

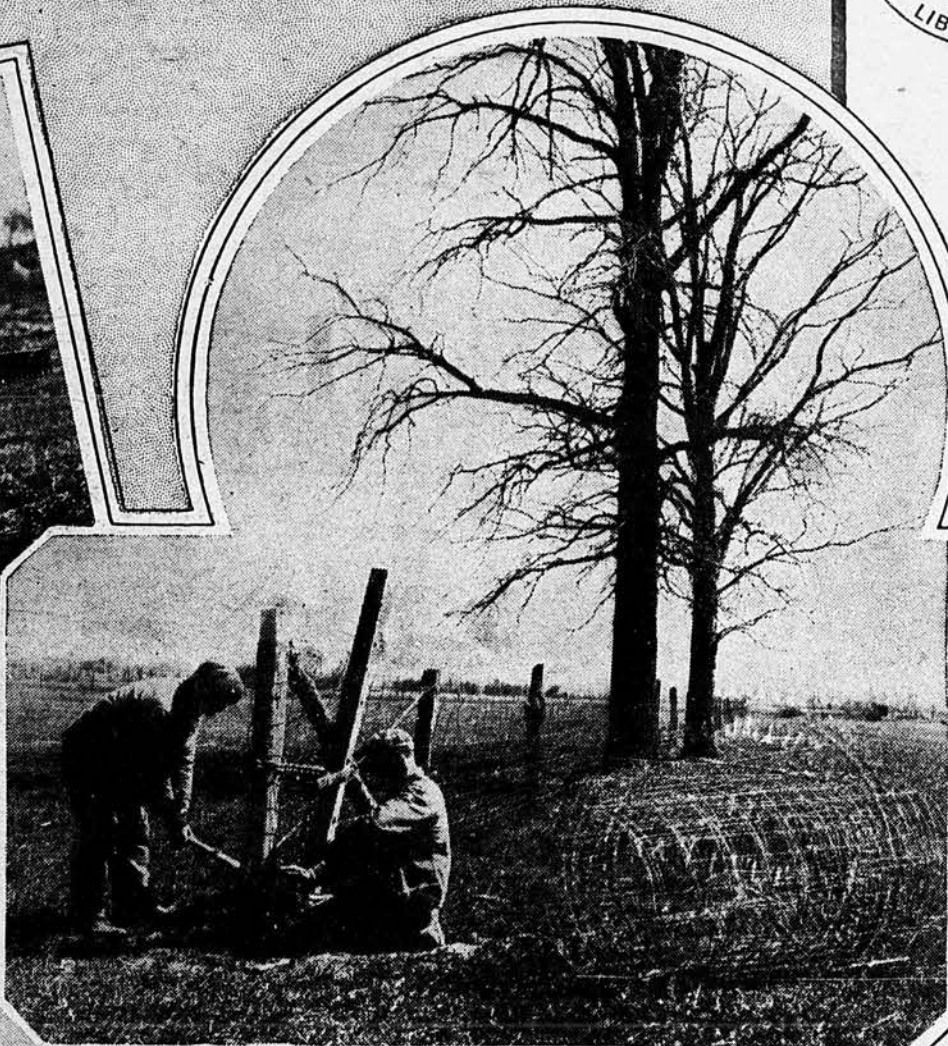
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

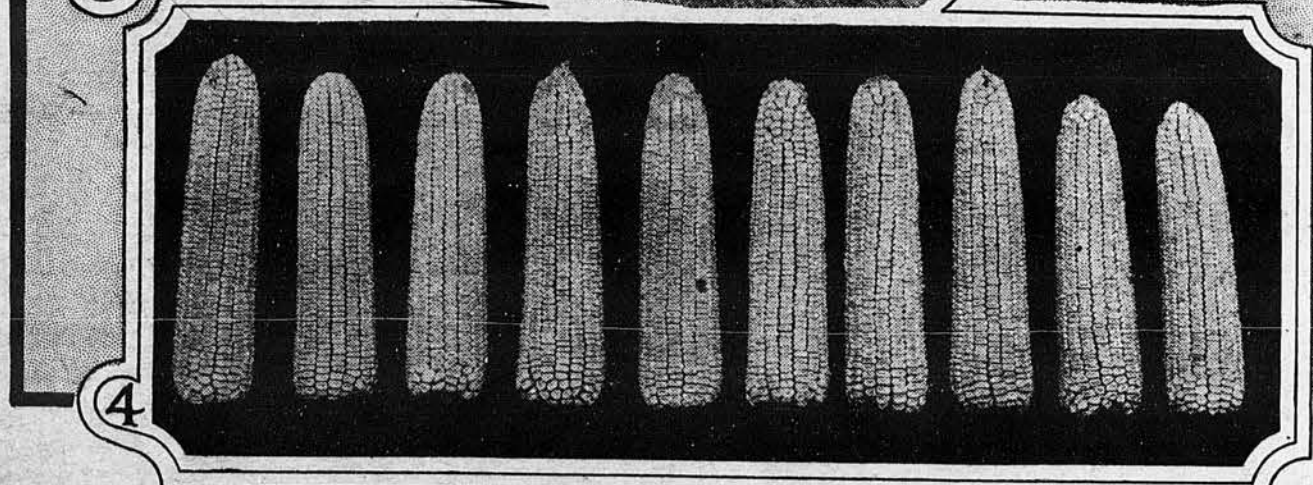
Volume 67

January 5, 1929

Number 1

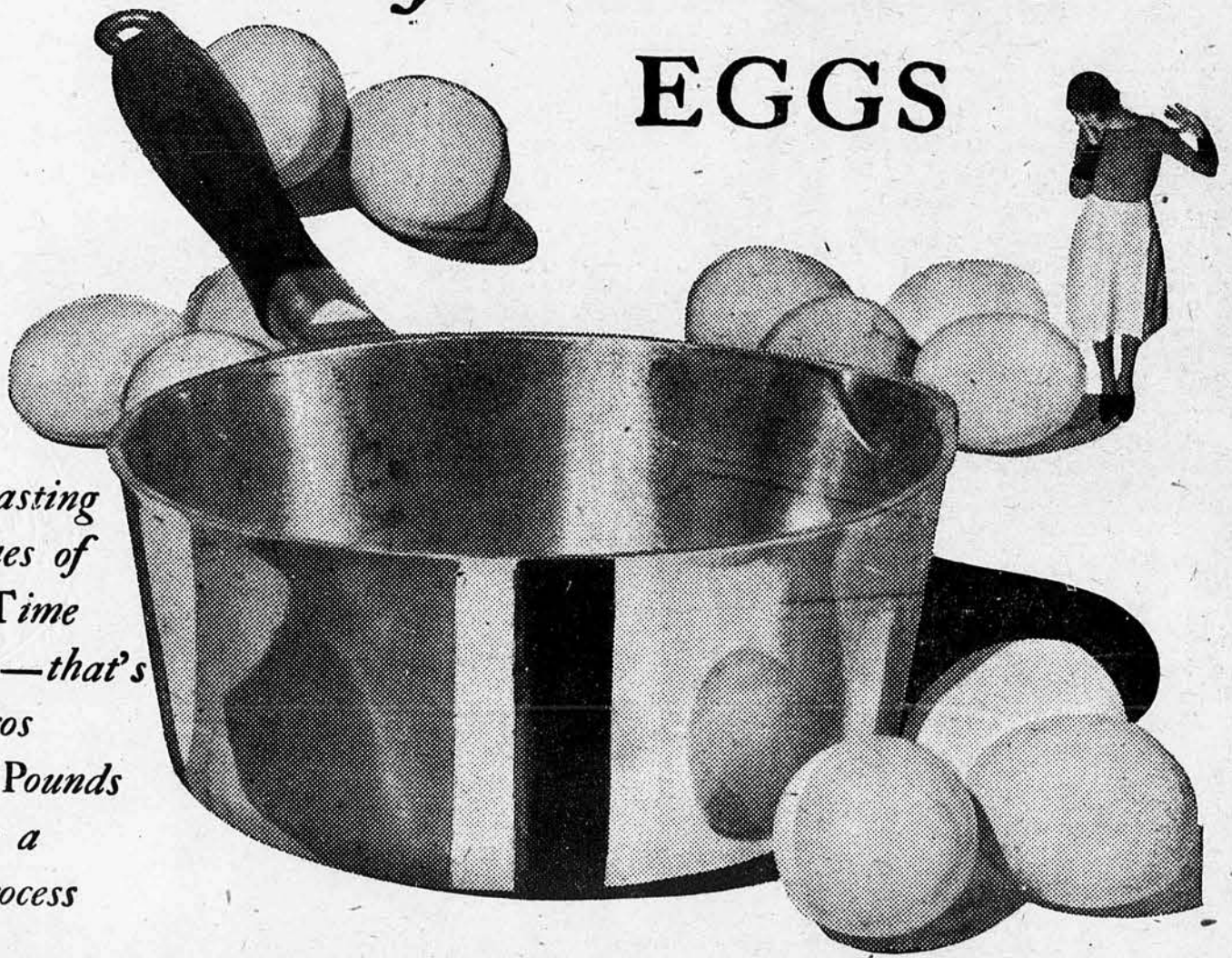


*Speaking
of Winter Sports-*
1. *Saw up the Wood*
2. *Fix the Old Fence*
3. *Top the Kafir*
4. *Pick your Seed Corn*



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Coffee at a Time
the sure Way—that's
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Roast a few Pounds
at a Time by a
Continuous Process*



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COFFEE

*Fresh from the original vacuum
pack—easily opened with the key.*

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

January 5, 1929

Number 1

Kansas Has a Right to Feel Hopeful

Viewing Conditions From Important Angles Generates Optimism

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

KANSAS farm incomes for 1929 have good prospects of showing a moderate increase over those of the year that has just closed. Agriculture has every reason to feel hopeful over the way we are entering the new year; viewing conditions from many important angles, it is impossible to get anything else out of it.

There is a chance for an advance in the price of wheat, and we are especially well situated regarding the winter seeding. With a large crop of high-quality corn which was ready for a market whose visible supply was at a low level, and with cattle prices still showing fair margins of feeding profit and feeders eager to buy, Kansas farmers who had the corn found themselves in a position to profit whether the corn was marketed by the load or on the hoof. Poultry work and dairying made progress during 1928 and are in position to make better headway during the present year. There is plenty of feed, cattle are in good condition and we have reason to believe that good prices will hold thru 1929. The hog outlook promises something better if for no other reason than the probability that feed costs may work lower. Added to these hopeful signs are those factors which are everlastingly at work to reduce agricultural hazards, and this embraces everything from seed selection to efficient use of power.

If we base calculations on farm land values, there also we find information that generates a spirit of optimism. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, a more favorable status of the farm real estate situation obtains, based on a lessening rate of decline in farm land values. Farm land values on March 1, 1928, brought the national average value to the level that prevailed in 1917. This is 17 points above the 1912-1914 level taken as the pre-war average, and 20 points higher than the value in 1912. Compared as a percentage with the peak of 1920, the national average has come down about a third. No further declines in land values are anticipated.

Sees Better Farm Incomes

No less an authority than Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, agrees that agriculture in Kansas has a very bright outlook. "It makes me feel very enthusiastic and optimistic to view our present conditions," he said. "But it is wise always to go at a thing in moderation. Therefore I will say that 1929 holds many good things for Kansas farm folks, including a moderate increase in farm income."

"The livestock situation at present is favorable, feed is plentiful and the natural momentum should carry half way thru 1929. Conditions for all growing crops have been and are excellent; especially the 2 million acres of wheat in the state. The soil is thoroly saturated with moisture. We never have a year with so much corn and wheat as in 1928. The total acreage of winter wheat sown in the United States is considerably less than for the last crop harvested, but Kansas has a large acreage and exceedingly favorable conditions. Therefore Kansas stands a good chance of enjoying a better farm income from this source. The one thing that might enter in to discourage this would be a huge increase in sowing in the spring wheat areas."

The total winter wheat acreage for the United States sown last fall is set now at 43,228,000 acres, which is be-

tween 4½ and 5 million acres less than was sown in the fall of 1927. This is about 8.6 per cent less than the crop sown for harvest in 1928. However, Kansas has something more than 12 million acres, which is only 1 per cent less than a year ago. Relatively speaking, then, Kansas is in better position than the United States as a whole from the standpoint of acreage.

But what is the condition of this wheat? Here we have Government reports showing in the latest information available for the United States as a whole, that wheat sown this fall was 84.4 per cent, compared with 86 per cent for the same date a year ago. Here again Kansas shows great probabilities of boosting the wheat income during 1929; to offset a mere 1 per cent decrease in acreage, the condition of wheat is reported at 82 per cent as compared with the Kansas condition for last year of 75 per cent. Our huge acreage going into winter in almost ideal condition bespeaks bountiful harvests next summer. Kansas stands to produce more than the average of the states from both the standpoint of total acreage sown and condition of the crop. Naturally if these conditions do not suffer greatly from weather conditions and abandonment, Kansas has far better than the average chances of making some real profit from the wheat.

Insect damage last fall was very light. Weather conditions forced a general observance of the "fly free" date. Generally speaking grasshoppers were not so numerous over the state, but they did some heavy local damage. The number of Hessian fly in the flax

seed stage probably is at a minimum of recent years. False wire worm was the worst offender against wheat. But with everything considered Kansas wheat condition is at 82 as compared with 75 a year ago.

There is considerable wheat still being held on Kansas farms. What is to be done with it? It would seem that the price cannot go lower, following a plausible line of reasoning, but that some improvement in hard winter wheat prices may occur between January and the summer months. R. M. Green, of the agricultural economics department at the agricultural college, discovers that if price advances come at all, with conditions as they are now—large crops and carryovers—they come by June, ordinarily. The available supply of wheat in this country naturally will dwindle. To offset this factor in price boosting will come the heavy movement of wheat from Argentine and Australia in March and April. However, foreign demand for our wheat may improve after that time. Holding wheat for a time, therefore, promises little danger from lower prices and holds the possibility of an increase, Mr. Green believes.

"Livestock starts into 1929 in near perfect condition; there have been good pastures, there is plenty of feed, prices are good and everything is favorable," quoting again from Secretary Mohler. "Farmers have exhibited their efficiency; they can measure up to any other industry in this respect. Research and scientific investigation are helping Kansas agriculture, and the farmers of this state are leaders in taking up such things. Unquestionably the combine and tractor have cut

UNQUESTIONABLY the man who studies conditions and develops from his findings a definite policy on which to proceed, and then follows it, is going to be ahead of any hit and miss system in the long run. Perhaps the system you decide upon will not prove as profitable as one that might have been selected. But it is better to work along some definite line, knowing what you wish to accomplish, rather than be "up in the air" all year.

In the article on this page, Kansas Farmer endeavors to present a forecast for 1929, based on things that occurred during 1928, averages over a period of years and present conditions. Perhaps this article will help to clear up some points for you and help determine your line of progress for the new year. We believe you will be interested in reading it.

The forecast was written after interviewing President F. D. Farrell, Dean H. Umberger, and members of the agricultural economics department at the agricultural college; Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; from surveys prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and our state board, and from personal observation on visits to various sections of the state.

costs; no state in the Union has greater per man returns, and that is the measure of a man after all. We also stand high in acre yield. I'm sure I am safe in saying that Kansas gets the greatest 'man yield' thru his efficiency, of any state in the Union."

While cattle prices are high, it must be remembered that other prices are proportionately high, so it doesn't conclude that cattle prices can go no higher or that they will break. It seems to be agreed that the low point in production has been passed, but notably increased market supplies will not be felt for perhaps 18 months to two years. It looks as if cattle prices will continue strong thru 1929.

Consumer Demand Keeps up

Kansas farmers marketed more hogs every month during 1928 than in corresponding months of 1927, and up to December had sold 20 per cent more hogs than in the same period of last year. The corn-hog ratio proved very profitable up until the late fall months. The new fall pig crop arrived under favorable weather conditions and from a larger number of sows than a year ago. With abundance of local corn in sight, producers have bred for a heavier spring farrowing than was the case last year. Possibility of cheaper feed is the bright spot here. But the fact remains that hog production should increase in accordance with the demand, rather than over-do the thing.

Poultry interest in Kansas still holds strong and during 1928 the profit from this source was greater than during 1927, according to the college folks. There has been a steady increase in production of poultry and poultry products thru the years, but consumer demand has kept pace fairly well and there is no reason to believe that consumption will decrease during 1929. One thing of greatest importance to the individual poultry-

(Continued on Page 28)

Agricultural Prospects for 1929

By F. D. Farrell

President, Kansas State Agricultural College

THERE are good reasons for taking a hopeful view of the agricultural prospects for Kansas in 1929. The wheat crop is in excellent condition. In most of the state the supply of soil moisture is better than usual. The weather during the first half of the winter has been favorable for both winter wheat and livestock. While a number of injurious things might happen in the next 12 months, it is encouraging to know that present conditions upon the whole are favorable.

One of the most hopeful factors in the situation, and a factor that is increasing year by year, is the constantly rising ability of Kansas farmers. Their knowledge of the problems involved in the production, utilization and distribution of agricultural products is incomparably greater than the corresponding knowledge among Kansas farmers a generation or even a decade ago. Their increased understanding of their problems and relationships enables farmers to deal more effectively with both the natural and the economic forces that affect them. The Kansas farmer is becoming more a manager and less a hand laborer. As he learns to depend increasingly upon his management of machines and of the processes of nature, he uses his mind more and his muscles less. This is an advantage to him in the inevitable competition with other groups in our complex civilization, many of whose members are less able than he is.

There are encouraging indications of a growing interest in the problems of marketing without any diminution of interest in the equally important problems of production. Gradually Kansas farmers are learning to work together in groups of varying sizes and these are learning to work effectively with other groups in solving the difficult problems of marketing. The probability of the enactment of helpful agricultural legislation is a hopeful factor in this connection.

To a people who are richly endowed with the qualities of intelligence, industry, courage and understanding, every experience is useful. The experiences of Kansas farmers during the last 10 years in production, finance, investment and marketing will form an important part of the foundation upon which is being built, more rapidly than many people appreciate, a structure of sound agricultural practice for the state. No state in the Union excels Kansas in quality and morale of her rural population. This fact is the most hopeful and the most effective feature of the situation upon which to base an optimistic view of the agriculture of the state for the coming year.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN order to have even a moderate appreciation of the present conditions, political, economic and social, in the island of Porto Rico, it is necessary to consider the history of the island, the manner of its settlement, the varied phases of its different governments, the sudden transition from an autocratic, despotic rule to its annexation by our own government and the experiments that have been in progress from the time we assumed control to the present. And even after a review of this history one is far from sure of his conclusions. Porto Rico still remains an unsolved problem.

Several questions naturally arise: Did we make a mistake in taking over the island at all? Have we managed it as well as it might have been managed? Has it been to the advantage of the island that it has come under the rule of the United States? Have we gone too fast or too slow in granting self-government to the islanders? Should they be granted the right of statehood, or should they be turned loose to shift for themselves as an independent government? For the admittedly unsatisfactory conditions that do certainly exist, is the government of the United States to blame, or is the insular government at fault or is the blame to be laid in part on both?

I am trying to find the answers to these questions, but am not altogether hopeful that I will succeed, because I find that some very intelligent individuals, who have had much longer and wider opportunities to study the situation than I have, frankly acknowledge that they do not know the answers, and are not at all certain about the future.

'Tis a Small Island

PORTO RICO is a comparatively small island; it corresponds in size to Connecticut, and has an area of 3,600 square miles, just about the aggregate size of five average counties in Kansas.

On this limited area are crowded 1½ million people, fully 75 per cent of whom live in the country. If Kansas were as densely populated as Porto Rico the total population of the state would be in excess of 31 million. Now if you can imagine 31 million people living in Kansas, with 22 million of them living on the farms, and if in addition to that you can imagine 27 million of them suffering from hookworm and a large percentage of them suffering from tuberculosis to which they would be naturally susceptible on account of their anemic and enfeebled condition, you can have some idea of the problems that cluster about the island of Porto Rico.

Geologically, Porto Rico is undoubtedly the result of some terrific volcanic eruption which heaved up the ocean bed in the millions of years ago. Geologists say that, comparatively speaking, it is a young island. Just by way of showing what a tremendous upheaval it must have been, the deep sea soundings show a depth near the island of 27,366 feet. The highest point on the island is 4,000 feet above the sea level, so that if the ocean should be dried up it would disclose a mountain 31,000 feet high, considerably higher than the loftiest peak of the Himalayas.

However, I will say that I have seen no indication that the Atlantic is drying up; that is one thing there does not seem to be any present occasion to worry about.

Columbus discovered the island November 19, 1493, and named it San Juan Bautista and later added the qualification de Puerto Rico, meaning the rich port. Finally Bautista seemed to fade out of the picture and the island came to be known as Puerto Rico. The Spaniards found on the island a peaceful, and according to savage standards, a prosperous people, whom they called the Borinquens. In fact, according to the account left by a Spanish historian, they must have lived as comfortably, and perhaps more comfortably, than the masses of the Porto Ricans live today. But the Spaniards first taught them the blessings of Christianity, then enslaved them and finally exterminated them.

The first governor of Porto Rico was Ponce de Leon. He was the bird who spent several years seeking the fountain of perpetual youth in Florida and other localities. Ponce took his job so seriously that after he had held it a year he practically told the king of Spain to go chase himself, as he, Ponce, proposed to run the island to suit himself. The Spanish monarch fired him, or tried to, and authorized a son of Columbus to select another in his place. Young Columbus named

one Juan Ceron governor in place of Ponce, but the latter told the newly appointed governor and his lieutenants that there was a boat sailing back to Spain right away and that they had better take it. They did.

The natives, driven to desperation by the intolerable cruelty of the Spaniards, finally rose in revolt. They killed a good many of their oppressors, but the Spaniards were trained soldiers, and then they had the tremendous advantage of guns and gunpowder—poor guns and maybe not very good powder, but vastly more effective than such weapons as the untrained, unorganized natives had to use. So the friendly and peaceful heathen were wiped out.

For nearly four centuries the island of Porto Rico remained under Spanish rule. At times it was the headquarters of buccaneers, pirates, the scum of the earth, but all thru the centuries since its discovery by Columbus, it remained, at least nominally, Spanish territory and most of the time



apparently contented with Spanish rule; in fact it seemed to be the only Spanish possession in the Western hemisphere that was not fussing with the mother country and talking about independence.

The Spanish rule here as everywhere else was extravagant, inefficient and permeated with graft. The land was deprived of its fertility by improper cultivation, so that its productiveness was reduced by more than 50 per cent, and in many cases the soil had become so impoverished that it was incapable of supporting even the meager living of the masses who tilled it. Sanitary conditions were unbelievably bad; the death rate was perhaps higher than in any other so-called civilized country. No schools were established, and there was no provision for caring for the destitute, except uncertain and spasmodic charity. Ignorance, poverty and disease were the common inheritance of perhaps 90 per cent of the inhabitants, but at that there was little or no manifestation of discontent, no uprisings such as occurred in Cuba and in the South American and Central American countries, which wrested their independence from Spain.

This was the condition in which General Miles found it when he landed with his command of American troops in 1898 and took possession. There was little resistance to his army. As a war of conquest it was hardly worth mentioning. Possibly that was due in part to the good generalship of Miles, but apparently it was due as much to the indifference of the Porto Ricans themselves. With the exception of a few individuals, they did not seem to care whether they were under Spanish rule or American rule; it was not a matter they cared to worry about. They were not trying to break Spanish rule, but realized in a dull sort of way that any change could not make matters much, if any, worse for them, so why worry about whether Spain or the United States ruled over them? No doubt there was a small percentage of the ruling class who regarded with apprehension the change; it might mean and probably would mean the curtailment of their powers and opportunity for easy graft, but on the other hand per-

haps they realized that unless conditions could be improved their pleasant graft might be ended anyway. Maybe they figured that they could make the conquerors believe that they should be left in charge, and with the rich and powerful republic supporting its new child they might be in fully as good condition as they would be under the rule of a decadent monarchy which still insisted that the island pay tribute to Spain. So they made a virtue of necessity, accepted the new rule and professed loyalty to the republic which they secretly hated and despised.

Now the problem of this ruling class was simple enough in theory; it was to keep control if possible and at the same time draw on the treasury of the United States for support. On the other hand, this governing of outside territory was a new experience to us. It was foreign to the principles on which our government was founded. We were embarking on a great experiment in imperialism. We were undertaking to govern people who had no experience in self-government, as we understand that term, who had been accustomed as their ancestors for untold generations had been, to despotic rule and who understood neither our institutions, our language nor our conceptions of government. To make matters worse, we understood them even less than they understood us.

Prefers to Be Dirty

AT FIRST the only policy our Government could think of was military rule. That was despotic enough to remind the newly acquired subjects of the rule they were supposed to be freed from, but it was a different kind of despotism. It insisted for example on order and cleanliness while the old Spanish rulers did not pay much attention to those matters. So long as they got their graft and there was no serious objection on the part of the subjects they were not much concerned about whether the subjects were clean and healthy. They were willing that the subjects should have a reasonable amount of liberty and entertainment, such as bull fighting and cock fighting. It is not natural for man to be clean and orderly; he is in his natural state a grown up child who prefers to be dirty and happy. Maybe the military rule was good for them; it was reducing the death rate, but then they were accustomed to having people die and were not greatly concerned about it. This thing of having to clean up irked them and the statistics showing that fewer people were dying did not interest them; anyway only about four or five out of every hundred could read the statistics anyway. Military rule was not popular; furthermore, there was a growing sentiment in the United States that people ought not to be governed that way. It was contrary to all of our boasted idealism. This article is long enough. In the next I will undertake to follow the changes of policy on the part of the United States and the results.

Just Dealing With Negroes

MANY persons do not feel, tho they might, do so, that the Negro has pressing problems that concern all other elements of Americans, since the progress of the Negro is helpful all around, while his failure to make the full advancement he is capable of making is harmful. A conference was held in Washington recently on the special problems that confront our Negro citizens. A distinguished American leader, Prof. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, whose studies in population statistics have attracted attention thruout the world, and seem likely to develop this subject to the dimensions of a science, has pointed out that the Negro under some circumstances is superior to the white man in some respects, and the achievements in the present generation of particular Negroes in art, music, poetry and the drama indicate that the Negro is highly gifted in the arts. In the one specifically Negro city of the country, Harlem, Negroes have made their most impressive showing of capabilities in many ways, including business.

It seems clear that what the Negro most needs is not any special advantage but equal rights for the development of whatever potentialities are found in his race. And this is the paramount problem of the Negro, simply his rights.

So far as social mingling between the races is concerned, the aspirations of some Negroes for full social equality, which are doomed to disappointment, fortunately have little to do with the

case. It is political equality that he is entitled to, which is equal rights to make his way in education, industry and government representation, for his protection.

Commenting on the Washington inter-racial conference, the Chicago News remarks that "regardless of questions of biological differences, the policy of the American people and of their national and state governments should be a policy of genuinely equal opportunity, and of the square deal." Individual Negroes may ask more, but to this they are entitled. If they do not obtain it, the fault must be laid at the door of the white man, and not the Negro, and the question is not so much as to the capabilities of the Negro, but of the ability of the white man to come up to the plane of his responsible duty under the Constitution, the laws and humanity. The Washington inter-racial conference is a fine proof that there are responsible white people who acknowledge that they have a duty which is as much for the nation as for the Negro.

Protection of Water Supply

Will you please tell us the law in regard to gas drillers letting salt water from the gas wells get into the creeks? One place they let the water run down the road and into the creek and another outfit is drilling where the land slopes to the creek and the salt water can go no other way. This creek does not run all the time but the larger water holes have water in them all the time and the farmers depend on this water for their stock. These ponds had a good supply of fish in them.

E. T.

Section 121 of Chapter 55 R. S. reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person, having possession or control of any well drilled, or being drilled for oil or gas, either as contractor, owner, lessee, agent or manager, or in any other capacity, to permit salt water, oil or refuse from any such well, to escape upon the ground and flow away from the immediate vicinity of such well, and it shall be the duty of any such person to keep such salt water, oil or refuse safely confined in tanks, pipe lines or ponds so as to prevent the escape thereof: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to the escape of salt water, oil or refuse because of circumstances beyond the control of the person in the possession or control of such well and under circumstances which could not have been reasonably anticipated and guarded against."

Any person knowingly or wilfully violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

See the Commissioners

What is the law in regard to the increase in valuation of farm property for taxation purposes? The county treasurer has informed me that the assessors have raised the taxes on account of new buildings being erected. I have proved no buildings were erected since 1923. Now he claims I have been paying taxes on the land value only and not on the improvements. I have paid my taxes regularly when due and have the receipts. Can he lawfully make me pay more taxes for those past years, or else as he says, sell the property for taxes? The buildings have been on the land for 15 or 20 years with the exception of a chicken house built in 1923 costing less than \$100.

A. A.

In theory at least all lands are assessed at their true value and the improvements on the lands are also assessed at their full value. If, as a matter of fact, in the years past the assessors have failed to assess the lands and improvements thereon as the law provides, the assessment should

be corrected. You probably are in no danger of having to pay for incorrect assessments back four or five years, and if your property has been wrongfully assessed you should take this up with the board of commissioners acting as a board of equalization.

