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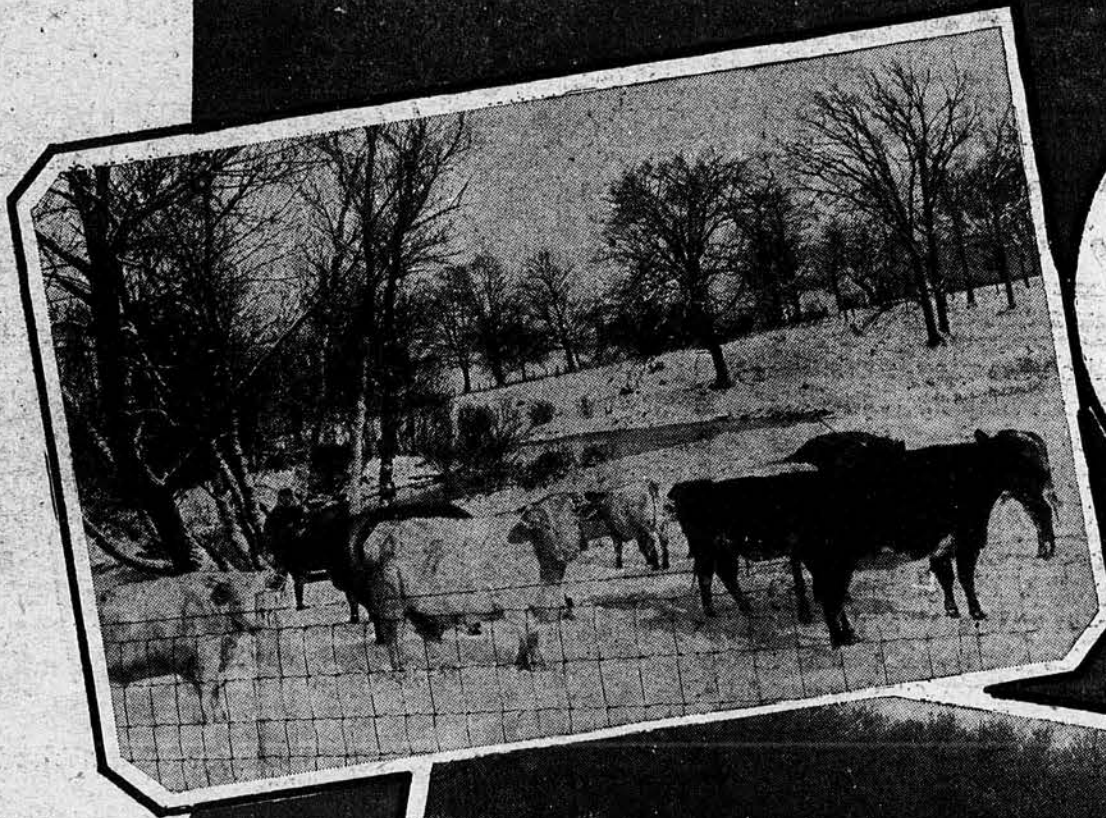
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

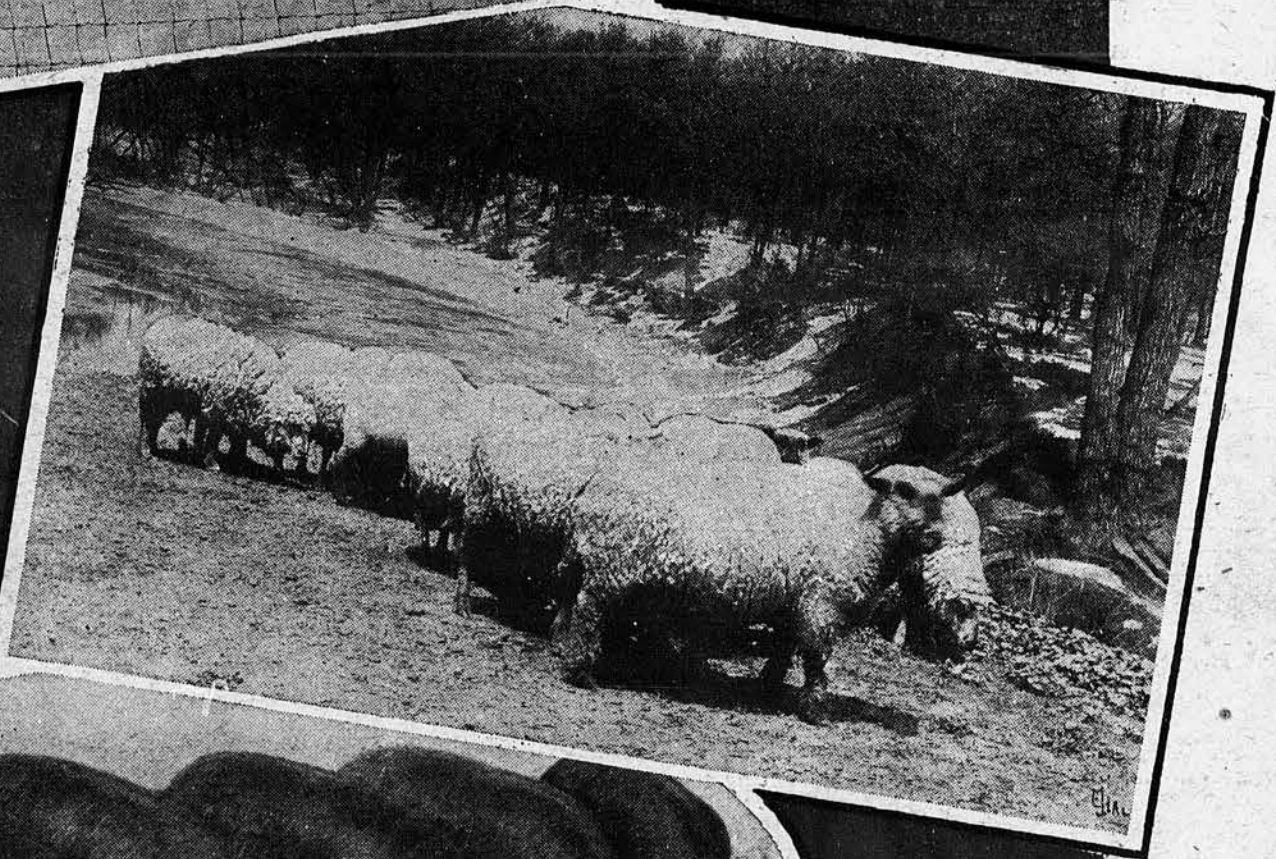
Volume 66

December 15, 1928

Number 50



Livestock
needs
Exercise
in
Winter





Gifts

of Hardware

—the kind that please most and last the longest!



“JUST what I wanted,” will be the very words that you or anybody else will say when they open the gift from the “Farm Service” Hardware Store. The reason is simple, because in our store there are many wonderful “gifts of utility,” useful things that either help with your everyday jobs, make home-keeping more pleasant and convenient or satisfy a long felt want. Why don’t you plan to give hardware gifts this year—sensible, useful things instead of knickknacks and novelties that bring momentary pleasure but are soon forgotten? Do your Christmas shopping at a “Farm Service” Store and you will find your money will buy more in value and in happiness you give. The “Farm Service Hardware Stores are the

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Your “Farm Service”
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Your
**Farm Service
HARDWARE
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Suggestions

Gifts for Mother

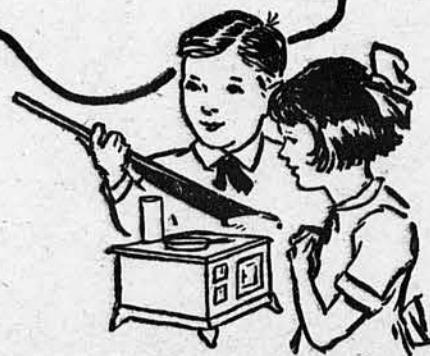
Carpet Sweepers
Shears
Roasters
Clocks
Toasters
Table Lamps
and hundreds of other useful articles

for Dad

Tools
Automobile
Supplies
Razors
Fishing Equipment
And many useful novelties that always please men.

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Little Wheel-
barrows
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Sleds



KANSAS FARMER

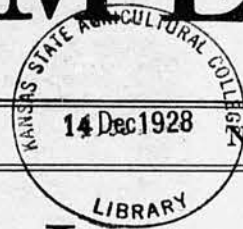
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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This Farmer Believes in Hog Luxury

"Farm Half the Ground Twice as Well," is Motto Long Follows

THERE are numerous reasons why hogs have done so well for Don E. Long, Marion county. He works with them and his equipment for handling them is complete from shower bath to incubator. He says that raising and marketing two carloads of hogs a year, a few calves, one or two colts, eggs and butter, and feeding all of the grain and hay raised on the farm to the livestock is the system that makes the 160 acres he farms pay.

Mr. Long, like many other Kansas farmers, has stuck with his job of caring for the porkers thru some rather long, cold winter nights. In one end of the very efficient hog house is a small bunk room containing a cot and a stove. Mr. Long sleeps there in the winter time when the sows are farrowing, and because he stays on the job he has counted up some real profits; enough extra many times over to pay for putting in the little bunk room and to pay for the inconvenience of having to sleep with the hogs. In one corner of the sleeping quarters is what Mr. Long has named his pig incubator. It is very much like an ordinary box, but it is tight and warm. Infant porkers are dried off and put in there to await the arrival of the balance of the pigs in their litter. This eliminates chilling and resultant bad effects. This box is one thing that Mr. Long counts as genuinely important in his success with winter-farrowed pigs.

The farrowing house is 80 feet long, with 72 feet being used for portable farrowing pens which may be removed very easily so that the work of cleaning and disinfecting the hog quarters may be done in a hurry. Special slide ventilators which

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

were worked out by Mr. Long make it possible to keep the farrowing quarters comfortable. Troughs are placed the length of the pens and water is piped in for each one, so a carload of hogs can be fed and watered in a hurry.

Hog and poultry houses on this farm are sprayed every two weeks and the hog houses are cleaned every day when occupied by sows and litters. Under Mr. Long's careful system he could handle the pigs all the way thru in the farrowing house, but he changes them to what he calls his combination house or department building, after two months. The building is so named because it houses the layers, a carload of hogs, a fine farm shop, contains grain bins and storage space for some farm equipment. He built on the hog and poultry wings himself after moving and remodeling a barn that was already built.

The section given over to the porkers is about the last word in hog luxury. It will handle a carload of the animals

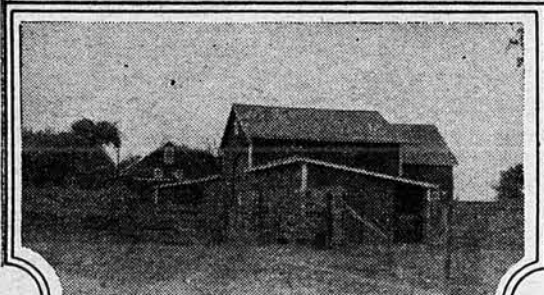
particular job. Not that Mr. Long detests work. But he simply cannot see the use of spending twice as much time and energy as any job might require. A special arrangement of a loading chute in the combination building makes it possible to load the hogs out without any trouble. The loading end of the chute is adjustable so that it can be raised or lowered for most any wagon or truck, and it also can be made wide or narrow for fat or thin animals. Naturally there are vats and butchering equipment that make an easy job.

The farm shop is as neat and well-arranged as the modern kitchen. There are special cabinets for all of the tools: bolts and nails are sorted into



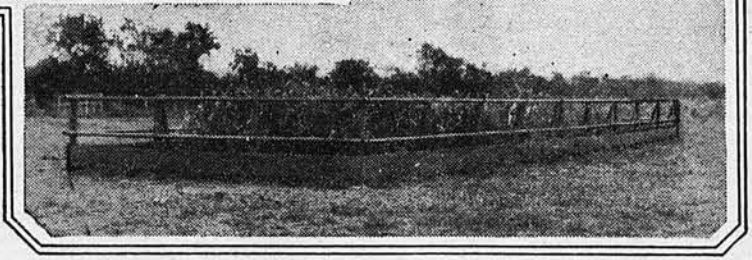
special pockets with a sample of each on the outside of the proper pocket like one sees in the hardware store. There is no time lost here in hunting for tools or equipment. Mr. Long believes in farming "half as much ground, twice as well," and putting considerable time into building up the farmstead. The place he farms certainly is a model of neatness. He has

(Continued on Page 23)



with a minimum of work because it contains self-feeders, self-waterers and an automatic ventilation system that changes the air five times an hour in winter. There is a water spraying system, made up of some eight shower baths, if you please, to keep the building cool and the hogs comfortable in hot weather.

Everything about the hog business is arranged for speed, efficiency and ease of handling any



The Farmstead on the Long Farm is a Model in Neatness. Buildings in the Photos Include the Strictly Modern Home Mr. Long Planned and Helped to Build. Upper Right is a Machine Shelter; Lower Right, One of the Feed Racks for Cattle. Top Picture at Left Shows the Farrowing House and Below is a Barn with the "Department" Building in the Background

Judges Name Kansas Apple Champion

By G. E. Ferris

AN APPLE champion for Kansas? Why not have one? Kansas has wheat champions, producers of champion livestock, corn champions and corn-husking champions. And Kansas has an apple champion! Last Wednesday night at a banquet held in Atchison for the orchard men of Northeast Kansas, W. D. White, manager of the Wathena Commercial Orchards, was named Orchard Champion of the Don-I-Son Apple Derby. The champion was presented with the grand champion trophy awarded by the associated banks of Atchison.

Sixty-five orchardists in Doniphan and Atchison counties contested in the derby. Mr. White won the apple championship on an entry of 6-year-old Ben Davis trees. His score was 87.2 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent. According to orchard men of the two counties where the contest was held, Apple Champion White is one of the leading boosters for the industry in Northeast Kansas, he takes an active part in the Apple Blossom Festival held each fall in that section and each year finds him trying to improve his orcharding meth-

ods. For the last five years Mr. White has managed the 350-acre Wathena Commercial Orchards, owned by Hunt Brothers Fruit Co., of St. Joseph.

The details for the Don-I-Son Apple Derby were worked out by a committee of orchardists at Troy last winter. To give recognition to good orchardists and to obtain facts regarding orchards in Doniphan and Atchison counties was the purpose of the contest. Because of the difficulty in judging orchards of all ages in the same class, it was decided really to have four contests. The orchards were divided into four classes based on age as follows: Futurity class, 2 to 6 years; junior production class, 7 to 10 years; senior production class, 11 to 15 years, and producers' choice class, 16 years and older. The highest scoring individual of all classes was to be Apple Champion.

A score card prepared by the committee for each class included points for pruning, soil management, growth and fruit spur development, system

of planting, quality of fruit produced and quantity of fruit produced. Each item, except the last two in the youngest class, was assigned a value in points so the judges could score the orchard on the basis of a perfect orchard.

Judging of the orchards under the direction of extension horticulturists from the Kansas State Agricultural College was done on the basis of the following definite rules:

Pruning includes shape and strength and must be of an acceptable system on young trees. On bearing trees it includes the distribution of the fruiting wood so as to obtain the proper exposure to sunlight and to permit thoro spraying. Stubs, decayed wounds, and broken limbs will be defaulted.

The soil management must be adapted to the particular soil nutrient and moisture conditions of the orchard. In the two younger classes the soil management method should be so as to build up the soil fertility for future production.

Under growth and fruit spur development, (Continued on Page 17)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN A bulletin on the financial statistics of states for 1927 the Department of Commerce notes that the per capita expense of the 48 states in that year was more than double the figure for 1917, the figures being \$9.55 and \$4.19 for the two years. Aggregate state costs were about 1 1/4 billion dollars last year. In the same year aggregate revenues of the 48 states were something more than 1 3/4 billion dollars, so that the states "balanced their budgets" and had surpluses to spare as a whole, and 27 of them separately. The other 21 were not sufficiently in the hole to prevent a net surplus.

While expenses of states have constantly grown, as this bulletin shows and as was generally known, yet there is no disparagement in this fact as to state governments. The chief question raised is in fact whether their funds are raised in an equitable and businesslike way, and in this respect there is a good deal of fault to find. So far as Kansas is concerned it is planning now to improve its tax system.

The bulletin does not give the figures of the assessed valuation of property in the 48 states in 1917, but in 1927 it came to the imposing figure of a little less than 146 1/2 billion dollars, while expenditures were a little more than 1 3/4 billion. But the gain in assessed values in 1927 over 1926 was more than 4 1/2 billion dollars, so that increasing costs of state government are not encroaching on capital, and the per capita levy of taxes in the 48 states was more than 4 per cent less than for 1926. Wealth or property and capital increase at a higher rate than population, so that if per capita levies are reduced, the cost of state government in proportion to value of property is reduced still more.

There is nothing in this report that can cause any alarm about state government costs, although state governments may not be as efficient as they might be. Nearly two-thirds of all costs were for running departments and 40 per cent of this was for education, more than 17 per cent for hospitals and other charitable institutions and 15 per cent for highways, all valuable things to all the people. The states levied taxes on gasoline of 165 1/2 million dollars and nearly 249 million on motor vehicle licenses, a total levy against owners of cars of more than 415 million dollars, or nearly one-fourth of the total revenues of the states, without including the general property tax on motor cars. If motor taxes are to go any higher, as an increased gasoline tax, it might be no more than decent to cut down the property tax accordingly on motor cars.

Progress Without Thinking

ACCORDING to an article in Thrift Magazine "psychologists tell us that only five persons out of every 100 really think. The others emote."

It probably would be admitted by some at least of the psychologists, and maybe the 5 per cent who really think, that even the thinkers partially "emote," the poets, for instance. And even the psychologists do not go so far in liberality as to affirm that all the 5 per cent think right. Possibly 95 per cent of the 5 per cent think wrong a good part of the time.

It is fortunate for humanity that people who are actuated emotionally instead of simply intellectually nevertheless accomplish something. In his Story of Philosophy Dr. Durant can't do much for the great thinkers of the past. They thought profoundly, but their philosophical systems have largely been consigned to the limbo of things that may be important if true, but are doubtful on the latter point. Durant looked them all over and was unable to agree entirely with any of them.

Senator Ingalls once called attention to Senator Allison, who seemed to be lost to his immediate surroundings. "Look at Allison," he said, "he thinks he's thinking." Nevertheless 95 persons out of 100 perhaps are capable of doing enough thinking to get along. They confine their thinking to a particular matter with which they have had considerable experience and come to a conclusion that seems to work. The psychologists probably would say that this is not thinking in the sense they are talking about. What they may mean is that not more than five persons in 100 can start out with a particular fact and by thinking develop a system of philosophy or economics, or anything else. Still, even if they think wrong or don't think on many

subjects, if they succeed in thinking right on the one that concerns their immediate interest, considerable progress results.

Somehow, despite the dubious psychologists, progress goes on and sometimes at a pace which gives something of a thrill even to an unemotional psychologist. Nobody who reads "We" can fail to have the sense—it may be only emotional—that Lindy did considerable thinking concerning air currents that he encountered and other events not only in making his flight from New York to Paris, but in planning for it. He tells all about it and how it worked out. He studied what the scientists call the environment and adapted himself accordingly.

If this is not thinking, yet it bears some likeness to the process by which according to the scien-



tific thinkers man developed on the earth, as well as all other higher orders of life, from small beginnings. They were moved by some obscure sort of aspiration. The first fish to become amphibious was no thinker, but what he accomplished perhaps by "emoting" was something to write home about, and the same may be said for the first reptile that sprouted a rudimentary pair of wings to fly with. "Adaptation to environment" is what the biologists call the secret of all advance, and not thinking, which is cheering to the 95 per cent of us who can't "really think."

Army Aviation Training

THE most interesting chapter of the annual report of the Secretary of War relates to army aviation and development of national air defenses in which the report is highly flattering to the progress made in the last four years, and in the 5-year expansion program for the Army Air Corps, inaugurated July 1, of last year.

While the commissioned strength of the Air Corps has scarcely increased in four years, and still is under 1,000 men, and the total strength, including enlisted, is now 9,493, greater advancement has been made in training work of fliers. Increased personnel of pilots has been handicapped by reduced equipment thru exhaustion of left-over equipment from the war. "In airplane construction," says Secretary Davis, "this has been a period of standardization. Improvement in existing designs may be anticipated in the future rather than changes in the articles of equipment themselves. Pursuit, observation, training and cargo types of airplanes have attained a standardized position; attack and bombardment types, however, require further development."

The great achievements of these four years of the beginnings of development of an air defense have been in the actual flights and flying tests, in which American army aviators have won an enviable position. Secretary Davis reviews the out-

standing events, as the round-the-world flight, completed in the fall of 1924, American army planes being the first to circumnavigate the globe, the flight of an army plane from New York to San Francisco between dawn and dusk in 1925, the flight around South America by a group of army pilots, the first non-stop flight from the continent to Hawaii, by army personnel in an army plane, a group flight from Detroit to San Antonio in one day, the highest flight ever reached by man, by an army pilot in a free balloon.

In his book "We", Lindbergh gives a detailed account of the training of an army aviator recruit, which he completed after more than a year of experimental flying and barnstorming on his own, and pays a warm tribute to the efficiency of the army school. It is the most popular branch of the army and there is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for aviation training, the handicaps in building this arm of the service being financial and incidental thereto, lack of material, engines and planes. The army aviation schools contribute not only to national defense directly, but indirectly in educating fliers, and contribute also to the promotion of commercial aviation.

The Total War Costs

TEN years after the World War the League of Nations "committee of action" reports the tabulation of the cost of that international flier in armament. Yet final costs cannot be calculated. The bill has not been paid in full and will not be for many future years.

