° below zero, the inside temperature registered from 22° to 28° above . . . CEL-O-GLASS pens, in the coldest weather, showed a drop in egg production of only 10% to 15%, while the same pens, equipped with muslin fronts, showed a drop of 25% to 55%."

These kindly ultra-violet rays kill germs, check disease, prevent rickets, hasten growth. They force the blood to manufacture Vitamin D and thus cause proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. CEL-O-GLASS houses are health houses, for ultra-violet rays stream through CEL-O-GLASS, but cannot penetrate wood, ordinary glass, soiled muslin or other soiled cloth curtains.

CEL-O-GLASS is weather-tight. It keeps houses warmer, dryer. It eliminates draughts. Years of experiments and millions of farmers' experiences are behind it. CEL-O-GLASS is a tried and tested product with a record of performance. The name is on the selvage. Look for it.

CEL-O-GLASS is a durable, translucent material made by coating tough wire mesh with a substance admitting a flood of ultra-violet rays—when you need them most—in winter. Properly installed, CEL-O-GLASS will last for years. The Vineland Egg-Laying Contest is still using the CEL-O-GLASS installed in 1925. For long years of service, install on frames in a vertical position in the entire south side and other openings of all poultry houses. Hinge frames to swing in to the side or up under the roof during the summer months for protection from summer exposure.

CEL-O-GLASS is not only invaluable in the care of poultry but also for preventing stiff legs in swine; for bringing disinfecting sunlight into dairy barns; as a light, warm, back-porch enclosure; for cold frames, etc. The full story is told in our free 64-page book, "Health on the Farm." Write for it. Also, if you are building, send for our free blueprints of authorized Experiment Station poultry and hog-houses—see coupon. Your hardware, lumber, seed or feed dealer probably carries CEL-O-GLASS. If not, please write Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York City.



Look for the name on the selvage

© 1929 Acetol Products, Inc.

- Laying House
- Brooder House
- Hog House
- Cold Frames
- Back Porches

Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 1511
21 Spruce Street, New York City
Gentlemen: Please send me your free book, "Health on the Farm." Also send free the blueprint (s) checked:
Name.....
Address R. F. D.....
Town..... State.....



Free

This Practical Cook Book

containing more than 90 excellent recipes—bread, muffins, cakes and pastry—will be mailed on request to users of KC Baking Powder.

The recipes have been prepared especially for

KC Baking Powder

Same Price for over 38 Years

25 ounces for 25¢

Millions of Pounds Used by Our Government

JACQUES MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Mail copy of The Cook's Book to

Name..... Address.....



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ad ordered, charges will be based on 75 cents an agate line (\$10.50 an inch single column) for one insertion or 65 cents an agate line per insertion (\$9.10 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. 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.

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/2	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.55	3	\$31.50	\$27.30
1	10.50	9.10	3 1/4	36.75	31.85
1 1/4	15.75	13.65	4	42.00	36.40
2	21.00	18.20	4 1/4	47.25	40.95
2 1/4	26.25	22.75	5	52.50	45.50

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS, ACCREDITED flock, won three firsts and Med. Display at Topeka Fair, Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS, 12c each all breeds. Shipped prepaid live. Leghorns 20c egg strain 10c. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 7c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS—ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpington and other breeds. \$10-100; \$48-500. White Leghorns, 9c. Ship prompt, prepaid, live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

DUCKS

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, HENS \$1.35, Drakes \$2.25. Mrs. Franke, Meade, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PULLETS, COCKERELS, DIFFERENT ages, different prices. No culls. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANT COCKERELS; Average run \$2, choice, \$5. Dr. Rostetter, Canton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

PURE BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, trapped stock. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS FROM PEDIGREED stock, \$2 each. Discount on quantities. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM accredited flock that have been tested for B. W. D. Tancred strain. Mrs. H. L. Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM AN ACCREDITED flock, legbanded by a K. P. I. A. Inspector, good large birds, from a high producing flock, at \$2 to \$5, quantities less. Vera M. Yeak, Rexford, Kan.

CHICK PRICES CUT 7 1/2 CENTS IF ORDERED now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to \$20 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. George E. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50. Clyde Crany, Peabody, Kan.

LANGSHANS

FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, culled and graded for breeding, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

MINORCAS—BLACK

FOR SALE 20 BLACK MINORCA ROOSTERS, Pape strain none setters. Price \$2.00. Mrs. B. E. Ellis, Latham, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April 1 hatched, \$1.75. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRADLEY Strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM AMERICAN POULTRY Association certified Grade A stock. Mrs. Kessler, Junction City, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM STATE ACCREDITED flock, sturdy, well barred. Medium dark Ringlets. Ralph McElrath, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WINNING stock pen matings. Will Winter, Morland, Kan.

PIGEONS

THREE TIMES SWEEPSTAKES AT KANSAS State Fair, Breeding stock, Squabbing Homers \$2.50 per pair; White Kings \$5.00 per pair. Oswald Artesian Farm, Box 604, Hutchinson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

400 MARCH HATCHED PULLETS, 75c to \$1.25. Write John Friederich, Clay Center, Kan.

GRADE A, SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$5. Certified, bloodtested, high production flock. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, hatched March 4 from hatchery, accredited flock, \$3 each. V. V. Bird, Stockton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS ACCREDITED Grade A, Large dark glossy \$5.00 each—others \$2.00 up. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLANDS, TOMS, \$10. Roy Garrett, Fort Collins, Colo.

EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETTS, APRIL and May hatch. Toms, \$10. Pullets, \$8. A. M. Lawson, McCracken, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND AND Mammoth Bronze young toms, \$8. Bronze pullets, \$6. First come, first served. Get them now. Ernest Powell, Kingsdown, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS, MAY hatch. Large, vigorous strain. Beautiful markings. Unrelated stock. Toms, \$10.00; Pullets, \$6.50. Sadie B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

GUINEAS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEES E wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST AND FREE Catalog. Fruits, Berries, Nuts, Vines, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens. Ozark Nursery, Rogers, Arkansas.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALANDS, American White, bucks, bred does, Juniors. Tom Yador, Council Grove, Kan.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—BIG PRICE REDUCTION, NO change in quality; 10 pound packages, Chewing, \$2.00; Smoking, \$1.50; second grade Smoking, 80c. You pay postage. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Assn., Hawesville, Ky.

DOGS

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER puppies. Rogan Kennel, Riley, Kan.

WANTED—100 WEEK; WHITE SPITZ puppies; Fox Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

NATURAL BOB TAIL ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, shipped on approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, WORKING kind; also German Police. Charles Teeter, Fairfield, Nebraska.

RAT TERRIER PUPPIES, BRED FOR ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX HIGH-CLASS ALL ROUND tree dogs. Trial, Reasonable. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, BLACK AND browns. Males, \$10.00; females, \$5.00. Natural heelers. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, OLD ENGLISH Shepherd and Collies. Write for large instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 232, Macon, Missouri.

TWO SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES, registered, guaranteed heelers, male \$15; female, \$10. Two registered White Collie pups, four months old. Shomont sire, \$15 each. J. W. Heinrichsmeyer, Columbus, Kan.

COON HOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR Hunters, Beagle Rabbithounds, Cow-Hide Leather dog cap name engraved \$1.00. Texas Steer Blow Horns \$2.00. Running Fits remedy, guaranteed treatment three dogs \$1.00. Catalogue. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE CHEAP, ADAMS 8 FOOT grader. Charles Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

CORN PICKER, NO. 3 MCCORMICK DEERING, slightly used, \$260.00. Hey Machinery, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE, 18-32 CASE TRACTOR, LIKE new, cheap, to settle estate. Elmer Shea, Pomona, Kan.

FOR SALE: GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES. Write for circular. Wm. D. Alber, Beatrice, Neb.

JOHN DEERE CORN PICKER, FORD motor attached, used one fall. Charles Zabel, Onaga, Kan.

MCCORMICK-DEERING CORN PICKER. Good condition, priced reasonably. Ernest Mahannah, Sedgewick, Kan.

MODEL 12 CRAWLER TYPE TRACTOR. Clutch, Cheap for cash, \$650.00. R. R. Powers Equipment Co., 2233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

NEW KENTUCKY SORGHUM SAMPLE Pail of 5 lbs. prepaid \$1.00. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM, 5 GAL. \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double bagged \$4.00. J. Ed Cabanis, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120—\$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN. \$5.50; 120 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martinett, Delta, Colo.

FINEST WHITE HONEY, EXTRACTED, 120 pounds \$10.80. G. Pauli, 901 West 11th, Pueblo, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY ONE 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

HONEY—EXTRA SELECT EXTRACTED alfalfa pure as bees make. 60 lbs. \$5.50; 120 lbs. \$10 here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME. Every student successful. School, Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

LEARN AIRCRAFT, OXYACETYLENE welding, Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Radio, magnetos, batteries, Stevenson School, 2008J Main, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" forms; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-Z Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

PAINT

HOUSE PAINT, \$1.50. DANDY 4 IN. brush 98c. Barn Red, \$1.25. Floor Wax, 39c lb. Varnish, \$1.65. Manufacturers Paint Company, Wichita, Kan.

CANARIES

CANARY BIRDS, GUARANTEED GOOD singers. Mollie Shreck, Colony, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED—SEX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 20c. Globe Studio, 737 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPER, SIX GLOSSY-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

TRIAL OFFER: FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIR-plane or Auto Mechanics, Airplane Welders, Pilots; after taking training in this well known school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 271 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

LUMBER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MOUNTING ANIMALS, TANNING, LIVING Hugs. Work guaranteed. Carl R. Hacker, Taxidermy, Alma, Neb.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS! HAND EM-broidered work, prize winning; satisfaction guaranteed. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WANTED, WALNUT TIMBER STANDING trees 14 inches and up. Will pay good prices for marketable trees. Mark Wethy, Paola, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES from tested dams, for sale. F. C. Kay, 259 Collins Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

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

TWO REGISTERED YOUNG BULLS, GOOD individuals about 13 months old, out of heavy milking dams. Choice \$100.00. E. N. Madsen & Sons, McDonald, Kan.

"MINERAL CONCENTRATE"—PREVENTS calf losses. Supplies cows with effective mineral that avoids weakness and poor development in newborn calves. Get full particulars. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Buck-tail, Neb.

HOGS

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

REGISTERED Duroc Boars, BRED gilts, pigs. L. M. Fish, Bolivar, Missouri.

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

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Duroc Wean-ling pigs, double immune, either sex, crated, \$10. Frank Filipe, Oakley, Kan.

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, W. W. COOK, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and lamb rams, C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan.

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.

George W. Parker, Morrowville. Eighty White Leghorn chickens.