Must File a Petition

1—Must a man hire an attorney in order to take advantage of the bankruptcy law? 2—What is a reasonable attorney fee where a man owes \$2,000 to about 10 people? 3—Does the amount of the debt or the number of creditors make any difference? 4—If a man can do it without an attorney will you tell the procedure? READER.

1—A man is not compelled to hire an attorney. He can, if he desires to do so, file and take care of his own case. Whether it is wise for him to undertake this is, of course, a question.

2—As bankruptcy cases are tried in the United States district court, if the party proposing to go thru bankruptcy employs a lawyer living at the city where the court meets where there is not more than \$2,000 involved, I would think that \$50 probably would be a reasonable attorney's fee.

3—The amount involved, of course, always has a bearing upon the attorney fee charged.

4—The following procedure is necessary in bankruptcy cases: first, a petition must be filed



by the voluntary bankrupt accompanied by a schedule of his assets and liabilities. This is filed in the United States district court. The district judge will refer this to the referee in bankruptcy who will pass upon the whole matter and make a recommendation to the court. Usually the recommendation of the referee in bankruptcy is followed by the court.

May Will the Estate

B has received several thousand dollars back pension. At her death she will leave a daughter and three grandchildren. Can this son-in-law hold a share in this money? Could B make a will in favor of the grandchildren? Would such a will be binding? Also what share would the daughter hold of this money? Is a will more binding than a deed? SUBSCRIBER.

If B should die without will and without a surviving husband her estate, both personal and real, would descend to her child or children, or if these grandchildren are the children of a deceased daughter, they would inherit in that case the

share that their mother would have inherited if living. If the daughter should die before B her share of the estate would descend to her children. In that event under the statute her surviving husband would not inherit. If on the other hand B died before the daughter without will, the daughter would inherit and at her death her surviving husband would inherit one-half of her estate and her children, if she had any, would inherit the other half. B has an entire right to will her estate as she sees fit. She can will all of it to these grandchildren.

How About Fuel Tax?

In a recent speech Clyde M. Reed, governor-elect, told a large audience, speaking of the proposed amendments: "One of them authorizes the state to engage in the construction of state highways. The other authorizes the state to tax motor fuels for road construction purposes, thus making legitimate beyond question the gasoline tax." Is the motor fuel spoken of to be gasoline and kerosene used in farm tractors and other combustion engines used on the farm? E. L. N.

The whole purpose was, as Mr. Reed stated, to do away with the question that has been raised as to whether our gasoline tax at present is unconstitutional. However, I do not think there would be any question that the legislature has the same power to put a special tax upon kerosene when used for motor fuels that it has upon gasoline. It simply did not do so and perhaps would not do so in case this amendment carries. In fact this amendment does not change the power of the legislature at all except that where the legislature passes a gasoline tax as it has the adoption of this amendment would settle any question about the legality of the law.

Citizenship Not a Requirement

Does a man paroled from the Kansas prison who has not been pardoned and restored to citizenship have to pay poll tax? M. L. C.

Section 201 of Chapter 68 reads as follows in part: "All male persons between 21 and 50 years of age who have resided 30 days in the state and who are not a public charge shall be liable each year to pay the sum of \$3 to the township trustee or to the proper officer of the city in which such person lives, who shall receipt for the same and account therefor to the treasurer of the township or city and the same shall be expended on the public roads within the township or city within which such person lives; provided that this act shall not apply to cities of the first class."

As will be noticed, citizenship is not an absolute requirement. A foreigner who had not been naturalized might be required to pay poll tax. And the person who had been paroled from the penitentiary altho not fully pardoned, might also be required to pay poll tax.

Likely Should be a Law

1—Has one a right to hunt game in season on his own land without a hunter's license in Kansas? 2—When road workers on highways lay down a mail box to work the road should they put the box back in place or the box owner, or the carrier, or Uncle Sam? 3—Is it against the Kansas law for auto drivers to carry trunks, boxes and large extended packages on the sides of their car next to the traffic side of the car? A. H.

1—Yes.

2—If it is necessary in working the road to remove the mail box it would be up to the owner of the box to set it up again.

3—There is no provision in our law in regard to the driving of automobiles that takes care of such a matter as you mention. I think perhaps there should be but there is not.

Must We Have a Larger Congress?

CONGRESS is already too big to make it a really effective legislative body. The House of Representatives has 435 members—many men of many minds, and seven women. More members would make it further unwieldy. The more there are, the harder for them to agree.

Yet if the Constitution is obeyed literally, the membership of the House must be increased. It provides for a reapportionment every 10 years based on an enumeration of the population; the number of representatives not to exceed one for every 30,000 persons.

A bill is to be offered increasing the membership of the House to 500. Then Congress has the Fenn reapportionment bill before it which would increase New York's representation, already too large.

If either of these measures is adopted an addition to the Capitol will have to be built, as the House of Representatives will seat only 444 persons.

Congress does not wish to increase the representation.

The last apportionment was made in 1911, following the Census of 1910, in conformity with the Constitution. This fixed the membership of the House at the present figure.

A good deal of public dissatisfaction was aroused by that apportionment.

It does not seem likely a determined effort will be made to increase the membership of the House.

And there is as much opposition to reapportioning the present membership, as there is to increasing the number of members according to "The whole number of persons in each state excluding Indians not taxed." Which is the language of this mandate of the Constitution.

Still there must be some sort of a reapportionment in obedience to the Constitution. There is an opinion this had better be done before the new Census is taken in 1930, when the situation may be more difficult.

Representation in the present House is based on the Census of 1910. Re-apportionment on almost any basis would require that some members vote to reduce their state's representation. An interesting way out of the difficulty has been suggested, but would require an amendment to the Constitution to carry it out.

To the Indians not taxed, excluded by the Constitution from the reapportionment, would be added "and aliens," meaning unnaturalized foreign-born inhabitants of the United States.

Congressman Hoch and others have raised this question in Congress, and it is being seriously considered. A similar suggestion has come to me in a letter from Dr. J. R. Musick.

If we do not count these non-citizens in determining a state's political representation in Congress, the House could be reapportioned under the 1920 Census and still retain its present number of members, 435. If this were done New York which has several million unnaturalized foreign-born in-

habitants would lose four representatives, Massachusetts would lose two and Pennsylvania and Missouri one each; Arkansas, Oklahoma and Georgia would each gain one and California two. The representation of all other states would remain what it is now.

It looks as if something must be done about it. Congress must obey the Constitution, or amend it, or be classed as a lawbreaker. Which seems to be an absurd, if not a deplorable, situation for a law-making body to be in.

Perhaps some hair-splitting legal mind may find a way out until Representative Hoch's plan or some other as good, may be carried out.

Looking far ahead to the distant future, I foresee our democratic form of government functioning with the direct effectiveness of a dictatorship minus the tyranny. There may be no Congress then, or rather Congress will have dwindled to a board of directors and a President elected by the people, a sort of Congress and cabinet combined. And they will run the country with a minimum of expense and waste, very much as the Standard Oil Company conducts its business. I do not expect to live to see that day, but I should like to, and I believe it will come.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



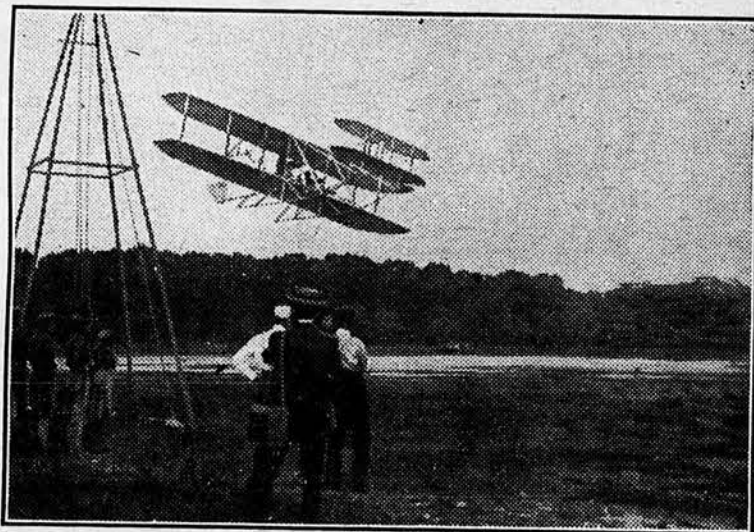
Capt. T. B. Slate, Right, Glendale, Calif., Builder of First Steam-Driven Dirigible, Demonstrating How the Elevator Will Unload Passengers While Ship Holds Stationary Over Designated Rooftops



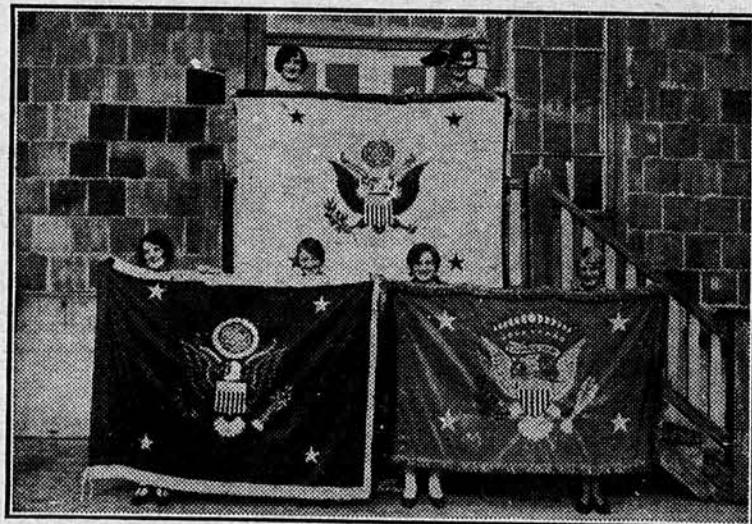
Senator Capper and His Kansas Farmer Guests, Who Toured the East on the "Kansas Farmer Special," in Front of the White House, Just After They Had Called on President Coolidge. Only a Part of the Entire Group is Shown. This Was the Second Annual Excursion of This Sort, Bringing Kansas Farmers in Close Contact with Industry



J. A. Warren, Right, Retiring Police Commissioner of New York, Handing Over His Badge to His Successor, Grover Whalen. This Position is Agreed to be the Toughest Police Job in the Country



A View Taken in 1908 at Fort Meyer, Va., with Orville Wright in His Plane. Today He is Hailed as the Greatest Living Benefactor of Aviation—an Honor Conferred upon Him at the International Civil Aeronautics Conference in Washington, 25 Years After His First Flight



At Top, the Girls Are Holding the White Flag of the Assistant Secretary of War. Lower Left, the Secretary of War's Flag, Which is Red, and Right, the Presidential Flag, Which is Blue. It Has Been Used by Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. Will President-Elect Hoover Also Use It?



Left, Dr. Clara Campoamor, First Spanish Woman Lawyer of Madrid; Center, Only Woman Conductor of Opera in Vienna, Mme. Lise-Maria-Mayer, and Right, First Woman President of a Parliament, Mme. Olga Rudel Zeynek, Austria



Professor Heinrich Wieland of the University of Munich, Germany, Who Was Awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1928. He Began His Career as a Lecturer

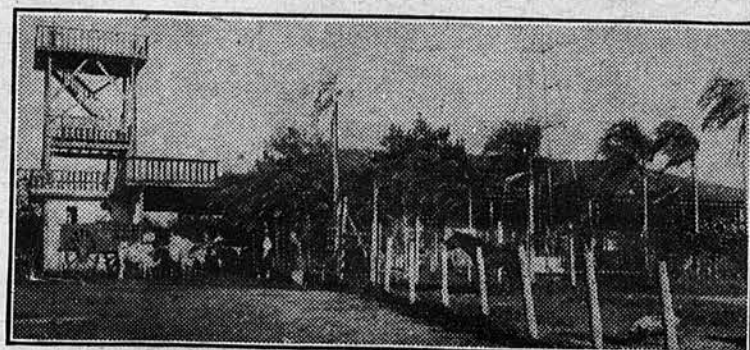


An Unusual Picture of Grace and Beauty, Frau Ellen Brockhoeft, Who Has Won the Figure-Skating Title in Germany Seven Times, and Will Try This Year for the Eighth Time, Before Retiring from the Ice



President-Elect Hoover, and to His Right, President Viquez of Costa Rica, Standing at Attention Outside the Latter's Home, as the National Anthems Were Played. Then the Party Went to the International Theater, Where Mr. Hoover Spoke. This Photo Was Made in San Jose

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



The House on the Ranch of the Famous Fight Promoter, Tex Rickard, in the Heart of the Grand Chaco Region, Paraguay, Where Heavy Casualties Were Reported in the Conflict Between Paraguay and Bolivia

Larger Farm Returns in 1929?

But There Will Still Be the Necessity for Efficiency if Producers Wish to Obtain the Maximum Profits From Their Efforts

By Gilbert Gusler

FARM returns in 1929 should be better than in 1928. But they do not promise to be a great deal better, and farmers will not find their El Dorado during the year. The disparity between farm and city prosperity will persist, altho it may be less marked than in the last few years. Farmers probably will set a bounteous table and again find themselves unable to make urban consumers pay their full board bill. The cities will rear structures skyward, while many farms will lack paint and repairs. "Earth gets its price for what earth gives us," is an old saying, but sometimes it is quite slow in the getting. Its collections have been very tardy in recent years.

Improvement in the position of agriculture in the coming year can be expected from the higher efficiency of individual farmers, and from further progress in scaling total production down to fit the demand. Unfortunately, in practice these two objectives are contradictory. The gain in output a farmer tends to destroy the advantage of the reduction of capacity caused by the elimination of some of the poorer producing units. As a result, the shrinkage of 10 to 15 per cent in agricultural production needed to reduce or eliminate surpluses and to restore farm prosperity is long drawn out. Per capita production of leading crops in 1928 was only .7 per cent less than the average of the last 10 years, despite the fact that there are about 4 million fewer people on farms and 18 to 20 million more in towns and cities than on January 1, 1920.

Before trying to discern what may be ahead, it will be helpful to log the present economic latitude and longitude. Gross income from farm products in the 1927-1928 crop year was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at \$12,253 million dollars. In the preceding crop year it was \$12,127 million dollars; in 1925-26, 12,670 million dollars; and in 1924-25, 12,003 million dollars. In the 1928-29 crop year, income probably will be larger than in 1927-28, but may not reach the 1925-26 level, which was the highest since 1920.

Among 6 Million Farmers

The fluctuations in gross farm income from year to year are large in the aggregate, but they seem comparatively small when partitioned out among 6 million farmers. Similarly, any increase in returns in the 1929 calendar year over the last 12 months is likely to be moderate. Neither the Pollyannas nor the Cassandraes are likely to have their predictions fulfilled.

The accompanying chart pictures the course of index numbers of prices paid to farmers since 1910. It shows also index numbers of prices paid at retail for commodities bought by farmers for family use and for production, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The ratio between these two, or the purchasing power of unit amounts of farm products for products farmers buy, is the third graph on the chart.

Farm prices advanced during the first part of 1928, reaching a peak in May, followed by a decline to the end of the year. This peak was nearly as high as that of 1925, but it did not last as long. Farm prices and the exchange ratio in 1928 were the highest since 1920, with the exception of 1925.

The principal elements to consider in the farm outlook for 1929 are (1), the probable supply of farm products, (2), the strength of domestic and foreign demand, and (3), costs of production.

The total market supply of meat animals in 1929 probably will fall below 1928, but moderate increases in dairy and poultry products may be seen. In general, the livestock industries have made more progress toward readjusting production to demand than the producers of cash crops.

The quantities of most cash crops now on farms to be marketed in the next few months are larger than a year ago. Crop production in 1929 is entirely conjectural, but two pertinent comments can be offered. First, the combined acreage in all crops will not differ decisively from last year. Some important shifts as between crops can be expected, in response to relative prices in the last year, and influenced more or less by weather at planting time. Second, the law of chance indicates lower yields an acre in 1929 than in 1928, when they were 3.5 per cent above the 10-year average, and 2.2 per cent over 1927.

About Like 1928

Domestic demand for foods and for cotton and wool probably will average as high as in 1928. Trade and industrial activity expanded during the last 12 months, and the year closed with the mechanical arts generally in a prosperous state. The momentum of these conditions will carry on well toward the middle of 1929, but the outlook is not so clear after that time.

tural production and greater competition among sellers.

Farm costs probably will average about as high as in 1928, depending somewhat on industrial developments. If industrial activity continues high, prices of industrial products which farmers buy will stay up and possibly advance. Farm labor will be scarce and wages strong. If industrial activity slows, it will mean lower commodity prices and an easier farm wage situation near the industrial centers at least. Farm equipment prices probably will show but little change, but building materials at wholesale may work lower as a result of reduced activity in urban centers. There will be little relief, if any, from the farm tax burden.

Comments on the 1929 outlook for individual farm products must follow the impressionistic method. Total market supplies of cattle in 1929 are likely to be less than in 1928, possibly by 5 to 7 per cent, altho more short-fed steers may be marketed in the early part of the year than in 1928. Little or nothing has been done

likely to occur. Considering prospective feed costs, the dairy business should be about as profitable as in the last year. Fluid milk markets appear to be in particularly strong position for the next year or two. Competition from foreign butter may be keener than in the last year, but the 12-cent tariff will prevent great pressure on our markets.

With about 4 per cent fewer chickens and pullets of laying age and with 10 per cent fewer spring chickens in farm flocks during the fall than a year earlier, the outlook for both egg and poultry markets in the first part of 1929 is fairly strong. Eggs are likely to be somewhat lower during the storing season than in 1928, however, since many dealers lost money on last spring's pack. High prices for chickens in recent months may tempt farmers to raise too many next spring, and thus bring lower prices in the latter part of 1929.

Wheat prices during the early part of 1929 probably will remain lower than in 1928. World production has been increasing for four years, yields an acre in the present crop year were above average in many countries, and prices are low enough to discourage some producers, so that a smaller world production and higher prices for the 1929 crop appear probable. The domestic rye crop, on the other hand, seems likely to exceed the small 1928 yield. While weather conditions may cause yields of any or all crops to depart widely from the average, it is only possible in making plans and calculations for the new year to assume that the chances favor an approximation to average yields.

Smaller Acreage of Corn?

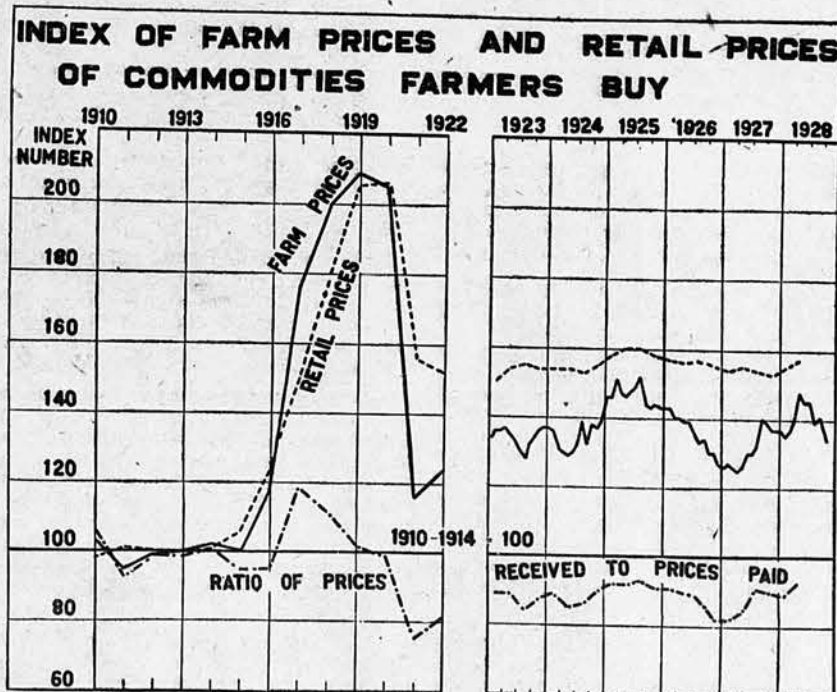
While the total corn supply at the start of the present crop year on November 1, 1928, was the same as a year earlier, according to the official estimates, some reliable trade reports indicate that it is somewhat larger. Its quality and, therefore, its feeding value, is greater than the 1927 crop. Then, there are larger supplies of other feed grains and fewer hogs and horses to be fed than a year ago. Export demand promises to be greater than in the last year. Altogether, it seems probable that corn will average lower in price in 1929 than in 1928. Acreage planted for the 1929 crop may not be quite so large as for the 1928 crop, when considerable abandoned wheat land was planted to corn. In general, the acreage in corn as well as other feed grain needs revising downward to match the reduced livestock.

The large crop of oats in 1928 was due primarily to a yield an acre about 9 per cent above average. The barley acreage was the largest on record, and the yield an acre 15 per cent above average. Production of both these grains in 1929 is more likely to decrease than to increase farther.

Tame hay acreage in 1929 probably will recover somewhat from the decline in 1928, which was largely due to the winter killing of alfalfa and clover. Yields an acre in 1928 were about 7 per cent above average. The normal expectancy would be for a 1929 crop about the same as in 1928.

Potato acreage probably will be reduced in 1929, owing to low prices for the last crop. Nor is the high 1928 yield an acre, which was 14 per cent above average, likely to be duplicated.

There are few farm commodities for which a larger volume of production is needed, in order to take care of the present demand. This makes the problem of readjustment difficult, since a general shift from the unprofitable products to those which are now profitable would merely reverse the economic positions of the two groups. What is needed is some scaling down in aggregate production. Unfortunately, the only way yet found for determining who is to do the scaling down is the harsh process of elimination of the inefficient.



Prices Received by Farmers in 1928, and the Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid at Retail for Commodities Purchased Averaged Highest Since 1920, With the Exception of 1925. (From U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The latter part of the year may show a downward trend in industrial activity in contrast with the rising tendency thru 1928. Interest rates have risen to a level that is curtailing new construction, altho highway building, flood control and improvements planned by railroads and public utilities suggest that total construction in 1929 will still be quite large. The automobile industry appears set for a big output in 1929, but some observers predict intense competition and price cutting before the year is over. General business depends to some degree on the course of security speculation. The stock market balloon gave signs of gas leakage early in December, and a severe collapse might disturb confidence and cause business activity to slacken its pace.

No broad change in foreign buying power is probable. Production and trade conditions abroad will make the foreign demand for some farm products from the United States greater than in 1928, while for others it will be weaker. European economic recovery is slow, but compared with five years ago, when financially she was said to be "down to her wedding rings," great progress has been made. The gain in purchasing capacity has been accompanied by larger agricul-

as yet to overcome the depletion of herds during the last 10 years. Comparatively high prices for beef cattle can be expected until the producing capacity of herds has been restored and the larger output comes on the market.

With prospects of possibly 5 to 8 per cent fewer hogs to be marketed in the first nine months of 1929 than in the same period of 1928, and with lighter production in Europe, hog prices should average higher than in the last year. There is no justification for farmers making a general increase in the number of pigs raised in 1929, however.

Favorable Outlook for Lambs

The number of lambs on feed to be marketed early in 1929 is about the same as last year, indicating a favorable situation during that period. The 1929 lamb crop is likely to be larger than in 1928, and prices in the latter part of the year may be less favorable than in 1928. Expansion of the sheep industry in the last seven years appears to have gone as far as is justified at present.

Dairy production probably will increase moderately in 1929, but the demand also is growing, so that no material change in the price level is

We Plan for Greatest Capper Clubs Year

The New Year Finds Club Members and Manager Confident That There's a Future as Well as a Past for the Capper Clubs

MORE than ever before it seems as if the Capper Clubs are due for a record year in 1929. From every part of the state come messages from club members telling of their plans for greater club activity. They know from experience that club work pays in more ways than one, so they're going to pass the good word along to others.

I see right now it's going to be impossible to print even a part of all of these encouraging letters on this page. But there's such a fine spirit of loyalty running thru all of them that I'm passing them on to be typed. If no part of your letter is included, please remember it was appreciated just the same.

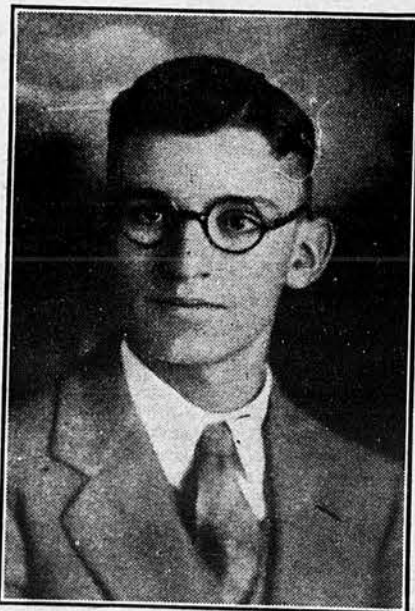
Anyway, you'll be glad to know what others have to suggest, so I'm asking the boys in the composing room to include on this page a few words from just as many Capper Club boosters as possible.

Here they are:

This is the peppiest team I have worked with yet, and next year we are aiming to achieve a higher goal.
Ogallah, Kan. Elva Ruppe.

My club plans for 1929 are to try to get two teams organized in Morris county and run a contest, ruling that the losing team must entertain the winning team. Also have a fine for those who do not attend the meetings. In this way I think it will create interest and stimulate better attendance in club work.
Skiddy, Kan. Della Ziegler.

My plans are, to work for new members, attend all the meetings if possible.



Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee County, Returns to the Capper Clubs with the Suggestion that One of the Prizes for 1929 be a Trip to the American Royal

Be prompt about sending in my records, and to tell others the real value I have received from keeping records. I also want to help encourage the organization of more local clubs.
Mrs. Myrtle Howes.

Marietta, Kan.

I have already been planning much new work for the coming club year. I want to raise at least twice as many chickens as I raised this year. Also I am going to find new members to make the New Year's Shawnee county team larger than last year's.
Topeka, Kan. Erma Schmidler.

I hope we have the best club in Kansas next year.
Burdick, Kan. Charles Adams.

My aim for the coming year is to improve my own project as much as possible, and to help make the Dickinson County Capper Club a better club than it has ever been.

My plans for improving my project are: (1) That I get my reports in on time and as neat and nearly correct as possible. (2) That I will take better

care of my flock and try to raise its standard by my last year's experience. My plans for bettering the Dickinson County Capper Club are: (1) That we have a regular meeting each month. (2) That we make each meeting a

By J. M. Parks

Manager, the Capper Clubs

to help make the club a success in Barber county for 1929. To do this I will attend their club meetings and encourage the boys of Barber county to join the club and make it the best team Barber county ever had. This is my



Count Me In, Too!

Clubfolks, I thank you everyone, for the fine spirit with which you are beginning the new club year, as shown in your letters, and I wish you the very greatest success.

You and I know that the Capper Clubs do help train boys and girls for greater life careers. Let's tell it to the world. Talk to your friends and get them to join.

As club manager, I'm talking clubs thru weekly articles in Kansas Farmer, special articles in The Topeka Daily Capital and other papers, broadcasting over WIBW each Thursday evening at 6:05 distributing thousands of club booklets thru subscription representatives, vocational teachers, county agents and other friends of the clubs. And between times I'm going to get out over the state to see as many prospective members as possible.

model one with a 100 per cent attendance. (3) That we try to interest other boys and girls in the county in our work and increase our membership.
Hope, Kan. Sarah Jean Sterling.

I have belonged to the Capper Clubs for seven years, and I am certainly glad they are continuing their good work. Besides the valuable experience I have gained from club work, I have also had much pleasure in working with the other club members, and during the coming year I am going to try to get more boys and girls interested in the club work. We have set our goal and are working hard to get that many members in our county next year. I shall do my best to make 1929 the biggest and best year in the history of the Capper Clubs.
Marysville, Kan. Dorothea M. Nielson.

I am planning on joining the Pig Club again. We are building a hog house so I can take better care of my pigs.
Scott City, Kan. Edgar Rose.

I hope next year will be as successful as it was this year, or more. I hope there will be more members interested in our club and join it. I expect to do my part as a Capper Club member.
Ft. Scott, Kan. Genevieve Headrick.

Altho I am past 18 years old and will not join the club next year, I aim

fifth year in the club work, and I am sure I have got a lot of benefit from it.
Kiowa, Kan. Merle Wright.

It is my opinion that every boy or girl in rural communities who is not enrolled in some boys' and girls' club is missing the greatest opportunity the farm provides for its young folks.
Webber, Kan. Merle Crispin.

Increased enrollment in Capper Clubs for Marshall county. Enroll every 4-H Club member in county whose project is poultry, beef calves or pigs. Would like to see the records close October 15. Expect to be in Capper Clubs again next year. Enjoy writing the reviews. It is good for the youngsters and parents, too.
Mrs. Frank Williams.

Marietta, Kan.

I am making plans to keep records and send them in promptly. My aim is to raise a larger flock of chickens. To get more boys and girls of my age to join. To attend all the meetings I can.
Marietta, Kan. Eunice Howes.

I still want to be a club member for another year, and hope I will do better than I did this year.
Lecompton, Kan. Warren Dalrymple.

Send an appeal to Kansas mothers something like you had in last paper—to be printed in the Advocate-Demo-

crat, Marysville, with application blank, as many folks in our community take that paper who do not take Kansas Farmer. Mrs. J. M. Nielson.

Marietta, Kan.