To date the League estimate is 37 million human lives, a greater number than the total population of some of the world's nations, and 363,000 million dollars. The winning allies, according to this computation, suffered 5,400,000 dead and the Central Powers 3,400,000. Not all the mortality, however, occurred on battle fields. There were armies of the dead from starvation and disease due to the dislocation of normal living conditions and to inadequate food supply. Besides these are computed lives lost by reason of never coming into being, a sharp decline in birth rates. And apart from the dead are the injured, the disabled, children improperly nourished and suffering therefrom during a great part of their lives, and other dead are included from revolutions and social upheavals after the war, for which it was accountable.

It makes a fine showing of diplomacy and statesmanship in what was believed before this militarist holocaust to be a civilized and fairly secure world.

People still talk casually, however, of what the casualties of life and property and dislocation of social order may be in "the next war," and there probably is a popular belief that if it comes the world can weather it. But whether the world with modern scientific war still a factor will prove worth while is in many minds a serious question. They therefore are ready to go greater lengths than old fashioned diplomacy thinks safe in measures for prevention. Statesmen still hold to the theory that security is worth more than war, while the question whether the two are compatible deserves more popular consideration than it gets. Security without war may be practicable, although not deemed so by politicians in power. Security thru law is the objective of the anti-war forces everywhere. It is a problem taxing the world's intelligence, but the alternative of security thru armament and war cannot be said to be any more likely.

The truth of President Nicholas Murray Butler's proposition was never more impressive than today that what is needed in all nations is an "international mind."

Sour Soil Problem Solved

SOUR or acid soil is curable, altho the cure costs money, and even then lasts only 10 years or so. Kansas suffers more or less from acid soil on which profitable crops cannot be grown, and it is nothing unusual for considerable expense to be put out in sowing land to alfalfa from which two or three crops are gathered, when the crop suddenly dies out.

There is no exaggeration therefore in the statement that the discovery by Prof. Emil Truog of the University of Wisconsin, after 50 years of re-



search by himself and many other scientists, of a preventive of acid soil thru the finding of the cause "will revolutionize the science of agriculture," making millions of acres of land fertile and productive.

The Wisconsin scientist reports that the theories heretofore prevailing that acidity of soil is due to absorption or to unknown electrical action are mistaken and that acid soil is produced by the formation in the soil of aluminum silicate. The chemical remedy as a preventive is said to be comparatively simple and inexpensive.

This promises to stand as one of the major discoveries in agriculture with incalculable consequences in increasing land fertility. Where the lime cure peters out and must be renewed, the prevention will be permanent. Lime treatment of soils involves an expense of anywhere from \$5 to \$10 an acre and if repeated every 10 years or oftener adds considerably to capital investment.

Chemists at the University of Wisconsin, it is true, have not yet found the method of preventing development of aluminum silicate in the soil, but their statement that it is a simple problem and one not costly seems to assure an early solution of the acidity problem, a long forward step in agriculture.

And Found Unconstitutional

WHILE some constitutional lawyers are surprised by the action of the new chairman of the House naval committee in writing Premier Baldwin and proposing a joint meeting in Canada to reach a naval basis of agreement, charging that he has encroached on the prerogatives of the executive department, Mr. Britten maintains that "nearly every country on earth has recognized the right of its parliamentarians to meet and exchange views, without presuming that they were infringing upon the prerogatives of the God chosen diplomats," and further that "the people of England and of the United States expect their governments to arrive at a friendly understanding, and the quicker this is done the better."

Sticklers for the technique of constitutionality must look on Chairman Britten as a dangerous person with bolshevistic tendencies. But everybody must agree that it would be terrible if world peace should actually be established and then be found by the lawyers to be unconstitutional.

Not Subject to This Tax

B deceased, has left the income from his property to A as long as she lives. A is paying the annual tax on said property. At the death of A the property is to be divided equally among the nieces and nephews except in the case of one brother, C, who is to receive a brother's share. In its present state is the property subject to inheritance tax? H. K.

No. The income is not subject to inheritance tax and the residuary legatees in this case do not get their inheritance until the death of A. Consequently if there is any inheritance tax ever levied upon it so far as they are concerned it would come after A's death.

Wire Fence Isn't Legal

A owns a farm. B rents the adjoining farm. The line fence is hedge. A's half of the fence was cut six years ago leaving small hedge trees about 3 inches in diameter to be used as posts and about 32 feet apart. On these were placed two barb wires, the lower wire about 24 inches from the ground, the upper wire about 3 feet. The hedge has grown up about 15 feet making a fence good enough to turn stock of any kind except sheep or hogs. B now has purchased 1,200 sheep or lambs and is pasturing them in a corn field adjoining A's land. B's sheep are coming thru the above mentioned fence onto A's wheat. Can A require B to keep B's sheep off A's wheat? C. H. G.

Our statute does not provide any special kind of fence for sheep. From your description this does not seem to be a legal fence unless that county

has voted to make a hedge a legal fence and this has grown up so that it would comply with the requirements for hedge fences. As a wire fence it does not comply with the requirements of legal fences. A barb wire fence to be legal must have three barb wires, one not less than 18 nor more than 24 inches from the ground, the top wire not less than 44 nor more than 48 inches from the ground, and the middle wire equidistant between the upper and lower. These wires must be fastened upon posts not more than 32 feet apart or they might be fastened upon posts not more than 48 feet apart provided there were stays between the posts not more than 12 feet apart.

As this does not seem to comply with the requirements for a lawful fence, A in order to protect himself would have to build a lawful fence and require B to build his half of this lawful fence between the two tracts of land. He could do this by calling in the township fence viewers. It would seem from what you say that it would be very easy to make a lawful fence out of this by putting another wire on these posts. If B neglected or refused to build his half of the fence A could build it and collect from the owner of the adjoining land.

Land Exempt as Homestead

How many acres of land are exempt as a homestead in the following states: Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Illinois? B. I.

In Iowa a homestead is 40 acres outside a city or town and not to exceed half an acre in town. But if the value of the homestead is less than \$500 either in town or out of town it may be increased until the value equals that amount.

In Missouri the head of the household is en-



Molly Is so Tender Hearted

itled to a homestead of not to exceed \$3,000 in value in cities of over 40,000 and not exceeding in quantity 18 square rods of ground. In cities of less than 40,000 and not less than 10,000 the homestead cannot exceed in value \$1,500 nor 30 square rods of ground. In cities of less than 10,000 it cannot exceed 5 acres and cannot exceed in value \$1,500. The head of a household in the country is entitled to a homestead not exceeding 160 acres of land and not exceeding in value \$1,500.

In Arkansas a homestead outside of any city, town or village shall consist of not exceeding 160 acres of land with improvements thereon provided the same shall not exceed in value the sum of \$2,500 but in no event shall the homestead be reduced to less than 80 acres without regard to the

value. The homestead in any city, town or village owned and occupied as a residence shall consist of not exceeding 1 acre of land with the improvements thereon, provided the same shall not exceed in value \$2,500 and in no event shall such homestead be reduced to less than one-quarter of an acre of land without regard to the value.

In Nebraska the head of a family is entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value \$2,000 or land not exceeding 160 acres. Or if the homestead is within an incorporated city or village the homestead consists of not to exceed two lots. All heads of families who have neither lands, town lots, nor houses subject to exemption as a homestead have exempt from forced sale on execution \$500 in personal property, except wages. If the value of the 160 acres exceeds the \$2,000 so much of the land as there was in excess of that value would be subject to execution.

In North Dakota the head of a family is entitled to a homestead not exceeding 2 acres of land and improvements thereon if within a town not exceeding in value \$8,000 over and above liens and encumbrances, and if outside a town, not more than 160 acres of land with dwelling house and all the appurtenances and all other improvements regardless of the value.

In South Dakota the homestead in town must not exceed 1 acre in extent. If not within town it must not embrace in the aggregate more than 160 acres and is limited to \$5,000 in value. If the homestead is claimed upon land, the title or right of possession of which was acquired or was obtained under the laws of the United States relating to mineral lands, the area of the homestead, if within a town plat, must not exceed 1 acre, and if without a town plat must not exceed 40 acres, if the title to the homestead has been acquired as a placer claim, but if the title has been acquired under the laws of Congress as a lode mining claim, the area of the homestead must not exceed 5 acres. The net value of the homestead above \$5,000 is subject to the claims of creditors.

In Colorado the head of a family is entitled to a homestead to the value of \$2,000.

In Minnesota the homestead is limited to 80 acres if outside an incorporated city, village or borough. If within such incorporated city of more than 5,000 inhabitants, one-third of an acre.

In Oklahoma the homestead outside of a town is limited to 160 acres and in any city, town or village not exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding in value \$5,000.

In Illinois the homestead is exempt to the extent of \$1,000 in value.

Qualifications for Pharmacist

I would like to have your opinion on pharmacy, whether it is a good trade to learn and will it be good in the future. How long do you have to go to school to be a full-fledged pharmacist in Kansas after having finished high school? Where is there a good school to go to? M. I. K.

The qualifications for a registered pharmacist are as follows: He must have two years' practical experience in handling drugs and medicines and in the general duties of pharmacy in a drug store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed, or in lieu thereof must have completed two years' work in a recognized school of pharmacy and completed four years work at a high school or its equivalent, and must be otherwise duly qualified. Just what is meant by otherwise duly qualified I am not able to say.

There are several schools of pharmacy but so far as I know all of them are connected with other institutions. We have, I think, a very good school of pharmacy connected with the University at Lawrence, Kan. You might write to the secretary of the State Pharmacy Board, Topeka, Kan., and it may be that he can direct you to what he considers a good school of pharmacy aside from the school of pharmacy in our state university.

Farm Tariff Must Come First

BEFORE there is any general tinkering with the tariff, the tariff schedules on agricultural products should be revised upward to the point where the farmer's protection on what he sells is commensurate with the "protection" he pays on articles he has to buy.

This revision of the tariffs on agricultural products should be accomplished as an emergency measure during the short session of Congress. Then later, when the general revision comes, it should preserve the new relationship between agricultural and other products.

To attempt a general revision now, keeping the existing general relationship between agricultural and other products, would be just playing a rather threadbare joke on the farmers of the country. And they are showing signs of becoming tired of being denied proper consideration by tariff makers.

Our importations of farm products are increasing year by year in face of the fact that our farmers produce more than we can consume. Our farm industry is denied that full measure of protection which has been afforded without question to other American industries.

This in a nutshell is at the bottom of our problem of farm relief, about as Hoover stated in his acceptance speech.

The tariff alone will not solve this problem, but it is a highly important factor.

Now it begins to look as if, under the guise of re-

vising the whole tariff schedule "to help the farmer," an attempt is going to be made to afford higher protection to other industries. I am opposed to this general plan, if such a plan is being considered.

I am strongly in favor of protecting American industry. But I shall insist that agriculture be considered a basic industry, entitled to the same degree of protection as other industries.

In some instances a revision of our tariff downward would prove beneficial. But one thing we do need, and the sooner we get it the better, is a revision upward of our tariff rates on farm products.

Last year we collected duties on 2 billion dollars worth of agricultural products—imported into this country where we already produce more than our domestic market can consume. Agricultural imports increased nearly 100 million dollars in 2 years.

The present tariff schedules do not protect the American farming industry fully, nor even adequately. Our farmers are disadvantaged in both tariff and freight rates by Canadian wheat.

Nearly 500 million pounds of foreign vegetable oils lessen the demand for their lard, tallow and vegetable oils in the home market.

Cotton is replaced by jute that is almost duty free.

We consume beef from South America; tomatoes from Canada, Mexico and Italy; butter from Denmark; poultry from three European countries, and

make industrial alcohol from Cuban molasses instead of American corn.

There should be a higher tariff on meat products and dairy products, on livestock, on wool, cotton, on grain and grain products, on oil seeds.

There should be a reduction in a few over-protected manufactured articles, notably aluminum.

We should remember that agricultural products still have only 90 per cent of their pre-war purchasing power. During the last eight years they have averaged only 85 per cent of their pre-war purchasing power. In other words, agriculture has traded its products for other products at a 15 per cent loss compared with the pre-war period of 1910-14, for the last eight years.

Also we should remember that where up to 1920 agriculture never had received less than 20 per cent of the national income, since that year it never has received as much as 12 per cent. Much of the time it has received as little as 10 per cent.

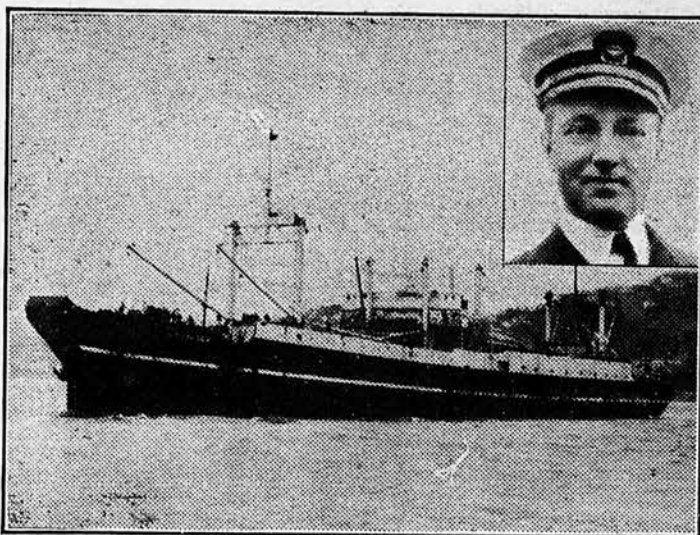
The tariffs on farm products should be revised upward immediately before any general revision is attempted, and revised to a place where the tariff is commensurate with the protection afforded other industries.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



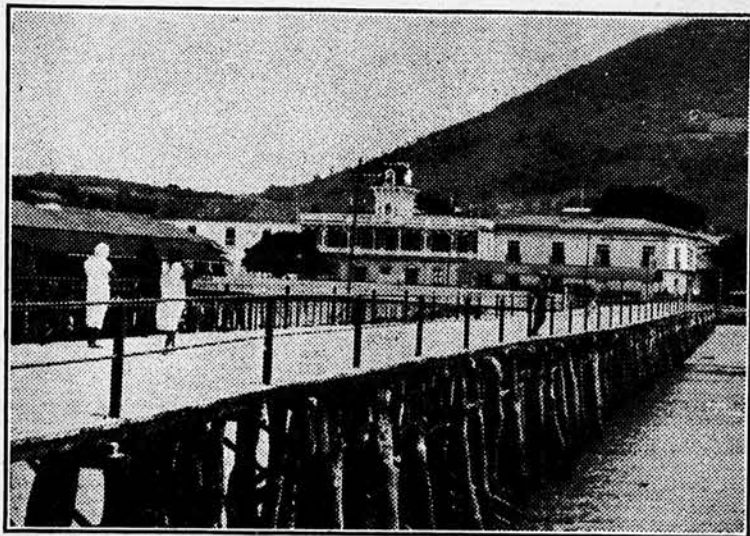
Lieut. B. Mendez, Right, Colombian Army Ace, Ready to Leave New York for Home. A U. S. Launch Rescued Him When His Plane Sank as He Landed on the Bay at Colon, Panama



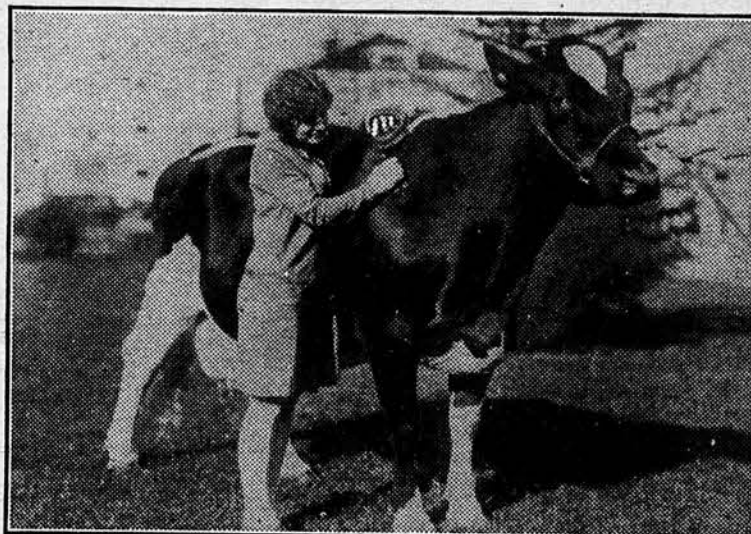
Insert, Commander Richard E. Byrd, and the Whaling Steamer C. A. Larsen, Which is Carrying Byrd and His Party on the Most Difficult Voyage in the World, to the Antarctic Regions Where They Plan to Remain Two Years. These Photos Were Taken at Wellington, N. Z.



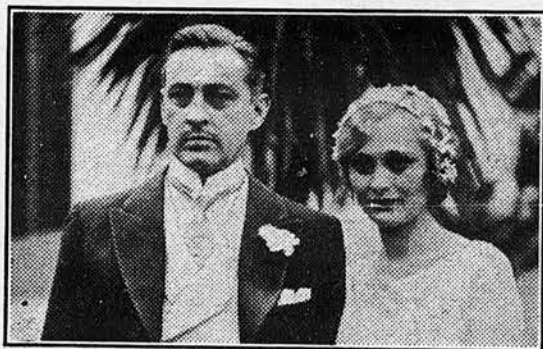
Three Sister-Long-Legs, of Portland, Who Vowed no Crowds Would Keep Them from Seeing the \$5,000 Golf Tournament. Stilts Might Work for Parades Also



Landing Pier at Amapala, First Stop in Hoover's Latin-American Good Will Tour. The U. S. S. Maryland Anchored 6 Miles from Here and a Launch Carried the Party to the Pier, to be Met by the President-Elect of Honduras. From Here the Party Crossed the Gulf to La Union, Salvador



Elizabeth Lyons, California, Dolling up "Fair Oaks De Vries Nellie," Grand Champion and One of the Most Famous Holstein Cows at the Pacific Slope Dairy Show. This Animal Has Not Been Defeated in Two Years. She Has Given 100 Pounds of Milk a Day



The Hero and Heroine in the Great Romance of the Screen—Mr. and Mrs. John Barrymore—Just After Their Marriage in the Home of the Bride, the Former Dolores Costello, Daughter of Maurice Costello, Once Famous Screen Star



Mrs. Mary O. Kryszak, the Hemstitching Politician of Milwaukee. She Was the Only Woman Elected to Wisconsin's State Legislature



Agnes Campbell, Los Angeles, Working on a Clay Statuette of "Olga," a Highly Trained Leopardess. Miss Campbell Spends Most of Her Time in Luna Park Zoo, Modeling the Animals, for She Considers Them Better Models Than Humans



Center, President Calles, Showered with Confetti by His Enthusiastic Admirers, at the Inauguration of the Rural Agricultural School at Teneira, Mexico, His Last Official Act as President. At Right is U. S. Ambassador Morrow, and at Left of Calles is the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture, Luis Leon



The World's Greatest Exponents of the Gentle Art of Cow-Calling. Left, Mrs. Kate Meyer, California, Champion Woman Caller, Whose Voice Can be Heard for 1½ Miles. Right, B. F. Howard, Nevada, Champion Cow-Cajoler for Men and Women. His Coaxing Voice Will Carry for 2 Miles

The Sheik Gave Us a Week-End Party

It Included a Visit to His Bought-and-Paid-for Wife and the Abduction of a Pretty Little Girl in a Very Modern Way

By Francis A. Flood

WELL, girls, I've been out with a sheik! It was a real party, too, a week-end affair, including a visit to a bought-and-paid-for wife and ending with the abduction of a pretty girl. We kidnaped her in an automobile, or rather the sheik did. He held her, sobbing, in his arms while the poor girl's mother, knowing well the way of a sheik with a maid, watched us drive away across the sand. It was this way:

While Jim and I were waiting for our baggage that had been following us out of the Sahara Desert by camel, truck, and rail, we were boarding at an American agricultural mission on the banks of the Nile a few miles out of Khartoum. One evening MacClellan, our host, took us over to visit with his good Mohammendan friend, Elyeib, the sheik of the neighboring village. (This is not a moving picture scenario; just a chapter out of life as it is lived in the Sudan.)

As we walked across the moonlit sands toward the sheik's little village a mile or so away, Mac told us about his friend. "Sheik Elyeib lives there, among his own people where his fathers have been sheiks before him and where he himself belongs. But Elyeib is a modern. I don't mean that he is a modern 'sheik'; he's no caker. There's a difference between a Sudan Sheik and a sedan sheik. But he is progressive and educated and therefore dissatisfied with many of the ancient customs and even with parts of his sacred Mohammendan religion.

"The poor chap is the victim of one of their ancient marriage customs and that has soured him on the system. You see, in this country, and in his circles, a man must always marry his cousin. His first wife, the ranking wife, must always be his cousin, whether they like it or not."

"What about the effects of this close in-breeding after generations of such marriages?" I asked. "I should think it would result in a race of cripples and deformed, of insane, and weaklings."

Human Life Not Valuable

"You've seen plenty of them around here too, haven't you?" MacClellan reminded me. "That is true. It does. Whatever weak points each side of the family may have are exaggerated in the offspring. But it is equally true that whatever strong points both sides of the family have are also exaggerated in the offspring. And so a few strong and normal individuals result. Out of a dozen or fifteen children, for instance, there will be plenty of healthy ones to carry on the race—and the unfortunate ones will soon die and be forgotten. They don't count. We wouldn't stand for that at home, of course, but human life isn't so valuable here. Besides, being Mohammedan, a man may marry as many other wives as he can afford, and these need not be his cousins. Of course, the first wife is the ranking wife, but there are usually many more."

"Another thing," Mac continued. "The wife must continue to live in the same village with her own people, regardless of where her husband may live himself. Frequently a man may live so far from his long-distance wife that it takes days to make the trip to 'visit' her. The result is that he won't take the trouble to go very often. Every few years he may make the journey just to check up on finances and to see how many children she has had since his last visit and to see that they are properly cared for."

No Limit to Numbers

"Sheik Elyeib's marriage with his girl cousin was contracted for by the parents when both were only children, and Elyeib had nothing to say about it himself. Aside from the fact that he cares nothing at all for his wife, and never did, he must remain here as sheik of his village while she lives in the village of S—, on the other side of the Nile and 30 miles away."

