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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

December 27, 1930

Number 52



JANUARY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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27	28	29	30	31		

1931



## "Young Bill" Told of Europe!

**And W. W. Finney Explained Why He Believed in a Graduated Income Tax for Kansas**

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS has been a pleasant week; the roads have dried after the rains of last week, and gasoline burning on a larger scale now can be resumed. Because of this combination of good roads and fair weather I was this week enabled to accept an invitation to attend a meeting of the Farmers' Union, which was held at Allen in Northern Lyon county. The 50-mile drive was a pleasant one, and we arrived just as "Young Bill" White was starting his interesting travelogue, which consists of moving pictures he took while on a trip to Europe. The pictures were accompanied by a running fire of comment and explanation which was very interesting. Next on the program was a talk by W. W. Finney of Emporia on the reason as to why he has been converted to the idea of a graduated income tax for Kansas. An investigation into the tax situation in Lyon county caused Mr. Finney to become so interested that he dug down in his own pocket to the extent of \$700 to pay for services of helpers to examine the tax rolls and probate court records of Lyon county. A questionnaire sent by Mr. Finney to 100 representative Lyon county farmers disclosed the fact that they were this year paying 44 per cent of their entire income in taxes. Lyon county contains Emporia, a city of 13,000 people; the county as a whole has 4,207 families, and of these 1,200 paid no taxes, while 70 per cent of the whole number paid taxes of \$7 a year, or less.

### Farm Taxes Too High

Mr. Finney took the known incomes of business and professional men in Emporia and showed from the records that some of them paid scarcely 1 per cent of their income in taxes. The class that paid the highest paid but 5 per cent; Emporia preachers received an average income of \$3,200 a year and of this paid virtually nothing in taxes; the total taxes of some of them being less than \$3.50. Retired farmers living in Emporia were hit rather hard, as so large a proportion of their property consisted of farm land. These retired farmers paid 22 per cent of their entire income in taxes. But the real burden bearers were shown by Mr. Finney's records to be the farmers who had not retired but who still were out on the line of battle. These men were paying 40 per cent of their income in taxes. Values of farm land and property are shrinking every year, and the proportion of property classed as intangible is increasing at a tremendous rate. Yet this class of property pays virtually no share of government expense and at the same time shares in the benefit of that expense to a much greater degree than does real property. Mr. Finney entered into this inquiry with an open mind; what he found has made him a most earnest advocate of the graduated income tax.

### Lower Livestock Commissions

While the 300 or more folks who attended this Allen Farmers' Union meeting were digesting the facts and figures given by Mr. Finney, they also were taking in as additional cargo a dinner such as Kansas farm women always set up on these occasions. This dinner was served at the church, which seems to be well equipped to feed both the material as well as the spiritual man. The meeting then adjourned back to the hall, where the first speaker was A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Union. Mr. Kinney gave good and sufficient reasons for the existence of the Union. Frankly saying that the Union

as a whole had abandoned its retail business and did not intend to resume it, he showed that the selling end of the Union was making good even under present conditions. The Union has four major marketing activities, the Mutual Insurance Company, which insures the regular farm property, and the Mutual Hail Insurance Company, which holds the enviable reputation of being the only hail insurance company in Kansas which always has paid its losses in full. There also is the Union Livestock Commission Company, which last year paid back to its stockholder members 25 per cent of all commissions collected. This seems to be one way to avoid the high cost of shipping livestock without going into court to do it.

### 14 Million Pounds of Butter!

Another branch of Farmers' Union activity is the Jobbing Association, which is a member of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and as such has access to all the storage of that corporation in Kansas City. The business of this branch of the Farmers' Union has been, in 1930, three times as large as in any previous year. In addition to grain, this association also handles hay, flour, all kinds of feed, coal and cottonseed. Then there is the Union Creamery Association, which since 1925 has churned and marketed 14 million pounds of butter, and since that date also has handled 9 million dozen eggs. This year the stockholder members who sold cream to this association received the Kansas City highest price and in addition a rebate of 2 cents on every pound of butterfat sold. One of the latest developments of this association is the new plant at Wakeeney, Kan., which will have an annual output of 1 million pounds of butter, and which will handle eggs and poultry as well. We found on our round trip to Allen a good looking country, with much better farm improvements than we expected to see. While the corn crop was virtually minus there, the same as here, I could note that the folks had raised a larger tonnage of

fodder and seem to be equipped with enough rough feed for the winter.

### A Real "Cheap Paint"

A number of times during the year I receive inquiries regarding the way that "cheap paint" for farm outbuildings is made. The writers have noted in this column at times the formula, but have forgotten it. This paint is what might be called a fair substitute for real paint. It is for use on old wood, old buildings which are scarcely worth the high price of real paint but which would appear better for a covering of some kind. Such a paint is made by taking used motor or tractor oil in the proportion of 1 gallon of oil to 6 pounds of Venetian Red, a dry color. The oil will help greatly in preserving the wood and the red will add the color. The bright red of the color added to the dark oil makes a color like that called "Santa Fe Red," the color which that road formerly painted its stations. Mix the oil and the Venetian Red together a short time before using. Stir occasionally and when it comes to applying, stir often. All paint stores should have Venetian Red, the cost of which should be around 6 cents a pound. The paint substitute is so cheap that it may be applied freely, using all the wood will take up.

### And Now Comes Winter

Our first touch of winter came on the evening of December 14, when about 2 inches of snow fell. It came after a cloudy, chill Sunday, and after a forecast of fair and pleasant weather. It is only about a week until Christmas, and the old saying "when the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," comes to mind. With farm produce selling at the lowest prices in many years, I am afraid that most of the farm Christmas will this year have to come from the "five and ten." Butterfat at 20 cents a pound and eggs at 18 cents a dozen is not conducive to heavy spending. Shippers of short fed cattle come home from market with long faces; in almost every instance they receive \$1 a hundred less than the minimum expected. Market reports are to a certain extent deceptive; when no price change is quoted but the market is reported "slow and weak" there is, in reality, a 50-cent decline. But there still is plenty to eat out on the farm, and there is wood for the chopping down on the creek, so things might be worse.

counterfeited, but the genuine article has its own hall-mark. The fact that some of these men began their life of faith in a gradual manner ought to be of comfort to many people. We do not know when Peter really got the new life into him. Maybe not until after the early morning conversation after the resurrection (John 21). And we do not know when Thomas was completely won over, unless it was at the appearance of Jesus after the resurrection. The main fact, of course, is that they got the new life at last.

Fairy tales tell how men and women are changed into trees, bears, kings, fairies. A sociologist says that this shows the early belief of man in something eternally true, that men can be transformed. Billy Bray, a drunken miner, said, after his conversion, "If they put me into a barrel I would shout glory, out thru the bung hole." Others find God more quietly. Young Horace Bushnell, when a tutor at Yale, fell on his knees in the quiet of his study and cried, "O God, I believe there is an eternal difference between right and wrong. I hereby give myself to do the right and refrain from the wrong."

Others are like the young Oxford graduate who had lived a dissolute life, and who one day picked up Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Said he, "I rejoiced then and there in a conversion so astounding that the whole village heard of it in less than 24 hours." Still others are like Livingstone, brought up in the religious faith from early childhood. Said he, "I do not remember any particular time of conversion, or that I was much cast down or lifted up." Touching for a moment on the great question of public morality, prohibition, we now have the election behind us. No doubt both wets and dries take comfort in it. The dries ought to do one thing and do it immediately, namely, get a systematic scheme of education on the effects of alcohol. Old Man Alcohol is the same today as he was in the days of yore, when he destroyed multitudes of lives.

Lesson for December 28—Review.

### Buy What They Want

The most desirable sizes of potatoes for retail trade in eastern consuming markets range from 2 1/4 to 3 inches in diameter, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has ascertained in a survey of market preferences in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington.

Dealers who supply hotels and restaurants want potatoes ranging from 2 1/4 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter and weighing from 10 to 14 ounces. They also report that good-sized tubers are best for filling orders for French-fried and "shoe-string" potatoes, since these dishes require fairly long pieces. They also say there is less waste in using the larger tubers for mashed potatoes.

The very large sizes of tubers, weighing more than 14 ounces, which are termed "bulls" or "lumpers" by tradesmen, are not wanted by any class of trade. Considerable objection was expressed to lots of potatoes that show a large percentage of small tubers. However, many independent retailers were found to be carrying so-called "seconds"—potatoes ranging usually from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter—for certain classes of trade. These retailers said that many people buy the small potatoes for making potato salad or for creaming, and that there is some demand for this low-priced stock from people who cannot afford, or do not care, to pay market prices for U. S. No. 1 size.

It was learned that few consumers ask for potatoes by the variety name, altho many ask for potatoes produced in a certain state. Here is a chance for Kansas potato growers to make the consumers variety and "trade-mark" conscious.

The jack of all trades is the dollar.

## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHAT we have touched on in the last three months seems to boil down into about three lines of thought: the home circle, the individual religious life, public morality. We enjoy reading about home life, because it brings up pleasant memories. Looking back on the homes we knew in childhood and youth, and using our powers of observation now, we note several factors which help to create a happy home atmosphere. One of these is similarity of tastes. It is of common observation that "matches" made in school or college are more than likely to be happy. The same is true, perhaps even to a higher degree, of marriages that grow out of acquaintance in the church. Such "matches" have much in common. They have similar ideals of life.

Many writers these days stress the factors that tend to disrupt homes, such as disagreement over money affairs, the coming in of relatives, too frequent visitors, maladjustments in sex relations, and the absence of religious belief. Some of these are what the Old Testament would call little foxes that spoil the vines. And they are undoubtedly successful in doing that. The figures which were quoted in this column once before should not

be forgotten, that, out of a series of investigations embracing 22,000 church-going families, less than 2 per cent were found to be divorced, and less than 1 per cent among families where both the husband and wife were members of the church. One judge in Ohio who had received a thousand applications for divorce said that in a very few instances was either party a member of the church, and in no case were both husband and wife members of the same church. Which is another way of saying that the bulk of divorces is among the non-religious, or irreligious, members of society. Not all church members are angelic, by a long way. But even so, their relationship to the church seems to have a steadying effect when it comes to their home relationships.

Coming now to individual religious experience, the instances given were all from the New Testament, and included Peter the impulsive, Thomas the skeptical, Zaccheus the square shooter, and Saul the extraordinary. These form a most interesting group, each very different from the other, and yet all coming under the sway and power of the Master, Christ.

Conversion is one of the most beautiful facts of religion. It is sometimes



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Farm Trend "Moderately Bright"

*But Improvement During the First Half of 1931 Will Be Spotted*

By W. E. Grimes

Professor of Agricultural Economics  
Kansas State Agricultural College

THE outlook for Kansas agriculture in 1931 is dependent in large measure on what happens to the general business situation. The best information available indicates that the general business situation should improve, and on this basis Kansas Agriculture should fare better in 1931 than it did in 1930.

On November 15, the general level of farm prices in the United States was 103 per cent of pre-war. This was 33 points lower than on the same date a year ago, and was the lowest point since December, 1915. The purchasing power of farm products in October, the latest month for which information is available, was 71 per cent of pre-war, which compares with 91 per cent of pre-war in October 1929. These figures indicate the extent to which agriculture has been affected by the present business depression.

If the level of prices for farm products had been determined entirely by conditions within the agricultural industry, they would have been higher in 1930 than they were in 1929. This is due to the fact that the production of 17 of the principal crops of the United States was 6 per cent smaller in 1930 than in 1929, and 5 per cent less than the 1919-28 10-year average. This reduction in supply of important crops should have resulted in higher prices, but the influence of reduced demand as a consequence of the business depression more than offset the effect of the reduced supply. Consequently, it seems reasonable to expect that material improvement in agricultural conditions will come only as general business conditions improve.

### Seven Depressions Since 1890

Because of this relationship between the agricultural situation in Kansas and general business conditions, it is of more than usual interest to consider the present business situation and the possibilities for its improvement during 1931. Since 1890 there have been seven business depressions, including the present one. In the six depressions which preceded this one, the downward trend of prices continued from 10 to 15 months before it leveled out and began to rise. The present depression has broken this record, and there have been at least 17 months of declining prices. The decline began in August, 1929. Consequently, it seems reasonable to expect that the bottom of the business depression has been reached or will be reached within the next month or two.

The season of the year has a good deal to do with any tendency for prices to rise. Since 1900 there have been eight times when the price level reached a low point, as measured by the monthly index of prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This low point was reached in January one year, in April another year, in May twice, and in June four times. The coming of harvest and the beginning of the movement of crops with the funds which they make available for trade encourage improved conditions. This probably accounts for the decline in prices stopping in June in 50 per cent of the cases since 1900. Judging on the basis of this past experience, there seems to be little reason for expecting general business conditions to improve much before May or June 1931.

### A Declining Gold Supply

From the standpoint of the general business situation, 1931 should see the end of the present business depression and the beginning of a period of improving prices and of greater business activity. However, this improvement cannot be expected before late spring or early summer, and whatever improvement comes probably will be somewhat spotted. However, this gives promise for some improvement in agricultural conditions in Kansas in 1931.

There are a number of important factors in the present business situation which must be taken into account in any consideration of what the future holds for agriculture, as well as for general business. One of these factors is our de-

clining gold supply. The supply of gold is declining relative to the needs for gold for monetary purposes. Consequently, gold is tending to become higher in price, and this means that the prices of other things as measured in gold are relatively less. If the supply of gold continues to shrink relative to the needs for it, we will progress toward a lower price level, which will tend to become relatively permanent.

Another factor in the situation is the general attitude of the more important countries of the world toward international trade. Every country seems to be determined to buy as little and sell as much to foreign nations as possible. Consequently, the nations are putting up tariffs which will discourage purchases abroad by making the foreign product more expensive. For example, the principal importing countries imported approximately 600 million bushels of wheat in 1929. Approximately one-third of this went to Ger-

*IN THIS article, from that able economist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, W. E. Grimes, the writer traces the course of the mess into which Kansas agriculture has drifted, and tells of the probable stages of improvement. He thinks conditions will be better in 1931, especially in the latter half of the year. The article well deserves the careful study of every Kansas farmer.*

many, France and Italy. The imports of these three countries probably considerably exceeded the exports of the United States.

Despite the fact that these three countries take a large part of the wheat which enters into world trade, they have been boosting their tariffs on wheat to discourage its purchase from abroad. In 1923, Italy and Germany admitted wheat free from duty, and France had a duty of 30 cents a bushel. The latest reports indicate that France has a duty of 85 cents a bushel, Italy 87 cents, and Germany more than \$1.60. These high tariffs are discouraging international trade. The farmers of Kansas produce wheat for export. These import duties, which range from 1½ to 3 times as much as the Kansas farmers have been receiving for wheat recently, make wheat flour an expensive item for the peoples of Germany, Italy and France even tho prices to the Kansas producer are ruinously low. Similar duties are in effect on many other farm products. The reverse side of the picture, of course, shows the high tariffs of the United States, which make it difficult for those nations to pay for products which they may purchase in this country. On the whole, the international trade situation does not give promise of material improvement within the near future and probably will exert a depressing rather than a stimulating influence on the prices of products important in Kansas agriculture.

The work of the Federal Farm Board and of the co-operative marketing agencies associated in this work is of outstanding importance to Kansas agriculture. Many people have expressed disappointment in the progress made in the farm board plans. It seems to the writer that these people expected too much. Co-operative marketing has been developing in Kansas for many years, and probably began at least 75 years ago. During the last 12 months the volume of products handled co-operatively in Kansas probably has been doubled. This means that under the influence of the movement centering around the Federal Farm Board as much has been accomplished in 12 months as previously had been accomplished in 75 years. This seems noteworthy even tho the millennium in co-operative market-

ing has not been ushered in. The full effects of such a movement cannot be foretold at this time, but it seems probable that Kansas farmers will gain materially as a consequence of a greater development of a producer-owned and producer-controlled system of marketing. The accomplishments in this line are outstanding, and are a distinctly hopeful indication for the future of Kansas agriculture.

The disastrous drouth of the last summer probably will prove a blessing to agriculture in the long run. When this statement is made, however, it must be remembered that it will not be a blessing to all of those in the agricultural industry. Some farmers are being forced out of farming by the effects of the drouth, and many others must endure hardships. However, the reduction in the number of farmers and in the burdensome surpluses of some farm products which are resulting from the drouth will be helpful in the long run. It is estimated that more than 200 million bushels of wheat will be fed to livestock in the United States this year. This will do much toward eliminating the burdensome surplus of wheat. Kansas did not suffer nearly so seriously from the drouth as did some of the states to the east. Consequently, the agriculture of the state probably will gain more from the drouth than will be lost by it.

### An Unequal Improvement

When one considers the future of Kansas agriculture, he must think in terms of certain important crops and livestock and livestock products. Wheat, beef cattle, hogs, dairy products and poultry are the outstanding sources of cash income in Kansas agriculture. The price of wheat has reached lower levels than have been seen since before the World War. Other commodities have not suffered so seriously, altho none of them is particularly high. On the whole, some improvement in the price of all commodities important in Kansas agriculture seems probable, altho the improvement will unquestionably be unequal.

Competition in wheat production continues severe, and probably will not lessen during 1931. However, the reduction in wheat supplies as a result of feeding wheat to livestock should permit us to go into the 1931 harvest with a smaller carryover than for several years. This should have a stimulating effect on prices. Russia continues to be a threatening influence on the market. Russia probably will export wheat even at the expense of the food requirements of her own population. Consequently, it is to be expected that Russia will continue to be a serious competitor in world wheat markets.

Any tendency for wheat prices to improve will tend to stimulate production of wheat in those countries where wheat production has been expanding in recent years. These countries include Canada, Australia, Argentina and the western portions of the United States. Severe competition in wheat production is to be expected for a good many years. On the whole, Kansas farmers should find somewhat more satisfactory wheat markets in 1931 than in 1930. However, material improvement that would bring back the high level of prices of some recent years is not to be expected.

### An Upward Trend in Beef

Beef cattle production has been on the increase for two years. Increased production has been resulting in lower prices. This influence combined with the business depression put beef cattle prices on the toboggan during 1930, and it is probable that they have gone to lower levels than the supply of cattle will warrant. Under these conditions it is to be expected that beef cattle prices will slowly work to higher levels for at least one year, and possibly a little longer, after which they will again start on the downward trend in response to the tendency for beef cattle production to be increased.

During 1931 the hog market should show material improvement. The number of hogs has been

(Continued on Page 22)



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**J**UST now, if one is to believe the utterances of various newspaper correspondents, and straw votes, the tide of public sentiment is running against the Eighteenth Amendment and national prohibition. If this is true, and it may be true, it is neither remarkable nor surprising.

No plan for the control of the liquor traffic has been free from changes of sentiment. And while there may be plans which have not been tried, I cannot think what they are or possibly may be. In the early period of this republic there was no restriction on the manufacture and sale of liquor. Every man had the right to turn his own grain into whisky or brandy, to make rum out of his own molasses, wine out of his own grapes and applejack out of his own apples.

Liquor was sold freely along with other merchandise and used as freely as it was sold. The first "liquor laws" were not restrictions on the manufacture or sale of liquor further than that the Government levied a small excise tax upon it. This caused bitter resentment and almost started a civil war. President Washington called out the army, such as it was, to suppress this "whisky war" and compel the manufacturers to pay the tax.

The argument was made that this was an unjust tax; that it interfered with private business and was an unjust discrimination against the honest farmers who were distilling liquor from their own grain. Revenue agents attempting to collect the tax were mobbed, and some of them murdered. The whisky rebellion was suppressed in the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania where it originated and other real farming districts, but it survived among the mountains of the Appalachian Range as long as the Government continued the policy of levying a tax on distilled liquors. The job of revenue collector in these mountain districts was just about as unsafe an occupation as can be imagined. The mountaineers who were running illicit stills had no compunctions about shooting a "revenuer," as they called the Government revenue officers.

### No Law Against Drinking

**I**T HAS often been argued that people drink because they are forbidden to drink; aside from the fact that there never has been a liquor restriction law which forbids the drinking of liquor, the fact remains that the consumption of liquor steadily increased while the manufacture and sale were unrestricted, and the evils of drunkenness increased as population increased. In fact, the evil of intoxication has always been recognized. Temperance societies were formed, temperance lectures were common and some of the orators were among the most eloquent in the country. It is a noteworthy fact that the goal of these "temperance" organizations was total abstinence, not moderate drinking. There is no doubt that they did good. Many a man was persuaded that intoxicating liquor was a bad thing and signed a pledge that he would become a total abstainer, but just the same the liquor business was constantly increasing in volume, and increasing faster than the increase in population. It had become an organized and highly profitable business, and of course encouraged all the agencies thru which the sale and consumption of liquor could be increased.

The opponents of the liquor business were unorganized and their efforts to check it were desultory and sporadic. The organized liquor trade with unlimited capital was willing to make such concessions as did not seriously interfere with the liquor business, such as licensing saloons. Licensed saloons were really to the advantage of the big distillers and brewers who controlled the liquor trade because every licensed saloon became an agent of the distillers and brewers and drummed up trade. The saloon keepers also controlled politics in all of the cities of any importance and even in the smaller towns.

They urged that the license money paid into the city treasuries was necessary to support the city government and made a large majority of the business men who were not in the liquor business believe it. Of course there were certain restrictions provided for in the license, such as that the saloons must close at certain hours and that they must not sell to minors and habitual drunkards.