As a club we hope to have more members next year. We want each member to take an active interest in the meetings and each member be a help to the others in raising their chickens. Some meetings held right in the chicken yards are often most helpful to new beginners.
Norton, Kan. Mrs. O. E. Gould.

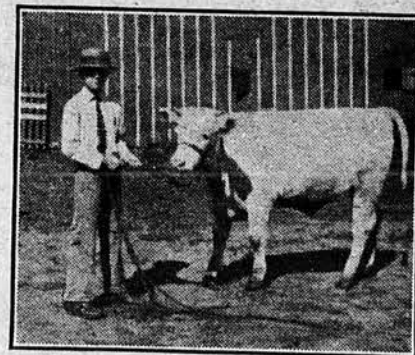
As long as I am a member of the club I will do as I always have done. See that one member, myself, gets her records in on time and attends all meetings possible.
Lincoln, Kan. Mrs. O. J. Ackerman.

I am going to keep my sow that I had last year. I got third on her at the Winfield Fair, showing against state champions. I am for the pig club with all my might.
Burden, Kan. Gail Thompson.

I hope the club accomplishes more in 1929 than it ever has before. I am saving up a pen of hens for my club work next year.
Greeley, Kan. Irene Rigdon.

Next year I want to raise more of the chickens I start with than I did in '28. I am going to use newer and better methods. We are going to see Capper Club chickens outside of Norton county.
Norton, Kan. Bernice Gould.

My plans for next year are to encourage all my club friends to work harder for the goal. My motto is to make the best better. I would like to see every member finish his project.



This Year We Hope to Have Hundreds of Boys and Girls with Beef Calf Projects Similar to That of Carlyle Neilson, Marshall County

and would like to see every member exhibit at some show. I wish every member success and happiness for the coming year.
Chapman, Kan. Edgar Woodson.

I am planning on raising about 1,000 chickens next year. I raised 700 in 1928, but thought by re-arranging my brooder house I could raise a larger flock. I hope the club will increase the same in number as I do with my chicks, and also be as active as little chicks.
North Topeka, Kan. Mrs. D. C. Freer.

I have wondered if the Capper Club members would like a monthly quiz. (Providing of course Mr. Parks has time to make out and send the questions.) These questions are to be on the project that the club member takes. And they would be graded, and count so many points.
Independence, Kan. Mrs. Russell Schaub.

Applications for membership are coming in right along now. There's a blank on this page. If you've joined the club for 1929 already, hand this application blank to a friend and speak a good word for the clubs. We extend a special invitation to vocational agriculture students and 4-H Club folks to come in with us and share the privileges of the Capper Clubs, with practically no additional effort on their projects.

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig, Calf or Poultry Club.)

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 & 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 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18

Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to J. M. Parks, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. and Get a Start for Profits in 1929



There is only one SHEFFIELD QUALITY... the achievement of 40 years' experience

A NEW fence... yet a fence with the background of forty years' experience in meeting the iron and steel needs of the West and Southwest... is ready for distribution.

With that forty years of experience in its making, Sheffield Fence could not fail to offer new improvements, new advantages, which mark it as the most modern farm fence on today's market!

For this company always has pioneered, with high quality its invariable achievement in every line of products. It pioneered forty years ago in giving this vast agricultural section a basic industry—the manufacture of iron. In the years that followed, it pioneered in the manufacture of steel as well, until today it supplies iron and steel in more than twenty different forms... seeking always to serve the territory with the combined skill of the best metallurgists and engineers, and with a quality of product often unequalled, never surpassed. Through all these years of growth, millions were expended in building up huge plant facilities to which last year were added 3 million dollars for a modern wire plant to manufacture smooth wire, barbed wire, bale ties, nails, staples—

And then, fencing

Searching new fields of service, farm fencing naturally commanded the study of the company's research department—having as its aim not just fence—but a farm fence which not only would

include standard features, but which would offer additional advantages—the strongest, longest lasting fence that expert metallurgists and engineers could devise!

So Sheffield Fence was developed. Sheffield metallurgists worked out a special analysis rust-resisting steel, containing the proper amount of copper. Most important, they proved that to this special analysis steel, the heavy coating of zinc would adhere more tenaciously... an amazing combination of advantages to the buyer who anticipates—rightly—long-time fencing service. And with these discoveries of Sheffield metallurgists, expert engineers determined upon methods of fencing construction which would assure the greatest strength, serviceability and permanence.

At your dealer's

The Dealer Who Will Handle It

In a little while Sheffield Fence will be on display at your local store. Dealers of high character right now are being selected to make this improved fence available in every section of your state. He is being chosen with a great deal of care. If your local dealer is not now handling this fence, write us and we will give you the name of the nearest dealer who is able to supply you.

Sheffield Fencing soon will be available through your local dealer. Careful selection now is being made of dealers to handle this new product, the better to serve the hundreds of thousands of farmers in this territory who demand full-quality, full-strength fencing.

The true story of Sheffield Fence requires much space for adequate telling. Before you buy fencing, send for the booklet, "Sheffield Fence," which in considerable detail pictures the advantages and the economy of this new fence and its value to the farmer of the West and Southwest. Send for it today.

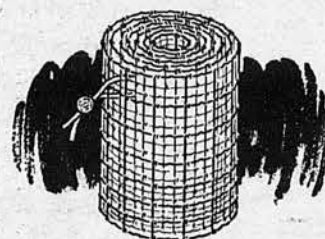
The Unusual Advantages of

SHEFFIELD FENCE

In addition to the features expected of any good fence, Sheffield Fence presents these three qualities which were worked out by Sheffield metallurgists and may be obtained only in Sheffield Fence:

- 1—Made of a special analysis rust-resisting steel, with the proper copper content.
- 2—A Steel made in Sheffield open hearth furnaces especially for fence, providing unusual strength, uniformity and flexibility.
- 3—A Steel having unusual galvanizing properties—to which a heavy coat of zinc tenaciously adheres.

High class dealers are now being selected to handle Sheffield Fence sales. Ask your local dealer.



Every roll of Sheffield Fence is sealed before shipment, and is the maker's assurance to the user of full-quality, full strength, full weight Sheffield Fence.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS

Ask these questions of any fencing: Was the steel made especially for fencing? Is it a uniform, rust-resisting copper steel? Is the galvanizing tight? Is the zinc coating thick? Is the fencing sturdily built? Is it an economical fencing? Was it made by experts?

Sheffield Fence responds in the affirmative to every question. Let the new book, "Sheffield Fence," explain these facts in detail. The book is just off the press. It is an interesting and informative publication that should be in the hands of every user of fencing. Let us place a copy of this book in your hands, free, without delay. Address Room B, Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.

SHEFFIELD FENCE

SHEFFIELD PRODUCTS

Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Sheet Bars, Plates, Wire Rods, Smooth Wire, Nails, Staples, Field Fence, Barb Fence, Bale Ties, Blue Annealed Sheets, Black Sheets, New Billet Reinforcing Steel, Rail Steel, Channels, Angles, Merchant Steel Bars, Merchant Iron Bars, Bolt and Nut Products, Pull Rods, Forging, Track Spikes, Track Bolts and Rivets.



What the Folks Are Saying

Farmers in Linn County Used 2,888 Tons of Lime Last Year; the Folks There Have Started on a Real Program of Soil Improvement

LINN county farmers used 2,888 tons of agricultural lime last year. This limed 1,500 acres. It was a good showing, as it indicates that the folks here have started on a real program of soil improvement. We should use 5,000 tons in 1929. Eight portable pulverizers are owned in the county. Most of these machines are well employed now. The county has a tremendous supply of high grade rock that will make the best of agricultural lime. Let us all boost for more lime, more legumes and a more fertile soil. These will bring more livestock and a larger farm income. Walter J. Daly, Mound City, Kan.

The Farming Map Changes

It is only 10 years since the World War closed, but in that short period many changes have occurred in crop distribution in the United States. From 15 to 20 million acres of crop land formerly required to feed horses and mules have been released for other uses. Moreover, considerable shifts have taken place from less productive to more productive crops. A decrease has occurred in the acreage of wheat and in the acreage of other cereals. On the other hand, the acreage devoted to cotton, alfalfa, clover, fruits and vegetables has increased notably.

These facts are recorded by the Department of Agriculture. In the originally forested portions of the United States an almost universal decrease has taken place in crop acreage since the war, particularly in the hilly sections. On the other hand, an increase in acreage has taken place in the prairie and Great Plains regions, where conditions are favorable for the use of large-scale machinery. Thus crop production has been stimulated on the level lands of the West at the sacrifice of much of the poorer or less level lands of the East. Increased mechanization of agricultural work and the development of drought resistant varieties of crops has had much to do with this change.

In all probability, the shift of farm production areas will continue until all the new, smooth land that can be profitably cropped in large fields is in use. The hilly sections and the worn-out of the East and South will revert to forest or park use. W. I. Drummond, Kansas City, Mo.

Cows Need Warm Water

One hundred pounds of average milk contain about 87 pounds of water. The dairy cow's water supply, therefore, demands the most careful attention. Cows giving milk drink about four times as much water as dry cows. High producing cows sometimes drink from 200 to 300 pounds of water a day. The production of many good dairy cows is lessened because they do not get plenty of fresh, pure water. During winter days dairy cows should be watered two or three times daily, unless water is kept before them at all times. The water should be at least 15 to 20 degrees above freezing, and should be supplied at the same temperature every day. A cow will not drink enough stale or impure water for maximum production.

Compare the cost of grain at \$35 a ton to a cow or coal at \$8 a ton to a tank heater. To heat water in winter for your dairy cows means more water consumed, more milk produced and better returns for the feed. If only very cold water is available it means less consumed, lower milk production and smaller returns for the investment in feed. C. A. Jones, Olathe, Kan.

Flocks Should Make Profits!

Illustrating the satisfactory position in which poultry and egg producers find themselves this year is the case of a man located in Wabaunsee county, who is devoting nearly all of his time to poultry, specializing in egg production. He is making a good living and paying all expenses, and in addition has enough money left to pay the cost of

feeding, out three carloads of cattle. His chickens are doing all of it.

This is the sixth year this man has been devoting almost all of his time to poultry, and according to his own statement he has made money every year. Even in 1927, which was not a good year for the producer, he said he made a little profit, yet he had to buy every pound of feed his chickens consumed. He made a profit when others said they lost money.

The man to whom we refer does not have expensive buildings, but they are good. His several poultry houses are of the open-front, straw-loft type, which is the best kind of poultry house. He feeds good feed and enough of it to keep his chickens in good condition and insure the highest possible egg yield the year round. He keeps the buildings and surroundings clean, which is health insurance for the flock. He takes good care of his eggs and sells them where he gets a premium price for quality. That's all there is to it. And he makes his poultry pay big.

Every flock owner should be making a profit this year. More of them could

ity, but it failed to function except in a decidedly limited way because of a lack of funds. For 1925 and 1926 the legislature made no appropriation for the water commission, and the important stream gauging work it had been carrying on was maintained only during that biennium by voluntary subscriptions of business men who appreciated the value of stream gauging and realized the disadvantages of a break in the records which had been continuous for many years.

Owing to these conditions, it was believed by the folks most closely identified with the history of the water commission that by combining it and the irrigation work into a Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture might result in such substantial support as to enable a broad and constructive state flood prevention and control program to be formulated and carried out. The combination was made in 1927, but adequate appropriations were not provided.

Nevertheless, the chief engineer of the Water Resources Division of the board, with the new authority con-

will be a long-time program, as by the nature of things it will be a long-time undertaking. But Kansas must solve its flood problems, and Kansas must make a beginning.

Since the transfer of the old water commission to the State Board of Agriculture in 1927, activities in flood work have been ceaseless, and official agencies have done an essential preliminary service in the last 18 months, on which to base a sound and practical plan for flood prevention and control in Kansas.

The move for a real beginning has been made, and public sentiment demands that it be developed into a strong and definite state program that will curb the rush of waters which have resulted in such tremendous annual losses of life and property in Kansas. J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kan.

Those High Land Prices

High priced farm land is of no advantage to the man who farms it. When it gets too high it is a distinct disadvantage to the operator. If you are farming land worth \$50 an acre you must make \$3 plus expenses from it every year to pay 6 per cent on the investment. If you are farming land worth \$200 an acre you must make \$12 an acre plus expenses to pay 6 per cent on your investment. In other words, the higher the price of the land the better must be the quality of the farming done in order to obtain the additional income. Thus the actual owner is more interested in profits than he is in prices. The folks who are starting out to increase the value of the land in Smith county are not doing the actual farmers any good. It may help the speculator who is holding land he hopes to sell, but it is more likely to damage the man who is trying to make a living from his farm. A. B. Kimball, Smith Center, Kan.

To Guard Baby Chicks

The greatest single cause other than mismanagement for loss in baby chicks under 2 weeks old is Bacillary White Diarrhea. This disease is highly contagious and very fatal to young chicks. It always causes severe losses in baby chicks, and is very widespread in Riley county. If there were no control for it the outlook for the baby chick industry and the poultry industry as a whole would not be very bright, but thanks to the veterinarians and bacteriologists this disease can now be controlled. The agglutination or blood test is used to locate the birds in the flock that act as carriers of the disease. By eliminating from the flock all infected birds as indicated by the blood test, the disease can be controlled, and it is then possible to raise 95 per cent of all chicks placed in the brooder house when other sanitary precautions are taken. Manhattan, Kan. S. D. Capper.

Why Not Keep Accounts?

Farm accounts should be started January 1. In keeping these accounts, simple account books usually are best. If the books are secured and plans made to start the accounts on January 1, the actual starting of the books will not be difficult. Information concerning the keeping of farm accounts may be secured by writing to the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Let's Eliminate the Smut

Oats smut took a tremendous toll from Kansas farmers last year. Farmers are advised to use the dry formalin seed treatment to control this disease. Be sure and use formaldehyde only from sealed containers. Drug stores should co-operate with farmers by having a supply of formaldehyde in sealed tins or bottles. C. E. Graves, Manhattan, Kan.

Cash for Poultry Experiences

THE annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, January 26, will be packed with the very best personal experience articles available. To make this possible, your very helpful co-operation is invited. We urge you to join in this endeavor to pay all respect to the cackle of the hen, and other vocal expressions emanating from the poultry kingdom.

What have been your successes and your failures? What phase of the poultry business interests you most? Where have you found the greatest profit? During the last year have you been able to cut costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that shows better results? Have proper housing facilities proved economical?

Problems you have met and solved, explained thru the big poultry issue, undoubtedly will help some of your fellow farmers; and perhaps theirs will prove valuable to you.

In addition to an inspirational visit generally with poultry folks thru Kansas Farmer, you will have numerous cash prizes for which to work. There will be four interesting contests, that will dig into many angles of the poultry world. And three cash prizes will be offered in each section: First, \$5; second, \$3, and third, \$2.

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 other important information. No one can tell your story better than you.

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?

Day Old Chicks—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day-old chicks or hatching them on the farm? And please give your reasons for your decision.

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.

Closing Date of Contest—All letters should reach "The Poultry Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 12.

have made a profit last year if they had given more attention to proper housing and feeding and better marketing of their products. Many flock owners would be making a greater profit this year if they would give more attention to these important matters. Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

What About the Floods?

Last fall's disastrous floods in Kansas have again brought forth a deluge of ideas of what ought to be done about floods, and it seems appropriate to remind the public that state agencies have been actively engaged for the last 18 months in a thoro study and investigation of our flood problems and will report their recommendations to the legislature. These agencies are the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture, and Governor Paulen's State Flood Committee.

The legislature of 1927 transferred the duties of the old state water commission to the State Board of Agriculture, and the work of the old commission and of the Irrigation Commissioner were merged into the Water Resources Division. The law creating the old water commission in 1917 was quite comprehensive, and gave the commission a great deal of power and author-

ferred, immediately engaged in a study and investigation of the flood problems of Kansas, visiting every area suffering from floods, making examinations on the ground, observing the streams, taking photographs, gathering data and holding meetings with the citizens in each district. His work during the first year was so productive of information and valuable data that Governor Paulen very wisely concluded his undertaking was entitled to the utmost support of the state's chief executive.

After several meetings of a statewide character, called by Governor Paulen, and attended by representatives of flooded regions, it was urged that the governor appoint a special committee to study and investigate with a view of making recommendations to the next legislature. The governor appointed what is known as the State Flood Committee.

This committee has visited the flood areas, held meetings, examined thoroughly into the situation, and studied methods of flood control and prevention in other states. The committee has formulated its report to the governor, and is making recommendations of far-reaching effect with respect to a sound and constructive water program for Kansas. It

How sore throat gets its start



"GREAT!"

men say. They're enthusiastic about Listerine Shaving Cream. You will be also when you try it. So cool! So soothing!

Check it with
LISTERINE
full strength



WORKING over a steaming tub one minute, out in raw weather the next, a woman is almost certain to get sore throat or a cold—or both. The same goes for a man leaving a warm house to work around icy barns.

Such sudden changes in temperature, physicians say, are the cause of countless throat conditions and colds. Many of them become complicated and dangerous if neglected.

After such exposure, or after your feet have been wet, gargle repeatedly with Listerine full strength at the first opportunity. It often keeps sore throat from becoming serious.

When Listerine enters the mouth it attacks the disease germs that cause ordinary colds and sore throat. Your relief is almost immediate. When it is not, consult your physician.

Listerine, full strength, is so powerful that even the stubborn B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ is killed in 15 seconds! This is shown by scientific tests in bacteriological laboratories of national repute.

Keep Listerine handy and use it daily during bad weather. You may be spared a costly and possibly dangerous illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

To prevent colds *rinse the hands with Listerine*

Countless colds start when germs are carried to the mouth on food. By using Listerine on the hands before every meal, you attack such germs and lessen the risk of cold. Remember this mothers, when handling baby's food.



At Last There Was the Sea!

After Thousands of Miles Over Desert Sands
"Rough and Tumble" Came to Port

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

FROM Asmara, the capital of the little Italian colony of Eritrea, in East Africa, Jim and I had only to rush down the final mountain range toward the port of Massawa, on the Red Sea Coast. It meant a 7,000 foot drop in a distance of only about 40 miles, but at least it was down instead of up. A treacherous, steep, and mountain road to the sea—the end of our long, long march across the dark continent was almost in sight.

"If all goes well, it'll be our last day, Jim," I reminded my partner. His side car was still banging along tied to his motorcycle with some pieces of wire and grass rope and just one of the three original fastenings. The gudgeon pin in the end of his connecting rod was rattling as if it would fly out thru the cylinder walls. One side of the rear fork of my machine was broken entirely in two, and only the side car braces kept the machine together. Spokes were missing, the side cars in tatters, the chassis bent, fenders gone. It was just about New Year's eve of the 99th year for the wonderful one hoss shay.

Straight Off the Trail

Jim took one look over the perpendicular side of the stone shelf that had been blasted out of the side of the mountain for a road. On our right it was almost straight up to the road above where we had been a few minutes before; on our left the ledge fell sheer away to the second loop in the hairpin curve almost straight below. This little shelf was far too narrow for two cars to pass. It was treacherously steep, and loose stones, sharp and wet, further menaced what there was left of safety upon that mountain road. We had stopped to cool our brakes and brows.

"And if all doesn't go well, it'll be our last day, too," Jim agreed. "It would be easy to wreck the expedition today, and I'd like to reach the Red Sea first."

But even in this situation my playful partner could not be curbed. I was ahead, hugging the rocky wall, on the safe side of a hairpin curve. Jim whooped and honked and then headed straight off the trail and down the slope toward the road below, on a cut-off used by pedestrians only. He ground his brakes, dodged most of the obstructions in the little path and reached the highway below, 20 rods ahead of me. Then he waved a derisive farewell to me and was off. He had passed me.

Just Two Wild Men!

Remember this was our last day, and we both were feeling good. I cut loose behind him, plying brake and accelerator to the maximum on the curves and straight-away and raced him down the mountain. It was a wild ride—by

two wild men! The road was too narrow to permit of passing anywhere except on the curves, and the curves were too sharp for speed. Our side cars were so lightly loaded that on a turn to the left the side car wheel would rise in the air and upset us toward the right. I tried, time and again, swooping down upon my partner's heels on the straight-away, edging him off to the outside of the curve against the rocky wall—and then having to fall behind again as my side car wheel would leave the ground and upset my roaring bike.

Finally I fell behind, to practice out of sight. On the next sharp curve to the left I rushed down the steep approach close upon Jim's heels, and as he veered over to the right hand track against the wall I leaped from the seat and, crouching in my side car to keep it on the ground, I scraped the edge of the narrow rocky shelf, on the inside of the curve, and roared on past, wide open in intermediate gear. In this position I lost control, smashed into a rock, careened against the wall just ahead of Jim and finally brought up with one wheel hanging over the cliff. I had passed my partner, but had nothing to brag about, especially when Jim reminded me of my foolishness and said, "We'd better quit this racing. We might kill ourselves, or even break a motorcycle."

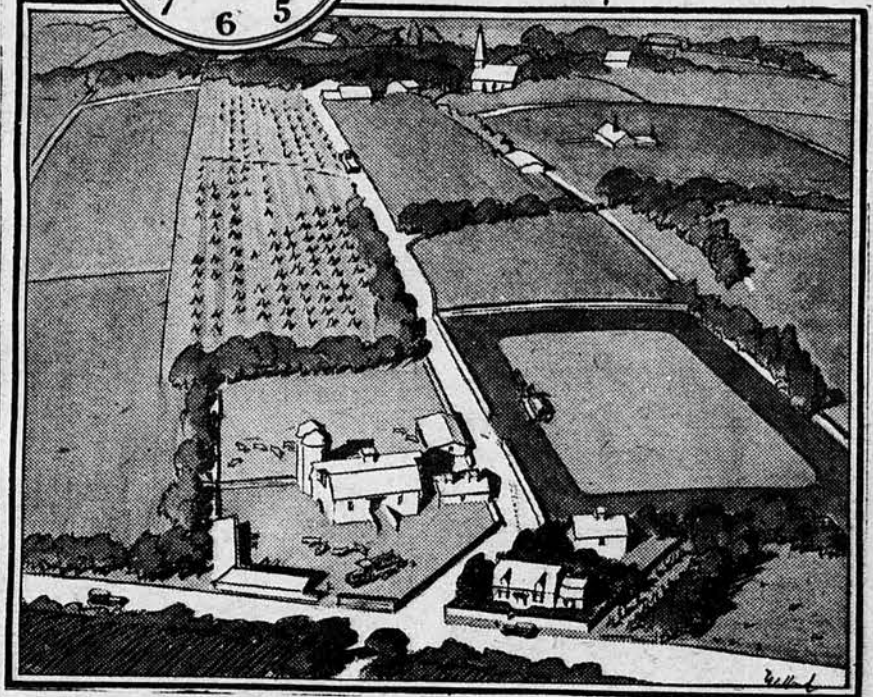
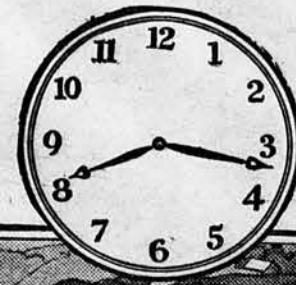
Altogether it was a beautiful drive, the hard mountain road, the green trees, the little streams, and occasional villages and people combining into a fitting climax to our months of untamed jungle and our more months of battling the edge of the Sahara Desert. It even rained! For an hour or two we had dodged in and out among the clouds that had settled like a wreath of victory about our desert-bitten heads. And then it began to rain, softly and cool, with no complaints from Jim or me. It was thus that we finally descended to the sandy coastal plain and eventually—could it be?—a few white buildings outlined themselves against a body of water that merged into the horizon in the east.

Down to the Beach

The Red Sea! We drove our battered Rough and Tumble right down to the sandy beach and let the tiny breakers lap against their wheels. We had crossed Africa, from the West Coast to the East, the first time it had ever been done on motorcycles—and I'll wager it will be the last, at least by the route which we had taken.

The only mechanical transport of any kind that had ever been within 500 miles of Mao was an armored caterpillar military tank expedition put across with great effort by the French government, and for the next 600 miles from Mao to Abechir we were the only thing on wheels that had ever even attempted the journey. And now

TIME - one of the
greatest factors
in farm
prosperity



TIME, time, time—the most valuable thing in a farmer's life. The season is short, the days are shorter, and the constant urge is for greater speed, more labor, more equipment.

Your automotive equipment can be only as efficient as the fuel you use. And gasoline is not a perfect fuel. That's why your engines "knock" and lose power as carbon forms. For the carbon has increased compression beyond the pressure limits of gasoline.

You will find it real economy to operate your motor vehicles on Ethyl Gasoline—the new and better fuel developed by automotive research and promoted by leading oil companies. It is good gasoline plus Ethyl anti-knock fluid which increases power as compression is increased.

Like a better grade of seed, Ethyl Gasoline costs slightly more, but you get it back in better performance, saving in wear and tear—and time.

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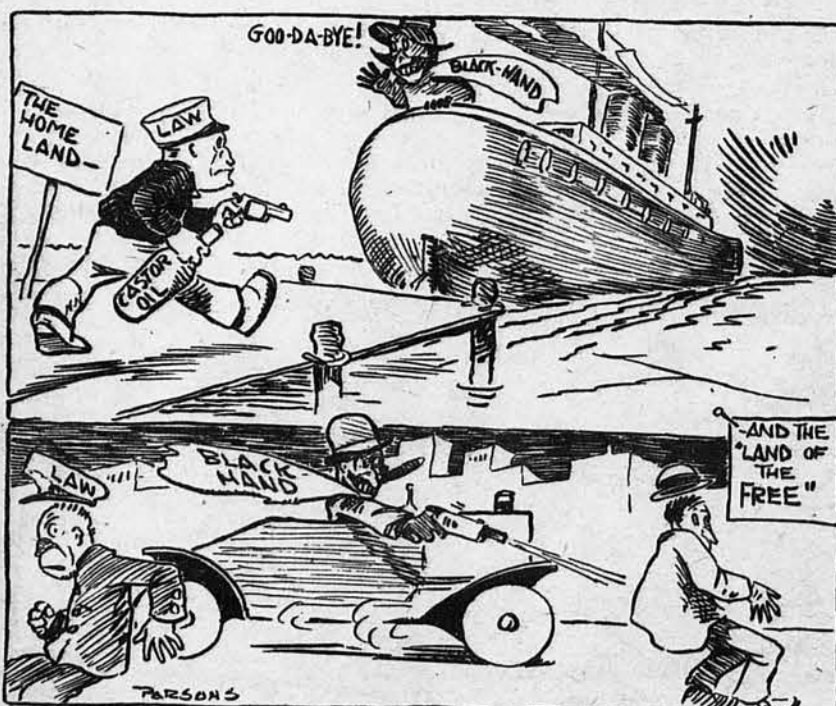
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ETHYL
GASOLINE



Knocks out that "knock"



the Red Sea, and on the edge lay Massawa, the seaport of this little Italian colony of Eritrea.

I think that every little black boy in town as well as some of the black and tans offered to conduct us to the hotel. We finally pulled up in front of a topheavy concrete verandah perched above a messy bar and a fly-blown dining room. Our army of guides stopped. Apparently this was the hotel. The crowd around us grew and no one could speak English.

Using a sketchy combination of sign language and French they asked us whence we had come. "From the other side of Africa," we told them. The crowd shrugged its shoulders and sent for the police. They inquired where we were going from there, and when we said we didn't know, they sent for "le pilote." The pilot in a little seaport like Massawa is as important a personage as the mayor or radio announcer, and clearly here was a case for the pilot. Besides, he could speak English. Twenty-one years ago this Italian pilot had sailed into Massawa as master of a ship. He gave up his ship, remained as harbor pilot, and has never been out of Massawa since. During all those years he has been in command of every ship on its way in and out of the harbor. No expedition into Massawa could be recognized without being welcomed by the pilot, and we were.

On the First Boat

We told the pilot that we wanted to leave town on the first boat headed east, no matter where it should be going. He promised that an Italian boat, bound for some place in India, would call in about 10 days. In the meantime we sold what was left of our motorcycles and spent the rest of the 11 days of waiting doing nothing but sweating in the old hotel. The entire town felt exactly like the shower bathroom in a gymnasium, or wash day in a steaming little kitchen. All the weight that Jim and I had gained as a result of our months of heavy eating in the hospitable French forts in the desert was lost in days of heavy sweating there in that muggy, stifling night and day heat in that little Italian Red Sea port.

The hotel was smack on the water front, and the steam from the spaghetti pots in the kitchen just below, and the fumes from the popular bar on the sidewalk just outside were blended in with the richer and more vigorous odors from the torrid little harbor and the wretched water front. From our little cubby hole of a room that opened onto the big verandah, the harbor, the hub of the city, sweltered below our feet.

On the wharf, to the right of the hotel, a freighter was unloading cargo. The pier was piled high with machinery, grain and general merchandise, notions, what not and what have you. A swarm of soulless ants in the physical form of ragged blacks milled ceaselessly about tugging barrels and boxes and bales from the unloading slings that swung over the side of the ship to awkward piles on the pier, and thence to long-reached, sway-backed trucks that creaked and groaned like the worn-out wrecks of men who drew them. The railroad yards were to the left of the hotel, and all day long this pitiful procession of man-drawn trucks crawled along beneath our balcony.