"But he's fixed so he can afford to marry some other wives, isn't he, some



Sheik Elyeib as Host Helps His Guest, Francis Flood, to Wash His Hands. This Is a Good Picture of the Modern Plumbing They Have in Sudan

that he can keep right here in his own compound?" asked Jim, who could be depended upon to find some solution to the difficulties of a sheik. "There's no bag limit on wives for a sheik is there?"

"That's the trouble with Sheik Elyeib," explained Mac. "He's educated and progressive enough to believe that polygamy is bad, in spite of the Mohammedan privilege, and his modern ideas as to monogamy have thus actually operated to deprive him of even one wife. All he has is a country cousin whom he is able to visit only a few times a year. He didn't want her in the first place and he can't live with her now, so he's just making the best of a bad situation. Let's ask him if he would like to have us take him out to see his wife and baby daughter this week-end."

We were in the village now. The dogs yapped at our feet. Three young men in white turbans, long, gray robes and sandaled feet salaamed soberly at the four white men and squatted again on their heels in the soft moonlight. It was like a page from the Old Testament. Long-haired goats and naked boys and girls scampered behind the shadows of the square houses made of

mud, or the adobe compound walls. We reached the sheik's own house and Mac loudly clapped his hands. A mortised bar slid back from the jamb, the heavy door swung open, a slave salaamed, and by the light of a kerosene lantern we saw the dusky figure of the sheik rise up to its full 6 feet 4 of height.

He spoke no English but Jim and I knew we were welcome. I felt that I was a guest of sufficient honor that I might sit on one of the few low wooden chairs that had a fairly comfortable back. But the sheik protested and motioned most earnestly that I should take my perch on a high, uncushioned stool, a seat with no back at all. The sheik himself, after all the others were seated according to his direction, settled comfortably into one of the low chairs. I felt very completely put back into my proper place in the presence of this courtly sheik. But even with my small knowledge of Sudanese I was able to read in his smile a signal of such hospitality and welcome that I was puzzled. I asked MacClellan why I had been thus deprived of the more comfortable seat.

"You were acting more politely and humbly than you knew when you sat

in the lower place," Mac explained. "And the sheik has honored you. The best rules of etiquette among these ancient Sudanese conform exactly with the admonishment in the Bible that one should sit in the lower room when bidden to a feast and leave the higher ones vacant. It is better to be exalted by the host and be bidden to sit in a higher room than to be asked by the host to leave the higher seat for a more honored guest and to take a lower seat yourself."

I looked around the mud-stuccoed, square-walled room. There was no higher stool than mine. I was the honored guest because I had so "humbled" myself at the start by sitting in the lower—and more comfortable—chair. Shame on thee, James, thou arrogant American, for sitting on that high and backless stool!

Echoes of the Past

The hard dirt pavement in the room was swept clean as the floor of a church. A lantern hung from a wooden peg mortised high in a single post, worn smooth and white, which reached up from the center of the floor to support the baked mud roof above. In each of the two back corners stood a cot, simply a heavy wooden frame mounted on four round legs, the bed itself a network of soft rawhide cords woven back and forth from end to end. The two heavy, wooden tables, the half-dozen stools and benches and host and his two brothers might have been only a picture from a stained glass window in a church.

I was carried back 2,000 years. Thru the single unshuttered window that looked out upon those ancient twins, the Nile and the moon, the breath of the desert whispered in my ear. It told me that the shuffling of those sandalled feet in the little court outside, the creaking of the water-wheel on the Nile bank below, the grumbling of the camels, and the patter of the goats, all those sounds that filtered in were only echoes of a past as ancient as the ghosts of those shrouded figures who crouched at the feet of my stool.

The Trip is Planned

Why dig beneath those silent mocking sands for ruins of old tombs, for lifeless evidences of a life that is living today just as it lived a thousand years ago?

Sheik Elyeib clapped his hands. A slave slipped quietly in with a smooth, brown earthen bowl filled with a fluid that welled to the brim as he salaamed before the sheik. Our host took the bowl and handed it to me with a gesture that I drink. It was date sirup, a golden brown, sweet as strained honey and thin as wine. I drank, and our host next handed the bowl to MacClellan, then to Jim, and so on around, himself drinking last of all. The slave entered with another cup, this one filled with strawberry juice, sweetened, strained, and clear. Likewise, our host passed this around.

Finally we rose to go. MacClellan, who spoke Sudanese, offered to take his friend the sheik to visit his wife and babe the following week-end and Elyeib accepted with thanks. We would all be his guests in the village of his wife.

The next afternoon MacClellan and Sheik Elyeib together with Jim and I started out in the mission filver for the little village of S—. "We'll be welcomed all right whether they expect us or not," Mac assured us. "If a stranger calls in a village he is welcome, by the desert's laws of hospitality, for three days. During those three days he is welcome to anything in the house of his host, and then he must move on. If he arrives in the evening before a certain star comes out he may have supper; if it is later than that he must wait until morning."

We were welcomed. The male members of the family of Elyeib's father-in-law and uncle greeted us as we drove up before the gate in the com-

(Continued on Page 16)

Farmers' Short Course January 7

THE 30th annual session of the Farmers' Short Course, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, will start on January 7, 1929, and continue thru to March 2. This is an eight-weeks term of the most practical work for young farmers. Dozens of Kansas farmers who have taken advantage of this college work say it was the best investment of time and money they ever made.

Work provided is ample for two terms, and about half of the short course students return for the second term. However, even with the work outlined on a two-term basis, the work of an eight-week term is complete in itself. A score or more of subjects are offered.

The first Farmers' Short Course term in Kansas State Agricultural College was held in 1900. That winter 47 students were enrolled. Each winter since that time the course has been given, the numbers enrolled varying from 41 to 285. The course opens regularly on the first Monday after the second day of January and continues for eight full weeks, closing at noon on Saturday of the eighth week.

This is a real school for young farmers. The subjects studied cover the chief phases of agriculture of economic importance in Kansas. The work is practical, right to the point, and every possible effort is made to make it of large importance to the students enrolled.

Subjects are, as a rule, handled by teachers who are among the best in the college. Most of them have had substantial farm experience as well as a broad college training in their respective fields. It is the purpose of the college that the best farming information available shall be presented.

Practically all the students enrolled in the Farmers' Short Course each year are wide-awake young farmers. They have much definite and first-hand information on the subjects studied, gained from actual experience. Enthusiastic interest and pointed discussions characterize class work.

In short, the course is an honest-to-goodness school for real Kansas farmers. It will broaden their views and help them to a better grasp of their problems and thus to become better farmers. Last, but not least, it will show them how to get assistance on their problems of the future and thus insure a continuation of their education for years after their short-course terms have closed.

Thieves Hate Protective Service Signs

They Realize There Is More Risk in Stealing from Farms Where a \$50 Reward Is Offered by Kansas Farmer

By G. E. Ferris

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SIX more thieves who stole from four members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service have served at least 30 days in jail or still are serving sentences in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. For the capture and conviction of these thieves who stole from its members, the Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer has paid \$200 in cash rewards to the persons primarily responsible for bringing them to justice. Since the Protective Service was organized more than a year ago \$2,650 in rewards has been paid by Kansas Farmer in its fight against farm thievery. In two each of the four theft cases two young thieves were sentenced to the reformatory for stealing poultry.

Last spring C. L. Hartman of Harvey county had a radio stolen before he had posted his Protective Service sign. His son, Walter, was in a field near the house. He saw the Pontiac roadster driven by the thieves. When he went to the house the radio was gone. Later two young men drove the same car to the Hartman farm and tried to buy horses. While there Walter took their automobile license number.



Left, H. W. Overstake, Kansas Farmer Circulation Manager in Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner Counties, and E. L. Felt, Who Had Turkeys Stolen

George Curnutt of Wichita, who was employed by the National Detective Agency. Curnutt kept a watch for the Pontiac roadster with the corresponding license number. His efforts were rewarded when he singled out the roadster on a road north of Wichita and followed it to the Swift poultry produce firm at Newton. Here he took into custody Kenneth Scott, who had sold the chickens under the name of Smith. After he had questioned Scott in the absence of his partner in crime, Noble Mynes, he found Mynes and got a story from him which conflicted with the story told by Scott. When the young thieves saw how Curnutt had trapped them with their different stories they told the truth about their thefts.

In justice court Scott and Mynes waived their preliminary hearing and when tried in the district court of Harvey county Scott was sentenced to the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson for from 1 to 5 years and Mynes was given 4 months in the Harvey

county jail. Scott was the leader in the theft partnership.

After being sentenced for theft of the Hartman radio, a hold order was placed against both these thieves so that after serving their original sentences they must stand trial for stealing poultry from farmers in Sedgwick county. In their confession to J. Sidney Nye, county attorney of Harvey county, the young thieves told of stealing turkeys and poultry from E. L. Felt, S. O. Wright, Frank Hamilton and Herbert and Archie Burkhardt, who are Sedgwick county members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

On a small farm near Wichita which Scott had rented, more than 200 stolen chickens, 30 turkeys, a pig and a radio set were found and returned to their owners. Scott admitted he was stealing poultry to get started in the poultry business. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided between Walter Hartman and George Curnutt. Hartman obtained the license number of the Pontiac roadster and with this information Curnutt caught the thieves.

Clyde Fleck and Neil Day are the other two young thieves who have been sentenced to the Hutchinson institution for stealing chickens from Protective Service member, H. C. Brase of Wabaunsee county. When on two different occasions Mr. Brase missed 30 and then 20 of his S. C. Rhode Island Red hens with their right wing clipped he notified Sheriff A. C. Hunter and did some investigating himself.

He remembered the first 30 hens were stolen while he was away from home on Sunday. The second bunch were stolen the night that Fleck and Day saw him in Wamego where they lived. Mr. Brase suspected these two young men but when he and Sheriff Hunter inquired of Wamego poultry dealers they found no trace of the stolen hens. Later when Mr. Brase learned that Fleck had given a worthless check for clothes bought in Manhattan he went there and found that Day had twice sold Rhode Island Red hens to the Hurst-Majors Produce Co., and to the Perry Packing Co.

With the poultry buying record required by Kansas law and kept by the Perry Packing Co. as evidence against Day, Mr. Brase went to his home county and swore out a complaint causing the arrest of Day and the later implication of Fleck. The young thieves waived their preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace J. B. Field's court and went to jail in default of a \$1,000 bond each. In the district court of Wabaunsee county they pled guilty to the charge of grand larceny and were sentenced to the industrial reformatory until released by due process of law.

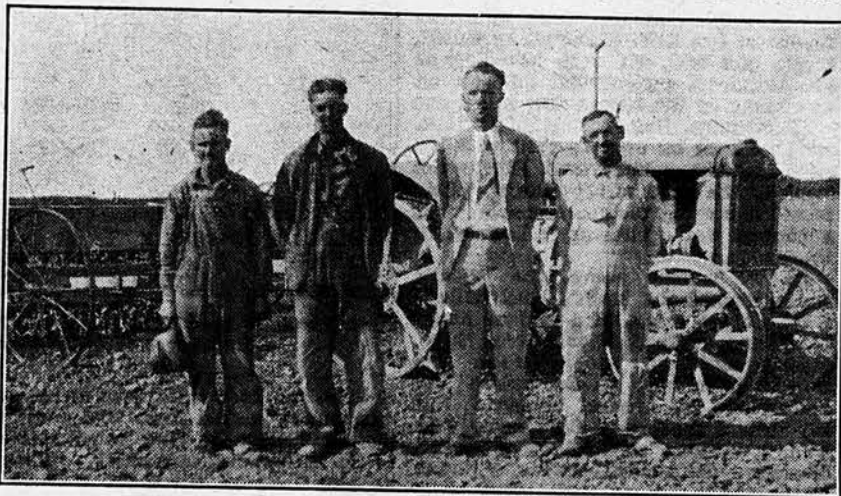
Mr. Brase has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward for the cap-

ture and conviction of the thieves who stole his chickens.

Following is the letter received by the Protective Service Department from E. A. Daley of Sumner county regarding the burglarizing of his home: "My house was robbed by three boys. They took a gold watch and chain, a gold ruby-set ring, flashlight, box of 22 rifle shells, several pairs of silk hose

walking about 2 miles from the Brey-meyer home. The thief gave the deputy sheriff the money he had stolen and made a full confession as soon as he was stopped. On a complaint sworn out by H. W. Brey-meyer, Schuknecht was sentenced in Justice of the Peace J. B. Field's court to serve 30 days in jail and to pay court costs of \$16.45. In default of the payment of these costs the thief was forced to serve two extra weeks in jail.

Sixty thousand Kansas Farmer subscribers have posted their Protective



Left to Right, Elvis Daley, Ervin Berger, H. W. Overstake, Kansas Farmer Circulation Manager, Who Provided the Protective Service Sign for the Daley Farm, and E. A. Daley, Whose Home Was Burglarized

and \$1 in currency—all making a total value of \$31.25. We discovered the loss early in the evening. I and my son, Elvis, got in my car and drove to Ervin Berger's place and invited him to go with us. After driving 4½ miles, near the town of Riverdale, we found three boys at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad tracks.

"Then we got a traffic officer and when he searched the boys he found on Jack Harris, 20 years old, the things that had been stolen. All the boys were taken to Wellington that night. Next morning they had their preliminary trial but Jack Harris was the only one of the three bound over to district court. One boy, 15 years old, was paroled to his mother in Coffeyville, and the other boy, 16 years old, proved that he was not implicated in the burglary. In district court Harris pled guilty and was sentenced to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory."

E. A. Daley, Elvis Daley and Ervin Berger shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Deputy Sheriff George Colson and Lawrence Brey-meyer of Wabaunsee county also recently shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Harry Schuknecht, who stole \$2 in currency from the premises of the H. W. Brey-meyer place where a Protective Service sign is posted.

When the theft occurred the Brey-meyer family, except Lawrence, was at church. Soon after the money was missed Lawrence telephoned to Deputy Colson, who, with the description and information given him by young Brey-meyer, promptly found Schuknecht

Service sign near the entrances to their farms. This means that on that many farms in Kansas, a \$50 cash reward will be offered for the arrest and conviction of any thief who steals from any of these farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Do you have a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted so that a \$50 reward could be offered for the capture and conviction of any one who might steal from your premises? Remember this reward can be paid only in those cases of theft from a Kansas Farmer subscriber who has posted his Protective Service sign at the time of the theft.

Write today and send 10 cents in coin or stamps to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for your Protective Service sign to post as a warning to thieves.



Deputy Sheriff George Colson of Wabaunsee County. Colson Farms and Has a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign on His Gate

Kansas Won at Royal

The silver trophy for the state having the largest day's attendance at the American Royal Livestock Show, has been awarded Kansas, Ray T. Willette, manager of the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, was notified.

The cup will be presented to the state board of agriculture.

Mr. Willette estimated that 25,000 persons attended on Kansas day, which was Tuesday, November 20.

To Get the Insect Pests

When the shade trees are dormant it is possible to take effective steps for the control of any scale insects that have been observed during the growing season. The best method of combat is

to spray with oil-emulsion or miscible-oil sprays, the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise.

These sprays kill by contact with the insects rather than by poisoning their food, and may be used at greater strength and more effectively when the trees are leafless and dormant, either in the fall or early spring, as they would be likely to injure the trees if used in the growing season. The entomologists say that proprietary preparations of these oil sprays can be purchased and should be used according to directions. Thorough spraying of all scaly areas is essential, yet care should be taken to see that the spray solution does not accumulate on the ground at the base of the trees where it might injure the roots.



H. C. Brase Received a Reward of \$50 From the Protective Service Department for Being Primarily Responsible for the Capture and Conviction of Neil Day and Clyde Fleck, Who Stole His Chickens

It Might Have Been Worse

Porkers Likely Will Help Considerably in Salvaging Corn That Was Flooded

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE old year is on the final grade, only a half month remaining of 1928 which, despite floods, has not been so bad a crop year after all. Some of that crop still remains to be harvested; the rains of the last few weeks have slowed up corn husking, and what has been husked has been pulled out thru mud and heavy soil. I have seen some of the corn over which the recent flood rolled, and I can say I am glad I do not have to husk it. Those who can get hogs are turning them in on this flooded corn and in that way may realize considerable from it. The heavy roads have slowed up delivery of corn to the feeders; most of them now are paying 75 cents for good corn and are getting little more than their actual needs supplied.

Will Keep Calves Gaining

Thanksgiving day saw the last of the standing corn husked on this farm. The quality is very good but the yield is only 65 per cent of that of last year. As closely as we can figure, the corn we husked made an average of about 25 bushels to the acre, or less than the wheat yield on this farm which was 28 bushels. There are no cattle on the farm to which this corn is to be fed but enough will be used to keep the cows and calves in a thriving condition. The high price of stockers and feeders last September tempted us enough so we sold off everything except cows, calves and heifers. With the present feeding outlook I don't think we lost anything by so doing. There are 72 cows, calves and young heifers to be wintered and this will take considerable corn. We want to keep the heifers which are to bring calves next spring in a gaining condition. This, I think, can be done with plenty of good alfalfa hay, all of which is in the barn. By the way, I note that one good Nebraska feeder says that 1 ton of hay in the barn and fed under cover is worth 2 tons in the stack fed in outdoor racks. I believe he is right if we are to have such weather as has been given us during the last 30 days.

We Need the Vegetables

In a letter written on a Vermont farm and received this week, mention is made of the fact that one of the family was engaged in boiling up a big kettle of potatoes and other vegetables for the hogs. That brings back memories of my boyhood days. I used to enjoy that job of building an outdoor fire under a big cast iron kettle in which was prepared a regular "New England boiled dinner" for the hogs. Into the kettle went potatoes, refuse cabbages, turnips, beets, chopped up pumpkins and squashes and cull apples, which when well cooked and mixed with meal, made a fine dinner for any hog. And I also thought of the "boiled dinners" which one used to be served about once a week on every New England farm in the "fall of the year." Into the pot went all the choice vegetables plus a piece of corned beef and in one corner was tucked a bag full of Indian meal pudding which was boiled with the vegetables and then sliced and eaten with maple sirup. In slang phrase "them was the days", but perhaps it was a youthful appetite which made such a meal something greatly to be desired. Anyway, plenty of vegetables are good for pigs and persons.

Would Be Time to Move

A neighbor living in this school district now has two producing oil wells and location has been staked for another. Thus the proved oil territory is working toward this farm, rather slowly, it is true. In fact, so slow is the movement in this direction that it will be 1955 before this farm is reached. The block, of which this farm is a part, is under lease and has been for several years, but no test well has yet been put down on it. Of course, the money that oil would bring would scarcely be refused, but as I grow older the more attached I become to this farm. I don't know whether

I would like to see it smeared up with oil. When the oil business really moves in on a farm the farmer might as well move out. The lease money paid each year in this part of the country amounts in the aggregate to a large sum, altho no one land owner receives a great deal. The usual lease calls for \$1 an acre each year for a term of five years or until actual drilling has begun on the land. This is no great sum but it helps considerably as it will pay the taxes on the average farm land in this corner of the world.

Oil Interest Expands

That part of Kansas which is directly interested in the search for oil is extending every day and the indications are that it will keep on extending. To those so interested, especially farm owners, and those who wish to gain as much knowledge as possible about what lies under them, I would advise writing to the "Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas," asking for a copy of the "Underground Resources of Kansas" issued as a quarterly bulletin in December, 1926. It contains a wonderful lot of information in understandable form, regarding the geology of the state, and it explains much of the oil business which up to this time has been as Greek to the ordinary man. Each county in the oil and gas belt is given a separate map showing the location—at that time—of all the producing oil and gas wells. Of this part of the oil territory, which includes western Coffey, eastern and southern Lyon and all of Greenwood counties it says, "It seems probable from the character of the sands that extensions—of the present oil producing area—may be located in parts of eastern Lyon and Coffey counties and there are probable undiscovered productive areas in Greenwood, Chase, east Butler and Cowley counties."

Building Boom in Future

I judge that considerable construction of farm buildings is planned for the near future in Kansas, going by the number of letters I have received of late regarding what I have written of the building of barns, hog houses, cattle sheds, garages and poultry houses in this locality. I have one from Bronson, regarding the equipment to be used in a combined hay and cattle barn for the handling of hay. To this inquirer I will say: Yes, you can get a combined fork and sling pulley that will handle both harpoon forks and slings without change. All you have to do is to unhook the forks and hook on the slings. We are using such a pulley and take a load of hay off in two pulls with the harpoons, setting one at each end of the load, and finishing the last of the load with slings. We do this because it saves handling so many slings. One sling can easily be handled when a hay loader is used but more would not work so well as do the harpoon forks. You cannot use slings and a grapple fork with such a pulley, but I don't believe I would care for this combination even if it could be used, as harpoon forks take up a much bigger load. The hay door to a barn where slings are to be used should be 10 feet wide and 10 feet high to the square and up to the gable in addition. A hay door too small is a nuisance.

It's the Labor That Counts

A Kansas farmer has grown corn by using only 3 hours of labor to the acre, so rumor has it.

Contrast this with the Eastern man who spent 300 hours growing and harvesting an acre of corn, doing all the work by hand. The average for the United States, where corn is field-husked, is 19 hours. These figures are from United States Department of Agriculture.

Are you using your share of cement? Six sacks for every man, woman, and child are produced each year in the United States.



Choose the style for the work you do

They all give MORE DAYS WEAR

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in the hospital!

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Approaching a crossroads... 45 miles an hour... enjoying the thrill of SPEED... no thought of danger—then, C-R-A-S-H! Fate had struck again. Another of her 600,000-per-year auto victims had been laid low. NEXT TIME IT MAY BE YOU!