It was, however, a fact that all of these restrictions were constantly violated; the policemen who were supposed to enforce the law were the tools of the saloons; the city governments were the creatures of the liquor interests, and of course no restrictions were enforced except with the consent of these interests. Sometimes the evils growing out of the saloon became so intolerable that public sentiment was aroused and resulted in the enactment of local option laws. These laws varied in different states; sometimes they applied to cities and towns; sometimes to counties. At the annual and biennial elections the electors of the city or county, as the case might be, voted

and never will, any more than the Chicago gangsters will reform. The moment the amendment is repealed, if it ever is, distillers, backed by unlimited capital, will open up in every state which has not state wide prohibition, and the distillers and brewers will unite in a campaign of propaganda and by every illegal means undertake to break down the law in such states as may still retain prohibition statutes.

Make no mistake; the wets may say that the Volstead law is not and cannot be enforced, but just the same the distillers and brewers fear the national laws more than they fear state laws. If they did not they would not fight the national prohibition law so bitterly.

They may win; people forget easily. The continuous wet propaganda has discouraged and bewildered a great many honest people who are almost persuaded to believe that conditions are worse than they were in the days of the open saloon. They will know better after the Eighteenth Amendment is wiped out of the Constitution, but that will be too late.

### Who Is to Blame

**I** AM ALWAYS interested and get a kick out of reading Passing Comment. I am amused at the way you raised the temperature of Joe Hemming and Andy Shearer. While I can't remember back as far as the gentlemen mentioned, still I am old enough to have a vivid recollection of pulling a box or an old tin boiler over the prairie of Western Kansas picking up trail timber to cook what we had "run together" to eat; also how Grover Cleveland caused a drouth and depression along in 1893-94, and when 10 cents a bushel was paid for corn. That was awful I thought. I worked for 75 cents a day and my dinner, and was glad to get the chance. In those days a dollar appeared exceedingly large. Those times were long ago but are not forgotten.

Let us look this thing squarely in the face. Is it not fact that prior to the last 15 months we had several prosperous years, good prices and good crops? We were as busy as a hill of red ants. What did we do? We bought everything that was loose. If we didn't have the money to pay for it (which most of us didn't) we bought on credit to be paid for with the next year's crop, and the result is that most of us are from one to three crops overbought.

We spent our money like drunken sailors for new cars, tractors and power farming machinery, and a lot of time was spent on the road, trying to get some place where we could spend more money for moving picture shows and other amusements that we now see we could have got along without; in fact, a lot of us are getting along without them just now. Every dime we spent as above stated went back East where we never saw it again only as we borrowed it and paid for it at a good rate of interest.

We eliminated old Dobbin from our farms. Old Dobbin that had furnished the power with which to raise our farm crops—we had worked him for four years and at the end of that time he was worth as much money as at the start. Now we work one of these oil and gas eating machines four years and at the end of that time it isn't worth a dime. The horse raised the fuel that it took to make the power that propelled him, in place of going down in our pockets for the cash to pay for the fuel to feed the machines.

I know that I will be classed as antiquated, but I prefer to be in that class than to have to slip in and ask the banker to give me time on past-due notes for machines that are choking me to death and which I could have done without.

I am not going to lay it on to Hoover. We have brought most of our troubles on ourselves.

We drive a bunch of cattle into a pen, then into a chute, one at a time, put a clamp on their necks and saw their horns off, while they switch their tails and bellow; that is the way the big companies work the farmer out of his money and



wet or dry; if the dries won the saloons were temporarily banished from the city or county, but there was always the opportunity to resubmit the question at a subsequent election.

Invariably the liquor interests immediately after the election commenced a campaign to restore the saloon; they urged that the town, if the election applied to a town, was suffering from the loss of revenue from licenses and that the prohibition cranks were driving trade to other places; also that men were going to other towns and getting liquor and then coming home and raising disturbances. Here again, as a rule, the wets were organized and aggressive, while the dries were not. The indignation that had been excited by the saloons died away, and more and more weak-kneed dries were persuaded that the law could not be enforced. The dry regime hardly ever lasted more than two years, and then the municipality went back to the saloon.

So the tide of sentiment ebbed and flowed just as it has ebbed and flowed since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. There is not a single argument made against the amendment that was not made with greater force against local option or statewide prohibition. If the amendment is ever repealed there will be the same old fight over again. The liquor business has never reformed,



crops; then the mortgage gets his farm. It seems like a large percentage of us are headed that way if we haven't already arrived.

We have a generation of young people who do not know what a dollar is worth. They plaster their hair down until you couldn't lift it with an ice pick, get in dad's car and burn up the road as well as a lot of gasoline and think they are badly abused if they are not allowed to do it; they are likely to receive some much needed education that they do not get at colleges and universities before this flurry is over.

You know old Samson pulled the pillars over and brought the house down on the whole bunch of Philistines as well as himself. Are we doing that now?

Your solution of the tax problem in your answer to Mr. McHenry of Paola in the issue of December 13 is the best thing you have said for a long time. Taxes are lopsided and I am glad to see the matter being discussed. We hope they may be adjusted.

J. H. Crisswell.

Selden, Kan.

Mr. Crisswell had better look out. He is likely to have a large number of folks on his neck. He is old enough to know that very few people like to be told that they are to blame for their own misfortunes. When old Adam was caught eating apples from the forbidden tree he tried to lay the whole blame on Eve, and Eve in turn passed the buck to the snake. Just what alibi the snake had is not stated.

I have long since ceased to hope for a perfectly just system of taxation or a perfectly just system of government. The best we can hope for is a system of taxation that is reasonably equitable and a system of government that is reasonably just.

### Deed Would Be Better

I am the second wife of A. Before the death of A's first wife he and said wife deeded 160 acres to their daughter. Two years after the first wife's death A and I were married. I was a widow at the time of marriage. My first husband died 10 years ago, leaving a small tract of land which I sold for \$2,000. Shortly after my marriage with A his daughter deeded 80 acres of the land back to her father, keeping the east 80. There was a mortgage on the land running under the amortization plan. This was a 20-year loan on both 80's. This mortgage at first was \$9,000, but at present is not quite \$5,000. There is a contract between A and his daughter that he is to pay \$100 a year and his daughter is to pay \$371.97, a total payment of \$471.97 per annum.

When the land was bought and the mortgage given the notes were all made out in A and his first wife's name. The mortgage company still has these notes. Can I, A's present wife, be cheated out of my half interest in this 80 now owned by A and the personal property? Should I have A change these notes to his name and mine in place of his name and that of his

former wife? These amortized payments are made by two separate checks. Last year A's daughter kept the cancelled note. What is the best plan to save my interest? A bill of sale to certain personal property was given by A to myself. Has he a right to sell any of the property described in the bill of sale? How long does this bill of sale hold good? Should it be renewed in order to make me safe? Does the bill of sale hold the increase of stock just the same as the original stock? Can this bill hold good above a will made to the effect that a certain amount was given to the survivor? A joint will has been made by A and myself and placed in the vaults in the office of the probate judge. Can the heirs sell any of the stock until this sale bill is settled?

Mrs. N. E. N.

I cannot see that it would be of any benefit to you to have these notes changed. The better way would be for you to have your husband deed to



you an interest in this 80 acres which was sold to him by his daughter. A bill of sale is ordinarily a complete transfer of title, but it might by agreement be regarded as a chattel mortgage. If it is simply an unconditional bill of sale it transfers all the rights to this personal property to you, and you can do with this personal property whatever you like. It is yours absolutely and the increase of the property also becomes yours. If it is intended that this bill of sale is not an absolute transfer but merely a chattel mortgage, it would be necessary for you to file with

the register of deeds a certificate showing that the chattel mortgage is still in effect. It also would be necessary for you to have your bill of sale or chattel mortgage on record. If your chattel mortgage is on record it may continue to be a lien indefinitely. Where stock is covered by a chattel mortgage or any personal property, while the title still remains in the mortgagor, he has no right to sell any of this property without the consent of the mortgagee.

### At His Own Risk

A rented 160 acres from B for which he holds a written lease. Soon after the lease was given C, a mortgage company foreclosed on this land. The court gave the mortgage company a deed, including all the crops. C sold the land to D with crops included. D sold to E with crops included. E sold to F and reserved the crops. E cut the wheat and had it threshed and sold a portion of it before A knew of it. Can A get his crop back and if so who will lose it?

A. R. T.

B had no right to lease this land for a longer period than he had a right to hold it under our redemption law. If this crop matured within the period granted for redemption then B had a right to his share of the crop and A had a right to his renter's share. My opinion is the court will hold that A was bound to take notice of B's rights. In other words, if the record showed that B had only the right of possession for a certain time, which undoubtedly it did show, and if A knowing this period would expire before the crop he sowed could mature, I am of the opinion the court would hold that he sowed the crop at his own risk. As a matter of equity, as A sowed the crop he should have the renter's right to the renter's share and the landlord's share should go to the party who owned the land at harvest.

### Marriage Is Not Legal

I have a friend who was given her divorce on September 21, 1926, in Oklahoma, and was married October 4, 1926, in Kansas. Is the marriage legal?

Mrs. E. B.

Under the laws of both Oklahoma and Kansas divorced persons are not permitted to marry again until the expiration of six months after the decree has been granted. I think the courts would hold that the divorce was not complete until the expiration of six months. If they do hold that then my opinion is one marrying in Kansas before the divorce from a former husband or wife was completed would be guilty of bigamy, and might be prosecuted under the laws of Kansas. Of course, there is not any doubt but what she could be prosecuted in Oklahoma.

## We Face a Serious Emergency

WHAT a terrible picture this winter presents! Hunger in the cities; too great a plenty on the farms. Thousands of needy families and long breadlines in the cities; farmers feeding wheat to hogs in the country to try to realize some return for their labor.

Too much wheat; too little work. Too much hunger on the one hand and too much food on the other.

What an indictment of civilization and what a challenge to an intelligent people in one of the world's leading countries!

But the situation calls for action, not philosophizing.

I have asked Congress to bridge this gap, to direct the Farm Board to buy and distribute 40 million bushels of wheat now held by the Farmers' National Stabilization Corporation, to the needy thru organizations that will make it available to them as food.

Much has been done and will be done to provide relief work, but with 4,800,000 persons reported out of work by the American Federation of Labor at the beginning of winter, what is the situation going to be for them and their 10 million or more dependents before the winter is over?

Here is something we cannot safely, nor humanely, leave to chance. We know that even now the wolf is at the door of countless homes in cities. Something effective will have to be done at once to make sure he will not enter before the long winter is over.

Persons who think there is no suffering at present, don't know. I am told that even in towns of 65,000 there are men and women who regularly search the garbage cans of restaurants from which they get and carry away bits of food.

The lunch box of one lucky man who had just got a job fell and flew open. It contained nothing but the skins of baked potatoes. He had left the mealy part at home for wife and children.

When disasters have overwhelmed any part of the world, the American nation has responded promptly. Here is something that will be quite

as calamitous among our own people before the winter is over. And if we would be of help it is time to act now.

We can also shut our eyes to the situation, but if we do so, by and by we shall wish we hadn't.

I have received a long letter from W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, approving of my plan to distribute some of the country's surplus wheat in food form among the needy, only he would make it 75 million bushels of wheat instead of 40 million and would delegate this task to a commission that would convert this wheat into food.

Many paragraphs from Mr. McAdoo's letter are quotable. For instance:

After the Great War, the Congress appropriated many millions of dollars to succor the destitute and stricken people of various nations. This was highly commendable, but should we be less considerate of those of our people whose sufferings may be equally great before the winter is over? Every consideration of humanity and justice demands that what belongs to the people should not be withheld from them in their hour of extremity. I am frank to say that if the Government should hoard this wheat, in the face of such a situation, and if men, women and children should die in America this winter from want, it would be an exhibition of heartlessness and callousness that could not possibly be defended. The problem is too big for private charity. Moreover, the contributions from that source are uncertain and irregular. We must have a definite quantity of food to deal with so that we may organize the relief and distribute it upon the basis of actual quantities.

Mr. McAdoo suggests how this definite supply may be had:

Of course, there is no suggestion that the wheat itself be distributed to the consumers. The suggestion is that the emergency relief commission shall convert it into flour and other forms of food, which can be done with great dispatch and at the minimum of cost. Let me say, here, that the need for immediate action is imperative and that every day of delay increases the suffering and distress and makes it less probable that the necessary effort can be organized in time to meet the problem successfully. The appropriation of 75 million bushels of wheat will do more than anything else that can possibly be done, except the appropriation of an equivalent amount of money, to save the situation.

As to the economic aspect of the matter, Mr. McAdoo says:

This wheat store has been accumulated with public money for the purpose of removing from the market the surplus of production, with the expectation that the price of wheat would be stabilized by equalizing, as nearly as possible, production and consumption. . . . It is obvious that a larger consumption of wheat will benefit the economic situation, so far as wheat is concerned, and, to that extent, the producer or the owner of wheat will be benefited. Assuming that the jobless people and their dependents are unable to buy and, therefore, cannot consume wheat, this great and potential consuming power is destroyed. But if it can be vitalized by feeding it with 75 million bushels of the surplus wheat now under control of the Farm Board, we increase consumption, not only without injuring the wheat market, but by actually benefiting it. We remove one of the most depressing influences upon the price of wheat by getting rid of the surplus which overhangs the market.

Charles H. Ravell, of the American Bankers' Association, makes known in a circular letter that boiled wheat prepared and served as rice is served, is both palatable and nutritious. He notes the historic fact that Caesar's conquering legions did their fighting with boiled wheat as their principal ration. He suggests that 10 pounds of wheat put up in paper bags would furnish food for a family of five for two days, and that a bowl of hot boiled wheat distributed to those in the breadlines, with milk, sugar or molasses added, would be particularly wholesome and satisfying.

Wheat, in this form, contains most of the elements of nutrition.

However, what is done to provide for the thousands who we now know will have to go thru the winter without work and for those dependent on them, must be done soon, if it is to be effective. The present need is for prompt action and that need is urgent.

Arthur Capper

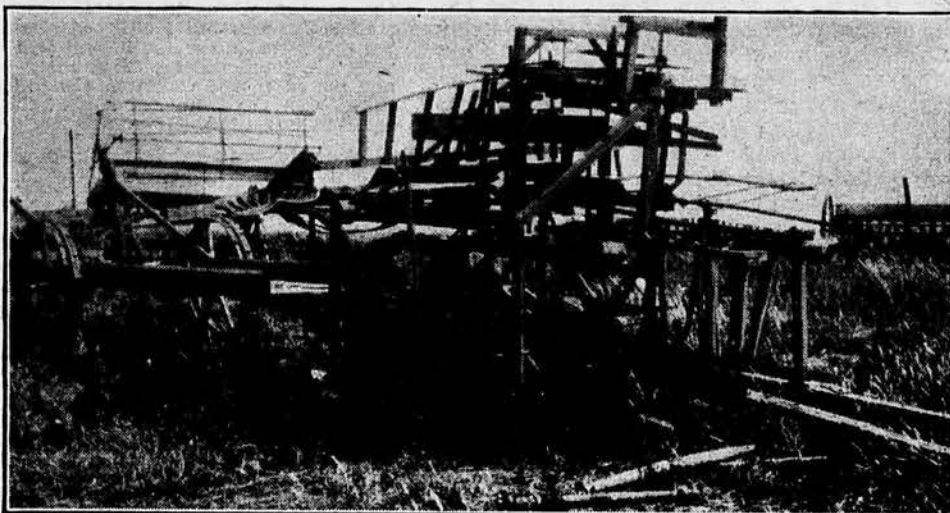
Washington, D. C.



# Rural Kansas in Pictures



Olen Hanson, Clifton, Enjoys Hunting With a Camera Even More Than He Does With a Gun. Here Are Two Excellent Samples of His Success in Photographing Nature Subjects. At Top, a Red Tail Hawk, and Below a Crow's Nest. Pictures Like These Are Difficult to Take, But Very Interesting



A Broomcorn Harvester Invented by I. A. Grabeel, Liberal. Under Actual Field Tests It Satisfactorily Cuts the Brush, Removes the Boot and Loads the Crop on a Trailer. The Machine Is Set to Catch the Lowest Brush and a Special Drag Brings Higher Heads Down to the Proper Level. The Machine Covers 12 to 15 Acres a Day, and Requires Three Men and Three Horses to Operate It



These Riley County Men Are Harvesting One of Nature's Crops, Ice That Will Come in Handy When Old Man Winter Goes Back to the North Pole. At Right, Portable Saw on Skids Used to Cut the Blocks. At Left, the Ice Is Being Loaded. Cakes Are Floated Down a Narrow Channel to the Dam, Then Pulled Out of the Water and Slid Down a Chute Into Wagon or Truck That Carries Them to the Storage Pit



Maybe You Wonder Why Lambs and a Cat Are Included in This Group of Pictures. Well, the Lambs Were Bottle-Fed by Mrs. Frank Harrison, Riley. And the Cat Learned How to Drink From a Bottle by Stealing From the Lambs. The Habit Became So Strong That This Cat Would Drink Almost Anything—Like Some Humans. The Dog Was Trained by Mrs. Harrison to Carry Stove Wood or Buckets



Above, Frank Parsons, President of Winfield 4-H Community Club, Demonstrates Blocking and Fitting to New Sheep Club Members. Below, B. W. D. Demonstration by W. M. Muret. Cowley County Tested 7,025 Birds in 1930, 11 Per Cent Reacting. This Is 5 Per Cent Less Than in 1929, When 4,948 Birds Were Tested



# As We View Current Farm News

## George W. Kinkead of Troy Produced 970 Bushels of Apples an Acre

**M**ORE than 250 apple growers met in Kansas City December 11 and 12 for the second annual conference of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. Meetings were held at the Ararat Shrine Temple auditorium, and commercial displays and exhibits were shown in the basement of the same building.

One of the features of the meeting was the display of apples shown by rival orchardists of Kansas and Missouri. Some 35 growers entered this competition, and the production records were rather astonishing. The highest yield of apples was obtained by the Central States Orchard Company of St. Joseph, Mo. This concern showed a display of apples from a 30-year old orchard which yielded 1,018½ bushels of apples an acre. The next highest producing orchard represented was that of George W. Kinkead of Troy, Kan., with a yield of 970 bushels an acre from a 42-year old orchard.

A number of trophies were awarded at a dinner held the evening of December 11, and L. J. Slaughter of Grain Valley, Mo., took highest honors with the best 10-tray display of Jonathan apples. F. O. Kinkead of Atchinson won the trophy which was awarded by the banks at Troy and Wathena for the best acre production of Winesaps in Kansas. He raised 631 bushels of Winesaps an acre on his 28-year old orchard. The trophy for the best production in Missouri was won by F. S. Merrill of Utica, with a record of 214 bushels of Winesaps on a 12-year old orchard.

The trophy for care and management of young orchards in Kansas was won by Ray Goodloe of Olathe, while the same trophy for Missouri was won by William G. McGuire of Mound City. The sweepstakes for exhibits was won by Arthur Matthias of Atchison, Kansas.

A very splendid display of machinery such as sprayers, dusters, graders and other orchard necessities such as chemicals and sprays was shown at the meeting this year. Among those exhibiting were The John Bean Mfg. Co., with sprayers and graders; Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., with spray materials; Hardie Mfg. Co., sprayers; Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., dusters and chemicals; The Rex Co., insecticides and fungicides; Riverside Orchard Co., a Dietch Apple Bagger; Wathena Nurseries, nursery stock; Barada and Page, the line of the General Chemical Co., spray materials; Kansas State Agricultural College, an excellent educational display on orchard management and culture stressing lime, terracing and legumes; Sherwin Williams Co., a line of insecticides and fungicides; The Barrett Co., a Sulphate of Ammonia exhibit; Neosho Nurseries, nursery stock; Tucker-Gilmore Mfg. Co., tree supports; Kansas City Barrel Co., a line of packing barrels and cider kegs; Stark Bros. Nurseries, nursery stock; Friend Mfg Co., sprayers; The Standard Oil Co., spray materials; Carpenter-Hiatt Sales Co., a line of packing equipment; The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., a nice educational display showing the development of orcharding in the territory served by its lines; Bristol Supply Co., a line of Meyers pumps and sprayers; The Pearson-Ferguson Co., a full line of chemicals and spray materials; and the Heber Cooperage Co., packing barrels and crates.

### A Leader in Soil Improvement

**T**HE county farm agent of Coffey county, E. A. Cleavinger of Burlington, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he was the guest of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association and also attended the meetings of the American Society of Agronomy. Mr. Cleavinger was awarded this trip by the Soil Improvement Committee because of his outstanding work with fertilizers.

### Hessian Fly Threatens

**D**EMONSTRATION plots of wheat under the direction of Fred Dart and Gus Regier, near Moundridge, indicate that one-third of the wheat fields sown during September have Hessian fly pupa or larvae in large numbers at this time. Wheat sown during October, however, is free from the pest.

The heavy infestation of the fly in early-sown wheat was brought about thru the dry summer and following fairly moist fall weather. The

brood, which could not emerge during the dry summer, came out under the later moisture. Chances for an unusually heavy loss of wheat to this insect are very apparent at this time.

### Grange Officers for 1931

**W**ITH only one exception, the principal officers of the Kansas State Grange were re-elected at the 59th annual convention a few days ago at Larned. R. M. Ferris, Osage City, succeeded A. E. Wedd, Lenexa, as secretary. Other officers are: C. C. Cogswell, Kingman, master; Dan James, Emporia, overseer; B. M. Ottaway, Pomona, lecturer; Ray Kimball, Topeka, steward; C. B. Platt, Mound City, assistant steward; Mrs. Caldwell Davis, Bronson, chaplain; S. B. Haskin, Olathe, treasurer.