Not the Best Citizens

The local longshoremen in any seaport town are not usually an association of the best citizens. The stevedore brotherhood always contains a goodly proportion of floaters, and their ragged ranks range all the way from the border line of bumdom to several strata below. And in the ragged little Red Sea port of Massawa where even the average citizen is below average, this means that the human wharf rats who toiled and broiled below our balcony were wretched miseries indeed. If they had been horses in the same state of decay and decrepitude and working under the same abusive conditions in the United States the humane society would have put a stop to it at once. But they were only blacks, tugging their insides out, pushing and wrenching on those heavily loaded trucks that bumped and groaned over the rounded cobble stones before the hotel, only black, barefooted bums.

A constant procession of the world's rags. Here was a load of baled hides, piled high on a bow-bent wagon, one spavined truckster wrestling with the jerking tongue, and a half-dozen oth-

ers, themselves only skins on bones instead of skins in bales, mingled the stench of their own sweat with the odor of their foul cargo. Behind was a huge cathedral bell, holy and heavy, inched along on a groaning truck, one toe-hold at a time.

Lying on the edge of the stone breakwater, just beyond this parade ground of the poor, a jobless stevedore slept. He probably could roll over into the warm waters of the harbor and never be missed unless the single cloth should loosen from his loins and float upon the surface of the sea. A genial little miss and her wrinkled old black mammy were squatting on a pile selling coffee and black bread to those who might have a penny yet to spend.

A score of small dories, tied to the sea wall, rose and fell with the lazy waves. For an Italian lire the proprietor of one of these ferry boats would hoist his sunshade and row a passenger to the other side of the harbor where the salt works operated. Lacking a passenger, the ferryman had only to sit within his boat and bathe the sores on his legs.

Anchored just beyond this ferry row

lay dozens of native sailing craft, cargo and passenger boats that operate up and down the coast as well as from Africa to Arabia and back. Small as these ships are, their huge sails patched and patched again, they battle the storms of the Red Sea and carry slaves across. Like our own rum runners these bootleggers of human contraband care for nothing but their own financial profits, and have no thought for their victims.

The most brutal exhibition of cruelty to animals that I ever witnessed was the loading of one of these small boats with a cargo of live cattle right there in Massawa. The boat was warped alongside with the bottoms some 6 feet below the surface of the pier. A cow was thrown and her feet tied. Then three or four men seized her tail and horns and dragged her over the cobble paving to the edge of the pier and dropped her dead weight into the boat below. Another was dropped on top, and so on with the loading. Once in that boat they were wretched and pulled this way and that, like sacks of potatoes, to make room for them all. Necks were doubled backwards, legs were

broken, the tips of horns gouged into flanks or throats, and I am sure that some of them died of suffocation before they had traveled very far.

"That's about the way some of the steerage passengers travel on these boats to India," the pilot warned Jim and me. "You'll have to travel first class, tho, because they won't sell a steerage ticket to a white man."

I winked at Jim. Maybe we would not only fool the pilot, but the steerage passenger steward as well. Tell you about it next week.

Yeh, 'Tis Hard Luck

J. H. Fair, a farmer living near Alden, is the heaviest taxpayer in Rice county; he "forked over" \$4,100.18 in December as the first half of his taxes for 1928. He owns 8,000 acres, and considerable personal property.

The oil in your car thins out more in cold weather than during the summer, due to repeated choking of the engine, when some gasoline will get past the rings into the oil.



Widening the Eagle's Spread

THE Case Company has acquired the implement business of the Emerson-Brantingham Company, its large factories and extensive line of farm machines. This brings to Case one of the oldest and best known lines of quality implements which henceforth will bear the Eagle trade mark, recognized the world over as the sign of mechanical excellence.

The addition of the E-B line is one of the most important forward steps in Case history which, since 1842, has been rich in developments of new and better machines.

Starting 87 years ago, with the crude threshing tools then in use, Case made available to the farmer one of the first successful threshers. The Case Company pioneered the development of traction engines. It gave motive power to the gas engine by designing and building in 1892 the first tractor of which there is a record. It built 3-4 plow tractors as early as 1913 which met with instant success.

Case pioneered the change from wood to steel in thresher construction. Case was the first to make extensive use of steel stampings and forgings—first to adopt adjustable bearings lined with alloy metal.

This Case policy of progressive development has produced machines of superior design noted the world over for their quality of construction and excellence of performance.

Now, the acquisition of the famous E-B line makes available a Case machine for practically every farm need. To you this means better machinery, better service, greater convenience and greater efficiency in practically every farm operation.

Below is a list of Case quality machines. It will pay you to investigate their exclusive features which result in increased efficiency, ease of handling, long life and more profitable use. There is no obligation—simply check the machines in which you are interested and mail today.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Tractors
Skid Engines
Threshers
Combines
Windrow Headers
Steam Engines
Hay Balers
Silo Fillers
Walking Plows
Middle Breakers

Sulky and Gang Plows
Two Way Plows
Tractor Moldboard Plows
Riding Disk Plows
Ridge Busters
Wheatland Disk Plows
Great Plains Disk Plows
Marsh Plows
Brush Breakers
Spike Tooth Harrows

Spring Tooth Harrows
Disk Harrows
Clod Crushers
Grain Drills
Corn Planters
Cotton Planters
Cotton and Corn Planters
Manure Spreaders
Listers
Cultivators

Lister Cultivators
Cotton Choppers
Grain Binders
Corn Binders
Mowers
Sulky Rakes
Side Delivery Rakes
Hay Loaders
Stalk Cutters
Field Tillers

J. I. Case T. M. Co., Inc.
Dept. A-42
Racine, Wisconsin.
I am interested in the machines checked.
Please send me full information.

Name _____
Address _____

Roads Were Rather Rough!

And So the Folks Bought Christmas Presents Near Home This Year—Instead of in Emporia

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR the last week we have been having a touch of winter; it freezes at night and thaws by day, which keeps the roads rough but passable. Drags and maintainers have begun to move on the county roads, with the result that many of them are in very fair condition. That the roads were passable after the heavy rains was a relief to the merchants, who feared for their Christmas trade if country people could not get to town. Probably the rather bad condition of the roads about Christmas worked to the advantage of the small towns, and many presents were bought there which would have been bought in Emporia, Iola or Ottawa had the roads been good. The small towns work hard to get surfaced roads leading to the larger towns, when it would be more to their interest to have good roads leading into their little town from the surrounding farm territory. To make it easy to get to the larger markets means that trade will go there; this suits the farmers well enough for they like to buy where a large selection can be obtained.

Less Bunc Is Heard Now

Among other things that have gone along with the top buggy are the frantic and continuous pleas that we used to see in the old home town paper to "trade with the home merchant and keep your dollars at home." We were seriously asked to consider the fact that if we sent a dollar away to the mail order house that dollar never returned. That dollar was forever gone and never would be seen again in the region from which it came. But if the papers never seemed to consider that the home merchant had to send his dollars away, too, if he bought any goods, other folks did; they also noted that town folks went to Kansas City when they bought their dress goods and clothing. The town merchant found that the best way to get trade was to meet competition instead of "hollering" about the mail order houses, and when this became fixed in his mind he found he could hold his trade without difficulty. It was about this time that the farmer quit driving down some side street or alley when he went to the station to get his mail order goods. I have always thought that the person who received long time credit at a store should trade there when he could pay cash; the man who always paid cash had a right to buy where he pleased, just as did the town folks who went to the city and paid money down.

Taxes Are Low, Too

A friend writes from Kingman that he always supposed Jayhawk Farm was located in Coffey county, Kansas, but since reading in this column that the oil lease money of \$1 an acre would pay the taxes he wondered if he was not mistaken; at that rate of taxation he thought we must be located in Arkansas. I hasten to tell him that Jayhawk Farm is located just where it has been for the last 32 years—in Coffey county, just 11 mile east of where Lyon and Greenwood counties corner. Further, I have to say—don't tell those who levy the taxes—that it does not take \$1 an acre to pay the taxes in this immediate neighborhood on improved farms, and that grass land takes a still lower rate. In fact, the total tax this year on a 240-acre improved farm was 70 cents an acre, while on two 160-acre tracts of pasture and meadow the tax was just a little under 50 cents an acre—\$76 on 100 acres, to be exact. Not all localities in the county are as fortunate, however; there are farm lands that are paying close to \$1.50 an acre, but those are the exception.

Kansas Method Was Best

There are some folks who have questioned in the past the wisdom of selling the school lands given to Kansas by the Government, which in most

instances were the sections 16 and 36 in each township. Nebraska followed the opposite policy; they did not sell their school lands but rented them out to tenants, the highest bidder being supposed to get the land. Under that policy they are receiving a rather slight return for those lands; they always are undervalued, and a prominent school man of that state recently reported that if the lands were sold and put on the tax list—school land is not subject to taxation—and the proceeds invested in bonds bearing 4 per cent interest the income from those lands would be \$1,100,000 instead of \$382,000, which is the present return. Not only would these untaxed lands be put on the tax roll, but the state would get out from under the responsibility of being a landlord to part of its population. This indicates that the Kansas plan of selling school land instead of renting it was a wise one; the net return from the proceeds wisely invested in the highest class of bonds is greater than would have been the rent of the land, and the state has no body of untaxed tenants paying an extremely low rent and competing with other tenants not so fortunate.

The Beef Was Good

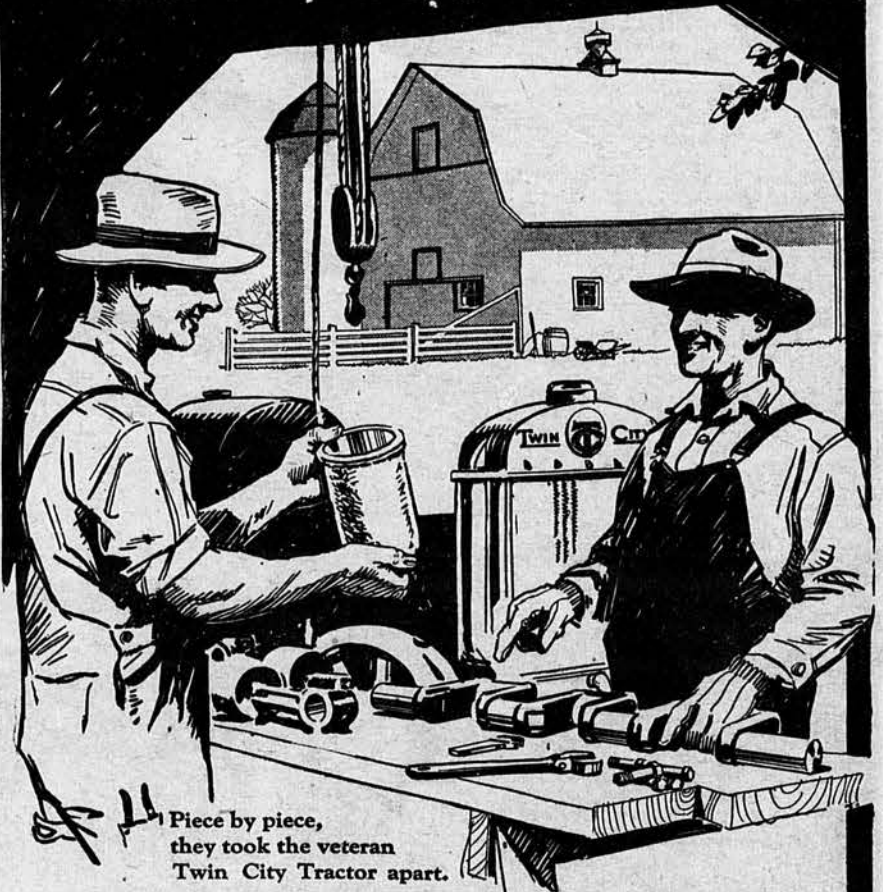
We have been living high on this farm during the last week, having made an investment of \$18.53 in a 100-pound hind quarter of fat and tender beef. We have, during the last summer, whenever we got beef hungry, been paying from 30 to 35 cents a pound for steak, which in most cases was tough, dry and with no fat attached to it; I judge that most of it came from the forequarters of "low cutter" cows. By seeing the full quarter of beef before we bought it we could judge that it might be tender and of fine quality, which it proved to be. At this price a full hindquarter of excellent beef having little or no waste would cost only twice as much as that of a large dressed turkey. We like to see beef cattle high in price down here in this corner of Kansas, and one of the best ways to maintain that price is to buy and eat beef when the price is as reasonable as at present, for 17 cents a pound is reasonable for beef of good quality, with live cattle selling as they have sold for the last year. One of the most cheering forecasts I have seen of the future cattle market is the prediction that prices for cattle will remain high and reach the high point in 1930.

Times Are Better Now

I do not think any period in history can be selected, even of 100 years or more, when so much advancement has been made in the comfort and even luxury of living as in the last 25 years. Workers of every class, farmers included, even the classed as very poor, live more comfortably than did the well-to-do of 40 years ago. It is among the dwellers on the western prairies that the greatest advancement has been made. Even tho a farmer may be heavily burdened with debt he still lives in luxury compared with the man on the land who was called rich 40 years ago. All this is brought to me by the remembrance of the winters of homestead times when food, fuel and comfortable clothes were more than often scarce. We, on our homestead farm, lived more comfortably than did most of our neighbors, and we for three years burned hay and cornstalks for fuel even during that severe winter period of the early 80's in Northern Nebraska. We knew nothing of overshoes or warm underclothes; gunny sacks wrapped round our leather boots and a warm brick to our feet were luxury in the long drives to town over unbroken roads blocked with snow to get the few necessities needed from the store and the 2-weeks old mail. Looking back to those days, do you wonder that I think the present a time of plenty and luxury?

Poultry flocks that are managed properly should pay well this winter.

Why his 9 year old tractor sold for \$775. cash



Piece by piece, they took the veteran Twin City Tractor apart.

IN JULY 1919, Edwin Goplin of Zumbrota, Minnesota, bought his first Twin City Tractor. For nine full years he used it profitably, and his neighbor, Herman Froyum watched him—plowing early—pulling a field cultivator—harvesting—threshing—filling silos—shredding corn—grinding feed. When Goplin decided in 1928 to buy a more powerful model, Froyum stepped forward for the old one.

Piece by piece the two neighbors took the nine year old Twin City apart. They saw the proof of its endurance, after all those years of hard labor.

"When we got through, he bought it from me for \$775 cash," says Edwin Goplin, "and I then bought myself a new Twin City. There is no question in my mind but what the Twin City is a profitable tractor to own."

And Herman Froyum agrees with him. After using the veteran Twin City through the 1928 season he says: "This tractor is good for another ten years."

Mail the Coupon

This experience is typical of Twin City Tractor owners. They find their tractors are still in good condition and have high re-sale value after years of hard work. Thousands of satisfied owners bear witness to the long life and proven durability of this tractor.

Find out how a Twin City Tractor can help you on your farm. We will put you in touch with owners near you. Cut out and mail the coupon today.

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

TWIN CITY

TRACTORS & THRESHERS



CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Name..... R.F.D.....
Town..... State.....
KF-1-29

Fine Outlook for the Pools

Wheat Producers Apparently Believe Co-operative Marketing Will Bring Higher Prices

WHEAT co-operatives are entering the new year in satisfactory condition, according to Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas wheat pool, who recently conferred with representatives from the various state pools. The Kansas association is making substantial headway in membership, he reports. Oklahoma is acquiring its own elevators and increasing its members; the Texas pool is stressing co-operative education in numerous community meetings; Colorado, which suspended its pool a year or more ago pending a 60 per cent sign-up, reports material gains; Nebraska, in the midst of a drive for 50 per cent of the wheat in that state, expects to achieve its goal by next spring; South and North Dakota pools are increasing in membership rapidly and elevators are being acquired in both states, but more especially in North Dakota; Minnesota has done little organization work the last year but is ready to begin soon after January 1; Indiana's pool did not operate last year, on account of an almost total crop failure, but will operate during the coming season. Education is being stressed, according to B. B. Benner, secretary, and plans are being made to handle coarse grains as well. There are nine state wheat pools, seven of which operated last year.

A. J. McPhail Will Speak

A. J. McPhail, president of the central selling agency of the Canadian wheat pools, who will be the principal speaker January 10, during Farmers' Week in Topeka, represents a group of organized farmers which did a gross business in the 1927-28 crop year of \$323,847,282. This volume, it is said, is the largest turnover of any business in the Dominion, excepting, possibly, the government itself. Mr. McPhail was secretary of the largest farmer-elevator system in Saskatchewan when he became interested in the wheat pool. He and others of his board of directors were instrumental in getting the contract pool plan adopted by farmers of that province in July, 1923, and he was chosen head of the Saskatchewan pool soon afterward. When the provincial pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta joined one another in establishing a central selling agency at Winnipeg, he was named president of that organization, also. Mr. McPhail is 45 years old. He was born in Ontario, was educated in Manitoba, and settled in Saskatchewan. His home-town newspaper says of him: "He is almost utterly devoid of small talk. It is doubted whether he even knows the story about the two Irishmen. But his mind is alert and keen, and when he is asked to say what he thinks, he leaves no possible doubt whatever."

And the Church Profits

A church has recently become a member of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, Oklahoma City. The Waurika Church of the Nazarene is a small, struggling church and its members last spring planted a field of cotton to help the financial end of the work. When the cotton was ready to sell some of the members who were members of the cotton co-operative proposed that the crop should be handled thru the association. In consequence the church became a member of the organization, and will ship about three bales of cotton this year, as well as its future crops.

Then Came the Combine!

The achievements of agriculture in production are perhaps best summed up by comparing the prediction in 1898 of Sir William Crookes, an Englishman, with the accomplishments of agriculture today. Speaking with a full knowledge of science as it then was, he predicted that the world in 1931 would require 90 million tons of wheat to feed its population. This, he believed, represented the utmost that wheat growers of the world could do; afterward the world would be faced with starvation. The accuracy of his

forecast regarding consumption shows how carefully he made his calculation. The world did, as he predicted, require in 1928 between 90 and 100 million tons of wheat. But the revolution which power farming brought about upset altogether his calculations about possible production. What he regarded as the limit in production had been exceeded considerably by 1911, and could be greatly exceeded today if it were wanted. The fear of world starvation has gone. In its place has come a specter which threatens to disturb the peace of mind of the farmer equally as much, namely, the fear that he may be called upon, as he frequently is, to take less for a good crop of high quality than he received for a smaller crop of inferior quality.

That's Real Selling!

The first five-year period of the Alberta wheat pool, Calgary, has been completed and a start made upon the second contract period. The association began operating October 19, 1923, with about 25,000 members controlling 2,400,000 acres of wheat. At the end of the fifth year the membership stood at 43,803 and the acreage at more than 4 million. Approximately 218 million

bushels of wheat was marketed during the period, and the total turnover was in excess of 276 million dollars. More than 35,000 Alberta farmers with more than 4 million acres of wheat land have signed the contract for the second marketing period. The average number of acres a man is 116, compared with 93 acres a member under the first contract. During its first year of elevator operation the association had three elevators; the second year 42, and the third year, ending July 16, 1928, it operated 162 elevators at 160 points. These plants handled 27,044,308 bushels of grain last year, which is an average of 166,940 bushels. Twenty-two more elevators have been bought and 128 built, making the association elevator service available at 307 points for the 1928-29 season. In addition the elevator department operated terminal elevators at Prince Rupert and Vancouver Harbor.

Co-operatives Are Gaining

"Prophecy is always hazardous," says C. O. Moser, president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, in discussing the outlook for cotton co-operatives for 1929. "We prefer to relate a record of accomplished facts. But, judging the future by comparison of the efficient machinery which is now at hand for doing the job with the crude and imperfect tools which were available at the beginning of the movement seven years ago, we have genuine cause for optimism and faith. I firmly believe we are at the very threshold of the greatest progress and advancement which co-operative cotton

marketing has ever made in the United States. I also believe those who are wise enough to continue their active participation in co-operative marketing by delivering all their cotton to the associations in their respective states will be proud of the part they have played in building and maintaining an organization which offers the greatest practical hope for the permanent welfare and prosperity of cotton producers. The future looks most promising and encouraging. The limiting factors are the loyalty of members, the ability of the management and the volume of business handled."

Need Certified Seed

The black stringy substance that develops in Irish potatoes in storage is caused by a fungus known as Fusarium Wilt. This fungus gained entrance to the potato crop either thru the soil or thru the seed planted last year. Eliminate such trouble by purchasing certified seed and planting on ground that never has produced potatoes.

For the Apple Growers

Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Juice, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,264, has just been issued by the Government, and may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a booklet of 50 pages that ought to be in the hands of every Kansas farmer who grows apples.

World's Lightest Draft 2-Row Lister

CHASE

Built by L. W. Chase, formerly head of Agr. Eng. Dept., Uni. of Neb., for 15 yrs. It is a developed many farm machinery improvements.



5 Horses or Light Tractor Pulls it ANYWHERE.
Many Owners Use Only 4 Horses. A Boy Can Easily Operate the Single Lever Control.

Why You'll Prefer The CHASE

1. Easier to pull—and lift
2. Easier to operate
3. Easier to enter the ground
4. Easier to make straight rows
5. Easier to split ridges
6. Easier to have clean corn
7. Easier to get a good stand
8. Easier to buy

Easier to Pull, Operate and Control Plants More Corn Per Day, Easier and Better

Most remarkable 2-row lister ever built. Improved over ordinary designs a dozen ways. Operates so easily a 14-yr boy can handle its single-lever control. Plants more seed per day—better and easier. Less H. P. needed. Shares enter ground easier—no chance of subsoiler clogging. A closer hitch gives quicker turning and more accurate control.

Automatic marker makes it easy to plant rows straight. Extra large slow-motion planting plates with improved cells insure a perfect drop—positive feed. Fewer parts—lighter in weight. Added strength gives greater durability.

NEW! Special power lift raises lister instantly. No slipping of wheels or uncovering corn. Tractor lever lift if desired.

All Parts Ahead of Operator

A big advantage. Safer. More convenient. You can watch everything—planting, covering, packing, marker.

Seed Sprouts Quicker—Bigger Stand and Yield

The Chase improved planting mechanism, carried between front trucks and rear wheels, insures remarkably uniform depth of planting. Seed is dropped behind subsoiler in moist earth. Discs cover seed with fresh soil from furrow bottom, and break up trench walls so weed seed does not sprout along the edges of the furrow.

8 large wheels muck and pack soil perfectly. Moisture is retained. Seed sprouts quickly. Grows uniformly.

Mail coupon for FREE Chase lister booklet.

"Your Lister Pulls Easiest"

"I would like to trade my 6-horse hitch for a 4-horse. Your Chase lister pulls so easily I do not want to bother with 6 horses." (Nebraska)
 "Your machine leaves nicest furrow to cultivate, of any I ever used." (Kansas)

See Your Dealer—Or, Mail Coupon

Send, NOW for interesting, 4-color Chase folder telling how this new 2-row lister insures you a better corn crop!

Use the Coupon

CHASE PLOW COMPANY,
 Dept. 710, Lincoln, Nebr.

Please send me, free and postpaid, your 4-color folder on the new Chase 2-row lister.

Name.....

Town.....

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

CHASE PLOW CO., Dept. 710, Lincoln, Nebr.

Now We Keep Color in Mind as We Cook

Tastiness and Attractiveness Are Developed in the Same Kettle

By Ethel J. Marshall

THE woman who insists most positively that she enjoys cooking is the one whose meals always look inviting and "taste as good as they look." No fear of her small son announcing that "mostly foods that are good for us are foods that aren't good," for this woman achieves for vegetables an interesting and attractive appearance with zest and a tantalizing quality of flavor to please and satisfy the most critical. She unconsciously uses this as one means of satisfying her love of beauty.

And how often have we determined to seek the same pleasure only to find that food plans and vegetable colors "gang aft agley." Any young housewife may flatter herself that hers is rare success if she has never had the experience of seeing her creamy white cabbage turn brownish gray, her green brussels sprouts become sere as autumn, the red beets turn pale and the red cabbage blue.

Usually when any of these things happens we blame it on fate, the water, or to the fact that Ed was late to dinner. And very often Ed should have taken some of the blame but recent studies at the University of Chicago indicate that there are several other factors entering into the problem.

Each color in the vegetable world has a law of its own, and failure to observe these laws brings results just as certain as riding thru a traffic signal on Main street. These laws of course are closely related to the substance that gives the color. We know from our botany days that chlorophyll is the substance that makes green vegetables green. But what we haven't been able to figure out is why chlorophyll fades.

We have felt sure it wasn't simply fading, because the water didn't turn green at all. What really happens is that the cooking process releases acid in the food itself which then proceeds to destroy the chlorophyll. Experiments show that if the water can be kept alkaline there will be little loss of color.

One of the first steps, then, in cooking green vegetables, will be to take plenty of cooking water so that these acids released will be diluted as much as possible. The next will be to have this water boiling hot before the vegetables are dropped in. This will help shorten the cooking period and lessen the time of color destroying. Another good plan is to leave the cover off the kettle for several minutes since many of these acids are volatile and escape in the first few minutes of cooking. If we do not shut them in too tightly they will pass off with the steam and do little damage to our precious coloring.

For spinach and other tender greens these precautions will be sufficient, for these cook quickly. For green beans and foods requiring longer cooking, something more must be done. Our grand-

even shorten the cooking period to quite a little less than our usual period and serve while the vegetables still retain some of their crispness.

When we turn to red vegetables however we must be ready for a decided change in tactics. Nearly every rule is the opposite for that for green and white vegetables. All red vegetables may be cooked nicely in small amounts of water or better still in the steamer or pressure cooker. Our three most common ones—red cabbage, tomatoes and beets owe their color each to a different type of pigment but in each case the color is preserved by



the presence of acid. Adding two tart apples or 4 tablespoons of lemon juice or vinegar for each 2 cups of red cabbage will prevent its turning blue or even restore the pretty red color. Beets have enough acid to preserve their own color if we cook them in the natural state without paring or cutting.

Yellow vegetables may be considered the best dispositioned among all vegetable foods. We have already learned of some trouble with these same yellow pigments in green vegetables for they are always present with chlorophyll and give the yellow or bronze color when it is destroyed. In its place the yellow color is bright and attractive. Treated fairly it remains so thruout the cooking process. However as with all even tempered things, there are limits. Even the brightest yellow may be darkened by scorching its sugar content or by leaving it too long in a soggy condition thereby encouraging the formation of sulfur compounds. This isn't apt to happen in steam or pressure cooking, however, the two methods best suited for preserving flavor and nutrients. Cutting carrots, parsnips and sweet potatoes lengthwise instead of cross-grained will help in that matter, too.

So we have found that except for green and white vegetables the color preservation way is also the way to save flavor and nutrients. With those we must sacrifice some of the food elements if we are to preserve the best appearance. But since the value we get from food is closely tied up with the pleasure it gives us, it may be that after all with these we are really increasing food value.

Stretching Four Walls

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

WE cannot all have an extra room built on our homes as it is needed but it is surprising how the four walls that are already up, can be expanded to shelter a larger household. Nurseries are fine and every new home should be built with the idea in mind that children will some day occupy it. A room should be built conveniently so that the mother will have her babe within hearing all the time she is at work but should the home you have fail to provide such comforts, you can easily scheme some way to make things that will aid toward making your work easier.

It may be that a window seat and shelves beneath will provide a place to set your baby's basket while he is small and also provide a storage place for his little clothes. It will be easy to build this if you will take the exact measurements of lumber required and have a lumber dealer cut it to fit. He will give you the exact size of nails and suggest the color of paint or varnish you will need to finish your job neatly.

I built such a place in my dining room at a cost of less than \$4. It has storage space for all my magazines, my folded bed linens, my towels, children's toys, books and many other things. I built a window seat with a shelf beneath, extending from the wall to one side of the window, then a

tier of shelves over the wall end for books, three shelves in height. I covered it with cretonne in bright colors and it fills a long felt want.

In another bedroom I built a tier of shelves behind a door, as wide as the space would permit and on those shelves are now stored bedclothes that formerly were piled on a chair, shoes that always were kicking over the floor are in the bottom of the wardrobe, and many other things that are odd to store, but cannot be dispensed with. I think the \$2 that went for that lumber was well spent.

Then in another bedroom I had a wardrobe large enough to set a trunk in, but no place to store bedding, so in the back of that wardrobe I nailed up two shelves 18 inches deep and about 4 feet long. All the bedding that is left from the other two bedrooms is stored there, my stocking basket and my scrap bag and many other things find places on those shelves too. They cost me \$1.50 ready cut to nail.

In the front of the wardrobe I swung my clothes from hangers hung over a broomstick. The broomstick nailed crosswise of the door gives me ready choice of my clothes as they are all in sight when the door is opened. On the door in that room I have several nails that I still use for clothes. The girls hang their clothes there. When the wardrobe is shut no one is the wiser, still the children can reach them if they are sent for their own clothes, and they are in plain sight.

