

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

5c a Copy

Volume 69

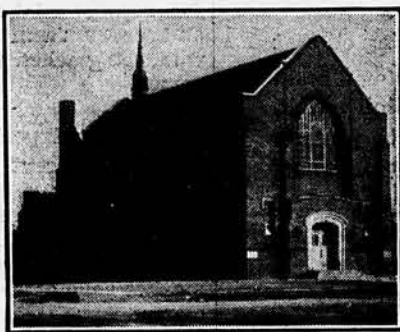
December 12, 1931

Number 49

Wakeeney Expects to Advance!

By A. S. PEACOCK

WAKEENEY! No, it is not an Indian word. The name signifies, or is derived from, "Warren, Keeney & Co.," the firm of Chicago promoters who selected the site in 1877, had it surveyed and began selling lots and building a hotel and business houses in the spring of 1878. It is located on the Union Pacific Railroad and is just midway between Denver and Kansas City, approximately 320 miles from either place. The town has a population of 1,500, and is the county seat of Trego county—and thereby



Presbyterian Church at Wakeeney, Which With the Manse Cost \$50,000

Highway No. 21, affording bus and mail service from McCook, Neb., to Dodge City.

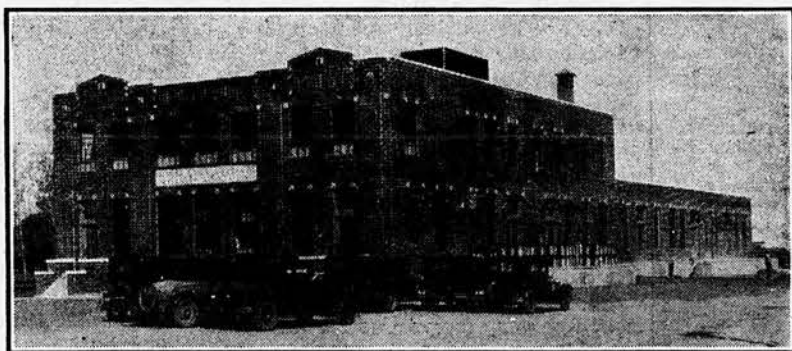
The plant of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association represents an investment of more than \$100,000, and was formally opened September 30, 1930. During the first nine months of 1931 this plant turned out more than 1½ million pounds of

Union Gold butter, most of it being marketed in Chicago and New York. The plant also handled 750,000 dozens of eggs and 375,000 pounds of poultry in the same nine months.

The Trego Community High School was organized in 1905, with two teachers and an enrollment of 30. The faculty now numbers 12 instructors, and the enrollment has increased to 230. The graduates of this fully-accredited high school are succeeding in all walks of life throughout the United States, some as missionaries or engineers in Asia and South America.

The Trego county courthouse was built in 1888. It is of gray limestone, and at the time of erection was the best structure of its kind between Kansas City and Denver.

Presbyterians of Wakeeney are proud of their church building, erected in 1925, it representing an outlay of more than \$50,000.

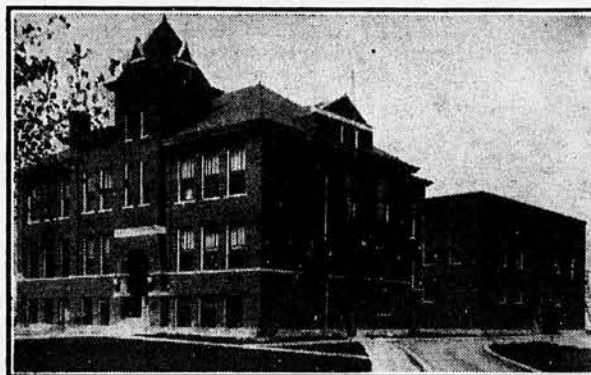


The Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association Plant at Wakeeney, Representing an Investment of \$100,000. In Nine Months This Year It Turned Out 1½ Million Pounds of Butter

hangs another tale of historical and commercial significance to Kansas people.

The county was named for Edgar Poe Trego, Captain of Company H, 8th Kansas regiment, killed in the evening of the first day's fight at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. The word "Trego" or "Trigo" means "wheat," and Trego is one of the leading wheat producing counties of the Hard Wheat Belt of the state. The population of the county is about 7,000.

Wakeeney is the shipping and distributing point for a wide and prosperous trade territory, rail shipments in and out for 1930 reaching 1,448 carloads. In addition, there were considerable shipments of livestock to the Kansas City markets and a large volume of supplies brought in by truck; the town is on U. S. Highway, 40S, Kansas City to Denver. It also is one of the principal towns on State



High School at Wakeeney, Which This Year Accommodates 230 Students Under the Direction of 12 Instructors



WARNING!

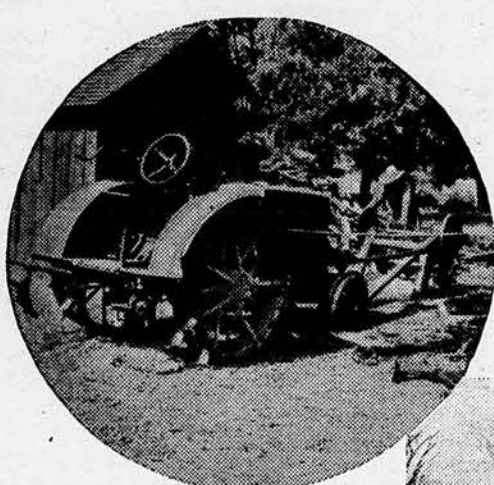
Watch your transmission lubrication on stationary work **THIS WINTER!**

The strain of stationary work on your tractor transmission is every bit as hard as that of plowing on the engine. Check back and see how long it's been since you put in fresh oil. Then look up the manufacturer's instruction book and find the recommendations for draining periods. Don't risk worn gears and repair parts.

And don't risk the dangers caused by cheap oil! Cheap oils can't stand up! But Mobiloil is built and tested for toughness and

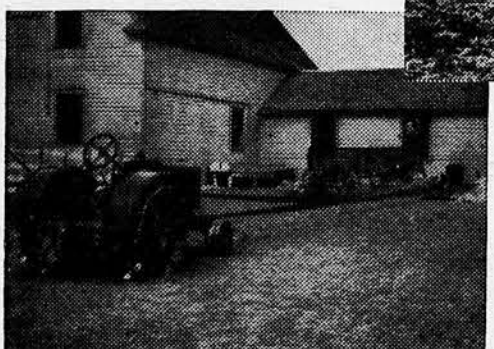
durability. It's a fighting oil that stands up to the hardest grind you can offer. Mobiloil's rich, tough lubricating body protects gears and bearings. It holds its body right up through the last hour before draining... because Mobiloil is built to stand up.

See your local Mobiloil dealer for the complete Mobiloil chart. It shows the right grade of Mobiloil for your tractor. Also ask him for Mobilgrease for use through pressure fittings.



(left) Transmission oil is subject to changes through use much the same as engine oil. It is subjected to heat and cold, pressure and agitation, and metal particles worn away by hard service or over-loads. Drain every 600 or 700 hours as recommended by the manufacturer's instruction book—and fill with the correct grade of Mobiloil.

(right) Here's a job that requires careful attention to greasing. Mobilgrease on beater bearings lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and gives full protection against acid and dust conditions.



(left) For feed grinders you need a grease that sticks on the job and gives complete lubrication without throwing off. Use Mobilgrease through all pressure fittings. It creeps quickly to all friction points and supplies a smooth, tough lubricating film—lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

'Tis About Time for Some Repairs!

And Most Farm Buildings Also Need Painting; Where Is the Money Coming From?

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

THE problem of building repairs is beginning to be a matter of major importance with every farmer. The farm income has not been adequate to permit making repairs and painting for many years. The economic loss as a whole is immense. No doubt most Kansas communities are like this one in that no new buildings have been erected in the last 20 years, except where fire or storms have made it absolutely necessary. One begins to wonder how the folks who constructed the present buildings ever got enough money together to erect the many fine homes over the country. Will the time ever come again when new buildings can be erected? Many buildings have gone without repairing about as long as possible. The average well-improved farm could well spend \$1,000 for repairs of buildings and fences, and every farm owner is seriously wondering when the fabled time will come.

Some Experience, Anyway

At the present price of hogs about all one gets out of them is their use, the exercise of feeding them and such experience as one does not already have. Hogs that were ready to go to market soon after harvest made some money for farmers, but hogs ready for market now probably represent considerable loss. If one had the time it probably would make an interesting study to compare the per capita consumption of food in the last year with that from 1910 to 1920. Along with that comparison should go the total production of food products.

Even the Telephone Is Dead

We are having a novel weather experience this morning. The ground is covered with a full half inch of ice, rain is pouring down and it is thundering and lightning just like it was July. The electric power line is out and the telephone is dead. This is one morning when I would venture a guess that everybody is "watching their step." The school bus has made the round without going into the ditch, but if the ice gets much thicker it will be very dangerous for any kind of motor vehicle. The eastern states frequently have an ice sheet on the ground, but in Kansas it is unusual. The ground is unfrozen, and a few hours of sun will let the ice melt and settle. The ice will without doubt cause much loss of trees and property.

Some Good Cane Silage

We are certainly well pleased with our cane silage. The cattle eat it readily, and seem to keep in fair flesh on it and a small amount of hay. The silage has packed very solid in the silo and is of excellent quality. The cattle probably do not eat as many pounds of the cane silage as they would of corn silage. The cane was cut very fine, and of course had large quantities of juice in it, with a high sugar content, so the silage is more acid than corn silage would be. The many extra tons of cane silage an acre over corn certainly more than offsets any objection to its feeding qualities.

Best to Refill the Silo?

Roughage grinders are having quite a run of popularity. So far we have never been very much interested in any type of roughage grinder. If a farmer has a silo it appears that it would be better to refill the silo than to grind the roughage. The roughage can go into the silo if it is wet; in fact, that would be the time to put it in to avoid as much loss of foliage as

possible. One of the Master Farmers of Pawnee county says he, "would not pay a dollar a ton difference between roughage put in dry than when it is put in green." The one requirement he would make is that enough water be added to the dry filling to make it properly ferment. One of the Master Farmers of Pawnee county several years ago secured equipment to grind alfalfa hay and other roughage, but he has discarded it. So far our observation has not caused us to buy a roughage grinder.

Why Not Local Grinding?

The grinding and mixing of grains for feeding milk cows, poultry and small stock is essential. There is considerable sentiment at present for the local co-operative elevator to provide grinding and mixing equipment for custom use. When this type of equipment is available the farmer could bring his grains to the elevator and get them ground and mixed at a nominal cost. It seems like an economic loss to ship our grains away and back again just to get them ground and put in a colored bag. The local product might not be as well mixed as the commercial feeds, but the results from feeding might not be far different. Farmers must watch the losses and use co-operative capital to the best advantage.

Some Fine Alfalfa Seed

The supply of alfalfa seed in Pawnee county is being reduced rapidly. Several cars have been sold to seed concerns that are preparing for the spring market. We know of only a few growers who have any quantity they are holding for better prices. The germination of the seed this year has been good. The color and quality of the seed has been very fine. About the only thing the seed could be discounted on was the presence of some foxtail. The army worms held the second crop back so long last spring that the foxtail got an equal start with the alfalfa. A friend visiting from Southern Indiana said he paid \$18 a bushel for alfalfa seed last fall. At the same time seed was selling for about half that price here. Farmers who are planning on seeding alfalfa in the spring could make a substantial saving by buying their seed from the growers.

Chinese Elms Really Grow!

This ice is hard on our Chinese elms, since they have most of their leaves yet. They are certainly persistently growing trees. They keep right on the job for almost an extra month, in both the spring and fall. It is no wonder they grow so rapidly.

Six Per Cent With Safety

A letter from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 days' notice. Denominations of \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.

Wheatland milo made 25 bushels an acre this year on the farm of H. A. Praeger of Claflin.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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No. 49

Wheatland Milo Has Growers' O.K.

Better Diversification and Healthier Incomes Will Be the Result

WHEATLAND milo pushes its sturdy head some 30 inches above its seedbed to fill a long-felt need at a most opportune time. It has the hardiness to withstand trying weather conditions, offers another chance at diversification, promises to reduce the wheat acreage and undoubtedly will extend livestock feeding operations in Kansas.

At the Hays Experiment Station and on 60 farms it takes the lead as the best combine sorghum known to date. Work at Hays has centered on adapting the crop to the wheat farmer's equipment and farming conditions. This factor alone means a tremendous saving; farmers who grow Wheatland will realize a greater return on their investment in tractors and combines. In it they have a crop that can be handled at a minimum of expense, and one that will fit in admirably as a catch-crop in the event fall-seeding of wheat fails.

Seed now is available for rather wide distribution, and it is expected that the certified seed list sent out by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for spring will name farmers who can supply top quality seed. This crop originated in Oklahoma and has been carried at Hays strictly as a combine grain sorghum. There are others that yield more and are satisfactory if cut with the binder when they are ripe. But Wheatland leads all others in ability to resist lodging when left standing late, and in the ease with which the combine handles it.

Proves to Be Hardy Crop

A. F. Swanson, at the Hays station, found less than 1 per cent lodging three years ago when Wheatland was harvested on December 22, making about 66 bushels an acre. Another variety went down 96 per cent last year, and Wheatland 29 per cent by November 10. This year the new crop was hit by hot, dry weather just as it came to head. But still one plot made 42 bushels an acre and was on ground that had been in sorghums three years.

It should be seeded May 25 to June 10, according to location. Mr. Swanson suggests blank listing in fall or early spring. "When the weeds get a start, say by April, the ridge-buster will settle with them. Then 'nose out' with the lister but not so deeply as the first blank listing. The best thing to use perhaps is the furrow planter with furrow-opener or 'loose ground planter.' This plants the seed and also kills the second crop of weeds. Leave a nice bed of dirt 3 or 4 inches deep, which will be warm and mellow and insure rapid germination. This method also leaves a much gentler furrow slope, and dashing rains don't cover plants so much. Rapid germination makes later planting possible. It isn't so much the method used as the condition in which the seedbed is prepared," Swanson explains.

Harvest at Minimum Expense

J. R. Mohler of Quinter had one of the finest fields in the state for 1931. "I am very favorably impressed with the crop," he said, "to take the place of wheat in part. It makes an excellent feed when ground, and is worth 90 per cent as much as corn. Wheatland made 53 bushels an acre this year, while corn right beside it made only 20. It works well in rotation. I expect to follow it with wheat after summer-fallowing. The crop can be handled with the combine, which reduces harvesting costs to the minimum. In a germination test 161 grains out of 163 showed sprouts within two days."

"I planted 45 acres of Wheatland this year, and altho it received only one rain, this acreage will make me more money than all my other crops," says Vernon V. Hoff of Spearville. "On a measured acre I harvested 46 bushels and find that it combines much nicer than wheat, oats, barley or any other sorghums. Last year I had in 345 acres of wheat and 75 acres of oats and barley, with the balance in grain sorghums. My program for

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

the next season on 815 acres provides 160 for wheat and 500 for Wheatland milo, with the balance in barley, oats, cane and kafir. When ground for feed the milo appears to be very palatable."

J. T. Lear of Garden City believes Wheatland "will spread out our work on seedbed preparation and harvesting better, cut wheat acreage 10 per cent and provide good feed for livestock." W. E. Berg of Pratt has reserved a third of his row crop land for Wheatland. "It should be planted about June 15," he finds, "which gives me plenty of time to plant my corn, and it works nicely at a time when the corn is scarcely large enough to cultivate. The regular field tractor can be used, as its height at maturity is 31 inches. Livestock relishes the grain. Because of a dry season I obtained two-thirds of a stand—20 bushels an acre. The combine handled it with ease, and the changes to be made on the harvester are minor. It should be seeded at the rate of 5 pounds an acre. I used 2½ to 3 pounds, and that was not enough."

B. S. Trostle of Nickerson likes the new crop. "In this dry year it made 35 bushels an acre on the best land and 20 on lighter soil," he said. "We

A BIG acreage of Wheatland milo, the combine sorghum, will be planted next spring in Kansas. Farmers have been looking for a sorghum variety which could be harvested with a combine. The forecast has been made generally that when it was found there would be a huge growth in the sorghum acreage and a great increase in livestock in Central and Western Kansas. And now it is here! The folks who own the 28,000 combines in Kansas can now cut a grain sorghum, Wheatland milo, to their heart's content. In this story Mr. Gilkeson has told of the actual experiences of Kansas farmers with this crop. It can be read with profit by every subscriber, and especially by those who own combines.

combined six rows at a time at less than half of the cost of binding. The quality is very good—much better than corn, which is making 8 to 15 bushels an acre. I am feeding it to calves, and will have 1,500 bushels of graded seed to sell. I can use my wheat machinery in harvest and can prepare the ground in the fall and spring. One should fall list, break the ridges in the spring and cultivate two or three times before planting June 1 to 5. It grows about 30 inches tall and heads well out of the boot, so the combine need not handle much of the stalk or leaf. My calves eat it very well when it is ground, but not so readily unground. I mix it with silage and alfalfa meal. Quality of corn this year is inferior to Wheatland. All of the kafirs are better than corn in Central and Western Kansas. The taller varieties used for grain, however, require too much expense in harvesting. Wheatland eliminates this worry."

"Under adverse conditions," assures E. B. Van Pelt of Nickerson, "Wheatland grown here this year has about doubled the yield of corn. Not only is the yield larger, but in a poor year such as this I believe it has a greater feed value than poorly-developed corn, and it seems to do better with a limited amount of cultivation than some crops. For many wheat farmers about the only additional machinery needed will be a lister-cultivator." L. V. Svoboda of Palco harvested 1,900 bushels of Wheatland from 60 acres, but improved soil tillage will boost that, he is sure. "This should be one of our leading crops within the next few years," Svoboda explains, "because it can be seeded late, matures early, drains less

moisture from the soil than other sorghums, broadens diversification, chances for a crop are two to one better than corn, it will stand hot winds, feed value is high and harvest cost is very low."

M. L. Meyers of Woodston wanted a grain crop for livestock feeding that he can grow with wheat machinery on dry upland where corn is not to be depended on. Now he has it. He guessed his yield at 20 bushels an acre this year, and it made 43. B. J. Winger of Ulysses finds that Wheatland fits in with his ideas of diversification, is hardy and of sufficient importance to cut the wheat acreage. With only 1½ inches of rain from planting to harvest his crop made 15 bushels an acre.

A. L. Stockwell of Larned seeded 25 acres of Wheatland on June 2, and 15 acres June 18. In both cases the grain matured in good season. However, Mr. Stockwell prefers the earlier date. "It has great promise as a crop for wheat farmers," he said. "The stalk is short and stiff, and is inclined to stool rather than sucker. Four or more stalks often come up from the same crown, all attain the same height and heads are uniform. Due to the stooling, less seed should be planted to the acre—3 to 4 pounds will be better than more. Wheat machinery handles it well. This year I obtained 300 bushels of seed before turning in 4,000 head of lambs to 'sheep it down.' I know it was great stuff for lambs in getting them started on grain. The only trouble was that it did not last long enough."

Beat Corn by 15 Bushels

T. S. Shaw of Stockton cut another kafir with a binder. To handle this crop he hired five men. With Wheatland, one man drove the tractor and one ran the combine. His 150 head of cattle will make good use of some of this grain. On Floyd Crist's farm, near Quinter, Wheatland is making 40 bushels an acre, or about 15 bushels more than his corn. M. E. Neher of Quinter said, "I've been looking for just such a crop. Our section is well-adapted to dwarf type kafirs. The objection to the old type is the cost of harvesting. Wheatland can be headed and threshed or combined. Men for miles around have looked at my field, and a number are talking of putting in 100 to 300 acres. Others are considering planting a considerable acreage for pasturing western lambs. This was tried for 1931. The lambs should be bought as early as possible so they will get more benefit from the green leaves. They gradually learn to eat the heads as the leaves dry up, and waste very little seed, as they bite off only a small section of the head at a time. Lambs may be pastured until ready for market. This year Wheatland made 35 to 52 bushels an acre, with corn down to 20 or 30 bushels."

Makes Equipment More Valuable

Fred L. Willard of Chase cut his crop November 6, getting 40 bushels an acre, despite the fact that there was no rain of any growing value after July 6. "One important point to consider," he observes, "is that this grain was harvested and in the bin with a minimum of overhead expense, 150 days after it was planted." "In years of wheat failures," advises Wayne Billings of Jetmore, "the new milo can be grown the next spring with the same machinery. It makes our equipment more valuable because we can use it more days in the year."

A dozen other Wheat Belt farmers have found Wheatland capable as a crop for high yield, good rotation, excellent livestock feed and inexpensive for harvest. These include George E. Loveless, Ness City; Arthur J. White & Sons, Coldwater; Griffith Brothers, Wakeeney; O. W. Fletcher, Meade; Charles Joy, Ensign; J. E. Crist, Holcomb; William Brock, Otis; B. D. Kaufman, McPherson; Theodore Schneider, Palco; Tom Bair, Minneola; Hubert Morgan, Hutchinson, and William Trefethen, Jr., Lucas.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been much interested in an address recently delivered by L. S. Chadwick, president of the Perfection Stove Company of Cleveland, Ohio, on "A Plan to Remedy Depressions, Present and Future." A considerable part of the speech is taken up with an analysis of the present situation, and then comes his proposed remedy. He says that in Cleveland there are many people employed on a 70-hour a week basis, and from there down to no hours a week. His theory is that if work were properly distributed there would be enough to furnish profitable employment for everybody who is able and willing to work. I will quote his plan:

"Let every employer of labor in the United States who employs five or more hands, regardless of the nature of the business, promptly figure the average hourly earnings of every one from the president down to the office boy, based on say an 8-hour day. When this is done, establish their pay envelopes or checks on the number of hours worked up to the regular 8-hour day. Next, reduce every employee's working hours by 20 per cent, which will of course have the effect of reducing each pay check by 20 per cent. This will necessitate the hiring of approximately 20 per cent more hands without materially changing the cost of the goods made."

Now while modern machinery has increased the power of production much more than 20 per cent, the most liberal estimates of unemployment does not show more than 20 per cent of laborers involuntarily unemployed in the United States. The explanation is that a large number of those thrown out of employment by improved machinery have somehow found new jobs, or at any rate other kinds of employment, so that if the number of employed was actually increased by 20 per cent over the present number there would not be any serious problem of involuntary unemployment.

Theoretically President Chadwick's plan will work if actually put into operation. Of course there is no way to compel employers to try out this plan, but it is encouraging to see the head of a great industrial enterprise who realizes that this is fully as much an employer's problem as it is the workers' problem.