### Good Yield on Dry Land

**G**REELEY county as a whole had plenty of moisture and good crops, but John Oschener seemed to be a "dry." He planted a field of combine type, Dwarf Yellow milo. It didn't grow more than 18 inches high but when combined recently yielded a little more than 13 bushels per acre.

This crop was planted in June and during the growing season only three-quarters of an inch of



rain fell on the field. Oschener is quite enthusiastic over this new crop for Western Kansas. It is an upright milo that combines as well as wheat, he says.

### To Protect the Quail

**T**HE State Game Department has recently let a contract for several thousand quail to replace those lost during the severe winter of 1929-30. These birds, however, will not be delivered until next spring. In the meantime the chief concern of the department is to protect the brood stock now within the state. Food is the main thing needed. The department has recently produced a letter on the methods of supplying food to these birds which may be obtained from Alva Clapp, Secretary, Forestry, Fish and Game Department, Pratt, Kan.

### A Real Chinch Bug Threat

**T**HE Chinch bug threat for 1931, according to E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist for The Kansas State Agricultural College, is the most serious which has occurred in many years. There are more bugs hibernating in the clump-forming grasses than in any fall since 1925, and the number compares well with those found in 1913. Most of the farmers in Southeast Kansas will recall the enormous losses caused by the bugs during those years.

The farmers in Cowley and Sumner counties say that Chinch bugs did more damage to corn, cane and Sudan grass last fall than the dry

weather. Most of us know the dry weather is very favorable to the Chinch bugs, and they nearly always come in when Kansas has a dry summer. They came in last summer and they are spending the winter here.

The farmers, county agents and others are out after the bugs right now. This is the organizing period, and it will be time to burn the bugs next week. The plan of organization in the 20 southeast counties is outlined here by Mr. Kelly.

First satisfy yourself that the bugs are on your farm by looking closely into the bluestem, marsh grasses and Sudan grass. Pull the grass apart well down to the roots and look. If you can't satisfy yourself in that way, then dig up a clump and take it into the house, place it near the heating stove; soon you will know.

Burn all the clump forming grasses where you find the bugs. These grasses are growing along the roadsides, on creek banks, on rock knolls and in draws. Include the clumps of Johnson grass. You will not find many bugs in the pastures, especially in the large ones. In the small pastures located near cultivated lands there will be some bugs. Be sure to look in the clumps of grass in the pastures, especially at the edges near cane or corn. If you find a lot of bugs in the old clumps in the pasture you have a special case on your hands, because no one will desire to burn the pasture during the fall. However, the pasture may be burned in the spring. You will have to keep a close watch on the bugs during the first warm days in March, and when you see the bugs crawling out set the grass afire. You will have to do this job on the right day or the bugs will get away from you.

The right time to burn the grasses which are hiding the bugs for the winter is before Christmas and not later than New Year's day.

The object in burning the grasses in which the bugs are hibernating is to remove the covering and thus expose them to the rigors of the winter. The burning of the grass will not destroy the bugs in the flame, but if the job is done early the bugs will be exposed to the freezes and thaws of the winter, and by spring they will all be dead.

Organize your community into a burning party and get out for the fire. Three men or more for every four sections makes a good party—one to set the fire, one to pull out the posts and one to guard against the fire getting away.

### Let's Use Land Wisely

**T**HERE is an increasing interest among Kansas farmers, and elsewhere for that matter, in land utilization. It is believed that we have not shown much sense, as a nation, in the way we have handled the land problem. Much of the space in the annual report of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, for this year was taken up with a discussion of the use of land. The department also has just issued a publication on the subject, Land Utilization and the Farm Problem, Miscellaneous Publication 97-MP, which may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Feed Change Is Desirable

**A**CCORDING to Russell Yockey, one of the leading hog buyers of Finney county, the real profit on hog raising is in feeding well after the hogs get to weigh 150 pounds.

"No food is better than wheat," Yockey said. "But barley also is good. Hogs should not be fed corn exclusively, for they get tired of it and will do better if they are given a mixed ration of grain."

"Garden City is the leading hog shipping point in Southwest Kansas," Yockey continued, "and leads its closest rival west of Hutchinson about 10 cars to one. An average of approximately 1,200 head of hogs are shipped from here every month."

### They're Feeding Wheat!

**F**EEDING ground wheat to hogs has proved to Richard Musil, of Waterville that such a ration will make plenty of pork. He recently shipped a bunch of hogs from his farm that averaged 310 pounds. His success is another example of the way farmers are winning out with wheat feeding,



# You Are Invited to Join Our Club

## Enroll Any Time Between Now and April 15 to Take Part in Next Year's Contests

**M**ESSAGES of appreciation are coming in every day from boys and girls who won prizes in the 1930 Capper Clubs contests. That makes it all the more pleasant to announce at this time the beginning of the membership campaign for 1931. Last year the enrollment was the largest in the history of the club. We expect another new record during the present club year.

When Senator Arthur Capper founded the Capper Clubs some 16 years ago, he stated that the purpose was to give farm boys and girls a chance to start a little business of their own.

By J. M. Parks  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

At present the Capper Clubs have nine departments which boys and girls may enter. They are baby chicks, small pen, gilt pig, sow and litter, beef calf, dairy calf, sheep, turkey and bee. Ownership of a project to be entered in any one of these departments entitles one to the privileges of becoming a member and taking part in all club activities. Many young folks prefer to care for two or more projects.

chop and 1 part cottonseed meal. One pound of this mixture was fed for each 3½ pounds of milk produced."

### A Summary of Cecil's Record

	Shorthorn Jersey	Holstein
Milk .....	8,840 pounds	11,084 pounds
Butterfat ...	406 pounds	397 pounds
Sale of dairy products...	\$161.07	\$165.09
Feed cost....	72.38	73.50
Profit .....	88.69	91.59

The labor income above cost of feed was \$180.28.

### Insurance Feature Important

Capper Club members who enter sows in the sow and litter department are required to pay a fee of \$1 at the time the sow is entered. This payment will insure the contest sow from the time she is entered until six weeks after the pigs are farrowed. In case of loss of the sow, this insurance arrangement enables the member to collect an amount almost equal to the value of the sow at the time she is entered. Only one insurance claim was made this year. George Shively of Cowley county lost his contest sow, and received a \$25 check from the Capper Clubs. This worked out very favorably for George, due to the fact that he purchased his contest sow with the view of paying for her at the end of the club year.

### Ask For Full Details

If this outline of Capper Club activities has caused you to want to know more about the plan, write to the club manager for a club booklet



Reno Cappers, Winners of the 1930 Pep Cup, Giving the Club Yell

giving complete particulars. At the time we send you the booklet, we shall put your name on the mailing list so you will receive Capper Club News regularly each week. This little paper will keep you informed about what other club folks are doing over the state. As in the past the Capper Clubs will work in co-operation with the 4-H clubs, wherever such an arrangement meets with the approval of all concerned. The same project may be used both in the Capper Clubs and in the 4-H clubs.

### Another \$5,000 Award

The second annual Capper award for distinguished service to American agriculture will be made in 1931. Five thousand dollars in cash and a gold medal designed by the National Fine Arts Commission comprise the award provided by Senator Capper. The 1930



This Sanitary Runway for Chicks Was Used by Sarah Jean Sterling, Capper Club Member From Dickinson County

award went to Stephen M. Babcock, for the discovery of his test for butterfat in milk.

Other awards have been set up by public-spirited men for literary work, for work in the interests of peace, for advancement in science and for exploration. The man or woman who performs distinguished service to agriculture, this country's basic industry, is given appropriate recognition by the Capper award.

In explanation of the establishment of this award, Senator Capper has said: "My objective is to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agriculture and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to our basic industry."

All correspondence in regard to the Capper Agricultural Award should be addressed to F. B. Nichols, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

New book is called "Colossal Blunders of the War." A buddy who went overseas says as he saw it, the biggest bonehead play of all was when the gentlemen who were running the show let the cooties join it.



Cecil Leidig of Morrowville and His Dairy Cow Project

Carrying out this plan, the boy or girl is requested to be the sole possessor of the project which forms a basis of the business transaction. Accurate records must be kept on the original purchase price, feed cost and other expenses. Club history shows that all of this experience tends to yield the young farmer a store of practical ideas that will be of much value in later life.

### Social Development Included

Since Capper Club members organize local clubs and have regular meetings, they soon learn the value of co-operation and team work. The ambition of every club team is to win the silver pep cup offered by Senator Capper each year to the club which shows the most enthusiasm for club activities.

This practice is encouraged by the management, as we have found that interest in several projects usually results in an all-round club member.

### The Mother's Department

In addition to the foregoing departments for boys and girls, the mother of any club member may become an active worker by entering a farm flock as her project. Competition in the farm flock department usually is very strong, and the mothers contribute much each year to the success of the Capper Clubs. A silver cup is awarded at the end of the club year to the mother who has made the most outstanding record in co-operation with the boys and girls in her community.

Whether you were a Capper Club member last year or not, you must send in a new application before you are considered a member for 1931. Use the application blank on this page or write the club manager for a special blank. Join early, even tho you may not expect to begin keeping records until later in the season. If you have not a club project now, you can arrange for that any time up to May 15.

It has been suggested that the Capper Clubs have a dairy cow department for 1931. To give you some idea of the possibilities of such a department, we are going to include here the record made by Cecil Leidig, vocational agriculture student of the Morrowville Rural High School, as it was reported by H. K. Richwine, who is Cecil's instructor in agriculture.

"Cecil paid \$100 each for two cows. One was a Shorthorn Jersey cross; the other was a Holstein. The cows were fed all the alfalfa hay and corn silage that they would consume, and, in addition, a grain ration of 9 parts corn



Mrs. L. D. Zirkle, Finney County, Winner of the 1930 Mother's Cup, With Donald and Ruth—All Boosters for the Capper Clubs

## The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas  
J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of \_\_\_\_\_ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks ☐ Gilt ☐ Small Pen ☐ Sow and Litter ☐ Farm Flock ☐  
Dairy Calf ☐ Turkey ☐ Sheep ☐ Bee ☐ Dairy Cow ☐ Beef Calf ☐

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1931





# HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by  
Jesse R. Johnson



## More Than 18 Per Cent of the Cattlemen in the Flint Hills Marketed Creep Fed Calves This Year

There is a romance about the breeding of cattle that more than anything else holds men to the soil. Without cattle the business of farming would be sordid and uninteresting to many men. Many of the first settlers of Kansas started with one or two cows, and by patiently watching over the small herd and conserving the heifers became well known as successful cattlemen.

Others with overleaping ambitions and with less patience relied on the big ranches of Texas and other southwestern states for their supplies. They came to be known as steer-men and dealers rather than breeders.

Cattlemen quick to see the advantages of a natural cattle country early filed on homesteads and pre-empted lands in what is now known as the Flint Hills. Faint hearted homesteaders proved up and moved away, selling their lands to the more appreciative of their neighbors, and in this way many of the largest and finest ranches have been established, in what is conceded to be the heart of the best cattle country in the United States.

The grass that grows in abundance on the hills is unequalled for the laying on of flesh during the grazing season, and the bottoms thru which the rivers and creeks run grow fine alfalfa and corn for finishing.

Nearness to market and reasonable cost of grazing land, mild climate and plenty of good water are other factors that go to make up this stockmen's paradise in the area still known as the Flint Hills.

I can recall weaning time when I was a boy, the bawling of the calves and their refusal for days of food or water. The fat and bloom disappeared from their bodies, and they shrunk to a mere shadow of what they were before being separated from their mothers. The process was cruel and uneconomic. Months passed and much good feed was consumed before the lost flesh could be regained.

Now cattlemen are learning a better way, calves are taught to eat before they are taken from their mothers. The lamp of progress was lighted in the Flint Hills when an eastern feeder accustomed to buying the annual calf crop from Seward Baker insisted that the calves be taught to eat before delivery.

Out of this demand has developed the present successful plan of creep feeding now in use by 18 per cent of the cattle raisers in the Flint Hills. More than 1,000 creep fed calves will go to market from there this year. Thru the information gathered and disseminated by the agricultural college, interest in this humane and practicable method has grown, and is spreading to many parts of the state.

Creep feeding field days are held annually in the different counties where the method is used. December 10 was the date of the Chase county gathering this year. The demonstration took place on the farm of J. E. Stout near Strong City. The results of the yearly creep feeding on the farm were explained by Mr. Stout and his son.

He says he has learned more about cattle feeding during the last 10 years than he did in the 50 preceding that time. For instance, this year he creep fed two bunches of calves, they were of the same average age and of the same breeding. One lot had an average weight of 586 pounds and the other weighed only 483 pounds. The first bunch were pastured with their mothers where there was access to water only where the creeps were located, and the other bunch ranged in a pasture where there were two watering places, and as a result the creeps were not visited so often.

In discussing cattle breeding, especially calf creep feeding methods, the speakers from the college and W. K. Wallace from the United States Department of Agriculture were agreed on the importance of type, care and a closer study of market demands.

Harry Doverspike, one of the successful cattle growers of the territory, marketed 48 creep fed calves the day before the meeting. They sold at current prices in Kansas City, and netted \$10.29 a head after paying all interest, taxes and cost of marketing and freight. Against this income there was also figured investment in dam, \$15 for cost of wintering, and \$11 for summer pasture. The calves had an average age of not quite 9 months.

The Flint Hill area with its bottoms and hills, miles of stone fences, and forward looking men and women will always be the bulwark of Kansas prosperity.

## Another Big Feature on WIBW

### The Magic Wand of Radio Makes Us Neighbors With World Famous Artists and Organizations

The H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band, regarded by many as the representative military musical unit of Canada, broadcasts a series of programs originating at Montreal every Sunday at 11:45 a. m. You will hear these over WIBW. The band, numbering 65 performers, is directed by Capt. J. J. Gagnier, and is uniformed the same as the band of the parent regiment in England. For several years this organization has toured extensively thru Canada, and has been playing feature engagements at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Captain Gagnier, who also directs the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, received the major portion of his musical education from European masters, Pugno, Widor and Lindow. In addition to his activities as conductor, he has composed symphonic, band and vocal music, and often appears with his band as a pianist, violinist and clarinetist. WIBW always is working to bring you the best features of radio broadcasts. Here is the program for next week:

#### Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes  
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills  
6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)  
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals  
7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude

9:00 a. m.—Early Markets  
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour  
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum  
11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network  
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture  
2:00 p. m.—Lieb Ensemble  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill  
4:00 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave  
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra  
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters  
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

#### Highlights Next Week

##### SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28

4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour  
7:00 p. m.—World's Business (CBS)  
8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures (CBS)  
9:00 p. m.—Service Orchestra  
10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour (CBS)

##### MONDAY, DECEMBER 29

10:30 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics" (CBS)  
6:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)  
7:30 p. m.—Plymouth World Tour  
8:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor  
8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers  
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club

##### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30

6:00 p. m.—Political Situation  
7:30 p. m.—Adventures in the Air  
8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau  
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles  
9:00 p. m.—Song Story  
9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)

##### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

7:15 a. m.—Little Crow program  
7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines  
8:00 p. m.—Wheat Association  
9:00 p. m.—Detroit Symphony (CBS)  
10:00 p. m.—New Years Eve Party (CBS)

##### THURSDAY, JANUARY 1

7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play  
9:30 p. m.—New World Symphony (CBS)  
10:30 p. m.—Ted Weems Orchestra (CBS)

##### FRIDAY, JANUARY 2

7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard  
9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)  
10:00 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)

##### SATURDAY, JANUARY 3

10:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)  
5:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)  
8:00 p. m.—Kanoa's Hawaiians  
8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)  
9:00 p. m.—Simmons Show Boat

## Heavy Wheat Feeding

A total of 236,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to livestock this crop year, compared with 90 million last year, if the intentions of farmers, feed manufacturers and commercial poultrymen are carried out according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the first survey to include wheat fed by non-growers and used in the preparation and manufacture of feeds in addition to that fed on farms where grown. It is based on the answers obtained from 190,000 questionnaires sent to farmers and 63,000 questionnaires sent to mills and elevators, commercial poultrymen and other users of wheat. Wheat growers intend to feed 182,400,000 bushels, compared with 57,800,000 bushels last year. Other farmers, manufacturers of feed, and commercial poultrymen, who used a total of 32,100,000 bushels last year, have used and expect to use a total of 53,600,000 bushels this crop year. Reports from wheat growers indicate that they had fed 60,700,000 bushels up to November 15, and that they intended to feed an additional 121,700,000 bushels.

## Extend Grazing Season

BY A. E. ALDOUS

Length of the grazing season can be extended two and often three months by the use of winter wheat or rye for pasture. Both of these cereals have a high protein content in their earlier stages of growth. Where plenty of this type of forage is available, it is unnecessary to include protein in any supplemental feeding that is done. Where cereals are planted primarily for pasture, rye in most instances will be more satisfactory because it is a little hardier. It also can be seeded earlier in the season without danger of being affected by Hessian fly.



## ORDER NOW!

This new clean, clinkerless coal. Write to the producers and shippers of Sunflower Coal at

919-923 Dwight Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

The Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co.

# SUNFLOWER COAL

## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

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

## Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

### TANK HEATER

BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Ice Waterers and Portable Smokehouses. Write for information. Direct to lowest prices. **WILLER COUPLES CO., 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.**

### MAKES SAWING EASIER

A hard job made easy. Our Rotating Table and All-Steel frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users say the **BULLER All-Steel Saw Frame** is the best. Made for front and end of leading tractors, also four stationary sizes. Low prices on Atkins saw blades. Special discount allowed. Write for FREE Catalog. **BULLER COUPLES CO., Dept. A, Millsboro, Kansas**

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.



## No Smoke No Soot

with  
Genuine  
**Bernice**  
Anthracite  
**Coal**

Ask Your  
Coal Dealer

Tune in for BERNICE ANNOUNCEMENTS  
Daily at 12:25 P. M., Station WIBW



# Yes, These Are Real Farm Homes

*Running Water, Lights and Good Equipment Help Make Country Life Ideal*

A HOUSE is built of bricks and stones, of sills and posts and piers; but a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years." This is part of a poem. To me a remodeled house is a whole poem. This is the impression that I had of the W. R. Stiner home on Route 5 near Lawrence. As Mrs. Stiner

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

The Bruners have their own light plant. I was intrigued with the water pump in the kitchen. This pump is over a well, and all that anyone needs to do when he wants water is to touch a switch. This pump has been one of Mrs. Brune's best helpers.

Mrs. Brune allowed me to go to the basement to see the light plant in operation, and explained in detail the system of operating everything from the hot and cold water in the bathroom to the charging of the radio batteries. Mrs. Brune impressed me as being a good housekeeper and, in addition, a very good mechanic.

Next we journeyed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Heck, also on Route 5 out of Lawrence. The Heck home, on a farm of 200 acres, was built 10 years ago. This

house, too, was built with an eye to convenience. Since it is on the high line Mrs. Heck enjoys a first class washer, iron, sweeper, refrigerator and lights. She had two electric pumps in the basement providing hot and cold water. Mrs. Heck has a gas cook stove since natural gas is available to them.

I noticed the fine group of farm buildings as we drove into the Heck farmstead, but the outstanding thing at this place was the sign on the barn, "Alfred Heck and Sons." (I found that the

watching for mention of this organization. I do mention it frequently. But I have found it, running like a ribbon of light thru the counties of Kansas, and doing much to raise the standard of living in farm homes.

We left the Lawrence vicinity to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baker of Route 3, Baldwin. Mr. and



This 60-Year Old House Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stiner of Route 3, Lawrence, Has Been Completely Modernized

told Miss Gardner and me about the house that was built on virgin soil and has stood to see over 60 years of progress, I could not help but thrill to the romance of house building and homemaking. Sixty years and over is a long time, but most of the changes in the house have been made in the last 15 years.

The living room of the Stiner home is the kind we see often enough in stories, but too seldom in real life. There are windows aplenty. There is the huge fireplace, furniture grouped comfortably, a pair of French doors to the hall which is really a continuation of the living room. There are pictures and books and music. The kitchen, dining room, bedrooms and bath have been remodeled and the whole is comfortable, attractive and convenient. Since the Stiners are on the high line they enjoy all the conveniences that electricity has to offer.

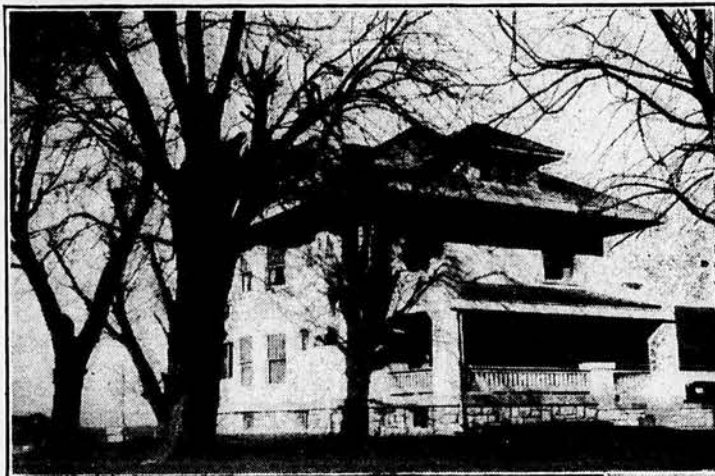
Mrs. Stiner explained the remodeling. In fact so many changes have been made that little of the original house remains, except its charm. This lingers, as perfume from a lovely lady, and gives atmosphere to the whole place. Many old pieces of furniture have been reclaimed and brought back to grace the modern house.