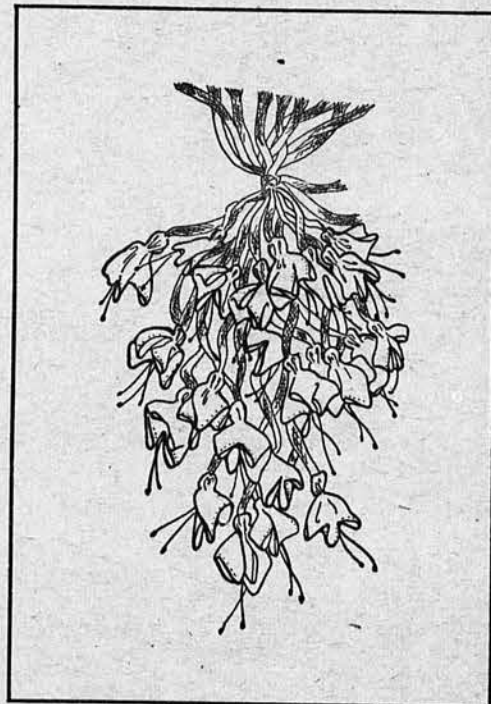
Behind the chimney there was a square corner just the right size for a broom closet. I had a door made and a frame and hid my brooms, sweeper and mops from sight. The cost was less than \$2.50.

I had a beam 4 by 4 cut 5 feet long and two squares of lumber, one 8 inches and another 12 inches for supports. The small one my 7 year old boy nailed to one end of the 4 by 4 and the larger square to the other end, which formed a strong base support, then father screwed four coat hangers into the top square and we painted the contraption. Now we call it a costumer. It holds the children's school wraps. This cost less than a dollar, and is priceless because the 7 year old boy did the job. It stands sedately behind the front door where nothing else would fit in.

Flowers From Bits of Ribbon

WHETHER tires of flowers? Indeed there seems to be a flower for every costume, trim tailored flowers for smart winter dresses, softer bouquets for afternoon dresses and fluffy nosegays for dressy dresses. Always we seem to need just the touch a flower gives for the simple dresses that fashion now decrees.

For the season just ahead the dainty shower bouquets seem in keeping with the dresses we will be wearing. A charming group can easily be made



after those illustrated above. The materials for this bouquet can be purchased from the 10 cent store and everything needed will cost about 35 cents.

Because several brand names are included in the list of materials needed I cannot give you the directions here but I have prepared them in mimeograph form and will be glad to send them to you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope enclosed with your request. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The Balloon Man

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

He holds a heap of bubbles in his hand—
Some gold, some green, some red.
And when he passes me I think of you
And flattering things you said.

mothers did this by cooking green things and making pickles always in copper kettles. Presumably the copper from the kettle kept the water alkaline. It will serve our purpose quite as well to add a speck of baking soda—not over 1-16th teaspoon to a quart of water. If other precautions are observed, that should be sufficient to preserve color and a large amount of soda may destroy valuable vitamins, or used to excess, may make the vegetables soft and slimy. You will have realized from general cooking principles that green color vegetables cannot be kept green by steaming or pressure cooking. Such processes must be reserved for other vegetables.

Most of us would say off-hand that our white vegetables do not have any color. Yet we all remember that white onions turn yellow and that cabbage, turnips and cauliflower easily discolor, which is at least unpleasant. These changes are partly due to "flavones," color pigments quite different from chlorophyll but responding to similar cooking treatment.

In this case, flavones are readily soluble in water so that taking large amounts of cooking water helps by diluting the color. The quick start gained by having the water boiling serves another useful purpose here. Most of these white vegetables contain also some sulfur and iron. If we put them on in cold water to simmer slowly these compounds are decomposed and the iron and sulfur combine to form the dark discoloration which we may avoid by quick cooking. Nearly all of the white vegetables belong also to what is called the "strong juice class." So it is a fortunate coincidence that we cannot only improve color but flavor by following the same general rules as for green vegetables (omitting the soda.) We may

Moving Day Memories

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

IT HAS been 10 years since I moved but the memory lingers by the marks on the furniture and I have tried to cure them many times. One of my dressers rubbed a notch in it on a railing of the iron bed. It is still a notch and all the paint in the world will not hide it. This notch could have been prevented if the dresser had been protected by a bunch of gunny sacks at that place. I threw my quilts over some of the furniture and found several holes worn in them. We did the moving ourselves and were very inexperienced as to how to pack furniture.

The stove lids rattled and the horses ran away as we were loading up. It would have cost us less time to unhitch the horses after the wagon was backed up to the porch. We lost considerable time in the runaway, not to mention the danger, damage to the wagon and having a pair of horses that we had to watch ever after. A little paper under the lids stopped the rattle.

We thought we had everything packed good and tight and started out thru the lane and up over an irrigation ditch where it seemed the hay rack stretched out and scattered things down thru the top of the load in a rattling position again. Then we had our work of packing to do over again and a trying task it was.

The other loads were better wrapped and piled into the wagons and the other teams were not scared, so the first lesson was the hard one.



MARY ANN SAYS: Vacations are long over—for those who had them. Perhaps many home-makers share my feeling. They'd liked a trip, too, but not with two babies. And who can go off and leave two small babies at home, both teething and have genuine peace of mind and freedom to enjoy a vacation? So we stayed at home, physically. But we don't need to do so mentally. Too many travel articles are being run in magazines nowadays, and for a little money one can buy up-to-date books on travel. We can journey, too, and let's do it! It will give us a better slant on the routine at home, and we can perform our tasks happily, if we've spent some hours away from home—even tho imagination has been the method of travel.

Women's Service Corner

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

Keep Your Broom Fresh

I have a new broom and would like to keep this one new and fresh looking. Can you advise me as to how to do this?
Mrs. Jim J.

When broom straw is dry it is brittle and easily broken, and wears out the carpet. Before using a new broom set it in a pail of boiling suds and let it stand until the water is cold. Then hang it out of doors to dry.

New Luncheon Hint

I want to serve Codfish Balls at a luncheon I am to give soon. If I can find a recipe to my liking. Can you suggest one?
Grace.

I am suggesting this recipe for codfish balls and hope it will be the one you decide to serve to your club:

1 cup salt codfish 2½ cups potato cubes
1 tablespoon butter Dash pepper
1 egg

Cut the fish in small pieces, put in a saucepan with the raw potato, and

cover with boiling water. Let them cook until the potatoes are nearly soft. Drain thoroly and put thru the meat chopper. Stir in the butter, the well-beaten egg, and pepper, beat with a fork until light and fluffy, roll into balls. Dip in flour; fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper.

One of the Big Fellows

PROBABLY the largest amethyst in existence is now on exhibit in a Paris jeweler's shop. A single large piece of amethyst crystal in its natural formation, it measures approximately 30 inches long by 23 inches wide, and 7 inches thick.

It would take a large fortune to purchase the jewels which might be cut from this immense crystal. In its present state, just as it was when mined, it is invaluable.

Amethysts have always had a great vogue in France, probably because

many of the most beautiful stones are mined in France. Oriental amethysts are said by experts, to have great beauty, but the color of French amethysts, a deep royal purple, has always made them fashionable among French women.

Milk Dishes for Children

HERE is the list of milk dishes our children relish. I would like to see other mothers' dishes and recipes printed. I also need variety in egg dishes.

Rice and milk with sugar and cinnamon.

Baked or boiled custards.

Make apple dumplings with a biscuit dough made with cream, milk and baking powder, roll out, place apples on a square of dough and bring the points together over apples which have been sweetened. Add a little cinnamon and bake, serve with rich milk and sugar.

A very delicious dish is made as follows: Boil 1 cup raisins in a little water about 10 minutes. Add 2 cups milk, mix 1 tablespoon cornstarch with

Parting

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

When this brief day of summer will be over,
And you and I must say a last good-bye,
We will return among these friendly trees
Under the dusk-lit canopy of sky.

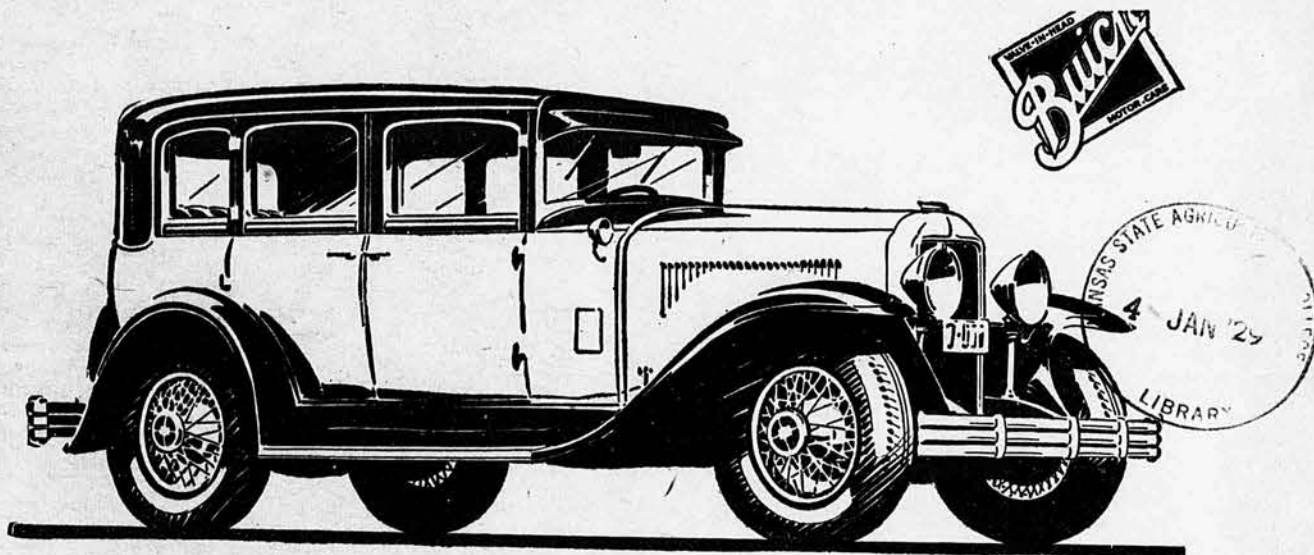
And here, while still the breath of day remains
Trembling within the outflung arms of night
My lips shall graze your eyes in last farewell
And the night comes—our hearts will know the light—

2 tablespoons sugar and 1 egg, beat, add a little milk and add this to the boiling milk. Whipped cream may be put on top when eaten.

A salad that is good for children: Run equal parts of cabbage and carrots thru food chopper, a few apples may be added. Add mayonnaise or cream dressing.

Corn bread eaten with milk is a dish all children like.

Logan county, Colo. Mrs. A. Schlenz.



Again... The New Buick sets the Standard of Style, Performance and Value for the New Year

Mirroring the same spirit of progress that has identified Buick cars throughout a quarter of a century—sweeping far beyond ordinary standards to new goals of excellence—the new Buick has won universal recognition as the leading automotive achievement of 1928-29!

The motorists of America have forced a record production of 130,000 Buick cars during the past five months... solely because this newest Buick embodies more improvements, more refinements, more quality innovations than any other automobile of the day!

New Masterpiece Bodies by Fisher inaugurating a thrilling new vogue of motor car beauty... new adjustable front seats, full-width rear seats and countless other features of luxury and convenience... new engine developments creating a wonderful new order of power, getaway, swiftness and stamina... these are outstanding reasons for the overwhelming country-wide demand.

The New Buick sets the new standard of style, performance and value—and is scoring the most sensational success in fine car history as a result!

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT... BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

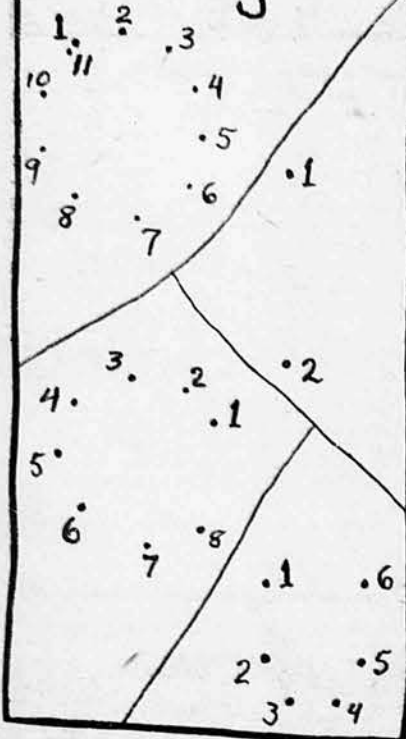
Division of General Motors Corporation

Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ontario

The Silver Anniversary Buick

Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

What 4 Letters Would Frighten a Thief?



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Has Three Shetland Ponies

For pets I have three Shetland ponies. Their names are Sally, Billie and Brownie. I have two cats named Bluey and Blackie and a dog named Jiggs. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I am 4 feet, 10 inches tall. I have light brown hair and light blue eyes. I live on a farm 11 miles south of Flagler. Last summer I

helped my father harvest. I like to live on a farm. I go to Flagler high school. I have three teachers. I ride to school on a bus. I enjoy reading the Kansas Farmer and would like to have the boys and girls write to me. My birthday is January 12.
Flagler, Colo. Lois Price.

Likes to Live on the Farm

I am 13 years old and a freshman in high school. I am a member of the 4-H club. I would like to correspond with boys and girls of 13 to 15 years who are readers of this paper, especially 4-H club members. I have two pigs—one is named Lodge and another named Paul. I have a Collie dog named Bing and a gray Maltese cat named Twilight. I live on a farm 3½ miles from Clearwater where I go to high school. I like to live on the farm.
M. Boyd Carpenter.
Clearwater, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

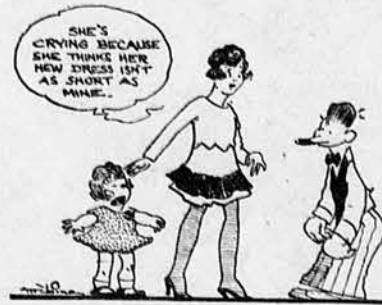
1. A consonant; 2. A large snake; 3. A domesticated animal; 4. To question; 5. East (abbreviated.)

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Eugene Likes to Read

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I read a lot and enjoy western stories of ranch life. I hope to be a ranchman some day. For pets I have a dog named Jack and a yellow Canary singer I call Puff because when he goes to sleep he puffs up like a little ball. He is a fine singer, too. I have a pretty black and white Tom cat and I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me and suggest a name for him. I have a cage of white rats with pink eyes which are pets, too. I sell them. I like to ride horseback and to trap. I caught three large live opossums recently and am keeping them until the fur season. I dug them out of straw stacks with the help of Jack.

I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Eugene Burton Stopher.
Abbyville, Kan.



To Keep You Guessing

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.

What is the difference between a rooster, Uncle Sam, and an old maid? The rooster says, "Cock-a-doodle-do;" Uncle Sam says, "Yankee, doodle do," and the old maid says, "Any dude'll do."

What is that which flies high, flies low, has no feet, and yet wears shoes? Dust.

If Adam and Eve and Pinch me went down to the river to bathe, and

Adam and Eve were drowned, whom do you think would be saved? Pinch me. When your friend says pinch me, you must do so.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best key to a good dinner? Turkey.

When is an honest carpenter a villain? When counter fitting.

Which is the best land for young children? Lapland.

Why is a portrait like a member of Congress? It is a representative.

What is a pig doing when he is eating? He is making a hog of himself.

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.

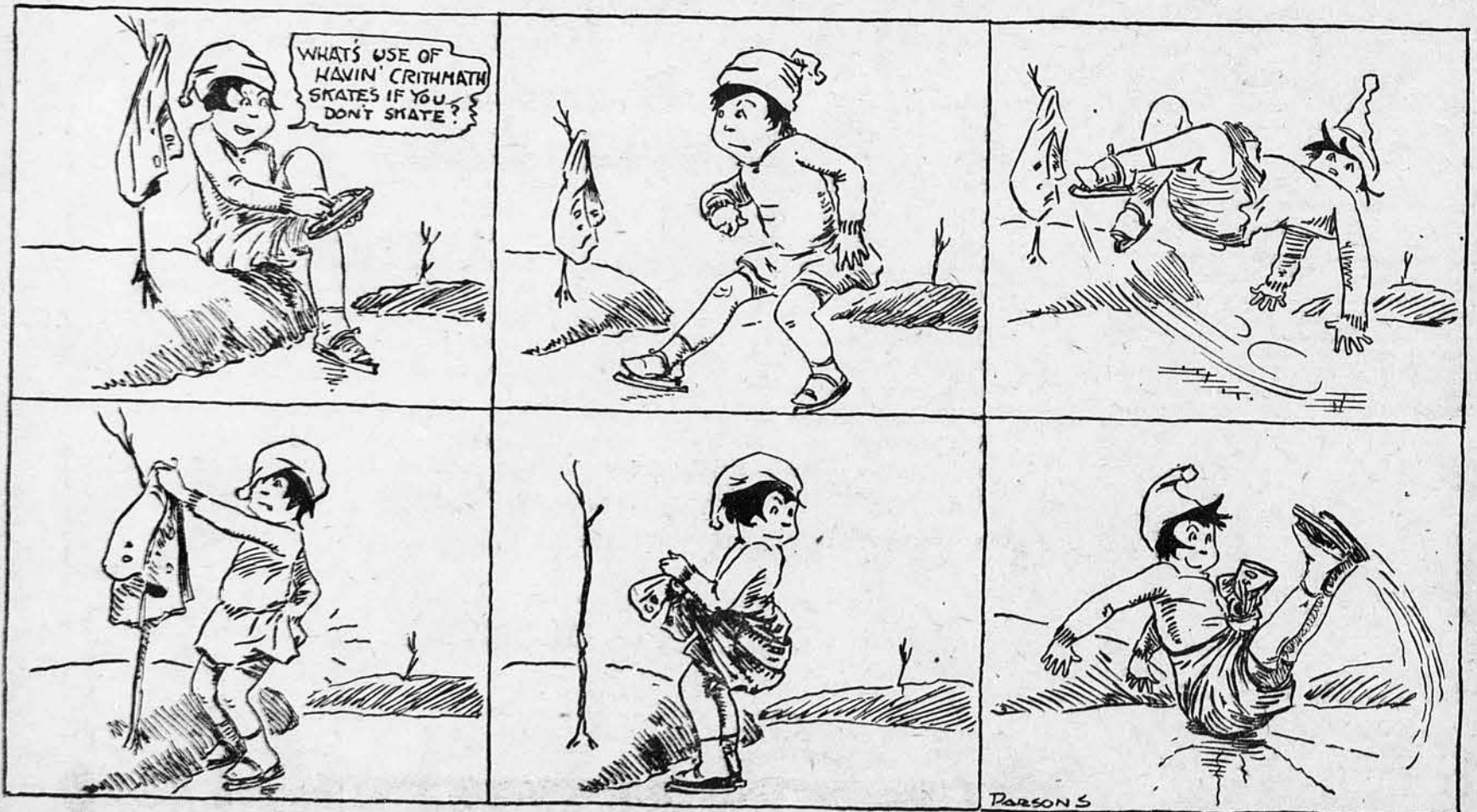
Why is a printing press like the forbidden fruit? Because from it springs a knowledge of good and evil.

There Are Seven of Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Burk. I like her very much. I have two pet Bantams and one cat. I have three sisters and three brothers. Their names are Mary, Katie and Madeline, John, Leo and Vincent. I like to read the children's page.
Agnes Marie Ulrich.
McLouth, Kan.



There are 14 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with L. How many of them can you find? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Dotty Knows How to Use a Heavy Coat



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Epileptics Can Get Much From Life and be a Real Force for Good in the World

ONE of our subscribers, only 24, intelligent, brave and clever, is trying to make his life count in spite of epilepsy. He has had it all his life. The seizures of this "falling sickness" are not frequent. Only once in a great time do they attack him, yet they are enough to put the curse upon him.

This young man is brave; he does not propose to allow epilepsy to ruin his life. He gets little consolation out of the stories that Julius Caesar and other historic characters were epileptics, but just on his own account he has determined to make the best of things. He knows that he must not marry, for the curse of epilepsy is almost surely transmitted to offspring. He knows that he must not mingle in crowds more than absolutely necessary. He wants to know just what he can do. Will medicine do any good? How can he conquer that feeling of self-consciousness that always attacks him when he is out in company?

The medical profession has studied epilepsy for generations. It knows more about it now than ever before, but the disease is still baffling. All doctors agree that there is no one definite source of this trouble, but that the causes of it are many and varied. When a cause can be located (such as an injury or a tumor) the removal and repair of the trouble may bring about a cure. But the disappointing fact remains that in all too many cases of epilepsy no cause can be assigned. There is every reason why this patient should have at least one expert physical examination, but for taking "epilepsy medicine" without knowing cause or effect, merely a compound that will "stop the fits" the good doctor has nothing but condemnation. Even the such medicine seems to do some good for a time, the final effect will be harmful.

Diet is an important matter. Every patient with epilepsy should be on the alert against foods that seem to have a bad effect. In most cases a restricted diet is advisable. Some patients find that the less they eat the better; certainly they are better when eating only food that is readily digested.

A person subject to epilepsy should not deliberately go into scenes of excitement and should, in general, avoid public gatherings. He must not marry. He should cultivate the enjoyment of quiet occupations and diversions. One of the most satisfactory things that he can do is to ride a hobby. Let him take up some useful thing in which he may gain unusual proficiency—radio, plant life, astrology, mechanics or physics—what you will. He will become an acknowledged authority in his community. Neighbors will rely upon him even if they do not honor him, and this very thing of finding a definite place will help him to preserve equanimity and will tend to keep his nervous state in an equilibrium that will favorably influence both his spiritual and physical welfare.

Better See a Doctor

Is there any cure for ulcers of the stomach? K. F. S.

There is no home treatment advisable for so serious a disease as ulcer of the stomach. A doctor who understands the Sippey treatment will give a patient the best chance for cure without operation. Some cases are in such condition that surgical operation is the only cure. The doctor must be the judge.

An Examination Is Needed

For over a year I have had a row of enlarged glands on one side of my neck. Is this T. B. of the glands? I have pains at times behind my ear. Is this caused from the gland trouble? I am also troubled with nervousness and nervous headaches. Mrs. T. W. R.

When glands enlarge in the neck without other known cause it usually is from tuberculosis. This is suffi-

ciently important to make it necessary to secure the critical examination of a good doctor. The enlarged glands might explain the trouble in the ear, but, on the other hand, searching examination might disclose the ear trouble to be the cause of the enlarged glands as well as your other symptoms.

Caused by the Tonsils?

Is there any cure for arthritis? I am 15 years old. I am a reader of your paper. B. S. C.

A boy 15 years old may have arthritis, but, if so, it probably is an acute attack, and is very likely to be rheumatic in nature. The first thing to do is to find out if diseased tonsils are responsible, as is very likely. If so, they must be removed. Arthritis in a boy or girl generally yields promptly to treatment, but is very stubborn in older persons.

Those Hog Profits

Why does it cost more than twice as much to raise hogs on one farm than on another just across the road? The cost of producing 100 pounds of pork ranged from \$7.40 to \$15.61 in one Iowa county last year, according to records kept by 17 farmers in co-operation with the Iowa Experiment Station. Other farmers who did not keep records may have had costs even greater or smaller than these.

The extremely wide variation in production costs seems to hinge around three factors. One is the efficiency with which feeds are used, in other words, the amount of feed required for a pound of gain. Another is the size

of litter raised. A third is the cost of man labor required to produce each hundred pounds of pork.

On the five farms with lowest costs, each hundred pounds of pork required an average of only 455 pounds of concentrate feeds. The average requirement on the five high-cost farms was 700 pounds. On one farm it was but 410 pounds. Better type hogs, sanitation and freedom from parasites, properly balanced rations, in some cases correct preparation of feed—all of these, no doubt, influenced very largely the efficiency with which feeds were transformed into pork on each farm.

On the five low-cost farms, the average number of spring pigs raised a litter ranged from six to eight. On the five farms with highest costs, the average varied from 4.3 to 6.5. Many factors might influence the number of pigs raised a sow. Some of the more important are the selection of prolific brood sows and use of good boars, health and vigor of sows when bred, close attention to sows at farrowing time, and the raising of pigs under clean, sanitary conditions, as with the McLean county system.

On the five farms with lowest costs, the value of man labor expended on each hundred pounds of pork varied from 34 cents to 82 cents. On the five high-cost farms it ranged from 62 cents to \$2.14. Efficient arrangement of buildings, lots and equipment, convenience of watering and feeding facilities and the use of self-feeders and automatic waterers wherever possible all aid in keeping labor costs reasonable.

The Clue of Love

BY J. M. STUART

The smallest raindrop helps a rose to grow: A little word can happiness bestow: The faintest star a pathway serves to show; And Life is lit by Love, I feel and know!

A secret Joy lies hidden in the sod, Shadowed by lily, rose, and golden-rod; And thru the labyrinth all feel have trod Love's Clue Divine leads on to Heaven—and God!

Clothes make the girl, according to a fashion writer. But, somehow, the job doesn't seem to be finished in the majority of cases.

STOP HOG FLU

EASY

For success in treating hog flu, act quick. Put clean straw in the hog house. Sprinkle Protexol powder over it. Then close up the hogs. They will inhale the Protexol fumes. The disinfecting action starts in the lungs at once. Relief is quick. It is the easiest effective flu treatment. Every hog raiser should keep a package of Protexol on hand for emergencies.

STANDARD Protexol

SURE DEATH TO LICE

Protexol is a dry dip for winter use. Sprinkle on stock and poultry. Kills all vermin. Don't risk wet dip in winter. Order Protexol from your dealer. If there is none near you, send us \$2.00 for a 10-lb. pail.

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
Dept. 67 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1896

New Fence Book FREE!

PRICES SMASHED

For example, full-weight, full-gauge, copper bearing, heavily galvanized, 26 in. Hog Fence—**FREIGHT PAID 17c a rod**

In Ill., Ind., Ohio, 18c in Iowa and only slightly higher in other states for freight. 30 Days' Free Trial and \$20,000 bond guarantees the quality. Low prices on Barb Wire, Posts and Gates. Write for Free Catalog today.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. Box 325, Morton, Ill.



When You Need Heat—Nothing Else Will Do

A cold house endangers the family health. Warmth and comfort go far to make a happy, contented family circle. They are first aids to good cheer.

ENJOY this winter with DIAVOLO COALS. They are hot, quick-firing, long-burning, clean. They give you the real heat you most need—and give it economically.

There is a DIAVOLO COAL Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS

Or Write Us for His Name

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

Fuel Division, Denver

DIAVOLO DEALERS
Display this Sign



Diavolo Coals - positively last longer!

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

AN AMERICAN missionary in India tells a recent experience: "I sat one day in my tent typing hurriedly an important contribution to the Mission Report, long overdue, for which I had been sternly taken to task by an exasperated editor who had made it plain that I must send it that day or never. Fourteen sturdy farmers came to my door. Namasker, Bai Saheb! 'Namasker,' said I, please sit down in the shade for a few minutes. I must finish this important task. 'No, Bai Saheb! This is harvest time and we have left our fields and walked many miles because we hear that you worship a God of love. We have not heard of that God. Come out and speak to us. Tell us about your God.' The report was never finished, for I sat talking late into the night with men, who, in the midst of dire poverty, felt that God was of more value to them than grain and harvest fields."

Just what Father, in the sense of God, means to us, will depend a good deal on how we think of our own earthly fathers. The reason Jesus talked about God as Father was no doubt because he felt that was the best way of making plain to people what sort of a God he was teaching about. He could think of no higher name for God than the word that is so familiar to almost all of us. Here is a father who comes in and sits down in the evening, tired from the day's work. He is chatting with the mother, when along comes the young man 6 years old and loudly voices the fact that he wants something to eat. Is that father, asks Jesus, going to give the child a flat stone, which appears like a slice of bread? Will he offer the youngster a scorpion—which looks something like a small dried fish? No, our parents do the best they can for us. They do not fool us, or cheat us, or lie to us. And God is at least as good as the best of parents.

Now, a good many folks do not seem to believe that. They declare emphatically that God is not good. The other day, we are told, Clarence Darrow, the noted criminal lawyer, declared in a public address that he would not worship a God who created hurricanes that kill people, cyclones that bring the flood waters and drown people, earthquakes that swallow people up. Or something like that. If Mr. Darrow had been consistent—and speakers of that type never seem to strain at consistency—he would also have added that this same God is the creator of the sunset that floods the world with gold, of the warm spring rain which sets the crops springing into greenness, of the baby which lies dimpling in its crib, of the roses that make the world glad it is June. There are, to be sure, mysteries about the fatherliness of God. It was a Christian philosopher, writing about the reasonableness of belief in a good God, who said that the fang of the rattlesnake is just as perfectly adapted to its deadly work as the udder of the cow is to its mission of health and vitality. Why there are rattlesnakes, cobras, mosquitoes, skunks, yellow-jackets, thistles, burdocks, quack grass, diphtheria, smallpox, meningitis, infantile paralysis, apoplexy, arteriosclerosis, paresis, epilepsy, influenza, pneumonia, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes and hurricanes we do not know. At least we do not know fully. But we do know that man has been overcoming many of these enemies until they do not terrify us any more. He has pulled the teeth out of smallpox and diphtheria, and he has learned how to live so that arteriosclerosis and apoplexy may, to a large extent, be avoided. He has won the battle against germ infection pretty fully, and he even knows how to kill quack grass. Very likely if man had never had enemies to combat he would have slept himself to death in the shade of some tropic tree. When Ulysses came to the island of the lotus-eaters, he would not permit his comrades to remain there long, because they would eat of the lotus leaves and fall into a condition of half waking, half dreaming, and would care for nothing more.