Radical Groups Are in Action

I HAVE received a call for a national convention to organize a new party. It is to stand for Government ownership and operation of public utilities, public control of all private monopolies that are considered a menace to the general welfare; direct issue of money by the Government, said money to be paid into circulation; the providing of public work for all unemployed

and such other reforms as the convention may decide on.

There does not seem to be anything particularly new in this proposed platform. The Populist convention which met in Omaha in 1892 formulated one which included practically all of these demands. I feel certain that the Populist party at that time had a better chance to grow until it would become the dominant party of the country than the party which it is now proposed to organize will have.

It is hardly likely that a third party will cut much figure nationally in this country, but it is possible that one or the other of the present political parties may be captured by the radical ele-



ment. That has been demonstrated in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and to a large extent in Nebraska, where the Republican party organization has been captured and is completely dominated by the radical group. That is an easier and more effective plan than the one proposed by these advocates of a new party.

Down on the Rio Grande

I AM in receipt of an interesting and well-written article by Mrs. E. M. Wise on "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow on the Rio Grande." Several years ago we heard a great deal about the Rio Grande Valley. Several companies were formed to induce people with money to go down there and buy the rich lands along the Rio Grande River at exorbitant prices. These buyers were lured by false representations and extravagant estimates of what could be produced and the prices that the settlers could expect to receive. They were told that they would be supplied with abundant water for irrigation and that they would have a certain and profitable market for what they could produce. They were induced to buy more than they could pay for, making a payment down and signing contracts to make the remaining payments at future times when they could sell their crops. Of course the contracts provided that the lands should be forfeited to the companies selling them in event the payments were not made according to the contract, but the buyers were persuaded that there would be no doubt about their being able to make the payments when due.

The purchasers found out too late that they had paid or agreed to pay preposterously high

prices for the lands; that instead of their being abundant water for irrigation, no adequate arrangements for irrigation had been provided and that when they did raise crops they could not market them for enough to pay costs of transportation. Many of them lost their lands and all the money they had paid on their contracts. The Stewart Land Company sold more of these lands than any other. The head officers were arrested, prosecuted and some of them sent to the penitentiary. That may have satisfied justice in their cases, but it did not help the people who had been deceived and swindled. As a result of these swindles the Rio Grande Valley got a bad reputation. The fact is, however, that it is an exceedingly rich region and blessed with a delightful climate. It is again coming to the front, according to Mrs. Wise. I quote from her letter:

"Twelve years ago transportation was inadequate. Now there are two railroads, a paved highway thru the Valley and a deep water port being developed at Point Isabel.

"Most of the irrigation districts are now owned by the men who own the land. Concrete canals or pipe lines deliver water without waste. Each year the water rate is a little less than the year before.

"A Liverpool market is being developed to handle citrus products from the lower Rio Grande Valley.

"Packing and cold storage plants have been built.

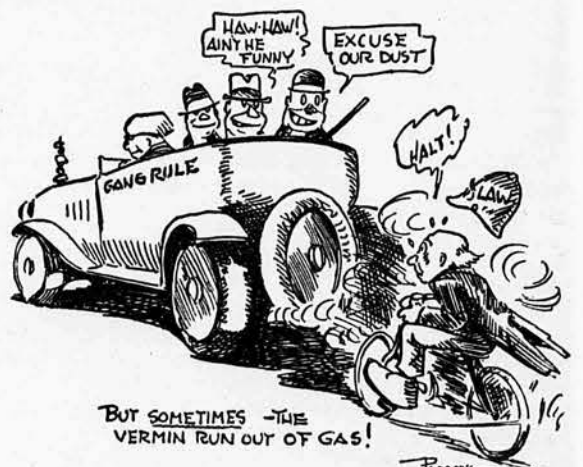
"More than a hundred thousand people call the Valley home. Hundreds of miles of fine paved roads, parks, golf courses, hotels, winter fairgrounds, racing, fishing and hunting, furnish comfort and amusement to the tourists.

"Yesterday or the day before desperadoes and herds of buffalo roamed over the rich delta lands along the big river. Now date palms flourish and the desperado has sought other territory.

"After the buffalo came the Texas longhorn cattle. In the former Buck Horn saloon in San Antonio there is a marvelous collection of horns from all over the world, but the crowning glory of the collection is a magnificent pair of glistening horns, 9 feet from tip to tip, that once graced the head of a Texas steer.

"Today is the day of the high grade registered Jersey. Now glossy coated butter producers feed on the broad pasture lands or stand contentedly in modern sanitary barns.

"During the days of the longhorn there was a reign of lawlessness that had no equal except in the imaginations of writers of fiction. Public office in some of the border counties was regarded as a private possession to be retained during the lives of the holders unless ambition beckoned them to higher stations, in which case the office was passed on to some relative or trusted lieutenant. The border counties were ruled by the 'Baker Dynasty,' but shameless waste of tax money finally angered the citizens. Good government won in 1930.



"Yesterday the wilderness; today comfort and civilization.

"Yesterday cactus and coyotes; today grape fruit, oranges, tomatoes and strawberries for your Christmas table.

"Tomorrow a hundred thousand tourists wending their way south, like the birds, away from winter's gripping cold. They will go to play, to rest, to spend the money they can't take with them to Heaven—or the other place."

Too Much Government!

IF THE proposed income tax is to be just another tax in addition to what we have already I am opposed to it," writes a subscriber. And so am I, so am I. But why should any legislature do a fool thing like that?

The members of the legislature as a rule are taxpayers, and I can hardly believe that they will deliberately add to their own burdens of taxation. However, I want to say that unless we revise our whole system of taxation and cut out the waste, no particular form of taxation is going to help us a great deal. The cost of our government, both state and local, is too great. We ought to get fully as good government as we have for a good deal less money. Neither is it going to help much to reduce a few salaries here and there. The reduction that you will get on your tax bill that way will be so small that you can hardly notice it. As a matter of fact, official salaries in Kansas are not unreasonable. The trouble is that we have too much machinery of government. We might scrap a considerable part of it without damage to the public welfare.

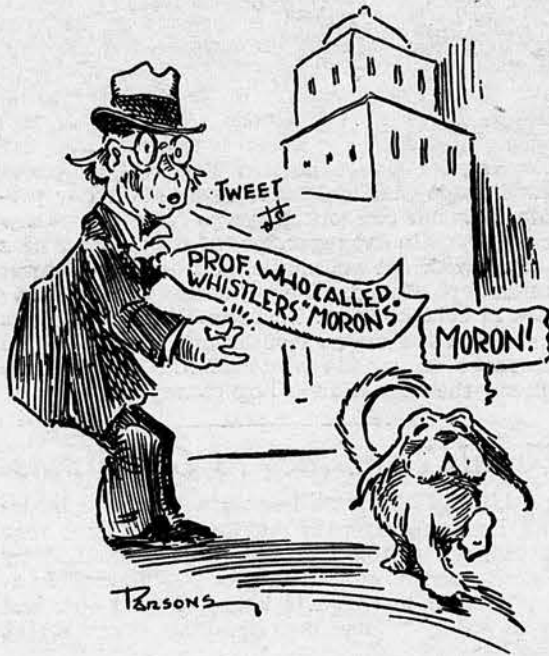
I have just been running thru the appropriations of the last legislature. For the biennial period, if my additions are correct, the total amounts to approximately 22 million dollars, and that does not include fees which various boards and educational institutions are permitted to collect and which do not get into the state treasury. I am informed by persons who claim to have looked the matter up that this constitutes less than 10 per cent of the grand total that we will spend in these two years for various kinds of government and our schools. The total is too much.

Can Use Same Judges

1—At the last general election in our township the same men and women served on the election board as served on the board at the primary election in August. Was this legal? 2—Of this board two were father and daughter and two father and daughter-in-law. Was this legal? 3—If one of the men's sons was running for office on the county ticket would that make any difference in regard to the father's and sister-in-law's right to serve on the township board? 4—A man who served was running for office on the township ticket and instead of doing his work on the board he stood outside and pitched horseshoes. Was it not illegal for him to serve on the board when his name was on the ticket and can anything be done about it? 5—Is there

anything in the law designating who shall serve on the election board? The same five serve on the board in this township practically all the time.

1—There is nothing in the law that prohibits the same judges who act at the primary election from acting as judges at the general election. The law providing for the appointment of judges for election is found in Section 401 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes. It provides first that the election boards shall be composed of three judges and two clerks. Second, that no more than two judges and not more than one clerk shall belong to the same political party or organization, provided that there be qualified voters belonging to other political parties who are willing to act as such judge or clerk. It is the duty of



the mayor of such city of the first or second class at least 10 days before the election to designate and appoint five persons in each voting precinct of such city, who shall be qualified voters of the precinct to which they are appointed, to act as judges and clerks of said election. Third, it is the duty of the township trustee of each township at least 10 days before the day of election to appoint and notify five persons for each voting precinct in his township to act as judges and clerks of said election, all to be qualified voters of the precinct for which they are appointed: Provided, that in the appointment of judges and clerks for city elections in cities of the first and second class the mayor shall be governed by the recommendations of the chairmen of the city central committees of the several political parties. The third judge shall be selected and appointed by the mayor, by and with the consent of the city coun-

cil, or by the township trustee, without such recommendations. In cities having a commissioner of elections, such commissioner shall, in all cases, select the judges and clerks of election in like manner as herein provided for the mayor and city council. In every voting precinct in this state at which there were cast an aggregate of 200 or more ballots for the office of secretary of state at the second preceding general election, there shall be two boards of election officers, each board consisting of three judges and two clerks.

2—There is nothing in the law that prohibits the placing of father and daughter or father and daughter-in-law on the board.

3—The fact that a son of one of the election judges was running for office would not prohibit the father from acting as election judge, altho I would assume such father would prefer that someone else act as election judge for fear the question of favoritism might be brought up against him.

4—While the question is not raised in the statute, my opinion is any man who is running for an office could be enjoined from acting as a judge in his own case.

5—It is very bad practice, I would think, to continue to appoint exactly the same persons as election judges and clerks year after year, but it is not contrary to the law.

Established by Petition

For how long a time must a road be traveled along a section line before it becomes a public road automatically? Would the public sleep on its rights if it allowed the person who obtained possession of the land on each side of the road to place gates across this line? Could the school district be compelled to pay for the transportation of pupils a round-about way covering 6 miles of road over the only laid out road to the school house? The writer has traveled this section line since 1880, and it was never fenced until in 1900. Now there are two gates across it, and the owner wants so much damage that it is almost impossible to get a laid out road.

W. H. C.

The statute only provides one way for establishing a public road, and that is by petition signed by 12 householders in its vicinity. The fact that the road runs along the section line would not change the situation. There is nothing in our statute that seems to establish roads by simply using them.

The school district would be required to pay for the transportation of these pupils by the usually traveled road, which would be in this case the only regularly laid out road.

Adoption Papers Cost \$2.50

I want to adopt a baby girl. Will it cost me anything? Where am I to apply for adoption papers? I have been told it will cost \$25. Is that true? J. C.

The fee for making out adoption papers and issuing a certified copy of adoption is \$2.50. Make your application to the probate court of the county in which you reside.

They Said Farmers Couldn't!

WHILE the outlook is a little more encouraging—and I believe the farmers are to lead the way to a more genuine prosperity than the country has had for 10 years—just now farmers are confronted by conditions, not theories.

Three thousand Kentucky tobacco farmers, offered \$4.61 a hundred for their crop compared with \$8.47 last year, resolve not to raise any tobacco next year.

Ten of the 11 cotton states agree in conference to reduce their planting of cotton one-half next year and the year following, in the interest of getting a living price for their chief product.

For a similar reason wheat acreage has been reduced even in the world's greatest wheat-producing state, Kansas.

These are conditions that farmers are facing everywhere more or less, as well as in this country.

"The laborer is worthy of his reward," says the Bible.

And, I believe, it is also expressing an economic truth to say that the farmer is worthy of a live-and-let-live price for his products—something he very seldom receives even in normal times—thanks to market gambling and manipulation—and that is bad for everybody.

Today everybody knows the farmer is not getting a live-and-let-live price, even tho there has been some improvement in recent weeks.

Why isn't he getting a fair price?

Well, demand for his products is slack; they are not being consumed as fast as they are being produced.

In that case, should he continue to grow the

largest possible crops that his fields will produce?

Which suggests another question.

Would the capable and business-like Hebrew gentleman, with far too many overcoats in his store, buy just as many more overcoats while he is overstocked?

He would not. He would do what he could to sell what he had in stock instead of getting deeper and deeper in the hole and finally going broke.

This is substantially what farmers have decided to do. They are reducing acreage, according, and approximating, to the number of "overcoats" they have on hand.

To do this effectively there must be, of course, some unity of effort—team work; they must work together. And that goes for marketing the crop as well as reducing "bumper" acreage.

Farmers are doing this. More than 730,000 now are members of farmer co-operative marketing associations, and these associations are doing a bigger business every year.

Several years ago farmer co-operative associations were made legal by the Capper co-operative marketing law. Then came the Agricultural Marketing Act, which makes it possible to set up and finance these organizations until they can stand alone.

It has been said for years that farmers couldn't and wouldn't co-operate in their marketing. But they are. For years, until the Capper law came along, farmer co-operatives were barred from the trading floors of the big exchanges. But now they trade in these markets.

Here is proof that farmers can and are co-operating. Also that farmer co-operatives are

doing more and more business in the country's markets.

During 1930, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation handled 196 million bushels of grain; The National Wool Marketing Corporation disposed of 130 million pounds of wool and mohair; The National Livestock Marketing Association handled more than 8 million head of stock.

To sum it up, there now are 12,000 farmer co-operative associations in the United States.

Since the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act two years ago, the 192 largest co-operatives have gained 33.4 per cent in membership alone, and 28.8 per cent in volume of products handled.

A remarkable record. It means much to the nation as well as to the farmer.

To the degree that men work together for a common purpose, or purposes, are they strong. For hundreds of years nations have known they must co-operate in wartime to survive. Now men are learning they must co-operate in peace time to save the world from destruction. Unity has become the law of survival; the law of progress.

If every man's clock, or watch, kept different time, it would be impossible to do business on a modern scale. So we have Standard Time, which is merely time co-operation, and everything ruled by time moves systematically. In fact co-operation—unity—is effective wherever it is applied.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

As We View Current Farm News

Kansans Win Numerous Honors at Chicago and on the West Coast

THE meat judging championship of the International Livestock Show was earned last week at Chicago by the team from the Kansas State College. Competing against students from eight additional colleges, the Kansas boys scored 2,404 points out of a possible 2,700. The closest competitor was the team from Iowa State College, with 2,384 points. R. C. Munson of Junction City was high man in the contest, and to make up a winning team he had L. D. Morgan of Manhattan and Alfred Helm of Chanute as the other two top-notch judges. The stock judging team from the Kansas State College ranked third, with Iowa first and Oklahoma second.

Kansas always depends on her 4-H club members for International honors, and, of course, we are not disappointed this year. Edwin McColm of Lyon county won a \$500 scholarship, the gift of the International Harvester Company, which is good at any agricultural college in the United States. To win this, McColm submitted what is believed to be a 4-H club record never before equaled in Kansas.

Some of his accomplishments include: Kansas sheep raising championship of 1930, winner national grain judging contest 1930, owner of reserve champion lamb at American Royal at Kansas City 1928, 1929 and 1930, winner of the Harvester Company's letter contest 1930, best essay in American Royal contest 1929, captain of state champion demonstration team in 1931, member of state Who's Who Club, winner music appreciation contest 1930, and second in county health contest for the last three years. Edwin is the son of T. H. McColm, who farms near Emporia.

J. B. Hollinger of Chapman took first honors in the 2-year-old Aberdeen Angus heifer class, third on 3-year-old bull, fourth in senior yearlings and fifth in the senior bull event. The Duroc Jersey barrow exhibited by Chinguapin Springs Farm, Overland Park, in the 260-300-pound class, placed third. H. G. Eshelman of Sedgwick won a first, two seconds and three third placings on his Percherons. And to add further honors for Kansas this season, the Robert H. Hazlett Hereford herd, from Eldorado, won the runnerup and junior grand championship for bulls at the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles.

31 Per Cent Less Wheat?

A SURVEY made by Harry C. Baird of Dighton, the farm agent of Lane county, on 25 farms indicates a decline of 31 per cent in the wheat acreage, thus:

Acres harvested, 1931.....	22,520
Acres harvested from summer fallow.....	3,900
Acres harvested from new sod.....	3,380
Acres planted, 1931.....	15,470
Acres planted on fallow.....	2,190
Acres planted on second fallow and sod.....	5,160
Acres planted on new sod.....	24
Acres left for fallow.....	6,580

Mr. Baird thinks that the abrupt decline in the amount of wheat to be used in wheat raising is perhaps the most striking feature of the survey. These 25 farmers broke out 3,380 acres for the crop of 1931; they prepared but 24 acres this year. There is plenty of moisture in the summer fallowed fields of Lane county—from 20 to 24 per cent in the upper 3 feet. This includes 14 per cent of the acreage planted. Tests on second year fallow range from 12 to 18 per cent, and represent 33 per cent of the acreage. The remaining fields, or 53 per cent, are very dry, and the situation is decidedly unfavorable.

Saves Four Month's Feed

MAX FLINNER of Jarbalo "raised hogs" for 16 years. But for the last four years of the 20 he has been in the business, he has been investing time, feed, care and money in porkers. And there is a big difference! Raising hogs included feeding without special attention to balanced rations, old lots and not exactly a sanitary water supply; the result was that hogs were ready for market in about 10 months.

Just four years ago, Mr. Flinner changed the whole scheme to a business basis. He was willing to make the necessary investment of time, labor and feed, but the porkers had to "make good"

and prove it to him, or else get out. The first part of the new experiment provided clean farrowing, fresh ground and balanced feed for 58 pigs farrowed by six sows. In six months they were ready for market averaging 270 pounds. He keeps eight sows, litters average between eight and nine pigs and the sows are kept as long as they produce well. Sanitation is a law. Pigs even use a board walk from their sheds to pasture so they will not get on old lots. Fall pigs farrow in the woods, where it is clean, cool and free from flies. A cement hog wallow under straw shade that is drained every other day provides summer comfort. Hogs go from the wallow to the fields to eat regardless of the summer heat and do well. An automatic, self-heating waterer makes it possible for the porkers to drink all they wish in cold weather. There is alfalfa and grass pasture in the warm months and alfalfa hay in the racks during the winter. These things made Flinner the new Kansas hog champion.

Fresh Tomatoes at Christmas

MARKETING fresh tomatoes, grown under irrigation, from the middle of July until near Christmas, is a 2-year old project handled by Walton Dodge of Burlington. A "four-litter-a-year" swine program is being worked out, and he is going to try hogging-down some wheat next summer.

The 297 acres on which Dodge farms with his father is well diversified to corn, wheat, oats, clover, hogs, poultry and 6 acres of vegetables. Of these garden crops the tomatoes are outstand-



ing—last year an acre of them made a net profit of \$285. There isn't anything unusual about marketing tomatoes during the summer, but holding on until into December is something different. "I pull all of the plants that have green tomatoes on them just before frost," Dodge explains. "These are hung in the cellar, roots up. There is enough plant food in the roots and stalks to ripen the tomatoes; they brought me 10 cents a pound last year."

Sweet potatoes made 250 bushels an acre and sold for 75 cents to \$1. An acre of cabbage this year produced 14,000 pounds that sold for 1 cent at the farm. One-fourth acre of turnips produced 130 bushels that sold for 40 cents. Three acres of pop corn found a market at 5 cents a pound.

All of the truck crops are grown under irrigation, and receive water once a week from July to September as necessary. A 5-inch, 600-gallon centrifugal pump operated by an all-purpose tractor handles the watering job in 12 hours at a cost of 12 gallons of gasoline and 1 gallon of oil.

This year Dodge sold his hogs at 9¢ to 10 cents a pound the latter part of August as stockers, and he expects to buy more in December to feed out for the April market. But this is an unusual procedure. Ordinarily he feeds out, but found it profitable to shift operations this time.

"My four-litter-a-year system has numerous advantages," Dodge explained. "The pigs arrive

in March, June, September and December or January. We run six sows to a farrow and average seven pigs to the litter. Working this way we have less invested in equipment. Or to put it right, we can use it twice as often, thereby making it earn more on the investment. We can handle fewer pigs at a time to better advantage. It spreads out our labor more evenly thruout the year, skim milk can be used to better purpose, and what I feel is most important, we have four shots at the market."

Dodge has three straw-loft colony houses that have proved entirely satisfactory. Last winter pigs were farrowed in one of them with snow drifted over the top, but not a pig was lost. Spotted Poland China boars are used with Duroc Jersey sows, and the cross has some advantages. Pigs reach 200 pounds or more in six months. No doubt this will be improved upon in the future as the quality of the herd is built up. Plenty of pasture is one essential with hogs, Dodge has found.

"I believe it would be profitable to hog down wheat," he said. "There would be some waste, but volunteer wheat would come up for fall pasture to take care of that." Naturally it would depend on the price of wheat as to whether it would be profitable to let the hogs harvest it. Dodge expects to try this next summer.

Plenty of Water Now

A WATER well was drilled in only a few days ago on the farm of J. L. Smith of Parsons. It contains an abundant supply of soft water; apparently Mr. Smith's days of worry over a lack of this essential are over. Doubtless his example will be followed by a good many folks in the next two or three years. As Henry Hatch has indicated several times recently in his department, Eastern Kansas can now be classified as an "old" farming country. It is more difficult than in former years to obtain an adequate supply of stock water from ponds. On some places the water can be secured by digging wells. But on many the only solution is to try the "great adventure" of the drilled well.

\$1.50 Was Too Much!

WILLIAM CORY of Miltonvale read the note by Henry Hatch on page 7 for November 7, in which Mr. Hatch told of husking corn 35 years ago for 50 cents for a 26-inch box load. It reminded him that 35 years ago he also was husking Bloody Butcher corn for a neighbor; the field was clean, was making 40 bushels an acre, and the ears husked easily. The pay was 1½ cents a bushel—in other words, he received 39 cents for the same work on which Mr. Hatch's pay was 50 cents. Mr. Cory worked five days, and husked about 100 bushels a day, and then was "fired," because, as his employer observed, "I won't pay any man \$1.50 a day to husk corn!"

Caught 1,186 Gophers

IT MAY not seem possible that an income of \$181.60 could be made in a month catching gophers, but F. C. Powell, self-styled champion gopher catcher of Marshall county, actually earned that much.