The yard has been landscaped and is worth the effort according to the dwellers at the Stiner home.

The Paul Brune home on Route 3 out of Lawrence was the next place visited. Six years ago the Bruners built their new 7 room house. Convenience and comfort were kept in mind. All the rooms show evidence of this, and the sun porch is especially inviting.



A Real Home Remodeled to Suit the Needs of the Family, Is Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Baker of Baldwin



These Buildings Grace the Farmstead of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Heck of Route 5, Lawrence

sons are 17 and 15 years old.) Better than all the up-to-date buildings, to me, is that expression of family harmony and co-operation. Perhaps that accounts, in a measure, for the well equipped farm. Every member of the family has been a partner in the firm, and naturally the farm has prospered.

When we arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Van Neste of Route 5, Lawrence, we found Mrs. Van Neste awaiting furnace men. There is to be a gas furnace installed in her home. Here, too, we found an interesting story. Thirteen

years ago when the Van Nests came to this farm home, built high on a hill, it was almost surrounded by timber. That had to be taken out. Changes in the house were made steadily until now all rooms can be termed "modern." The Van Nests are on the high line, also. They have the lights, washer, sweeper, iron, hot and cold running water, in fact, about everything that the average city woman has in her home.

Mrs. Van Neste became interested in landscaping thru the farm bureau. I'm sure my readers have been



The Paul Bruners of Route 3, Lawrence, Built This New Home 6 Years Ago

Mrs. Baker came to their present home, a 90-acre fruit farm, 23 years ago. Then and now pictures would be interesting.

Mrs. Baker was so hospitable and took us thru the house showing us the changes that have been made. The house is over 40 years old. During the last 23 years the Bakers have laid new floors, put in new doors, changed the woodwork. In addition they have built on a beautiful sun porch, a bath and extended an old porch to make a summer kitchen. The old kitchen has been remodeled. The entire problem, according to Mrs. Baker, was one of more light, air and storage space. In the sun porch we find a built-in bed, and a small closet, as well as a wood box that can be filled from outdoors. The space between the sun porch and the bedroom was given to the bathroom and a linen and storage closet.

There were new windows in the kitchen as well as enlarged cupboards and the summer porch with a drop leaf table for summer meals or extra serving purposes. There was the little room off the dining room, too small for anything, that has been turned into an alcove, accommodating a desk, a couch and an easy chair. By taking this partition out more light was admitted to the dining room.

The Bakers are on the light line from the city of Baldwin, and, of course, have electrical equipment.

But the house changes here were most interesting.

"I just did it all a little at a time," said Mrs. Baker. "Much of the money, \$1,500 at least, came from the selling of Cocker Spaniel dogs. This is my hobby. Everyone needs a hobby."

Flowers, too, find friends in the Bakers. Their beautifully landscaped garden, with its tea roses

(Continued on Page 22)



Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Van Neste, Route 5, Lawrence, Worked 13 Years to Bring Their Home to Its Present Modern Standard





# Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

## Farm Women Outwit Thieves and Receive Two of the Three Rewards Paid by Kansas Farmer This Week

ONE very encouraging feature of our campaign against farm thievery is the fact that the women folks have become aroused. Housewives have a reputation for long suffering and patience, but when they become deeply perturbed over a given subject, you can expect drastic measures to follow. In the opinion of Kansas women, crooks have carried their game a

Lawrence poultry dealer. Penned separately, she found six White Rock pullets which answered the description of her missing ones. Persistent questioning brought out the fact that these fowls had been bought from two boys. Mrs. Coleman believed now that she had sufficient evidence to justify an arrest. Allen and Stutz were placed in jail, and a little later confessed to the theft, and both are now serving indeterminate sentences in the reformatory. In recognition of Mrs. Coleman's excellent services, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid her half of the \$50 reward. The other \$25 went to the Lawrence poultry buyer, whose co-operation helped make Mrs. Coleman's search a success.

### Wedding Was Postponed

In early October, Fred McCoolle stopped at the M. D. Axtell farm near Harris in Anderson county and asked for employment. On being informed that he could work about the place for a few days, he inquired whether the job would last a week. He said he would like to stay that long to get an answer from a letter he was writing to his sweetheart in Ohio. He explained that it was his intention to be married as soon as he could earn enough money to get back to his home state. Axtell put his hired man to work plastering the living room. For a week he was allowed the run of the premises as a member of the family. When his work was completed, he



Mrs. M. D. Axtell, Anderson County, Whose Quick Thinking Resulted in the Arrest of Fred McCoolle

little too far, and it seems as if they are going to be compelled to seek new fields in which to exercise their low calling.

### A Good Job of Detective Work

At present Mrs. Mary Coleman of Douglas county stands at the head of the line of women sleuths. At one time during the present season Mrs. Coleman's farm flock of White Rocks numbered about 400. Despite the fact that she sold only a few and the family consumed a very small number, the flock gradually dwindled to 16. Then one night six out of that remnant disappeared. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Mrs. Coleman swore vengeance against chicken thieves and got busy. Assuming that whoever committed the theft must have been familiar with the premises, she started out on the trail of Fred Allen, Jr., and Carl Stutz, two local boys who had visited the Coleman farm recently on business.

In her search for evidence she visited many poultry markets in vain. Finally, after considerable argument, she was permitted to inspect the previous day's purchase of a certain



Mrs. M. L. Coleman, Douglas County, Became Impatient With Chicken Thieves and Turned Detective

announced his intention to leave immediately, and called for a box in which to carry his two extra shirts. Mrs. Axtell informed him where he could find a box in the smoke house. Later McCoolle came down from his room and called for a string with which to tie the box. Mrs. Axtell provided this also. Altho Mrs. Axtell doubted whether two shirts would require so large a box, she said nothing until McCoolle had departed.

Then she began a search to learn whether anything was missing. Right away she discovered that a suit of clothes intended for one of the Axtell boys could not be found. She telephoned to the sheriff's office and then called up the principal of the Garnett high school and asked permission for her son, who was well acquainted with McCoolle, to be excused from school long enough to take part in the man hunt. In a few minutes young Axtell had found McCoolle in a barber shop. He notified Undersheriff



George Feuerborn, Franklin County, Organized a Vigilance Committee to Combat Farm Thievery in His Community

## "YES- I've Bought Many Times!"



"For several years I've put a certain amount of my spare money each year into the 7% Preferred Stocks sold by The Public Utility Investment Company," says a well-to-do Kansas farmer. "Now I've got a good-sized estate built up in these securities and my dividend checks never fail to reach me every 90 days. If I do get a crop failure every once in a while, the income from my 7% Preferred Stocks assures my family and me some money to live on."

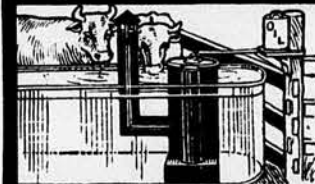
... You, too, can protect yourself against adversity by investing regularly in these 7% Preferred Stocks sold by The Public Utility Investment Company. Your money is SAFE—a fine interest return assured, which reaches you regularly every three months. There is a ready market too, if emergencies arise, and you need your money. Let us send you the full story about this splendid investment. Write department KF today.

### THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY

NATHAN L. JONES, President • SALINA, KANSAS

A LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NEAR YOU

## National Oil-Burning Tank Heater



New improved design. Burns low cost fuel oil or distillate. Average cost of fuel only 1c an hour. Fits any style tank. Absolutely trouble-proof. Eliminates fire risk. Perfectly clean flame, easily regulated. Pays for itself in healthier stock. Most simple and dependable Oil-Burning Tank Heater on the market. Ask your Hardware or Implement Dealer, or write us direct. Don't accept a substitute; absolutely guaranteed.

C. W. Busby & Company

Box 37

Washington, Iowa

## Drive safely-use WEED TIRE CHAINS

13 out of every 100 automobile accidents are caused by skidding and loss of traction. What a waste of money! What a pity for the human suffering that can so easily be avoided by safe driving with Weed Chains. Get your Weed Tire Chains now and be on the safe side. Get genuine Weeds.

Life Savers!

# WEED CHAINS

A product of

American Chain Company, Inc.

Bridgeport, Conn.

### Weed Tire Chain RADIO PROGRAM

Tune in every Friday evening at 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, 7:30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System:

Akron, Ohio	WADC	Fort Wayne, Ind.	WOWO	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WJAS
Baltimore, Md.	WCAO	Kansas City, Mo.	KMBC	Providence, R. I.	WEAN
Boston, Mass.	WNAC	Minneapolis, Minn.	WCCO	St. Louis, Mo.	KMOX
Buffalo, N. Y.	WKBW	New York, N. Y.	WABC	Syracuse, N. Y.	WFBL
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	Oil City, Pa.	WLBW	Toledo, Ohio	WSPD
Cincinnati, Ohio	WKRC	Omaha, Nebr.	KOIL	Washington, D. C.	WMAL
Dallas, Texas	KRLD	Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU	Oklahoma City	KFJF
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ			San Antonio, Texas	KTSA

You have not read the paper thoroughly until you have read all the classified advertisements. You'll find some bargains listed there, too.



# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

## Hidden Birds



Hidden in each of the following sentences is the name of a bird. The first one is "crow." Can you guess the others?

1. Mary plays music row by row.
2. Neither you nor I, O, let me go!
3. A fish with a gold fin chooses warm water.
4. The spider spins a web to and fro, binding the leaf to the twig.
5. How do you do? Very well, thank you.
6. The Injun comes in yellow mocassins.
7. Santa comes down the chimney swift as a ball.
8. Do not mar tinkling bells.
9. Send your card in a letter.
10. Tomorrow rent will be due.

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

little sisters. One is 11 months old and the other is 4 years old. My baby sister's name is Maxine Maryla and the other sister's name is Myrna Grace. I like the puzzle page in the Kansas Farmer.

Liberal, Kan. Margaret Schmitt.

## There Are Seven of Us

I am 12 years old. My birthday is June 11. Have I a twin? I go to Greenview school. For pets I have a dog named Bobby and a pig named Stub Tail. I have two sisters and four brothers. I hope I hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Lucas, Kan. Helen M. Bay.

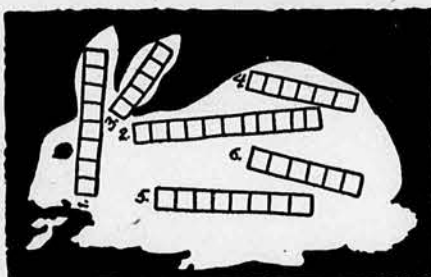
## Takes Piano Lessons

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Seibel. I like her very much. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Hilma. She is 4 years old. My brother's name is Merlin. He is 1 year old. I have a hen and two cats. I take piano lessons and like to cook. I enjoy the children's page.

Lorene Schroeder.

Hillsboro, Kan.

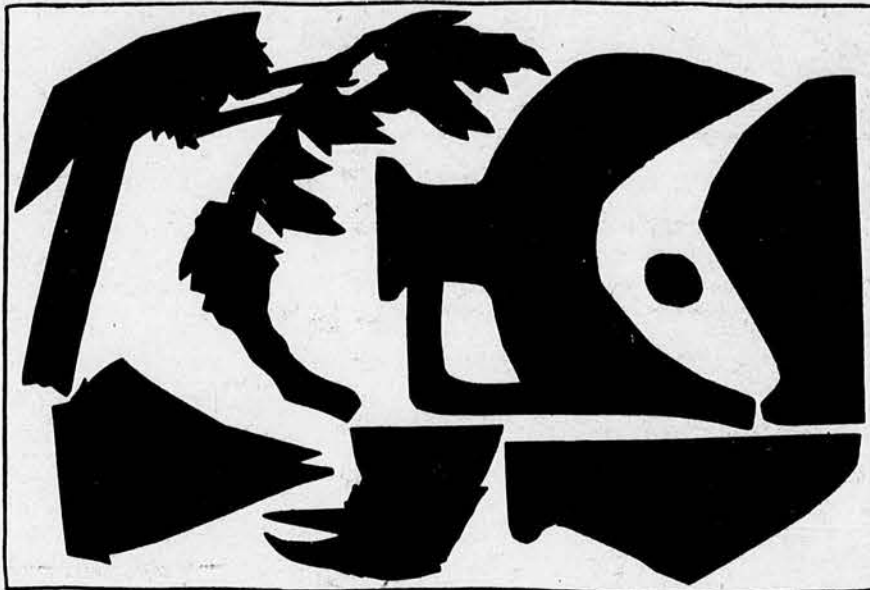
## Hare Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "hare" or "har." Definitions are as follows:

1. The bluebell of Scotland
2. Giddy, wild
3. Wives of Mohammedan
4. To vex
5. An address or oration
6. A farm implement

The answer to No. 1 is "Harebell." Try to guess the others. Send your



By fitting the black pieces together properly you will have the figures illustrating the fable of "The Crow and the Pitcher." Send the completed picture to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

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

## Eleanor Likes to Cook

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to school every day. We did not have school last week on account of sickness. I like to go to school. I like to cook, too. I like to make pies and all kinds of things. I have two sisters and five brothers. I hope to hear from some of the girls my age.

Oakley, Kan. Eleanor Robben.

twenty? One is forty-four, and the other twenty-four.

What increases its value one-half when turned upside down? Figure 6.

What musical instrument should we never believe? A lyre.

What is the best time to study the book of nature? When autumn turns the leaves.

What is the difference between a dollar bill and a silver quarter? Seventy-five cents.

If I walk into a room full of people and place a new penny upon the table in full view of the company, what does the coin do? It looks round.

## My Dog's Name Is Pat

I go to Liberal to school. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one pet dog. His name is Pat. I have several Bantams.

Emma Lou Walden.

Liberal, Kan.

## Margaret Writes

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Green Valley school District No. 11. I have a little brother 7 years old. He is in the third grade. His name is Carl. I have two

## To Keep You Guessing

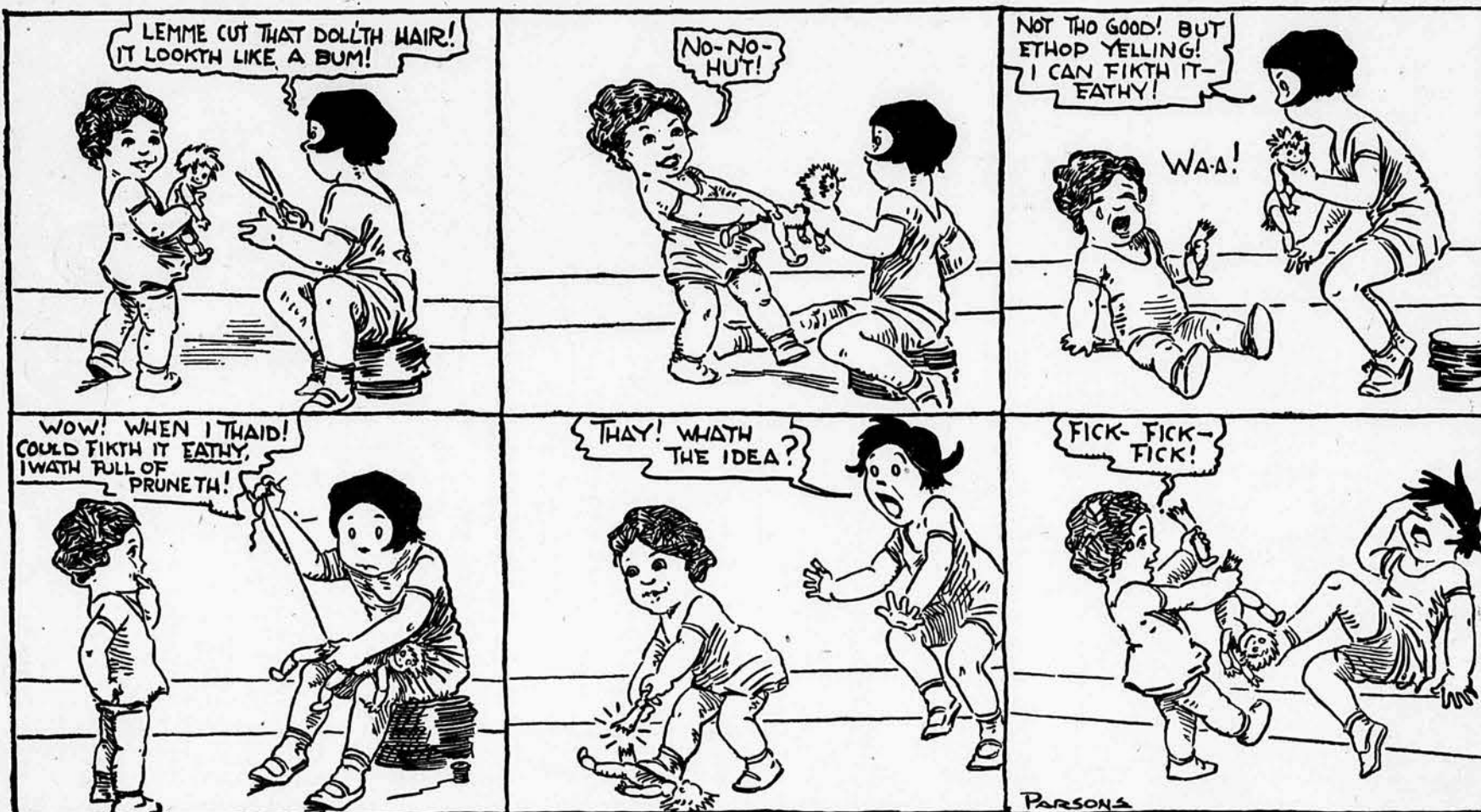
What is it that a man, no matter how smart he is, overlooks? His own nose.

Add one to nine and make it twenty. IX—cross the I, it makes XX.

What is the difference between twice twenty-two, and twice two and



"He's Playing Horse!"



The Hoovers—Baby Enjoys Dotty's Sewing Lessons



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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## One Secret of Good Meat Dishes Lies in the Variety of Seasonings

WITH the advent of cool weather, one's thoughts naturally seem to turn to fatter foods, perhaps a bit heavier food than we have been eating during the extremely hot days. When the cool days come, meat takes its own place again and different ways of serving are desired. We have been serving quickly prepared meats in order to reduce the time of fire keeping.

It is a good plan to keep on hand different kinds of seasonings, such as celery salt and seeds, mace, bay leaves, onion salt, garlic salt, red pepper, chili powder, paprika, prepared poultry flavorings or seasonings, and any or other various kinds. Onions and garlic, just a hint perhaps of

### Bulletins Will Help You

Let these government bulletins help you with the problems which confront you in your work. Any or all of these will be sent you free of charge. Simply write to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, checking the ones you wish.

- 695 Outdoor Wintering of Bees
- 1173 Plans for Rural Community Buildings
- 750 Roses for the Home
- 1119 Fall Sown Oats
- 1186 Pork on the Farm—Killing, Curing, Canning
- 712 School Lunches
- 717 Food for Young Children
- 771 Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Uses
- 1089 Selection and Care of Clothing
- 1424 Making Vinegar in the Home and on the Farm
- 1078 Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm

the latter, are desirable additions to baked hams, veal prepared most any style and meat pies, stews and such.

Meat pies take perhaps longer to make than some of the other methods of preparing meat; but a well cooked, well seasoned, well baked meat pie is truly a delicious meal in itself. The beef, veal, lamb, chicken, pigeon, and pork are our most common meat pies, but, of course, during an open season wild game can be added to this list.

For the pastry of a meat pie I like best to use a rich biscuit dough, altho some may prefer a pie crust. I use for my pastry 2 cups of flour, 6 level teaspoons of baking powder and 2 teaspoons of sugar sifted together. Into this, blend  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter, and moisten well with milk, about 1 cup. On a floured board, knead well, roll out, line bottom and sides of pan and roll a piece large enough to cover the pie. Prick or mark this top crust so that the steam can escape. Sprinkle the bottom and sides with flour to lessen the crust's becoming soaked and soggy. Out of dough remaining, cut diamond shaped biscuits and bake to serve with the plates extra.

### Irish Stew With Dumplings

The original Irish stew is made with lamb, but for those who do not care for lamb, other meat may be substituted. Cut in pieces about 3 pounds of desired meat. Put in a kettle, cover with boiling water, and cook slowly for 3 hours, or until tender. When about half cooked, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup each of carrots and turnips cut in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch cubes, and one onion cut in thin slices. Fifteen minutes before serving add 3 cups potatoes cut in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch slices. Thicken with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup flour, diluted with enough cold water to form a thin paste. Season with salt and pepper, and serve with dumplings made thus:

- 2 cups flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt
- 6 level teaspoons baking powder
- About 1 cup of thin cream

Sift the dry ingredients, and add cream, beat

to a smooth paste and drop by spoonfuls into the boiling stew. Cover closely and let cook for about 10 minutes. Serve immediately. Do not allow to stand or they will become soggy and heavy.