God has seen to it that man has enemies to combat, and the most thrilling chapters of man's achievements have been those in which he called the bluff of some enemy, and went forth to conquer him. Very likely man will never be able to overcome tornadoes and earthquakes, but it is more than likely that he will learn how to build houses that will withstand any storm or earthquake shock. Those races that have had no struggle with their environment have not developed. There seems but one way of developing, growing, and that is the way of effort.

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour, the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat and the shower,
And the sun, and the Father's will.

Said one of the men who lived long ago, but left his impress on his age, "The most excellent method which I found of going to God was that of doing my common business purely for the love of God." Which contains more than it seems to; for those who have believed in the directing power of God, and have trusted themselves to God, as to a loving Father, have always been those who have blest their fellowmen, and found the path which was best for themselves, at the same time.

Lesson for Jan. 6th—Our Heavenly Father. Exodus 34:4-7; Psalm 103; Isa. 40: 37-31; and Matt. 6:24-34.
Golden Text, Ps. 103:13.

A Drivers' License Law

Several members of the legislature have reported their intention to introduce bills this winter for the examination and license of drivers of motor vehicles. This is the final recommendation of the National Safety Council as the most promising measure to reduce mortality on highways, which now runs more than 2,000 persons a month, besides vastly larger numbers of injuries to persons and property.

Licensing of drivers is not just another tax on motorists, the object of the law being solely to protect life and property, not to obtain revenue. The cost in states that license drivers is about a dollar per annum to every license. The driver pays a fee, not a tax. It is not objectionable as building up another political machine. In Kansas it would add perhaps 50 persons to the state payroll.

These are the two chief objections heard to examination and licensing of drivers.

Several states report the same experience with this measure. It seems to be more effective than any other plan yet proposed to check the growing number of accidents, and in all states with more than a year's experience with its operation has on the average resulted in a decline of the mortality rate by close to 20 per cent. When it is considered that automobile accidents now take a toll of life greater than from guns, intentional and unintentional, in the United States, notwithstanding the murderous record of gunmen, any law calculated to reduce the automobile death record is entitled to the serious consideration of legislatures. Nine states and the District of Columbia now have drivers' examinations and licenses, and are not thinking of repealing their law.

Fear of revocation of the privilege of driving a motor vehicle of any kind has proved to be a greater deterrent of reckless driving than fines without revocation of driving license. Drunken drivers are necessarily barred from license to drive. And all drivers are required to prove themselves qualified by an examination.

Hessian Flies on Job

Wheat sown September 24 near Newton on the Harvey County Farm Bureau test plots is heavily infested with Hessian fly. About 33 out of every 100 stalks have fly on them. Other plots planted October 1 are only slightly infested, and the plots sown between October 8 and 15 are free from this pest.

FAMOUS PRODUCTS OF THE GUNSMITH'S ART

THE fathers and grandfathers of the master craftsmen now in the Remington Arms Factory were the leading gunsmiths of their time. They established a tradition of fine workmanship and gave Remington Fire Arms the position of leadership that they maintain today.

The Remington Model 11 Autoloading Shotgun is a fine example of the expert gunsmith's art. It has been the leading autoloader for years. Because of its sturdy construction and mechanical perfection it is safe, smooth, and certain in its operation after firing thousands of rounds of the heaviest long range loads. It is light, has graceful lines, and is beautifully finished. Truly the last word in an autoloading shotgun. At your dealer's.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition
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Remington Nitro Express shells will outshoot shell for shell any other make or brand of long range loads on the market. With the Model 11—the best combination for ducks and geese.

The Remington Autoloading Shotgun, Model 11 12-gauge only. Standard Grade, Price \$56.75.

Remington

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Sturdy Hens

Every poultryman knows there is no profit in chickens unless they are strong and sturdy. During the winter months your hens are deprived of green feed. They need a tonic—the best help that you can give them. They need—

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription—MINERAL-IZED An Iron and Nux Vomica Tonic

It provides the needed mineral and vegetable ingredients scientifically compounded to produce an efficient tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator. Even if your flock appears to be in good condition, they need your help to withstand the rigors of winter. Keep them in the best of condition with Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription. Get a pail or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. Use it all. If not satisfied, return empty container to dealer and he will refund full amount paid.

Hens Need Sanitary Quarters

Keep your poultry houses, runs, yards, etc., sanitary and free of germs with Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant, an unexcelled disinfectant, deodorant, germicide, insecticide. Rid your poultry of lice with Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder.

— Read This Guarantee —

Every Dr. LeGear Preparation guaranteed to give satisfaction. Buy package or pail from your dealer. Use it all. If not fully satisfied, return empty container and dealer will refund your money.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co. St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
(In Surgeon's Robe)
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years veterinary practice. Eminent authority on diseases of poultry and stock. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

As the year draws to a close and we reflect back over the last 12 months we can see that Providence has been very kind to us in many ways, and that in this section we have been favored with good crops. Farmers who grow wheat received a yield of from 12 bushels an acre up to 30 bushels in a few instances, and have received a price of from around 85 cents a bushel up to about 95 cents to \$1 for the best grade. While the price is rather small compared with the cost of production, and there was no big profit made from it, yet it gave the farmers a cash income during the summer and fall months.

When it came to husking corn we found that we have a yield of from about 20 bushels on up to 60 bushels. The quality is good, as most of it matured ahead of frost. For the last month or so the local price has been around 60 to 65 cents a bushel.

During the last week we have been husking corn from a field planted on alfalfa sod ground. This is the second crop raised there since it was plowed up, and it certainly did fine. The corn is of the 90-Day White variety, is mostly a good stand and pretty well eared out, and it piled up pretty fast in the wagon. The rows in this field are 40 rods long, and the most of the rows I husked out myself are yielding more than 2 bushels to the row. Figuring five half mile rows to the acre, this would mean from 19 to 20 rows to the acre here, and at 2 bushels a row brings the yield of this field up to about 40 bushels an acre. I find this corn a little harder to husk than the same variety of corn raised on other ground here on this farm.

During the fore part of the week

my brother and I drove over to Stockton, in Rooks county. We followed the Pikes Peak and Ocean to Ocean highway from here on west to Phillipsburg, and then went south on State highway No. 38, making the trip of some 65 miles each way in 6 hours on the road. We found the roads in fine condition. The crops all along the highway were good, and but very few fields of wheat were to be seen, but what there was appeared to be coming on in fine shape. There seems to be plenty of feed all along the road, and I was told that the folks have all they need down that way, and that it is selling very cheaply. One farmer showed me a stack of mowed cane hay that he purchased at a public sale for \$1 a load.

The corn was good, in fact better than I ever saw it down that way, and I was told that it was yielding all the way from 20 bushels an acre on the upland to 60 bushels on the creek bottom farms on Bow Creek. This is the best crop that they have had in that part of the country for seven years, so the folks told me that naturally they feel pretty good over it. The ground is thoroly soaked to a good depth, and they are very optimistic over the prospects for a good crop next year.

Coyotes Are Numerous

Coyotes are more numerous in the vicinity of Manhattan than they have been in the last 20 years, according to Otto Grunewald, a farmer, who keeps a pack of wolf hounds.

Quarter-sawed lumber is less likely to warp, is usually more beautiful, and when subject to hard wear will last longer than plain sawed lumber. The best grades of flooring and shingles are quarter-sawed.

The Popular Vote on Presidents

HOOVER, 21,429,109; **Smith**, 15,005,497. These are the complete returns of the Presidential election relating to the Republican and Democratic candidates, as finally compiled by The Associated Press. The total vote cast was 36,798,669, and of this huge number, exceeding by far the largest total ever cast before, the minor parties polled a negligible fraction. The total vote for the Socialist candidate, Norman Thomas, was 267,835.

Mr. Hoover's plurality of 6,423,612 over Governor Smith ranks well up with the highest Presidential pluralities in later American history. The popular vote for President before the Civil War was so small that it is not worth while to bring the earlier pluralities into the comparison. In fact, the three huge pluralities in our history date back only to 1920, and they are in a class by themselves. This point deserves some elaboration, says the Springfield Republican, and then proceeds:

The Democratic party after the Civil War did not become reorganized and formidable until the Presidential election of 1876. In that year began a long period in which Presidential elections were very closely contested in the popular vote. It is of some value to recall the pluralities during the next 40 years.

In 1876, Tilden's popular plurality over Hayes was 250,807, altho Hayes was made President by virtue of the division in the electoral college.

In 1880, Garfield's popular plurality over Hancock was a meager 9,464 in a total vote of 9,218,251.

In 1884, Cleveland's popular plurality over Blaine was 59,957.

In 1888, Cleveland had a plurality of 100,476 over Harrison, who won in the electoral college.

In 1892, Cleveland had a plurality over Harrison of 380,822, but no popular majority over Harrison and Weaver.

In 1896, McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 574,224.

In 1900, McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 849,310.

In 1904, Roosevelt's plurality over Parker was 1,544,343.

In 1908, Taft's plurality over Bryan was 1,269,900.

In 1912, Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt was 2,160,194, but he had less than the combined votes of Roosevelt and Taft. The election of 1912 may be eliminated from the comparison because the Republican party was split in two.

In 1916, however, there was a straight party contest, and Wilson's plurality over Hughes was 591,385.

In 1920, Harding's plurality over Cox was 7,004,847.

In 1924, Coolidge's plurality over Davis was 7,338,513. But in that year LaFollette ran as an independent Progressive, polling 4,822,856. Coolidge's lead over the combined Davis and LaFollette votes was 2,215,657.

Under fairly comparable conditions in a two-party contest, the only popular plurality since the Civil War that is more imposing than Hoover's is Harding's. And Harding had the advantage of the reaction following the World War and the great deflation of prices in 1919 and 1920.

With only two major parties contesting, and the minor parties altogether negligible, the normal tendency is for Presidential candidates to win by narrow margins in the popular vote. This is shown by the record from 1876 to 1916. It is true that Governor Smith polled somewhat more than 15 million votes, the largest number by far ever polled by a Democratic candidate. But his strength must be measured by the strength of his opponent.

The total vote this year was the largest ever cast, and both these candidates profited by it. Yet the gap between Hoover and Smith in the popular vote was still so wide as to force the conclusion that the popular strength of the opposition party did not, by a good deal, reach its normal percentage.

Robber Cows!

Two out of three cheat their owners

DAIRY experts say that only one cow in three—on a national average—actually pays a profit. They also assert that in the average herd a milk increase of only ten percent will **DOUBLE** the profit to the owner.

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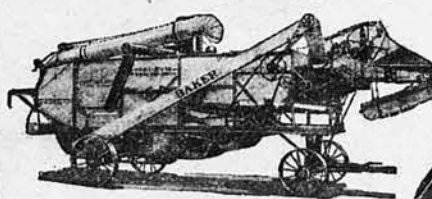
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Farm Price Trend Upward?

Apparently Kansas Agriculture Faces a Better Outlook in the Next Few Years

BY R. W. DUNLAP

THE agricultural price outlook holds favorable signs for the immediate future. In particular, the future of the livestock industries appears to be promising. Hog prices, it is true, touched disappointingly low levels in 1927 and early this year, but hog prices move in cycles, and the outlook is for higher prices over the next 18 months or two years. How low hog prices will go the third year depends in a large measure on how carefully American hog raisers keep breeding operations in check. Beef cattle prices recently reached levels for all grades which were the highest since 1920. The future of prices seems encouraging for some years to come. Cattle prices are now at or near the top of a cycle which our economists tell us may not again reach the low levels of a few years ago for some years to come, provided farmers exercise prudent restraint in the supply they permit to be produced for market.

Higher cattle prices, it is true, have not been so encouraging to all feeders, because of the rapid rise in price of feeder cattle. But a reasonably favorable feeding margin still exists for careful feeders, and those who raise their own young stock are in a good profit position. The outlook for sheep, lamb and wool prices, now from two-thirds to double pre-war, also is to continue at favorable levels if producers guard against further expansion. Dairy products have maintained good price levels during these years of depression, and promise to continue so for at least a few years. Prices for good dairy breeding stock have again revived. Poultry and egg prices, provided production is kept within bounds, should hold to fairly satisfactory levels, also.

Generally speaking, there has, after all, been improvement since 1921 in the prices of things the farmer sells, and a decline in a number of the things he buys, so that the purchasing power of his product, which averaged but 75 per cent of pre-war parity in 1921, is now but little below the pre-war basis.

Farm costs still remain relatively

high, and constitute a problem yet to be solved. Interest rates, however, are generally reasonable, and altho they may be temporarily affected by the recent stiffening in the money market, a number of economists look for continued favorable rates over the longer term future. Country banking conditions are righting themselves again. The high labor costs constitute a real problem, and one can hardly bank very strongly on much of a decline over the next few years. While machinery costs remain high, in the wider use of improved machinery lies one of the great possibilities for lower costs of production and a powerful aid in solving the problem of high labor costs.

One of the biggest problems for owners of farm real estate is taxes. For the United States as a whole, farm taxes in 1925 averaged 250 per cent of pre-war—2½ times as much. In 1926 they had risen to 253 per cent, and in 1927 to 258 per cent. Or, stated in another way, the taxes paid by the farmer in 1912-14 were 11.2 per cent of his net returns, while for 1920-21, his taxes were six times his net return; in 1921-22, his taxes were 77.7 per cent of his net return; in 1924-25, 29.9 per cent; and in 1925-26, 30.4 per cent.

It also might be interesting to know that during the five years from 1919 to 1925, which is the latest figure I am able to obtain, federal taxes were reduced 39 per cent, while state taxes increased 87 per cent, and local taxes 56 per cent.

I believe we are justified in saying that, altho there is little likelihood of taxes going down very much during the next five years unless the scale of public expenditures is strongly curtailed, which doesn't seem very promising, on the other hand, they will hardly rise the way they did a few years back. High taxes, however, which have approximated confiscatory proportions in some sections, are one of the biggest problems facing farm owners and prospective buyers today.

But the outlook for agricultural progress is not all held in cost and price

A Rusty Plow is Unprofitable

Dr. John W. Holland

THE valuable lessons in life are expensive. It was the rule on our farm home that plows should be taken from the ground each evening. Once in a hurry, I left my plow in the ground. It was November. During the night a cold wave arrived, freezing the plow in. It was several weeks before we were able to extricate it. What a sorry old piece of steel it was!

By means of a soft brick, a file, sandpaper and elbow grease, the rough rust was removed. Then my father said, "Now take it and plow in some sandy loam."

To make a long story short, it was weeks before that old plow really "scoured."

I learned that rust is iron's greatest enemy. One week of inactivity in the soil will damage a plow more than weeks of plowing.

Human minds rust as easily as plows. Rest often spells rust when applied to a man's thinker. Attention and activity are the builders and preservers of brain cells.

Let up thinking, and your mind will let down.

Friendships are spoiled by neglect more frequently than thru misunderstanding. Someone said, "If you have a friend, allow not the grass to grow long on the path to his house."

Love will corrode thru disuse as fast as thru abuse. The fatal neglects of lovers will account for most of the tragedies that dissolve homes. Selfishness is the rust that works fast thru love's neglect.

We were in the home of friends recently. They have been married 35 years. You would have thought that they were bride and groom from the names by which they addressed each other. Do not say "Mush." It was not that. It was a beautiful picture of love that has been cultivated thru gladness and sorrow and toil for half a lifetime. They had not allowed Time to make trivial the deepest thing in the world.

All excellencies are retained only thru their constant use. I asked a man to lead in prayer. He said, "I would rather be excused. I am a little rusty." He had not been doing it.

I asked a musician to play his piano for me. He excused himself, saying, "I have been playing the organ so much lately that I am rusty on the piano."

On a visit home, I asked my mother, who was then living, to bake some cakes such as we had in "the old days." She said, "I have forgotten how to make them."

If we find ourselves in a state of negligence toward the good things of life, we will soon be rusty in them.

Christians, like plows, keep bright by doing. We glow as we go.

Out of step means out of order.

May we all be Re-newed by Re-newing our Good Activities in the New Year.

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levels. One of the marked advances in American agriculture has been the demonstration of increased efficiency. It has been estimated, for example, that in 1925, 10 men were achieving the output which required 14 men in 1910. Since the World War the adoption of improved agricultural practices and improved types of farm animals has proceeded at a more rapid rate than in any previous period in our history. Agricultural production as a whole was 14 per cent greater in 1922-26 than it was in 1917-1921, whereas population increased less than 9 per cent. The increase of agricultural production was more than 50 per cent greater than the increase in population. This took place, furthermore, despite a decreased, or at least a stationary, acreage of crop land, of a decrease in the number of cattle, hogs and horses, and of a decrease in the number of farms and of farm population.

I look for the various elements in this increased efficiency to continue, and for the farmer of the future to overcome high taxes and costs by achieving more economical production than today. If, for example, as studies have shown, only 25 to 50 per cent more feed is consumed by cows giving 10,000 pounds of milk a year than by cows giving 5,000 pounds, the cost reduction possibilities are very great. Studies have shown that somewhat higher acre yields of the crops would be profitable even at present prices.

To Increase the Yields

One of the most effective means of reducing production costs is to increase the yields. To the achievement of such efficiency the farmer of the future will strive thru spending more time in the selection of seed, the improvement of his livestock, the growing only of such crops and livestock as are best adapted to the conditions of soil, climate and other natural conditions of his farm, thru scientific crop rotation, fertilization, properly planned drainage, treatment of seed for disease, the feeding of balanced rations to livestock, the use of sanitary methods in the production of livestock, and the use of lime and legumes and other economical methods of fertility maintenance. The use of machinery to cut costs, especially of labor, will receive increasing attention by thoughtful farmers. Means of reducing costs lie within reach of most farmers, and the more farsighted already have begun to take advantage of them, of which the increased agricultural output a man already shown is ample evidence.

The farmer of the future will know what crops and livestock enterprises are profitable and what are not, because he will keep books. But he will do more than keep books. He also will be a farm budgeteer, a man who plans his year's operations according to the outlook in prospect. In this his books will help. But records of past performance will not be enough. He will look ahead. Every farmer must be a forecaster. He can't avoid being one. But the influences affecting agriculture today are world influences, and even within a country the size of ours different sections and different products are often in competition with one another.

Will Supply Market Demands

The farmer himself cannot hope to supply the information he needs for this intelligent economic foresight. That duty is squarely on the shoulders of the United States Department of Agriculture, state experiment stations and our agricultural colleges. They can collect the market information, do the intensive research, and employ the trained experts necessary for this work, and above all give out results above suspicion of partiality and bias. Consider the Outlook Reports prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for example. Every year, shortly after the first of the year, the economists of the bureau meet with economists and farm management experts of the various experiment stations and agricultural colleges of the country, and with the latest and best world information on prices and production trends, make up a forecast for the guidance of the American farmer in planning wisely his operations for the year. The department is now engaged on a program of bringing this information closer to the farmer by working out with the various experiment stations and agricultural colleges a state-wide program of county economic conferences, at which all of these forecasts are discussed and explained in detail.

Out of this closer watching of the trend of things will come a closer adjustment of production to market demand in kind of product, quantity of product and quality of product. The farmer of the future, I believe, will realize more clearly than today that, in this day of producing for sale and not for home consumption, like the director of any other great industry, he must constantly study and keep watch of his markets to be successful. The consumer rules, so to speak, over the world's markets, and he can not for very long be defied. This entails a greater care in the choice and combination of the various enterprises that go to make up the farm business; and a willingness to adjust them as conditions change.

Wide general diversification has been offered as a cure for all farm ills. Now specialization in the production of two or three well-adapted products is the rule on many successful farms. The application of science and technical skill to agricultural production favors specialization in a few rather than in many products. Increased use of machinery also favors specialization. Farmers cannot afford equipment for a small acreage of any one crop. Farmers, therefore, are, will continue to be, and should be, specializing in the few products for which their region is best adapted economically and naturally.

I also see in the future a larger-sized farm in many, but not in all, sections of the country. Right now there is an unmistakable tendency on the part of the more aggressive and foresighted farmers to enlarge the size of their holdings, a factor which may not be the best thing for country life. Larger scale farming usually permits certain economies of production. That enlargement so far has been somewhat more rapid and spectacular in certain sections of the middle West. There the increase in size has been stimulated largely by the widespread adoption of new machinery which enables one man to plant, cultivate and harvest a larger acreage than ever before.

Combines Have Helped!

Take, for example, the combined harvester-thresher. The man hours of labor required to harvest an acre of wheat have been reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Great Plains of the West. The Corn Belt farmer of the future very likely will also have a larger farm unit, altho naturally the change will come more slowly in an older agricultural areas than in Central and Western Kansas. That larger Corn Belt farms will be made possible by reason of increased mechanical efficiencies—tractor, cultivator and corn picker. But it will also come because the farmer of outstanding business ability realizes that the successful management of the larger farm of the future offers as wide a scope for his resourcefulness as do many of the enterprises of the city. The farmer on the larger farms of tomorrow will be a business manager in the strictest sense of the word.

The ultimate extent to which this opportunity for the cultivation of larger units will be carried is, of course, difficult to say. Whether the technical advantages to be derived will be such as to make profitable holdings large enough to bring the advantages of corporate ownership and financing into play is a question. I do know of successful large corporation farms which are paying dividends. One corporation farm of which I have personal knowledge in January of this year declared a 30 per cent dividend and had money left in its treasury.

The opportunities which the improved agricultural methods have given to farmers of ability and enterprise have been responsible for the development of other types of land ownership or operation. These often are confused with corporate farming. Large-scale farming, for example, is often so-called. While corporation farms usually are large-scale farms, large-scale farms need not be, and today as a rule are not, corporation farms, but are in the hands of individuals or partnerships. During recent years there has been a rapid development in the Corn Belt of another form of operation which has variously been called group farming, combined farming, supervised farming, or manager farming. This type, again, is not a corporate form but consists in the operation of a number of separate individual farms under competent one-man management, usually with tenants.

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We Shall Grow Another Good Wheat Crop This Year in Kansas, Maybe?

WHEAT is doing fairly well in Kansas, as the soil contains ample moisture almost everywhere, and the roots have had an opportunity to become well established. Livestock is going thru the winter in good condition. Roads have been heavy. The topping and threshing of grain sorghums have been delayed somewhat. Farmers in Western Kansas are preparing to conduct a vigorous warfare against jack rabbits, mostly with poison.

Farm markets entered the new year without any sharp changes in price levels of the most important products, compared with the preceding week or month or even with a year ago. Holiday trade was unsatisfactory to poultry shippers, because of continued price depression. Egg markets are still unsettled. There is little recent change of importance in prices of grain, feeds, hay, livestock, wool and cotton, or in fruits and vegetables.

The holiday season met sharp curtailment of cattle receipts at 11 large markets. Prices on fed steers and long yearlings at Chicago were practically unchanged from a week earlier. The extreme top on long yearlings was \$11.50. Stockers and feeders also lost the early upturn and closed dull, the bulk selling from \$9.25 to \$10.75, fleshy yearlings selling up to \$12.35.

Hog receipts at large western markets continued rather liberal. Unloads increased sharply as the result of the early price gain the week before Christmas, but this price advance faded away, leaving the market almost as before, with tops well below \$9.

A liberal late December supply of sheep and lambs was readily absorbed, due in part to the broad shipping demand. The recent top of \$15 on lambs was the highest since September.

The Eastern wool trade showed signs of expansion. French combing territory #4's and finer and average Texas wools of a year's growth comprised the bulk of the trading.

Year-end dullness prevailed in the grain market during last weeks of December. Abundant supplies of wheat, together with increased offerings from the Southern Hemisphere, were a weakening factor in the wheat market, which was somewhat offset by the official estimates of a smaller acreage sown to wheat in the United States this fall. Premiums of spring wheat were about unchanged, but winter wheat markets were weaker. Soft winter wheat prices were lowered 2 to 4 cents a bushel, as a result of a slow mill demand.

The corn market held generally steady, influenced by the relatively small stocks and the rapid disappearance of this season's supply for the season to date. The oats market weakened slightly, with a moderate increase in arrivals at some markets. Barley was practically unchanged.

Hay markets held about steady, altho the demand was only moderate, and the usual holiday dullness was apparent in most markets. Supplies of good quality dairy hay were scarce and in good demand. The feed market reflected the usual dullness of the holiday season and feed prices averaged unchanged to lower.

The butter markets have been rather nervous and unsettled of late. Storage butter has been receiving considerable attention. The possibility of imports, especially from the Southern Hemisphere, is a factor that tends to unsettle the situation. The cheese markets remain steady.

The egg situation shows little change. Supplies of strictly fine quality fresh goods are still light, as expected at this season, and for these qualities the market has ready outlets at good prices. But the situation is unsettled and far from satisfactory on the lower grades fresh and all grades of storage. The holdings in storage remain very heavy relative to last year, with prices for storage eggs showing a wide margin under those prevailing a year ago.

The general poultry situation remains firm. Supplies are about the same as a year ago, for most classes, and demand has been active. Quality of turkeys appears to be much improved over Thanksgiving, and supplies are plentiful. With cold weather generally prevailing during the period immediately preceding the holiday the demand was expected to be good.

A preliminary report shows 4,900 acres of strawberries in Florida, compared with 3,640 last season and a five-year average of 4,045 acres. The estimate of tomato acreage on the lower East Coast of Florida is 18,000, or 7,000 more than last year, and the heaviest plantings in the last five seasons.

New York Danish-type cabbage sold at \$35 to \$42 bulk a ton in large consuming centers. Northern Danish-type cabbage ruled steady around \$40 in a few markets. Barrel crates from Louisiana sold at \$4 to \$4.50 on the Chicago market.

Country shipping-point markets for potatoes were generally slow and dull, with prices almost unchanged. The Chicago carlot market on old potatoes held at 80c to \$1 a hundred pounds on Northern Round Whites, 95c to \$1 on Red River Ohios, and \$1.50 to \$1.65 on Idaho Russets.

Imports of onions continue active. General range on domestic white stock was \$4.75 to \$5, compared with mid-western yellows at \$4.25 to \$5, and a price of \$4.87 on New York onions in Boston.

Cheyenne—The weather has been favorable recently for corn husking, and the work has been progressing rapidly, yet there still is a great deal of corn in the fields. The days are warm, but the nights are cold. Corn is being marketed on the ear, shelled and snapped, and the local elevators are shipping it as fast as cars can be obtained. Snapped corn is being shipped to the southern states. Not much wheat is being shipped. Considerable livestock is being loaded every Saturday. Shelled corn, 60c to 62c; shucked corn, 75c a cwt.; snapped corn, 73c a cwt.; hens, 18c; springs, 18c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 27c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and wheat is doing well. But there has been practically no wheat pasture on account of the excess rains. There is quite a bit of corn still in the fields, and help is scarce. Cattle are doing well. Wheat, 92c to 98c; corn, 63c; eggs, 32c; cream, 47c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Franklin—The roads are drying, but the fields are still wet. Corn husking is at a standstill. The late sown wheat is not doing very well. Farm help is scarce. Farmers are sawing wood and putting up new

farm buildings. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; oats, 40c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 36c; heavy hens, 20c; roosters, 10c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been unsettled. Corn husking is the main farm job. Wheat is doing well. Livestock is wintering as well as could be expected. Cane, kafir and millet are being threshed, and some corn is being shelled. Corn, 55c to 58c; shelled corn, 61c to 65c; eggs, 37c to 40c; cream, 45c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We have been having some fine winter weather. Wheat is green, and is making an excellent growth. Livestock is going thru the winter in good condition; no losses from pasturing on corn stalks have been reported. Farm help is scarce. Ear corn, 60c; shelled corn, 65c; wheat, 95c; cream, 45c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Wet weather has delayed corn husking and other farm work. Corn huskers are in demand, as farmers wish to get the crop into the bin as soon as possible. Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is in good condition. Eggs, 33c; butter, 45c; corn, 70c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been favorable recently for outdoor work. Most of the wheat is in good condition, the only exceptions being level fields where the plants are being injured by freezing and thawing—the soil contains considerable moisture. Wheat, 97c; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; heavy hens, 18c; light hens, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lyon—Christmas was a fine day here, and there was a great deal of travel on the roads. Farmers are not yet thru shucking corn, as they were delayed by wet weather. Wheat is making a fine growth.

Livestock is in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Lane—A great deal of corn and kafir is being threshed, and yields are very satisfactory. Corn yields also are good. Cane, \$1.20 a cwt.; corn, 65c; barley, 48c; eggs, 32c.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—The weather has been cold recently. A considerable number of hogs and cattle has been shipped to market recently. The soil contains ample moisture. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; cream, 49c; eggs, 27c; potatoes, 50c; shorts, \$1.90; bran, \$1.80.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—We have been having ideal winter weather, with plenty of sunshine and moisture, altho very little snow. Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is wintering well. A few public sales are being held, with everything moving at high prices.—James McHill.

Riley—We have been having considerable cold weather recently; the temperatures, however, have been about normal. Corn husking is about finished; yields have been better than were expected. Wheat is doing well. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is going thru the winter in good condition. Roads are rough. Corn, 65c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 35c; apples, 7c a pound.—Ernest H. Richner.

To Lower Machine Costs

"Good equipment, kept good, makes a good farmer better."

That slogan, which is exhibited at every shop, hardware store, and county fair, applies directly to the Kansas farmer having thousands of dollars invested in farm machinery. It deals with him in terms of dollars saved thru rust prevention by having suitable buildings to house his equipment.