Powell has caught 1,186 of the rodents in the last 30 days and received 10 cents each from the county treasurer. He catches the animals in steel traps, and all have been caught in three townships. He received payment for 612 scalps October 9, and two weeks later turned in 223. Last week he received payment for 543 more. On a single day more than \$160 was paid out of the county treasury for gopher scalps.

Produced 506 Pounds Butterfat

W. L. REED, of Kanopolis, owns a Holstein cow that produced 506 pounds of butterfat last year. This is one of the records made possible by the organization of the Saline-Ellsworth Dairy Herd Improvement Association by the Farm Bureaus of the two counties last year. The Reed cow, a grade, 7 years old, was dry two months out of the 12 during the testing year.

Using the tester's figures, and Mr. Reed fed

according to production, this high cow ate 7,750 pounds of silage, 893 pounds of dry roughage, 472 pounds of alfalfa, 869 pounds of corn, 1,514 pounds of kafir and wheat, 799 pounds of bran and 335 pounds of cottonseed meal. In addition to this the cow was on pasture part of the year.

The other high cows on test in Ellsworth county, included a Jersey owned by W. G. Magill, that produced 478 pounds of butterfat, and a Holstein owned by Walter Bircher, with 460 pounds to her credit. The Reed cow returned \$98.82 over feed costs; Magill's made \$88.78, and Bircher's \$83.97.

In contrast to these returns there are a lot of other cows in the different herds that either are barely paying for their feed or are being milked at a loss. In one herd, five cows returned \$35.64 over feed costs for the year. In another case, three cows returned \$68.88 and they are for sale as low producers.

A Hard Seedbed Helped

CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Washington county, reports an excellent stand of alfalfa as a result of seedbed preparation that insured firm soil for the roots of the young seedlings. He just harrowed stubble ground for a spring seeding. He thinks plowing would have been almost impossible to work down to as hard a seedbed as was provided in this way. His experience is verified by C. W. Evans, who says that where the ground was packed hard by the pipe line workers in crossing a field he sowed in the fall of 1930, he had the best stand of any place in the field. On this hard strip alfalfa grew more rapidly and taller than in the balance of the field.

Paid 95 Cents for Barley

A CARLOAD of fat lambs will be marketed this week by Henry Strobel, of Amy. There are 240 in the flock, the year's lamb crop on this farm. At the close of the feeding period they are eating 10 bushels of ground barley and 50 pounds of cotton cake daily. Mr. Strobel says they are gaining about one-third pound to the head a day. This makes a pound of mutton for 3 cents worth of feed, and allows a profit for the feeder. Last year with a similar bunch Mr. Strobel received 95 cents a bushel for 616 bushels of barley the lambs consumed.

Pay Premium for Wheat

CHEYENNE county grain dealers are paying a premium of 8 to 10 cents for wheat over the prices farmers in other sections are receiving, according to a report from St. Francis. The high protein wheat produced in Cheyenne is the reason. Farmers are using large trucks to haul their grain as much as 50 miles to the Cheyenne county markets. On the return trip they are hauling lumber, coal, mill feeds and other merchandise.

A Combine for Wheatland

OTIS BLAIR of Minneola recently cut a 20-acre field of Wheatland milo, which made 30 bushels an acre, with a combine. Mr. Blair says the crop stood up well, and went thru the combine as easily as wheat. A nearby field of Dwarf Yellow milo, grown on similar ground and planted at the same time, will produce about the same yield, but it lodged badly, and cannot be handled by machinery.

To Consider Tax Problems

TAX schools will be held generally over Kansas this winter, perhaps in most counties. They will be under the management of the Kansas farm organizations, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, university, and the agricultural college. Harold Howe of the agricultural college and H. G. Ingham of the university are preparing the series of 10 lessons.

Briefly Told

WHEN Everett Williams, of Richmond, was returning from Ottawa the other evening he came upon two cars parked just off the slab, facing each other. Slumping out of the door of one was the form of a man, as if injured. Mr. Williams stopped to offer assistance, then came the hold-up, which netted the robbers about \$25, a watch and a raincoat. It is getting so a person scarcely knows whether to believe what he sees along the highways.

Sherman Hoar of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, remarked a few days ago that, "On the basis of 141 hens a farm in Kansas and an average egg production of 110.3 eggs a hen,

the poultry flocks of Kansas can certainly be considered as being on a profitable basis." And according to G. T. Klein of Manhattan, the extension poultryman at the Kansas State College, Kansas leads all other states in the average egg production a farm, with 15,559. Iowa is second with 15,382; Delaware, 14,604; Missouri, 14,075; Ohio, 13,701. The average of the north central states is 12,822; the United States, 9,620.

The maternal grandmother of Douglas C. Daynard, 91 years old, a farmer living near Iola, died at the age of 115. His maternal grandfather died at the age of 105—and might have lived longer had he not received a chill following a swim. His paternal grandmother died at the age of 102. His paternal grandfather died at the age of 70—because a loose limb fell and killed him. Mr. Daynard's father died at the age of 100, his mother at 82.

Lee Burnett of Cadmus, Linn county, produced 10 bushels an acre of Laredo soybeans this year, and harvested the crop with a combine. Walter J. Daly of Mound City, the farm agent, believes that combines will be used for such work to a larger extent. He remarked a few days ago that, "In Illinois, where the largest soybean acreage is grown, combines are used extensively in harvest-



ing. In this state the loss of beans by shattering and passing below the cutterbar is about 30 per cent for ordinary harvesting methods. The combine reduces this loss to 10 per cent."

Ox warble takes a toll of 20 million dollars from the profits of Kansas cattlemen every year. But Ratts & Son, of Glenwood Stock Farm near Atlanta, eliminate this loss. "We pick a warm day in February and run 300 to 500 head of cattle thru the chute, squeezing out the grubs," Mr. Ratts explained. "We never turn cattle out on grass before this job is done."

Mildred McGinnis, a 16-year old senior in the Hoisington High School, milks 10 cows every morning and then drives 4 miles to an 8 o'clock class. She has operated her father's tractor during harvest for the last four seasons. Miss McGinnis is a member of the Live Wire 4-H Club. Incidentally she can write 60 words a minute on a typewriter.

Two acres of Pascal celery were grown this year by Julian Hulpieu and George F. Sage, east of Dodge City, in the Arkansas River Valley. It was of unusually fine quality, and is being marketed at a good profit. They also grew 4 acres of lettuce. Considerable plantings were made of other truck crops, especially cauliflower and peppers.

Earl Bell, Washington county, husked 30 bushels of Pride of Saline corn to the acre as against 25¼ of Yellow Dent in the same field handled exactly the same way. A. L. Williamson obtained 35 bushels of white corn on upland alfalfa ground, while yellow corn on bottom land made only 25 bushels. Both men are sold on the white crop now.

Dr. T. O. Brown of Osage City owns a farm near Miller on which he had 30 acres sown to Lespedeza clover last spring, from which he recently threshed 5,000 pounds of seed. Dr. C. S. Trimble of Emporia also owns a farm near Miller, and from 4 acres sown to Lespedeza he threshed 400 pounds of seed early in November.

Both are so well pleased with this pasture clover that they plan on increasing their acreage next year. Evidently doctors can experiment with success in other ways than on their patients.

Arnold Essmiller, Great Bend, has been elected president of the Barton County Farm Bureau. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Larkin, Hoisington, were named delegates to the State Farm Bureau meeting to be held at Manhattan in January while Mr. Essmiller will be the delegate to the State Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka in January.

Of our heritage of more than 650 million acres of arable land, at least 21 million acres have gone out of cultivation because of destructive erosion alone, according to H. G. Knight, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Kansas is doing a good deal of terracing to stop further losses and to bring back fertility.

In a corn variety test conducted this year on the farm of Bruce Farley of Athol, Smith county, Boone County White yielded 43 bushels an acre; No. 1,982, 34; Harmon White, 33; Reid's Yellow, 30.2; Pride of Saline, 28; Cassel, 28; Hybrid, 27; Freed, 22.5 and Hay's Golden, 19¼.

The V. C. Robb family of Dodge City has the habit of winning. Three sons—Dwight, Harold and Ronald—have represented Ford county at the National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago for the last three years. And each boy had to win over stiff competition.

Kansas counties spent \$1,082,375 on their poor during the fiscal year ending June 30. Of our 105 counties, 24 do not have poor-farms, three others have no inmates—Decatur, Hodgeman and Meade—and Sheridan has only one inmate on its 240-acre farm.

Yields on 2,162 acres of Sumner county wheat following Sweet clover amounted to 41,154 bushels, an average of 19 bushels an acre. On 6,046 acres of other wheat on these same farms 71,858 bushels were produced, an average of 11.9 bushels.

Beginning September 1, 1932, students in the division of veterinary medicine at the Kansas State College will be required to take five years of study for their degrees, instead of the four years now required.

Allison Andrews of Baldwin was one of the 216 members of the Grange who received a "Golden Sheaf" certificate at the recent national meeting at Madison, Wis., for 50 years of continuous membership.

A. D. Mall of Clay Center put 1,280 chicks in the brooder house last spring; he lost 18 up to 3 weeks old, 41 up to 6 weeks, and raised 96.8 per cent to maturity or selling age.

J. L. Smith of Parsons had splendid success this year with Sweet clover; at frost the field was 1 foot tall; it was sown last spring without a nurse crop.

Means & Donaldson of Everest own a Holstein cow which produced 2,034 pounds of milk and 81.36 pounds of butterfat in a recent 30-days period.

B. J. James of Tescott captured an eagle a few days ago which had a broken wing; it evidently had been shot. Its wing spread was 7 feet 6 inches.

Tax payments at the office of the county treasurer at Eldorado have been averaging more than \$2,500 a day, somewhat above a year ago.

The 530 Single Comb White Leghorns on the farm of Harve Andrea of Holyrood averaged 160 eggs for the year ending October 1.

The 43rd exhibition and convention of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association will be held January 11 to 16 at Topeka.

More than three-fifths of the state highway system of Kansas is surfaced; the entire system includes 8,690 miles.

Mrs. Ray Longacre reports seeing as many as 1,000 wild ducks on the state lake at Tonganoxie at one time recently.

McPherson county is paying bounties for gopher scalps at the rate of 15¢ daily.

Mrs. Albert Schmidt of Barnard raised 1,200 turkeys this year.

In the Wake of the News

Anyhow Farmers Are in a Better Position Than City Folks These Days

FROM here on out to the end of the business depression, whenever that happy day comes, farmers are in a better position, on an average, than city people. That, at least, is one evident item which has emerged from the barrage of commodity price declines, security market wrecks, political buck passing and economic misinformation thru which we have gone. There is some comfort in that thought. But at best it will be a period of trial even for farmers who are backed with accumulated capital. And some of the folks will lose their farms to mortgage companies. Everyone must forget the memories of the "happy days," and put his energy into "getting thru" with as little loss in this world's goods and his faith in the future as possible.

Naturally the most common question encountered is when this thing will end. Any answer must of necessity be involved with the historical record of previous similar experiences plus a considerable amount of pure theory. Perhaps the starting place for the answer is our position in the business cycle, for that information is plain



enough. We are in the first part of the third year of the secondary depression following the World War.

Apparently it takes about 10 years for this second tragedy to arrive after the peak of war values is reached. The top of commodity markets following the War of 1812 was in 1815; the secondary depression came in 1825. The peak of prices in the Civil War was in 1864; the first full year of the secondary depression arrived in 1874, altho the decline started in the fall of '73. Exactly the same setup occurred with this mess. The peak of prices following the World War was in 1920, and the first full year of the secondary depression was in 1930, altho again the decline began the previous autumn.

Perhaps we can get some idea on the length of secondary depressions if we again go back to the records. The one following the War of 1812 lasted five years. The hard times of the '70s kept up for six years. And if, for good measure, you wish to include the debacle of the '90s, which was not a secondary post-war depression, but which older folks will recall was quite a success in its way, its records show a span of five years.

Doubtless this depression will be shorter than previous ones. A seasonal improvement in business in the spring is expected by practically everyone. All that will be fine. But in the meantime, Kansas folks should be glad they are out on the farms, near the source of the food, and away from the grief and woe which will be the lot of the folks in the cities this winter.

Too Much Patience Now

IN VIEW of the extremely low prices for livestock, we wonder just how much longer Kansas farmers are going to remain quiet on the consent decree case. Here is one place, at least, where the fool activities of the United States Government are doing definite damage to the livestock producers. Every producers' association

of any size west of the Mississippi River has demanded the elimination of this decree. The Kansas Live Stock Association has been especially active in the campaign. All requests for modification have been refused. Every farmer in this state who has sold livestock at subnormal levels in the last few months can put down a few dollars on his books as the contribution he is making for having this thing hung around his neck. Isn't there a limit to the patience we are expected to show? How much longer must we wait before the relief asked for is given?

We Need This Crop

NO WONDER we are interested in Wheatland milo," exclaims C. H. Hardy of Bison. "Last fall I reduced my wheat acreage, leaving 80 acres for summer fallow in the spring of 1931. Toward spring, however, the wheat price outlook was not very good, and I decided to put most of this 80 acres in row crops. I listed 30 acres to corn and the same number to Wheatland. The corn made 16 bushels an acre and the milo 28. There we have it—I raised 28 bushels of grain on ground from which I expected nothing this year. And I probably would not have raised more than 28 bushels of wheat next year even following summer fallow.

"It requires days and sometimes weeks to husk a 30-acre field of corn. That isn't true of Wheatland. I harvested half of my milo with a header the last of October. A 12-foot header will take four rows, and it certainly beats cutting kafir with a binder. When heading this milo it is wind-rowed the same as green or weedy oats or barley. I threshed some of my windrows November 9, about 10 days after it had been headed, and found it in ideal condition. I threshed this milo with my combine by taking off the reel and pitching the heads on the platform canvas. Combining the standing grain in the field is the most economical. Wheatland is an ideal crop for us to provide more feed, better rotation; it works as a catch crop where wheat fails."

'Tis a Real Opportunity

THE folks who attended the meeting of the Kansas Taxpayers' League in Topeka last week listened to constructive ideas from several speakers and was representative in attendance from over the state. This organization has not cut an important figure in Kansas, but there is a field of usefulness for it to occupy. Such a body of men and women can be a force in directing public opinion, for one thing, and for another thing can be effective in watching the performance of tax-levying bodies and aiding in the enforcement and fulfillment of tax laws in letter and spirit.

Indiana has profited greatly by an alert and active state Taxpayers' League, with its county



affiliations thruout the state. For many years it has taken a leading part in bringing about hearings on levies and bond issues, which have resulted over a period of about 10 years in actual reductions in levies aggregating 80 million dollars in the localities of the state. How much more effective it has been in preventing excessive levies and bond issues by the moral effect of its activities can not be estimated.

Kansas, it is true, has no law providing for such hearings and power to reduce unnecessary levies after hearings, but a State Taxpayers' League can arouse sentiment for such a law which will induce a legislature to enact it. Moreover, such an organization of taxpayers can exert a powerful influence in bringing about a correction of poorly conducted assessments, which are the cause of great inequities in taxation. It can be of service also in directing public opinion in a revision of the tax system of the state.

None of these activities has been undertaken by the Kansas Taxpayers' League, which has mainly confined its efforts to occasional public meetings, speeches and adoption of resolutions. An entirely different line of activity will be tak-



NOT SO POPULAR IN SOME QUARTERS

en up by the Taxpayers' League if it becomes the factor that the situation in the state calls for. If last week's meeting results in organization for such work, it will be a red letter day in the history of taxpayer league efforts.

Chase Bets on Calves

CALVES seem to be the thing this fall in replacement operations on Chase county farms, according to E. A. Stephenson of Cottonwood Falls, the farm agent. "These strictly choice heifer calves at around 5 cents at home and steer calves up to 7 cents seem like one of the best bets in years in the cattle business. Sam Stauffer bought around 100 choice heifers, William Gregory has 375, while Tom McKee, Jim and Harold Miller and Harry Potford have good-sized strings.

"Most of the men are putting their calves on a strong wintering ration of about 5 pounds of grain, and will carry them to early spring when they can go to full-feeding or to grass to be fed later. This system has proved highly efficient."

Yeah, Hog Prices Are Low!

THERE is plenty of comment these days about low prices for hogs! Some of it is delivered in this issue by H. C. Colglazier on page 2 and Henry Hatch on page 10. This situation will result in a marked drop in hog production. And the folks who stay with the game—and game it is—will give increasing attention to cutting production costs. Some quite remarkable results were obtained along that line this year; Edward McGee of Blue Mound, for example, produced the gain from weaning time to market at a feed cost of \$2.44 a hundred. The pigs were pushed from the start. A balanced ration was before them all the time. They were never hungry and never wormy. That technique will be followed generally in hog raising next year. And here's hoping that the "December low" next year comes in December—instead of October, or earlier!

From Station WIBW

Big Nik is a caution. You know, he's the boss up at WIBW's bungalow in the air. That's the broadcasting studio of The Capper Publications, built on top of the tallest business building in Topeka. Nik strides thru life on the assumption that "you haven't heard anything yet." He cornered one of the editors the other day to remark that, "Business isn't the only thing that is getting back to normal. Put radio programs in that class. They have been upset during the last few weeks by important football games, but this sport now goes into hibernation for the winter. And the air is going to be busier than a cranberry merchant carrying all the fine programs we have arranged to Kansas farmers. This is going to be the best radio season in history, or I'll buy you a new hat."

Well, we caught some of Big Nik's enthusiasm as we looked over the lineup for the coming winter days. Without any argument we're willing to give up the idea of getting the new bonnet—the programs will be top quality, and then Nik is bigger than us, too. If we should win we'll tell him about it over the 'phone.

But seriously, folks, you'll find it delightful, during the crisp winter days and evenings, to pull up the favorite chair, tune the magic box in the corner to WIBW and interview the world.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Sod Busters
6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Gospel Singers
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:15 a. m.—United Twins
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air
2:00 p. m.—WIBW Male Quartet
2:15 p. m.—Our Women Editors
2:45 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
3:00 p. m.—Hickory Brothers
3:15 p. m.—Letterbox and Billboard
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Halstead's Orchestra
6:15 p. m.—Sports; News
6:25 p. m.—Pennant Sunshine Trio
6:45 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:00 p. m.—"Bing Crosby"
10:30 p. m.—Dream Boat
11:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13

9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
10:30 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
12:30 p. m.—Victor Demi Tasse
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
4:00 p. m.—Organ Melodies
4:15 p. m.—College of Emporia Musicale
5:15 p. m.—Chicago Knights
5:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Musical Memories
6:00 p. m.—World's Business
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
7:15 p. m.—Manhattan Serenaders
7:45 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
8:00 p. m.—Roxy Theatre Symphony
8:30 p. m.—Phantom of Mort Manor
10:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra
11:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14

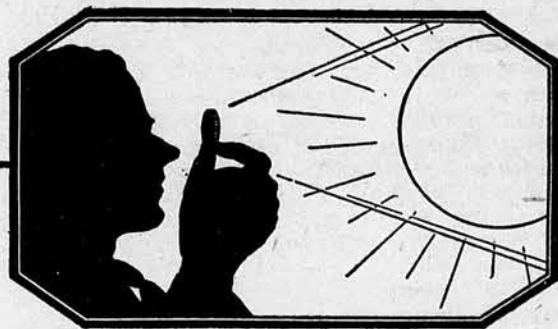
1:30 p. m.—Oklahoma-Kansas Debate (KSAC)
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett
7:00 p. m.—The Columbians
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
8:00 p. m.—Insurance Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Women's Clubs
9:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
10:45 p. m.—Star Dust
11:30 p. m.—Noble Sissie Orchestra

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15

10:45 a. m.—Ben Alley
3:30 p. m.—Fisher Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—Frank Ross—Songs
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Artist
7:00 p. m.—Mills Brothers
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
7:30 p. m.—Connie Boswell
8:00 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
10:15 p. m.—Jack Miller
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne
11:00 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16

2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Kings
7:00 p. m.—Columbians
7:15 p. m.—Devotional Service
8:00 p. m.—Community Sing
(Continued on Page 23)



Real Economy

Hold a copper penny close enough to your eye, and it will shut out the golden sun. Buying cheap oil for a good car is like that. It loses money every time. This winter, stop worrying about lubrication. Entrust that job to Phillips 66 Motor Oil and you can trust your motor to do its best. It is *all* oil. Minus water, wax, and carbon. Hence it lubricates better and longer . . . saves money . . . and is *the world's finest oil for your motor.*

100% PARAFFIN BASE

A GRADE FOR EVERY CAR

30¢
A QUART



FOR CARS,
TRUCKS, AND
TRACTORS

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

Cattle Lots Need a Surface!

Has Anyone in Kansas Solved the Problem of Mud Yards in the Winter?

By Henry Hatch

SHOULD anyone invent a cheap surface for a feedlot, one that would prevent our easily muddled soil of Eastern Kansas from becoming half-knee deep during each prolonged spell of wet weather when trampled over a few times by a herd of cattle, I would gladly contribute to the limit for a monument that would honor his name thru all eternity. If any reader has even partially solved this problem of mud yards, I wish he would no longer keep the secret but would let the rest of us know of it by explaining his plan to the editors of Kansas Farmer. All feedlots now certainly are a fright, and folks compelled to unload bundled fodder in the almost-knee-deep mess, for the cattle to run over and pick at, are seeing the most of it trampled in and wasted. Those trying to feed it in racks are getting very little more good of it, as when an old cow gets hold of a bundle she usually pulls it out, then tramples it in while reaching for another. Cutting the fodder with a forage mill and feeding it in bunks is a solution of the feeding problem in a time like this, but having to stand around in the mess for days at a time must grow wearisome to the cow brute.

Did the Concrete Pay?

While in Illinois a few years ago, where the soil is black and deep and becomes even more bottomless than does ours here when thoroly water soaked, I was on one farm where the mud feedlot had been eliminated by concreting the entire lot. That cost a good bit of money, but dairying was the main business of that farmer and he said his concreted feedyard had already paid for itself, altho it had been in use but three years. Every morning he went over it with a wooden drag that was guided by handles and pulled by a horse, and swept all refuse to one side of the lot, from which it was hauled directly to the fields in spreaders whenever the fields permitted their use. The cement feeding floor I have for hogs pays for itself every other year it is in use, but to cover a lot with concrete large enough for 100 cattle seems like an expensive proposition, altho I have no doubt it would pay for itself in time. Some farmers who have tried graveling a feedlot say it will not stand up under the trampling of the sharp hoofs of the cattle; that the gravel mixes in with the refuse and manure and is soon hauled out to the fields.