### Chicken Pie

Cut up one fat hen and cover with water, cooking until very tender. I use a pressure cooker, and allow the meat to loosen from the bones. When the chicken is half-cooked add  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon black pepper, a bit of finely chopped onion, a sprig of parsley, and a bay leaf if desired. When well cooked remove the bones, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cream, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of flour diluted with enough cold water to pour easily. Allow to cook about 5 minutes until nicely thickened. Line the sides and bottom of a deep baking dish with the above crust, pour into it the prepared chicken, dot with butter, cover with perforated crust, to allow steam and gas to escape, and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, until well browned, about 40 minutes.

### Veal Birds

Pound slices of veal (these are good made with round steak too) into moderately thin slices, and cut into pieces about 4 or 5 inches in size, each piece making a bird. Chop the trimmings of the meat fine, and add to them about 3 tablespoons chopped fat pork. To this add their measure of fine cracker crumbs, season highly with salt, pepper, cayenne, poultry seasonings, lemon juice and onion juice. Moisten with beaten egg and hot water or stock. Spread each piece with thin layer of mixture, roll, fasten with skewers. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, fry in hot butter until a golden brown. Add milk and cream to half cover the meat, cover closely and let cook slowly about 45 minutes to an hour.

### Up-to-the-Minute Modes

7061—A charming apron comprised of a long bib portion with a deep neck opening and a round yoke extension over the back with a flared skirt. Neat pockets added on front. Sash back. Designed in size medium only.

7075—Popular skirt style. Left front laps over right front in shaped outline. Comfortable plait fullness arranged at center front. Designed in sizes 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure.

7056—Pleasing and practical maternity dress.



Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Fronts overlap from the center with ample allowance. Diagonal lines and the side drapery give a slenderizing effect and length of line, while the flare flounce creates pleasing fullness. Sleeve is gathered to a deep cuff. Designed in sizes 38, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

FOR the woman who cannot go to town for a facial when the condition of her skin demands attention, the facial or clay pack which she can apply herself is a godsend. Altho the muscles of the face are not exercised so much by this method it does give nourishment to the tissues which most need it.

Dry, thin skins should not be treated in this manner because of thin red lines which are forced to the surface of the skin as a result of the accumulation of blood in the delicate portions of the capillary system. While this is not dangerous it is not pleasant to see or have on the face.

Oily skins are benefited by packs applied once a week until the oiliness is corrected. Normal skins are treated only once in two or three weeks. There is no way to state definitely which type of skin uses different brands of clay. This is only found thru experimentation. After using one brand for several applications if skin irritations still appear, it is doubtless true that the wrong brand is being used and another should be tried. Most of the companies making these clays gladly submit samples for trial.

I have formulas for two homemade facials which I will send to anyone wishing them. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, please.

### Beauty's Question Box

Please send exercises to reduce the hips and waistline. Mrs. R. F. E.

I am printing in a letter an excellent exercise to use for reducing the waistline and hips. Any other person wishing this exercise may have it by sending a 2 cent stamp to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

I have heard that massaging is good for getting rid of dandruff, therefore I would like to have a method of massaging to follow. Miss Etta.

Massaging is very good for helping to rid one's self of dandruff. I am glad to send the method which is best. This information will be given to anyone sending a stamped envelope for a personal reply to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Wool Stockings Return

THE dainty miss who has always preferred to suffer during the cold weather, has at last turned to wool stockings for outdoor wear during the blizzards. These often show a rayon mixture in plain or fancy weaves. Gray and beige are the best colors and are ornamented by rayon clocks. They are quite fashionable.

It is not the lazy seamstress who uses loops instead of buttonholes when making clothes for young boys and girls. Instead it is the clever woman who does it. It has been found that loops are handled with greater ease than buttonholes.



# Cranberries Will Add Their Gaiety

*This Fruit is Popular for Everyday Meals as Well as Gala Occasions*

**W**E DO "eat with the eye." The gay, festive appearance of the cranberry gives it an enthusiastic introduction. But apart from that fact, there is much more that is favorable to be said of this delicious fruit.

Coming in late fall when most of the summer fruits have gone, their delicious acid and appetizing flavor make them a welcome addition to the diet.

Doubtless our Pilgrim mothers used them to whet the appetites of diners in those early days of American history. They have always been popular as an accompaniment to the turkey or other meat dishes of our holiday season. But we do not need to limit them to those gala occasions. We may serve them many, many times all winter. They are in the market all winter, are quickly and easily prepared, keep and store well, and are a favorite fruit with almost everyone. Here are a few ways to prepare them:

## Cranberry Salad

Cook 1 pint of the berries in a cup of water for 20 minutes, stir in 1 cup of sugar and cook for 5 minutes. Then add half a package of gelatin, which has been dissolved for 10 minutes in half a cup of cold water. When the mixture has thickened, but is not yet solid, add 1 cup of diced celery and chopped nuts and turn into individual molds to chill. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with a little mayonnaise or other dressing.

## Raw Cranberry-Apple Relish

1 cup ground raw cranberries      2 apples cut fine  
1 cup sugar

Mix all together, adding the water last. Use to stuff any fowl, or put in a pan with a pork roast and serve as a side dish.

## Cranberry Ice

4 cups cranberries      2½ cups sugar  
4 cups boiling water      1 tablespoon lemon juice

Boil the cranberries in water until tender and then rub thru a sieve. Add the sugar and lemon juice while hot. Cool and then freeze.

## Cranberry and Lettuce Garnish

Use either cranberry jelly or spiced cranberries. Take crisp inner small leaves of lettuce; place a spoonful of the cranberry in the lettuce and border a platter of cold chicken or any meat for a lunch or supper dish.

## 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 housekeeping, 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.

## Decorating With Enamel

I should like full directions for decorating some small articles with enamel. Do you have such directions? May Ree.

The directions which we have here on enameling include decorating salt and pepper shakers, and vases. These are sent out for 4 cents and I will be glad to see that anyone who wishes them gets a copy, on receipt of 4 cents in stamps addressed to the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Graham Cracker Cake Is Delicious

Please send me a recipe for graham cracker cake. Mrs. O. M. S.

I have two excellent recipes for graham cracker cake, with the frosting which is best. However, these are too long to print here so I am printing them in a personal letter. If anyone else is interested in receiving these recipes, I will be glad to send them on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Measurements for Ruffled Curtains

I am planning to make ruffled curtains to use thru-out my house, and because they are taking such a prominent place in my home, want to get them made exactly to measurements quoted by authorities. How full and how wide should they be cut? Mrs. T. O. S.

Authorities on curtaining say that ruffled material should be cut one and one-half times as

By Mabel Worth

long as the combined width and length of the curtain. The ruffles should be 3 to 4 inches wide when finished. Allow one-half inch for seam and hem or picot edge.

## How Are French Doors Decorated?

I have French doors between my dining room and bedroom downstairs, and would like to know how overdraperies should be hung to decorate these doors. Mrs. W. Y. D.

The drapery hardware should be mounted on the wood casing above the doors and as near the

## December's Best Recipe

This recipe for Banana Bread was chosen as the best recipe from all those received during the month of December. It was suggested by Mrs. A. F. Baker, Baldwin, Kansas. Ingredients for Banana Bread are as follows:

1 cup sugar	1 tablespoon sour milk
½ cup shortening	3 bananas, mashed
2 eggs	2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda	

Mix in order given. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for about one hour, or in a moderate oven for the same length of time.

Send your best recipe to this department sometime during January and possibly you will be the winner of the \$5 prize for the best recipe sent in during the current month. Address Best Recipe Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

outer edge as possible. Then by hanging the overdraperies so that they may be drawn, the French doors will be free to swing and will permit the maximum light and view.

## Checking the Towel Supply

BY EDITH REEDER

**N**OW is the time to check up on your towel supply, and if it is low, replace old worn towels with new fluffy ones. January is the month for towel clearance sales. There are always some real bargains in towel materials. If you like to sew and have a few moments you will, undoubtedly, find it quite a saving to buy material for making towels in ten yard lengths, and either hem your towels on the machine or by hand. Those with fast color borders, hem-stitched with 1¼ inch colored hems are most attractive. Part linen crash, cotton huck, and unbleached linen Amoskeag are good materials for making kitchen towels. These materials may be made up into hand or roller towels of any size desired. Every household needs a generous supply of absorbent toweling. Dish towels and hand towels receive such hard usage that they are likely to wear out when one least expects it. Small towels, 17 by 34 inches, come in handy because there are so many uses for a towel of this size, massaging and shaving, or a quick drying of the hands. Most people find that they can't do without them. And they're easily laundered, too.

For use in the bathroom there are the Turkish towels, measuring 23 by 48 inches, that are so soft, absorbent and thick that they make one feel all aglow after a quick rub. Not only are they delightful to use; they are smart to look at with their fast color borders. The bath ensemble, consisting of two bath towels, two wash cloths and one bath mat, is very attractive. It will not be difficult to decide upon a color, for there are rose, blue, gold, green, orchid and white checks of various sizes from which to choose. Besides the new checkerboard design the triangle and floral designs are popular this season. Then there are some lovely towel sets which consist of two large size bath towels and a wash cloth. These sets made of wonderfully soft Turkish toweling come in color combinations of rose and green, gold and orchid, blue and peach. You'll be delighted when you see two towels and a wash cloth carefully folded and tied with a bow of narrow satin ribbon, in a gaily colored box. The prices of both the bath ensembles and the towel set are quite low.

Keep these different towels in mind, and when you are in one of the stores in your town, ask the saleslady to show them to you.

## Planning a Layette

BY ANNE RYDER

**M**AKING and planning the tiny soft garments for your baby is one of the greatest joys of anticipation. But it is well to remember that the young child grows so rapidly that he soon outgrows his first clothes, and that friends wish to contribute something.

If your baby is coming in hot weather light weight garments should be chosen, while in the winter warmer articles will be necessary. Most doctors recommend that shirts, bands and stockings should have some mixture of wool and in the hottest weather only the band, diaper and slip need be worn.

Clothing may be dainty and fine, but it should be easily laundered and simple, for a tiny baby is much fatigued by a prolonged toilet.

The following list may help in planning the baby's layette: 2 to 4 dozen diapers; 2 to 4 bands; 2 to 4 knitted shirts; 3 flannel petticoats; 3 nightgowns; 4 to 8 white cotton slips; coat and cap; 2 to 4 pairs long booties or stockings; 3 sacques and 3 wraps and blankets.

This list is the one compiled by the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. This department prints many pamphlets for free distribution to mothers. Three are called: "Pre-School Age," "Infant Care," and "Pre-Natal Care." They will be sent to you on request, thru this department. Send us your name and the title of the bulletin you wish.

## Baby's First Wardrobe

**L**AYETTE No. 2914 is designed in one size only to suit the little newcomer. It includes two types of dresses, one with gathered fulness at the neck with tiny turn-over collar that is worn for general occasions. The one on the model is a little more elaborate with tucks forming a yoke. The slip buttons on the shoulders, and has a gathered ruffle with lace edge. There is a cunning barrow coat and nightie with a draw string at the hem which prevents too much kicking.



Pattern also includes kimono sleeve sacque, coat with cape and a matching bonnet. Transfer pattern No. 713 can be used on any of these garments.

Order layette pattern No. 2914 and transfer pattern No. 713 from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

## Ruffles Stage a Return

**R**UFFLES are seen both on afternoon and evening dresses. Sometimes they are of the same material as the dress, but more often of rayon ribbons in contrasting shades.



# Farm Crops and Markets

## More Fall Plowing Than Usual Was Done This Year in Kansas; Yields Will Be Larger in 1931?

**A**N UNUSUALLY large amount of fall plowing has been done in Kansas this year. It should be helpful with the crop yields next year. Wheat is making a good growth, and is still supplying a great deal of pasture. Cattle losses from cornstalk disease have been larger than usual. The hog cholera outbreak has abated somewhat. Hogs are moving to market at lighter weights than was the rule a year ago.

**Barber**—We have been having fine weather for this season up to a few days ago, when a snow came. Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well. Farmers have almost finished gathering corn. Eggs, 16c; cream, 20c; wheat, 55c; corn, 60c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—We have been having ideal winter weather. A good many farmers have been hauling their wheat to market recently. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 16c; heavy hens, 14c; turkeys, 10c and 18c; ducks, 9c; geese, 8c; wheat, 59c.—Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—There is plenty of stock water; wheat is doing fairly well, as the soil contains considerable moisture. There is plenty of feed. A few sales are being held, with fairly good prices. Hogs, \$7.25; milk \$1.65 a cwt.; eggs, 18c.—Robert Creamer.

**Cheyenne**—Much of the snow that fell in the latter part of November is still on the ground in big drifts, and many fields are so full of snow that farmers cannot enter them to husk corn. Roads are in bad condition, but despite that fact considerable grain is moving to market. No public sales are being held. No losses of livestock have been reported on account of the storm.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Wheat is going into the winter in very good condition. Corn is practically all husked. Quite a lot of fall plowing is being done. Many farmers are cutting fuel. Egg production is light. Farmers are reporting good results with their trench silos.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—Fields are wet; farmers have been spending more time hunting than husking. There has been a considerable demand for rough feed.—W. H. Plumly.

**Douglas**—Most of the corn husking is finished. There is a fine demand for popcorn, which is scarce this year. Farmers have been quite busy cutting fuel. Considerable butchering has been done.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—We have had about 6 inches of snow. This has made it difficult for the stock on wheat pasture to get enough feed. Rough feed is scarce here—there will be a shortage if we get too much snow this winter. Very little farm work is being done. Wheat, 60c; corn, 62c; barley, 45c; cream, 28c; heavy hens, 12c; eggs, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ellis**—We have been having some very nice weather. Livestock is doing well. Considerable wheat has been hauled to market recently. Wheat, 54c; corn, 50c; kafir, 85c a cwt.; barley, 35c; butterfat, 20c; shorts, \$1.20; bran, \$1.05; eggs, 16c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Ford**—We have received considerable moisture recently, in the form of both rain and snow, and the wheat has gone into the winter in good condition. Wheat, 58c; corn, 64c; barley, 40c; hogs, \$7; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c; butterfat, 22c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—We have had some snow recently and rather cold mornings. The Unit Farms Company, with Allen Mansfield as president, has been buying some farms here, and also selling stock. Farmers have been cutting fuel and threshing. Roads are in good condition. We have been having good weather for feeding livestock—much of the feed is of rather poor quality. Wheat, 70c; oats, 38c; yellow corn, 65c; white and mixed corn, 60c; eggs, 12c to 22c; butterfat, 19c to 22c; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.75 a basket.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—We have been having very fine weather. Farmers have been busy husking corn. Threshing has been delayed, and will not be finished until perhaps in February. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. We need some warm, windy weather. Wheat is in good condition for the winter, only most of it has an unusually heavy stand. Wheat, 55c; barley, 40c; turkeys, 18c.—John I. Aldrich.

**Graham**—We have had some snow, and the weather has been cool recently. Farmers have almost finished husking corn. The wheat is still green and is supplying some pasture. Livestock is doing well. Not many public sales are being held. Farm labor is plentiful. Corn, 50c; wheat, 53c; cream, 19c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Welty.

**Greenwood**—A considerable amount of winter plowing is being done. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Some kafir will be threshed, but most of it will be fed in the bundle. A few bridges are being built on

Highway No. 11, which will provide work for part of the unemployed men. A great deal of corn is being shipped into the county, at 71 cents a bushel.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—This county is covered with a blanket of snow ranging up to 7 inches deep. It was welcomed by the wheat growers. Livestock is in good condition; we have plenty of feed to carry the animals thru the winter. Corn husking is nearly completed; milo is rather tough for threshing. Very few farm sales have been held here this winter. Wheat, 52c; corn, 46c; butterfat, 21c; milo, 80c a cwt.; kafir, 80c a cwt.; eggs, 22c.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—The weather has been somewhat unsettled. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 58c; corn, 64c; oats, 33c; rye, 70c; kafir, 50c; barley, 42c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c to 15c; heavy hens, 12c; turkeys, 14c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Johnson**—The weather has been quite pleasant, and the roads are in good condition. Butchering and wood cutting are the main farm jobs. A few farm sales have been held, with rather low prices. Livestock is doing well. Taxes are high, due in part to local conditions. There is a fine demand for hay from dairymen. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 20c; hens, 6c to 12c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Lane**—The cold weather continues. Wheat is supplying ample pasture, which is fortunate, as there is a shortage of rough feed. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 53c; eggs, 16c; corn, 50c.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Livestock is wintering well. A great deal of land is being fall plowed. More men are asking for work on the dam west of Tonganoxie than will be required. Some land is selling; it is very difficult to rent a farm. Corn, 70c; wheat, 70c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; oats, 33c; eggs, 20c; hens, 8c and 14c; hogs, \$7.20 to \$7.50.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—We have had some snow recently. Livestock is doing well; the animals are free from disease. Corn, 80c; wheat, 96c; oats, 43c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 22c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Marshall**—We have received some snow recently. Losses from corn stalk disease among cattle have been quite serious. Corn, 50c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$1.50; cream, 25c; wheat, 52c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ottawa**—We received a 4-inch snow a few days ago which did not drift. Cutting fuel and hauling feed are the main farm jobs. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 55c; corn, 55c; eggs, 16c; cream, 24c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Rush**—Winter wheat is doing well, and the crop is supplying considerable pasture. The threshing of the grain sorghums has been delayed greatly by wet weather. Livestock is doing well. No public sales are being held. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 20c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—The ground is covered with snow. Livestock is doing well; a great deal of feed was obtained from wheat pasture before the snow came. Very little kafir matured. Farmers' meetings are well attended; there is a very encouraging interest here in club work. A good many

steers are being butchered and sold locally; the front quarters bring 11 cents a pound, the hind quarters 15 cents. Hogs also are being butchered, and sell at 14 cents. Wheat, 55c.—Mary Bushell.

**Scott**—We received 8 inches of snow a few days ago. Cattlemen have taken their cattle off the wheat. Rabbits are more numerous than usual. There is still some corn to be husked. Wheat, 54c; corn, barley, 76c a cwt.; cream, 32c; eggs, 25c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

**Stanton**—The moisture received recently has put the wheat in fine condition for winter. Livestock is wintering well; there is plenty of good wheat pasture. Hogs, 8c; calves, \$20 to \$30; cream, 23c.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wyandotte**—Wheat is making a fine growth, and has gone into the winter in excellent condition. Some of it is being pasture. Farmers are busy cutting wood, feeding livestock, butchering hogs and plowing. Corn yields were from 8 to 20 bushels an acre. Christmas programs were staged in nearly all the schools and churches here. Many farmers are selling silage, at from \$4 to \$6 a ton. Popcorn, shelled, 7c a lb.; hogs, \$8.10; hens, 16c; eggs, 25c; wheat, 79c; oats, 35c; corn, 68c.—Warren Scott.

**Cattle Feeding Situation**—The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle thru public stockyards into the 11 Corn Belt states in November this year were relatively large. While they were 15 per cent smaller than the heavy shipments in November, 1929, they were only 5 per cent smaller than the November average for the five years 1925 to 1929.

The receipts of cattle at markets during November this year were the smallest for the month in many years. For the seven leading markets they were the smallest in 14 years, and were only 79 per cent as large as in November, 1929, and 69 per cent of the 5-year November average.

The total shipments of stockers and feeders into the Corn Belt for the five months, July to November, inclusive, this year, because of the small shipments during the first three months of the period, were 12 per cent, or 180,000 head, smaller this year than in 1929, and 10 per cent smaller than the 5-year average shipments for the period. They were the second smallest since 1920. Shipments into all of the states except Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota were smaller this year than last. There was an increase of 20 per cent in the shipments into Nebraska and small increases in the shipments into the other two states.

The number of cattle fed in the western states probably will be smaller this winter than last. As a result of heavy shipments into Northern Colorado during November, it now seems probable that Colorado will feed about as many cattle as in the winter of 1929-30. There will be a small increase in feeding over a year ago in Wyoming and Nevada, and a considerable increase in California, where cattle feeding in the winter of 1929-30 was on a very restricted scale. In all of the other western states the number will be smaller this year than last. Shipments of feeder cattle into the Lancaster, Pa., feeding area to the end of November indicate that feeding there this winter will be much reduced from last winter.

With shipments of cattle into the Corn Belt smaller this year than last, with the movement relatively late and with the large proportion of calves in the total, indications are that the supply of fed cattle available for market during the first three months, at least, of 1931 will be considerably smaller than for the same period in 1930.

should be at your age); then he X-Rays your teeth. And here's the explanation. That gold-capped tooth that you have cherished so many years has a root abscess. Out it comes. One month later heart and blood pressure check O. K., and your heart is good for another quarter century. But without the examination you might have been resting quietly in some Mount Hope within two years.

The same principles carry with other organs. The moral is that you just can't always tell, and a physical examination at the New Year may insure you many Happy New Years.

### Medicine Will Not Cure

When a person's blood test is taken by a blood chart, can a doctor tell by just looking at the chart if the patient has secondary anemia or pernicious anemia? Will liver capsules cure secondary anemia or just pernicious anemia?

Mrs. S. E. L.

A doctor who differentiates between secondary and pernicious anemia should make a blood count and microscopical examination of the blood. Secondary anemia may be cured. No medicine will cure pernicious anemia, yet it gives great help so long as properly used.

### Not for Exposed Children

In a neighbor's family that had been exposed to diphtheria the doctor who was called refused to give toxin-antitoxin. He said it would not act quickly enough. Please explain if possible.

S. P. B.

The doctor was right in not giving the toxin-antitoxin in a family in which the other children already were exposed. They should have been given preventive doses of anti-diphtheritic serum instead. The toxin-antitoxin is to use in immunizing children who have not yet been exposed. Its action is too slow in cases where exposure has already occurred, and it might even be dangerous, in case the subject was already sickening with the disease.