D. A. Foltz, Wamego. Battery and tools. Clayton H. King, Sabetha. Small, yellow gold, Swiss wrist watch, Remington repeating rifle, three pairs of new overalls, and a pair of glasses.

E. L. Polansky, Belleville. Two calves. E. B. Blair, Lovemont. Four rims, tubes, one India and three U. S. tires off an Oldsmobile car.

Carl B. Frye, Utica. Plymouth car, 1929 model, medium blue color, engine No. 207-726, license No. 115-484, serial number RW 820P.

I. E. Younglove, Wathena. Boat, 20 feet long, made of 2 1/2-inch unplanned, native lumber and painted with green creosote. Ribs made of angle irons and well braced.

A farmer must have a good soil to protect him against poor years.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

There are five other Copper 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. 5,000 ACRES Wichita County wheat and corn land \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre, Hess Holmes, Leoti, Kansas.

GREILEY County wheat land in big yield. section \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms, J. W. Triplett Land Co., Tribune, Kan.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. about like rent. Send 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.

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.

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

FOR SALE or trade, for smaller farm 160 A. Jefferson Co. All smooth land 6 mi. town, 12 m. K. C. 8 room house new. Other necessary buildings. Priced low, own or write G803 care Kansas Farmer.

200 ACRES, good improvements, and fences. Extra well watered. 1 1/2 mi. town. Price \$12,500.00. Terms on any part up to \$10,000.00. A real stock and grain farm. Big bargain. Write for full particulars, Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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. Frizell & 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.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME site, fair improvements, 25 minutes to K. U. and best markets, 1/4 mile of Highway No. 40 1/2 mi. School, 20 acres, good, all tillable land, excellent water, electricity and gas available, 2 A fruit shade. Sell for less than cost of improvements for quick sale. Terms, Sam Kelsall, Owner, Rt. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

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.

CALIFORNIA

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

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 (Klawa Co.) Colo.

WHEAT AND CORN lands in southeastern Colorado. Ideal climate, good schools. Liberal terms. J. L. Wade, 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.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIE
Pawnee County

A fine rain of more than an inch broke the dry spell. It was the kind of rain that does the wheat the most good. It came just rapidly enough to soak down as it fell. There was no wind to speak of and the temperature remained rather high. Most everyone expected to see a cold spell follow the rain, but it did not come and present prospects are for nice weather for several days. The wheat that has laid in the ground dry since planting will come up now. Most of the stock in this part of the country will be on the wheat pasture now until snow covers it. It is very seldom that we have much snow before Christmas so the wheat pasture means quite a feed saving. Eastern Kansas farmers probably think pasturing wheat is a poor farming practice. It is in the east but moderate pasturing here does very little damage if any at all. One man in the county, who has about 1,600 acres of fine wheat pasture, has obtained about 1,000 head of stock for custom pasturing. He probably gets \$1.50 a month to the

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, \$0 in cultivation, \$2,000.00. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Arkansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

OKLAHOMA

WRITE American Investment Co., Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil tenants. 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. H. Porter, 114 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

FARM BARGAINS

In nearly every section of Kansas. If you are looking for a farm located in Kansas or any other state we can save you much time and money by putting you in direct touch with the owners. Write or call without delay and have first chance at the best bargains.

BAKER FARM AGENCY

416 East 8th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE by Owner—1,760 acres imp. non-irrigated tract near Hugo, Colo. 1/2 level bal. rolling with wind water. Price \$6.50 acre. Also 640 acres level irrig. near Laramie, Wyo. large, imps. all been cultivated and grown record crops. Price \$35.00 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.

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

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange, Write Real Estate Sales Co., 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, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

head. It will not take very long for him to have a fair profit out of his wheat crop from pasturing alone.

This community has quite a reputation for co-operative work. Last Wednesday the Ladies' Aid met at the church to quilt and their husbands came along and painted the church. The same scheme is to be followed again this coming week when a second coat of paint will be put on the building. A few years ago a local farmer got sick and was unable to sow his wheat, so the community went in and sowed his crop in a few hours. Not every community can boast of having satisfactory co-operation in co-operative work.

This is the time of year when it pays to be on the job with the poultry. The price of eggs is very high and justifies one giving the flock the best of feed and care. This is the season when an outbreak of roup can snatch away the entire year's poultry profits. A large number of birds may die from the disease and the vitality of the entire flock be weakened so that poor quality hatching eggs will result in the spring. We have known a number of very good poultry keepers who regu-

larly give their flock salts at the rate of 1 pound to 100 birds. Some give only about two doses a year while others give a dose every month with no bad effects. The best way to give salts is to dissolve it in warm water and moisten a mash with the water and salts. Enough water should be used just to moisten the mash. Salts fed in this manner is much better than putting it in the drinking water.

Most every year in this community some one forgets to drain the tractor or combine engine and a burst engine block results. A couple of years ago a neighbor forgot to drain his combine engine and never did think about it until he went out at harvest time to look over the combine and then he discovered his engine was ruined. We drained our combine engine when harvest was over for fear we would forget it later. Water is plentiful and not very expensive so it scarcely pays to take any chance this time of year on the weather.