Today Kansas farmers are using 115 million dollars' worth of farm equipment. More than 20,000 combines were

used to harvest the wheat crop of 1928. For every 532 acres of crop land, Kansas farmers are operating one tractor. Nearly 30,000 manure spreaders, 15,000 gas engines, and 100,000 cream separators are in use on Kansas farms.

"There is little doubt but that much good equipment is being built and delivered to our farms. How many farmers are fixed to keep this equipment good?" inquires John S. Glass, extension agricultural engineer, Kansas State Agricultural College. "Certainly, most farm machines are now built of iron or steel, but it is true that more machinery is discarded as useless every season because it has rusted out rather than worn out in service."

Farm machines depreciate rapidly, according to the best information available. Seven to 12 per cent of the original investment seems a conservative estimate. Repair bills are higher and breakdowns more frequent with the machinery ordinarily found setting in the fence corners.

To find the speed of a belt in feet per minute, multiply the diameter of either pulley by 3.14 and then multiply by the number of revolutions a minute. The product will be the belt speed.

Hertz, a German, discovered radio waves in 1887, about 20 years after Maxwell, an Englishman, calculated that they must exist.



A Very Important Thing to Think About These Days

FOR 1929, the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher line includes the No. 8 in 10 and 12-foot sizes; the No. 11 in 12 and 16-foot sizes; the wind-row harvester in 12 and 16-foot sizes; and the pick-up device in 7 and 9-foot sizes. Improvements have been introduced, but in general the machines are the same successful models that performed so satisfactorily and economically during the harvest season just closed. McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall tractors offer ample power for harvester-thresher operation.

Remember—
NATIONAL FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK
February 18-23

Learn and be entertained.
Ask the local farm organizations and the McCormick-Deering dealer.

HARVESTING and threshing with a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is more than just a modern method—it is the one system that combats the cost of putting the grain crop into marketable shape. It is sometimes necessary to use windrow harvesters and pick-up devices, also, but in any event the harvester-thresher is the backbone of the system. Its use makes fast harvesting possible, with a small crew and low expense.

While it is possible to operate a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher with animal power, it is conceded that tractor power is far more satisfactory, far more economical. The McCormick-Deering Tractor owner operates his harvester-thresher at a faster, more uniform forward speed—enabling him to put a greater acreage behind him each day. And when the sun goes down he turns off the ignition switch and calls it a day; no fretful horses to care for and feed.

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your community is qualified to discuss power farming and harvester-thresher methods with you, and to make suggestions that will help to solve your cost problems. Now, while you have the time to think and study and plan, call on him and ask him to work out, with you, a plan that will meet the requirements of your crops, acreage, and financial condition. McCormick-Deering Tractor and Harvester-Thresher catalogs will be sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
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McCORMICK-DEERING



Protective Service

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Poultry Thieves Walked Right Into Trap Set for Them by Marks

TWO thieves sentenced to the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson and one thief sentenced each to the two Lansing penal institutions—the state penitentiary and the industrial farm for women—are the poultry stealing convictions for which two of the recent Kansas Farmer Protective rewards of \$50 each have been paid.

William Marks and his neighbors near Ottawa for some time had been losing chickens. Mr. Marks had suspicions regarding the thievery and reported them to Sheriff C. E. Wright. The thefts in the Marks community always had occurred while the family stolen from was away from home. Sheriff Wright, therefore, suggested to Mr. Marks that the next time he and his family were away from home at night he should leave at his place someone with a gun to guard his poultry house and to lay in wait for the thieves.

The plan worked the first time that Mr. Marks tried it.

While he and his family were attending a revival meeting at a nearby school house, he hired Henry Mason to be guard. When three negroes showed up and began sacking up Mr. Marks's chickens, Mr. Mason fired and hit two of them with small shot. The third negro was in the hen house and was not marked by shot.

Shot wounds inflicted by Mr. Mason caused the arrest of Claude Clayborne and his sister, Rosetta, who later implicated Charley Morton as the third negro who was with them. In their trial, they confessed that they had been doing their stealing when and where they knew the family was away. The night of the Marks attempted theft the girl thief had spied

for me to buy. Shortly after leaving he returned with another and a larger bunch. I weighed them in. However, before issuing a check for them I told Marshal J. B. Jones of my suspicions. The marshal said let it go until some poultry was reported stolen, then he would arrest the fellow. Later the fellow came back and got his checks.

"Next day the marshal, acting upon the information I had given him, de-



Left to Right: Marshal J. B. Jones, Who Acted Upon Information Provided by Produce Dealer Seyler, J. F. Baker, Who Put Up C. W. Coffman's Protective Service Sign and Police Judge C. A. Smith to Whom Fiehler and Cook Confessed

cided not to wait for a report of stolen chickens so he went to the Wellsville high school and got John D. Fiehler, who was a student. Before Police Judge C. A. Smith, Fiehler implicated Leland Cook and they confessed to stealing chickens from C. W. Coffman, who is a Protective Service member."

When Judge Smith went to Mr. Coffman's farm he had not missed the 13 hens that had been stolen.

According to County Attorney B. F. Bowers, the LeLoup Anti-Horse Thief Association members who pushed conviction of the two poultry thieves were responsible for the guilty plea from each of the two young thieves. In this case Murray Seyler, Marshal Jones and Judge Smith shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

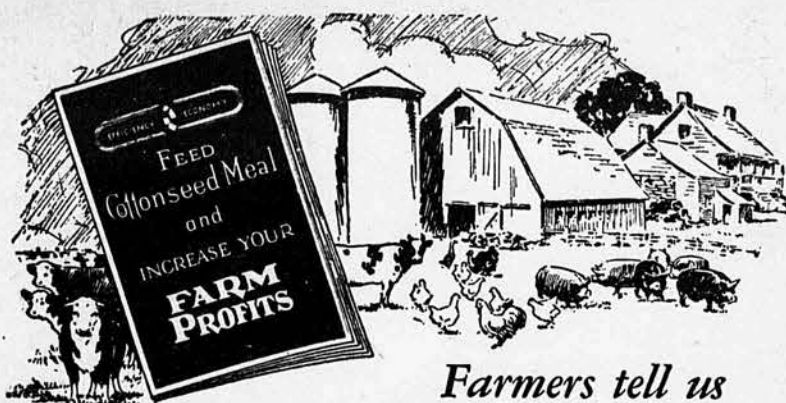
The Grange Program

The four-section program of the National Grange, toward which it is working this winter, may be thus concisely stated:

1. Revise tariff schedules so as to give American farmers full benefits of the American market for all agricultural products in this country, and for all articles manufactured from such products. "Hold American markets for American producers," is the Grange declaration.
2. Establish a flexible system of Export Debentures, to extend tariff benefits to farm products, of which there may be an exportable surplus; creating thereby the most effective means of ending the depression in various farm staples.
3. Fix a national land policy designed to check uneconomic agricultural expansion by halting further development of irrigation, drainage or colonization projects, until there is need for increased production and until agriculture is on an economic parity with other industries.
4. Establish a comprehensive system of co-operative marketing and other stabilizing agencies, utilizing the established branches of the Government; to assist in eliminating waste in distribution and reducing handling costs. Such a project is to be under the guidance of a Federal Farm Board, given adequate power, sufficient funds and suitable functions to promote the co-operative marketing idea in all practical ways, and to aid in protecting the interests of farmers in the development of these policies.

The corrugation on automobile headlight bulbs is to prevent an image of the filament being formed inside the bulb and to one side of the filament. The formation of this image would make it impossible to get a sharp focus.

Speed over surfaced roads is a more important factor than the load. A heavy load going slowly will not injure a road as much as a lighter load traveling at a high speed.



Farmers tell us
this is the handiest most practical
book on feeding they ever read

DO YOU know the feeding value of your home-grown grains? Do you know how to blend them into rations for livestock to make each pound of grain pay a profit? On the efficiency and economy of your ration depends your profit. Lower the cost of your feed and at the same time get more milk from your dairy cows—add extra pounds in quicker time to your beef cattle and hogs—produce more lambs and get a heavier wool clip from your sheep, keep your poultry flock producing at its highest capacity. These are things this book tells you how to do in a practical, authentic way. Proper care of livestock and poultry is also discussed along lines every farmer can carry out. The information is based on experimental work conducted by colleges in various sections of the United States and has been revised to include the very latest research facts. Field men of the organization are in actual daily contact with farmers and feeders, enabling the suggestion of practical rations to meet sectional feeding requirements. All home-grown grains are utilized in various types of rations and the analysis of each ration given. Cottonseed Meal is one of the richest protein feeds and provides more digestible crude protein per dollar invested than any other concentrate. Learn how to profit by feeding it properly. This book tells you how. We gladly send it FREE.

FREE BOOK



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Address _____ P. O. _____
County _____ State _____

Want a good Renter for your farm?

Want the best tenant in your locality?—a man who knows that soil robbing is a greater crime than stock stealing?—one who will make big crop and livestock profits for you?—a happy, contented, prosperous man and a sticker? Then put up

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

Only with stock-tight line, cross and temporary fencing, all over your farm, can he do his work right. RED BRAND FENCE pays for itself in 1 to 3 years from extra profits alone, and pays big dividends for many more years to come. Extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating keeps rust out. Copper in the steel keeps long life in. Full length stays, wavy line wires and Square Deal can't-slip knot help make this trim looking, hog-tight, bull-proof farm fence cost less by lasting longer. A good dealer in your town sells RED BRAND FENCE.

What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences. All are FREE.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2131 Industrial Street, Peoria, Ill.



Left, R. W. Wohlford, in Charge of Kansas Farmer Circulation Representatives in Kansas Who Make Available Protective Service Signs, and William Marks, Who Hired Henry Mason to Watch for the Thieves

in the window of the school house and learned that all the Marks family was at the revival. The thieves thought the coast was clear until the gun told them differently.

The two thieves who were hit by the shot were sentenced to the Lansing institutions to serve time until discharged by due process of law. Morton went free because he received no shot wounds, which were the convicting evidence. Henry Mason and William Marks shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

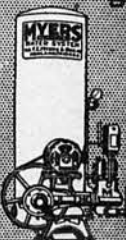
"I am in the poultry and egg business here," is the beginning of an informative letter recently received by the Protective Service Department from Murray F. Seyler of Wellsville. "Two weeks ago a fellow whom I already suspected brought some poultry

MYERS Water Systems

MODERNIZE your home or farm with a Myers Water System for comfort, health and profits. Absolutely reliable; styles and sizes to fit all conditions. Operated by hand, wind, engine or electricity. Catalog on request.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO. 356
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Manufacturers for more than 50 years — Pumps — Water Systems — Hay Tools — Door Hangers

Self-Oiling



Farm Poultry

The Hens May be Able to Get a Considerable Amount of Feed on the Range These Days

BY R. G. KIRBY

If you have a fenced garden and the poultry is still on range in the vicinity on sunny days, it pays to allow the birds to work on the garden soil and gather worms, grubs and stray insects. This can be done by spading out 2 or 3 shovels of earth at some point under the garden fence. The entrance can be blocked with a stone when the hens are not wanted in the garden.

At vegetable digging time in the fall, the poultry will gather an abundance of worms from the freshly turned soil. Of course, worms are beneficial to the garden soil, but I do not find that poultry exterminate worms, altho they must eat thousands of them. The increased fertility added to the soil by poultry also seems to increase the quantity of angle worms in the soil.

I think that poultry receive too little credit for their work as insect destroyers. The insects destroyed by our Leghorn pullets are just as dead as if they had been eaten by quail, song sparrows or woodpeckers. I find that a garden which is worked over by poultry, both in the late fall and early spring, seems to produce vegetable crops which receive very little injury from foliage insects.

Berry patches and asparagus beds make a good poultry range at certain seasons. The plants furnish shade and the poultry helps to keep down the weeds. A small hole in the garden fence next to a poultry range is a great help in fighting garden pests.

A Fattening Ration

A useful fattening ration recommended by the Purdue Station consists of 20 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 10 pounds of ground oats and 10 pounds of flour middlings, mixed with 80 pounds of buttermilk or skimmilk. The mixture is allowed to stand 24 hours before using, the feed supply being prepared a day ahead of time thruout the fattening period. The poultry is confined in crates and given as much twice each day as the birds will clean up in about half an hour.

The usual fattening period is about 10 to 14 days, as too long confinement may reduce the appetites of the poultry, and then they gain no weight. It pays to plan the time of fattening so there will be a sure market for the birds on the day they are ready.

A reader asks if it is necessary to feed codliver oil to hens if the old window glass is removed and replaced with the glass substitutes which permit the violet rays to enter the house. The best authorities recommend the use of codliver oil even when glass substitutes are used, because the winter days are short and there are often long periods with only a few hours of bright sunshine.

The glass substitutes are useful to permit as much sunshine as possible to enter a house, but unfortunately there are many cloudy damp winter days when the sun does not get thru, and at such times the codliver oil seems to help in keeping hens in good physical condition and enables them to lay eggs with good shell texture and good hatchability. Hens that are properly fed in other ways may do very well without codliver oil but experiments indicate that they will do better with the oil and it is worth the money.

More Hopper Feeding Space

To enable all the hens to obtain plenty of laying mash it pays to allow 10 feet of hopper feeding space to each 100 hens. A 5-foot trough hopper open on both sides gives good satisfaction. These open hoppers built up on a little platform to keep out the straw litter are proving more popular than wall hoppers, and some poultrymen are tearing out their wall hoppers and installing the long open boxes. Then the mash does not clog and is plainly visible to the hens. If the wall hoppers remain they can be used as a reserve supply and mash taken from them and added to the open hoppers as the supply needs replenishment.

During warm dry summer days, the dropping boards in poultry houses are

sometimes neglected for a time, due to the press of other work, and there is less danger of injuring the birds, as they spend less time in the houses.

As winter approaches, the poultry remains in the house, and the weather is often damp and cold. Then the droppings must be taken from the house to avoid dampness. A lot of moisture is removed from a poultry house with each bushel of fresh poultry manure. If the manure dries in the house, it means that the moisture and odors go into the air and reduce the chances of keeping the hens healthy and free from colds and disease.

I think it would pay some poultrymen to try and pick up an old farm wagon at some auction. The floor and sides can be made tight, and it can be placed near the poultry houses as a receptacle for poultry manure. When the wagon contains a good load of manure and the weather is right, it can be hauled to distant fields and spread where it will benefit crops. If the wagon is tight the winter rains will seldom last long enough to soak clear thru the droppings and waste fertility on the ground near the poultry houses where it is not wanted.

Let's Save Up for Chicks

It is not too early to plan on saving some of the winter egg money to buy early chicks for the replenishment of the farm flock. Money is frequently saved by placing the order early, and the farmer is sure of obtaining the chicks at the right time. Installment buying helps many a man to obtain useful things that he would not otherwise own. A hundred dollars for chicks may be hard to scrape up next spring. But if \$20 can be placed in the chick fund every month during the winter it is a great help in the spring when expenses for spring supplies might take all the egg money and leave nothing for the chicks.

Grit seems necessary to hens when they are confined, but the supply is neglected in some flocks, and it must greatly reduce their powers of grinding feed like whole corn. We have been using a commercial mineral grit with good results. It contains 70 per cent carbonate of lime and 22 per cent tricalcium phosphate. This grit seems to have good grinding powers, and supplies some phosphorus for the making of eggs. It also seems to help in producing eggs of a good shell texture, and there are practically no soft-shelled eggs laid, at least they are not found. But we use oyster shells along with the mineral grit, and the combination seems alright. I don't know which material deserves the most credit for the good shell texture on the big Leghorn eggs.

At Topeka January 7

Co-operating for a better agriculture in Kansas, the farmers of the state will again assemble for their annual convention at Topeka, January 7 to 12. The principal convention during the week will be devoted almost exclusively to agricultural marketing—one of the biggest questions before the farming industry.

Good farming is the basis of bank accounts, whoever makes the deposits, but good farming is not confined solely to crop production—there must be marketing.

There is always want in the world, and where the marketing system is adequate there is no surplus. The American farmer produces more, a man, than any other farmer in the world, but the system of marketing to which he has access does not seem to dovetail with his needs, and he looks for a modification which will give him a voice in the disposal of his crops.

The profitable disposal of agricultural products is the great economic problem of America, and its solution must rest largely on the farmers themselves in co-operative effort, both in legislative enactments and in active business. As a contribution to its solution, the Kansas State Board of

"I get 3 times the Eggs with SHELLMAKER"

—writes Mrs. Thies



Just What Heavy Layers Need

"It's great to get lots of eggs," says Mrs. Thies, (Neb.) "The yield increased from 26 to 80 eggs a day when I started to feed SHELLMAKER."

SHELLMAKER is guaranteed to bring more and better eggs. Your dealer will return your money if you don't find it the best shell-builder and grinder you ever used. Preferred by 100,000 poultry raisers. You'll like it, too. Try a bag!

SHELLMAKER

Don't confuse SHELLMAKER with ordinary grit or with shell. It is a new, harder calcium product, endorsed by State Agricultural Colleges and prominent poultry raisers as the best known shell-builder and grinder. Helps in 2 ways to get more eggs:

1. Its slow-wearing surfaces supply the hen's gizzard with a perfect grinder. Grinds feed finer. Gets more good from the feed. Less feed required.
2. Supplies the shell-building mineral (calcium) which feeds lack. Is over 98% pure calcium. Is a remarkable shell-builder. Highly digestible. Calcium is released at just the rate needed.

BUY FROM YOUR DEALER. Accept only SHELLMAKER. It's best, cheapest, guaranteed! Send coupon for free sample and valuable book. WRITE!

WESTERN LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CO., Dept. E-4, Omaha, Neb.



Free Sample and Book!

Western Limestone Products Co., Dept. E-4, Omaha, Neb.

Please send, free and postpaid, sample of SHELLMAKER and book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs."

Name _____
Town _____
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My dealer's name is _____

Why Hens Need SHELLMAKER

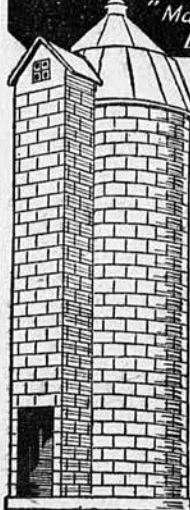
Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. If you don't furnish a really efficient grinder, the hen picks up whatever she can find. This takes her longer to digest and assimilate food. Also lacks calcium for shell-building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. Over 98% pure calcium.



Guaranteed

Tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flock, shorter moulting. If it fails, take empty bag and tag to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS WITH A Buffalo SUPREME QUALITY TILE SILO



Good Territory Open for Live Agents. BUFFALO BRICK COMPANY, Dept. 101, BUFFALO, KANSAS

A good silo is a permanent investment—why not buy the best. You pay for a silo every year or two whether you own one or not. A BUFFALO SUPREME QUALITY TILE SILO will last for generations and is frost, storm, vermin and weatherproof.

No Upkeep—Painting or Repairs
Every dairyman or stock farmer should investigate the BUFFALO SILO—let us show you how you can increase your profits and cut feeding costs.

FREE Write today for folder giving valuable information about silos and silage. Special Discount on early orders.

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on ankle, hock, stifle or knee, should be treated promptly with Absorbine. Does not blister or remove the hair. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 3-B free.

A satisfied user says: "I had a colt that knocked his knee and became badly swollen. After using Absorbine he completely recovered and is now pacing as good as ever."

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Best Quality Concrete

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"I have been using your silos for over ten years and prefer them to any other type."—Fred Wilson, Andover, Kan.

"My silo saves me \$1000.00 per year in feed costs. Have used many different kinds and much prefer your type of silo."—Jack LeRoux, Topeka, Kan.

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BOWSHER'S HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS
FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafra, and all small grains.
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.
LIGHT RUNNING—LONG LIFE—EXTRA CAPACITY
CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
The F.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.
Patterson Machinery Co., Gen'l Agts.
1221 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Agriculture will devote practically the entire program of its 58th annual Farmers' Convention to ways and means, led by A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, one of the outstanding authorities in America, who has had a long-time and successful experience, in a big way, in co-operative marketing of wheat in Canada, which country has made the most substantial progress in this line of endeavor; Dr. J. F. Booth of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and C. E. Huff, National President of the Farmers Union, are among other noted experts who will address the convention.

The State Farmers' Convention will begin with the annual get-acquainted dinner on the evening of Wednesday, January 9, but the State Farm Bureau will meet on Monday and the creamery men will open their meeting on the same day. The State Association of Fairs will hold its first session on Tuesday; the State Veterinary Medical Association and the State Agricultural Council on Wednesday and the reduced railroad rates of a fare and a half for the round trip, without certificates and good from all points in Kansas and Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., will be available from January 6 to 11, inclusive, with a return limit on January 14.

The program for the State Farmers' Convention prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler has not been excelled in former years and, while the invitation to attend is extended to all citizens, the farmer in particular will miss much of value to him should he not attend. "Farmers' Week in Topeka" is an open forum in which the public is invited to participate in the discussion of these problems vital to all.

A Mysterious Climate

You will remember that it was yellow fever that prevented the French engineers from building the Panama Canal, as for every 100 people living in this zone 170 to 350 died each year from yellow fever.—Medical column in a Waterbury (Conn.) paper.

Not Exclusive Enough

City Urchin (in the country for the first time)—"This is just like grass, ain't it?"

Little Friend—"Why, it is grass, Chimmie."

Urchin—"No, it ain't, cos yer don't have to keep off it."

True Affinities

DePass-Key

An announcement received from Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hamilton DePass of Jacksonville, Florida, is the engagement of their sister, Miss Isabel Foster DePass to James Turner Key of Columbia.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Rounding 'em Up

I take this method of soliciting your vote for the office of constable. I have been in the mule business in Bartlett for many years, and am experienced in the work that I am asking the voters for.—Granger (Tex.) paper.

Never-Never Land

Angry Customer—"These eggs aren't fresh."

Indignant Grocer—"Not fresh? Why, the boy brought them in from the country this morning."

Customer—"What country?"

More Heroic Remedies

PROVIDENCE MAN, SHOT IN ANKLE, MUCH IMPROVED.—Boston Globe.

YOUTH IS BETTER

AFTER COLLISION

—Columbus (Miss.) paper

Button Your Pockets

Candlesticks, \$1.50 to \$3.50 pair, for the 75c to \$1.75 grade. Compotes \$2.00 to \$5.00 for the \$1.00 to \$2.50 grades.—"Bargain" ad in the New York Times.

Gale-Breese

Zona Gale is now the wife of William Breese. Weather prediction: Little cyclones around the house.—Omaha Bee News.

"Two" Many

Man (to wife who had just had twins)—"Will you never get over the habit of exaggerating?"

194 Dozen More Eggs from the Pan-a-ce-a flock

MR. POULTRYMAN—Did you ever consider what it would mean to you to raise 17 more hens for each 100 pullets you hatch?

By decreasing mortality and improving vitality, Pan-a-ce-a put 28 more laying hens in the Pan-a-ce-a flock than there were in the sister flock which did not receive Pan-a-ce-a.

Both of the flocks had been raised together from baby chicks on our Research Farm.

What did this mean in terms of eggs?

During the first 7 months of this test the Pan-a-ce-a flock of yearling hens produced 194

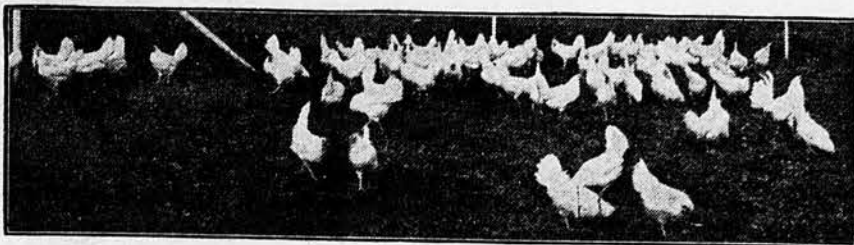
dozen more eggs than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock. Of course, the per capita production of the Pan-a-ce-a flock was higher too.

Just further proof of how the Pan-a-ce-a poultryman is saving dollars that the other fellow loses.

You see, Pan-a-ce-a decreases chick mortality and speeds chicks to maturity.

Pan-a-ce-a gives pullets and hens the laying disposition.

That's why Pan-a-ce-a outsells 10 to 1 all other similar products combined.



A picture of the Pan-a-ce-a flock

What about minerals? You know minerals are being strongly urged nowadays.

That's one of the secrets of Pan-a-ce-a's success. The need for supplementary minerals in high egg production was recognized by Pan-a-ce-a's makers over 30 years ago.

The Pan-a-ce-a poultryman uses no other minerals, for they are supplied in Pan-a-ce-a in all-sufficient quantities.

Remember, Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed and no feed will take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

Nor is Pan-a-ce-a a stimulant. No "hot stuff"

—no forcing—just bringing into healthy normal functioning every organ of the fowl's body.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs. It causes a right proportion of the feed to go to egg making and not all to growth, fat, and maintenance.

Your Pan-a-ce-a hen gets off the roost ready to scratch for her breakfast. She has an appetite, vigor, good feeling. Pan-a-ce-a your flock and listen to the song, scratch, and cackle—sure signs of a laying, paying flock.

Pan-a-ce-a costs little to use. One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in 6 months.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens and pullets in laying trim

Start your hens and pullets on Pan-a-ce-a now. Get a penny's worth for each hen to start with. Mix one pound with every 50 pounds of mash. Every dollar invested in Pan-a-ce-a will return ten times its value in extra eggs. See your local Dr. Hess dealer.

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED, ASHLAND, OHIO

Before You Buy HARNESS

GET OUR LOW PRICES DIRECT FROM

FACTORY to FARMER

36 Years Harness Making.

Every set made in our own Factory and guaranteed for the life of the harness. Shipped to you FREE for your inspection. 30-Day Trial on your team. We keep the Quality up and the Price down and guarantee to save you money. **WRITE TODAY for Big New Free Catalog** postpaid. See and compare our low prices before you buy—Post card will do.

The U. S. Farm Sales Co.
Dept. 531-D Salina, Kansas.

Prices 23.50 42.60
47.50 53.50 58.50 59.75
up to 78.50

Nationally Known for Quality—See and compare our low prices before you buy. **BIG SAVING** on Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Blankets, Shoes, Paints, Radios, etc. **Money Back Guarantee.** Every customer must be satisfied with our SERVICE, as well as PRICE and QUALITY.

Big New FREE CATALOG postpaid. Hundreds of Amazing Bargains—its Free and postpaid. Write NOW. Your Dollar Buys More Here.

FREE BIG NEW CATALOG

FARM TESTED HARNESS IS BETTER

OTTAWA LOG SAW

only \$39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

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

1929 Model Radio \$2.95

Works without tubes, Batteries or Electricity. Write us for long lists of stations heard by users and free copy of booklet, "The Radio Millions Have Been Waiting For."

Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kansas

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

TANK HEATER BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 18 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, smoke or noise. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hot Waterers and Portable Smoke-houses. Write for information. Direct to your factory prices. **HAISING TANK HEATER CO.** 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

HIDES — FURS

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. I	No. II
	14c	13c
(45 lbs. & over)	12c	11c
Horse Hides (as to size) No. I	\$4.00 to \$5.00	
(as to size) No. II	\$3.50 to \$4.50	

Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Prompt returns.

126 North Kansas
TOPEKA, KANSAS
T. J. BROWN

DO YOU KNOW

that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.



You can fish
all winter at
Galveston

Here is the playground of the mighty tarpon. All kinds of sporty fishing the winter through. Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Swimming, Dancing. Your favorite outdoor sport is here. Indian Summer days that add real zest to your pleasure. Here is your natural winter playground. Why not plan your winter vacation here? Send for booklet.



HOST OF TREASURE ISLAND,
14C Chamber of Commerce,
Galveston, Texas:

Please send me your winter vacation booklet.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

SURE HATCH INCUBATORS
Sure do hatch chicks!

Exceptionally high production—hatch your own healthy, strong chicks at smallest cost imaginable—no loss or stunting from shipping. Machine has 27-year-long successful record—thousands in use—100 to 900 egg sizes. Double redwood case; copper hot water heating system; chick tray. Complete fixtures, with moisture gauge and automatic egg-turning tray. Full instructions and Uncle Sam Poultry Book with each machine.

Write today for Free Book on
Sure Hatch Incubators

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED
At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

BREED NAME	Utility	Egg	Strain	Master	Bred
Leghorns.....	\$10.00	\$13.00	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$21.00
Anconas.....	11.00	14.00	17.00	19.00	22.00
Barred Rocks.....	11.00	14.00	17.00	19.00	22.00
White Rocks.....	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
B. & R. C. Reds.....	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
Wyandottes.....	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
Orpingtons.....	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
Light Brahmas.....	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00

Per 100: Assorted \$3; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

GUARANTEED to LIVE CHICKS
from 200-318 eggs
pedigreed stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm. They grow faster, make better layers, pay larger profits. **GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU AGAINST LOSS 1st 2 WEEKS.** Mrs. J. P. Sanders, Wesco, Mo. raised 36% of 2000 chicks and was getting eggs in 5 months. Mrs. C. Schertz, Aurora, Nebr. raised 586 out of 600 and sold \$1028. Worth of eggs from 250 hens. **SPECIAL PRICES, 8c up.** Free. Make green egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.

BOOTH FARMS, Box 665 CLINTON, MO.