### Build Up the Body

Please tell me thru the Kansas Farmer what may be done for catarrh of the middle ear.

M. J. B.

Local applications that can be used at home are of little value. The seat of the trouble is not reached. The best home treatment is that of building up nourishment and body resistance. This means good habits of dressing, sleeping, eating and home ventilation. Dress sensibly for the weather. Put on extra clothing and stout shoes for severe outdoor weather and dress lightly for the house. Keep your room temperature 68 to 70 degrees. Be sure that the air in your rooms is moist. Sleep with wide-open windows. Eat sensibly without overloading. Include green vegetables and fruit in your diet and drink freely of fresh water. Get the skin used to the cold. A cool bath in a warm room every morning followed by a brisk towelling is the very best method to avoid catarrh and colds. Be careful never to blow the nose violently, for such action provokes middle ear catarrh.

### See a Good Doctor

I am troubled with my eyes becoming dry and irritated. It is worse when I wake up first or when I read or sew. What does this suggest to you?

J. B. C.

This may indicate some disturbance of the tear glands or tear duct, but more likely is due to an error of refraction that can be corrected by properly-fitted glasses. You should see a good doctor who gives special attention to the eyes.

### The "Co-ops" Grow

There are 12,000 co-operative associations in the United States, which sell about 2½ billion dollars' worth of farm products a year. They serve 3,100,000 members.

A writer declares that most novelists get very depressed at times. The necessity for reading over their work before sending it to the publishers makes this almost inevitable.



## Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

### On the Tenth Examination the Doctor May Find the Root Abscess of the Capped Tooth

**O**NE Happy New Year is easily wished, but I would rather wish you a succession of them. "Happy New Year and Many of Them" are my sentiments. I think the doctors of this country never did a more practical thing than to urge people everywhere (especially those 40 or past) to secure each year a careful "going over" with a view to finding out whether the body that houses them is sound in wind and limb. It means a little trouble and expense, but—supposing it helps you to head off heart failure?

Just to confine our illustration to the heart. A normal heart works like a good watch. It runs along, day and night, like a watch excepting that it needs no winding. Ordinarily it causes fewer aches, pains or other reminders than come from any other part of the

body. And it can suffer somewhat serious damage before it makes a murmur.

But supposing that you follow my suggestion to have a New Year's health examination. The doctor listens to your heart and gives it his O. K.; looks you all over and does not find a thing to criticize. "There—I'm out \$5," you say. Wait a minute, tho. I have based my supposition on the examination showing no defect, because 9 times in 10 such will be the result. But now you may have come to the tenth time.

The doctor examines heart and blood pressure. Nothing very bad but he doesn't just like it; heart action a little irregular, blood pressure a trifle high. He takes a look at your tonsils. Nothing wrong there, for they are practically atrophied (as they



# The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

I'M NOT wishful to argue that point." The young man's tones were crisp and unafraid. "I got out solely to see what damage has been done to my car. Very little, I observe. Bump-thrust back on the frame and twisted a little, that's all." Then to the chauffeur: "We'll stop in at a garage in Valley Center and have it repaired. Lucky you had most of the speed off the car or we'd have knocked this peculiar person over into that alfalfa field."

"This peculiar person wants your name and your license number," Babson shrilled.

"I'll give you my card, sir; help yourself to the license number. You will furnish me with your name and address, of course, and I'll help myself to your license number."

"My name is Babson, and I'm a responsible and reputable citizen."

"Ah, Mr. Silas Babson. I didn't recognize you. But then I never knew you very well and I haven't seen you since 1917. My name is Nathan Tichenor and I, too, am a responsible but, alas, disreputable citizen—at least in these parts."

"Mum - m - m!" Babson, nonplussed, simmered into silence.

"Not so much belligerence now, I observe," Tichenor's voice dripped sarcasm. "Well, it's some comfort to be able to command respect even when one cannot demand it." And he laughed lightly.

"I beg your pardon, Nate. I didn't know who you were."

"Your excuse is a sound one and your apology is accepted," Tichenor glanced down the long, straight, white highway to the steeple of the Methodist Church in Valley Center looming thru the shimmering sunlight. "Sorry we couldn't avoid hitting you, Mr. Babson. However, since we've set you afoot some six miles from Valley Center we'll not desert you. Hop in and I'll take you home. You'll have to send a wrecking car back for that mess."

"Thanks," Babson stepped in. "Well, well," he began unctuously, "you've changed, Nate. I should never have recognized you. Back in Eden Valley to stay?"

"Perhaps. How are things with you, Mr. Babson?"

"Fair, fair! Forlorn Valley, like the rest of the country, is recuperating gradually."

"It's good to hear that," Tichenor's glance roved out the window to the pleasant green fields of alfalfa and the long straight rows of orchard. Above the rush of the tires on the concrete highway he caught the throb of pumps and the staccato exhaust of gasoline engines; he saw the shimmer of the sun on the dirt-diked reservoirs on the high points of the farms and the water running down the alfalfa checks and ditches. "Yes, it's a fair land, isn't it? Quite a number of small lots of feeder steers, I observe."

"The farmers hereabout figure it's cheaper to walk their alfalfa off their farms, Nate."

## A Trained Cattleman

"Mostly three-year-olds," Nate rejoined. With the eye of the trained cattleman he had noticed that. "They've been holding them over, I see. They're good stock cattle and on this feed they should, in normal times, be moved as two-year-olds."

"Don't I know they've held them over!" Babson complained. "No, they haven't either. I've held them over. The bank's had to carry this dog-goned valley since the post-war depression struck us."

"Well," Nate soothed, "you'll soon begin to get your loans in. Beef's coming up. Some smooth two-year-olds brought seven cents in Los Angeles yesterday. Good beef is not plentiful, the she-stock's been largely sold off to

repay war-time cattle loans, and the law of supply and demand will soon begin to operate in the producer's favor. The cattlemen have certainly taken a bad licking, but those who have held their breeding stock intact will make a clean-up within three years. I was saying as much to Lorry Kershaw recently. Old Rance's estate is in a bad way and Miss Kershaw was feeling a bit downhearted."

"Well, she's light-hearted today." Babson was pleased that his host had opened this subject of conversation and little dreamed that Tichenor had purposely done so. "She's sold 4,000 acres of worthless land her father

your dam-site to the Mountain Valley Power Company."

"Yes, they made me an offer—mighty fine offer, in fact, and I couldn't see any profit in rejecting it. . . . News reaches you very promptly," he added.

"A new company, I believe. Know anything about this outfit—who's back of it and why?"

"It is a Delaware corporation capitalized for two million dollars with a license to do business in California. The corporation plans to erect a dam, impound the flood waters of Eden Valley Creek after they have passed over the Circle K and the Bar H

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer correctly 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. What is the meaning of "e pluribus unum," and where is the expression found?
2. When did Kansas become a state and under what constitution?
3. Name the three departments of our national government.
4. Who were the two opposing generals at Appomattox?
5. What President of the United States served the shortest term?
6. What world renowned German scientist is visiting in the United States now?
7. Who wrote "To a Waterfowl"?
8. Name the five great lakes.
9. Who is the speaker of the United States House of Representatives?
10. What city is the capital of Argentina?
11. In normal times how much is the English pound sterling worth in American money?
12. What is the title given to the oldest son of the King of England?

(Answers found on Page 18)

gave her to the Mountain Valley Power Company. Must have got at least \$300,000 for it. Cleaned up the mortgage and paid old Rance's notes." He glanced slyly at Tichenor. "Unless you close in on her I reckon she'll work out of the hole she's in."

"I think so, too. No sense crowding her, in that event. She's a capable girl and will make good if given a chance. So I'm going to give her that chance."

"Sounds funny to hear you speak kindly of a Kershaw."

"Yes, doesn't it? However, we live and learn, Mr. Babson."

Babson had one of his pious streaks now. "To err is human; to forgive divine. By the way, I hear you've sold

ranches and use the water for the production of power. The company will probably announce its plans in due course."

Babson now remembered the dazzling thought that had operated to wreck his automobile. "You may have noticed the large number of gasoline-driven pumping plants, Nate."

## Lower Water Levels

"I did, and guessed the reason. The water tables are receding and the lift is increasing; hence more power is required to pump. I hear the power company's rates are pretty high, so I suppose the farmers are trying out a cheaper method of pumping, altho

since gasoline is not cheaper than electricity, I surmise the gasoline farmers must have had their power cut off because they didn't or couldn't pay their bills to the power company."

"You've gone straight to the milk in the coconut, Nate. I wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea for the farmers of Forlorn Valley to organize an irrigation district and make a contract with the Mountain Valley Power Company to sell it water for surface irrigation?"

"A good idea for the farmers but a bad idea for the company. Of course in years of unusually heavy freshet it might be glad to divert its excess water to Forlorn Valley, but in sub-normal years, such as we have been experiencing the past three winters, the demands of Forlorn Valley might lower the water in the reservoir to a point below the power company's ditch and operate to close down its power plant. No matter how attractive such a contract might appear, the power company will decline it, because of this danger, since failure to deliver Forlorn Valley the proper amount of water for irrigation might conceivably involve the company in suits for damages under the contract."

"You seem pretty sure of your premise, Nate. How do you know that?"

Tichenor smiled a prescient little smile. "Because I'm the president of the Mountain Valley Power Company. In fact I'm the entire company."

For the remainder of the trip into Valley Center, Babson was glum and silent to such a degree that Nate Tichenor noticed his preoccupation, saw that Babson's hands were trembling. "For some reason or other," Tichenor decided, "that was a direct hit. I'll have to figure this out."

On his part Babson was thinking confusedly. "As yet the Mountain Valley Power Company exists on paper only. It has its charter from the state of Delaware, its permit to do business in California, a dummy board of directors and the lands it has recently acquired. If this wretch I am riding with should die suddenly, the Mountain Valley Power Company might die with him."

"Do you mean to tell me, Nate, that you are alone in this power enterprise?"

"I own all the issued capital stock of the Mountain Valley Power Company, and I intend to keep it. It'll be valuable."

"Guess it will, Nate." And again Babson's wild thoughts took possession of him. "This fellow is liable to ruin me. He's no mean enemy. He may have more money than we have, damn him. He'll fight us as the power company and he'll fight us privately as a riparian owner. But if he should die, who are his heirs? He's the last of his line, so far as I know. His executors would not be liable to carry thru his plans for the Mountain Valley Power Company. . . . The scheme would die with him—and we might be able to buy the company with all its assets. He'll have to do some tall financing, just the same. . . . His executor might not be capable of the financing—damnation, what am I thinking of? But he may ruin me. . . . We've got to have that water . . . got to have it . . . got to have it . . ."

## Like a Hammer

The phrase beat like a hammer in his brain.

Nate Tichenor's action in admitting to Silas Babson that he was the sole owner of the Mountain Valley Power Company had not been predicated on a desire to shock the banker. Tichenor was merely in a position where he could not afford to promise Babson to enter into negotiations to sell Forlorn Valley water for irrigation. Be-



SLOW-MOTION PICTURE



fore deciding to acquire Lorry Kershaw's lake-site and proceed to the vast expense of building his dam and power station he had found it necessary to make certain of a market for the power he purposed generating, for the Mountain Valley Power Company was not in position to enter the field in competition with the P. G. & E., the company that already controlled the market in Northern California, with a dozen large plants scattered thru the mountains. In order to consolidate his position, therefore, he had already had the Mountain Valley Power Company enter into negotiations for a contract with the P. G. & E., whereby that company was to purchase all the power Tichenor's company could deliver and at a price that not only would provide an adequate profit to both companies but would restrain the Mountain Valley Power Company from selling its product to a competitor should such competitor enter the field in time to come. While this contract did not restrain his company from selling water for irrigation, and Tichenor had hoped to sell water for that purpose, he dared not consider the proposition until quite certain he could do so without threat to his production of power. Instinctively cautious, he declined to commit himself even to a half-way promise to Babson; for the present he much preferred a direct refusal, realizing that if, subsequently, conditions justified it, he could approach the people of Forlorn Valley with a proposition to supply them. He had no idea how much acreage he dared contract to irrigate; he knew, of course, he could furnish water in ample quantity to a portion of the valley and he hoped, by building his dam higher and thicker, to impound sufficient water to provide a reasonable supply for the entire valley.

He had discerned that his refusal to enter into negotiations had shocked Babson, but he had no idea as to the extent of the shock. As he sat in his car in the garage, while a mechanic straightened out his bumper, he fell to considering what interest, beyond a purely altruistic one, Babson could have in the matter. He was not long in arriving at the conclusion that the Bank of Valley Center—of which Babson was, he knew, the controlling owner—had lent considerable money on farm mortgages and that the failure of the subterranean water supply might reasonably enough, in a few years, result in dozens of abandoned farms and bankrupt farmers, for with the recession of the water there was bound to be a tremendous recession in land values after the cost of pumping should reach a prohibitive point.

He wondered if the Bank of Valley Center and, conversely, Silas Babson, was not threatened with ruin by reason of a collection of worthless frozen assets.

Other than the knowledge that Babson had organized a raid to ruin Lorry Kershaw, Tichenor had no cause to dislike the man; indeed, the knowledge that he, Tichenor, had always been in position to frustrate that raid, had operated to dull the edge of his resentment. He knew the world was quite filled with Silas Babsons; indeed, during his busy years in New York he had met more than one of them, had crossed financial swords with them, had defeated them and been defeated by them. Such men were all in the day's work for him, and such irritation as he had felt against Babson was solely out of sympathy for Lorry Kershaw. Had Babson's activities been directed against him, Tichenor, having thwarted the banker, would not have thought of him again. He had a theory that it was worse than futile to waste cerebration on an inconsequential enemy.

#### Sorry for Babson

Because he could visualize Babson's predicament so clearly, he could not avoid feeling a little sorry for the man, altho if the impending disaster appeared to affect Babson only, he

would have dismissed all thought of him. Certainly he would not have wasted any sympathy on him. But, without water, eventually hundreds of people in Forlorn Valley would be reduced to poverty—indeed, Tichenor doubted if, due to the long-standing agricultural depression, which did not bid fair to be alleviated, anybody could make a living at dry-farming. And with the collapse of the Bank of Valley Center, the absolute ruin of

fatten it on the blasted lives of an entire community.

His heart welled with pity for them. "I'll have to do something about this," he decided. "I'll defer signing that contract the P. G. & E.'s counsel is preparing; I'll defer building the hydroelectric plant until after I've experimented with the water. Perhaps I'll not build the power plant. After all, what I planned was for the purpose of sheer cold money-making; I have

always need more juice than they have and they'll welcome the chance to do business with me later. Yes, by Jupiter, I'll stall 'em off. I'll show those Forlorn Valley cattle that the despised Hensley clan managed to breed a human being and a public-spirited citizen after all."

He was possessed of a warm feeling of elation as he motored up to the Circle K and in a field below the ranch-house found Lorry with her cowboys working in the branding corral. She wore the traditional boots, overalls, shirt, and hat of a cowman; and with that pride which is inherent in all Californians in the cattle business, her outfit followed the Spanish tradition: a silver inlaid half-breed bit, braided rawhide jaquima, horse-hair macarte, heavy, large-roweled silver-inlaid spurs, a carved leather stock-saddle, with silver conchas and a silver plate bearing her initials on the back of the cantle, twenty-four-inch tapaderas with silver conchas, white coltskin chaps with leather pockets and her initials on the belt. She carried a four-strand thirty-foot calf rope of braided rawhide and bestrode a buckskin horse that knew his business.

#### Up on the Fence

Tichenor climbed up on the fence and watched her work; he thrilled with professional pride as her small loop went under the belly of each victim and curled up and over the legs of the calf as the little animal went forward; he observed how gently she laid him down, saving undue strain on her riata, and dragged him thru the soft loose dirt to the fire. Rube Tenney, working a calf along the fence below Nate, said out of the corner of his mouth as he passed:

"Ninety-two calves so far today and she hasn't missed her cast yet. Son, it's a pleasure to work for a girl like her. She's a regular girl. And that buckskin did his daily dozen as usual before settling down to work."

Tichenor appraised the quality of the calves. High-grade Herefords all, smooth little fellows that would be turning a good profit two years hence. The odor of them, the pungent aroma of burning hair and hide, their frightened bawling as they were dragged to the fire, all conduced to evoke in him a vague nostalgia. This had been life to him once; his pride in his good horses and his outfit, the joy of successful competition with good ropers had always thrilled him far more than had his achievements in the world of finance. It came to him suddenly that here, in this corral, in the presence of this girl and her hired men, he could let down his guard, raised the day he had taken the cash from his heritage and commenced gambling with it in Wall Street. He had known his limitations in that new strange world and had set out to conquer them. He had mastered the art of wearing dress clothes as if to the manner born; of making amiable and inconsequential conversation; of mixing and drinking cocktails; dancing; attending on women who demanded attention; the difficult art of playing, of eating asparagus with his fork. Ah, it was long since he had sat on the top rail of a corral fence, comfortable in his shirt-sleeves, and looked at good stock! Long since he had done any shooting and fishing, long since his knees had gripped anything save an academy-trained horse. Wander far he might and probably would, but this was his country, and the love of its soil was in him.

He resolved definitely not to give it up. When the world wearied him he could always come back to Eden Valley and enjoy the society of people who had mastered the great art of silent companionship; he must not lose the trick of marveling at the excess weight of a steer at a given age, of enjoying the miracle.

Lorry had waved her riata at him as he took his seat on the fence; (Continued on Page 22)

## Answers to Questions on Page 17

1. "One out of many," found on United States coins.
2. January 29, 1861, under the Wyandotte constitution.
3. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
4. Ulysses S. Grant of the North, and Robert E. Lee of the South.
5. William Henry Harrison.
6. Albert Einstein—father of relativity.
7. William Cullen Bryant.
8. Michigan, Erie, Huron, Superior, Ontario.
9. Nicholas Longworth.
10. Buenos Aires.
11. \$4.86.
12. Prince of Wales.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Kathryan Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

the valley would be hastened and completed.

Nate Tichenor, ostracized as he had been by the people of Forlorn Valley in his boyhood—ostracized as all of his people had been—had, not unnaturally, acquired a fierce resentment against these people who looked to him for succor. But his resentment faded now before the realization of the tragedy they faced. Fierce he was, and could be, in the first flush of his antagonisms, but it was impossible for him to hold a grudge and

all the money I'll ever need—enough for those who come after me, too—and there's such a thing as taking in too much territory. Forlorn Valley comes first—and I really don't need two customers. Yes, Forlorn Valley comes first! It can afford to pay me eight per cent on my investment in that dam and reservoir-site. And if I find it can't spare them the water after all, much as I'd like to, I can still build the power plant and do business with the P. G. & E. Their market is widening perennially; they'll

## At Topeka, January 12 to 17

THE last word in the policy and purposes of the Federal Farm Board that can be expressed by the two great farmer organizations co-operating with it, The Farmers National Grain Corporation and The National Live Stock Marketing Association, will be said by their respective presidents, C. E. Huff and Charles A. Ewing, in their addresses before the Kansas Agricultural Convention, to be held in Topeka during the week of January 12 to 17, 1931.

This convention marks the 60th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, under whose auspices the convention is held, and a specially interesting program has been prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler, in which marketing of the two major farm products of the state, grain and livestock, will have a prominent place.

President Huff speaks of the development of co-operative grain marketing thru the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the livestock activities of the Federal Farm Board will be presented by Charles A. Ewing, President of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, its representative in this field. Many other topics of immediate interest will be on the program, but these two, on account of their widespread importance and their official utterance, will have a special appeal under present economic conditions.

Soviet Russia and its agriculture hold a greater interest for the American farmer than perhaps any other foreign country at this time. With its enormous population, which is largely rural, its enormous activity in the use of modern farm machinery and the building of factories for its manufacture and the aggressive nature of the government in pushing its products in the markets of other countries, makes of Soviet Russia a problem for future solution. A comprehensive discussion of this country and its agriculture will be made by W. A. Cochel, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star, who has lately returned from an extended observation tour in that country in which he devoted his chief attention to the agricultural and livestock problems.

The morning session of January 15 will be devoted to a discussion of all types of fertilizers, their value and use in Kansas agriculture, various phases of which will be presented by scientific experts from the state agricultural college and by a representative of the National Fertilizer Association.

As is always customary, the farm woman will be represented on the program, and the "Farm Woman's Contribution to our National Life" will be presented on the evening of Thursday, January 15, by Mrs. Phoebe K. Warren, Chairman of the committee on rural co-operation and federation extension of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The program for the 60th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is replete with interest, and provision is made for a full discussion of every topic which will be brought before the convention. With the provision of reduced railroad rates of 1½ fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, an added facility for attending the entire session will be made.

All sessions of the State Board of Agriculture meetings and of the other conventions which will be held in Topeka during "Farmers' Week" are open to the public for both attendance and participation, and the public is invited.





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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## More Work Is Accomplished With Better Results When Following a Definite Schedule

**T**HE most successful farm projects we have encountered are those that have been mapped out ahead in a very definite way, and carried thru accurately. Such plans make it possible to know exactly what should be done every month and every week to help produce successful results. Perhaps no farm operation lends itself more readily to detailed plans than the management of a poultry flock. This will be found effective for the average farm flock as well as for the larger number of birds in the big, commercial flocks.