27 Pigs Went to Market

Most of us can remember when our folks counted our tiny pink toes and went over the amusing jingle—to us—of "this little pig went to market, this little pig stayed at home." It was enacted in actual life on this farm, last week, with a sorting of actual pigs, half of which went to market, and half were still left here at home. Twenty-seven head were sold to a local shipper, who lacked that many of having enough to fill out a load. Had they not thus been sold on a close shipping margin, they would have been trucked to Topeka, as many of my neighbors are doing, and sold direct to the packing house there. It is the intention now to so market the half remaining, which should give us a line on which plan of selling is the most profitable to the farmer.

Solid Corn Makes the Weight

These hogs were grown and fed out largely on two-thirds wheat and one-third oats, having had some corn only for the last month of the feeding period. The wheat and oats made good frames, that apparently were

well filled out, but the weight was not there, as in corn fed hogs. They appeared good enough to weigh 225 to 235 pounds, but actually averaged 198. When it comes to putting on solid fat that pulls down the scale beam, you cannot beat good old solid corn, either for hogs or cattle.

Down Went the Market

The 27 head of hogs sold have been money losers, and probably the remaining 26 that are left after having picked the choice gilts out of the bunch to keep for sows will be money losers, also. When offered approximately 9 cents a pound for them last summer, when weighing from 60 to 70 pounds, I could have let them go at a small profit, but with plenty of cheap wheat and oats, it seemed as if they were providing a profitable market for the grain. The slump that cut hog prices virtually in two has made a profitless ending to this year's hog operations.

Better Sell at 100 Pounds?

A farmer and stock feeder of this county—and a good one, too—says it has been years since he has made any real money in finishing hogs for market. He takes the stand that the pig has offered the most profit for four years of the last five when sold weighing less than 100 pounds, at prices that have prevailed for shoats of that weight. I can say from experience it has proved so in my case, both last year and this—I could have sold the grain on the market for more than the hogs returned for it after having been fed until weighing an average of 200 pounds.

Yeah, 'Tis a Queer World

Why keep on, then, is a natural question to ask. It is the promise of a better tomorrow. After a fellow has been keeping hogs for nearly 40 years, it is not so easy to step down and out, so the urge to go on is answered by keeping over about the same number of sows to bring about the usual number of pigs in the spring. While profitless, figured with pencil on paper, the proceeds of the 27 head sold last week will come in handy in meeting the tax bill. Thus we as farmers go on and on thru the varying seasons, taking the bitter with the sweet, doing our part with the rest of the humans that make up a queer world.

A Hard Task Ahead

Now and then a person cannot help stopping by the wayside as the journey takes us on, to paint a mental picture of what we as farmers could do if organized as an air-tight mass to tell the rest of the folks what they must pay us if they want our beef or pork, or our wheat and corn. What a task is still before us if we may be

so organized at some day in the future! Could I have asked, last week, that a price be paid me for those hogs that would leave me a profit of 6 per cent after figuring every item entering into the cost of production, would the world be better off that I had the power to ask and receive?

Plenty of Rain Now!

Nature has a way of evening things up, whether it be values between men or sunshine or rain. Just now the old fellow seems to have suddenly discovered we are behind in our quota of rainfall, so he is giving it to us in doses so large the discrepancy should soon be overcome. It is taking much more time and work to make the stock comfortable and to feed so they get all the benefit possible from the feed given. We are again feeding our fodder in bunks, with a scoop shovel, meaning that it is all run thru the forage mill before being fed. None is wasted in this way, and the animals get as much benefit from it as if fed in bundles and the yards were dry; more so, in fact, for they eat it all and it is doing them good. The boys remarked this morning they could see the cow herd had made a very noticeable gain in the last 30 days.

Huge Saving of Fodder

It takes more work to feed a cattle herd in this way, and there is the expense of power to pull the mill and likewise the knife expense for the mill. It takes sharp knives to cut fodder with the minimum of power, and frequent sharpening wears the knives down until new ones must be bought to take the place of the old. If we were not sure it paid to do this we would let it alone, but after feeding fodder in bundles for years, and seeing a greater part of it trampled into a waste, especially in weather like this, we determined to try something different a year ago this fall to eliminate the great waste of piling feed into racks and yards, only to have much of it trampled under foot. The fodder that now goes to 117 head, counting big and little, really would feed no more than 75 if given them in the bundle.

Cattle Raising Has Paid

It takes work to carry a cattle herd thru the winter—no doubt about that—and sometimes it is rather disagreeable work, too. It takes one out in all kinds of weather, and when the little calves begin coming one can not often return to the house with clothes as clean as when he went out, for no one can pick up a young calf, carry it to a better bed or to other quarters and keep clothes clean, particularly this kind of weather. Our every day winter footwear is high top boots and 4-buckle overshoes, all of which is in-

variably needed. Despite this, however, there is a love for the job if one has his heart in it, and after more than 40 years of it—boys were "worked into it" young when I was a boy—I can truthfully say the cattle raising end of this farm has paid better than any other. The exclusive grain farmer can start with a farm of virgin richness and "mine it out" in one generation, leaving his children the deed to a poor farm; the cattle farmer can begin on a poor farm, and by keeping out on the land the manure his herd makes, can leave to the succeeding generation a farm much better than when he found it. When nearing the end of the road, there is a compensation in knowing you have done this.

Briefly Told

Herman Brueggman of Sherman township, Washington county, reports that Pride of Saline was his best yielding corn variety this year. That is in line with the average results in that county; the farm agent, L. F. Neff of Washington, says that in the last five years Pride of Saline has outyielded its nearest rival by 3½ bushels an acre on the co-operative tests run by the Farm Bureau and farmers.

W. M. Zieber of Pawnee Rock is a farmer and business man who has agents over Western Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas; his personal knowledge of that section goes back 50 years. And he is convinced, taking into consideration the preparation of the soil and the condition of the subsoil, that "this part of the country cannot possibly produce half the wheat in 1932 that it grew this year."

George Fisher of Cimarron is building a portable hog farrowing house of the colony type; three houses are made together under one roof and with one set of runners. Each house has guard rails to prevent the pigs from being injured; large doors will be opened on sunny days, to flood the interior with sunlight.

J. E. Ames, 42 years old, secretary of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, and known to hundreds of Kansas farmers, died last week. Before going to Manhattan, seven years ago, Mr. Ames was secretary of the Neodesha Chamber of Commerce.

Dan Casement of Manhattan exhibited the grand champion carload of fat Herefords last week at the Great Western Live Stock Show at Los Angeles—for the fourth year in succession!

Senator Capper will speak on the NBC Farm and Home Hour, on Saturday, December 26, with a hook-up of 51 stations, on the national system of agricultural extension work.

A Holstein cow, Inka Hijlaard Walker, 15 years old, owned by the Kansas State College, has produced 3½ times her weight in butterfat and 89 times her weight in milk.

Mrs. Martha Branam, Franklin county's oldest citizen, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Stanturf, east of Ottawa, celebrated her 100th birthday a few days ago.

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in November was 224 pounds, as compared with 221 pounds in November, 1930.

Kelly Would Save 20 Million Dollars

ABOUT 20 million dollars of damage a year to Kansas cattle is done by ox warble grubs. 'Tis a rather heavy tax, especially this winter. Dr. E. G. Kelly of Manhattan, the extension entomologist of the Kansas State College, thinks most of it can be eliminated. So he is holding control demonstrations over the state, in co-operation with the local farm agents, at least two a day as a rule. His schedule follows: Woodson county, December 14 and 15; Greenwood, December 16 and 17; Butler, December 18 and 19; Kingman, December 28 and 29; Stafford, December 30 and 31; Harvey, January 1 and 2; Osage, January 4 and 5; Lyon, January 6 and 7; Marion, January 8 and 9; Miami, January 11 and 12; Franklin, January 13 and 14; Russell, February 1 and 2; Lincoln, February 3 and 4; and Ottawa, February 5 and 6.

The Folks Are Still Using Lime!

W. J. Daly of Mound City Has Been Especially Active in Boosting This Product for Sweet Clover Fields

BY F. L. DULEY
Professor of Soils, Kansas State College

DESPITE the difficult economic era thru which we are going, there is a real interest in Kansas in the application of agricultural lime, especially to fields on which Sweet clover is to be planted. This is true in all counties. Henry Hatch, for example, has mentioned the campaign in Coffey county frequently. And heavy applications also have been made in Linn county; W. J. Daly of Mound City, the farm agent, has been especially active in boosting lime.

Sweet clover was first spread in Kansas by growing along road cuts and railway embankments. For a long time it was not well understood by many people why this plant should thrive in such places and not grow in the apparently more fertile soil of adjoining fields. At present, however, it is generally understood that Sweet clover requires large amounts of lime in the soil for normal growth. This is often more abundant in the subsoil than in the surface soil. Limestone ballast used by many railroad companies also provides sufficient lime for this crop, and for this reason Sweet clover may grow luxuriantly along an embankment thru a region where it is impossible to grow it in the fields without soil treatment.

162 Pounds of Limestone!

There are two principal reasons why Sweet clover requires large amounts of lime in the soil. In the first place, this crop does best when the soil reaction is not acid or when only very slightly so. Therefore on soils that are strongly acid, lime is needed to correct this condition. However, another very important reason why Sweet clover needs lime is the fact that the plant itself contains large quantities of calcium, which is the chief constituent of limestone. A ton of Sweet clover hay would contain approximately 30 pounds of calcium, while the total crop, including stubble and roots, would often contain as much as 65 pounds of calcium an acre. This would be equivalent to the calcium contained in 162 pounds of limestone.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, analysis of the entire Sweet clover plant, including tops and roots, showed that on April 3 the total calcium contained in the crop was about 10 pounds an acre. By May 16 this had increased to 65 pounds. Thus in the course of 43 days there had been an increase of 55 pounds of calcium in the plants, or the equivalent of 137 pounds of limestone. This would mean that the crop had absorbed the equivalent of 3.2 pounds of limestone a day during this period. Compare this with a 30-bushel wheat crop, which would contain only the equivalent of 16.2 pounds of limestone! Most of this would be absorbed during 60 days of growth in the spring. This would mean that the wheat crop would remove only 0.27 pounds of limestone a day. In other words, Sweet clover must extract calcium or lime material from the soil about 12 times as rapidly as wheat. This increased rate of absorption of lime by Sweet clover undoubtedly accounts very largely for the high lime requirement of this crop as compared with wheat or other cereals.

Soils Have Leached Badly

In all humid regions where the rainfall is above 30 inches there is likely to be a deficiency of lime in the soil. This is particularly true of the more level or gently rolling uplands which usually have heavy clay subsoils, and also of gray bottom lands. Soils of

these kinds usually have been badly leached, and much of the lime has been removed in the drainage water. They therefore often develop considerable acidity, due to loss of lime, and the amount of available calcium is reduced to such a point that a crop like Sweet clover is unable to secure lime material from the soil fast enough to make a normal growth. The result is a stunted growth, with a consequent loss of stand, poor inoculation, entrance of weeds and final failure. So far only one method has been found to force Sweet clover to grow on soils deficient in available calcium. This is by the application of some type of liming material to the soil.

The most widely used liming material in this country is finely pulverized limestone. Other forms, such as burned lime, hydrated lime and marl, have been used, but for most farms in the Middle West these forms are either more expensive or less accessible than crushed limestone. Limestone is most satisfactory if it is reasonably pure carbonate. In many regions limestone analyzing above 90 per cent, or even 95 per cent, can be found. Where possible these high grade stones should be used. In some localities it may be impossible to secure stone that will run above 75 to 80 per cent of lime carbonate. If the cost of securing higher quality stone is too great it may be advisable to use a low grade stone even tho it means handling a considerable amount of inert material. When such stone is used it should be applied about one-fourth to one-third heavier than if pure limestone were used. From work that has been done on this question there seems to be little difference in the effectiveness of different forms of lime if we use equivalent amounts of calcium oxide in each case.

3 Tons an Acre?

The rate of application of pulverized limestone for Sweet clover will vary somewhat with different soils, but if the crop does not do well without lime it is a common practice to add from 2 to 3 tons an acre. For most soils this will be sufficient to produce a stand and a good crop even tho heavier applications might give somewhat higher yields.

The lime should be applied on the surface after the ground has been prepared for the crop and thoroly disked in. If possible it should be put on several weeks or a few months ahead of the seeding. If Sweet clover is used in the rotation later, applications of lime should be made every four to six years, but the rate of application may be reduced to about one ton an acre.

When Sweet clover was first grown as a field crop it was thought to be a poor land crop, and if supplied with lime would give a satisfactory yield almost regardless of the fertility of the soil. Later tests have shown, however, that on soils low in available phosphorus, good increases in yield can be obtained by the application of phosphatic fertilizers. A good method of fertilizing Sweet clover is to drill 150 pounds of superphosphate an acre ahead of the seeding. If oats or wheat are used as a nurse crop the fertilizer may be drilled in the row with the small grain, and then the Sweet clover will utilize the phosphate not taken up by the grain crop.

J. P. Commack of Pratt, the state game warden, believes that pheasants have proved to be a disappointment as game birds in Kansas; no further effort will be made with them.



As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

a little at a time

. . . so the uniform flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is produced by Controlled Roasting—the patented process that roasts evenly, continuously . . . a little at a time.



Common-sense rule of cooking applied to roasting Hills Bros Coffee

*"A little at a time"—instead of in bulk—
is the secret*

*The flavor never varies, because every
berry is roasted evenly by the patented,
Controlled Roasting process*

Foods generally have better flavor when cooked in small quantities. You have perfect control of the mixing and the heat . . . you never under-cook nor over-cook.

The same applies to coffee! Hills Bros. Coffee tastes better because it is roasted evenly, continuously, *a little at a time*, instead of in bulk. Each berry receives the right amount of heat. The fullest flavor is perfectly developed—and never varies! No other coffee has the flavor of Hills Bros., because no other coffee is roasted

by this patented process.

Hills Bros. Coffee is always fresh too. For air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is removed and kept out of Hills Bros.' vacuum cans. Ordinary, "air-tight" cans won't keep coffee fresh. But every time you buy Hills Bros. Coffee it is as fresh as when it comes from the roasters!

Perfectly roasted coffee—always fresh. What a thrill for your taste! Order some Hills Bros. Coffee today. Ask for it by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Candy Making Heralds the Gay Holiday Season

By Hallie A. Sawin

CHRISTMAS time is candy time. It is possible to buy good candies but they are taken for granted, and while they please a lover of sweets they are not remembered as an outstanding treat of the holiday season. Any of these candies, with different flavors, will meet with favor if included in the candy jar, or box or basket of sweets.

Coffee Penuche

Combine 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk or cream, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strong coffee. Bring to the boil while stirring constantly, and then cook without stirring until a little dropped in cold water will form a soft ball. This



Why do the bells of Christmas ring?
Why do little children sing?
Once a lovely shining star,
Seen by shepherds from afar,
Gently moved until its light
Made a manger's cradle bright.
There a darling baby lay,
Pillowed soft upon the hay;
And its mother sung and smiled:
"This is Christ, the holy child!"

Therefore bells for Christmas ring,
Therefore little children sing.
—Eugene Field

is 238 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from the fire, place the pan in another pan of cold water, and let stand until the outside of the saucepan is thoroly cool to the hand. Add 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, and 1 cup chopped walnut meats. Beat until thick and creamy and mold on a buttered plate. Mark into squares and cool.

Ginger Taffy

2 cups granulated sugar 1 round tablespoon butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sirup 2 tablespoons vinegar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water 1 teaspoon ground ginger

Boil all the ingredients except butter and ginger. Boil without stirring to a soft ball stage. A large saucepan is needed to prevent boiling over. Drop in butter, boil without stirring to a hard ball stage, 248 F. Sprinkle in ginger, turn into but-

tered pans. When cool enough to handle pull with buttered hands as long as it can be stretched, then draw out in strips and cut into inch lengths. Wrap each, kiss fashion, in waxed paper.

Cinnamon Pralines

3 cups light brown sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup boiling water 2 cups chopped blanched almonds
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon powdered cinnamon 1 tablespoon vinegar

Dissolve sugar in vinegar and water. Boil without stirring to soft ball, 238 F. Take from fire and let stand, without jarring, until lukewarm. Beat until it begins to cream. Beat in nuts and flavoring. Drop in rounds on waxed paper.

You will want our menus "Christmas Candies" and "Holiday Menus." Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 2 cents each.

Home Dressmaking Does Pay

BY NAIDA GARDNER

THREE factors go to make home dressmaking an inducement this year. The price of materials is considerably lower, the designs are more simple, and the patterns are less difficult to follow.

Rayon crepes are inexpensive and are proving their popularity with a wide selection of prints, plaids and stripes. Especially good in all weaves are the large, gayly colored plaids and diagonal stripes. In the plain color materials, the heavy rough textures are recommended. Some of these are all silk, others all wool, or a mixture of the two.

Women and young girls like dainty feminine touches on their garments. That wish is granted this season by way of necklines and sleeves. Pleats are considered good for every type of dress and are especially designed for the larger woman who wishes to reduce her size. If flares are used at all they are only slight and quite often in combination with pleats.

2512. Comfy Sleep-Ins. A sleeping garment is most healthful when it is comfortable. Designed for either boys or girls. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2728. Smart Wrap-Around. May be made for house frock or street wear. Shawl collar terminates at left-side waistline. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3037. Child's Self-Help Suit (designed by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics). Suit has hookless closing at center-front, at sides and below knees. Laps on pockets, patches in front and on

sleeves are of leather. Upper back of suit is buttoned to a waistband that is attached to lower back and to front of suit. Cap is provided. This is a splendid suggestion for making over an old suit for the younger member of the family. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2548. Youthful Model. A straight one-piece frock lengthened with a circular flounce. Designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

3152. Smart Junior Frock. It just pretends a bolero thru applied band trimming. The circular skirt has applied bands at the hipline also. Designed for sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

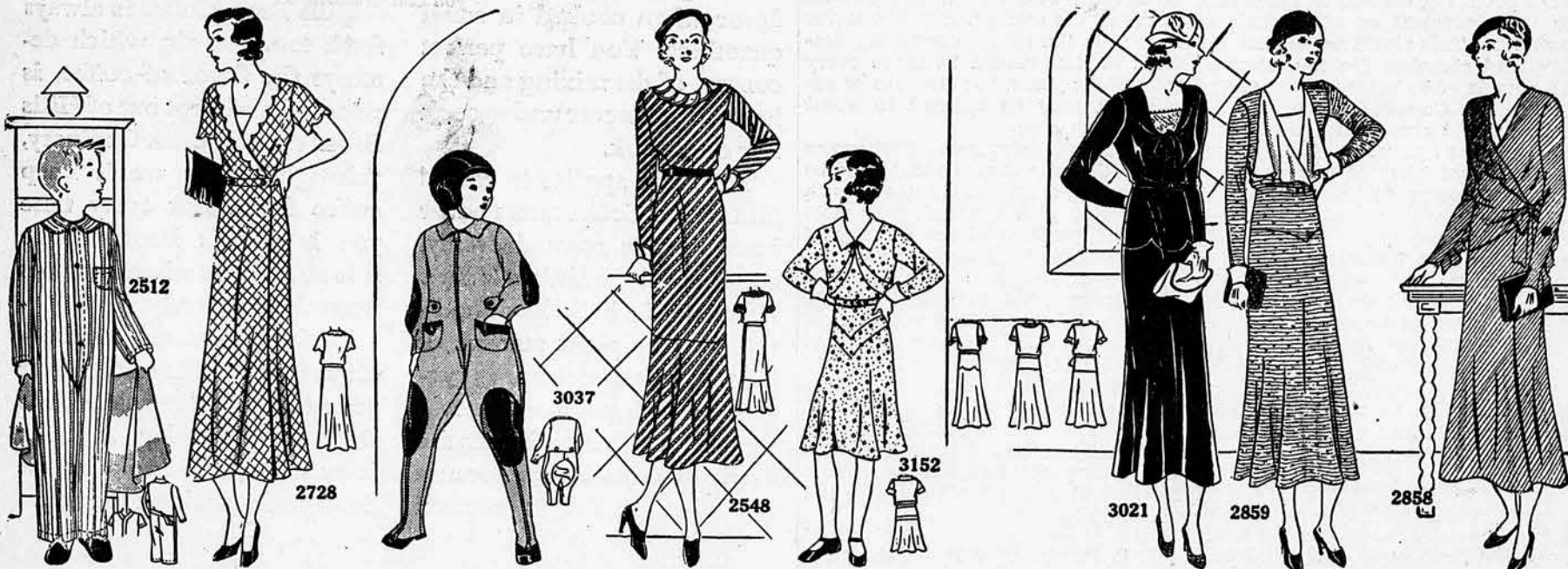
3021. All-Day Dress. Has slimming lines. Bodice is given a slight cowl effect caught with a knotted trimming piece of self-fabric at the front. Deep scallops give emphasis to the snugness thru the hips. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2859. Clever Street Frock. Designed with special slenderizing features. Deep V-front reaches to the waistline with flattering jabot revers cutting width, and the hip yoke of the circular skirt gives depth. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2858. For Smart Matrons. Surplice closing cuts breadth and shaped yoke brought up to the waistline at left side front narrows the hipline. Designed for sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Remember These Children

THERE will be many gifts given this Christmas. It would be difficult to make a list of all the things that will be exchanged. But perhaps the best gift of all will be the money and the effort that goes into the giving of normal bodies to physically handicapped children. For many years Con Van Natta, director of the Capper Crippled Children's Fund, has been helping to give this gift to crippled children. And, like the best of Christmas gifts, it has been a year around event. Every day finds some afflicted boy or girl a little further along the road of restoration. There are red letter days, too, when a once crippled child realizes that, at last, he is like other children. When you are planning Christmas merriment for your own children, remember these, the less fortunate ones. Send contributions to Con Van Natta, director of the Capper Crippled Children's Fund, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. It would be a merry Christmas, indeed for this director, who serves without pay, and for some of the crippled children, if every Kansan would send even a dime or a quarter this Christmas. And, sometime, if you are in Kansas City, go to St. Luke's hospital and see for yourself the kind of happiness that these dimes and quarters buy. —R. A. N.