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More Orchards for Kansas

Annual Meeting of State Horticultural Society Attended by Fruit Men

KANSAS can produce an adequate supply of fruit for all of its people," said L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, in a talk on "The Future of Horticulture in Kansas" before the 62nd annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society held in the State Capitol building December 5 and 6. According to Professor Williams, there are three sources for Kansas grown fruit: "By growing home orchards in Eastern Kansas where soil and climatic conditions are suitable; by further developing the commercial orcharding districts bordering on the Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas rivers where fruit can be produced in large quantities, and by developing small commercial orchards in localities where markets are good but where the general conditions are not quite as favorable for fruit production as those to be found in the commercial districts named above."

Professor R. J. Barnett of the Kansas State Agricultural College Department of Horticulture is the newly elected president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. W. R. Martin, Wathena, was elected vice-president; T. P. Van Orsdol, Silver Lake, retiring president, was elected treasurer, and James N. Farley, Hutchinson, was re-elected secretary.

The newly elected president in his talk on "When You Plant an Orchard in Kansas," emphasized that profits in orcharding still depend on the acre yields obtained. "If yields are high, periods of low price are injurious and periods of high price afford real opportunities to sell a surplus. On yields of 100 bushels to the acre a selling price of more than \$2 a bushel is necessary if a profit is to be earned. In contrast, a 700-bushel crop will show an equal profit at a price of 91 cents a bushel."

"High yields follow good orcharding and a successful orchard must be started right. It must be in an orchard region, must be on a favorable site, and the trees must be of adapted varieties properly grown during their juvenile period."

Must Watch Three Points

"Good orcharding consists of three principal parts—good soil management, good fruit trees and pruning and complete protection from the pests which may attack them. When these operations are looked after during the life of the orchard, high yields can be assured." Too few Kansas orchards, according to Professor Barnett, have had and are receiving such care.

During the last year an orcharding contest has been promoted in Doniphan and Atchison counties. W. R. Martin, Jr., extension horticulturist at the college has been active in the direction of this contest and on the first day of the program he explained it at quite some length.

"Results of 1928 Experiments in the Arkansas Valley on Codling Moth Control," by Dr. D. E. Gilmer, entomologist in charge of the government and state experiment station at Wichita, "Leaf Diseases of Cherry and Peach," by Dr. O. H. Elmer of the botany and plant pathology department at the agricultural college, and "Packing Apples," by W. F. Pickett of the horticultural department of the college, were other discussions heard by those attending the society meetings.

Dr. R. L. Parker, state apiarist, located at the agricultural college, told how necessary it is that fruit blossoms be pollinated by bees and other insects. The honey bee is the most predominate and helpful of cross-pollinating insects in fruit orchards. According to Professor Parker, cross pollination of apples by bees insures heavier production, better quality and apples developed in every portion because each of the five seed portions gets pollinated. The recommendation of not spraying while apple trees are in full bloom, because the poison would kill the bees and result in ensuing damage to the apple blossoms, brought on a lively discussion from the apple

growers in the audience. Doctor Parker recommended spraying when 90 per cent of the petals had fallen and several of the apple men told of good success they had experienced from spraying in full bloom.

Kansas Might Grow Nuts

A paper prepared by Prof. D. V. Shuhart, department of horticulture, Oklahoma A & M College, and read by Secretary James N. Farley, told of the possibilities of nut raising in Kansas. Since Southeast Kansas is included in the native pecan belt, it was Professor Shuhart's recommendation to the Kansas horticulturists that the society take a lead in making available information regarding the Schley, Stuart, Money maker, Busseron, Butterick, Green River, Major, Niblack, Posey and Indiana varieties of pecans. The Thomas variety of black walnut offers another attractive possibility for nut growing in Kansas, according to Shuhart.

"The Culture and Fertilization of the Apple Orchard" was the subject of remarks by Prof. T. J. Maney of the Iowa State College concerning soil management records for 13 years on a Southwestern Iowa orchard planted on typical Missouri loess soil. Professor Maney states that considering the gains for the first period of six years and the gains for the whole 13-year period, it is evident that the gains for clean tillage and cover crop treatments are made largely during the first six years. Undoubtedly the logical explanation for this decrease for clean tillage after six years is soil washing which accompanied cultivation and winter injury under the colder Iowa conditions. The Iowa experiment showed that continued clean tillage of orchards results after a few years in low vigor, poor production and small sized fruit. The same test gave indications that orchards with a cover crop or a sod of clover will continue to lead in production.

A 5-pound application to the tree of nitrate of soda, according to data presented by Professor Maney, will increase the quality, size and number of apples borne by the tree receiving the fertilizer three weeks before blooming. "Different aged trees require different amounts. A good method in figuring applications is to allow ¼ pound of nitrate of soda for each year's age of the tree. The addition of nitrogen to the orchard soil is responsible for the increased production and tests have shown that a 5-pound application of ammonium sulfate is equal in nitrogen content to about 7½ pounds of nitrate of soda. However, note should be taken of the possibility of making the soil acid by repeated applications of ammonium sulfate."

Map Shows Fowl T. B.

To acquaint poultry and livestock owners with the extent of avian tuberculosis in the United States, the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a map which shows that the disease is comparatively rare except in the north-central area and in several Western states. Tuberculosis of fowls is a menace also to swine, which readily become infected by the avian type of the disease.

Veterinary specialists in the Bureau of Animal Industry urge poultry owners to become familiar with the areas in which avian tuberculosis exists and to take necessary precautions to protect healthy flocks from the disease. Full particulars are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1200-F, "Tuberculosis of Fowls." Among the chief precautions to be observed are the procurement of new stock from healthy sources only, the burning or deep burial of fowls that die of tuberculosis, and the post-mortem examination of fowls that are emaciated, lame, or which show other symptoms of tuberculosis. It is better to sacrifice a few suspected birds in a flock, department specialists declare, than to run the risk of having the disease spread, thereby causing extensive losses.



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Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.

Wheat, Beans and Diversified Farming

Mr. F. R. Meadows farms 1600 acres of non irrigated land in southern Idaho. This year he threshed 24,800 bushels of hard winter wheat (No. 1) from 640 acres—an average of 38 bushels per acre. Mr. Meadows retained 1200 bushels for seed and sold 23,600 bushels for \$18,800. **SIMILAR LAND IN THIS VICINITY CAN BE PURCHASED FROM \$50 TO \$75 PER ACRE.**

Mr. Adolph Machacek owns a 240 acre irrigated ranch. He planted 202 acres of white beans and 28 acres of red Mexican beans. He threshed 3551 bags from the total acreage, averaging 107 pounds per bag. Mr. Machacek is holding his crop for a higher price. Based on the quotations of December 1st his bean crop is worth \$20,000—an average of more than \$86 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN THIS DISTRICT CAN BE PURCHASED FROM \$150 TO \$200 PER ACRE.**

Mr. C. F. Chase came to Idaho from Nebraska 10 years ago with nothing but his household furniture. Today he owns, clear, a 60 acre irrigated ranch well equipped with modern buildings and machinery. This year Mr. Chase received \$5265 for the crops he produced, including seed wheat, certified Grimm Alfalfa seed, hay, oats, corn, livestock and butterfat—an average of more than \$87 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN THIS DISTRICT CAN BE PURCHASED FROM \$150 TO \$200 PER ACRE.**

A booklet (K.F-15) has been prepared covering the agricultural possibilities of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE;
Chairman, State Board of
Publicity, Boise, Idaho.

**in
Idaho**

Youth Took Coveted Prize

Member of 4-H Clubs Swept Aside All Precedent by Winning Grand Championship

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TRIUMPHANT youth landed in the spotlight at the recent International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. By the same stroke precedent was swept aside, when a 4-H club boy, 12-year-old Clarence Goecke, of Iowa, was awarded one of the most coveted prizes of the exposition. The grand championship in the steer classes on his Hereford.

Before winning this high honor, Clarence took the grand champion honors in the junior feeding contest. That is the time his Hereford first came to public attention. Boy like, this club lad was quite well satisfied with the honor in his first winning. But older and much wiser heads wagged in approval, and some went so far as to urge Clarence to show in the open class. He did and won. This feat never before has been paralleled in the history of the International.

What does this indicate if not the possibilities of youth? There a lad entered competition with veteran feeders, fitters and showmen, including the various agricultural colleges, which in this particular class have, in the past, been virtually invincible. Won't this winning urge Clarence on to greater efforts and accomplishments? He has discovered that high honor and profit can be obtained thru honest endeavor. And likewise every 4-H club member will feel in their hearts that Clarence is their champion, comparable to the famous "Lindy" of flying fame or others of our outstanding adventurers. They now have a higher mark toward which they will work. Certainly this championship award reflects the efficiency and worth of the 4-H club work.

More than 1,200 boys and girls, all 4-H club members, made the big show a lively place. This happy throng included 52 representatives from Kansas; boys and girls who won trips to Chicago for their outstanding work. Senator Arthur Capper, railroads, packing companies, fair boards and other organizations made these free trips available.

Kansas Boy Was First

Kansas sent a winning club boy to the exposition in the person of Earl Coulter, of Willis. He won the non-collegiate livestock judging contest, being the high individual over 19 teams, each having three members. For the team as a whole Kansas placed second to Oklahoma by 22 points, but was 140 points over the third team. Earl will receive \$500 to apply on a course in an agricultural college.

And it is rather odd, too, that Kansas should place second to Oklahoma in the college livestock judging, but that is the case. Twenty-three college teams judged 12 classes of livestock and Kansas scored 4,532 points, just 35 less than our neighbor state on the south. O. E. Funk, Marion, was second high man among 115 and lost out on first place by only four points. Kansas was high on Percherons and won the cup presented by the Percheron Society of America.

Looking at it in one way, it would seem that the boys from our agricul-

tural college should be declared the champion judges of the world in livestock classes. This team, made of O. E. Funk, Marion; Francis ImMasche, Saffordville; W. H. Lee, Keats; S. S. Bergsma, Lucas; I. K. Tompkins, Byers, with Edward Crawford, Stafford, as the alternate, won first at the Kansas National and second at the Royal, losing out by two points. Bergsma was high man at Wichita, Crawford at the Royal and Funk was second man at Chicago. In the season's three big contests, Kansas scored 11,315 points, or 95 points more than any other team in the United States and Canada. This should allow Kansas the championship by virtue of points, the same as is done in athletics. Incidentally, the coach of the Oklahoma team that beat Kansas out of first place at Chicago, was Prof. W. L. Blizzard, of the Oklahoma A & M College, a former Kansas man.

Show Was Very Complete

There is everything you could wish to see at the International in the livestock included in this show, as well as grain. The sheep show was a huge affair with some 250 head more than a year ago. It was worth a proud smile to note that early in the game, the Kansas State Agricultural College, with 32 head, took two championships, four firsts and 10 seconds. There were fewer individual cattle entries but the carlot show produced a good increase, making the totals for animals present and accounted for greater than for last year. More than one person was heard to remark that the International housed the biggest Angus show ever held in the United States. If you like horses, the Percheron section was better than for some time, and there seems to be more horse interest.

Kansas had 19 exhibitors in the corn and small grain show, and some in the money. For the second year in succession, C. Edson, of Montana, carried off the wheat championship, while the sweepstakes for oats went to C. I. Gustafson of the same state. The championship honors in corn went to Rome Workman of Illinois. A year ago his father won this honor, so it might be said this was "a husk from the old stalk." The championship corn was 10 ears of Reid's Yellow Dent.

Numerous prizes came to our agricultural college in the fat swine division. Johnson Workman, of Paradise, Kan., took first place for the best carload of yearlings, which of course, were Angus. Dan Casement, Manhattan, took second in Hereford yearlings.

In the breeding cattle division the following prizes came back to Kansas: Hereford heifer, year and quarter to year and a half, Foster Farms, Rexford, first; Hereford heifers, year and three-quarters to 2 years old, Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, first.

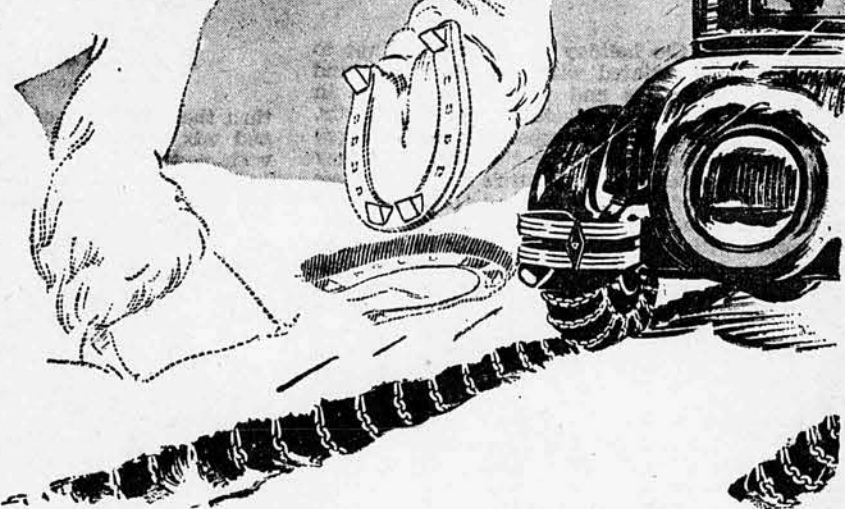
Breeding cattle division, Hereford cow over 3½ years' old, first, Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado.

Junior champion Hereford cow: Ino, owned by Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado. Ino also was awarded first in its class.



The Kansas State Agricultural College Livestock Judging Team That Won More Points for the Past Season Than Any Other College Team in the United States or Canada. Back Row, Left to Right, F. W. Bell, Coach; O. E. Funk, Marion; Dale Scheel, Emporia, and Francis ImMasche, Saffordville. Front, S. S. Bergsma, Lucas; W. H. Lee, Keats; Edward Crawford, Stafford, and I. K. Tompkins, Byers

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breeders to store up energy and vitality for the hatching season. Cel-O-Glass soon pays for itself in increased health and additional egg profits.

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Put it in the entire south side of your houses and all other openings. Install it in a vertical position for best results and longest service. Also use Cel-O-Glass for preventing stiff legs in swine and for bringing the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. Excellent for porch enclosures and storm doors. Mail coupon for 64-page book, "Health on the Farm". If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N.Y. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



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A New Variety in Holiday Sweets

Candied Fruits Add Tartness as Well as Delicacy to the Christmas Candy Collection

By Sarah G. Campbell

DURING the holiday season we are apt to become satiated with rich chocolates and heavy sweets and welcome a change in the form of confections made of fruits. For these, dried fruits are especially well adapted and are a valuable addition to the diet, since they contain a large per cent of nature's sugar, the most digestible form of sugar, as well as fruit acids and minerals. Sweets containing figs, dates, raisins and prunes will add so much not only to our holiday sweets, but will prove so popular when desserts must be provided for school lunches or prepared hurriedly for lunch or supper, that a supply on the pantry shelf will be found a great convenience during the winter months. They are also very convenient to carry and serve on picnics and camping trips.

The candied peeling of the citrus fruit will prove both tempting and a great aid in decorating a festive box of candy or a holiday cake. Very

For the Gift Box

FOR you who are giving gifts of candy or are making candy for your own Christmas sweets, I have a collection of candy recipes that will add variety to your candy jar. A two cent stamp will bring you this leaflet. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer.

narrow strips of orange peel form realistic flower petals and the grapefruit can be cut in the form of leaves and stems, in fact they can be cut in almost any desired shape to be used in this way.

Crystallized fruits are easily prepared at home. The most practical are apples and pineapple, as we can always obtain fresh apples and the canned pineapple may be used.

Stuffed dates are so easily and quickly prepared that it is fun to provide a dessert of them. Fruit roll, prepared in a large quantity and kept in a tightly covered jar to be rolled and sliced as it is needed, will supply a wholesome and popular dessert at a moment's notice. The candied peel and crystallized fruit may also be kept in tightly covered boxes or jars to be used to decorate puddings and cakes when needed.

Crystallized Apple

Peel and cut apple in thin slices, balls or fancy shapes with a vegetable cutter. Long curving strips may be colored red and used for the petals of poinsettias in decorating. The balls may be used instead of candied cherries and are quite as delicious and attractive. Squares and diamonds are easily cut.

Make a thick sirup, using 1 cup of water to 1 of sugar, bring to the boiling point in a broad, shallow pan and put in the apple. Be sure to make enough sirup to cover the apple well. Make only one layer of apple at a time. Color the sirup before the apple is put in. Cook gently until the sirup spins a thread. Remove each piece with a wooden fork and roll it in granulated sugar. Spread on waxed paper and leave in a warm, dry place for an hour or so.

Crystallized Pineapple

Make a sirup of the juice of canned pineapple and an equal amount of sugar and proceed as for apples. The slices of pineapple may be cut in small pieces if desired.

Raisin Fudge

3 cups light brown sugar 1 cup raisins
1/2 cup water 3 tablespoons cream
3 teaspoons butter

Cook sugar and water until the sirup forms a hard ball when dropped in cold water, add the butter and let it boil up again. Remove from the fire and beat until it begins to thicken, then beat in the cream a little at a time. When it is quite creamy add the raisins, pour into a buttered pan and mark in squares.

Fig Pralines

4 cups dark brown sugar 4 teaspoons butter
1/2 cup water 2 tablespoons thick cream
1 cup chopped figs 1 cup pecan meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook the sugar and water until it forms a hard ball when dropped in cold water, add the butter and take off the fire. Beat in the cream and continue beating until it begins to thicken. Then stir in the figs and nuts and drop in small balls on waxed paper. Wrap in paper when cool.

Fruit Roll

1 cup prunes 1 cup figs
1 cup dates 1 cup pecans
1 cup seedless raisins 2 tablespoons orange juice

Soak the prunes in enough cold water to cover for 2 hours, drain and remove the pits. Remove the pits from the dates. Put all the ingredients

thru the food chopper twice, add the orange juice and mix thoroly. Turn out on a board sprinkled with powdered sugar. Shape in a roll about 1 1/2 inches in diameter, cut in half inch slices and roll each slice in powdered sugar.

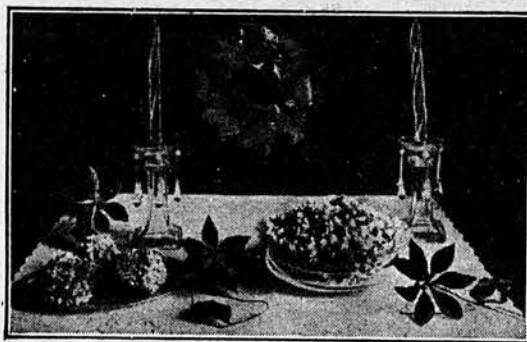
Candied Orange or Grapefruit Peel

Select thick skinned fruit. Grate the outer skin slightly to break the oil cells. Cut the rind in thin strips, squares, diamonds or any other shapes desired. Circles may be cut of the skin of small oranges. Put the skins in a pan and cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil for a few minutes. Drain. Repeat this process three times. Then cover with a sirup made of equal parts of sugar and water. Boil until sirup spins a thread. Let stand over night in the sirup and in the morning re-heat, lift out the peel and allow it to stand for a few hours in a warm, dry place. Roll in either granulated or powdered sugar.

A Little Cook's Surprise

DEAR LITTLE COOKS: I hope this letter will find every little cook brimming over with the Christmas spirit and joy, and busy with preparations to make this the merriest Christmas she ever had.

If you can spare a wee little minute from your preparation and wrapping of gifts I should like to tell you how to make the biggest, best popcorn balls you ever tasted. My, I have an idea! Why don't you make one of these balls for every mem-



ber of your family and your friends, and give them a pleasant surprise on Christmas morning? Here is the recipe:

1 cup sugar 1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup white corn sirup 2 tablespoons butter

Cook the sugar, sirup, water and butter to the soft ball stage, or until a small portion of the sirup dropped in cold water forms a firm, soft ball. Pour this over popped corn. Mix well and when slightly cool press into balls. Use enough corn to make about 18 balls from this amount of sirup.

While you are not in school these few days before Christmas is just the time to bring your notebook up to date. As a second recipe for your notebook, I will send each little cook who writes to me a brand new candy recipe. If you are having any trouble with your notebook, I will be glad to answer your questions and if you haven't started your notebook, there is still time. It is never too late to join our band of notebook makers.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

There's Fun in a Storm

WHEN the soft whirling flakes of a storm's silent snow shroud the trees and the fences with white, and the hush in the air is oft broken by sighs of a wind that increases with night; and the barn is a hill and the pigpen a hump, while the road is an unbroken space, and the twilight is filled with mysterious sights—of the fields there is scarcely a trace.

Oh, pull close the curtains and build up the fire, find a log that will last the night thru, bring out the red apples and crack lots of nuts, choose a book that is calling to you; and the children will break into laughter and song as they find the house cozy and warm, and mother smiles softly—she hums as she sews—yes, there's fun in a real winter storm.

Slipping up on Spring

THE new materials indicate that prints will be more popular than ever next spring and summer, but that small designs will prevail. Floral prints will have the preference over geometrical or cubistic patterns. The outstanding feature of the collections is the predominance of printed crepes. In one collection, small birds and sea-gulls are worked into the new patterns. A very

smart printed crepe in pale grey shows white gulls and graceful cat-tails in mauve and in a darker shade of grey. The beige and lavender backgrounds are prominent in this collection. Pink, red and wine-colored designs are in favor. Combinations of green and beige and brown and grey are also fashionable.

An Interesting Bulletin

VARIOUS labor-saving conveniences for the farm home may be made at small expense by anybody who has a few simple tools and the ability to use them. These help save time and energy or add to the comfort, or the economical management of the household, or to its sanitation.