It is suggested that you make an outline in writing of exactly the things you feel that you should be able to do with your flock. In this you can note changes and improvements that should be made, designating the right time of year for this work to be done. We have seen similar schedules made up in many, many lines of work, and it seems to be the rule that more work is accomplished with better results when following a set schedule than thru hit-and-miss management.

For example, a poultry schedule should start with the baby chicks. How many will you buy? Where? The first question will be determined by one thing, the capacity of your poultry equipment. If this is inadequate for the size of flock you wish to develop, accurate plans may be obtained without cost for expansion from your agricultural college. This schedule should include your method of feeding and sanitation. One big value in writing such things down lies in the fact that if you do write them down you are certain to have them definitely formulated, and if you see them on paper it is much easier to check them against methods used by other successful poultrymen and those advised by the folks at the college and other poultry specialists. If you write down a schedule of sanitation you will come nearer making it fool-proof. With the poultry flock if the sanitation technic is worked out ahead of time, there will be fewer opportunities for disease and troubles to put in their profit-taking appearance.

All thru the poultry year such a schedule to follow will be found valuable. It will serve as a check-up, showing you that everything is being done for profit; it will add confidence and comfort to your work. And hand in hand with this a record should be kept of accomplishments. In brief, bookkeeping. This will show actual results, and will help you "tighten up on your technic" for future progress.

### Culling Gets Much Credit

We have a flock of S. C. Buff Orpingtons that has been state culled for eight years. This was one of the first flocks to be culled when the Kansas State Agricultural College started this work, and I believe is the only one in Comanche county that has been on the records from the start of this work. Constant state culling has developed a flock of accredited Grade A Buff Orpingtons that is of excellent quality, particularly for a large farm, free-range flock.

Poultry raising is not my main occupation, as I put out about 400 acres of wheat, 300 acres of spring crops, a good acreage of Sweet clover and some alfalfa, besides keeping quite a few cattle and hogs. But chicken raising has been the most pleasant and profitable for the amount invested.

This year we had 252 hens and pullets, 62 cockerels and eight cocks pass as Grade A, and have had Grade A Or-

pingtons for five years. This is our fourth year of blood testing, and we use the agglutination test for Bacillary White Diarrhea, which is the only test the Kansas State Agricultural College recognizes. We send the tests to a recognized authority and are issued a B. W. D. free certificate from the state. We would not think of buying eggs from a flock, or baby chicks from a hatchery that does not use this test.

### Have Faith in Poultry

The Seward County Poultry Association has just elected new officers and also has completed plans for the coming poultry show, to be held January 15 to 17. This seems to prove again that poultry is an important factor on any farm any place. Southwestern Kansas has some good flocks and there will be more of them next year. Quality stock and efficient production are centers of interest there.

Homer Reynolds is the new president; W. E. Farmer, vice president; H. B. Roseberry, show superintendent;

Phil Harris, assistant; Odell Mahoney, secretary, and W. G. Young, treasurer. Liberal premiums will be given at this show in January.

A new departure is the offering of prizes to boys and girls of Seward county in the judging contests. They are to judge the entries both for production and for show birds. Three sets of prizes are offered in this, and it is some evidence of the belief that this particular county and the section of the state has faith in the future of poultry.

### This Plan Worked Well

Last year we made trays for the second hatch and kept them in the same house with the older chicks until the first chicks were about 5 weeks old. Then we moved this first hatch out to the other brooder house, and put the younger chicks down on the hall screen floor. We had excellent success in raising these chicks, as we grew to maturity 500 out of 552 hatched. Most of our loss either was accidental or from cannibalism.

We do not plan to produce chickens for the market, but for breeding purposes. Some people think, after getting eggs from a flock like ours, that every chicken raised should be a prize winner, but that isn't possible. We start culling just as soon as they are large enough to eat and keep picking out anything that does not seem to have the color, shape and

size, until by the time the state man comes to cull, we feel as if we are eating \$5 cockerels.

I am talking most about cockerels, as practically all of the pullets run true to their ancestors. Of course, we have some that do not pass the inspectors, and some that do pass we cull out afterward as we are trying to build up a flock second to none, so cull accordingly.

In 1930, with an average of 136 hens and pullets, we had a gross income of \$1,029.51, but owing to the fact that our record calendar for this year began October 1, our net income to the hen for the last 11 months was \$5.14 plus.

Frank L. Dale.

Coldwater, Kan.

### Mash Is Essential Feed

A. R. Lee, poultryman of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Hens must be fed freely on a good ration containing the necessary ingredients. Mash, altho the highest-priced feed, produces the cheapest eggs and is the most important part of the ration. Dry mash should be kept before the hens all of the time in open hoppers. If the pullets are slow in starting to lay, add milk to the ration and feed one light feed daily of moist mash. Green feed supplies vitamins and helps to improve the birds' appetites."

It does not pay to use high-priced feed to try to keep hens warm in cold, drafty houses. Hens must be comfortable to lay in cold weather. The ventilation of the house should be adjusted to weather conditions, with the hens always provided with fresh air.

### Will Pay for Good Eggs

There is just as much food value in eggs when the price is low as when the price is high. It doesn't make any difference whether an egg costs 1 or 2 cents or 5 or 6 cents, so far as its value as human food is concerned. And when we know that eggs contain necessary food factors that make them almost a complete food for child and adult, we should use them liberally in our diet, especially when there are so many eggs that the price is low. Egg producers should be interested in marketing their eggs strictly fresh and clean, thereby encouraging consumption as a means of bringing about a better market price. Consumers do not complain about paying a few cents extra when they know the eggs are extra good.

G. D. McClaskey.

Topeka, Kan.

### A Farmer-Built House

Charles Vetter of Mitchell county has completed a Kansas-type, straw-loft poultry house. It is 20 by 40 feet and has an open front. Openings are covered with 1-inch mesh wire netting to make the building sparrow proof.

This house is equipped with wall nests, movable roosts, dropping boards and mash hoppers. The chickens are kept off the dropping boards by wire netting under the roosts. The nests are hinged at the top to the partition and are easily cleaned or closed at night to keep out sitting hens.

The Vetter boys did all of the work on the house, which makes it 100 per cent farmer-built. Charley and John did most of the job, while Lee and Reuben helped at times. It seems as if co-operation functions properly in this family, and also that the poultry flock is going to be a more important factor in the family's net income.

### Look Up the Family Record

The best evidence that can be used in judging a breeding male before he is tested is the production performance of his mother and sisters. His bodily proportions and activity will indicate the vigor he probably will transmit to his offspring, and without vigor high egg production is not possible. By merely looking at a male bird, one cannot determine his breeding possibilities for egg production.

Manhattan, Kan. D. C. Warren.

## Cash for Poultry Experiences

**W**ITH the efficient assistance of Kansas poultry flock owners, the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, January 31, will be filled with the very choicest experience letters and articles available. The help of every farmer in Kansas who handles a farm flock is invited. We wish to know what your problems have been this year and what they are right now. What problems have you worked out in a satisfactory manner? In what particular part of your poultry work have you found the greatest success? Where have you found the most net profit? What phase of the poultry industry interests you most, and why? During 1930 how have you been able to cut overhead costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that is more satisfactory to you? How have you worked out your poultry housing problem? Do you find that good equipment pays, and how?

In this annual poultry issue and all thru 1931, Kansas Farmer greatly desires to make "Kansas Poultry Talk" a most valuable "idea exchange" medium. Send Kansas Poultry Talk your poultry management results to print in this department, and in turn you will enjoy the letters of your fellow-farmers all over the state. That kind of co-operation will be for the good of the industry in general, because better feeding, better housing, lower production costs and better management thruout will be the result and those things are essential everyone agrees. There are hundreds of smart poultry ideas being worked out by poultry flock owners. Let's exchange them thru this department freely. If you have questions they will be submitted to poultrymen thru this department and otherwise will be answered authoritatively.

Besides this inspirational visit generally with poultry folks over Kansas, special cash prizes are offered for the best contest letters for the annual poultry issue of January 31. There will be five interesting contests, and here they are:

**My Best Net Profit From Poultry**—Explain briefly, but clearly, exactly how you made your best net profit from poultry in 1930 or any other year, and how many times you were able to work this same idea. Perhaps you did it with capons, baby chicks, ducks, geese, thru cutting feed costs, providing better housing, by seeking a special market, maybe you worked out a time-saving system or device, or perhaps it was thru bookkeeping. No matter how you made your best net profit, send your letter to Kansas Poultry Talk, heading it, "My Best Net Profit From Poultry." For the best letter Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

**Handling the Farm Flock**—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

**Incubators and Brooders**—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

**Day Old Chicks**—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

**Turkeys, Ducks and Geese**—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

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





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12	1.20	3.84	30	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	31	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	32	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	33	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	34	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	35	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	36	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	37	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	38	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	39	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	40	3.80	12.16
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#### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

### 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

WALTER POULTRY FARM, R. 9, TOPEKA, S. C. English White Leghorn Chicks. ORDER 100 CHICKS GET 10 FREE. SEI-meas Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD tested. Special discounts on early orders. Catalog free. Tischhauser's Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited 7c up. Catalog free. Schlitchman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE, BLOOD-tested winter egg-bred quality. Immediate shipments prepaid, special guarantee. Free catalogue. 25,000 customers, 40 states. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

FREE BROODERS WITH MATHIS GUAR-anteed to Live Chicks. Write for our sensational offer. Leading varieties, \$7.95 per 100 up. 100% live delivery Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: LIGHT BRAHMAS AND White Minorcas 12 cents, other heavy breeds 10 cents. Light breeds 9 1/2 cents, booking orders for January and February. Free catalogue. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Missouri.

1931 CHICKS: BIG DISCOUNTS, EASY TERMS. Order now for spring delivery. Booth's Famous winter layers break all records at the National Egg Laying Contests. Guaranteed to live. 12 varieties. 7c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS HATCHED right. Our fifteenth year. High egg production; guaranteed delivery. First hatch January 5th. Early hatched pullets pay best. Extra quality Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White or Black Minorcas, Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S SUPERIOR quality chicks. Be sure of the best; 22 years in business, always reliable and honest in our dealings; 13 varieties of pure bred strong and healthy chicks. Bloodtested, state certified and accredited. Chicks ready January 27. Best service in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 5417.

#### DUCKS AND GEES

LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GEES, EITHER sex. Marvin Milleson, Culver, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE ROUEN DRAKES, \$2.50, ducks \$2.00. M. E. Weller, Ryan, Iowa.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS \$1.75, drakes \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

HOLLYWOOD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. Bargains. Roy Bradford, McLouth, Kan. 500 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR old hens, 75c each. Wyckoff strain, exceptionally fine laying strain. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels. Twelve year breeding for high egg production, \$1.50 each. Few very choice breeding birds \$2.00, money back if not satisfactory. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

#### POULTRY

### Ross Chicks

#### Guaranteed to Live

Ross chicks are guaranteed to live 10 days and you keep your money until chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need NOW to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, Bloodtested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for 14 years. Pedigreed cockerels up to 319 eggs breeding head our flocks. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of right delivery date and enables us to make rock-bottom prices. Excellent shipping facilities to all points.

Before buying chicks from anyone, write for our New FREE catalog. It gives full details, descriptions and prices and tells just how the Ross Master Breeding Plan has developed Ross Breeding Flocks up to a much higher standard than the flocks of other hatcheries. Members Kansas R. O. P.

Ross Breeding Farm and Hatchery Box 10 Junction City, Kansas

#### Buy Steinhoff's Healthy Chicks

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.V.D. by the Agglutination method (the only test recognized by our Agricultural college as efficient), culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced state qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 29, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early. STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

#### FROM BLOOD FLOCKS

Guaranteed to live. Cockerel or Pul-let chicks. Flocks culled by experienced judge. Hatching now. Reduced prices on our Supreme quality purebred chicks. Free catalog.

Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

#### Big Husky Chicks for 1931

Only 7c up. Big discounts on early orders. Guaranteed to live. Easy terms. 200-300 egg strains, Superior Certified. Catalogue free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6 1/2 CENTS IF ORDERED now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### LEGHORNS—BROWN

"KULP" ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels April hatch, \$1.00 each if taken soon. H. Spielman, Rt. 1, Seneca, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS—BUFF

PRODUCTION BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels \$1.00. Harry A. Moore, Caldwell, Kan.

#### LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK-erels \$1.75 each. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

#### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2.25. Ralph Dixon, Hutchinson, Kan. Rt. 5.

8 YEARS STATE ACCREDITED, 4 YEARS bloodtested Grade A. cockerels. Banded \$3 to \$5. Unbanded \$2. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

ARISTOCRAT'S BARRED ROCK COCK-erels \$3.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS. FINE LARGE cockerels, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guar-anteed. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S HEAVY LAY-ing Yellow Legs. Eggs, 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50 postpaid. Cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

#### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB COCKERELS FROM AC-credited flock \$1.50. Irvin Fralick, Mullinville, Kan.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00. C. H. Johnson, Rt. 2, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS CULLED by State Inspector, Grade A. \$5.00. Grade B \$2.50. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS GRADE A. A. P. A. Certified First Prize Winners Topeka Free Fair, also Topeka State Show. John Wilkins, Scranton, Kan.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE type, Thompson strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Arvid Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

#### WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BLOOD tested stock \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

ACCREDITED COCKERELS, BLOODTESTED. Martin strain, \$2.50 each. Joseph Dortmund, Gorham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BRED from show winners and selected producers, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. 37 years of Wyandotte experience. Carl H. Plock, Clay Center, Kan.

#### TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, PURE BRED Toms \$6, Hens \$4. G. W. Shafer, Park, Kan.

LARGE, PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS. Toms, hens. Glen Carver, Wiley, Colorado.

PRIZE WINNING, BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Write Lydia and Gladys Dye, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT RANGE raised toms \$6, hens \$4. Ray Sinclair, Jetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$7 and \$8. Edward Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BEAUTIES, LARGE healthy Kansas City Royal and Denver National winners, attractive prices. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER, BRONZE: Again win third display in 1930 International Turkey Show, Chicago. Write your wants. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

#### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEES, CAPONS WANTED. Coop loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### DOGS

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

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, CHINCHILLA rabbits. Poos, Beverly Sta., Missouri.

PART RAT AND FOX TERRIER PUPS, 2 and 4 dollars. Floyd Kuhn, Belleville, Kan.

SHEPHERD OR COLLIE PUPPIES 20 PER cent off until Xmas. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

COON, POSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND FOX dogs, cheap, trial. Herrick Hound Kennel, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUP-pies. Natural heelers. Scrimshaw's Kennels, Excelsior, Minn.

BUY A PUPPY FOR CHRISTMAS. SPECIAL prices on Shepherds, Collies and Rat Terriers H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

#### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50, Fordsons \$8.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guar-anteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

RUMELY 20-30 TRACTOR, PAPE HAMMER mill, Gehl ensilage cutter, all almost new, priced right. William Henderson, Auburn, Kan.

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

#### MACHINERY WANTED

WANT TO BUY—GOOD SECOND-HAND MILK-ing machine. Fred Grantham, Hill City, Kan.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK AL-falfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

HARDY RECLEANED KANSAS ALFALFA seed 98% pure Growers Declaration of Origin. Buy direct \$7.50 bu. J. H. Voss, Downs, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and At-las Sorgo. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.90, GRIMM AL-falfa \$13.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.90, Red Clover \$13, Alsike \$12. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PLANT KUDZU FOR PERMANENT PAS-ture and hay. Grows through longest drouth. Perfectly hardy. More nutritious than alfalfa. Yields more. Needs no lime, fertilizer or inoculation. Never has to be replanted. Never a pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

CLOVER, \$13.80 PER BU.; HOME GROWN, double recleaned; guaranteed to comply state seed law; Sweet Clover scarified, \$4.50; Un-hulled \$2.10; new Timothy \$3.60; hardy half Grimm Alfalfa, \$10.50; state certified Grimm \$16.80. All guaranteed and sacked. Other farm seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

#### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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

#### AVIATION

MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY JOBS AVAIL-able for well-trained Airplane Mechanics, Pilots and Auto Mechanics. We train you for jobs. Wonderful opportunity! Write for details today. Lincoln Airplane & Auto School, 2540 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## Use This Order Blank Now!

#### TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows, .....times in your paper.

Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

Name ..... (Count as part of ad)

Address ..... (Count as part of ad)

Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00



## FOR THE TABLE

**REAL FOOD VALUE, SPLIT PINTO BEANS** 100 lb. bag \$2.00. Jackson Bean Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**NICE, CLEAN PINTO BEANS** \$3.25 PER 100 lbs. White beans \$4.25 per 100 lbs. August Busse, Bird City, Kan.

**NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER TO CONSUMER** 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

## HONEY

**EXTRACT HONEY** 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

**HONEY—60 POUNDS EXTRACTED** \$6.50; two \$12.50; 60 pounds Comb \$7.85. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can** \$6.25; Two, \$12.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

**FINEST EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 POUNDS** \$10.80; 60 pounds \$5.75; low freight. Satisfaction guaranteed. Garden Court Honey Farms, Pueblo, Colorado.

## TOBACCO

**30 CHEWING TWIST** \$1.00 POSTPAID. National Tobacco Co., D132, Paducah, Ky.

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO, FINE QUALITY,** chewing or smoking 3 lb. sample \$1.00 postpaid. Jas. Lamb, Owensboro, Ky.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED,** chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

**LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 POUNDS** \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Best Smoking, 10, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

**GUARANTEED CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50;** Smoking five \$1.25; ten \$2.00; fifty cigars \$1.85; Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West-Paducah, Kentucky.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

**555 AUCTIONEER'S SAYINGS, \$1.00. JOKER,** \$1.00. Free catalog. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

**AUCTIONS JAN. 5-29. ENROLL NOW. FREE** catalog. Oldest and greatest. American Auction College, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City.

## AUTOMOTIVE

**POWER TAKE OFFS—FIT ANY AUTO OR** small truck. Have 10-15 H. P. any where you want it. Price right. Write for catalog. Cizek Mfg. Co., Clutier, Iowa.

## RUG WEAVING

**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD** carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**FEED MILL GOOD LOCATION. PARTICU-** lars. Write Box 584, Dearing, Kan.

## PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

**SCHOOL OFFICIALS WRITE FOR CATALOG** describing the Karymor Merry Go Round, steel slides, etc. for playgrounds. Lamar Manufacturing Co., 901-Erie, Pueblo, Colo.

## RABBITS

**PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR** sale. V. Ward, Council Grove, Kan.

**MAKE MONEY RAISING "DERBY WINNER"** Chinchilla Fur Rabbits. Free catalog. Derby Fur Farm, Box 3, Derby, Colorado.

**PEDIGREE FLEMISH GIANTS, CHINCHIL-** las, New Zealand Reds, Silver Martens, 6 weeks old and up. Write for prices. C. V. Platt, Wilsey, Kan.

## PIGEONS

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

## LUMBER

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

## KODAK FINISHING

**ROLL DEVELOPED AND SIX BEAUTIFUL** glossstone prints 25c.—Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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

## EDUCATIONAL

**GET POSTAL OR OUTDOOR GOVERNMENT** job; \$140-\$200 month; vacation. Details Free. Write Delmar Institute, B-1, Denver, Colorado.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN-** women, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Oxnent Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

## AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

**MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES,** Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION. WRITE** J. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kan.

**WANTED—500 CATTLE FOR SUMMER PAS-** ture. Edd Biehn, Granada, Colo.

**CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, HIGHEST PRICES.** Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

## LAND

## ARKANSAS

**WHITE PEOPLE ONLY. WRITE FOR OUR** new 1930 catalog of fruit, dairy and poultry farms on easy terms. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

## CALIFORNIA

**RANCHES—OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN** saves you money. Realty Owners Association, 1448 Webster St., Oakland, Calif.

## COLORADO

**EXCHANGE—640 YUMA COUNTY, COLO-** rado. Improved stock ranch. \$6,400. Loan \$2,000. Want smaller farm. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

**NO DROUTH, NO BLIZZARDS, NEVER TOO** hot. Farming, stock raising, hunting, fishing, Artesian wells, cheap irrigation, rich soil. Spuds, grain, vegetables make wonderful crops. Farms, stock ranches all sizes. Splendid roads, schools, churches. That's San Luis Valley. Write C. E. Wilson, Route 3, Alamosa, Colo.

## KANSAS

**320 ACRE STOCK FARM 7 MILES OUT** well improved, 200 acres No. 1 pasture, \$42 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**SALE, EXCHANGE OR RENT FOR CASH:** Improved 80, also nearly improved five acres. Owner, John Deor, Neodesha, Kan.

**GRAIN FARM—IMPROVED 80 ACRES,** more or less. 2 miles east Oskaloosa, Kan. on highway 30. Terms. Write owner. E. O. Beckman, Blackwell, Okla.

## MISSOURI

**OZARKS—40 ACRES IN MISSOURI, \$5** month; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

## Want to Sell Your Farm?

Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**FARM WANTED. I WANT FARMS FOR** cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. Mc-Nown, 311 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebr.

**FARM WANTED—DIRECT BUYER TO SELL-** er contact. No commission to pay. Get our plan. Kashfinder System, Wichita, Kan.

**WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND** cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**320 A. LAND, CLEAR FOR LIVESTOCK OR** mdse. Madsen's, Atwood, Kan.

**BARGAINS IN LAND. TRADES A SPECIAL-** ty. Lee Schesser, Calvert, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND

**OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,** Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

**VALUABLE FARMS, CHEAP NEW LAND OR** improved farms rich soil, low taxes, low cost production. Any sized farm for any kind of farming in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 9003, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

## Protective Service

(Continued from Page 11)

F. A. McCollam, who made the arrest. The suit of clothes was found in McCool's shirt box and the wedding was put off long enough for the bridegroom to spend 30 days in jail.