Patterns, 15 cents! Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog is 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

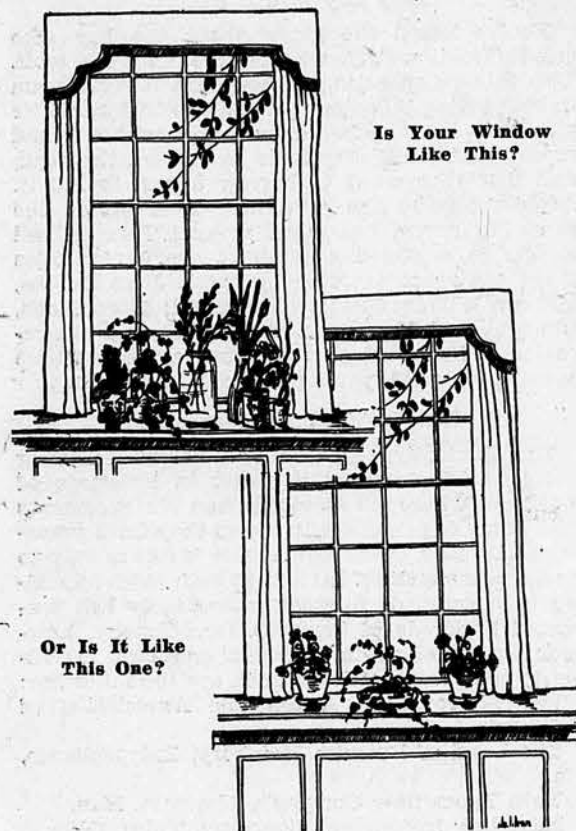
Do You Like Window Gardening?

This Winter Pastime Brings Color Into Drab Days --- and Lives

ARE your windows pictures of garden-like loveliness? Sunlight, shining on the green leaves and pink blossoms of geranium, begonia or sultana, picking out lights and shadows in ivy, gleaming on the reed-like beauty of stately lilies, fills a room with a beauty which a dear old lady once told me was "just angel-heavenly, dearie!"

Whenever we see flowers growing in a home, we know that someone of innate refinement and love of beauty lives there.

Sometimes, however, in our flower enthusiasm, our windows resemble tin canneries! Tomato



cans, coffee cans, broken flower pots, anything that will contain a plant is packed into the scene. Scraggly plants, flea-bitten plants, ready-to-give-up-the-ghost plants hold sway on crowded window-ledges.

Let's make a garden tour of our windows, and if necessary, do a little weeding.

Overcrowding is one of the mistakes first to be overcome in window gardening. Shall we begin by removing all the plants, and trying out different groups? A good combination is formed by using a low bowl or pot which contains a vining plant. Use this in the center of the window shelf. Flank it with two blossoming plants of similar size and shape. Doesn't the restraint of this picture please your eye?

Ten cent store lacquer makes flower pots colorful. A pure yellow coat gives the pots a sunshiny look. Sweet violets, or any plant whose blossoms harmonize with yellow, are attractive in such a holder. Shiny, black lacquer makes a becoming pot for almost any flower. An orange colored pot is striking when it holds ivy or other non-blossoming plants. It is well to remember that a pot should never be highly decorated if the plant in it is a blooming one. A patterned decoration detracts from the interest of the flower itself.

If, after you've done a little window-garden weeding, you find you have more plants than you need, wouldn't it be a fine idea to dress them up in new frocks, and give them as valentine remembrances to someone who hasn't learned the joys of indoor gardening?

Living Room Tour Held

BY RUTH K. HUFF

THE farm bureau women of Pratt county held their living room tour recently. Four homes were visited. At the first stop Mrs. David Brehm of Pratt exhibited an old turn top walnut table as her outstanding piece of work. The old varnish had been removed and the table refinished. Mrs. Lawrence Mardis of Preston exhibited refinished furniture, also. In the home of Mrs. F. L.

By Jane Carey Plummer

Tice of Preston a decided change was made. A dark, unattractive living room had been transformed into a light, sunny room thru the use of new paint and curtains. The last stop was at the home of Mrs. Jake Johnson of Preston. Mrs. Johnson is moving into a new home. Her principal problem was furniture arrangement. Establishing two reading centers as the main groups provided the key for the rest of the furniture arrangement.

Miss Maude Deely of the Extension division of the Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan helped to conduct the tour.

Eat Your Medicine

THE wise use of fruits and vegetables in the daily diet is a remedy for many of the ills of middle age. They are necessary and beneficial in the diet of younger persons, too. This is the opinion of Dr. Minna Denton, visiting home economics professor at the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Fruits and vegetables have medicinal properties. Apricots and peaches, for instance, are high in copper. This helps to stimulate the building of new blood corpuscles. In this, they are like liver. Cherries and onions are relatively high in aluminum; beet greens in manganese; while vitamin A is found in abundance in the green leaves of lettuce and in the tender leaves of spinach.

The wise cook endeavors to retain as many of these valuable properties as possible when cooking fruits and vegetables. Green vegetables should be a vivid green when cooked, and yellow vegetables a bright yellow. Some vitamins such as C and B are found largely in the juices of cooked vegetables such as peas and beans. The more water used in boiling them, the greater the loss of valuable minerals and vitamins. To prevent the loss of juices and to retain the color of vegetables, Doctor Denton suggests that the vegetables be cut up fine and cooked in just enough water to cover them. Cover and boil briskly for about 10 or 15 minutes. Then cease the boiling and let the vegetables set in a warm place

in the hot, buttered juice for 10 minutes before serving.

Well flavored juices that have been left after the vegetable is served may well be used in any meat, vegetable or egg dish where one would ordinarily use water or milk. Scrambled eggs, omelets, meat loaf, croquettes, stews and gravies improve in flavor and nutritive value when vegetable juices are used in their making. Hot vegetable juice makes a fine beverage, too. It appeals especially to folks returning from outdoor excursions such as camping, hiking or hunting.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



(Send your short-cuts in home management to the Homemakers' Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We pay \$1 for every item printed.)

Removing the Shine

When pressing woolen dresses or coats the shiny spots will disappear if they are held over boiling vinegar to steam.—Mrs. H. A. Siegrist, Mitchell county, Kan.

To Keep Apples Moist

Fill a stone jar with water and place in the cellar where apples are stored and it will keep them crisp and tender.—Esther Laudemann, White City, Kan.

Buy a Good Buckle

An expensive slide buckle can be used on several dresses, and will give a better appearance than several cheaper buckles that must be sewed to the garment.—Leah Gibbs, Ford county, Kan.

Repairing Shoestrings

Point the end of the shoe strings with the scissors, take some good glue and work it well into the end of the string. Let dry. This is a real aid to the young child who is learning to dress himself or to the busy mother who must stop to lace shoes.—Mrs. R. A. Neher, Crawford county, Kan.

Is Yours a Timid Child?

By Lucile Berry Wolf

MAY the final, ninth life of that dratted cat, which gets little children's tongues, end sometime very soon. Courage in children cannot be forced by ridicule or violence. To attempt it is cruelty of the meanest sort.

Last summer I watched two older boys carrying a trembling, terrified youngster out to his neck in water. It was not only foolhardy, but undoubtedly delayed and discouraged him in learning to swim. Children have been forced, under threats of severe punishment, to stand in front of an audience and "speak pieces." They have been taunted for unwillingness to climb, or jump or dive, or talk to strangers.

But bravery can only be cultivated by repeated successes in overcoming reticence and fears. A timid child must acquire courage gradually.

The easiest fears to combat are fears of things or special persons—animals, storms, policemen, doctors. A fear of dogs, or of all animals, may have resulted from a dog barking in a baby's face. Fear of a loud noise is one of only two fears with which an infant is born. The way to help such a child is to associate dogs with pleasant experiences. Perhaps the baby would sit at the window and watch the dog retrieve a ball or stick for big brother. Keep the dog at a distance until his presence becomes more tolerable. Never force a child to stroke or handle an animal of which he is afraid.

Fear of storms too, is natural, associated with strange, uncontrollable noises. A baby looks to his mother for an explanation and reassurance, but finds himself temporarily ignored, mother rushing about, adding to the unexplained noises by slamming windows and behaving very queerly.

Who wouldn't be terrified? Actually, a child can be conditioned to love the excitement and majesty of a storm, the bracing gusts of air, paddling in the rain. But grown-ups around them must at least appear to enjoy it, also. To associate feared situations, or objects, or persons with pleasant experiences is an excellent method for handling inward panic in a child.

Discussion of a fear may help an older child, if you can discover it is worrying him. Very often a child is secretive about those difficult mental fears, such as fear of death, darkness, or desertion.

The small child's fear of desertion is one which may usually be avoided by frequent separation from the mother from the first, even if the intervals must be very brief. No mother should pride herself on having an older child who is completely dependent and devoted to her. An attempt should be made to break up the relationship which is never wholesome.

It is not humane for the mother to "slip away," leaving the little one with some unusual person. It is

better to tell the baby goodbye, that he will be with some one who loves him, and mother will be back soon. The mother should not prolong the farewell, but go, uncompromisingly, in spite of wails.

Shyness with strangers is a special problem with many rural children. Affording frequent opportunities for country children to mingle with strangers or groups of people is the best treatment. Never speak of a child's timidity, but encourage and praise any advances he may make. Shyness, if ridiculed, may turn to sullen stubbornness and last a lifetime.



But Thieves Prefer the Poultry!

By J. M. Parks

PILFERERS have been very busy on Kansas farms recently, according to reports coming to the Protective Service Department. They steal anything from a harmonica up to the latest model motor car. Poultry seems to be most in demand, with clothing, firearms, harness, canned fruit and coon hounds coming next in about the order named. One of the biggest handicaps to successful prosecution is lack of identification marks on stolen property.

Sheriffs Need Your Help

These statements taken from letters just received by this department indicate what local officers are thinking.

"I have been urging all poultry raisers to put some kind of an identification mark on their poultry. If they will do it, then I can catch most of the thieves.

"I think your Protective Service Department in the Kansas Farmer is a great asset to the farmers of this state and a great aid to law enforcement."—Ralph Rader, sheriff of Elk county.

"The biggest help you could give to the sheriff's office would be to see that raisers of poultry use your method of branding their chickens with the indelible brand in the web of the wing. We have caught several persons with stolen chickens, but as the chickens were not carefully branded we had no definite way of establishing ownership of the poultry."—L. C. Geiger, sheriff of Franklin county.

More Rewards Are Paid

Carrying out its policy of showing appreciation of excellent service of officers and citizens in bringing about the arrest and conviction of thieves guilty of stealing from farmers, Kansas Farmer recently has paid the following rewards:

Twenty-five dollars to City Marshal G. A. Roach and W. H. Gaines, both of Whitewater, Butler county, for the apprehension and conviction of Alex Mann for stealing chickens from Protective Service Member Herman J. Dyck.

Twenty-five dollars to W. H. Hill, Walter Kahle and C. M. Haas, all of Eskridge, Wabaunsee county, for the returning to the boys' industrial school of Eugene Ware, who stole or attempted to steal from each of these men, all of whom are Protective Service members.

Fifty dollars to Sheriff John Henderson of Sublette and W. E. Kells of Satanta, for the conviction and sentence to the state reformatory of Lawrence Yates, who stole an automobile from Protective Service Member John Vetter of Satanta, Haskell county.

Fifty dollars to Peter Wiltz and Sheriff John E. Kirch of Marshall county for the conviction and sentence to the state penitentiary of Charles Stotts for stealing a set of harness from Protective Service Member Peter Wiltz.

Fifty dollars to Mrs. Ida Bassett and an Elk county poultry dealer for the conviction and sentence to the reformatory of James Austin and James Thomas for stealing chickens from Protective Service Member Mrs. Ida Bassett, Butler county.

Fifty dollars to John McConnell and Sheriff W. H. Sellens, both of Russell, Russell county, for the conviction and sentence to the reformatory of Glenn Hrabik. Hrabik was charged with stealing goods from a Russell garage and chickens from Charles Novak, Protective Service Member John McConnell, L. G. Brown, E. M. Murdock, Charles Janne, Mary Novak and Frank Pasck.



Twenty-five dollars to Deputy Sheriff Anton C. Zeman of Wilson, and Fred Janne of Dorrance, Russell county, for the arrest and sentence to jail of H. L. Leuther for stealing a gun from Protective Service Member Fred Janne.

Even the Name Scares Them

This is not the first case where a threat to report to the Protective Service has resulted in the restoration of stolen property. Protective Service Member C. W. Hardway of Roper, in relating his experience with thieves recently, said, "I gave them one chance and told them we belong to the Protective Service and would send the sheriff after them if they did not send the things back. So they sent back what we could prove belonged to us."

They Cry "Wolf, Wolf!"

You've heard the story about the boy who cried "wolf, wolf!" when there was no wolf. Two thieves operating in Southern Kansas seem to be reacting this story brought up to date. Their plan is to drive up hurriedly to a farm house and report that a big coyote is just down the road, and that they want to borrow a gun to kill it. After receiving the gun, they rush off in the same big hurry, but never return! This method results in a stolen gun about every ten miles along the route traveled by them. John Adams, Marion; William Bredemier, Marion; Albert Koch, Elmdale, and Harry Starke, Elmdale, all are reported to have lost guns in this way. This notice is meant to warn you against further lending.

These Failed to Co-operate

The Protective Service has helped to bring about satisfactory adjustments in hundreds of instances where its members had disagreements with firms or persons with whom they have transacted business. Often the trouble is due merely to a misunderstanding. Letters to both sides appealing to a sense of fairness undoubtedly has prevented hundreds of lawsuits. Occasionally, however, we run on to an individual or a firm unwilling to co-operate with us. Such are the following:

The Metropolitan Automobile Association of California.

The Land of Promise Hatchery, Independence, Mo.

Yotz Typewriter Company, Shawnee, Kan.

Eastling Investment Company, Tulsa, Okla.

H. O. Baker, salesman of poultry remedies, Great Bend, Kan.

W. H. Thompson, picture man, Wilson, Kan.

Club Folks' Letters Tell the Story

THESE typical letters from members of the Capper Clubs show the spirit that predominates in the organization. They indicate what has been done recently and hint at what may be achieved by ambitious youngsters next year. Membership is open to all farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21. Local clubs will be active in nearly all Kansas counties.

Edna Led the Winning Team

"Dear Club Manager: When I came home from school for lunch the other day and learned that we had won the pep cup and had captured 11 other prizes, I could hardly keep from dancing for joy.

"In the afternoon, I took the pep cup we won last year and the latest copy of the Club News and showed them to my home room teacher. She told me I would have to give a talk in my home room and tell my schoolmates all about our winnings. I told them I was going to bank my prize money on bank day in our room. After I finished my speech, the students stood and gave me 15 'rahs.' Then, they sang and gave our home room yell.

"After these students left, my English class came in, and I had to give another talk. My teacher said she was going to give me a grade in English for the speech I made.

"I am sure my members will work harder than ever next year."—Edna Dunn, leader of the Reno county Capper Clubs team.

A Mother Speaks

"To Senator Capper, we wish to say, in this season of good cheer: We thank you for the Capper Clubs of Kansas. You have made it possible for boys and girls, whether rich or poor, to take

a new interest in farm life. All of the children in 'Reno Capper's' are from homes where it is taught that in order to live one must work. Parents feel that their hands literally are tied because every penny must go to meet some need. We are unable to give our children every support they should have, yet they are getting their chance. You may know they respect you as a helper of children. Again, Mr. Capper, we wish to thank you."—Mrs. A. H. Briley, coach for the Reno team.

Royal Trip Was Enjoyed

"Dear Senator Capper: I want you to know that I surely did enjoy my trip to the American Royal which you made possible. It was very educational in every way. I learned many new ideas from people there as to how to take better care of my stock.

"I want to thank you also for the lovely luncheon which my father and I attended. We enjoyed it very much. I received the picture for which you, Cylvia Hammett and I posed in front of the Capper building."—Virginia Wagner, Richmond.

Asks for Ranking of Counties

"Dear Club Manager: We received the Club News today. I was very glad Reno won the cup, but I guess I am like you—I would rather have seen it go to some county that hadn't won before. Do you have the ranking of the various counties? I would like to see where Norton stands, so I'll know how much more work we'll have to do next year."—Bernice Gould, Norton.

What It Takes to Win

For Bernice's information, it may be said that the final ranking of the leading club teams for 1931 was about in the following order: Reno, Shawnee, Finney, Douglas, Coffey, Allen, Norton,

McPherson, Gove, Doniphan, Dickinson, Lyon, Linn, Wichita and the two teams from Marshall.

The Reno team won because it held seven regular monthly meetings, in April, May, June, July, August, September and October; had nearly a 100 per cent attendance; each member kept almost perfect records; ranked high in project achievement; contributed regularly to the club paper and the whole membership, consisting of 12, sent in about 500 bulletin reviews.

Wants to Organize a Club

"Manager, Capper Clubs: We are thinking of organizing a Capper Club in this community. Will you kindly send us information and tell how to organize a club?"—Leo McLeod, Marysville.

The Answer: We have no set rules for local club organization, but we can tell you about the plan ordinarily followed.

Someone in a community notifies all of the prospective club members that a meeting is to be held to form a club. A temporary chairman is chosen to preside at the first meeting. After explaining the purpose of the club, officers, including a president, vice-president, secretary and editor or reporter are elected. Usually, the club leader and the president are the same person. However, these two offices may be held by two different members if so desired. The local club nominates a leader, and sends the name to the state club manager to be approved.

The little booklet entitled "The Capper Clubs," copies of which are mailed on request, gives an outline of the purposes and plans of the Capper Clubs.

Soon after the first of the year, application blanks, entry blanks and all other club literature will be ready for your use, and may be obtained from J. M. Parks, Club Manager.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

A "Bad Cold," Plus a Rise in Temperature, Needs Attention at Once; the Patient Should Stay in Bed

COLDS, grippe and influenza in their early stages have so many of the same symptoms that it is almost impossible to make any distinction between them. All have running noses, watery eyes, possibly sneezing, a little fever and a general feeling of "cussedness." All require the same treatment, segregation from the rest of the world, rest in bed until the fever has disappeared, and then proper diet and care. For some years a few wise M. D.'s have been calling these symptoms "Catarrhal Fever."

"What's in a name?" you ask. "Will it make any difference what we call it?"

"I think it will. A man with merely a 'bad cold' gets no sympathy and no attention. The chief advantage of using the term 'catarrhal fever' is that it might serve to abolish the miserable diagnosis, 'a bad cold.'"

This indefinite and unsatisfactory diagnosis has been responsible for hundreds of deaths. A man decides that he has "a bad cold." Of course it won't do to give up work just for a cold, so he stays on the job until pneumonia comes and a diagnosis is made that he can't get away from. Meantime he has suffered tremendous damage thru being up and active when he should have been resting quietly in bed.

I am not trying to make business for the doctors. The good ones have plenty to do, and for the poor ones I have little use. But I believe that altogether too many lives are lost every year because "colds" are considered a light matter. I insist that every cold that has associated with it a rise of temperature is entitled to rest in a comfortable bed until all trace of fever has disappeared.

I am very much in favor of classifying "bad cold," "a touch of the grippe," and "influenza" as diseases of a sufficiently dangerous type to require isolation and rest in bed. I hope that a lot of doctors will call such cases "catarrhal fever."

Breaking the Tobacco Habit

It is almost impossible to administer drugs to cure the tobacco habit without the co-operation of the victim of the habit, yet there are certain drugs that may prove quite helpful to a person who desires to quit and needs help. The following is not an original formula, but is one that has had wide use for many years.

Local Treatment: Carry a box of 1 grain zinc sulpho-carbolate tablets, and nibble one of these whenever the desire to smoke is strong. They give a metallic taste but are harmless.

Internal Treatment: One quinine pill of 5 grains in strength before each meal. As soon as the craving lessens reduce the size of the dose. Stop this treatment at the end of two weeks, but resume if there is any tendency to relapse.

Diet: Eat well, not only regular meals but lunches in between if desired. A full stomach leaves less room for the tobacco craving.

General Habits: Be as active as possible both at work and recreation. Spend as much time as possible outdoors at active work and play. Plan your time so that there shall be no idle hours, being especially careful to provide something of interest to fill the time usually allotted to smoking.

Drink plenty of water and eat fruit. Be particular to see that the regular daily action of the bowels is maintained. These things have a decided influence on the mental pro-

cesses upon which you will call to break up this habit.

I cannot tell you how long you will have to keep up the fight. One of my friends, a farmer for 12 years, becoming convinced that a rising blood pressure demanded that he forego the habit, simply laid his tobacco aside with the exclamation, "Here goes!" and would not even take so much as a chew of gum to help tide over the crisis. Others have to fight quite a battle before they get beyond the miserable feeling that they are constantly in need of something that they cannot get.

Build Up the Body

My husband is bothered a great deal with his hands "going to sleep." Any time after midnight he is likely to find his arms numb from the elbows, and some-

times from the shoulders down to his finger tips. He has to rub or shake his hands before he can have any use of his fingers. He has had this trouble several years by spells, but usually is worse when shucking corn. His arms often will "go to sleep" when driving the car. What is the cause of this? Is there danger of paralysis?

T. W. D.

This is because the nerves that control circulation are disordered. There is no threat of paralysis in such conditions. As a rule paralysis is due to hemorrhage from a blood vessel making a pressure on the brain. Your husband needs to take more rest and build up his general condition.

Is Worry the Cause?

I have been told by a doctor that my blood pressure is 175 and that very little can be done to bring it down. Do you think a change of climate will help?

S. R. M.

It may. High blood pressure is influenced unfavorably by severe weather, so that anyone subject to it is obliged to stay under cover much of the time in a harsh climate, though life in a mild climate might permit great freedom. It must be remembered that high blood pressure also is aggravated by worry. A serene life in a severe climate would be more advantageous than a worried life under ideal conditions of weather. Altho 175 is a high blood pressure it is not

necessarily one that must be "brought down." You may get along better at 175 than you would at 145.

Not Subject to Tax

There no longer is a doubt about farmers hauling their own products in their own trucks, and occasionally for their neighbors, as regards the truck transportation law. Attorneys for the State Public Service Commission have decided that farmers who do their own hauling and haul occasionally for their neighbors, do not come within the law. Their opinion states that "such hauling by farmers could not be construed as a business, and therefore could not be defined under the terms 'contract motor carrier of property.'" Their opinions are that the farmer thus is only an occasional user of the highway, consequently is not subject to the tax and liability insurance requirements of the law, which are intended for the regular and constant users of the highways in a regular business of motor carrier of property. Every farmer now should feel safe to haul his own property with his own truck where and when he pleases, and if he hauls occasionally for his neighbors he will not be subject to the law.