It will not be many weeks before corn shelling will be in full swing. We have a neighbor who does most of the shelling work in this part of the country. For years he has been using an old tractor to move the sheller and provide power for shelling. But since there are so many roads that do not allow tractors with lugs on them, it took considerable moving to get into many farms. This season he has a rig that solves the moving trouble. He mounted the sheller on a heavy, four-wheel trailer and rigged an old tractor engine up so he could haul it in his truck. So now he can move anywhere and at a rate of speed that makes the old way seem like a snail's pace.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Remember the H. B. Walter & Son Poland China boar and gilt sale in the sale pavilion at Bendena, next Tuesday, Oct. 22. They are selling 25 boars and 15 gilts.

Next Monday, Oct. 21 is the date of the W. E. Reinking dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at the farm one mile west of Tescott, on highway 18. It is a complete dispersal of real registered Holsteins with lots of production back of the herd.

Next Thursday, Oct. 24 is the Laptad Stock Farm Duroc and Poland China boar and gilt sale at the farm two miles north of Lawrence. It is the 34th semi-annual Laptad hog sale and 50 boars and gilts will sell.

M. H. McConnell's dispersal sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at Downs, Kan., is next Tuesday, Oct. 22. It is the day following the Reinking sale at Tescott and the distance from Tescott to Downs is about 40 miles.

Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, dispersed her herd of registered Jersey cattle at her farm adjoining Leonardville, Oct. 5 and a large crowd was out and the average of the females including yearling heifers and cows was \$130.00.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer of spring Duroc boars and gilts at private sale. The Angle herd is one of the well known herds of North Central Kansas and they are consistent winners at the leading Kansas fairs, including Topeka and Hutchinson every year.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, starts his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Griffiths breeds both registered Poland Chinas and Durocs and is offering a nice lot of spring boars for sale and you will find them of real quality and the best of blood lines. They also breed registered Ayrshire cattle and are offering some young bulls for sale.

This is the last call for the Walter Clark Holstein dispersal sale at the farm near Garfield. The farm is about nine miles northeast of Kinsley and 45 head of registered cattle will be sold. If you have read the advertisement in the paper and the readers about the offering you know that it is a sale of real merit with loads of good records back of the cows that are in the sale. The herd is federal accredited. The sale is Nov. 5 which is next Tuesday. Plenty of sale catalogs at the sale.

The W. T. Meyer sale of registered Herefords at Sylvan Grove Oct. 18 resulted in an average of \$129 for 199 head. Of that number 35 were bulls that averaged \$160. The 164 females averaged \$133.50. Of that number 72 were calves not a year old until spring and they were sired by Beau Questor, a Hazlett bred bull that also was sold in the sale for \$575 going back to the Hazlett herd. The top cow brought \$146. It was considered a good sale and the offering was all that it was advertised it would be and was well appreciated by those who attended the sale.

Out in Decatur county is a herd owned and developed by Petracey Bros., Oberlin, of Chester White hogs that is attracting attention all over the country because of their winnings at the fairs last fall and in previous years as well. They showed eight weeks this fall and at the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson they won senior Junior, grand champion and reserve grand champion on their boar and the ribbons they won during the eight weeks would surely make an attractive banner. The Chester White boar that won second in the aged boar class came from their herd.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, is a breeder of big, smooth, easy feeding quality Poland Chinas that does not raise many any year

but every year can be depended upon for a nice bunch of real spring boars that have been carefully fed and developed with the idea of supplying his old and new customers with the boar they need. One important thing about the herd that is worth mentioning is the fact that his sows have for a number of years averaged better than eight to the litter which is worth considering if you are looking for a suitable boar. This fall his are particularly good and are big, stretchy fellows that will be priced right. They are the actual tops of his early spring boars. They are largely by Orange Reaper, who was sired by The Reaper, the first prize junior yearling at Des Moines in 1927. Mr. Alkire is president of the North Central Kansas free gate fair at Belleville.

J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and shows them at the leading fairs of north-west Kansas every year. This fall he had an exhibit at Norton, Goodland and Colby which are the three big county fairs of north-west Kansas and they are real fairs. At present Mr. Sanderson has 150 pure bred Spotted Poland on his farm. Fifty head of these are spring and fall gilts and 30 are toppy spring boars and fall boars and a bunch of fall pigs that are out on clean ground that are hard to beat. At the three fairs mentioned he won 81 ribbons and a silver cup at the Goodland fair on the best young herd sired by Duco, Paymaster, one of his herd boars is The Advancer, the boar that was grand champion at both Topeka and Hutchinson this fall. If you can use a good spring boar that is well grown and well bred and at a fair price of a fall boar pig write to J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

In the Amcoats-Bluemont Shorthorn sale at the Amcoats farm near Clay Center Oct. 17, 33 cattle sold for an average of \$168. There were 10 bulls in the offering that sold for an average of \$165.25 and the 23 females sold for an average of \$169.25. Both the Amcoats and the Bluemont herd are well and favorably known and they have sold together before but this offering was pronounced the best they have ever made. \$207.50 was paid by S. M. Carnahan for one of the bulls which was the

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

THE ROLL CALL

World's Jr. Champion heads our herd, also Whizo and The Standard. Sires of outstanding pigs. Pork type and show 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 recorded.

NELSON BROS., WATERVILLE, KAN.

Sanderson's Spotted Polands

Spring and fall boars, the kind that get big and stay smooth. Sired by The Duco, 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, Maise, Sedgwick Co., 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 first 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.

DE. 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 Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Registered, immunized and shipped on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Start With Purebreds Now

A boar and two gilts, unrelated, from ten to twelve weeks old, cholera immunized, and O.K. in every way, registered and for \$50. In six months the boar will almost bring what they all cost. Also spring boars and gilts. Defender breeding.

JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KANSAS

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. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

The Annual Capper Club Sale Many Prize Winners

The Capper Club folks are at your service with a fine lot of pigs and poultry. It's purebred, for Capper Club members have never raised any other kind. It has had the best of care, because every boy or girl who joins our clubs is thoroughly drilled in approved methods of feeding and caring for his entry. You will find Capper Club folks very business-like people and pleasant to deal with. They'll guarantee your purchase to be satisfactory.

Ask Owners for Descriptions

Call on or write direct to Club members for outstanding traits and records of stock in which you are interested. If you are not in the market yourself, why not select from this list and start your boy or girl in Capper Clubs? We will appreciate every order you give to our club members.

—J. M. Parks, Manager, The Capper Clubs.

- Duroc Jerseys**
Roy Freer, North Topeka, Route 6, 1 boar, 3 gilts.
Walter D. Winger, Dodge City, 1 boar, 2 gilts.
- Poland Chinas**
Elwood Schlessener, Hope, 2 boars.
- S. C. Rhode Island Reds**
Ruth Zirkle, Garden City, 6 cockerels.
Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Ellis, Route 4, 20 cockerels.
James J. Healer, Stockton, Route 1, 10 cocks, 50 hens, 50 cockerels, 100 pullets.
- S. C. Anconas**
Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Route 6, 40 cockerels.
- White Plymouth Rocks**
Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, 50 cockerels.
Florence Mock, Paxico, 6 cockerels.

- Buff Plymouth Rocks**
Dorothea Nielson, Marysville, 6 cockerels, 10 pullets.
- White Leghorns**
Margaret Duff, Corning, 10 cockerels, 12 pullets.
- Buff Leghorns**
Ivan Bates, Otis, 6 cockerels.
- Jersey Black Giants**
Byron Brow, La Harpe, 6 cockerels.
- H. T. Light Brahmas**
Catherine Werner, Paxico, 6 cockerels.
- Buff Orpingtons**
Genevieve Glotzbach, Paxico, 6 cockerels, 6 pullets.
- Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**
Mrs. Ethel Gardner, Leoti, several young toms and pullets.

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 K. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

POLAND CHINA HOGS
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

To You Pig Club Boys
That want an outstanding bred gilt we have them. We have a special proposition for you, one that you can't afford to miss. Also boars. Write at once.
C. E. BOWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

**Rate for Display
Livestock Advertising
in Kansas Farmer**

\$7.60 per single column inch each insertion.
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.
Change of copy as desired.
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE
**Riverside
Guernsey Farm**
We offer for immediate sale registered and high grade springing cows and heifers. All locally grown. Also registered and high grade heifer calves.
O. F. BORDEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

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 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address: WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Our Ayrshire Sire's
Dam and Granddam averaged 20648 milk, 757 fat. About Nov. 26, 1929 we will sell 75 head of females and a nice selection of Full Blood Bulls. Some of their pedigrees show 4 cows that average 22412 milk, 831 fat.
On South 40, 6 miles of Hays, Kansas
J. F. WALZ & SONS

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

top on bulls and \$350 was the top for the females and was paid by H. J. Griffiths of Clay Center for a two year old heifer. Three head went to the Sni-Bar Farms and a choice heifer went to L. E. Crews of Hagler, Nebr. for \$180. The sale was very satisfactory to Mr. Amcoats and to Blue-mont farms. The day was ideal and the usual large crowd was in attendance. Jas. T. McCulloch did the selling and was assisted by Ben Stewart of Talmage.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, breeders of Polled Shorthorn cattle want to reduce their herd and offer 20 cows and heifers bred to a good bull in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They also offer five young bulls of serviceable ages for sale. The Baxters are well known breeders of Polled Shorthorns and they have tested their cows for butterfat and many of them made 200 pounds of fat in seven months. They offer the cows and heifers at very fair prices and will be glad to answer any inquiries as to prices and breeding if you will write them or they would prefer to show you their herd if you will visit the herd near Clay Center. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The largest herd of registered Ayrshire cattle owned in the state is the property of J. F. Wals & Son, Hays, Kan. and in addition to the registered cattle they own one of the best working herds of high grade Ayrshires in the state. There are four herd bulls in this herd that any breeder would say was a credit to any purebred herd and many if not all of these great bulls and 11 of the cows and heifers that are bred to one or the other of them. On Tuesday, Nov. 26 all of the high grades will be dispersed in a big sale that will be held at the farm six miles west of Hays. There will be about 75 cattle in all, 20 of them being young purebred from the high producing herd of registered cows and by the great bulls in the herd. There will also be a number of purebred females put in as attractions in the sale. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. The farm is right on Highway 40 south and is sanded from Kansas City to Denver.

For years the Achenbach Bros. herd of Polled Shorthorns at Washington, Kan. have been known as one of the strong herds in the country and in this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement offering a nice lot of registered Shorthorns for sale by this well known firm. The herd has outgrown facilities for taking care of the number now on hand and they want to sell some cattle. If you will visit the herd you will be able to buy at reasonable prices anything you want. It is not a matter of culling but it is a matter of reducing the herd and they will price about anything you want if you will go and see them. Their cattle are of the most fashionable blood lines and have been carefully grown and at present are in the best of breeding condition. The farm joins Washington on the west and they are anxious that prospective buyers come and see the cattle and make selections from the herd that will suit their needs. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write them for any information you want.