Among the most useful of these homemade conveniences described in Farmers' Bulletin 927-F, by

LITTLE last minute gifts for young or old, little slip-in gifts for packages, things that children can make for school mates or for busy work during the days when school doesn't keep, are featured in our leaflet, "Gifts You Can Make." This leaflet will be sent you on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Madge J. Reese, of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, are the kitchen cabinet, the fireless cooker, the dish drainer, the serving table or wheel tray, the folding ironing board, the iceless "refrigerator," the cold box, the fly trap, and the cookstove drier or evaporator. These conveniences have been developed in the course of home demonstration work for farm women, in different parts of the country, and have been found successful. Attention is called to the importance of having the heights of working surfaces suited to the worker, and a method of raising the height of a kitchen table by means of fitted blocks under the legs is suggested. Labor-saving equipment for butter-making and cheese-making is included, and directions for installing a supply of clean, running water in the farm kitchen. A number of suggestions are made regarding cleaning utensils which save time and make the work easier, such as having a bucket with an attached mop wringer, having a square board on rollers for moving this bucket about, using a long handled dustpan, an oiled floor mop, and many other accessories.

The bulletin is free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Mary Ann Says:

DESPITE discouraging farm prices and talk and more talk of farm relief, I have decided one thing about the farm. It is the best place in the world to raise children. The child who is out of doors much of the time, who is developing an understanding of nature, a love for dumb animals and feathered friends, and who is learning to work, is acquiring something deep and lovely that is almost impossible to instill within a child whose playground is the streets of the city. I look back to the days of my childhood on the farm, and they seem to be one round of sunshine. Somehow they were so happy, that rainy days were completely overshadowed in my memory. And the remembrance of these days has helped when the shadows came later. Life on the farm may sometimes be difficult for grown-ups, but it is usually—not always, of course, Utopia for children.

Dainty Winter Sewing



2634—Every slenderizing point is emphasized in this style in favor of the average weight matron. Neck is cut surplice to the waistline, having a fitted vest; skirt is circularly flared, the waist being dipped in front to fit the flare, and tiny pin tucks on the shoulder insure fitness. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2649—These dainty pajamas for the younger miss are composed of slip-on trousers, loose around the bottom, and a loose-fitting slip-on blouse. A wide, scalloped band of figured or contrasting color trim the trouser legs, neck, sleeves and bottom of blouse. Designed

in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

2643—A smart model for every woman's wardrobe. Blouse has tucks on the shoulders for fitness. A shawl collar forms a charming tie. An inserted band between the blouse and skirt is a delightful feature. Small patch pockets trim this band. Three pleats are shown on both sides of the skirt front. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Order all patterns from the pattern department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Toys for Christmas

NOW that it is nearly Christmas and time to plan our gifts maybe some of you would like some suggestions as to what toys are suitable for and enjoyed by little children. Mother says if a little one is going to get toys from relatives it is better if they can be suitable and of the substantial type to fit in the play-room or play-corner.



Mrs. Page

A baby my age, that is, about a year old, does not need or know how to use many kinds of toys. I have told you about my rattle and my wooden beads that are strung on a stout string. Since then I got a rubber dolly that I like so much and have chewed and chewed.

A strong little table and two or more sturdy chairs that the child may use from the time she is 2 until about 8 would be such a delightful present. For little ones who have not had a little table and chairs we would like to suggest you get them one and see how happy the little ones are with them. Where there are two children in the same family near enough of an age to sit at the little table and eat and play together it is a lovely way for them to learn to share things and get along well together.

My sister and brother have enjoyed their table and little chairs by the hour. Mother says this same table and chairs will get a coat of pretty bright paint one of these days and be ready for me.

Wooden blocks are also lovely playthings. Daddy says surely no little

boy ever had too many blocks. As a child grows older his ability to build things develops and he learns to make some wonderful structures with various kinds of blocks.

There are lovely rubber and other kinds of balls for children of all ages.

We have a little neighbor boy 2 years old who loves his dolly. He spends a lot of his time playing with it. It is one of the substantial types of "mamma" dolls, but he tells us it says "daddy" to him.

Also the linen picture books for the little tots 2 to 5 years old are usually very much enjoyed.

Then, too, there are the little pushers on wheels that all children, as soon as they can walk, learn to use and like very much.

There is such a lovely lot of wonderfully interesting toys that we have not space here to mention all of them. It is well, however, to keep in mind that toys should not have sharp edges or points, loose pieces, paint or paper that can be chewed or sucked off into the mouth. Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

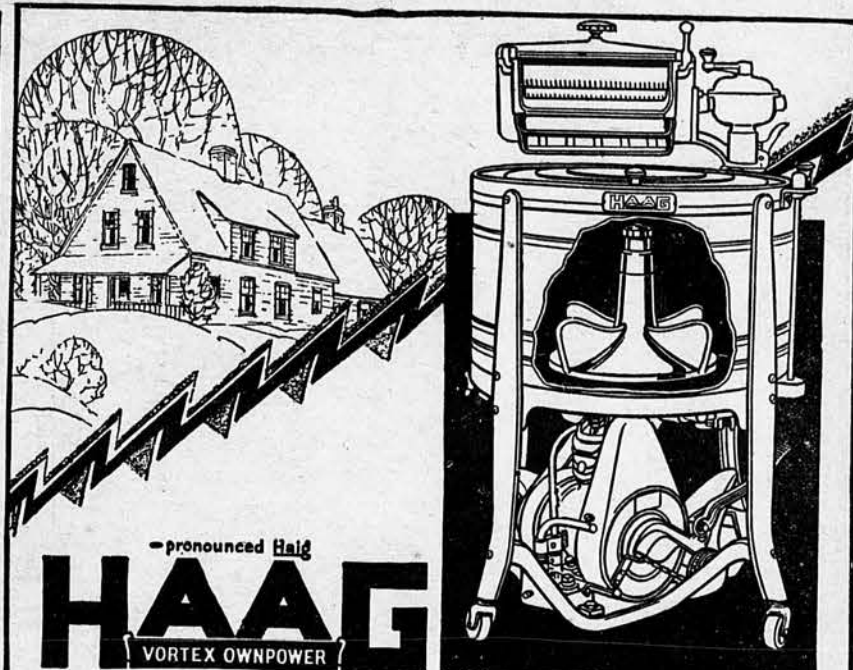
Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Piano Coverings Simple

What is the latest in coverings for a piano if coverings are being used? Mrs. C. E.

Whether or not to put a cover on your piano, is a matter of taste. If you prefer to use a scarf, tapestry is very pretty and you can buy very pretty Japanese runners that are inexpensive. Whatever you choose as a covering, it should be plain and of a color in keeping with the color of the finish of the piano.

Our sun is a fairly respectable fellow among the citizens of the sky, being only a little below average. The giant star Betelgeuse, however, has a mass 10 times as great.



Haag Washers are bought by housewives who have learned that *there is a difference!*

There is a vast difference in the quality and construction of the many washing machines now being offered to the American public. It will pay you to use great care in selecting a washer—otherwise you may be greatly disappointed.

When you buy a Haag Vortex (either gasoline or electric model) you can have full confidence that you are getting the best. You take no chance, no gamble. For Haag washing machines are built

to meet a standard of quality—never a price. The price is determined after it is found what that washer costs to build. In this way no quality is sacrificed; efficient performance is not interfered with. That is why Haag washers give a *lifetime* of care-free service, the quality of which is second to none.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate, in your own home, the numerous features which are responsible for that difference. Haag washers cost no more than other standard makes. Insist on genuine Haag quality.

THE WASHER

Washes 60 lbs. of clothes in 4 to 7 minutes without soaking, boiling or hand rubbing.

Washes with complete safety. Double (armored) tub keeps water hot; also adds to strength and makes washer dent-proof.

Heavy copper tub, nickel lined, resists corrosion, warping and blistering.

Safety wringer has soft rubber rolls which do not crush buttons.

Machine cut gears; graphited, oil-less bronze bushings; steel worm; ball-bearing shaft drive.

THE MOTOR

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Does not require proportioning of gasoline and oil. Uses 20% less gasoline.

Starts easily, quickly and surely.

No batteries or switches needed.

Does not leak oil.

HAAG BROTHERS COMPANY, PEORIA, ILL.

Home-Made, But Ends Bad Cough In a Hurry

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Put this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and soothes away the inflammation. At the same time it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in obstinate bronchial coughs and "flu" coughs.

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

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

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Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

The New Disease, Malta Fever, is an Antique Polished up and Named Differently

EXAMINE any new disease carefully and you are likely to find that it is a genuine antique. It has been rubbed down, polished up, varnished with a new name and there you are. So when you hear talk of this new disease, Malta Fever, you need not shudder in apprehension. It has been here all your life and you are in no greater danger than before.

The medical name for this disease is Undulant Fever, so called because the fever flows and ebbs in waves or undulations. It was called Malta Fever because it was first recognized on the island of Malta and it was supposed to be spread only by the milk of Malta goats. In recent years much attention has been given to the disease in the United States thru the researches of Surgeon Edward Francis and Miss Alice Evans of the United States Public Health Service. Under searching investigation it is found to be much more common than was supposed. There is little doubt that many cases supposed to have been a mild or unusual type of typhoid really were Undulant Fever. As I look back into my own practice of 10 or 15 years ago I feel confident that I passed some cases under such erroneous classification. No doubt many other doctors did the same and may be doing it yet.

Undulant Fever is of special interest to farmers, stockmen and dairymen because of its undoubted origin from contagious abortion of cattle and hogs. It may be acquired by drinking milk from a sick cow or by personal contact with either cattle or hogs that have contagious abortion. It is not a mild disease, but is quite disabling and inclined to be chronic, lasting sometimes two or three years, altho the death rate is not high.

Measures of prevention are the pasteurization of all milk from cows suspected of having the disease, and great care by those employed in any work that brings them in actual contact with sick cattle or hogs.

Treatment May Improve Face

I had some sores on my face that had disappeared but left ugly scars. I should like to know something to make the scars go away. C. S.

If the scars go thru the true skin they are permanent. They can be removed only by a surgical operation which may involve skin grafting. Scars that come from sores are not usually as deep as this. Gentle massage of the surrounding tissues will help. It must be vigorous enough to flush the blood vessels but not to cause irritation. Any good cold cream will do to help in the massage.

But Clean Life Helps

Please tell me what is the Wasserman test and why should it be necessary in examining a person who is a chronic invalid but has always lived a clean life? R. D.

The Wasserman test is a blood test made to determine the diagnosis of syphilis. It is not absolutely conclusive but combined with other symptoms is a good guide. The reason doctors make it on a patient with a clean personal record is because syphilis may be acquired innocently, and often is inherited. A good record is not positive evidence against it.

Don't Guess About Pains

I have sharp pains striking me near the heart at times, more so when I have worked hard. Could these be pleurisy pains and are they dangerous? D. J. D.

It is poor judgment to "guess" at the nature of pains that come repeatedly and persistently. Such pains could be pleurisy—which itself is a serious ailment often indicating tuberculosis—but they could also be from many other sources.

Might See Your Doctor

Is there any cure for bunions? Anything that will stop the growth? Or in other words how can I get relief? Mrs. M. M. R.

Many bunions are due to wearing tight shoes but just as many come

from weak arches. Wear shoes that are a good fit and protect the enlarged joint by using a bunion protector which the shoe store will sell you for a small sum. Also make quite sure that your longitudinal and transverse arches are sound. If not, you must have a doctor strap them up and prescribe exercises.

Build up the Body

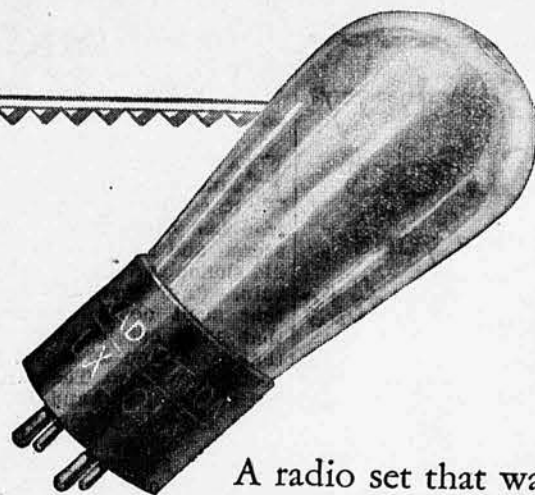
I am a girl 23 years old. Am very nervous and cannot control my thoughts at times. Have also a mental habit which I would like to break. Am also underweight. How can I overcome these troubles? R.

If you get into better physical condition you will have less trouble with mental habits. Do everything possible to build up your body, at the same time using every effort to strengthen your will. Every morning take some vigorous exercises, swaying and bending the whole body, rising and stooping, jumping and dancing. Then take a cool bath followed by a vigorous rub. Eat nourishing foods, masticating thoroly and taking enough water and "roughage" to give a regular daily evacuation of bowels.

Some Danger of Cancer

Could you give advice what to do for a sore in the back of my ear, which seems to be caused from wearing glasses? I have had the sore for about nine months. It looks like several pimples, but is very glossy. Hurts quite badly at times, especially when cold air strikes it. I have been going to a doctor for a long time, but the sore always stays the same. B. G. E.

Such a sore may be due to eczema, but there also is danger of cancer. If you have endured it nine months without improvement I advise you to get a more expert doctor. It is a dangerous thing to "let go."



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Write or see a reliable hatcheryman—NOW Test this out for yourself. There are reliable hatcherymen everywhere. See one of them. Or write for their literature—now. It isn't too early. Place your order for 100 chicks—500 chicks—any number—and then when you get them note the difference. Note how much fluffier and livelier they are... how many more of them live... how fast they grow... how quickly they develop into profit-producing fowls. Do that, and you'll see how easy it is to make your poultry pay real money.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

PAUL'S life comes out in a thousand incidental ways. Every once in a while one reads of some man who has been living a double life in secret, and at last it has come out, to his shame and perhaps to his financial ruin. "For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed and hid, that shall not be known." The good that good men do comes out in unexpected ways, too. The old adage of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth comes into play nicely here. If we have the sweet little letter of Paul to Philemon, what of the letters of his that have been lost? What of the "little unremembered acts of kindness and of love," that came from his generous heart all the time? That Gladstone was a statesman to reckon with, everybody knows. He stood before the public eye of Europe for 40 years. But not all people knew that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone gave much attention to women of the street, helping them out of their horrible existence, getting them into useful employment and a life with some happiness in it.

Well, once upon a time there was a runaway slave by the name of Onesimus. He came under Paul's influence and was converted. Paul learned that he was the property of a rich man named Philemon, whom he, Paul, had known before. I do not suppose that Paul believed in human slavery. But it had not been outlawed then, and was practiced by the best people everywhere. Paul did not believe that getting converted was all there is to it. One must make things right, if he has wronged any one. To get right with God one must get right with men. To get right with men one must be right with God.

And so he writes a letter to his old and wealthy friend, Philemon, asking him to be good to this runaway boy, and to receive him back. And, Paul, adds, "if he has cheated you out of any sum, I will pay it." Thus he preaches a good sermon at both ends of the line—to the fellow who had run away, reminding him that only by doing right can one find peace of soul. I do not imagine that Onesimus wanted to go back very hard. Freedom is sweet, even if it is stolen freedom. But we are to infer that Onesimus went. And then Paul preached just as good a sermonette to Philemon, on the need of forgiveness and kindness. Perhaps Philemon was a hard master, who drove his slaves, not without the frequent use of the whip, and got everything out of them he possibly could.

Thus Paul did not seek to overthrow slavery at one blow. Perhaps some will be disappointed at this. But these early Christians did not believe in social revolution by violence. They were content to let the seed of the truth germinate and grow, until it crowded out the pagan and the bad. Jesus must have despised slavery, but he did not denounce it. But he knew that no man could take his teachings of the Kingdom seriously and keep on holding his brother man in bondage.

And, as a matter of fact, some very extraordinary things were done even then in the way of brotherhood. Slaves became officials in the early church. They were superior officers sometimes over their owners, and were known to pass on the fitness of their owners when the latter applied for membership in the church. As the well known Scotch writer, Marcus Dodds, said, "The Christian spirit does not work less surely because it works indirectly." The time came, of course, when men with enlightened eyes could no longer look with equanimity on slavery, and they began a life-long agitation that did not stop until it had shaken the life out of the "sum of all villainies."

Take friendship out of the Christian life, and the heart is taken out of it. We are made by our friends. Said a prominent Chinese general, "You ask me how I was first drawn to Christ. It was thru watching the life of those early missionaries, in Sahsi. I lived in a missionary's house and saw the way of sacrifice and, friend, the graves of your martyrs in our school compound—they speak a language that the Chinese understand."

Friendship. Here is a cameo bio-

graphy, cut out of the precious stone of friendships. Not long ago Mrs. Christina Forsyth died. She was an English woman, whose husband died while fording a river in South Africa. She offered her services without pay as a missionary among one of the wildest and most dissolute tribes in East Africa. For 30 years she lived alone. During that time she never moved outside a radius of 20 miles, from her tiny mission station. And she did not begin this career until she was 41. Her European friends did not approve, but she went, feeling called to this phase of service. Her work was written in the lives of individuals. "Pray for such and such chief," she would write home. There were remarkable conversions, among both old and young. Her tiny home was in two parts, one for her living quarters, and the other half was a rough schoolroom. She loved her black folk, and the blazing tropic sun overhead, and the bare brown veld all about her. Her life was written in friendship. And in that she was a genuine follower of the world's greatest teacher, who said, "I have called you friends."

Lesson for Dec. 16—The Place of Friendship in the Christian Life. Philemon and Acts 20:36-38. Golden text Prov. 17:17.

Sheik Gave a Party

(Continued from Page 7)

pound wall. But the sheik had no eyes for them until he had snatched up from the sand into which she had fallen as she fled in terror from our auto as pretty a little bundle of frightened babyhood as could possibly be rolled up in a skin as black and as bare as hers. He was no longer a sheik of the Sudan, no longer concerned with the traditional duties of a host; he was for the moment only a proud and happy father fondling his babe.

We never met Elyeib's wife, curious as we were to see her. With all the hospitality that was showered upon us during our night in that Sudanese home we could not see our hostess. For the sheik to have presented his wife, lowly creature that every woman is in that country, would have been an insult to his honored guests. A guest is the most exalted person in any household; a woman is the least. The sheik would not insult us by presenting so degraded a figure as his wife. Such is the status of the Mohammedan woman in the Sudan.

Freedom for the Babe

The next morning we prepared to leave. The sheik had performed his function as host by pouring the water for us as we washed our hands and faces. The car was loaded, the motor started, and Elyeib had said his last farewells. Suddenly the tall sheik picked up his baby girl and, as much to our own surprise as to that of the relatives gathered 'round or the frightened babe herself, he took her into the car with him and motioned MacClellan to be off for home. There was no time for a staying of his hand, even if the villagers had dared; there was no other car with which they could give us chase. The babe was ours.

She whimpered a little at first, this frightened, kidnapped child, and then she snuggled into the black bosom of her father to escape the prying eyes of the strange white men and slept. He took no graduated nursing bottle, no sterilized rubber nipples, no soft and woolly clothes, he knew nothing of baby foods and scientific feeding, nothing of modern child care—but I think that as the trusting little waif stirred in the sheik's strong arms he was planning a freer life for her. She will be no Sudan slave. We were fleeing with her into freedom.

Twin Methuselahs

Plattsburgh, Neb., (A.P.)—The bodies of a young woman and two 701-year-old men, each with a bullet drilled thru the left temple, were found Friday night by the woman's husband.—Billings (Mont.) Gazette.

Of course hellum is nice and safe around fire, but what we need is a gas that is safe to step on.



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Warren Is Secretary

Last fall when it was learned that Professor Robert Lush would be away from Kansas for some time, T. R. Warren of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College was appointed to fill the place of Mr. Lush as secretary of the Kansas Dairy Association.

Mr. Warren is going to become better known in western dairy circles. He has a pleasing personality, is an industrious worker and is vitally interested in all lines of dairy development. Having graduated from the Uni-



T. R. Warren, the New Secretary of the Kansas Dairy Association

versity of Idaho and obtained his Masters Degree at the Kansas State Agricultural College, he is thoroughly informed regarding the scientific side of the dairy industry. He has been intimately connected with the practical and working phase of milking cows and disposing of dairy products. Such is the man who is doing the real work of the Kansas Dairy Association. He would be pleased to hear from any and all Kansas dairymen by mail or personal call, and will cheerfully render any service in keeping with his position.

Secretary Warren, the other men in the college dairy department, and Ralph O. Button, president of the Kansas Dairy Association already are working on what promises to be a very interesting and instructive program for Dairy Day at the Kansas State Agricultural College, during Farm and Home Week, probably February 6. As the program is made up so far, L. W. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, F. W. Atkeson of the University of Idaho, R. R. Graves of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington, D. C., and others equally important to the United States dairy industry by reason of their accomplishments, will discuss dairy problems and developments. Diseases of dairy cattle, particularly contagious abortion and sterility, will be discussed as far as time will permit. And as on dairy days at the college heretofore, ample opportunity will be given to look over the dairy herd and equipment at the college. And last, but not by any means least, will be the meetings and entertainments of the different dairy breed associations in the evening.

So the management cordially invites all dairymen and friends to attend and make it a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Name Apple Champion

(Continued from Page 3)

growth is measured particularly by twig growth and stockiness of the wood. In ordinary seasons the growth on young trees should be 24 to 36 inches; on young bearing trees it should be 12 to 15 inches; and on mature trees not less than 6 inches. Fruit spur formation refers to an adequate number of fruit spurs evenly distributed over the tree.

The freedom from pests item refers particularly to the roots, stem, and leaves of the trees. It is a test of good spraying and sanitation in orchards.

The most common mistake under system of planting is too close planting.

The arrangement of the varieties and trees for pollination and the convenience of spraying, cultivation, and harvesting also is to be considered.

Production is based on the sworn statement of the owner and one witness. In the junior and senior production classes the valuation of quantity yield will be relative to the age of the trees. Grade refers to the percentage of the fruit that will conform to the various U. S. grades.