F. A. Axtell and her son, Dewey, shared equally in the \$25 Protective Service reward.

## Watchful Waiting Got Results

For some time George H. Feuerborn of Richmond, Franklin county, had been missing gasoline from his tractor. Then one night in addition to the gasoline some of his coils disappeared. A few nights later wrenches and another quantity of gasoline were taken from the same tractor. This was carrying the joke too far. Feuerborn reported to the vigilance committee made up of several of his neighbors and arranged for the men to watch by turns. About 8 o'clock the following evening while Jake Strobel and Omer Snyder were on duty in the grass near the tractor the would-be thieves made another visit. The watchers kept quiet until a can of gasoline had been siphoned from the tractor, then they called for a halt. Disobeying the command, the three men left the gasoline and beat a hasty retreat to the accompaniment of a fusillade from the vigilance committee. Unfortunately for the thieves, they were obliged to leave their car, which led to their identity.

Then came the arrest of Howard Gabart, Delmer Higdon and Edward Williams, who now are serving 60-day jail sentences. The \$25 Protective Service reward was divided among Feuerborn, Strobel and Snyder.

## More Home Work Offers

Not long ago the Protective Service warned its readers against offers to furnish home work for earning pin money. At that time we cited at least one case where the head of a home work concern had been given a federal sentence for having used the mails for fraudulent purposes. Now comes a letter from a Protective Serv-

ice member indicating that a similar firm has been advertising in Kansas papers. The complaint states that the sum of \$2 was called for in advance to cover the cost of supplies—beads to string. The \$2 was paid, but no supplies were furnished. Several letters have been written to the company, but to date it has made no reply.

We should like to know whether other Protective Service members have had any correspondence with this company which states in its form letter, "These beads for stringing pay you \$3 per dozen." If you stop to think, you can see the unreasonableness of this offer to pay so much for the simple process of threading a string of beads. We are of the opinion that the main purpose of this concern, as with so many others, is to get into possession of \$2 to cover the cost of supplies. Kindly co-operate with us in putting such firms out of business. Report all such instances to the Protective Service promptly.

## Fruit Growers Met

The Kansas State Horticultural Society held its 64th annual meeting in Topeka recently. More than half of the total membership of the society attended the two-day meeting held in conjunction with Kansas Associated Garden Clubs. The newly-elected horticultural officers are Lowell Mason, Belle Plaine, president; V. M. Dubach, Wathena, vice president; Charles Scott, McPherson, secretary; and E. V. Wakeman, Wathena, treasurer.

Prof. R. J. Barnett of the department of horticulture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and who has headed the horticultural society the last two years, delivered the feature address of the meeting. He said that fruit production can flourish in Kansas only by interesting boys and young men in it and by teaching them better methods.

Reporting that cherries are the only fruit of which Kansas produces its per capita share and that the people of this state today look to other states for a part of the apples, grapes, peaches and strawberries that they consume, Professor Barnett continued. "It is evident that fruit growing in Kansas constitutes one of the big opportunities for the qualified farmers of the state. Climatic and other natural conditions can be found that permit the production of first class vineyards and apple and sour cherry orchards.

## The Farm Trend

(Continued from Page 3)

declining for three years. The last peak in the number of hogs on farms was reached January 1, 1928. At that time there were nearly 61 million hogs on the farms of the United States. A year later there were 57 million, and on January 1, 1930, slightly fewer than 53 million. It is probable that the census of hogs as of January 1, 1931, will show still fewer. From the supply standpoint, higher hog prices seem quite probable. This will be particularly true if the demand for pork and pork products improves as a consequence of improved business conditions.

The outlook for dairy products is somewhat less hopeful. There has been a distinct tendency to increase the number of dairy cows, and production has been increased more rapidly than consumption could be increased and yet prices be maintained. Further increase in the number of dairy cows seems probable. Consequently, higher prices for dairy products can hardly be expected within the next year or two. The things which will help the situation for individual farmers include rigorous culling of low producing cows, efficient production from the cows that are kept, and careful attention given to producing and marketing a high qual-

ity product. The problem of the quality of dairy products is one which concerns the processor as well as the producer. Any plan which results in better conditions must be worked out co-operatively by these two groups.

The outlook for poultry and eggs is moderately encouraging. Any improvement in business conditions should result in higher prices for good quality eggs and for dressed poultry. However, poultry production has been expanded, and the increased numbers are an ever present force tending to keep prices down. When prices become low, as has been the case recently, there is too frequently a tendency to cull the poultry flock too closely, and production is decreased more than conditions warrant. This may occur in 1931, altho it is too soon to predict. Information from past conditions which were similar, however, would indicate the possibility of such an occurrence.

On the whole, the outlook for Kansas agriculture in 1931 is moderately light. Improvement from recent low price levels is to be expected, but exceptional advances in prices are not probable. Any improvement which comes probably will come slowly, and be somewhat spotted in character.

## Real Farm Homes

(Continued from Page 10)

lily pool and shrubs artistically arranged are silent but striking evidence that folks who love the beautiful dwell on this farm.

After visiting with these farm women and seeing the results of their labors in their fine families, lovely homes and flower gardens, and more especially, in their interested and smiling faces, I could not help but believe that "Home keeping hearts ARE happiest."

## The Outlaws of Eden

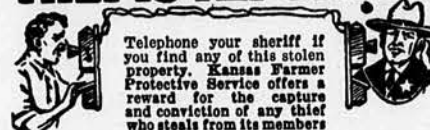
(Continued from Page 18)

thereafter she paid no attention to him. She was busy. So he sat on the fence for an hour, dreaming, remembering, planning. Finally he saw a horse standing, with drooping head, outside the corral. A riata was coiled on the saddle.

"My horse, Lorry?" he called to the girl.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## THEFTS REPORTED



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

A. W. Hutchinson, Wamego. Chevrolet Six truck. License number T39189.

Carl Rolph, Delphos. Heavy harness with nickel knobs on hames. Lines practically new. Harness 1 1/4 inch. One crossline had been chewed by calf. One bridle and four collars. One collar had initial "D" on it. Two were practically new.

Cecil Leidig, Washington. One long overcoat, size 38. Dark brownish mixture with brown lining. Practically new.

Merle Keifover, Waterville. Three White Pekin ducks. Two hens and one drake. One light bay horse with split in right front hoof and rather lean. His name is Barney.

H. J. Pettzer, Andale. One hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

R. T. Bradford, Galena. Two dozen White Wyandotte hens and pullets.

Mrs. E. M. Suppes, Anness. Persian kitten.

Mrs. Emma Bailey, Hutchinson. Small, white sow taken from pen.

H. A. Spafford, Belleville. Twenty Rhode Island Red pullets. Also Western Field twelve gauge repeating shotgun.

W. L. Brown, Stockton. Hound, light tan and white with white across hips and nose. Solid tan head with white strip between eyes. Medium size. Answers to name of "Jerry."

A. K. Underwood, Atchison. Two bridles, hitch strap and pair new lines. New last spring.

Paul Schwyhard, Belle Plaine. Between 25 and 30 Rhode Island Red pullets. Starting to lay.

Lloyd Johnson, Wakarusa. Forty White Rocks stolen Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. Recently blood tested. Had blood stains on them. Branded 800 to 900.

Winfield Scott, Baldwin City. Two coon pelts, two skunk pelts. Value \$10.





Dr. C. E. Bruncher  
President

# LIVE STOCK HEALTH

auspices

## Kansas Veterinary Medical Association

### Shipping Fever Is Quite a Common Disease Among Cattle Moved Either by Rail or Truck

BY DR. A. T. KINSLEY  
Kansas City, Missouri

SHIPPING fever is a name of a condition or combination of conditions that is prone to occur in cattle that are shipped either by rail or truck. This condition occurs most commonly in calves, altho older cattle, even old cows and bulls, may become affected. All breeds of cattle are apparently equally subjected to the malady. It is most prevalent in cattle that are shipped during changeable weather. This malady usually occurs within a week after the cattle arrive at destination.

It is probable that shipping fever is primarily the result of diminished resistance incident to change of feed and water, over feed, insufficient feed, long interval between feeds and exposure while in transit and secondarily to infection. In other words, if cattle in transit could be fed, watered and sheltered as they are on farms and ranches the occurrence of shipping fever would be reduced to a minimum. It is not necessary for cattle to pass thru public stock yards to become affected, as the microbial causes of shipping fever are apparently universally distributed.

In a lot of 106, 6 months old Hereford calves that were loaded into trucks thru a temporary loading chute and hauled about 80 miles and unloaded thru another temporary chute, shipping fever occurred, and 18 of the calves died. There had been no shipping fever or other disease of cattle on the ranch where these calves were loaded or unloaded and there had been no livestock hauled in the trucks used in transporting these calves for several weeks. The same kind of feed was provided for the calves, the only variation being a 3-hour ride at 25 to 30 miles an hour on a cold, damp day. Many other instances could be mentioned in which losses due to shipping fever have occurred in cattle that had not been in public stockyards or shipped by rail.

Altho shipping fever is due primarily to predisposing influences, the infections which are secondary in the beginning may be transmitted to healthy native cattle that have not been predisposed by shipping. The principal symptoms manifested by cattle affected with shipping fever consist of a discharge from the eyes and nose. This discharge is water like in the beginning, and later becomes creamy or pus like. There usually is a cough, and the affected animal is sluggish, has a rough coat, a humped back and eats sparingly, if at all. In some instances there is a diarrhea. As the disease progresses the affected animals become extremely gaunt and weak. The percentage of affected animals that die is quite variable, depending not only on the care and handling but also on the methods of treatment. In one instance there was a loss of 27 calves in a shipment consisting of 45 head. These calves were shipped during a severe snow storm and were in a lot

without shelter, and their ration consisted of a poor grade of prairie hay.

The losses due to shrinkage and death from shipping fever probably can be diminished by care in selecting, handling and feeding. Buy only healthy, vigorous cattle and see to it that they are not overfed. It is advisable to give a light feed before or during shipment and for three or four days after arriving at destination. If the weather is inclement during shipment it probably will be of value to paper the windward side of the car, and ample shelter should be provided at destination. If the cattle have been in transit for 24 hours or more they should be given rest after unloading at the railroad destination before driving them to the farm. It always is advisable to keep shipped cattle separate from natives for at least two weeks.

#### In a Dry Shed

Should any of the cattle appear dull and listless, they should be given special care, such as a dry, well bedded shed. Vaccination is, according to field reports, of value in the prevention and treatment of shipping fever. Some cattlemen have been desirous of obtaining biologic products, vaccines and serums, so that they could do their own vaccination, but this practice on the whole has proved unprofitable, and in some instances quite expensive, because vaccination is not always necessary, and in other instances the wrong vaccine has been used. In general it may be stated that the first thing that should be done in all cases of sickness of livestock is to have determined the exact cause of the trouble by the aid of a competent veterinarian. Some cases of shipping fever are nothing more or less than hemorrhagic septicemia, other cases are due to other infections, and still others are complications of different infections. Thus for successful treatment of affected individuals and the prevention by vaccination of the spread of infection to healthy cattle it is quite necessary to know the specific cause.

### A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

### Up to \$200 a Span

Up to \$200 a span was paid for horses recently at a public sale held on the farm of Ray Sorick of Formoso. The top for Jersey cows was \$80.

Happy freshmen! Only four years more and their education will begin.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

J. F. Steele, Blakeman, Kan., has claimed January 15 for his public sale of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Burt Powell of Falls City, Neb., will be the auctioneer and the sale will be announced further in a short time. Blakeman is a small town in Rawlins county.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington recently released some figures that are of general interest to Kansas farmers. The 1930 Kansas wheat crop amounted to 158,422,000 bushels and was valued at \$38,716,000. Kansas placed tenth in the production of corn with 76,184,000 bushels valued at \$44,937,000. The oat crop for the state was placed at 42,104,000 and was valued at \$14,776,000. According to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas farmers have put out over 12,000,000 acres of wheat again this year and about one per cent less than they did in 1929. The same report says that the condition of wheat in Kansas December 1 was 90 per cent.

W. A. Gladfelter & Son, who are the well known Duroc breeders at Emporia, have announced February 12 as the date for their bred sow sale. Breeders like the Gladfelters don't allow a crop failure to interfere very much with their operations. At present they are breeding 40 or 50 last spring gilts and their regular herd sows are caring for over 100 fall pigs. In the sale they will sell around 35 bred sows and about the same number of last fall gilts and a few last fall boars. The sale will be of the usual high standard of quality and will be the kind that are sure to prove real money makers for those who buy them. The blood of the champion, Top Seasons, predominates in the herd, but the addition of a great boar from the Walter Briggs herd about a year ago has proved the value of careful and painstaking mating. The quality and the breeding will be of a very high standard and breeders and farmers who have decided to buy foundation sows this spring should be sure the sale catalog comes to them and you can write them any time for it and be sure it will reach you in plenty of time. The sale will be advertised later on.

I have just received a letter from Congressman James G. Strong, announcing the purchase of another young Holstein bull to cross on his fine string of Carnation Inka Matador heifers. Mr. Strong is the owner of the Strong Holstein farm at Washington, Kan., and had the distinction of buying Carnation Inka Matador as a calf and developing him and showing him all over the country during the last two years and in the big shows of the country where he won the honors it was possible to win, and was later declared the All American champion and last June he was sold for over \$6,000. But before he sold him he was the possessor of over 20 splendid heifers by him and some mighty fine young bulls that he will sell at very fair prices considering their breeding and quality. The young bull he has just purchased of the Carnation milk farms is Carnation Conductor 614756 and is a son of Sir Segis Bessie Walker and is backed by five generations of Carnation's best type and production. The daughters of Carnation Inka Matador in the Strong herd will be bred to this great young sire.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses**  
Jan. 15.—J. F. Steele, Blakeman, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
Jan. 15.—J. F. Steele, Blakeman, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 12.—W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 14.—Vern Albright, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 25.—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.  
Feb. 27.—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.  
Feb. 28.—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 20.—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.  
Feb. 21.—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.  
March 5.—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.  
March 7.—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 18.—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)
- Hampshire Hogs**  
Feb. 17.—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

## Important Future Events

- Jan. 17-24.—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.  
Feb. 2-7.—Farm and Home week, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.  
March 7-15.—Southwestern Exposition and fat stock show, Fort Worth, Texas.

**DUROC HOGS**  
**40 Sows and Gilts Bred**  
to Aristocrat, Gollath, Sitting Bull, and Landmark, 1st at Wisconsin. Blood that fattens easily. Boars vaccinated, shipped on approval.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

**25 CHOICE GILTS**  
Bred for March and early April farrow. Real boars in service. Also a few boars for sale. Registered and immunized. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

**BOARS AND BRED GILTS**  
Outstanding good ones sired by King Index, reserve champion, Kansas State fair 1930. Boars herd and show prospects. Write or come before you buy. Immunized and priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**  
**Double Standard Polled Herefords**  
Outstanding bulls from spring calves to two years old.  
WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
**REG. JERSEY BULLS**  
Dams have good R. of M. records. Sire's dam is a Gold Medal cow. Granddam ex-world's record cow. A few ready for service, also baby calves. Why not buy a calf and raise a herd sire? Prices very reasonable.  
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
**Kow Kreek Ayrshires**  
Choice bull calf for sale out of a splendid cow with a nice record. Just two more choice heifers for sale, others all sold. One yearling, one 3 months old.  
Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, Kan., R. D. 3

## Hog Worms

Expel large, round worms from pigs safely and surely with

### Peters' BALLOON CAPSULES

3,000,000 sold. Look like white grapes; slip down pigs' throat easily as balls of butter; they get the worms. Your check for \$5.00 brings 50 Balloon Capsules, free water gun, free jaw opener and directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page, illustrated Veterinary Guide, free upon request.  
Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.  
World's First Hog Serum Company

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Polled Shorthorns** Established 1907  
Royal Clipper 2nd, a State Fair winner, heads our herd. 10 bulls weaned and up to 3 yrs. old, \$80 to \$100. Also cows and heifers for sale. A few horned Shorthorns at very low prices. All reg. and highest quality and breeding. All cattle TB tested.  
J. C. Baabury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

## Bird's Polled Shorthorns

40 breeding cows. We have for sale 9 excellent young bulls from 10 to 16 months old. Reds and roans. Write for description and prices.  
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

## GRASSLAND FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice females of all ages. Outstanding bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Prices will conform to present conditions. Come and see us.  
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

## Bulls of All Ages

to choose from. Cows and heifers with calves at side and bred to Grassland Victor.  
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

## Bred Cows and Heifers

For sale, to reduce our herd. Also some nice young bulls from six to 12 months old. Address  
VERNON C. MADDY, STOCKTON, KAN.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Choice 2-yr-old Heifers**  
We will sell some two-year-old heifers by Divide Matchless and bred to The Aristocrat. Very choice. Also splendid bulls, red and dark roans, from 6 to 18 months old.  
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## Beaver Valley Stock Farm

Having purchased a good son of Brownvale Monarch to use in our herd we are now offering our senior herd sire, Maxwellton Lord, for sale or trade. Also have young bulls of serviceable ages.  
Wm. P. and S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

## Herd Headed by Scarlet Admiral

By Scottish Admiral, dam by Scarlet Crown. A few young cows for sale with calves at foot and bred back. Also young bulls from six to 12 months old.  
R. E. HAILEY, WILSEY, KAN.

## Prospect Park Shorthorns

Three roan Scotch bulls 18 months old. 10 heifers with calves at foot. A strong herd of Shorthorns and one of the oldest in the state. Write for prices.  
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
Bulls and heifers from real dual-purpose cows. Cows with as much beef as the beef breeds, and as much milk and good udders as the dairy breeds. 60 cows, hand-milked.  
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Bulls For Sale

Sire's dam has over 750 lbs. fat in 365 days. Out of heifers producing over 400 lbs. fat. Priced low for quick sale.  
G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

## REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

for sale, of serviceable age. Extra fine individuality and production. Priced right.  
W. A. MARSHALL ESTATE, Colony, Kan.

## Holstein Bulls For Sale

20 head from two years old to calves. From purebred tested herd. Priced reasonable.  
SAM AINSWORTH, LYONS, KAN.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Gilts Bred to New Star

Not a poor gilt in the lot. All safe and priced at \$35 and \$40 each. Also four April boars to close out at \$25 each. Phone 12F23. Farm 2 1/2 miles south of Topeka.  
C. R. BOWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

## Very Choice Spring Boars

Typy and well grown, weighing around 250. Also about 60 weanling pigs. Pairs and trios not related. Papers with each pig. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

## Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

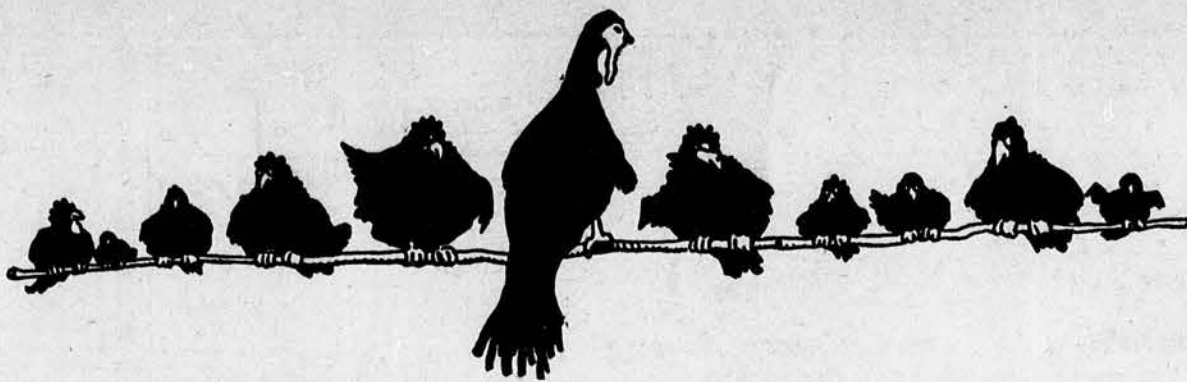
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired

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





## The Annual Poultry Number of Kansas Farmer Will Move Them!



FOR many years Kansas Farmer has devoted one issue a year almost entirely to poultry as a service to its thousands of readers who are intensely interested in the poultry business. It is an issue so full of interest and information that it is kept on many farms as a poultry directory. The annual poultry issue this season will be dated

### January 31, 1931

Advertisers who have used past poultry numbers of Kansas Farmer have found that Kansas Farmer advertising is the cheapest and best way to sell poultry in this territory. If you have anything related to poultry that you want to sell, use advertising in the January 31 issue of Kansas Farmer. Rates on classified and display classified advertising are printed at the top of "Our Farmer's Market Place" in this issue.

**January 24 Is the Last Day Ads Will Be Accepted for the Poultry Issue**

Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas  
Gentlemen:

Please cancel my advertising as I am sold out of cockerels. This is a wonderful paper to advertise in. I have used its advertising columns for many years with great success.

MRS. IRA EMIG,  
Abilene, Kansas.

### Use This Order Blank Now!

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER  
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows, .....times in your paper.  
Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

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Name .....  
(Count as part of ad)

Address .....  
(Count as part of ad)

Rates at Top of First Classified Page—Minimum Charge, \$1.00