The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday kept the breeders and farmers from attending the W. H. Hilbert Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale at Mr. Hilbert's farm near Corning last Thursday. Those who lived nearby braved the bad roads and came out and the sale went on as advertised and about three fourths of the offering of 50 boars and gilts were sold at prices that were far below what the price about anything you expect and what they would have been had the day been favorable. The boars sold around \$33.00 and the gilts at an average slightly below that. The top boar brought \$50.00 and went to a Nebraska breeder on a mail bid. Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., secured a good boar by the Beacon for \$40.00. The entire offering was unusually good and it is doubtful if another offering as good has been sold in the state this season. Mr. Hilbert is one of the best known breeders of Durocs in northeast Kansas and grows out a fine lot of boars every fall which he sells at private sale at good prices but this fall he wanted to hold a boar and gilt sale and it is too bad that the day was not favorable as the sale had been well advertised and good prices would undoubtedly have been realized if the day had been favorable. He still has a few real choice boars left that he will sell at private sale as well as some choice gilts.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By Jesse R. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

The Wichita Show sale under the management of W. H. Mott of Herington probably offers the best lot of cattle that has been sold in any consignment sale in Kansas for many years. There are sixty head in all, forty or more of them are heavy springing cows and heifers or cows that are just fresh. If one will look up the advertisement in this paper he will note that there are many special attractions in this sale. The Famosa Farms of Garden City, Mo. are sending their entire herd, headed by a son of Sir Pletertie Ormsby Mercedes who now has more than 20 daughters to make 1,000 pounds of butter in a year. This good son has a dam that made more than 30 pounds of butter in a week. There are also in the Famosa Farms dispersal a number of splendid daughters of this great bull. Breder & Son, known as having a splendid herd of cattle, are sending to the sale 11 selected animals, among them their Grand Champion cow and their herd sire, a show bull and son of Trilune Ormsby Piebe, sire of the world's record 9,000 pound heifer. J. W. Kauffman of Hesston has six top notchers in the sale and Mark Abilgaard has a fine consignment. In all there are 15 consignors who have picked for quality in making up their selection of cattle for this sale, 15 bulls nearly every one with a dam that has either an official or cow testing records and all of them good ones. Breeders who are in need of tried sires or young bulls will do well to see this great offering.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

When the Kansas National Livestock Show opens its doors on November 13, 1929, there will be housed in that building one of the greatest Shorthorn Shows ever on exhibition at any Kansas National Show and Sale. These cattle come from Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, and they come from our best herds in these states. Farmers and beginners wanting to improve their herds can well afford to spend a day at the Kansas National with the assurance that they can buy the best for starting herds.

JERSEY CATTLE
**PUBLIC SALE OF
Reg. Jerseys**
at my farm, 4 miles west and 10 north of St. John, 4 miles east and 15 south of Great Bend, 14 miles east and 2 south of Larned, 2 1/2 miles west and 2 1/2 south of Seward, Kansas, on
Wednesday, Nov. 6
1:30 P.M.
7 Coming 2-yr. old heifers; fresh soon. 7 2-year old heifers; fresh this winter. 14 cows from 3 to 9 years old.
Oxford's Fairy Boy's Star, sired by Oxford's Fairy Boy's Star.
Of the last four herd bulls I have used, three were grandsons of Queen's Raleigh and the other a grandson of Eminent 2nd.
Oxford's Fairy Boy's Star, the bull now in use, was sired by Oxford's Fairy Boy, his dam was Raleigh's Star of Peace, with a record of 748 pounds of fat.
I will sell my herd bull, Oxford's Fairy Boy's Star, 5 years old, but will reserve a bid of \$250 on him. Terms cash.
U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS
P. L. Keenan, Auct. Geo. Schmid, Clerk.
Lunch served by Radium (Christian) Ladies Aid.

Young Jersey Bulls
from calves to serviceable age, out of Register of Merit dams or cows closely related to R. M. dams. Good individuals 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.
R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
**Grassland
Polled Shorthorns**
OUR HERD MUST BE REDUCED
Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. Come and see, or write.
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. Bulls & heifer calves \$100 to \$200. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. Certificates and transfers free. Phone or wire when coming our expense.
J. C. Sasbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS
20 choice cows and heifers, bred to Mardale 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
REG. HOLSTEIN COWS
Bred to Marathon. Bess Burke Homestead, whose 9 nearest dams average 1118 lbs. butter. Fresh soon. 1 yearling bull, also a few heifers.
E. E. KIEFER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE
REG. HEREFORD HEIFERS
Twelve for sale, coming three years. Have calves in spring. Price for quick sale \$125. Six head Granddaughters of Bolcado 6th.
W. H. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
White Star Farm's
Purebred Big Type Chesters won Senior, Junior, Grand and Reserve Grand Champion boars, Kansas State Fair 1929. Write you want. Boars and open or bred gilts, reasonable. **PETRAČEK BROS., Oberlin, Kan.**

Estridge Blue Grass Herd
March and April boars. Very type 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, HOBTON, KAN.

Chester White Boars and Gilts
Rugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immuned. Champion Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Bows loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required.
ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLEE, NEBR.