After L. C. Williams and W. R. Martin, Jr., extension horticulturists at the Kansas State Agricultural College, W. F. Pickett, assistant professor of horticulture at the state college, and H. L. Lobenstein, assistant county agricultural agent of Atchison county, had spent a total of 30 days scoring every tree in the acre block in each orchard entered in the contest, the following interesting figures were available: The average orchard entered in the contest was 77.77 per cent perfect. It was 77.8 per cent perfect with respect to pruning, 67.4 per cent perfect in soil management, 83.25 per cent perfect in growth and fruit spur development, 81.8 per cent perfect in freedom from pests, 78.6 per cent perfect in system of planting, 71.9 per cent perfect in production and 81.8 per cent perfect in quality of fruit produced.

To orchardists in Doniphan and Atchison counties this information indicates that the orchards of these two counties are more lacking in soil management than in any other item. The quantity of fruit produced also is low but this item depends on the seasonal crops.

Information which becomes especially interesting, when it is considered that most of the orchardists had several varieties from which to select their contest acre block, is the varieties which actually were entered. Forty of the 65 entries were Jonathans, seven Ben Davis, five Winesap, three Delicious, two York Imperial and two King David. There were 17 prizes and the judges awarded nine of them to the Jonathan entries, three to Ben Davis, two to Winesap and three to all other varieties. Ben Davis scored 2.43 per cent better than the Jonathan variety; three of the seven Ben Davis entries placed, two of the five Winesap entries placed and nine of the 40 Jonathan entries placed.

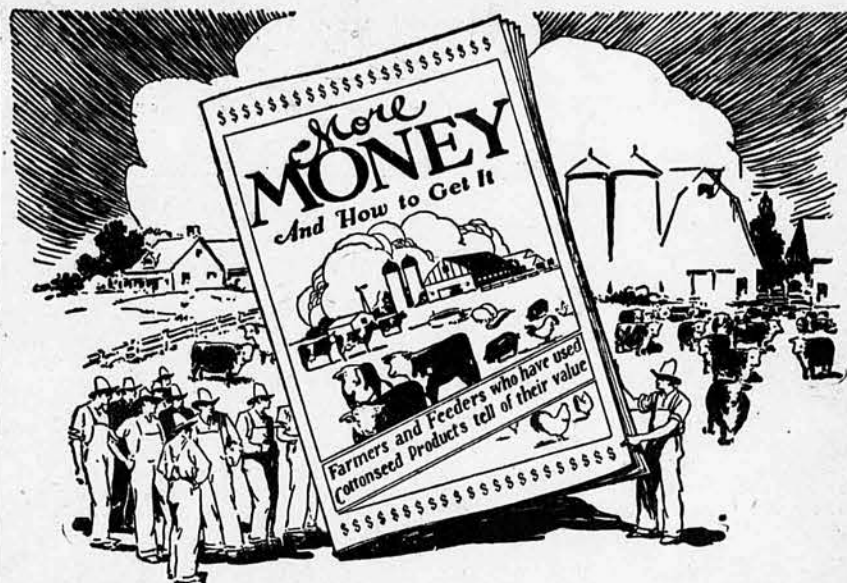
Indications from the contest figures show a tendency during the last five years to plant trees closer, the closest planting entered in the contest being 25 by 25 feet, or 66 trees to the acre. Other interesting facts are that the 15 entries in the 16-year-old and older class averaged 590.9 bushels of tree picked fruit to the acre or 13.4 bushels to the tree. The highest acre yield reported in the contest was 939 bushels and the highest tree yield, 24.6 bushels.

Plans are in motion to make the Don-I-Son Apple Derby an annual affair. If the season does not lessen the production of apples, next year the judges expect to have several members of a "Thousand Bushels to the Acre Club." As soon as the mechanics of judging hundreds of orchards can be worked out, it is planned to make the Apple Champion contest statewide so as to include the other Kansas counties growing good apples.

Prizes for the Doniphan-Atchison county derby were offered by the associated banks of Atchison, the Atchison Globe, the Farmers State Bank of Wathena, the Troy State Bank of Troy, the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Sherwin-Williams Co., of Kansas City, Bards, Page of Kansas City, Wathena Nurseries of Wathena, and the Troy Nurseries of Troy. The grand championship trophy and the championship trophies for each age class must be won three times before they become the permanent property of any orchardist.

Champions of the various classes were as follows: Futurity class, Harry Meuniot of Troy won on 3-year-old Jonathan trees; junior production class, W. O. Schuler of Wathena won on 10-year-old Gano trees; senior production class, George T. Groh of Wathena won on 15-year-old Winesaps, and in the producers' choice class, R. N. Adair, manager of the Appleton Orchard Co. of Wathena, won with 37-year-old Ben Davis trees giving an average yield of 24.6 to the tree, the highest average yield for any contest trees.

The most essential factor in breaking an airplane record is to shatter nothing but the record.



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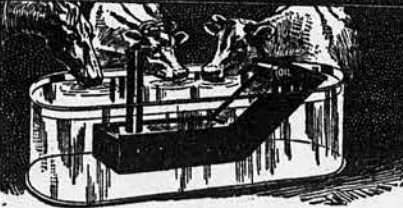
Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. I	No. II
(45 lbs. & over)	15c	14c
Horse Hides	13c	12c
(as to size) No. I	\$4.00 to \$5.00	
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Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER
Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fattens faster on the same feed.

We also manufacture Portable Smoke Houses
wanted in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.

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

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Grain Grading is Changed

Hereafter There Will Be Less Wheat in "Musty" and "Total Damage" Classifications

HUGE savings to Kansas farmers, it is expected, will result from the change in grain grading standards at Kansas City, Mo., December 4. Wheat carrying straw or ground odor had been graded as musty, and wheat with a discolored germ, or slight discoloration on one end of the berry, had been classed as "total damage." The 19 grain marketing organizations which protested these rulings also stressed, at the first meeting, early in November, the lack of uniformity in grading, charging that wheat being graded as No. 2 by one inspector frequently was graded by another inspector as No. 3, 4 or 5. The Grain Standards Act did not need changing, it was agreed at the first meeting, but it was held that the interpretation placed on various provisions of the act was too technical. The decision of the committee December 4, does not permit wheat, carrying straw or ground odor, to be graded as musty wheat, nor does it permit the classification of wheat with a discolored germ or other slight discoloration as "total damage." The task of grading wheat correctly this year has presented a stubborn problem to every grain marketing agency in the field, due largely to poor harvesting weather which left much grain actually damaged and some grain technically damaged.

Help Solve World Problems

Co-operative associations are described as one of the most potent factors toward world-wide peace, and the steady progress of co-operation in all countries is seen by the International Co-operative Alliance as a direct influence toward reconciling the conflicting interests of mankind and working out the solution of world problems. More than 45 million shareholding members are now united under the banner of the International Co-operative Alliance, and as most of these members are the heads of families, it is estimated that upwards of 200 million people are now banded together in this "peaceful evolution." In addition to the members of the Alliance, hundreds of thousands of other co-operators are working toward the same general goal. The progress of co-operation and the extension of its activities in fields that have a direct influence upon national economic life, according to the Alliance, are evidence of the increasing part played by the movement in the solution of world problems.

Is an Effective Body

A generous tribute to the efficiency of Canadian Wheat Pools was paid recently by one of the leading financial journals of New York City. "There is no doubt," says an extract from the article, "but that the Canadian pool is the best and most effective farmers' organization that is or ever has been in existence, for, what they have been able to do it seems they have done in an able, honest and ingenious way. They have not only regulated movement from the farm in an orderly way, and erected local and terminal elevators to an extent that was generally thought impossible, but they also have regulated the flow of grain from terminal elevators to consuming centers in foreign countries to the best advantage possible."

Should Control Marketing

Co-operative leaders are agreed that farmers never can definitely control production, altho organization plans could be worked out to regulate it to a certain extent. But, it is pointed out, they can and should organize to control marketing. Furthermore, if more is produced than consumers need and will pay for, why, the co-operatives ask, should it be forced on them? If part of the crop will bring farmers more money than the whole of the crop, why should they beggar themselves by trying to force the so-called surplus on the market? J. F. Larson, writing to a farm paper in Minnesota,

sums up the logic of co-operation when he says: "Practically all economists reason on the supposition that the whole crop must be sold. Why must the whole crop be sold? Simply because farmers for ages, both by practice and precept, have been taught that that is the only thing to do. . . ."

Must Stress Education

A co-operative organization, built slowly from the community up, with the education of its members keeping steady pace, seldom has serious problems of membership morale. Contrast the membership advantages of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, for example, with the tobacco pools. The tobacco pools sprang from the farmers' disgust with prices. They thrived upon the hope of control of the crop. Several hundred thousand farmers, it will be remembered, signed the contract, with little thought of the ultimate purposes of co-operative marketing, nor the limitations, nor least of all of their own responsibilities as members. Co-operation to them was a glorious martial mobilization. They admit now they did not foresee the herculean task of educating themselves. Consequently, the tobacco pools suffered. And this despite the fact that they rendered a real and valuable service to agriculture. Each returned a profit to its members many times the cost—for the former members say so themselves. The lesson is that no co-operative can progress more rapidly than the education of its members.

To Protect Fruit Trees

One of the best methods of protecting orchards and young trees from winter damage by rabbits is to surround the trunks with cylinders made from woven wire or veneer wood. If poultry netting is used, it may be of 1-inch mesh made from No. 20 galvanized iron wire. This comes in rolls 18 inches wide. To make a protecting cylinder for saplings, the United States Department of Agriculture says, cut off a section 1 foot long and place it around the tree in the form of a cylinder, fastening it in several places by twisting together the projecting ends of the wire. This will serve, but it may be improved somewhat by setting two or three stakes inside to prevent rabbits from pressing it in, or moving it on the ground until they can nibble on the tree.

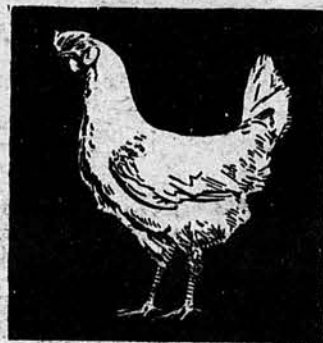
Strips of veneer wood bent about the trees and tied have the advantage of preventing any nibbling thru, and if they are pressed into the ground a short distance will also keep out mice. But these also provide desirable retreats for insects and should be removed each year. Wire screens can be left until the tree is safe from rabbit depredations.

Hunting keeps down the rabbit population in many areas, and trapping and poisoning are also effective. The difficulty in poisoning is the danger to children and other animals. To offset this danger in some degree, the Biological Survey suggests that cottontail rabbits may be baited with twigs cut from apple trees and dipped in or thinly coated with starch-strychnine poison.

The fact that epizootic diseases (those which attack many animals at the same time) often destroy great numbers of cottontails has led many people to expect that an epizootic could be started artificially, and that when the animals become excessively abundant in any locality it should be possible to inoculate them with some micro-organism. The Biological Survey has had many requests for such bacterial preparations, but to date it has replied to all that all attempts to spread contagious diseases artificially among wild rabbits have failed to give practical results.

Einstein says two of his passions are playing the violin and absolute solitude. Well, we don't know any easier way a man can achieve the latter than by doing the former.

Highly concentrated more eggs per hen



HOW much actual feeding value is there in the animal protein you use?

Swift's Meat Scraps go farther, do more, because they are highly concentrated. Each pound contains a maximum amount of digestible protein from meat.

Rapid growth of fowls and a fine increase in egg production come from feeding meat scraps of the right quality.

More poultrymen use Swift's than any other animal protein feed. They know that Swift & Company's large supplies of fresh meat, handled under Government inspection, assure uniform high quality.

You can obtain Swift's Meat Scraps from your local feed dealer. If you don't know his name, write Swift & Company, Department G-1, and address the office nearest you:

Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Kan.
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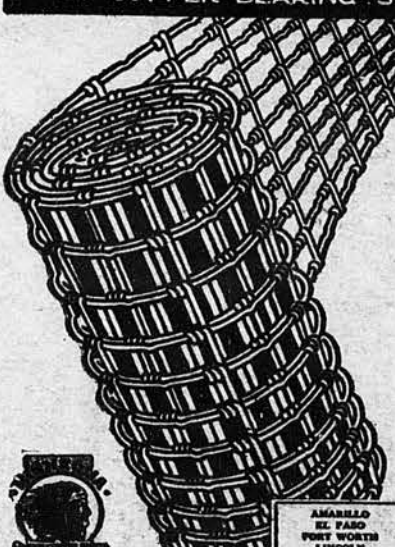
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MORE EGGS PER HEN

COLORADO FENCE

OF COPPER-BEARING STEEL



SNOW, sleet, cold—the rigors of winter—cannot injure COLORADO FENCE. Year after year it withstands these assaults, giving you greatest protection when you need it most.

The copper-bearing steel from which COLORADO FENCE is made, heavily galvanized, powerfully resists rust, moisture and the elements. Its tension curve in each line wire at regular intervals, takes up expansion and contraction, keeping the fence straight and true.

Your stock and property are **SAFE** behind COLORADO FENCE when Winter rushes in with bitter winds and drifting snow—the real tests of fence strength and value!

SOLD BY DEALERS ALL OVER THE WEST

AMARILLO
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FORT WORTH
LINCOLN
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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
GENERAL OFFICES - DENVER, COLO.
LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

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PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY

Seeds of Ideas

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

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

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

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

Grainview Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

This is the time of year it pays to have the hens in good production. Eggs have been as high as 42 cents at the stores in trade. Until just the last few days there were scarcely enough eggs received in town to supply the local demand. Our hens are doing very well and are increasing in production every day. We keep the hoppers full of mash made of shorts, bran, fine yellow corn chop and meat scrap. Each morning we give the hens a half bushel of alfalfa leaves that have been moistened with warm water. For scratch grain we use kafir. The hens relish the alfalfa leaves and clean up a half bushel in a few minutes. We have culled the flock and those left on hand are pretty uniform and all look as if they soon will be laying.

A two-wheel trailer for the car is a very convenient thing to have on the farm. Using the trailer probably does not damage the car any more than loading everything into the car. Several farmers have been hauling small lots of coal from the local elevator this fall in their trailers.

Recently the elevator manager asked a man to unhook his trailer to have it weighed. The man being in a hurry did not wish to take the time to unhook and insisted the trailer ought to be weighed just like a load of wheat hitched to the team. The manager insisted that they first weigh the trailer hooked to the car then unhook it and weigh. It was found that the coal weighed 280 pounds more with the trailer unhooked than when it was hooked. A second trial was made with another trailer and there was 200 pounds difference. These two incidents may in a measure make the two wheel trailers more popular or be the undoing of their use. In neither of the cases referred to did the owners suspect that there was a particle of difference as to whether the trailer was hooked or unhooked.

If the trailers are loaded just to balance, of course, there would be no difference. But usually they are loaded heavier in front. This difference does not occur when a four-wheel trailer is used. When a farmer hauls grain to market in his two-wheel trailer and does not unhook to weigh, he is cheating himself badly in weights.

Localities that have an exhaustible water supply as we have here really do not appreciate its convenience. Two men with a few tools and a heavy hammer can have a well in 2 or 3 hours that apparently could be pumped from now until the end of the world, and it would not go dry. Our well here on this Pawnee county farm, is 38 feet deep and is in second water. The water comes up in the pipe within 15 feet of the top of the ground. It is clear, cold, pure and only slightly hard. Nothing is used in the wash water to break it.

Last summer while we were in Colorado it was no uncommon sight to see farmers going to town with a big water tank on the wagon to get a load of water. It is not difficult to find places here where the water comes within 2 to 5 feet of the top of the ground. The early day writers of history relate many incidents where travelers starved to death for water. How strange it seems to us these days that more thought was not given to the possibility of water being a few feet under them. No matter how dry it gets on top in this locality, it is a source of satisfaction to know there is plenty of water only a few feet underneath.

Some time ago we saw a very substantial flat rack for a wagon made out of two truck frames. The frames were sawed off at the point where they turn up for the raise over the hind wheels. After this was done both frames were fitted together and bolted. If the cutting is done just right the frames will telescope together. After being fastened together the frames were placed on the running gears of the wagon with the curved ends up both front and back. Iron standards were fitted and bolted into the ends of the frame for the front and rear ends. A few cross-pieces were bolted across the frame and some fencing boards nailed the long way of the frame. This made a very strong and light frame with no sills to crack and rot out. The total cost was much less than for a wood frame.

How Ethel Wohler Made \$135 a month

Extra Egg Money



You Can Do the Same at Remarkably Little Cost

The amazing power of EGG a DAY to make hens lay well all winter is best told by the actual experience of users. Ethel Wohler, of Green, Kansas, writes:

"Our 300 hens were laying only 75 eggs per day. A neighbor told me about EGG a DAY and I bought a package. The change was startling. We now get 225 eggs a day."

At a cost of only 5 cents a day, she increased her income from eggs \$135 a month.

A Powerful Natural Egg Developer

It gives the hens new health and vitality. It puts the egg glands in good working condition and supplies the hen with certain mineral and food elements needed for heavy laying. EGG a DAY has worked wonders for thousands of poultry raisers. Many report getting 3 to 4 times the usual number of eggs after feeding it. Now, it is ready to go to work for you and bring you cash profits all winter.

Why not get the same profits that others are getting with EGG a DAY? It is guaranteed to bring you a profit. Get a package right away and start using it.

Buy EGG a DAY From Your Dealer

Nearly all the good dealers in this state handle EGG a DAY. Most likely there is an EGG a DAY dealer in your town. If so, order a package or a pail from him. If not, order on the coupon below.

When you order EGG a DAY, also get some Standard Improved Wormer and treat your flock for worms. It destroys the worms and puts hens in condition to lay more eggs. Only 1/2 cent per fowl. A quart bottle costs only \$2, postpaid.

And for intestinal disorders in poultry, such as Diarrhea and Enteritis, we recommend Standard Cura-Lone. Just put it in the drinking water. It is a great aid in preventing diseases. Quart bottle, \$1.25, postpaid.

Try EGG a DAY and the other Standard remedies right away. Order from your local dealer, or mail the coupon.



You can't possibly lose when you buy EGG a DAY. Guaranteed to bring you enough EXTRA eggs to more than pay for the EGG a DAY you use. Your purchase price refunded if it fails to make you a profit.

Mrs. John Kane of Brooklyn, Iowa, was getting only 366 eggs a month from 200 hens. Then she tried EGG a DAY. The next month she got 774 eggs and the following months, 3086 and 3896, an increased profit of about 500%.

80 Eggs a Day from 96 Hens
"We had 96 hens last winter and got from 70 to 80 eggs each day with EGG a DAY."
Mrs. John Wegener, Auburn, Mich.

None Other Like EGG a DAY
"Of the several poultry egg stimulants I have tried, there are none which give such paying results as your wonderful EGG a DAY."
Mrs. R. Johnrud, Spring Grove, Minn.

5 Times the Eggs
"I was getting only 15 to 20 eggs a day when we commenced to feed EGG a DAY. Now we get from 75 to 90."
W. J. Haney, Fredericktown, Mo.

6 Times as Many Eggs
"My hens now lay 6 times as many eggs as before I used EGG a DAY. I am the only one in the neighborhood getting any eggs."
Mrs. C. Shotts, Campaign, Ill.

More Winter Eggs Guaranteed

Every package of EGG a DAY is guaranteed to make you at least 300% profit on the purchase price in EXTRA EGGS RECEIVED. You can't lose. You are bound to profit tremendously with EGG a DAY. You don't pay a penny if it fails to increase your egg yield. You can depend on EGG a DAY to keep your hens laying heavily all winter.

Successful poultry raisers say they have never seen its equal for keeping hens at top laying form all winter long.

2 1/2 c a Day Will Supply 100 Hens

The cost of feeding EGG a DAY to your hens is very small. Nets you a remarkable profit every day you use it.

5-lb. package, supplying 100 hens 1 month..... Only .75c
12-lb. package, supplying 250 hens 1 month..... Only \$1.50
25-lb. pail, supplying 500 hens 1 month..... Only \$3.00
Start using it at once. Order from your dealer, or mail the coupon.

Standard Chemical Mfg. Co.

Dept. 23, J. W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1886

If there is no EGG a DAY Dealer near you—order on this Coupon

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
Dept. 23, Omaha, Nebr.

I enclose \$..... in cash, check or M. O. for

5 lb. package..... 75c lbs.
12 lb. package..... \$1.50	of EGG a DAY, guaranteed to give
25 lb. pail..... 3.00	300% egg profit.

Name

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

Farm Crops and Markets

All Livestock and Crops Are Making Progress in the Right Direction

WINTER wheat prospects are improving. Growth has been fair to good and if present prospects continue it will go into dead of winter in at least average condition. Growth in the majority of fields did not warrant much pasturing.

Corn husking and harvesting of grain sorghums made excellent progress until rains and snow arrived; but fields soon dried and farmers went on a search for extra help, which is scarce. There has been an increased movement of corn to market at prices ranging from 60 to 70 cents a bushel.

Cattle in feed lots have been doing well. Hogs are generally being fed to heavier weight and better prices. Several carloads of sheep were marketed recently from Doniphan county at prices of \$13 and better.

Brown—Not much corn has been husked on account of bad weather. Stalk fields will be poor because of so much wet weather. Wheat still looks good. Plenty of feed. Cattle is in good demand, but hogs very poor. Wheat, 96c; corn, 68c; cream, 44c; eggs, 38c; poultry, 18c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—Recently we had a snow of 4 to 6 inches, which laid where it fell without drifting. Corn husking was delayed for a day or so by being along very heavy again, and good progress is being made. Considerable corn is being marketed on the cob, but quite a number are shelling. So far we have had favorable weather for husking. In a few weeks the bulk of the crop will be taken care of. More corn huskers could be used in this county.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Corn husking is coming to a finish. The average yield is about 22 bushels. The wheat acreage is not so large as last year, but the growth is very satisfactory and is affording good pasture. Stock is doing well. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.20; butter, 40c; eggs, 40c; poultry, 20c.—E. A. Millard.