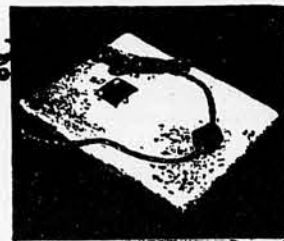
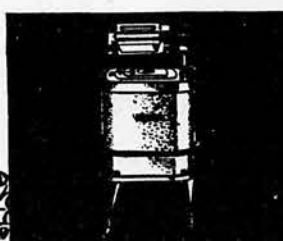
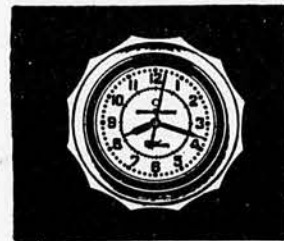
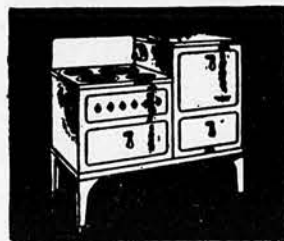
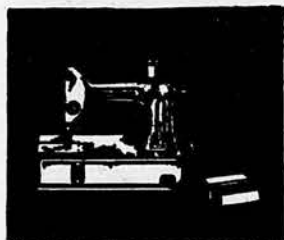
For Christmas

ELECTRICAL GIFTS

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FROM WGY, SCHENECTADY, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK, EASTERN STANDARD TIME



GENERAL ELECTRIC

No Water Hauling These Days!

But Anyhow the Wet Weather Has Been of Considerable Help to Wheat

RAIN, snow, sleet and ice have been the main features of Kansas agriculture recently! It isn't necessary to haul stock water these days! The weather has been very disagreeable, especially for stockmen—lots are mostly a sea of mud. And considerable damage has been done to the feed, especially to corn and kafir fodder.

But the moisture has been of great help to the wheat, which is making a splendid growth, and will supply a great deal of winter pasture if the fields presently become dry enough to allow pasturing. In fact, in some communities the growth has become abnormally rank. There should be enough moisture in the soil to take the crop thru to spring in good condition, except in parts of Western Kansas.

Livestock is doing better than one would expect under such conditions, and the animals are generally free from disease. But there has been a marked decline in the production of butterfat and eggs.

Allen—This county received an unusually large amount of rainfall in November. Fodder was damaged seriously, and the fields are still soft. Prairie hay, \$6; corn, 33c; oats, 27c; hens, 15c; eggs, 28c; potatoes, 50c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—We have been having plenty of rain. It has provided ample stock water, and has been of help to the wheat.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Atchison—Soft fields have delayed corn husking greatly. Wheat has made a splendid growth; some fields are too rank. The pig crop was injured greatly by the wet weather. Cream, 25c; eggs, 15c to 29c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have received a good deal of ice, snow and freezing weather. Ice damaged the trees and telephone poles somewhat. Wheat, 35c; eggs, 21c to 23c; butterfat, 22c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—We have had a great deal of rain; there will be plenty of winter stock water. Good progress has been made with corn husking, despite the soft fields. Wheat is doing well, and is providing considerable pasture. A few public sales are being held; prices are fairly good, considering market levels. Oats, 20c; milk, \$1.35; cream, 26c; eggs, 25c.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—We have been having an abundance of rain, which has delayed corn husking. Only a few farmers have finished that job. The wet and cold weather has reduced the milk flow considerably.—L. L. Shannon.

Cherokee—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat; the crop is in splendid condition. Most of the corn has been shucked and marketed; yields were good. Livestock and machinery sell well at public sales.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Recent snows have been of great benefit to the wheat, but they delayed corn husking. Feed is rather scarce, but there will be enough if we have an open winter. The drop in wheat prices has slowed down the movement to market. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 45c; corn, 46c; flour, \$1; heavy hens, 11c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 25c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat. Farmers are husking corn and topping kafir when the weather permits. Eggs, 19c to 25c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have received a great deal of moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow. This has been helpful to the wheat, and has provided considerable stock water.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Heavy rains have filled all ponds and streams—the dry weather certainly is over! Farm work is at a standstill. This has been a difficult time for livestock. Corn, 40c; wheat, 40c; heavy hens, 13c; eggs, 29c; butterfat, 22c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Heavy rains have provided plenty of stock water and delayed corn husking and the heading of sorghums. Public sales are numerous. More hogs than usual are being butchered. Fewer cattle than usual are being fed. Butterfat, 22c.—C. W. Brazle.

Doniphan—Corn husking has been delayed considerably by the wet weather. But the ground is now dry enough so that some of the stalk fields are being pastured. Hogs, \$4.30; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 27c; corn, 35c.—Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman.

Douglas—Altho the rains and mud have been disagreeable, farmers are glad the wells and ponds are filled. An unusually large amount of home butchering is being done this year. Corn husking has been de-

layed somewhat by the soft fields.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—Most of the corn has been husked; yields were as high as 40 bushels an acre on some fields, altho on many farms they were much smaller. Wheat is doing fairly well.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We have had about 12 inches of snow since the weather changed from dry to wet. The folks who wanted water certainly got a bountiful supply! A great deal of feed was spoiled: cattle would hardly look at corn fodder during the wet period. The Marais des Cygnes river reached a stage of 27.2 feet at Ottawa; it was all over Forest Park. Many of the folks, in both town and country, had to move out of their homes. Men with trucks worked all night moving people to higher ground. One man lost pop corn and other crops along the river valued at \$400. Folks have been husking corn recently, altho the fields are soft. Some very good looking corn is being marketed. Some farmers are working up their fuel supply for the winter. K-33 was open to traffic during the wet period, and it was mighty helpful. A part of the wheat acreage was sown very late, but it is all coming along nicely. The Coen Sausage Factory at Ottawa has been open for some time, and it is supplying a good market for hogs. We have a pear tree 50 years old that produced a second crop of leaves this fall. Wheat, 48c; corn, 34c to 36c; oats, 20c; No. 1 butterfat, 24c; eggs, 21c to 29c; heavy hens, 14c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6c; potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.85 a cwt.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been cold and stormy. About 1 inch of moisture was received during the "wet spell," which has been helpful to the wheat, and will go into the winter in fairly good condition, but it is supplying only a little pasture. Corn shucking will be difficult from now on, as the huskers are against the problems of snow and soft fields. Livestock is doing well. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Egg production is light.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We have received a great deal of moisture recently in the form of rain and snow. The ground is covered with snow. Corn husking has been delayed. Not much grain is going to market. Roads are in bad condition. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 36c; shelled corn, 30c; cream, 22c; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Heavy rains have fallen recently. Fairly good prices are being paid at the few public sales which are being held. There still is a good deal of corn in

the fields; yields are not so large as had been expected. Farmers are doing a good deal of early butchering.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—We have received some snow; more is needed. Good progress has been made with corn husking; yields are fairly satisfactory. Large numbers of cattle are being wintered here. There is an increasing demand for farm land.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Wheat is doing well, and the crop provides considerable pasture where the fields are not too soft for grazing. Oats, 20c; butterfat, 23c; potatoes, 75c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—We have received a great deal of rain, and roads are in bad condition. But farmers are husking corn despite the deep mud. Cattle came off grass in fine condition. Hogs are scarce. Corn, 34c to 38c; wheat, 50c to 55c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—Corn shucking was delayed by the wet weather. We have enough moisture to last until April 1. Muddy lots and rains have been hard on the livestock. No farm sales are being held; the community sales are well attended, with prices in line with current markets. Practically all the wheat produced in this county this year has been fed. Very little corn will be shipped out of the county. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 26c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have had considerable rain recently and a very heavy sleet, which did some damage to trees and telephone poles. This was followed by some snow. The unsurfaced roads are almost impassable. There still is a good deal of corn to husk. Hogs, \$3.60; corn, 35c; wheat, 40c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 10c, 20c and 30c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Wells, ponds and springs contain plenty of water these days! Corn and kafir fodder were damaged considerably by the wet weather. Work on Highway No. 10 has been delayed, and it may not be finished before next year.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—We have been getting plenty of moisture! Wheat is doing well. Highways are in good condition, but the side roads are almost impassable. Fairly satisfactory prices are being paid at the few public sales which are being held. Egg production is light. Very little corn is being sold. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 22c; heavy hens, 11c; wheat, 36c; bran, 75c; shorts, 85c; oil meal, \$1.35 a cwt.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—We have had plenty of rain! The ponds are full; there is no shortage of this essential these days. Soft yields

have delayed corn husking considerably. Wheat is doing well. Corn, 33c; eggs, 18c; coal, \$4.50; apples, 60c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—A light rain followed by 4 inches of snow has improved moisture conditions greatly. The weather is unusually cold for this season. Livestock is doing well, but feed is scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—We have had 12 inches of rain this fall, and the fields are so soft that the folks can't gather the crops that were not harvested earlier. A great deal of feed is spoiling. Dirt roads are in bad condition. Eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have been having wet and cloudy weather. Bluegrass pasture still is supplying considerable feed. Livestock is in good condition. Roads are soft. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 25c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—The heavy rains have provided plenty of stock water and soil moisture. Wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers are almost thru husking corn; yields were not very heavy on most fields. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Heavy rains have soaked the fields. The wheat is in good condition. Much of the kafir is still in the shock, as the fields have been too wet to allow threshing.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—The first snow came on Thanksgiving day. Farmers are almost thru husking corn. Corn, 31c; wheat, 45c; cream, 26c.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and wheat is doing well. A community sale is held every Saturday in Lindsborg; it is always well attended. Butterfat, 26c; eggs, 23c.—F. M. Shields.

Mitchell—The weather has been wet and cold. Only a little wheat is being sold; most of the farmers still have the larger part of this grain on hand, and are using it generally for hog feed.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson.

Morris—Wheat is in good condition. Heavy rains have delayed corn husking and made cattle feeding more difficult. A considerable amount of feed is spoiling in the fields. Corn is yielding from 10 to 30 bushels an acre; the quality is poor. Not many cattle are being full fed, but some corn is being shipped into the county.—Mrs. J. F. Martin.

Ness—We have had quite a variety of weather recently—rain, snow, sleet and some sunshine. The top soil is wet down about 6 inches, but there is little subsoil moisture. Much of the wheat is not even up; the outlook for the crop is poor.—James McHill.

Neosho—Ponds and wells are well filled; the folks aren't hauling stock water these days! Considerable damage has been done by the wet weather to the corn and kafir fodder. Wheat is doing well. Dirt roads are in bad condition.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—We have received a great deal of rain and snow; the soil is in fine condition for the wheat. Corn husking has been delayed; about half of this job has been done. Not much wheat is being sold. Corn, 30c; wheat, 35c.—Frank Greenwood.

Osage—Wet weather has delayed corn husking. Wheat is doing well. Some of the folks are getting up their winter's supply of fuel. Roads are in bad condition. The ground has been frozen a few mornings recently. Corn, 40c, for a bushel of 80 lbs., butterfat, 26c; eggs, 23c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—We have received plenty of moisture at last: It came in the form of rain, sleet and snow. The last few weeks have been difficult for livestock. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, 38c; ear corn, 30c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 23c; hens, 9c to 14c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—General rains recently have been very helpful to the wheat. Farmers are well along with their work. Corn husking is mostly all finished; the ears were of poor quality.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—We have had enough rain and snow to put the wheat thru the winter in fine condition. Fields are covered with 10 inches of snow. There still is a great deal of corn in the fields.—A. Madsen.

Rice—This county has received a great deal of moisture during the last few weeks, which will help greatly in supplying wheat pasture, and in putting the crop in good condition for the winter. Some wheat has been sold recently, but very little corn is moving to market. A few public sales are being held. Livestock is doing well. There has been a great increase in dairying here in the last year. Wheat, 37c; hens, 13c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—Farmers are almost thru shucking corn; they also are busy feeding cattle and doing other winter chores. Livestock is doing well, altho a few cases of corn stalk poison have been reported. Roads are muddy. Corn, 40c; wheat, 40c; oats, 25c; eggs, 26c; potatoes, \$1.35 to \$1.50 a cwt.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—We have received 3 inches of moisture recently in the form of rain, sleet and snow. Corn husking has been

(Continued on Page 19)

Cash for Poultry Experiences

WITH the help of Kansas poultry flock owners, the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, February 6, will be filled with the very choicest experience letters and articles available. Hundreds of smart ideas have been worked out or applied by Kansas poultrymen during the last year. Have they brought you success?

To get all possible information concerning the industry in the state, Kansas Farmer is offering special cash prizes for the best contest letters submitted. There will be five interesting contests, and here they are:

My Best Net Profit From Poultry—Explain briefly, but clearly, exactly how you made your best net profit from poultry in 1931 or any other year. Perhaps you did it with capons, baby chicks, ducks, geese, thru cutting feed costs, providing better housing, by seeking a special market, maybe you worked out a time-saving system or device, or perhaps it was thru bookkeeping. No matter how you made your best net profit, send your letter to Kansas Farmer, heading it, "My Best Net Profit From Poultry." For the best letter Kansas Farmer will pay \$8, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Handling the Farm Flock—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$8, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Incubators and Brooders—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Day Old Chicks—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Closing Date of Contest—All letters must reach Kansas Farmer, Topeka, please, not later than January 15.

The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

THE young feller seems to help some," Hubert reminded him, unable to forego the opportunity for a thrust.

"He does right well, for a lad," agreed the father, insensible to the sarcasm. "His mother's pampering of 'im all the time, but work never hurt no one, and I'm trying to make a man of 'im. I'm considerin' his immortal soul, instead of wanting to make a lily-fingered dude of 'im."

"May as well be going, Luther," said Doctor Vincent coldly. "If a man has no interest, no spirit, it's no use bothering about him. Dawson, here, is with us, and he's worth a dozen of these milk-and-water patriots. I guess we can count on Mr. Tristram, too, eh?"

"You can count on me, surely, when I'm needed," said Reuel gravely. "I'm not a settler, and I don't care to be identified as a leader or an agitator in these local troubles, but if the town is attacked I shall try to do my part with my own kind."

"Count on me, too, Doctor Vincent!" called out Hector from the wood pile, where he had appeared to give no attention to the conversation. "I can shoot some with a squirrel gun, and I am with you. If we aim to make a home for ourselves out here, I reckon we've got to fight for it."

"Speak when you're spoken to, son," snapped the father. "I'm doing the talking for this family."

"I'm going to fight anyhow, if there is any fighting," said Hector defiantly. "I'd be ashamed of myself not to, at my age."

"Me, too!" cried out Hetty, her face flushed vividly and her eyes flashing. "The women have to work hard enough for a home—they might as well fight for it, too. I'm coming into Lawrence. I can shoot, and I can melt lead and run bullets."

"You be quiet, sis!" ordered her father. "Tain't ladylike! You'll stay right here at home with your mother."

A Mob?

"No, I won't," she declared. "I'm going. There's a little pluck and spirit in the Leeds family, and Hector shan't take it all on his shoulders like he does with the work."

"But here's your brother-in-law, Miss Leeds," said Luther Roberts kindly, looking at her with warm ad-

miration, then glancing at Godfrey with a sly twinkle in his eye. "He's a high-spirited young man, and he won't fail us."

Justus Godfrey's face grew dark and his lip curled disdainfully.

"You can't cajole me into joining any mob," he growled. "It's illegal, in the first place—holding meetings and gathering to oppose the will of the National Government. I'm a lawyer—not a bushwhacker. If we're oppressed by our neighbors here and made victims of injustice, I'll go into court and fight it out in the proper manner; I stand for the law."

"I'm right glad to hear some one talk straight common sense!" exclaimed Eustace Leeds fervently.

"Bosh! Common sense from Justus!" cried Hetty furiously. "He's got about as much common sense as he has pride and pluck."

"Shut your mouth, you brazen vixen!" shrilled Rosa, white with rage. "Just because Justus stepped down to marry into this family, you haven't any call to criticize your betters. I'll slap your mouth if you open it again."

"Now, stop quarreling, girls," said Mrs. Leeds. "Any one might think this wan't a genteel family."

The four visitors mounted and rode quietly away while Rosa continued to upbraid her sister and defend her husband.

"That's all typical of the class," remarked Doctor Vincent. "The Godfrey woman is murderously inclined toward her husband most of the time, but ready to fight like a wildcat for him against her own people."

"There's no shoddy woven into that boy or that girl!" declared Hubert Dawson. "I wouldn't say their breeding was very good, figgering it as you would for horses and cattle, but if I was to settle down with a wife I'd take my chances with that young Hetty quick enough. Dress her up right, an' she'd be a credit to a man in any company."

"It's depressing!" murmured Reuel moodily. "The boy Hector may go away from home and make something of himself, but the little girl is doomed. She will stay with her mother and slave for the whole tribe."

"Such a home! Such environment! Bitterness will burn her up. She will be a hag at twenty-five and a terror to all living things. I don't think, Hubert, that a wise man would care to graft one of the Leeds twigs into his family tree."

Not a Quitter

Reuel and Hubert parted from Roberts and the doctor when they came to the California Road, leaving them to continue their tour of the neighboring farms in quest of recruits for the defense of Lawrence. Hubert was inclined to remain with the older men, but when Reuel insisted on returning to town he declared that he should not ride alone when the country was in such a ferment.

"I'm not a quitter, Hubert," Reuel apologized, "but I'm in a difficult position; simply because I'm Senator Tristram's nephew I'm sure to be watched, and if it's reported that I'm helping to organize the defense of Lawrence against the official acts of Governor Shannon the news will be flashed to Washington from Kansas City by the telegraph. I'm pretty small potatoes myself, but I could cause my uncle no end of embarrassment."

"Politics is politics!" growled Hubert, not ill-humoredly. "The big fellows at Washington have to eat a lot o' crow, and blink at things they don't like at all, about the time the elections are coming along. What's the smoke over yonder?"

Reuel looked to the east, where he pointed, and saw dense smoke rising in four distinct columns at about equal intervals.

"The Joneses have a new baby"



"WELL, WELL, another boy, and that makes four. Tom'll have plenty of help when they grow up. We must drive over tomorrow and see Ethel."

Thus by telephone come the glad tidings of the birth of a son in a neighboring home. And you are only too glad to wish Tom and Ethel well, for they are good neighbors, ready to extend a helping hand to a fellow when he needs it. You'd go out of your way to help them.

By telephone—that is the way the news of a great many things of importance reaches your home. A telephoned message from your boy at the state university brings gladness to your family. The county agent telephones Jack about a 4H Club meeting. The news of a church social or a community gathering goes the rounds by telephone.

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"Farms?" he queried anxiously.

"More likely haystacks," said Hubert. "Those Missourians are the kind to burn haystacks, just for the devil of it; and they'll be needing hay as much as any one before spring."

They turned into the field and galloped a quarter of a mile to a low ridge for a better view, and the eye of Hubert, trained to the distance and atmosphere of the great plains, verified to his satisfaction his first conjecture.

Riding the third side of a triangle, with the main road as the base, they came to the edge of the town and were halted sharply by three pickets with rifles. Both were recognized, however, and given permission to go on.

"How's the war?" Hubert inquired. "Weren't any pickets out here this morning; things must be getting stirred up a little. We noticed some haystacks burning over there to the east."

"It's war, sure enough," said a young sentry. "There's more than twelve hundred of Jones's militia camped along the Wakarusa, and some say they'll march over here tonight. I guess most of 'em are roarin' drunk, and they've been raiding farms all day."

"We wanted to go out and meet 'em," said another sentry, "but Doctor Robinson—we call him Major General Robinson now—he won't hear to no fighting unless we're attacked. He says we need every man, woman and child right here in town."

"Four men went out to the Leeds place a little while ago," said the first speaker.

"Yes; we were there," Hubert told him. "The other two were Luther Roberts and Doctor Vincent."

"I don't mean that," said the sentry. "These fellows just went out. They come from town, and I never saw 'em before. We stopped 'em, but one said he was a lawyer from Shawnee Mission and had some court papers to serve on old Leeds."

Hubert grew excited instantly.

"They slipped thru when we rode off the trail to see those haystacks," he said to Reuel. "They are the fellers that tried to jump the Leeds' claim, and they've gone to do it."

"They will do it!" cried Reuel. "There's only one man there with pluck enough to talk up to them, and that's the boy."

"Come on back!" Hubert proposed eagerly, spinning his horse about with a jerk at the rein. "That is, if you—" "We ain't supposed to let you," warned one of the guards. "There's to be no fussin' and skirmishin', General Robinson says. He's asked every free-stater to come on into town till the danger's over, and them that don't must take their chances."

"Don't you try to stop me, boy!" blustered Hubert. "Not if you aim to remain on guard here. I'm going back to the Leeds place. They need somebody to talk for 'em out there," he added, turning to Reuel. "You don't have to come, not if you—"

"I'm coming!" Reuel announced grimly. "I've got to be discreet, if possible, but I'm not going to have you go alone."

"Now, you look-a here!" cried the timorous sentry.

But Hubert struck his horse with a quirt, and it plunged forward and broke into a run along the level road. Instantly, Reuel was after him, racing to catch up, and the picket post was left gaping, wondering what official action should be taken in such a case.

And Then a Picture!

The three miles were covered before either man thought of drawing rein or speaking to the other. Then, as they caught sight of the cabin's roof, Hubert pulled up abruptly. He had a huge seven-shooter, and he examined it cautiously and slipped his belt around to bring the holster farther forward.

"Look to your pepper box," Reuel, he advised. "Don't draw unless you have to. I guess I don't have to tell you that. But if it happens we have to shoot, don't hesitate too long—and do it the best you know how, boy!"

They rode over a little knoll and came upon an extraordinary picture. The four men reported by the picket were standing in front of the cabin, and their horses were tethered to a rail near the shed, but of the Leeds household only one member was in evidence.

Hetty stood directly in front of the cabin door, head up, eyes flashing, pale as marble, but magnificently defiant. She was standing off the quartet with a rifle which wavered in the small hands that gripped its stock and barrel convulsively.

It was evident that not all the others had fled, for hysterical moans and cries came from the inside of the cabin in a chorus of feminine voices.

It seemed that she swayed a little as she caught sight of friends approaching, but she pulled herself together.

The four men were intent upon their baiting of the girl, laughing, chaffing, cursing and threatening, all at once. They did not hear the horses' hoofs on the turf, and it was the sudden shifting of Hetty's eyes that warned them.

They turned sharply in alarm, and saw Hubert and Reuel halted close to them, surveying the scene. These two intruders made no hostile gesture, but affected an air of astonishment and anxious curiosity.

Reuel uttered a gasp of consternation as he saw the face of the youngest man of the party.

"Mark Rynders!" he cried. "But this is a queer business for a Washington man to be engaged in!"