Valley Blue Grass Herd
15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality, 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything reg. free. **ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.**

**SPECIALISTS in Attractive
Farm Letterheads**
Write for Samples
Capper Engraving
Engravers
Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA

The Holstein - Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

Northeast Kansas

Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

Shunga Valley Holsteins
Young Bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Raising in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

JUST ONE BULL LEFT
for sale. A nice smooth calf a year old whose dam was second prize 3 year old at Topeka Free Fair 1928. His sire was one of the highest record sons of Count College Cornucopia.
Ralph O. Hutton, North Topeka, Kan.

Meyer Dairy Farm Co. Basehor, Kan.
1 Yearling bull out of 600 pound cow. Sire 15 A. A. O. daughters. Write. Address as above.

BARNETTUM FARM HOLSTEINS
18 years of constructive breeding. We are making some very creditable C. T. A. records and offer some very nice young bulls for sale.
J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Collins-Sewell Farms
A few good females due to freshen soon, 2 good bulls. C. T. A. herd average 892 pounds fat.
Collins-Sewell Farms, Sabetha, Kan.

K.P.O.P. Breeding. Bull born July 8, '28, ready for heavy service. Sire, King Piebe 21st, whose 9 nearest dams avg. 1216.15 lb. butter. Dam has A.R.O. record, his half sister on dam's side has over 900 lb. butter, another 505 lb. fat at 3 yrs. Write for pedigree and description. **Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan.**

An Ormsby Bred Bull
Heads our herd. 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaged over 1000 pounds butter. 10 bulls, six to 10 months out of cows 25 to 30 lbs. 7 days and now on yearly test.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

TWO BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES
K.P.O.P. breeding. Also bull calves. Dairy herd improvement and C. T. A. records. Farm joins Lawrence on the south.
Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 8

Oldest Herd in Kansas
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near town.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.

4 Dandy Yearling Bulls
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.
DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7

Marithan Ormsby Phoebes Superior
is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebes out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for price.
O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

CAPITAL VIEW HOLSTEIN FARMS
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farms near Topeka. Come and see us.
J. S. WHITE, 1806 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

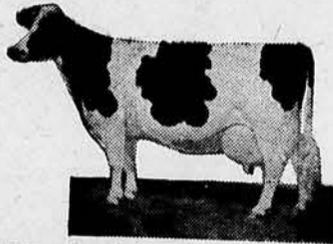
Holston Farms
Bulls ready for service, line bred Colanthas.
VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2

Nice Reg. Bull Calf
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.
H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.

Holsteins Increase at Rapid Rate

More than 1,900,000 Holsteins are registered on the books of the Holstein Friesian Association of America. The increasing popularity of the breed has been shown more than ever this summer and fall when registrations, transfers and applications for membership in our National and State Associations have reached peaks never approached before. Owners realize that there must be a great deal to a breed of cattle that can develop from less than 9,000 original imported individuals a total of over 12,000,000 cattle that are predominantly Holstein. The reason that nearly 60% of all dairy cattle are Holsteins in the United

States is not only because of their popularity but because they reproduce rapidly and are easy to raise. The death rate on Holstein calves raised on Holstein milk is exceptionally low. Figures relating to the importations into this country from Europe show that there are other dairy breeds that have imported larger numbers of their cattle but have, for one reason or another, been unable to reproduce profitable individuals in sufficient numbers to approach the overwhelming majority of Holstein cattle now existing in this country.—H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Representative.



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Cow

Washington County

Strong Washington County Herd
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us. **HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

Average Butter Fat 403 Pounds
for our herd in 1928. We offer a fine bull calf, 10 months old out of a 604 pound butter fat dam. Address
WM. BLANKEN, LINN, KAN.

1928 Butter Fat Average 413 Pounds
and better than 300 average for the last 3 years. 12 months old bull, a show calf and out of a 608.8 pound butter fat dam for sale. Address **W. N. COMBS, LINN, KAN.**

Meierkord Holstein Farm
offers for sale 20 head registered and 20 head high grade two-year-old heifers to freshen during fall and winter. Price reasonable.
H. J. MEIERKORD, LINN, KAN.

Strong Holstein Farm
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador young herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address
Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.

Rendale Holstein Farm
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.
FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.

J. L. Young Estate Herd
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.
J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.

400 and 500 C. T. A. Dams
A few nice bull calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Write for descriptions and prices.
WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

Northwest Kansas

Never Fail Dairy Farm
Home of Segis Superior Pauline, the great foundation cow and daughters and granddaughters her equals. Many of them. Other good females. Write us.
GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

Blackhawk Dairy Farm
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.
J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.

FLORENS FARM HERD
A few bull calves for sale from Lawnwood Matador whose 5 nearest tested dams, part two's and some 305 day records average 101 lbs. butter a year and 33 lbs. in 7 days. Type and production.
C. J. FARRY, Franklin, Nebr.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG SON
(born Sept. 8, 1929) of Queen Pontiac Ormsby Boon, who is finishing now a yearly record of about 15,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter, made as a four year old on two milkings per day. Write
Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.

Segis Walker Matador 4th
heads our herd. His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. **Mahmud Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.**

Clay County

LE-MAR HOLSTEINS
Pay at the Fall. Our herd holds the highest D. H. I. A. record in the state. Herd average, 1387.8 lbs. milk, 517 lbs. butterfat. Present herd sire, Sir Triune Pansy 17th. Grandson of Triune Ormsby Piebe No. 294182. **Lestie C. Roehrig, Clay Center, Kas.**

Shady Brook Stock Farm
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1928. Have some young bulls for sale. **O. W. Carson, Clay Center, Kan.**

AVERAGE TEST 4%
Average fat 370 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.
Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

Central Kansas

39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT
in 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in heifer form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.
E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Sumner Hall Herd Holsteins
Young stock for sale. Farm joins town. Come and see us.
W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan.