Ellis—Last week we had another rain followed by snow. This will delay corn husking for a while. The weather has been cold and cloudy the last two weeks. Considerable wheat has been taken to market the last three weeks. Stock is in good condition. Hogs are not quite as plentiful as a year ago. No public sales are being held, and no land is changing hands. Wheat, 96c; corn, 60c; barley, 45c; kafir, 50c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 36c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We had a little snow and are indulging in a little winter at this time. Our neighboring wood dealers are doing a good business. Corn was pretty badly damaged by the November flood, but wheat was reported undamaged. The fall pig crop is good and seems to be coming along nicely. Quite a few hogs are being fattened for market. The wheat market is better. Oats, 40c; kafir, \$1.10; No. 1 eggs, 42c; No. 2 eggs, 32c; heavy hens, 20c; light hens, 15c; springs, 20c; stags, 12c; roosters, 10c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 12c; butterfat, 44c. A few public sales are being held.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—Heavy rains have delayed corn husking and caused considerable damage to feed. All livestock is doing very well. Fat hogs are scarce. A few farm sales have been held, but results have not been very satisfactory. Not much demand for extra help.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Weather is somewhat unsettled but there is plenty of precipitation for all present needs. Wheat, 97c; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—An abundance of rain and snow fell during November and first part of December. Most of the wheat is in fine condition for winter, although some fields are poor due to the wheat sprouting and dying during the early fall. Corn husking is progressing slowly on account of the stormy weather and a shortage of huskers. Corn is yielding from 10 to 60 bushels. Rather spotted over the county.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—At least 10 inches of rain fell in this county during November. Corn and kafir harvesting has been considerably delayed. About 2 inches of snow fell the first part of this month. Some highway work still is in progress. The last of the Kaw Valley potato crop recently was trucked to Kansas City. Corn, 70c; potatoes, \$1 a cwt.; apples, \$1.20 a bushel and up; bran, \$1.60; eggs, 42c; butterfat, 47c; Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—December passed in like a continuation of Indian summer. This part of Southeast Kansas was fortunate in escaping the excessive water. Our sympathy is with those who live in the flooded districts. Most farmers are up with their work for this time of year. All farm products bring fair prices. Corn, 70c; oats, 40c; wheat, 90c; cream, 44c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—There has been some threshing of cane, feterita and kafir. A 2-inch snow has delayed corn husking and threshing.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Wheat sowing all done. Last sowing shows better stand but no pasture. There has been lots of rain and no hard frosts. Corn husking is slow because of soft fields. The yield is very good. Some report 80 bushels to the acre. No kafir has been threshed yet. Corn, 60c; wheat, 85c; eggs, 28c.—E. J. Wacker.

Neosho—Another good rain and wet snow put the fields in good condition. The roads are impassable. Wheat is in fine condition and prospects for another bumper crop. Wheat, \$1; corn, 60c; cream, 44c; eggs, 34c.—James McMill.

Neosho—Wheat is making a satisfactory growth. It is going into winter with an abundance of moisture in the soil. Very little damage was done to wheat and alfalfa from the recent overflow along the Neosho river. Corn husking has progressed very well, however, the fields have been very soft. From 50 to 75 per cent of the corn has been gathered. There seems to be plenty of hogs. A few carloads of hogs and cattle are being shipped to market. Many farmers are rustling to get half or all their taxes paid, which amount to about the same as last year.—James D. McHenry.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have been having plenty of rain lately, which will benefit the small wheat, but wet weather has retarded corn husking. Corn in general is making very satisfactory yields. There is sufficient labor to meet the demand for corn huskers. Livestock is doing well. A few cattle are being fed out here this winter. Wheat, 99c; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 38c; cream, 34c.—Art McAnarney.

Rice—Wheat is making a good growth in most parts of the county and in some localities is large enough to provide considerable pasture. Farmers are getting the corn husked and rounding out other fall work in preparation for winter. The annual meeting and election of the Rice County Farm Bureau was held last week. The Bureau will be headed by two Master Farmers the coming year. Wheat, \$1; cream, 46c; eggs, 40c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—An abundance of moisture has been received recently to carry wheat well thru the winter. Corn husking is well along. Threshing grain sorghums has been delayed considerably by wet weather. Livestock is doing well despite the absence of wheat pasture. Wheat, 97c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 44c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Stanton—Wheat looks fine. We have plenty of moisture to run the wheat until spring. Grass still is good. Cattle and hog markets have gone down somewhat. Few public sales are being held. Corn, 65c; milo and kafir, 90c; broom corn, 50 to 90c; cream, 44c; potatoes, 2c a pound; apples, \$1.50 to \$3. There is quite a little milo to pick.—R. L. Creamer.

Trego—We had wet snowy weather the last few days. The roads are very rough. Quite a bit of corn still has to be husked. Very little wheat is being marketed. The weather is hard on stock and takes lots of feed. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; eggs, 27c.—Chas. N. Duncan.

Wallace—We had another light rain and snow, but the weather isn't severe. Everything is doing as well as can be expected. Cream, 45c.—Everett Hughes.

Woodson—Corn husking and kafir heading are progressing nicely since the weather has cleared. Both crops are very good in this locality. Hay has been moving to market and there is a good demand for alfalfa this year because the crop was lighter than usual. Not so many public sales. Corn, 65c; kafir, 56c; eggs, 44c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 46c; oats, 48c; wheat, \$1.—Mrs. Olive Otto.

Not So Much Grinding

Men are largely creatures of habits and customs—practices which have been found desirable under certain conditions soon are accepted and then blindly followed, often until long after the reason for them has ceased to exist. The widespread custom of grinding the valves on internal combustion engines at frequent intervals is just one of the many examples which might be cited to illustrate the point, according to the International Harvester Company of America.

In the early days of internal combustion engines, one of the parts which gave considerable trouble and required more or less constant attention was the poppet valve. The engineers who designed and built the early gas engines did not have a great deal of information regarding the best kinds of materials for the valve heads or stems, nor as to the best manner of fitting and seating the valves in manufacturing. As a result, leaky valves were the rule rather than the exception. So, in order to keep such engines developing somewhere near their maximum power, it was necessary to grind or reseat the valves at frequent intervals and often the valve stems had to be straightened to correct warping, or an entirely new valve had to be inserted because the old one had become so badly worn or out of shape it no longer functioned properly.

The conditions which made frequent attention to the valves necessary are a thing of the past. Valves, together with ignition systems, carburetors, bearings, and other parts of internal combustion engines, have been greatly improved and today give very little trouble indeed and require comparatively little attention. Warping and uneven wearing is rare with present-day valves and many of them will maintain a perfect seat for thousands of hours of constant or intermittent use, as the case may be. Frequent grinding of such valves can do them no good and may do harm. At best, it is a waste of good time and energy.

Today we need to forget the old custom of constant valve grinding and learn to grind valves only when they need it, and with some valves this may not occur during the entire life of the engine.

If 100 feet were added to a string stretched tightly around the earth at the equator, you could drive a load of hay 16 feet high under it anywhere. The same would be proportionately true if any other size ball were used. Get out your pencil and prove it.

Power for operating a cream separator may be supplied by a 1/2 H. P. motor. The energy consumption will be about 1/2 kilowatt hour a 1,000 pounds of whole milk.



Lambsdown

COTTON FLEECE UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN AND BOYS

—makes warm friends in cold weather.

Of fine cotton construction with an extra heavy, soft inner fleece.

The perfect cold weather choice for active men and boys who require the added protection of exceptionally heavy and warm underwear.

Made in union suits and two piece garments. Perfectly sized and tailored to fit without bulkiness.

Ask your retailer to show you these garments.

UTICA KNITTING COMPANY
350 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

COW BOY SURE HEATER

FOR STOCK TANKS

ADJUSTABLE FIRE BOX COAL

KEEP COWS HEALTHY

Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking

COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Every Week

Turn cows out of barn to drink in Fresh Air and Warm Water. "Better drink from a Large Tank than from a Small Bowl." Burns coal, coke or wood. Outlasts all others. Durable, practical, reliable. Quickest to heat; strongest draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Warm water helps digestion; saves grain.

Purchased 8 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one." W. H. FEW, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Write today for illustrated circular and dealer's name. MUNDIE MFG. COMPANY, 533 Brunner St., Peru, ILL.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

equipment are announced every week.

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home

How to Know Blood Diseases in Your Herd

Write for information. Ask for a FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN

a Livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and colic—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
118 Grand Ave. Waukesha, Wis.

Topeka Daily Capital SPECIAL

Great Holiday Bargain Offer to Readers of Kansas Farmer

If you want the best daily paper in Kansas, delivered to your home every day for the next eight months, send in your order right now for The Topeka Daily Capital.

The Daily Capital is the official state paper of Kansas—gives you the best market news—prints the most Kansas news—and is packed from cover to cover with interesting features, including comics and a big Sunday paper.

Special Holiday Offer, Good Until February 1, 8 Months for Only \$3.50

From now and until February 1, 1929 we will send you The Topeka Daily Capital every day for eight full months at less than a cent and a half per day. Our regular rate is \$6.00 per year. This means a big saving to you if you order now or before February 1.

Send in Your Order Today

This offer does not apply outside the state of Kansas or in the city of Topeka.

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas



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

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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$3.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$3.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.35	6.30	2 1/2.....	26.95	23.10
3/4.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
2.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
2 1/4.....	22.05	18.90			

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds. \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 198, Parsons, Kan.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. We refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schlachtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

THE 4-SQUARE CHICKS, HEALTH, VIGOR, production and type, are being booked by the thousands for Dec. Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants. 10 cents and up. B & C Hatchery, Neodesho, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BUY MILLER'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED Baby Chicks. 18 leading varieties. 25,000 weekly after December 1st. Shipped prepaid. 100% delivery. Useful catalog in colors free. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 15, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, HEALTHY QUALITY chicks. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Leghorns, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, \$12.00-100; \$58.00-500; heavy assorted \$45.00-500, shipped prepaid live. Peerless Hatchery, 2171 Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, KANSAS ACCREDITED. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$13.50 per 100. \$65.00-500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Titchhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today. **WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.**

BUY HEALTHY CHICKS, STEINHOF'S Chicks. Twenty-seven years hatchery experience. U. S. Standard B. W. D. Blood-tested. Culled by competent men. Prices low as consistent for quality we offer. When offered lower prices you lose the difference in quality and vitality of the chicks. Catalog free. Order early. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

Ross Chicks are Guaranteed to Live

10 days and you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from State Accredited, Bloodtested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rock-bottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee.

ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

DUCKS AND GESE

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES \$2.50. Mrs. Eda Edwards, Oskaloosa, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE AND PEKIN ducks. Alberta Kientz, Oskawie, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES \$2.50. hens \$2.00, prize winning stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

LAKENVELDERS

LEADING STRAINS ENGLISH LAKEN-velder cockerels, fancy, \$5.00; choice, \$4.00; utility, \$3.00. Money can't buy more quality. Niles Endsley, Alton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2 each. Write for prices dozen lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. H. Fuhage, Garfield, Kan.

KOCH'S SINGLE COMB dark brown Leghorn pullets and cockerels. From high producing stock. Better than ever. Priced for quick sale. G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.80 an inch, one insertion, or \$8.40 an inch for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.80.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

EIGHTY CENTS EACH BUYS FINE Leghorn hens. W. S. Young, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BARRON COCKERELS, GET pamphlet. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

TOPPY TANCRED COCKERELS, HIGH class individuals, \$2.50 each. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Goot ones, \$2; \$3.50. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money, world's best strains only \$10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

BARRON-TANCRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each, \$15 for 10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lewis Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels. Johnson strain from pedigreed stock, 300 egg strain, \$3-\$3.50. On approval. E. G. Rowland, Burns, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS STATE certified. March hatched from Kansas State Agricultural College trapnested hens over 220 eggs. H. C. Baccus, Ada, Kan.

PURE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels April hatch, Beauties \$2.50 each, 6 or more \$2.00 each. Oscar Gabrielson, Rt. 1, Box 83, Chanute, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN pullets and cockerels priced for quick sale. We need the room. March hatched, fully matured. G. F. Koch, Jr., M.R.A., Ellinwood, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Ks.

Official Blood Testing

Prevent chick losses from Bacillary White Diarrhea by having your birds blood tested. Our testing is officially approved by Agricultural College and the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. The latter will issue a certificate to flock owner. We do not use the Killips Method or Pullorin Test which are not recognized in Kansas. We use only the Official Agglutination Test. Bleeding equipment furnished to those bleeding own birds. Dr. C. J. Coon, Wareham Hotel, Manhattan, Kansas.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00 each. Mrs. Ben Brown, Mulhville, Kan.

S. C. R. I. R. COCKERELS, BLUE RIBBON winners. Won best display at Wichita National and other good shows. Bred for egg production as well as exhibition. \$2 to \$10. Marvin Janssen, Lorraine, Kan. Phone 6614.

MINORCAS—BUFF

PURE BUFF MINORCAS, KIRCHER strain \$3.00. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

LARGE COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, 10% DIS-count at farm. Baby chicks \$15.00 per 100. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

LARGE TYPE, EXCELLENT LAYERS. Buff Minorca chix \$15. Discount early orders. Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-horn cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$1.50. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB REDS: cocks and cockerels \$2 to \$5. Culled by state man. Mrs. Will Hodwood, Abilene, Kan.

PIGEONS

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type color from winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2 EACH. Dozen pullets \$13. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS, FINE large, vigorous, even barred cockerels, \$3.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS HEAVY LAYING Bradley strain. Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50 postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

FISHEL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.50. J. C. Davies, Reading, Kan.

50 CHOICE EARLY HATCHED WHITE Rock cockerels \$2.50 up. Mrs. J. H. Hoover, Rozel, Kan.

SELECTED COCKERELS FROM CULLED flock, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

CHOICE GIANT COCKERELS, FROM Blue Ribbon winners \$3 and \$4. Mary S. Ielov, Russell, Kan.

BRAHMAS

FELCH'S LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS. Prize winners. Kate Kearney, Beldre, Kan.

TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10. HENS \$6. Ed C. Williams, Palco, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$8-\$10. HENS \$6-\$7. Jack Houston, Menlo, Kan.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$15.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$12, pullets, \$7. Loretta Kearney, Beldre, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE, LARGE HEALTHY birds, good markings. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE WHITE HOLLANDS. Toms \$7.50. Hens \$5.00. Elsie Terrill, Arlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND \$5.00. \$10.00. Mrs. Henry B. Johnson, Route 3, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, quality breeding, \$10.00 each. Walter Lundberg, McPherson, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$12.00, HENS \$8.00, from Blue Ribbon winners. Mrs. Chris Baker, Route 3, Augusta, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Or if They Prefer to Smoke They Can Roll Their Own

TURKEYS

FINE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8.00, hens \$6.50, also some Bronze Toms \$8.00, hens \$6.50. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.
 PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, nine dollars. Larke, healthy. Geo. Long, Hugoton, Kan.
 PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. May hatched, Toms \$9.00, hens \$6.00. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.
 FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS \$20.00, sired by 40 lb. toms and 20 lb. hens. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.
 BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS FROM my show stock. Priced for quick sale. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.
 LARGE, EARLY HATCHED NARRAGANSETT turkeys from prize winning stock. Hens \$6.00, toms \$10.00. Mrs. James Hills, Lewis, Kan.
 BRONZE TURKEYS: CAN FURNISH birds with size, shape, color. Have proven their worth in leading shows and as breeders. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine stock from blue ribbon winners of America's best shows. Toms, \$12.50; hens \$8.00. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.
 BIG TYPE BRILLIANT COPPER BRONZE turkeys. Fancy large birds with broad square shoulders. Long deep bodies. Beautiful markings. Toms \$15.00. Pulletts \$9.00. R. L. Peters, Blue Springs, Mo.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTES \$2.50. MARTIN'S Royal Doreas and Alistar matings direct cock and cockerels. Oms Erwin, Peck, Kan.
 LARGE SINGLE COMB TOM BARRON English cockerels. Guaranteed, two to five dollars, 300 egg strain. J. E. Souder, Toronto, Kan.
 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BARRON's laying strain, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each, one third off on all orders received before Dec. 20. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER

SILVER WYANDOTTE HENS, PULLETS and cockerels. Write your wants. Henry L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGGONS, Birds, Rabbits. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

FOR CASH OFFERS ON POULTRY write "The Cobes", Topeka.

PULLETS WANTED ALL VARIETIES especially good White Leghorns, Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.

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

INCUBATORS

BLUE HEN 10,000 CAPACITY. DOUBLE deck, good condition, \$900.00 delivered. Liberal terms. G. F. Turner, Lucas, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan. WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK. FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our soap and washing powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

ENROLL NOW FOR JANUARY TERM. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.
 LEARN ELECTRICITY—ARMATURE winding, house wiring, radio, storage batteries, power plants, motors, generators, electric welding. Practical training at low cost. Automobile course free. Write now for catalog. Coleman Electrical School, 1626X Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED. SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.
 TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED. SIX GLOSSY prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED. 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patent. 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-K Security Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

30 DAYS SALE ONLY. QUITTING BUSINESS. 12 pounds Smoking or 8 pounds Chewing 95c. Mable Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.
 LEAF TOBACCO. GOOD SWEET. CHEWING. 3 pounds, 75c; 5, \$1.10; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO 10 POUNDS \$1.50. Chewing 10 pounds \$2.50. Send no money pay when received. Pipe free. Albert Ford, Paducah, Kentucky.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO THE MAN who smokes. Cigar and Cigarette lighter, \$1.25, postpaid. Guaranteed. Ideal gift. James J. Kraus, 2427-E South Harding Ave., Chicago.
 FOR SALE—TOBACCO IN NATURAL leaf from 10 cents up. Send 35 cents in postage for one pound of three types. Frank Dittbenner, Route 2, Franklin, Ky.

TOBACCO: SWEETLEAF SMOKING 12 pounds \$1.40. Chewing 12, \$1.90. 5c cigars 50, \$1.50; Twist 40, \$2.40. Plugs 40, \$2.40. 10c sizes, 5 pounds Bag Smoking \$2.40. Farmers League, Watervally, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. BEST grade. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00; Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—Stump puller, good condition. Price. Kind. John Brubaker, Westphalia, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS. WE HAVE six states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kas.
 NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

LUMBER

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

DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

into your ads when you order white space. For one inch space you should use not more than 25 words when two lines of display heading are ordered. Without heading of any kind 50 words can be used.

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CANE SEED WANTED—CAR LOTS OF 30,000 pounds or more. Mail sample and indicate price. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double reelected, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

DOGS

ESQUIMO SPITZ DOGS AND PUPPIES. M. E. Clark, Neosho Rapids, Kan.
 PIT BULL PUPPIES \$10.00 EACH. WRITE Sunnybrook Kennels, Vilets, Kansas.

POLICE PUP FOR SALE. ELIGIBLE REGISTER. Chris Schmoecker, Brewster, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. Beauties. Plain-View, Lawrence, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS. Sired by Chief Wa-Ce-Na. Paul Weber, Wathena, Kan.

REGISTERED GREY HOUNDS CHEAP from Imported Sires. Wm. Smith, St. John, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalog. Kaskennels, K-61, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIES, GOLDEN AND SABLE FOX Terriers, Shepherds. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

DOGS, FERRETS, MINKS, MUSKRATS, Rabbits, 20 breeds. Circular Free. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

WANTED—ESKIMO-SPITZ AND FOXTERrier puppies about 7 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

POLICE PUPS. BREEDS GREATEST grays. Not common kind. Parents cross watch-dogs. Thirty days approval. \$5 to \$8. Chas. R. Tyrrell, Seward, Neb.

PAINTS

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

EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST

when you use white space around your copy. Simply make up your mind how much space you want; if an inch, cost is \$9.80; for one and one-half inches, \$14.70; two inches or more in the same proportion. Your ad set in this space measures two inches and would cost \$19.60; four insertions would cost \$16.80 per insertion.

FOR THE TABLE

DRIED APPLES. SUN-DRIED OR EVAPORATED. Get my low delivered prices. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. FRESH AND sweet 100 pounds beautiful white rice double sacked \$3.75. J. Ed Cabanis, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS NEW CROP, 100 pounds \$2.50. Shelled Spanish peanuts 100 pounds \$9.25; unshelled \$6.25. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

BLACK WALNUTS, POP CORN, NUT candy. Write for prices on Black Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Pecans, Peanuts, Pop Corn, Nut Candy. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

CHRISTMAS ORANGES BOX CONTAINING eighty juicy oranges and thirty grapefruit. To your home express fully paid \$4.75. Address Russell's Groves, Box 232, Tampa, Florida.

FRESH HOME MADE CANDIES. SEND for samples. Reasonable prices. Mrs. Ethel Appel, Bushton, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120-\$10. Light amber, 120-\$9. T. C. Velra, Olathe, Colo.

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

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.00; two, \$11.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIR-plane or auto mechanics after taking training in this school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 270 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR BOOKS WANTED WRITE W. F. Zimmerman, 341 South Washburn Ave., Chicago. Over fifty years a bookseller.

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

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP AND GOATS

120 YOUNG SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MILK GOATS—SEND FOR LIST. Quaker-town Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

COLORADO

FORECLOSED 640 ACRES \$2.65 acre; big bargain. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

COMPLETELY equipped poultry farm and hatchery near Rocky Ford. Pure bred stock. Best 20 acres in Colorado. Write for Particulars. Will Keen, Pueblo, Colo.

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the Pike's Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open winters, best of hatcheries and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

KANSAS

SEVEN FARMS, foreclosure long time. ¼ cash. Box 70, Weskan, Kan.

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

CHEAPEST 80 under cultivation, near Topeka, \$3800. J. Bigley, 419 Taylor St.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

GRANT and Stanton Co., wheat land for sale. Owner, write Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses, Kas.

WILL SELL my rich Western 320 Acres in Menomite settlement. J. J. Flammang, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRES, highly improved, near Topeka, Kan. For particulars, write owner, Frank Myer, Tecumseh, Kan.

WANTED for sale or lease Western or Southwestern Kansas wheat land. Address Box 3-A, Abilene, Kan.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY a bargain in Western Kansas Land. Write G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kansas.