"Adventure, my dear fellow!" laughed Rynders, and looked vaguely relieved at the sight of the familiar face. "I came West seeking adventure and recreation, and I've found more than I expected."

"Dash it all! I'm in love with this little hellcat already. I claim her as my prisoner."

"Not so fast, young man!" said Hubert gravely. "We've got to look into this affair a little before there's any talk of prisoners or such like. Where's all the folks that belong here?"

Hetty lowered her rifle slightly and



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James J. Hill

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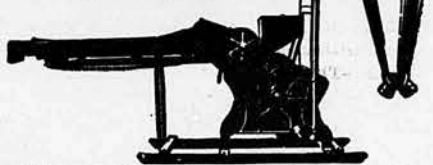
Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

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We Need a Constitutional Convention?

SHOULD Kansas hold a constitutional convention? It has one of the oldest constitutions in the world, adopted in 1861. Kentucky, which adopted its present constitution in 1891, probably will stage a convention soon. One of the main objects of the revisionists in Kentucky is to reduce the number of counties from 120 to perhaps 50. God knows that a similar revision is needed in this state. And if, at the same time, we could eliminate the townships we then could give a full three rousing cheers.

We are making some progress along the trail toward a modern constitution. Two amendments will be voted on at the next general election, both relating to taxation. But any such advancement is slow, and not in line with the serious economic crisis the state faces. There still is a good deal of inflated atmosphere and politics in the tax reduction campaign. It is about time that the state should give more serious consideration to really important problems, such as the elimination of township government, consolidation of counties and a constitutional convention which would give us a modern foundation on which to build a better system of government.

staggered back, leaning for an instant on the wall of the cabin; but she steeled herself bravely and spoke.

"They've shot Hector," she announced in a hoarse, cracked voice. "Mother an' gran'ma an' Rosa took him inside. My—my father and Rosa's man, they've gone."

"Who did the shooting?" demanded Hubert Dawson sharply.

"Her story's all right as far as it goes," said Mark Rynders cheerfully; "but her brother started it all. He got excited and shot Upham thru the leg."

"Then my friend Marcy shot him. Perfectly fair, eh?"

"The boy's all right; just a lot of blood, that's all. The blasted women in there are making all the row."

"Hector fired," said Hetty, "because that man hit me when I tried to keep him from going in the house."

"Too bad Hector's such a bad shot!" exclaimed Hubert.

There was a picturesque man in the group, and he took a step toward Hubert and assumed the spokesmanship of his party.

A Special Deputy

He was a hard-featured fellow, tight-lipped, fishy-eyed, with a fringe of black beard around his neck and jowls, and he wore a very high stove-pipe hat of beaver, a black frock coat, and lavender trousers that were strapped under his boots.

"My name's Braithwaite," he announced. "Lycurgus Braithwaite is what they call me. I'm Mr. Upham's lawyer, and I got sworn in as special deputy to serve this writ of the land court at Lecompton. Under the pre-emption law of Kansas Territory, the man called Eustace Leeds ain't entitled to this claim, and Mr. Upham aims to take it and improve it according to law."

"We are acting under the law, and I aim to put all these Leeds folks in jail for resisting a qualified officer of the law."

"Don't start arguing before me, man," warned Hubert. "I ain't that kind of a court; but I'm going to look into the justice of things round here before I leave."

"No, you ain't!" broke in the man whom Rynders had indicated as Marcy. "The very first thing you're goin' to do is to leave—an' right now, too. Where you come from, anyhow?"

"Why, since you're so inquisitive," drawled Hubert, "I'm from the North. That satisfactory?"

"A lousy abolitionist!" growled Marcy, chewing viciously at the unlighted cheroot in his mouth.

"Abolitionist is correct," said Hubert crisply. "The rest of it will have to be argued out before I leave here, old cockalorum!"

"The argument is right here," rejoined Marcy, tapping a bulge in his coat suggestively. "You two dumb fools get right off those nags and walk away from here as fast as you can. You better show me you're in a right smart hurry, too."

I WONDER IF ALL
DOSE BIG WALL-STREET
BOZOS PAID ALL
DEIR INCOME
TAXES?



MEDITATION

"That's the right way, Elnathan," applauded Noah Upham, a short thick-set, pig-headed man, with a bloody rag bound about the calf of his left leg.

"But you don't see us going," said Hubert in a steady voice.

"Now, see here, gentlemen," began Mark Rynders, still smiling, but a little anxious, "none of us can afford to have any more violence here, and I'll tell you why. You've already plugged that fool boy thru the lung or shoulder, Marcy, and that's enough shooting for one day."

"I happen to know this man here, and his name is Tristram. He is a nephew of Senator Tristram, if that means anything to you. Let 'im get a bullet thru him here—accidental or otherwise—and old Eagle-Eye Tristram will go right on the floor of Congress and start an investigation of conditions in the territory."

"It seems a small enough matter to us right here and now, but smaller things than this have raised the very devil with a whole national election. Old Tristram has a soft spot for the new Republicans, anyhow, and how would you like it if a general set-to in Congress should swing the whole country to elect an abolitionist President?"

"There's a lot in what you say, Mr. Rynders!" exclaimed the frock-coated Braithwaite, profoundly awed. "I don't see what this young Mr. Tristram's doing round here, I do declare, but it's my opinion we'd better talk things over kind o' quietly and peaceably—like gentlemen."

"If Mr. Tristram has come out here to see Kansas, we don't want to give 'im any false impressions. We're for law and order in everything; justice to everybody. That wild boy in there got himself shot thru no one's fault but his own; nevertheless there's no man sorrier than what I am about it."

"Yo' suttinly do speak the truth, Lycurgus!" exclaimed Noah Upham solemnly, with an abrupt change of front. "A peaceable settlement o' this trouble is all I want. My leg sho' does hurt some, but I freely forgive that young lad, mean an' ornery as he may be."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

No Water Hauling!

(Continued from Page 16)

delayed. L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, says that many fields in this section are infested with Hessian fly.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The rains were of great help to the wheat, but in general the crop is going into the winter in poor condition. Many fields were planted very late, and there is a serious infestation of Hessian fly on some of the early sown fields. The threshing of grain sorghums was stopped by the rain. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 23c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—We have had considerable stormy weather recently, with some snow. A good many flocks of sheep here are infected with an unknown disease, and losses are heavy. Wheat, 36c; barley, 45c a cwt.; corn, 30c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Sherman—We have been having some real winter weather. There is about 4 inches of snow on the ground; corn husking has been delayed. A Taxpayers' League has been organized in this county. Corn, 35c; hogs, 3½c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 25c.—R. M. Purvis.

Sumner—Wheat and barley are doing well, and the soil contains lots of moisture. There is plenty of grain on the farms here for feeding. Corn, 33c; oats, 15c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—The weather has been unsettled, with considerable snow. But the roads are in fine condition where the weeds have been removed. High winds put a good deal of the unhusked corn on the ground. Many farmers are shelling and marketing corn as fast as it is gathered. Hens are not laying well.—Everett Hughes.

Woodson—A great deal of rain has fallen here recently; the "dry spell" certainly is over! Fall gardens did better than usual this year.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—The soil contains more moisture than at any time in the last two years. Corn fodder has been damaged seriously. Pop corn yields were good this year; prices are low. Taxes are about 30 per cent less than last year, which is meeting the approval of everyone! Thieves have been quiet active recently. The Vining Orchard Company gave several hundred bushels of apples to the charitable organizations in Kansas City.—Warren Scott.



Maintain your milk production WITH A FOURTH LESS COWS

TODAY it's not what you get for milk, but *what you make*. The price for it may be low, but the profit can be good if the cost of producing it is also low. Lower your production costs by *producing the same milk from fewer cows*.

Obviously the remaining cows would have to give more milk if a herd were cut a fourth and still produced the same amount. And that is exactly what a herd of 26 cows on the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark did in a two years' test. They averaged 8,744.2 pounds of milk per year—while another herd of 23 averaged only 6,177.4 pounds. All these cows were fed and handled alike—were comparable in producing ability. Just the same, the herd of 26 averaged 2,566.8 pounds more per cow—and that's some difference.

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LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

Killing Block Takes Its Toll of Winners as Sentiment Gives Way To Profits in the Breeding Program

AFTER all, the end of good cattle is the killing block. The most noted prize winning bull and the cow with the choicest pedigree when too old for service meet the same fate as does the poorest Texas steer. So there is but little sentiment attached to the breeding game if that sentiment stands in the way of profits.

Otto Brothers on their section adjoining Riley, have bred registered Shorthorns for many years. They maintain a herd of about 60 breeding cows, and are glad to sell their top bulls for breeding purposes, but the first consideration is making the herd pay.

Their creep-fed calf crop that went on the market the latter part of last July brought 8½ cents a pound. The calves averaged 660 pounds. Their average age was about 10½ months.

The dams of some of these calves were in the show herd that made local and district fairs last fall, and the bull that sired a part of them, Omega Dale, has been exhibited 12 times and was never defeated for first but once, and was grand champion seven times out of 12 showings.

The Otto herd was established many years ago by the purchase of three females. Since that time nine good herd bulls have done service in the herd, and only an occasional female was added. About 50 per cent of the heifers are retained for breeding purposes, and 30 per cent of the bulls go out to head herds.

EXPERIMENTS conducted by the University of Wisconsin reveal that ground limestone used with other feeds will prevent nutritional abortion in cows. It is said by some authorities that in sections where good cattle are developed most successfully there is always an ample supply of lime.

As yet there appears to be no certain means of controlling contagious abortion, but the type known as nutritional abortion that is responsible for much loss to livestock growers can be materially reduced by feeding rations better balanced as to minerals.

A cow takes a large amount of mineral matter from her system to build up the skeleton of her calf, and if she is not fed lime and other bone building material, there comes a time when her mineral supply is exhausted, and a dead or unmaturing calf is likely to be born.

MORE than 800 men and women attended a milking contest held on the stage of a large theater in a Utah city recently. The milkers were all women, and prizes were awarded to the one securing the largest amount of milk in 1 minute. The contest was staged by the Utah-Wasatch Co-operative Dairy. Jersey cows were used in the contest. Valuable publicity is expected to result from the show and contest, both as to the rapid growth of the co-operative idea as well as the importance of producing clean milk.

IT IS a fine spirit that prompts the business men of Kansas City to buy the 4-H Club boys' and girls' calves at prices so far in excess of their general market value. While the long prices paid may be worth much from an advertising standpoint, that is not the real motive back of the spirited bidding. The skillful work of the auctioneer and the thrill and en-

thusiasm necessary to secure a \$1 a pound offer on a fat calf could not be engendered if it were not for the importance of the beef industry as a whole and the desire to show to the greatest extent a full appreciation of the outstanding work that is being carried on by the farm boys and girls. Leslie Oberlander of Garber, Okla., fed and exhibited the grand champion of the junior division of the show, a 4-H Hereford calf, for which he received \$1 a pound. Master Page, an Aberdeen Angus calf champion, brought 87 cents a pound.

Emil Luthi of Wakefield exhibited a calf which won a vocational grand championship. The calf was sold for \$1 a pound.

EVERY year evidence accumulates that makes the value of county cow testing associations more evident. The results are more apparent at this time than ever before, and dairy farmers have a greater appreciation for the work that has been done along this line.

When butterfat prices are high and general farming shows a ready profit, less attention is given to leaks in the business. Then it is easy for the poor cow to get by unnoticed. But it is different now. The farmer who hopes to pay expenses and make money besides must know whether the feed and labor expended are justified by the returns.

It is getting harder every year for inferior cows to hold their places in the stalls.

Eight years ago, soon after he began farming for himself, E. C. Swanson of Axtell made up his mind that he would exclude every cow from his herd that would not with good care produce 6,000 pounds of milk and at least 250 pounds of butterfat a year. The milk was weighed and tested for fat content.

During the first year, he milked an average of 10 and as many as 13 cows. They were average red cows, and eight head went to the butcher before the end of the first year. Out of this experiment grew the idea of securing better cows by selecting some special dairy breed. At the end of the second year he purchased a registered Ayrshire bull and four females. From this start developed the herd that went into the county cow testing association in 1929, was placed on the honor roll and won a medal offered by the National Dairy Association.

The herd average was 10,424 pounds of milk and 422 pounds of fat. This record was the highest for the breed at that time in Kansas, and has not since been equaled. The herd is composed largely of Finlayston and Melrose breeding. The present herd bull, Linndale Melrose, is descended from the great cow, B. M.'s Bangora Melrose, with a record of 16,887 pounds of milk and 703 pounds of fat.

THE veteran Percheron breeder of White Hall, Ill., W. S. Corsa, held a sale recently. The sale averaged 20 per cent above prices received at his last sale, and altho credit was advertised up to one year's time, every horse but one was paid for in cash. Bidders were present from many states, including New Jersey, Wisconsin and Kansas.

I believe there has not been a period in recent years when the demand for good livestock at conservative prices was better than it is right now.

Kansas Ranks High

The leading part Kansas has played in the growth of modern farming equipment is shown in an analysis of 1930 Census figures. This survey reveals that the value of farm equipment in Kansas increased 57 million dollars from 1925 to 1930, which places it first among all states in this regard. The total value of farm equipment in use on farms of the entire country is \$3,301,663,476.

In total value of farm equipment, Kansas ranks sixth among the states, with a value of \$167,785,230. Iowa has a commanding lead in this field, and is followed by Texas, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin before Kansas shows up in the list. Kansas ranked 10th in this classification in 1925.

The state's 66,275 tractors place it second only to Illinois, where the total is 69,628. Kansas shows the largest increase in tractors since 1925. The country as a whole has increased in number of tractors from 505,925 in 1925 to 920,378 in 1930.

Kansas ranks eighth in farm owned automobiles and 10th in number of farm owned motor trucks.

Sorgo as Dairy Feed

BY W. H. RIDDELL

It is the fairly common opinion that sorgo—Sweet sorghum or cane—seed is unpalatable for dairy cows and has a tendency to dry them. In experiments conducted over a three-year period in the dairy herd of the Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan, no particular difference could be demonstrated in the efficiency of corn chop and ground sorgo seed in maintaining the body weight or milk production of cows while on a liberal ration of alfalfa hay, grain and silage. Neither was there any apparent difference in the palatability of the grain mixture in which ground sorgo seed was substituted for the corn chop.

Should Marry Farmers

Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson of Albia, Ia., the only woman who has received the distinguished service medal from the American Farm Bureau Federation, believes that, "the girl who marries a farmer has a much greater opportunity for a happy home and a fuller home life," than if she lived in a city.

Victor L. King of Topeka, state motor vehicle commissioner, revoked 13 driver's licenses last week, bringing the total he has canceled to 65.

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.

R. M. Norwood, Leocompton. Coon hound, yellow and white, brown back, white tip on tail and small piece out of left ear. Mr. Norwood offers an additional reward of \$25 for the capture and conviction of thief.

Mrs. John Burnett, Blue Rapids. Three calves.

Fred Hartman, Wathena. Khaki colored canvas, size 12 by 12 feet, duck oil finished, and eyelets 3 feet apart.

H. W. Button, Rush Center. Nearly 100 Barred Rock chickens.

N. E. Freeman, Madison. Honey.

Mrs. Ray C. Snyder, Stockton. Between 25 and 30 turkeys.

John C. Adams, Marion. Winchester hammer pump gun with a 4 or 5-year old license in butt of gun.

D. Vice, Stafford. Thirteen young Rhode Island Red chickens, one Buff Orpington and one Barred Rock pullet.

Mrs. Belle Cummins, Argonia. Nine large, white, Chinese geese.

L. C. Reece, Medicine Lodge. A hack saw about 12 inches long, three No. 1½ and four No. 1 steel traps, two pincers and two hauler's ropes.

Alex Toot, Pratt. Wheat.

James Seymour, Garden City. Two rims and two practically new tires, size 30-5, about 17 Rhode Island Red chickens and seven crates of onions.

O. M. Gistead, Everest. Between 40 and 50 Buff Orpington hens.

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold \$75 worth in December, and \$100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 34 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

\$20 for Your Old Separator
Regardless of Age Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer
Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.
The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-00, Chicago, Illinois

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

Blackleg ✓
You need not lose calves when for 10 cents per dose you can get **PETERS' Blackleg Vaccine**

Gov't licensed life immunity product. Your check for \$15 brings 150 doses and Free Syringes. Order from this ad. Our 100-page Veterinary Guide free.

PETERS' SERUM CO., Laboratories, Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
No Handling of Birds
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

Shellmaker
COSTS LESS
Produces More Eggs
Results Guaranteed
ASK YOUR DEALER

TANK HEATER
BURNS OIL
Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, sales or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hot Water Heaters and Portable Smoke-houses. Write for information. Direct to you at factory prices.
EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO.
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!
The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address
Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each in minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

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

RATES FOR DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/2	\$4.90	3	\$29.40
1	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
1 1/2	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/2	24.50	5	49.00

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. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. 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.

PUBLICATION DATES FOR THE BALANCE OF 1931 AND ALL OF 1932

1931—December 26	1932
January 9, 23	July 9, 23
February 6, 20	August 6, 20
March 5, 19	September 3, 17
April 2, 16, 30	October 1, 15, 29
May 14, 28	November 12, 26
June 11, 25	December 10, 24

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.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK CHICKS STARTED AND DAY OLD. Guaranteed to live 4 weeks in your hands or replaced according to our guarantee. Accredited, bloodtested flocks, trapnested matings, with high egg production assured. \$1 per 100 books order. We ship C. O. D. Big discount on orders for 1932. Catalog free. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 109, Windsor, Missouri.

95% PULLETS OR COCKERELS GUARANTEED on sex-linked chicks. Also hatching a pure bred bloodtested, A. P. A. Certified variety. Low feed costs and higher priced broilers will make good profits. As low as 6c chick. Big discounts on 1932 chicks ordered now. Midwestern Poultry Farms Hatchery, Box 32, Burlingame, Kan.

BIG HUSKY BLOODTESTED CHICKS GUARANTEED to live and lay more No. 1 eggs. Shipped COD. Low prices. 6c for Light Assorted. State Accredited pure breeds slightly higher. Egg Contest Winners. Discounts on early orders. Write for big free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. We refund full price for all normal losses first three weeks. All chicks hatched from bloodtested, accredited stock. 6c up, prepaid. Catalog free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS, GUARANTEED to live. Winter eggbred, 300 egg strains, 20 breeds. Immediate shipments, collect. Thousands weekly. 6c up, catalog free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS: B R A H M A S 10c; REDS, Rocks, Wyandottes 8c; Bloodtested. Booking orders for January and February. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Free catalogue. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

CHICKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS, COLLECT. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 6c. Mid-West Hatchery, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, \$7.50. Assorted heavies, \$6.50, prepaid anywhere. Owens Hatchery, 618 K North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Blood tested, heavy breeds. 8c. Ship promptly. Prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, BOX 8, Ramsey, Indiana, for special baby chick prices. Immediate and future shipments.

PULLETS CHICKS, CROSSBREDS, ALSO purebreds. Catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

REDS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, 7c; Leghorns, 6c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BUY YOUR NEW BLOOD FROM A FARM which actually traps 365 days a year. 150 March hatched Single Comb cockerels bred from hens with records of 250 to 319 eggs and over 300 egg sires. \$3.00 each. \$2.50 each in lots of 10 or more. Write for prices on individual pedigree cockerels from high record hens. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.

TOM BARRON COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Louis Leger, Bayneville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW CHICK PRICES
Great Western
45 BEST VARIETIES: Large, Strong, Vigorous, Quick Maturing, Heavy egg production. New Colored Book with NEW LOW PRICES: chicks, fowls, eggs, sup. oils, etc. Best references. Pair Play and "Money Back" Guarantee. Write for new book.
GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY Box 34 SALINA, KANSAS

BUY STEINHOFF'S HEALTHY CHICKS

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.W.D. by the agglutination method, culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced State qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 12, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid, prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early. **STEINHOFF & SONS, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.**

DUCKS AND GEES

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00. ETTA Morris, Route 7, Emporia, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

PULLETS, COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS, Black Giants, Buff Minorcas. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100-\$5.00. COCKERELS. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.25 EACH. Emil Lampe, St. Francis, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

CHOICE LOT EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS individually and pen pedigreed from hens over 200 eggs and 260 egg sires. \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.

TURKEYS

SUNFLOWER MAMMOTH BRONZE. Winners in leading shows. Large, healthy extraordinary markings. Have rainbow tails and spots. Priced as to markings. All greatly reduced. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

JAYHAWKER BRONZE: AMERICAN ROYAL. International. All-American winners. Priced reasonable. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS OF DISTINCTION, MAMMOTH size, double vaccinated. Toms \$9, hens \$8. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8.00; WHITE Embden geese \$3.00; White Runner ducks \$1.50. Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; RAINBOWS, Spots. Excellent markings. Exceptional values. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT, B R O N Z E. Bourbon Red toms, \$6.00; hens \$4.00. William Wheatley, Grainfield, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, \$3.00, \$5.00; White Giant and Langshan cockerels, \$1.25. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.

BIG TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS, QUALITY stock. Prices reasonable. Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00. EXTRA nice. Clarence Barcus, Neodesha, Kan.

CHOICE BRONZE TOMS 7c; HENS \$4. WRITE Mrs. G. Scurluck, Victoria, Kan.

BIGGER, BETTER BOURBONS PAY \$10 UP. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Mrs. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, D. H. Gregory, Codell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PULLETS for sale. Mrs. John Fuchs, Danbury, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, CULLED \$1.50 each. Philip Wagner, Shafter, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY BY SHIPPING YOUR TURKEYS direct to Turkey Headquarters. Also all other poultry. Coops loaned. Write for prices. Christ M. Feiring, 3908 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TURKEYS, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—TURKEYS, TOPEKA POULTRY & Egg Co., 517 Quincy, Topeka, Kan.

WANT EGGS, PAY TRANSPORTATION AND premium. Yotz Farm, Shawnee, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR THE TABLE

GUARANTEED PURE C A N E SORGHUM, steam cooked. Write for sample and delivered prices. Savoy Sorghums Co., Savoy, Ark.