MAPLEWOOD FARMS HOLSTEINS
100 reg. cattle. Type, quality and production always in evidence in this herd. Bulls of serviceable age, fresh cows and heifers for sale. **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

Calantha Johanna Lad
a splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now.
B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.

Herd Sire (Femco Ollie Piebe)
Dam 800 lb. granddaughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King sired by son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Serviceable bulls from CFA record dams.
E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

Some High Grade Cows
That freshened in August. Sell'g them to make room for pure bred. Also registered bull seven months old.
W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.

Cows to Freshen This Fall
bred to Sir Aaggie Pontiac Mead 2nd, our herd bull. Choice young bulls, some ready for service.
W. G. BIRCHER, Kanopolis, Kan.

HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.
Herd Established in 1910
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best are the most profitable. **Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

WORTH-WHILE HOLSTEINS
My herd holds the state record in the herd test with an average of 475.6 lbs fat and 14,724 lbs. milk. Bull calves for sale from a line bred Walker Copia Champion Bull. King Segis Pontiac cows.
Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.

HERD AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.
ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.

Kansas Farmer for Results
Kansas Farmer reaches the very best farmers and breeders in the territory covered by its circulation and will get results for its advertisers.

Southern Kansas

B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.

MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address
MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Lone Pine Herd
Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.
J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6

Year Old Bull For Sale
Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address
C. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6

Cows and Heifers For Sale
A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome. **R. L. LYMAN, BURTON, KAN.**

SIR TRIUNE TILLY PIEBE
our Junior champion herd bull will be sold at Wichita, Nov. 14 together with 2 grandchampion cows, prize winning heifers and serviceable bull sired by the above bull. Real foundation stock.
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kan.

OUR PROVEN HERD SIRE
and prize winner K.C.H. Joe Homestead No. 471464 for sale. Inquire about his breeding and his ability to transmit—the one requisite of a proven bull. Pleased to tell you. Accredited.
T. Hubart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1929.
SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.

Herd Average 320 Fat 1928
Dispersal sale Nov. 5. Reserving a few heifers for foundation. 50 head in the sale.
WALTER CLARK, GARFIELD, KAN.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm
Our reduction sale last fall averaged \$247; on first five \$300. Young bulls out of choice cows (C. T. A. records).
CLYDE GLAZE, LARNED, KAN.

O. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS
The Blue Label Dairy Farm. More "Iovana De Cola Walker" blood than any herd in Kansas. Our herd has individuality as well as production. Visitors always welcome.
Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 5, Marion, Kan.

Best Advertising Medium

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

The Kansas National Shorthorn Sale

At the Kansas National Livestock Show
Wichita, Kansas, Wednesday, November 13
In the Forum at 1:00 p. m.
30 BULLS — 45 HEAD — 15 FEMALES

These cattle are the kind that will make money for the buyer, because they are of the ages, individuality and breeding to make good. They comprise a choice offering made up of selections from leading herds in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas. Attend the Kansas National, see the great Shorthorn Show, and be present at the Shorthorn Sale that will offer buyers rare opportunities.

CONSIGNORS:
The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
W. E. Beer, Ransom, Kansas.
Blanchard Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.
Burchard Donker, Enid, Okla.
R. E. Hallett, Wiley, Kansas.
V. O. Hildreth, Alco, Texas.
Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Owen O. Klugh, Hunter, Okla.
D. J. Lamunyon, Enid, Okla.
Edd R. Markoe, Piquette, Kansas.
Earl J. Matthews, Peck, Kansas.
McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kansas.
John Regier, Whitewater, Kansas.
J. E. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kansas.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kansas.

Under the Management of the
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom and Ben W. Stewart
Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer, to John C. Burns, Sale Manager, 608 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita National Show Sale

60 Registered Holsteins at THE FORUM
Thursday, November 14th, 1929
Attractive Features of the Sale

The complete Dispersion of the Federal accredited, Famosa Farms herd of Garden City, Mo., including the 30 lb. herd sire, a son S. P. O. M. The 37th and a number of his excellent daughters.
Eleven head of selected cattle from the well known Regier herd at Whitewater, Kan., including their grand Champion show cow, and their Splendid herd sire, Sir Triune Piebe, the 941 lb. son of Triune Ormsby Piebe.
J. A. Kauffman of Newton is sending 6 of his good ones, with C. T. A. records from 415 lbs. to 483 lbs. of fat.
Mark Abildgaard, formerly with the Ex Gov. Stubbs herd has 6 of his best in the sale.
Breezy Lane Farm of Garden City, Mo. has three, two of which are choice youngsters.
Mylvane breeders are sending a choice consignment.
Practically all consignments are from accredited herds.
With but very few exceptions all females of milking age in the sale have either official A. R. O. records or C. T. A. records.
40 cows and heifers that are either fresh or very heavy springers.
15 bulls ready for service. 2 proven sires above named, 1-830 lb. bull, 1-30 lb. and 1-27 lb. bull, 7 head from dams with C. T. A. records from 300 to 400 lbs. fat.
Sale begins at 11 o'clock sharp. Write today for catalog to
W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS.
Auctioneers: Newcom, Ball, McCulloch. Fieldmen: Kansas Farmer, Jesse Johnson.