"FINE level, improved half section. Not subject to overflow. Priced at \$22 per acre. Frank Madigan, Sharon Springs, Kan.

260 ACRES, 7 miles from Chanute: 160 acres well improved, 100 unimp; 1 mile apart. Address Carl O. Pearson, 1001 N. Forest Ave., Chanute, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 120 ACRES, North Osage Co., Kan. New buildings. Living water, good location, good roads, \$7800. Terms for quick sale. A. J. Young, Carbondale, Kan.

WANT soil direct to farmer. I own several rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kas.

160 A. FARM in North Osage Co., 2 mi. west No. 75. 100 A. corn, 40 A. pasture, a little alfalfa and truck. Improvements only fair. \$9,000. \$500 cash, semi-annual payments. Elliott, 116 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

302 ACRES, Improved, 2 mi. Ottawa. On paved highway. Benefit District road tax and 1928 tax paid in full. A good grain and stock farm. Suitable for dairy. Real bargain on easy terms. Owner leaving country. Write for list of farm bargains, Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

270 ACRES, 4 mi. McLouth, Kas. 40 rods church and school, 260 tillable, 155 corn, 16 wheat, 15 alfalfa, 50 bluegrass pasture, 40 prairie meadow, 8 run house, Modern, Basement, Bath, 36x40. Other outbuildings. Plenty water. On main highway to be surfaced next year. Price \$25,600. Mfg. \$14,000. 8% due 3-1-30. Hosford Investment Co., 824 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.

I HAVE farm of 160 acres located 55 mi. S. W. Kansas City in Franklin Co., Kansas, about 18 mi. south Lawrence, (¼ mi. avenue), 7 mi. north Ottawa, well imp. First class condition, 110 under cult. Bal. in pasture, plenty water and shade for stock, \$125.00 per acre. Also have residence in Ottawa, Kan., 9 room house, modern improvements, good condition. Lot 200x150 ft. Will sell for \$10,000. Terms of sale can be made convenient to purchaser under both pieces of property. G. D. Care of Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS, THE BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn, with average yield of 48.4 bushels per acre. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. For economical production of general farm crops, Kansas compares favorably with other states; while dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities in the cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and the short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. Good farm lands are still available in Southwestern Kansas at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS

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

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS. CHOICE FALL nigs. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS PIGS \$15 each; 3 for \$40. Registered, immune, good breeding. Dobson and Stalford, Edna, Kan.

O. C. and CHESTER WHITES. BRED gilts, large boned, Immured. Reasonable prices. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

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

CATTLE

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

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE REG. GUERNSEY BULL 3 years old, also 2 mo. old bull calf. J. S. Slater, Elbing, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—SPOTTED STALLION 2 YEARS old. Broke. Leo Thomas, Alta Vista, Kas. R. 1.

MISSOURI

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

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

60 ACRES, Good team, 2 fine cows, 200 hens, wagon, harness, tools, 100 bu. corn, oats and alfalfa hay, 10 bu. potatoes, near highway, 3 ½ miles high school town; 45 acres in cultivation now, good soil; woven wire fenced, spring watered pasture, wood, timber, fruit; 4 room house, good barn, 4 poultry houses, all goes, now, \$2800. \$1200 cash. J. N. Young, Hurley, Mo.

WASHINGTON

A GOOD HOME FOR A LONG WINTER \$60 down buys you 40 acres of land, building material for a house and a milk cow. Wood free always. Write for our plan today. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO. 811 Symons Block, Spokane, Washington.

WISCONSIN

\$25 DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with bldgs. Spangberg, 242 Sec. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

480 A. SMOOTH MIXED LAND, suitable for wheat and corn; 400 A. cult., 80 A. fenced, pasture, 5-room house, basement, barn, out buildings, well and mill, 4 mi. market, 1 mile school and highway. East Stevens Co., \$3,000 cash and unusual terms at 7%. Price \$12,000.00 Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kan.

Land Opening

A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one of the best farming ar stock-raising sections of MONTANA. A new record in low cost production and high yields of wheat has been made. Good soil, water, climate, low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers. Write for New Line Book.

MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA offer the best farming opportunities in many years. Profitable diversified crops and live stock. Ask for lists of improved farms at a fraction of their real values, and farms for rent.

WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO books tell about grain, live stock and dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions.

Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state book.

LOW HOMESSEEKERS RATES. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FINE CREEK BOTTOM 80 in Montgomery Co., Kansas, 2 ½ miles from town. All tillable. Will sell or trade for western land or plumbing business. Will consider good income. What have you to offer? W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Rest Were Ladies

The matrons, many of whom were women, were released after being questioned.—New Orleans dispatch in a Utica (N. Y.) paper.

The Irish

Traffic Cop—"What's your name?" Truck Driver—"It's on th' side of me wagon."

Cop (trying to read name)—"It's obliterated."

Driver—"Yer a liar. It's O'Brien."

Hill Crest Farm Notes

By CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The weather man seems to be getting quite notionate again. He gave us two days of good husking weather, changed his brand to rain and one morning dawned with the ground covered over with about 2 inches of snow and some ice; and this continued until we had about 4 inches of heavy snow by noon. Judging from the way it is acting now we soon will be in the field again as the snow is disappearing. These cold, frosty mornings will be hard on the huskers' hands but we will have to make the best of it.

It has been many years since the soil in this portion of the state has been so thoroly wet down in the fall as at present, and it augurs well for the large acreage of wheat that was sown this fall, mostly prior to the beginning of the moisture visitations. According to my records we have had nearly 10 inches of moisture between October 1 and December 1 and the most of it went into the ground, soaking down to a depth estimated at from 4 to 6 feet. This will start the wheat in winter quarters in fine condition. Stored-up moisture will come in handy next spring in starting the crops.

We have about two more days' work until we will have one field opened up and ready for the stock. They can have access then to about 8 acres of alfalfa ground, containing a short growth of alfalfa and a straw pile from 35 acres of small grain, as well as corn stalks, which will be quite an addition to their regular bill of fare of bluestem and buffalo grass. They have all the grass they need and can eat for several weeks yet. But at this time of year they need some extra feed.

During the recent snows we have been cutting fodder for the cattle with our small ensilage cutter and find it pays to do this as they eat practically all of it and the wastage is much less than if the dry fodder was fed whole. Our nine head of fall calves are running at large now on our small alfalfa patch by the barn and out on the sweet corn and small kafir patch and seem to be getting about all the feed they can consume. There is quite a bit of bluegrass growing in the hedge fence by the road and they graze there too, when there is no snow to prevent them.

In the spring of 1918 we built a "lean to" shed 16 feet wide on the south side of our barns. Shiplap lumber was used for the sheathing on the roof and we covered this with a good grade of rubberoid roofing, which made a watertight roof until the hail storm came in July 1927. After this the roof leaked pretty badly in places. Our nephew was here last summer and we gave him some thick mineral roofing paint and a brush and let him give the roof a heavy coating. During October we gave it a second heavy coating one warm day and I notice the roof doesn't seem to leak any after the snow storms we have been having this fall. We want to give it another coat of this paint next spring if we can get around to it.

We used this paint in the bottom of one of our stock tanks when it began to leak a few years ago. We water-proofed it this way by using three or four coats, letting each coat dry in the sun before applying the next. We have used this tank now for about three years since fixing it.

In Good Years, Too

Farm population in the United States began to decrease long before the recent agricultural depression, and in some states during an era of great agricultural prosperity, according to Dr. C. J. Galpin, economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The decrease in farm population, Dr. Galpin says, was accentuated by the recent period of agricultural depression, but the records show that farm population decreased in some states 40 years ago; in other states, 30 years ago; in still others, 20 and 10 years ago. Farm population decreased in good years as well as in bad.

Records indicate that from 1900 to 1910 there was an actual decrease in farm population in strong agricultural states in the Mid-West. This decrease, Dr. Galpin points out, coincides with an era of great agricultural prosperity and a still rising tide of farm tenancy on the best lands in these states.

"The most general social phenomena paralleling the state decreases in farm population," he says, "are the growth of industry, the growth of cities, and the evolution of growing towns into growing cities. The states that, in common parlance, have become 'industrial states,' having passed from the columns of agricultural production and value to the industrial columns, are the ones in which, for the most part, the farm population had been suffering an actual decrease decade by decade prior to the post-war period of depression."

Start Right With Poultry

There is no better time to plan your poultry activities for the coming year than now. Start the year right, keep going in the right manner, and finish up in the right way, if you want maximum success from your poultry. Don't overlook the scientific side of the business. You must have a knowledge of the scientific principles of the many problems of feeding, breeding and management—and most important of all, apply them.

There are four guideposts to successful poultry farming. With the proper management in each of these departments, you can put your business on a better paying basis.

Whatever type of poultry house you may have, be sure there is sufficient room for every bird in your flock. Crowding your hens in an undersized house will materially retard egg production. An ideal poultry house is one that meets the following specifications. It must be dry and airy, bright or cheerful, convenient, simple, durable, and must permit plenty of sunlight and be free from all drafts. Under these conditions, poultry will function to the utmost.

Health is the most desirable characteristic of any flock. The health of your birds depends upon nutrition or proper feeding. For maximum health, and thus for consistently high production, the ration must contain all the essentials for the complete development of every function and process of the bird—proteins, fats, minerals and water.

On the problem of renewing your flock rests your success or failure with poultry. It is most complex, but on the other hand it is the poultryman's opportunity to make more money from his flock. Exercise judgment and care in picking your breeders—use pure-bred, healthy stock, birds that are fully developed and have made a good record as egg producers. Make sure the breeders have the characteristics that you want to see in the chicks. Finally, use eggs that are perfect and uniform as to size, shape and color, with good, firm, smooth shells.

A hen must lay close to six dozen eggs before she pays for her feed. The hen that is capable of exceeding this mark is the kind that pays. Any hen that falls short of the six dozen mark should be disposed of—and the sooner the better. Culling is an all year round job—not just one grand clean-up. Eliminate the weaklings, low egg producers, early molters, and use your cockerels to best advantage. Sell the culled birds if they are in fair or good flesh. By so doing, they are at once turned into money.

The wise poultry raiser does not expect a high egg yield without providing his flock with egg producing material. A balanced ration and water alone are not enough. You must also supply the shell material. The best and easiest way of doing this is to keep a generous supply of crushed oyster shell before the birds all the time.

Believes in Hog Luxury

(Continued from Page 3)

put some \$8,000 into improvements in recent years. He planned the house and did all of the plumbing.

In fact, this is one of the neatest farmsteads in Kansas and the land is handled in a very satisfactory manner with plenty of legumes worked in the rotation of feed crops. There is another bit of work in Mr. Long's life that has meant a great deal to many, many farmers. He is getting royalties from manufacturing companies for devices they are using on farm machinery that were made and patented by Mr. Long. It is an interesting thing to see his workshop where he made the miniature models of his devices.

THEFTS REPORTED



Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

Earl Brannon, Larned. White Holstein milk cow. Ten years old with spot in left eye.
H. Windett, Quenemo. Clothing.
Guy Baker, Ozawie. Bay pony. Three years old with black mane and tail. One ear bears a tooth mark.
C. E. Sadey, Galva. Eight black turkeys including one 35-pound gobbler, three old hens and four young turkeys.
Cecil Futhy, Rose Hill. Twelve gauge Winchester shot gun, 1897 model, and a 22-caliber rifle.
F. A. Lindberg, Galva. Six Bronze turkeys, including one tom, one hen, and four young turkeys.
Chas. T. Schilling, Mulberry. Black hound weighing about 50 pounds.
John Knoll, Hays. \$308 in cash.
Mrs. W. W. Birket, Buhler. Twelve White Leghorn hens and 12 Orpington hens.
P. D. Hartley, Olathe. 1 1/2 horse John Deer gas engine.
Glen Ire, Grantville. Female coon hound, mostly white, red on ears and head, small red spot on back, long ears.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



December 18 is the date of Lloyd Cole's Chester White sale. The sale will be held at the farm eight miles northeast of Topeka. Forty head will be cataloged for this sale.

In reporting the Duroc winnings at the Kansas National Live Stock Show, the winners of N. H. Angle & Son, well known Duroc breeders of Courtland, were by oversight omitted. This firm won first in the Junior Sow Pig class with thirty head shown, one of the strongest classes in the show. They also won nineteen other ribbons in the show.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—G. E. Schlessener, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
April 25—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cayker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Feb. 30—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
April 25—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Dec. 18—C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Jan. 26—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 17—H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING GETS THE ORDERS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

It affords me great pleasure to pay this account for classified advertising, as it is a paying proposition. Keep it going until I tell you to stop it, as the orders are sure coming for my Hog Conditioner. Yours respectfully, Atkinson Laboratories, St. Paul, Kan.
Dec. 6, 1928.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Never Fail Dairy Farm

Home of the foundation cow, Segis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd. Other good families. Stock for sale. GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered Holstein bulls serviceable age. Write for description.
E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Armour & Finlayson cows and bulls for sale. From R. F. Campbell herd.
TROY WARREN, ATTICA, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

For Sale—Jersey Bulls

from production bred sire and dams. Sire a gold medal and medal of merit bull. Dams register of merit records.
THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—Red Polls

Some choice bulls just ready for service. Price \$100.00 each.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

For sale—High grade springer heifers and yearlings. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

AT AUCTION

40 CHESTER WHITES

Sale on farm, eight miles northeast of Topeka,

North Topeka, Kan.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18

This sale includes every hog on the farm. Three herd sows, one spring sow, five fall sows, 30 bred sows and gilts, ranging from three years down to spring gilts. Also fall gilts. All are immune and treated for flu. For printed list and other information write to

LLOYD COLE,

Rural Route 3, North Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

CHOICE BIG TYPE

Prices reasonable. This is not a Blue Grass herd. The Old reliable. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

Spring Boar at Reduced Price

need the room for the fall pigs. Write for description. M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Ka.

O. I. C. HOGS

O.I.C. HOGS on time

Origination and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

DUROC HOGS

Real Boars For Farmers

Commercial Pork Raisers, Breeders. Sired by extra good boars out of easy feeding, heavy boned sows. Bred gilts. Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS

We offer 5 good stretchy Duroc spring boars for sale, including the 2nd prize Junior futurity pig at Wichita. Farmers' prices.
N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

Boars Ready for Service

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

DUROC BOARS

We offer Duroc boars, ready for service. Popular blood lines. Reg. Immured. Priced to sell. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Polands

Spring boars. Gilts open or bred. Also, fall pigs. Priced to sell.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Choice Poland China Boars

Pure bred spring boars, the best that grow, immune. For sale at my low prices. Revelation, Redeemer and Pathfinder blood lines. Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BUY A PIG

RAISE YOUR OWN BOAR. 30 of Sept. and Oct. farrow, by Kansas Early Dreams, Harvest Boy and Moonshine, son of Last Coin, grandson of Monogram, Gilts unrelated. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.) Ka.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bulls of Serviceable Age

Six young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Reds, roans and whites. Write for descriptions and prices.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Herd Bull Prospect

White October yearling, son of Golden Crown. Out of a choice Nonpareil cow. Also other young bull and heifers for sale. W. A. YOUNG, Clearwater, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1897

Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$80 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1402 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bull

White, great grandson of Queenston Duke, sire of U. S. Champ. Ruth B. Also young bulls and heifer calves. W. K. HEATON, Springfield, (Baca Co.), Colo.

ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kan.

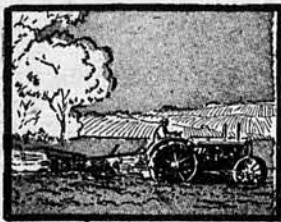
Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

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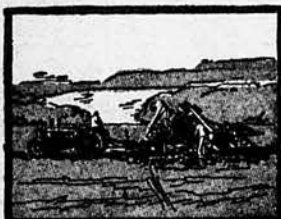
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



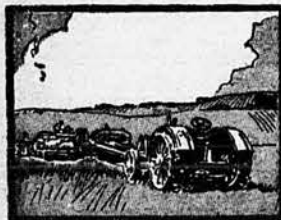
The Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Tractor is particularly profitable for plowing and tilling. It has frequently demonstrated its ability to do twice the work in half the time.



For power and drive to do unusual jobs the Allis-Chalmers is unique. Here it is shown cutting brush to clear land for cultivation.



The ability of the Allis-Chalmers to work in combination or tandem is famous. This 20-35, working with a corn cutter and baler, baled 42 acres per day, proving an important factor in modern agricultural development.

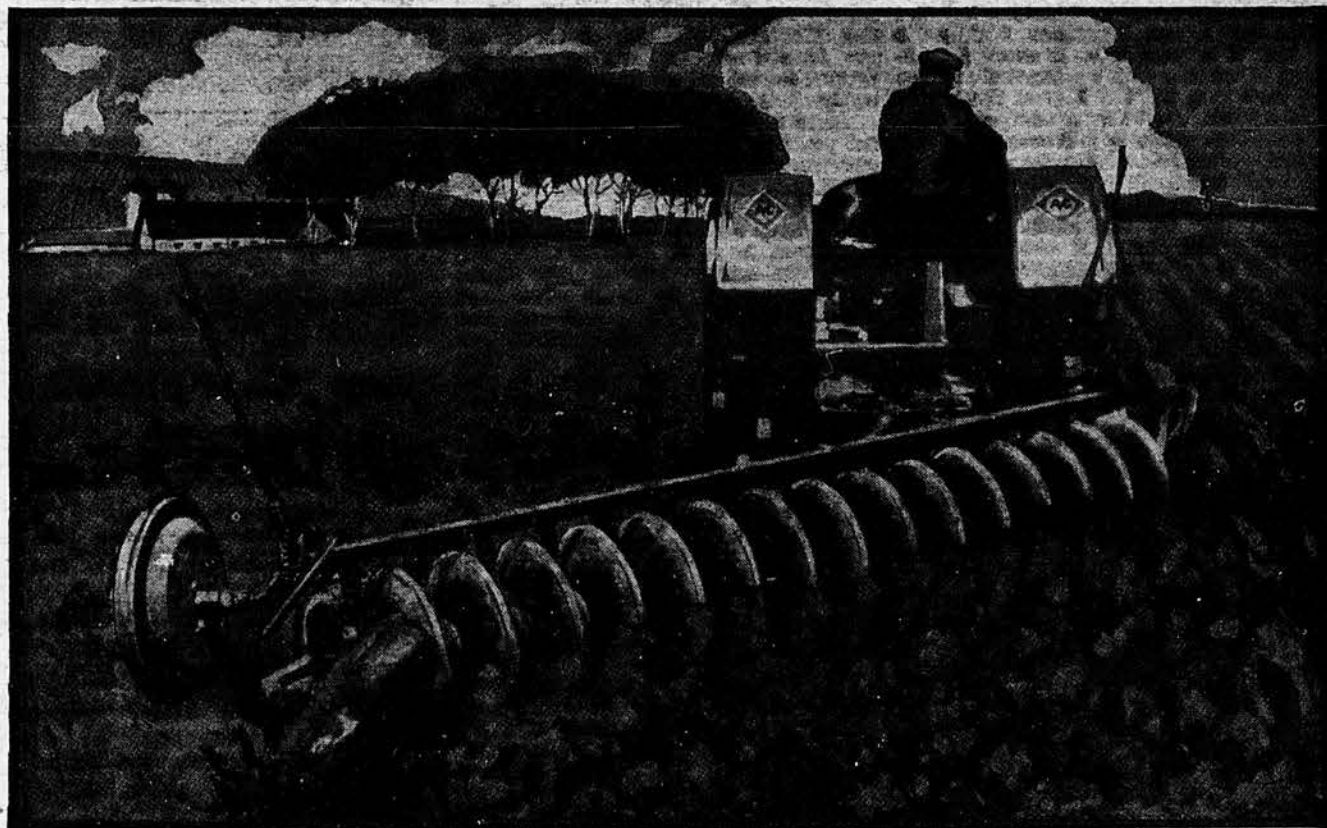


The 44.29 belt H. P. of this Allis-Chalmers 20-35 H. P. Tractor is being utilized to operate this big 32-inch separator working to full capacity. It is the extra power you get in the Allis-Chalmers which enables it to do such jobs.



Road maintenance work in your township is going to pay somebody a profit. The power of an Allis-Chalmers is needed to pull this grader.

5 reasons why an Allis-Chalmers is the most profitable tractor buy



THE Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Tractor does hundreds of jobs on the farm more quickly, profitably and better. Each is individually important. But five of these particularly are worthy of recognition because they, more than any of the others, have earned for the Allis-Chalmers the great reputation it enjoys.

Probably the most common application of the Allis-Chalmers is its use for plowing, seed bed preparation and harvesting. (1) With power to operate a 20-foot combine, pull a four-bottom 14-inch mold-board plow or do any farm job that demands maximum power, the 20-35 cuts costs and does the work in less time.

(2) The ability of the Allis-Chalmers to deliver 44.29 H. P. on the belt, as proven in the Nebraska Tractor Tests, accounts for the reputation it has gained by operating big 32-inch separators, thus reducing harvesting and threshing costs.

(3) For power to pull implements in combination and tandem . . . (4) for the brute strength and drive to

clear land of brush and weeds — no tractor has been found which will do these jobs as economically and efficiently as the Allis-Chalmers. (5) In road construction and maintenance too, the Allis-Chalmers has been found to be ideal. Its great stamina, smoothness and low cost operation accounts for its wide preference for this profitable work.

These five reasons are positive proof of the Allis-Chalmers' performance for any type of tractor work. If the 20-35 offered no other advantages in the tractor field, it would still be the world's most profitable tractor buy.

Full 20-35 H.P.
\$1295
CASH · F.O.B. MILWAUKEE
Easy payments may be arranged.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (Tractor Division)
504-62nd Avenue Specialists in Power Machinery Since 1846 **MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., (Tractor Division)
504-62nd Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Send me complete details about the A-C 20-35 Tractor.

Name.....

P. O.

R. F. D. State.....

Allis-Chalmers

20-35 TRACTORS