HONEY

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$5.25, two \$10.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

HONEY—BEST QUALITY SIXTY POUNDS \$5.25, two \$10.00. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

HONEY SIXTY POUNDS \$5.00, TWO \$9.50. George Kellar, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CARLOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

CIRCULAR SAW SPECIALIST, COMPLETE shop equipment. Kansas City, Mo., Saw Works, 1710 Walnut.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BEFORE BUYING KOREAN LESPEDEZA, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, Orchard Grass, Tobacco, or Red Clover, get our list of qualified growers whose seed crops have been Field-inspected, Laboratory-tested and certified by this association. It will save you money and grief. It's free. Address Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, Lexington, Ky.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA FROM STATE-IN- spected dodder-free fields. Grown in "the heart of the Korean Lespedeza producing area" under the rigid regulations of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association—and Certified. Write today for prices—one bag or carload. Korean Seed Growers' Association, Incorporated, Dept. F, Morganfield, Ky.

PURE, CERTIFIED, AND TESTED SEED OF Pink kafir; Western Blackhull kafir; Early sumac cane; Atlas sorgho; and Wheatland milo, the new combine grain sorghum. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM AL- falfa \$8.00, White Sweet clover \$3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save money. Buy before spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED OF ADAPTED VARIETIES for Kansas. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

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 SALE—ONE 21-32, ONE 17-28 NEW Twin City tractors, One Case general purpose tractor with lister and cultivator. Bargains. F. L. Gronau, Whitewater, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$19.50, SWEET FEED GRIND- prices. \$19.50. Write for literature and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—HAY BALERS, ROBINSON AND Ann Arbor Sixty, extension feeders. Colorado Hay Company, Rocky Ford, Colo.

CORN SHELLER REPAIRS—PICKER wheels \$3.50. Bevel runners \$2.95 etc. for all makes. Send for list. Carl H. Miller, Stuttgart, Kan.

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals; however, we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

CLOSING OUT. CHOICE COON, SKUNK and opossum dogs. Poor man's price. 20 days trial. William Rodgers, Willard, Missouri.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. BUY REAL home watchdog. Intelligent companion. Springfield, Watena, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE TO register, females \$2.50; males \$3.00. Ray Appleoff, Hiawatha, Kan.

PURE BRED COLLIE PUPS WHITE AND white with marks on head \$5.00. C. T. Cummings, Ottawa, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPPIES, BRED FOR RAT- ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusader Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS \$3, \$5. FOX TER- rier \$3. Working female \$10. Chas. Miller, Junction City, Rt. 1.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TER- riers puppies. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

TOBACCO

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO MELLOWED IN bulk guaranteed; Fancy Smoking 5 pounds 80c; 10 pounds \$1.40; Handpicked Chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.75. Scrap Smoking 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING OR CHEW- ing, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Twenty chewing twist \$1.00, twenty sacks smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S-23, Fairbairn, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged, mellow, juicy red leaf chewing, 5 lb. \$1.40; 10 lb. \$2.50. Best Smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING, five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Cigars, fifty, \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED CHEWING OR smoking 5 pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50; pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-operative Farmers, B23, Sedalia, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED: Chewing or smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.50; Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

OLD TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS SMOKING OR Chewing \$1.50. Pay for Tobacco and Postage on arrival. A. Jones, Rockvale, Ky.

TOBACCO, BRIGHT, MILD AND SWEET 4 lb. Chewing, 5 lb. Smoking \$1.00 postpaid. Jas. Lamb, Owensboro, Ky.

SMOKING: 10 POUNDS \$1.00; CHEWING \$1.40; 40 plugs \$1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-T Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

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

NUT CRACKERS

SELF-ADJUSTABLE BLACK WALNUT Cracker, ball-bearing. Splits away shell, leaving large kernels. Cracks 5 bushels daily. Prepaid \$8.50. Money back guarantee. Clarke Nut Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

KODAK FINISHING

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE- veloped printed 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co., Dept. J. 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FILMS DEVELOPED—TWO FREE ENLARGE- ments with each roll 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

NO HUNTING SIGNS

POST YOUR FARM AND PROTECT YOUR property from parties who have no regard for your rights. Kansas Farmer is offering signs printed on heavy durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches in size. Get these signs and post your farm NOW. 5 for 50c postpaid. Kansas Farmer, BoxK-10-3, Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions. Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozmert Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis Mo. quickly.

WANTED—NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation, Patrol parks; protect game. Write immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10, Denver, Colo.

COMMISSION HOUSES

FROST BROTHERS, "HOUSE OF REPUTA- tion," Established 1872. Finer Grade, Higher Price. Poultry, Veal, Eggs. 42 South Water Market, Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

MEN'S RAYON HOSE IMPERFECT, 20 PAIRS \$1.00. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheboro, N. C.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER—LADIES, we sell flavor two bottles for \$1.00. Choice of two large 8-ounce bottles vanilla or one large vanilla and one 4-ounce bottle lemon. Mail us \$1.00 for two bottles and we will give you free \$1.00 box face powder, \$1.50 bottle Narcisse perfume and a \$2.50 imported pearl necklace, altogether a \$6.50 value for a dollar bill, prepaid. You pay \$1.00 for a large bottle vanilla from any agent, why not take advantage of this Special Christmas Offer. These premiums make lovely gifts. Get several of them. Address Peerless Products Co., Sta. A, Joplin, Missouri.

GUARANTEED FAST COLORS, GOOD AS- sortment, beautiful patterns—percales, prints; plain materials for patch work, crazy quilts. No light-weight materials. Postpaid within 300 miles. Beyond add 3c per lb. postage. Pound 23c, 5 pounds \$5c, 10 pounds \$1.05. Cash with order. W. Heller & Son, Inc., Department F, Peoria, Illinois.

OUR PURE WOOL BATTING MAKES BEST and cheapest quilts. We also clean and re-work old wool quilts. Catalog free. St. Cloud Woolen Mills, St. Cloud, Minn.

QUILT PIECES—2 LB. APPROXIMATELY 15 yards 59c; 4 lbs. \$1.10. Pay postman. (Riley & Houser, Benton, Ky.)

CLASSIFIED SERVICE

GET THE MAXIMUM OF RESULTS FROM your Classified Advertising at a minimum of cost. Give us the details of what you have to sell and we'll write the ad and submit it for your approval. No charge for writing the ad and you are under no obligation. You pay only the classified rate for inserting the ad. Write Classified Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

AUTOMOTIVE

PARTS AT REASONABLE PRICES. GR. 0682. A-1 Wrecking Co., 20th and Oak, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLECT HERBS AND ROOTS FOR DRUG markets. Stamp brings particulars. P. D. Clements, 1 Fairland Street, Boston 19, Mass.

XMAS MONEY, CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. Highest prices. Southwest Gold & Silver Company, Dept. 12B, Fort Worth, Texas.

LAND

ARKANSAS

WHITE PEOPLE ONLY. WRITE FOR OUR new catalogue of fruit, dairy and poultry farms on easy terms. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Arkansas.

SACRIFICING 3,000 ACRES OZARK LANDS \$5 acre. Free descriptive literature. Barnsley, Ozona, Ark.

COLORADO

IMPROVED EASTERN COLORADO FARM 160 acres two miles town. Bargain at \$250 cash or \$1600, half cash. L. R. Stewart, owner, Seibert, Colo.

COLORADO-KANSAS WHEAT, CORN LAND, for sale on crop payments. Write E. Mitchem, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 40 ACRE SPRING FARM \$450.
Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, farms large or small for rent or sale. Grain, feed and livestock produced at low cost on new and cheap land of the Northwest. Farms offer best opportunities for industrious, capable men and moderate investments. Write for detailed information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota. Low Homeseekers Rates.

BUY A FARM IN SUPERIOR DISTRICT of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas where fertile alluvial soil produces splendid truck, cereal and cotton crops. An ideal stock raising section. Nearby markets at St. Louis and Memphis. Mild climate, good schools, good roads. Address C. B. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad, 358 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

LAND WANTED. IMPROVED FARMS IN Kansas and Nebraska. Send stamps for quick reply. Larson Sales Co., 640 S. Poplar, Wichita, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or improved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FARMS WANTED. FOR DETAILS, SEND farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

FARMS AT FORECLOSURE PRICES, WRITE for list. Wallingford, Cherryvale, Kan.

IN THE FIELD

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Wm. C. Mueller, Polled Hereford breeder of Hanover, Kan., has some choice young bulls for sale. They are of Anxiety breeding and of all ages.

Allott Brown, one of our Holstein advertisers, has baby bulls for sale from cows that have produced as high as 634 pounds of fat and 19,745 pounds of milk.

R. C. Syphard, Guernsey breeder of Stafford, Kan., starts advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He offers to sell or trade young bulls of May Rose breeding.

I have just received a long and very intelligently written letter from Wm. Meyer, Spotted Poland China breeder of Farlington, Kan. Mr. Meyer breeds good hogs and just now offers for sale some choice young boars.

The demand for good cows is illustrated by the advertisement of H. A. Mockelmann of Cheyenne Wells, Colo., which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Mockelmann wants to buy 10 good milk cows for cash.

Geo. A. Wooley, proprietor of the Never Fail Dairy Farm at Osborne, Kan., continues his Holstein card and says it is no trouble to sell bulls from high producing cows as good fresh cows and heifers are in good demand.

Chris Lionberger of Humboldt, Neb., one of the oldest breeders of registered Poland Chinas in the West, owns a son of Night Hawk that weighs 1,320 pounds. He is active and is being mated with the sows and gilts for a February sale.

Glenn McComb of Zenith, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, calling attention to the fact that he is in the market for bred heifers either Milking Shorthorns or Herefords. He wants to buy registered stock, and will pay cash for 10 head.

Henry Murr, veteran Chester White breeder of Tonganoxie, Kan., has his usual good line of hogs of different ages and is selling on mail order right along. He has, however, set aside an unusually fine lot of sows and gilts that are now being bred for his February 10 sale.

Clyde Coonse, Chester White breeder of Horton, Kan., authorizes us to claim February 9 as the date for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Coonse has enjoyed a good sale of boars the past season and will have an exceptionally choice offering of bred sows and gilts for his bred sow sale.

Julius L. Petracek, Chester White breeder of Oberlin, Kan., has had an exceptionally good year. He has sold 31 boars at an average of \$27.00 per head. Julius has recently purchased a son of the National Grand Champion. This boar is now being used on gilts to be sold in his winter bred sow sale.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, Kan., and continuous advertiser in Kansas Farmer, is selling boars right along now. He reports the recent sale of one to Thos. Mason of Jarbalo, Kan. A lot of the boars selling were sired by Chief Fireworks, most likely the best son of the noted boar Fireworks.

Eber C. Swanson of Axtell, Kan., claims January 20 as the date for a reduction sale of registered Ayrshires. Mr. Swanson has the high production Ayrshire herd of the state and will sell on the above date a very worthy offering. He is changing location, which makes it necessary to reduce the herd at this time.

The Coupe Brothers dispersion sale of Poland Chinas and Holsteins held at Falls City, Neb. November 30, was attended by an unusually large and enthusiastic crowd of farmers and breeders from two states altho roads were bad. Grade Holstein cows sold for an average of \$73.00 per head, with a top of \$135.00. Hogs sold well, considering prevailing prices of commercial hogs.

Radina Bros., of Luray, Kan., breeders of registered Hereford cattle are overstocked with breeding cattle just now and on account of feed shortage offer for sale privately some choice registered cows, and yearling heifers. Also calves both bulls and heifers by their herd bull Dorr Mischief 2nd. The older cattle are largely of Caidos Lad and Beau Questor breeding.

J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan., breeder of purebred Jerseys, has purchased the imported senior yearling bull, Bowlina's Noble Monarch. This young bull's sire is Bimbo, a prize winning Island son of Nobly Born and his dam is Dolly Firststepher, winner of first prizes at the state fairs of Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Tennessee and at the National Dairy Show in 1930.

Breeders of registered swine who looked forward to a poor demand for spring boars were

as a rule agreeably surprised. This was especially true of those who did a reasonable amount of advertising. Prices were a little low but the demand was unusually good. Leonard W. Duff, Poland China breeder of Concordia, writes that he sold 18 head. He has 20 gilts bred for spring and will advertise them a little later in Kansas Farmer. He has them bred to the boar Win's All, bred by J. L. Griffiths of Riley, Kan. Mr. Duff adds that public sales are going well in his part of the state and that livestock is going into the winter in fine condition.

A splendid example of livestock farming may be seen on the well improved 160 acre farm of O. E. Higgins of Stella, Neb. The farm is fenced hog tight and 200 head of registered Poland Chinas are grown on the farm every year. Higgins & Sons, regular exhibitors at the Nebraska State fair, showed the grand champion boar and sow at that fair this year. A large part of the sows and gilts that go in their February 4th bred sow sale will be daughters or granddaughters of this boar and bred to Golden Rule the 1931 World's Junior Champion. The Registered Holstein herd was high testing C. T. A. herd of the state for three consecutive years. The high average for the best year was 573 lbs., three to five heifers included in the herd.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorns

Jan. 19—Denver Stock Show Sale. American Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Mgrs.

Ayrshire Cattle

Jan. 20—Eber C. Swanson, Axtell, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Jan. 30—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.
Feb. 4—O. E. Higgins & Sons, Stella, Neb. Sale at Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 22—Harold P. Sutton, McCook, Neb.
Feb. 23—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 24—T. H. Heath & Son, Lamar, Colo.
Feb. 25—Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan.
Feb. 26—Dr. G. F. Hickok, Lakota, Kan.
March 1—Annapolis Hampshire breeders' promotion sale, State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 9—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 10—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 27—Julius L. Petracek, Sale pavilion Oberlin, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 13—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 16—Veldon Miller, Norcut, Kan.
Feb. 19—Spohn & Angle, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 26—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.

Important Future Events

Jan. 16-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 23-26—Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita, Kan.

From Station WIBW

(Continued from Page 9)

9:00 p. m.—Studio Murder
9:30 p. m.—Concerts Corporation
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
10:45 p. m.—Star Dust
11:30 p. m.—Isham Jones Orchestra

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17

10:45 a. m.—Rumford "Cooking School"
2:30 p. m.—Miriam Ray
7:00 p. m.—Mills Brothers
7:30 p. m.—Friendly Muse
8:00 p. m.—Eugene Ormandy
9:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
11:00 p. m.—Royal Canadians

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18

7:30 a. m.—Karrat Taps
10:30 a. m.—Acme Sunshine Melodies
10:45 a. m.—The Sun Maid
7:00 p. m.—Columbians
7:15 p. m.—Devotional Service
7:30 p. m.—Farmers' Union
8:00 p. m.—Community Sing
8:45 p. m.—Orphans' Home Program
9:30 p. m.—Roundtowners
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
11:00 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19

10:00 a. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
6:00 p. m.—Political Situation
7:00 p. m.—Mills Brothers
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
7:45 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour
8:45 p. m.—National Radio Forum
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
10:45 p. m.—Nocturne
11:00 p. m.—Royal Canadians
11:30 p. m.—St. Mortiz Orchestra

The 57th annual Farm and Home Week will be held February 8 to 12 at the Kansas State College at Manhattan. Full details may be obtained from L. C. Williams of the extension department, who is general chairman for the week.

R. M. Woodruff of Hutchinson won first on hard winter red wheat at the International Hay and Grain Show last week at Chicago; his sample weighed 67 pounds to the bushel.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Herefords

Bulls of all ages, sired by DON MISCHIEF and BEN MISCHIEF 1420590 by Anxiety Grove 975982-30229.
Wm. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Kan., R. F. D. 4

COW BOY SURE HEATER FOR STOCK TANKS



GET THESE PROFITS

Fredericksburg, Iowa, July 27th, 1931
Gentlemen:—"Dec. 10, 1930, I purchased a COW BOY TANK HEATER from my dealer here. The following month my cows made an average gain of 5.6 lbs. of butter fat each. The value of this increased butter fat paid for the heater and had \$3.84 left."
Yours very truly, Wm. H. Klotz
Member of the Chickasaw Co. Iowa No. 1 Cow Feeding Association
Feed your grain to the Cows, Sows and the Little Red Hens. The HEATER for fuel, Burns coal, coke, wood and oil. Very durable, practical and reliable. Quick to heat; strong draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. Constructed of best material. SELF-IGNITING. ENTIRELY SAFE. Warm water aids digestion, saves grain.
"Purchased 1 of your Tank Heaters last winter worked very satisfactorily. It was well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one."
Wm. H. Klotz, Chickasaw Co. Iowa
Write today for illustrated circular and dealer's name.
MUNDIE MFG. COMPANY, 533 Brunner St. Peru, ILL.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

JO-MAR FARM GUERNSEYS

Write for Sale List of Bulls, Dams' records up to 750 lbs. fat. Priced from \$60 up. Also open and bred heifers for sale.

Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

For sale or trade. Good individuals of May Rose breeding. Prefer to trade for registered Guernsey heifers. Bulls are 16-8-6-5 and 2 months old. Inspection invited. R. O. SYPHORD, Stafford, Kan.

Reg. Guernsey Heifers

for sale. Bred or open. One 2 yr. old bull and one coming yearling. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Some have ancestors averaging 21,602 milk and 829 fat. A few bulls ready for service. Prices reasonable.
J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Bulls, Grade Prices
We are overstocked with bulls of different ages. Good individuals and backed by high records. Will send descriptions and photos upon request. Inspection invited. E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

Shungavally Holsteins

How would you like a full brother to head your herd, of our grand champion cow at three big shows? She was also 6th in the U.S. in production for both milk and fat for age and class. If so write,
Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

Neverfail Dairy Farm

Offers twin bulls, 10 mos. old whose dam as Jr. 2 yr. old milked in 305 days 11000 lbs. Grand dam gave in 365 days, 22010 lbs. milk; 924 lbs. fat. A few good young cows. GEO. A. WOOLLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

BABY CARNATION DUTCHLAND BULLS
Only choice individuals offered. Sired by our Carnation bull, also some from our Dutchland Denver bull, whose dam is a world's record cow. His 7 nearest dams averaged 1,182 lbs. in one year. Dams of calves have high C. T. A. records. Write us.
Allott Brown, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

2 Outstanding Young Bulls
1 red son of Bapton Orange 2nd.
1 roan son of Omega Dale.
Also few heifers. Inspection invited.
OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORNS
Beef, Milk and Hornless. 20 Bulls, \$50 to \$100; 20 Heifers. Start a Reg. herd. Get Royal Clipper blood. Fat steer prices. Two Delivered Free.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns
15 registered bulls, red and roans. Choice \$75.00. Some \$50.00. These bulls have straight lines, good quality and gentle. From real dual-purpose cows, hand-milked.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

Want to Buy 10 Registered Heifers
Either Milking Shorthorns or Herefords. Three year olds and to freshen in 30 to 60 days. Will pay cash. GLENN MCCOMB, Zenith, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
One two-year-old bull. Also choice spring calves and yearlings, both sexes. Farmers' prices.
C. R. PONTIUS, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Cows & Heifers
of Caidos Lad and Beau Questor breeding. Also calves of either sex sired by Dorr Mischief 2nd. Shortage of feed is our reason for selling at this time.
RADINA BROS., LURAY, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

March & April Duroc Boars
Sired by a good son of Uneda Clipper and other good boars. Have culled close and stock is registered and immune. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Ks.

BOARS! BOARS!

Serviceable, Heavy-Bone, Straight-Legs, Easy-Feeding, Quick Maturing, He-Hogs, Fireworks, Index Airman. The kind that put vigor in your pig crop profit in your pocket. Price low, on approval. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

BOARS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

Sired by "Landmark" (twice winner at Natl. Swine show) and other great boars. The original easy feeding kind, of 25 years ago. Photos, immune, registered.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Express Paid on Boars

Remainder of this month. Sired by New Star and High Line, few by The Plekett. Open and bred gilts. Prices in line with other farm commodities. Visitors welcome.
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Best of breeding, outstanding individuals, immune, and guaranteed. Bred gilts and weaned pigs. Priced reasonable. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Good Blocky or Stretchy
Spotted Poland China boars. Fall pigs, either sex. Good feeders.
Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan. (Crawford Co.)

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FEW REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—smooth, blocky correctly marked fellows. Sired by a son of Hazford Tone, a Hazlett prize winner. W. J. and Ralph Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

GUERNSEYS OR HOLSTEINS, CHOICE grade heifers, yearlings and up. Priced right. Also fine calves by express. Glenn Clarke, So. St. Paul, Minn.

PUREBRED JERSEY BULLS, \$25.00, WELL bred. Registration extra. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RED POLLS—FOR SALE. CHOICE BULLS and heifers. Write, J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED boars and gilts. Pigs \$16 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS 175 LBS., \$12.50; 200 lbs., \$15.00. Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE GILTS. SERVICEABLE BOARS \$18. Guaranteed. Fred Luttrell, Paris, Missouri.

HAMPSHIRE—PUREBRED BOARS AND gilts from good blood. Carl Olson, Lenora, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS, BRED GILTS, pigs. Write Charles Strobel, Lohman, Mo.

LIVESTOCK WANTED

WILL BUY UP TO TWENTY HEAD OF graded Milking Shorthorn fresh cows. Certified Dairy, Pawhuska, Okla.

LIVESTOCK INQUIRIES AND SALES ARE BETTER!

—Says J. A. Lavell,

Jersey Breeder of Cheyenne County

(Excerpts from a recent letter)

"If the results obtained from the advertisement we ran in the August 8 issue of Kansas Farmer can be used as a barometer, I would say that the dairy division of the livestock industry is in a good healthy condition. We received inquiries from four states and sold all the surplus Jerseys. Demand is good and they moved at prices that make us a profit and at the same time are bound to be a profitable investment for the buyer.

"Will want space in Kansas Farmer again as soon as the calves get a little older."

Write for complete information

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Published by ARTHUR CAPPER
TOPEKA, KANSAS

"I insist on Lucky Strike"

"There's nothing like a microphone to show up the voice in its true colors. So I insist on Lucky Strike—the cigarette that I know will be kind to my throat. And you've certainly scored another hit with your new style Cellophane wrapper that opens so easily."

Sally Eilers

Sally Eilers will always call this her big year. First, she learned to fly a plane. Then she married and found domestic bliss. Then she made a smashing success in "Bad Girl." As a reward, Fox is co-starring her in "Over the Hill."

"It's toasted"

Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough

And Moisture-Proof Cellophane Keeps that "Toasted" Flavor Ever Fresh

**MOISTURE-
PROOF
CELLOPHANE**
Sealed Tight
Ever Right
**THE UNIQUE
HUMIDOR
PACKAGE**
Zip—
and it's open!



★ Is Miss Eilers' Statement Paid For?

You may be interested in knowing that not one cent was paid to Miss Eilers to make the above statement. Miss Eilers has been a smoker of LUCKY STRIKE cigarettes for 2½ years. We hope the publicity herewith given will be as beneficial to her and to Fox, her producers, as her endorsement of LUCKIES is to you and to us.