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL"
is Cheapest To Buy
Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is Free. Make green egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 348 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

HEAVY PRODUCING POULTRY
Great Western
"Chicks Worth More" say our customers. Poultry maturing. Healthy. Heavier layers. 40 Best Pure Bred. Colored Book Free. Lowest Prices. Chicks, Poultry, Eggs, Remedies, Brooders, Stoves, Supplies, etc. Beat References. Fair Play and Money-Back Guarantee.

Great Western Hatchery, Box 34 Salina, Kansas

Kansas to Feel Hopeful

(Continued from Page 3)

man, however, is more efficiency than ever in production. Efficiency of plant operation and grading of poultry products for selected markets will prove profitable. The United States Department of Agriculture finds that the number of poultry raised on farms in 1928 for the United States as a whole, is about 10 per cent less than during 1927. That holds true in Kansas as well as other states. We conclude with safety, therefore, that the first part of 1929 should bring good prices for eggs with fewer hens in laying flocks and smaller production for that reason. Temporarily consumption may catch up better. Our excellent crop season again exerts a favorable force, in that feed prices for the beginning months of 1929 at least, should be lower. All in all, poultry flocks in Kansas should be profitable during 1929 if they are handled as efficiently as they were during 1928. Obviously most Kansas poultrymen will profit by their mistakes during last year; particularly the folks who have so recently added poultry as a source of farm revenue.

Continued dairy development is anticipated all during 1929. There was marked progress in this agricultural department during 1928 and it was a profitable enterprise. Naturally the dairymen who had an abundance of feed on their farms profited most, but it was a good year generally. And bringing up the feed situation again, we must say it points to continued profitable dairy operation over Kansas. And dairying will increase the total farm income for 1929. It did in 1928. For example, new cheese factories and condenseries continue to broaden the market for dairy products. One of the newest cheese factories is in Winfield and another at Oswego and still another at Larned. The condensery at Arkansas City is of recent development. Institutions like these will continue to broaden the market. And note how they are getting scattered over the state. This means that for 1929 more Kansas farmers will have additional and safer farm incomes thru dairy animals.

2½ Million Fewer Cows

For the United States as a whole the number of producing cows has decreased 2½ million head during the last four years; Kansas has had its share in this. However, thru the efforts of county agents, cow testing associations, the agricultural college and other valuable agencies, the production to the cow has increased. At the start of 1929, the eyes of Kansas farmers and dairymen are focused more than ever on the ability of the cow to produce, rather than numbers in a given herd. Efficiency in selection and fitting of animals for production, ample feed supplies and broadening markets to take up and increase production, point out a profitable dairy road during the 12 months just starting. One strong indication that this is realized generally is the fact that good dairy animals are in strong demand at higher prices.

Kansas farmers are better farmers than they were last year or any year before that, due to their keen interest in, and their ability to adapt, the results of research work and scientific investigation. Smut control is a fact, and is practiced thruout a good portion of the wheat belt of the state. Rodent control has cut losses by countless thousands, and will continue to do so thru 1929. Research and scientific investigation make it ever possible for progress. Let us name work done with corn as an example. Thru the college, tests have been carried on for a number of years that prove conclusively that glossy, medium deep, small dented corn outyields starchy, deep kernel corn with rough indentation by 5.2 bushels an acre. Kansas produces an average of 5 million acres of corn annually. It would be conservative to say that type selection has increased the corn yield 1 bushel an acre, which would show an increase of 5 million bushels of corn a year, or an increased value of 3 million dollars a year. A good per cent of Kansas farmers plant nothing but good seed. The percentage has grown with the knowledge of the value of pure seed. In 1922 good seed wheat sales amounted to 225,000

bushels. In 1927 it was 764,000 and for this year it will be greater. That is an increase of some 300 per cent. The cash value of this one phase of agricultural progress amounts to something like \$359,247.

Some 60,000 acres of new alfalfa were seeded in 1928. Assuming that old acreage plowed up is equal to one-fourth of the new acreage, we still would have 1 million acres growing in the state, or 50 per cent of our needs. Some 68,648 acres of Sweet clover seeded brings the total for the state up to 300,000 acres, or 20 per cent of our needs. Other legumes show progress in proportion. This indicates better farming methods and additional wealth stored up in the soil for 1929 and following years.

Obviously Kansas never was in better position regarding the efficient use of power equipment. The use of wheat combines in harvesting kafir and milo as something in increased efficiency, has proved very satisfactory and has greatly lessened the cost of harvesting and threshing.

And a final encouraging item as we start into 1929, is the fact that a good per cent of the cash realized from farm operations in 1928 has gone into debt liquidation and expansion investment. We stride into a new year full of promise, with conditions for crops and livestock excellent, a better knowledge of the job, more efficient methods, probability of price increases, a more favorable status regarding farm real estate and a reduced agricultural debt. Certainly Kansas farmers have a right to feel hopeful; even to expect an increased farm income for the new year.

Higher Prices for Land

A more favorable status of the farm real estate situation is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a lessening rate of decline in farm land values. Farm land values on March 1, 1928, brought the national average value to the level that prevailed in 1917. This is 17 points above the 1912-14 level, and 20 points higher than the value in 1912, the earliest year for which data are available. Reckoned as a percentage of its 1920 peak, the national average March 1, 1928, had come down about a third.

Discussing the farm-mortgage credit situation, the bureau declares that "first-mortgage money is generally in good supply. Interest rates generally have continued to be favorable. Terms offered by owners to move farms in the present market are frequently unusually favorable to buyers. However, the easiest terms usually go with the poorer lands."

The general tendency of farm taxes has been "slightly upward" during the last year, and there is little likelihood of any marked decrease in the next few years. The only possibility of a radical decline in farm taxes, it is pointed out, is in a revision of state and local revenue systems that will make something other than the sales value of real estate the criterion of tax liability.

The report on farm real estate values, changes in farm ownership, farm credit and farm real estate taxes has been published as Circular No. 60-C, "The Farm Real Estate Situation 1927-28," and may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The March of Time

BY OLIVE BARRETT

The march of time a fearsome thing?
Not so—oh, heart of mine!
'Tis fairest one of all the gifts
That thou may'st have for thine.
Each swift day flying o'er your head
Some token brings to you:
A tall ship leaving to the wind,
A lark's voice in the blue;
A bitter hour that brings you warmth
And peace at its dark close;
The tears that ease your pride-warmed soul;
A breath of love's white rose.
Would you have stopped the march of years
Before they brought that one
Whose love is your heart's last red drop?
Would you have said "Be done—"
Before those small, unsteady feet
Strayed down a dangling beam
To tramp your life in elfin boots—
To gild your lightest dream?
If Time's bold rush is scarlet-tipped
When youth's fires leap and blow
There are not words for its soft tints
When winds of life lean low:
Oh, heart of mine, you would not miss
The dreaming blue of noon.
The lilac mystery of eve.
The gold of waning moon.

The airplane route between London and Paris is patronized more by women than it is by men.



-and
now for
1929!

Now that the holidays are over it is time to get down to serious business and plan the work ahead for the new year. With the New Year good wishes still ringing in our ears, we are all ambitious to make 1929 bring us better profits, better living conditions and more satisfactory results from our efforts.

This calls for many improvements around the farm and the farm home—extra equipment and materials that will make labor easier, the results more sure and the home more attractive and comfortable. In this "Farm Service" Hardware Store you can expect and will get full cooperation in helping with the furthering of these plans. Our personal service in assisting you to select just the right mechanical and home hardware items will be of great help to you.

We invite you to come in often to inspect any item we have in our stock as often as you wish and to ask us for any information we have or can get for you.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Look for the "Tag!"

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Hardware, Tools, Supplies, Etc.
Des Moines, Iowa



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.60	\$8.20
11	1.10	3.52	26	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	27	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	28	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	29	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	30	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	31	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	32	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	33	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	34	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	35	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	36	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	37	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	38	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	39	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	40	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ACCREDITED ANCONA COCKERELS, \$3 each in lots of 6 or more. Mrs. Frank Williams, Rt. 6, Marysville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS 8 CENTS UP. JENKINS Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, ALL BREDS, REASONABLE. Guaranteed. Pollard's, Roseland, Neb.

GUARANTEED CHICKS, LEGHORNS, \$12 per 100. Heavies, \$13.50. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY: FLOCKS culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 14c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas and Leghorns. Every chick a purebred. Every sale a square deal. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days, 12 varieties, 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred. Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. White Minorcas, \$14 prepaid 100% live delivery. Free book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND WHITE Rocks, R. I. Reds, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred; Leghorns, \$10. Heavy assorted, \$45-500, prepaid, quality guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, WHITE AND Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12. White and Brown Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks, prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

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

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

Chix Guaranteed to Live

Only 8c up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box 8-8, Windsor, Mo.

Bartlett's Purebred Chix

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks. Ev-breeding fowl Certified purebred by licensed American Poultry Association Judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature. BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS, ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.

BABY CHICKS

Tudor's Quality Chicks

We can furnish chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea, culled for color, type and high egg production; prices low for quality of stock; twentieth year in business. Write us, Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

Guaranteed to Live

Bloodtested chicks of exhibition quality from heavy layers at low prices. All breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. Catalog free. Book orders early.

TINDELL'S HATCHERY, BURLINGAME, KANSAS, BOX 15

Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.

Ross Chicks are Guaranteed to Live

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

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

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Peerless chicks are sold to you under a 100% live delivery guarantee. They are husky, rugged little fellows and are hatched from healthy, egg bred flocks that have been carefully culled and mated for over 10 years. We hatch all popular varieties and in addition White & Buff Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, R. I. White, White Langshans, Anconas and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our ideal location on 4 mail-railroads with 85 trains daily assures you of perfect shipping service. Direct lines to Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Oklahoma and all intermediate points. Over 56,000 chicks hatched weekly. This mammoth production cuts prices to bedrock. Before you buy get our new Free 4-color catalog. Shows pictures of breeding flocks and tells why our chicks are better. Write today.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, Box 218C, W. 1st St. TOPEKA, KAN.

BABY CHICKS

More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

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

BRAHMAS

GIANT BRAHMAS COCKERELS \$2.50, \$3.50. The kind that please. Eggs Five dollars hundred. William Schrader, Shaffer, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE AND PEKING ducks. Alberta Kientz, Ozawie, Kan.

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

LANGSHAN

WHITE LANGSHANS COCKERELS, PULLETS from accredited flock. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

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

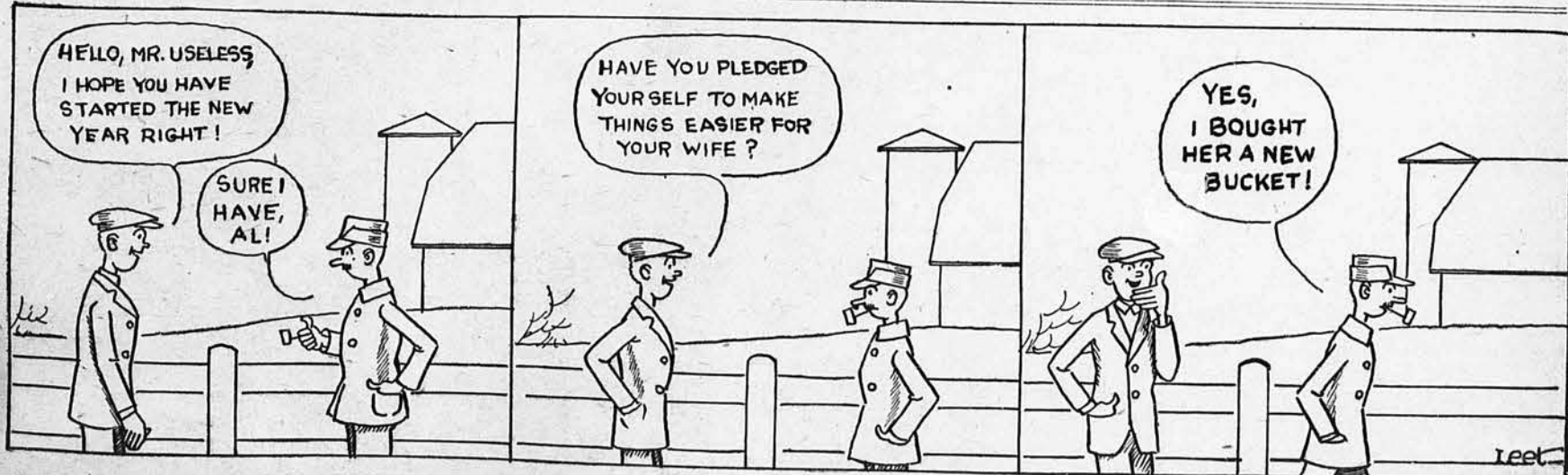
HURRY UP, BREEDERS! IF YOU WANT pure Barron single comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 Oscar Gabrielson, Route 1, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

Official Blood Testing

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Making it Easier for Mrs. Useless

LEGHORNS—BROWN

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, April hatch; \$1.75 each if order is received before January 15, 1929. Mrs. H. D. Barten, Elmo, Kan. KOCH'S SINGLE COMB dark brown Leghorn pullets and cockerels. From high producing stock. Better than ever. Priced for quick sale. G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels from State Certified flocks \$1.00 and \$1.50. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan. S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale, price \$1.50. From certified and Accredited flock. Martin Woerner, Linn, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2. E. F. Bontrager, Haven, Kan. PURE BUFF MINORCAS. KIRCHER strain \$3.00. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan. LARGE COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, 10% discount at farm. Baby chicks \$15.00 per 100. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

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

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

SELECTED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 each. K. W. Houk, Bushong, Kan.

PIGEONS

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS, HIGH QUALITY COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$2.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, ARISTOCRAT and Beauty strain, \$2.50. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS—BEAUTY AND UTILITY combined. Narrow barred, big boned cockerels. \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS. Direct. Winners American Royal, Kansas State, Wichita National, Trapped. 250, 290 eggs. Lights, Darks, \$5.00, \$8.00. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB REDS: cocks and cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Cullied by state man. Mrs. Will Woodward, Abilene, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels from U. S. Certified and B. W. D. tested flocks, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Earl Mayor, Oak Hill, Kan.

R. C. RED COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$3.50 cockerels for \$2.50; \$4.50 for \$3.50; \$7.50 for \$5.00. Show cockerels \$10. We pay return express if unsatisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TOMS, 16-20 LBS. \$6. HENS, \$6. W. Phillips, Paradise, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10. Mrs. Stranghoner, Acres, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS FIVE, TOMS eight and ten dollars. H. Croft, Beeler, Kan.

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

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, \$10, \$12.50; hens, \$7. R. H. Lindsey, Rt. 7, Wellington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 27 lbs., \$10. Hens, 16 lbs. \$5. Emma Schroepe, Larned, Kan.

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) 40 LB. TOM \$15, \$10, yearling hens \$8. T. N. Garner, Portia, Kan.

VACCINATED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7. J. McClanathan, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; HENS, \$8. Quality and size. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS Bird Bro. direct, \$6. Rosa Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, \$12. HENS, \$8. From Blue Ribbon winners. Mrs. Chris Baker, Route 3, Augusta, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS WITH STANDARD markings. Toms, \$10; Hens, \$6. Florence Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GIANT BRONZE turkeys. (Goldbanks) Big Type, toms, hens, unrelated. Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

FINE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8.00, hens \$6.50, also some Bronze Toms \$8.00, hens \$6.50. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BOTH sex, from prize winning stock. Quality Turkey Farms, A. E. Talcott, Bloomington, Kan.

MAMMOTH (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TURKEYS. Large, healthy beauties. From blue ribbon toms. Reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION BRONZE TOMS \$15. Yearling hens \$10. Unrelated selection. Guaranteed. Blvins Farm, Eldorado, Okla.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS \$3.00, toms \$12.50 and \$15.00. Prize winners. Vaccinated. L. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S.

MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS, large, healthy, from show stock, greatly reduced prices this month. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine stock from blue ribbon winners of America's best shows. Toms, \$12.50; hens \$8.00. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. VACCINATED. May hatched, hens old or young, \$6.00; toms, young, \$9.00; old, \$12.00. coops returned. Lula Barninger, McCracken, Kan.

BIG TYPE BRILLIANT COPPER BRONZE turkeys. Fancy large birds with broad square shoulders. Long deep bodies. Beautiful markings. Toms \$15.00. Pullets \$9.00. R. L. Peters, Blue Springs, Mo.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES FOR 28 YEARS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. Prize winners. \$2 to \$5. J. D. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS prize winning stock. Martin strain, \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Barron's Laying strain, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

LARGE SINGLE COMB TOM BARRON English cockerels. Guaranteed, two to five dollars. 300 egg strain. J. E. Souder, Toronto, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3. Licensed Poultry Judge culls flock twice yearly. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES—SILVER

SILVER LACED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2, \$4. Jesse Miller, Colby, Kan.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan. MEN WANTED TO CANVASS FARMERS. \$160 monthly and expenses. Possibility for advancement. Bigler Co., J-135, Springfield, Ill.

NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES, dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper, 170 Third St., Fairfield, Iowa.

LUMBER

LUMBER DIRECT FROM PRODUCER AT great saving. Grange and co-operative business solicited. Rhodes Lbr. Co., Raymond, Wash.

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

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—COMPLETE 25 BBL. FLOUR mill. Box 584, Dearing, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW STYLE AVERY ROAD Maintainer. Never been used. A bargain. F. A. Stegaman, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of good used parts for Wallis, Hart-Parr and Avery tractors. The Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-47 South Fifth, Salina, Kan.

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

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

ONLY \$75 BUYS GENUINE SWING HAMMER Easy feed grinder. Grinds grain or roughage fine as desired. 4,000 pounds snapped corn an hour. Built to endure. Rocks or wire in grain do no damage. No repair expense. Performs like mills costing three times as much. Sells for only \$75. Runs easily and without friction on SKF double-row self aligning ball bearings. Send for free folder. Learn all about this amazing mill—how ground feed cuts costs 20 per cent. Write Easy Mfg. Co., Dept. GC-4, Lincoln, Neb.

DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

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

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds, \$2.50. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

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

APPLES: SUNRISED OR EVAPORATED. 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

HONEY

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

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

CHOICE WHITE COMB HONEY—TWO 60-lb. cans, \$15. Extracted, \$12. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY 60 LBS. \$6.25; 120 lbs. \$12. Prices F. O. B. Brush, Colo. Danielsens Apiaries, Brush, Colo.

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

Make Your Ads "Stand Out" With White Space

THE 4-SQUARE CHICKS, HEALTH

Vigor, production and type, are being booked by the thousands for Dec., Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants. 10 cents and up. B & C HATCHERY NEODESHA, KANSAS

Ad on the left counting white space measures one and one half inches. The cost would be \$14.70. For other rates see opposite page.

YOU can now have your classified ads printed with a generous margin of white space around the copy. Big advertisers have found the use of white space the surest way to make an ad pay and pay big.

The cost is based on the actual space used—not on the number of words. The rate is \$9.80 an inch, single column for one insertion or \$8.40 an inch if the ad is used four consecutive insertions. For smaller or larger ads, the cost is based on rates above.

You can use one or two lines of Display open face type as headings and your signature will be set in capital letters. We can't deviate from this rule.

Remember White Space Always Pays

TOBACCO

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

FOR SALE—TOBACCO IN NATURAL leaf from 10 cents up. Send 35 cents in postage for one pound of three types. Frank Dittbenner, Route 3, Franklin, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE, guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00; smoking 10, \$1.50; pipe free. Cigars 50, \$1.75. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA AND NEW ZEALAND RABBITS 8 weeks old \$1.00. Three months \$1.25. C. V. Platt, Wiley, Kan.

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

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO SEED, 24 VARIETIES. Booking orders. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 15 TO 18 IN. \$18 per hundred. Full line nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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

RED CLOVER \$14; ALFALFA, \$9; ALFALFA, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3; Bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

DOGS

GERMAN POLICE PUPS \$5 AND \$8. B. J. Garner, Hickman, Neb.

ESQUIMO SPITZ DOGS AND PUPPIES. M. E. Clark, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

WANTED—TRAINED SHEPHERD CATTLE dog heeler. Don Bacon, Lyons, Kan.

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

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalog. Kaskennels, K-51, Herrick, Ill.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR SALE—Excellent breeding and priced to sell. D. A. Goerke, Moline, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES FROM BEST ratters and poultry guards. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, ANCESTORS exceptional ratters, males, \$5. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

SHEPHERDS COLLIES POLICE FOX Terriers, Racing Grey Hounds. Registered. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. \$8.00 to \$16.00, prepaid, ready, guaranteed. Waters Store, Levant, Kan.

PURE BRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, from farm trained, heel drivers. Spare one grown female. E. A. Sample, Goodman, Mo.

FOR SALE—GERMAN POLICE FEMALE 2 years old, \$150. Gladstone setter pups, pedigree, \$25, \$35. Garden City Kennel, Garden City, Kan.

PAINTS

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

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1513 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

VIOLIN REPAIRING, ESTIMATES FREE. W. A. Hooper, Violin Maker, Stratton, Colo.

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL 2 years old. Choice breeding. A. E. Page, Clay Center, Kan.

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

UDDER TROUBLES ARE NO LONGER incurable. Fifteen years experimenting produced Wonder cure. Saving hundreds head including world's champions. Write us. Anasdale Farms, Frankfort, Kan.

HEIFER CALVES, SELECTED HOLSTEINS or Jerseys, \$15; second choice, \$12.50; beef breeds, \$10; weaned calves, dairy or beef breeds, \$25. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arnold Dairy Cattle Co., 632 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, FALL pigs. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, CHOLERA immune. John A. Matthews, Dodge City, Kan.

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

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
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There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

7 FARMS, foreclosure prices, long time. 1/4 cash. Box 70, Weskan, Kan.
FOR SALE: BOTTOM FARM. Price \$10,500.
Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.

240 ACRES improved here. Snap. \$7200.
Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

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

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

80 ACRES 20 mi. of Topeka. \$1800 Mtg. To
Exch. for clear 1/2 sec. West. Kans. Land.
Jess Bigley, 419 Taylor St., Topeka, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE: 160 acres \$5500 160
acres \$7000, 80 A. \$4500. All improved 4
miles from Concordia, Kansas. Bill Girous,
Concordia, Kan.

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

80 ACRES: Smooth land. Improved. Nearly
all fenced hog tight. On paved highway.
1/2 mile town. Write for full description and
list of farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co.,
Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRES 1/2 mile from good town with
high school. On hard road. Fair 5 roomed
house. Poor stables. Smooth land. Lime
stone soil. Price only \$3750. Must be sold
to settle estate. The Allen County Invest-
ment Co., Iola, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles high school, near dis-
trict school, on county road. 80 plowed.
80 pasture and mowland. 5 room house,
barn, sheds, good well land windmill. Good
limestone soil. Price \$3750 per acre. T. B.
Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR RENT ON 50-50 BASIS. 780 A. 30 mi.
Kansas City, all fenced hog tight, good
barn, hoghouses, large dairy barn, plenty
water, 500 A. in high state cultivation. Bal-
ance fine blue grass pasture.
LEE COLMAN,
Route 4, Lawrence, Kan.

432 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. 14
miles Topeka. 5 rm. house, cave, barn,
chicken house, orchard, wells, running wa-
ter. 200 A. lays extra well. 280 been culti-
vated. 150 corn, oats this year. 60 in grow-
ing wheat 1/2 to buyer, bal. pasture, some
timber. \$20.00 carry back \$12.00 at low
rate. Address Box 66, Meriden, Kan.

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

I HAVE farm of 160 acres located 55 mi.
S. W. Kansas City in Franklin Co., Kan-
sas, about 13 mi. south Lawrence. (1/4 mi.
payment). 7 mi. north Ottawa. Well im-
proved. First class condition. 110 under culti-
val. in pasture, plenty water and shade for
stock. \$125.00 per acre. Also have residence
in Ottawa, Kan., 9 room house, modern im-
provements, good condition. Lot 200x150 ft.
Will sell for \$10,000. Terms of sale can be
made convenient to purchaser under both
pieces of property. G. D. Care of Kansas
Farmer.

MISSOURI

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

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

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

We have about recovered from the effects of the flu. A good many things have been said about the flu in the last 10 years or so, but whatever has been said we are willing to vouch for the truth of the statement. If there is anything that can get away with the pep any quicker than a few days of the flu, I never have heard of it. We were mighty thankful we have some good neighbors to fall back on when it came to doing chores. The school and different churches of the community were forced to call off all the Christmas programs usually given.

Corn shucking is about "cleaned up" in this community. Great piles of yellow and white corn are piled up at nearly every farm one passes. Very little shelling has been done so far. Thru this part of the state all the corn is just piled on the ground in long piles or stored in open slat or wire cribs. There are no corn cribs. The waste from the outside storing is very small. Practically all the corn in this community will be shipped. There are some few hogs that will be fat-tened, but not many. Very little corn need be held on most farms to feed the horses, because no one has very

many horses any more. The quality of the corn this season is excellent.

Some time ago we were talking to a banker about general business conditions, and he said, "I don't know whether you know it, but the banks are having pretty hard sledding." This same banker is interested in the bakery business, and pretty soon he said the bakers are having a hard time to make ends meet. The chain grocery stores are giving the independent groceries grave concern. The butcher business seems to be bad. The dry goods stores are worried about the chain stores and mail order houses. The harness business is a matter of history. And so it goes—if all these folks are in as bad a business condition as they seem to appear we are wondering who is making all the money. It is perfectly evident that the farmers have not got a corner on the money market. It seems as if something is wrong with our business system when no one seems to be able to make an honest living.

Feed will be scarce before grass comes. Alfalfa is scarce, and is selling at \$15 a ton and better. A large percentage of the cane hay and roughage of various kinds has been spoiled with the rains and snow. We have 100 tons of kafir silage and considerable roughage which we hope to sell, since we will not have enough stock

to consume it all. Some farmers have reported selling silage at \$5 a ton, and the buyer hauls the silage away. The prospective shortage of feed has led several farmers to indicate they will sow considerable alfalfa in the spring.

Alfalfa seed is going to be scarce, since no one in this part of the country raised any last season. The best yield we have heard of for last season was made by J. P. Schneider, who lives west of Larned. He threshed 28 bushels from 5 acres.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
483 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

O. G. Smith, Colony, Kansas, one of the state's leading Poland China breeders announces a bred sow sale to be held on the farm four miles west of town February 7. Mr. Smith has the best offering of Poland China bred sows that will be sold in Eastern Kansas this winter. The Smith herd is noted for the great uniformity of type and the size and general high quality of its individuals. Representatives from this herd were exhibited at about all of the leading county and district fairs of the territory this season and won more prizes than any other Poland herd showing.

There are quite a number of good Ayrshire herds in Kansas and one of the strong herds in individual merit and production is the one owned by Frank Walz & Sons at Hays. I am not sure how many they have in their herd now but I think around 75 or 80. Frank Walz is quite a well known Ayrshire authority and recently was elected to the board of national directors for the southwest. This firm has been good buyers of foundation females and herd sires of note. Their advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you are in the market for a young bull you better write them for descriptions and prices.

Bert E. Sterrett, Bristol, Colorado, one of the leading Duroc breeders of that state will hold his annual bred sow sale January 31. Mr. Sterrett is one of the most careful and painstaking Duroc breeders in the middle West. I know of no breeder who gives closer attention to the details that make for the betterment of the breed. To own good Durocs and grow them better is a big part of the reward men like Mr. Sterrett get for their long years of hard work. This offering will be one of the best to be sold this winter. They are handled and fed out on the Colorado farm in such a manner as to insure the best of future results.

W. H. Ling, Duroc breeder of Iola is making arrangements to give the breeders and farmers of Kansas a chance to buy some mighty good bred sows at his February 21 annual sale. Mr. Ling has one of the largest and strongest herds in Eastern Kansas. He has 220 very fine fall pigs and enough bred sows and gilts that he can pick out the tops for this sale. This herd carries a lot of Stills breeding. This sale follows the W. A. Gladfelter sale which will be held at Emporia Feb. 30th. W. A. Gladfelter will hold his annual Duroc bred sow sale on his farm north of Emporia Feb. 20. Mr. Gladfelter will have his usual high class offering selling out the tops as he always does and fattening out the rest.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

P. E. Wedman, Harper. Ten Rhode Island red hens and a white gander weighing about 20 pounds.
J. E. Hodges, Wilder. Twelve hens and one rooster. Nine gallons of peach and plum butter.

O. I. C. HOGS

O.I.C.HOGS on time Write for
Origination and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Polands
Spring boars. Gilts open or bred. Also, fall pigs. Trios not related.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

BEYERLE'S SPOTTED POLANDS
We have choice lot of bred sows and gilts for sale. Best blood lines and good individuals. Write for prices and breeding.
Frank Beyerle & Son, Rt. 1, Maize, Kansas

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Sale on farm 7 miles North of Caldwell, 23 West of Anthony,
20 Southwest of Wellington, Kansas

Thursday, January 17

50 HEAD comprising 8 bulls from 6 to 14 mos. 10 young cows, most of them in milk and bred to a great son of DIVIDE MAGNET. 15 bred heifers and 16 open heifers. The herd is largely descended from 3 Duchess and Lavender cows bought 20 years ago from the dairy Shorthorn herd of W. C. Harkey. Plenty of the best BATES breeding. We have used several COLLYNIE bulls and it has been our aim to maintain a good balance of milk and beef production. Everything tuberculin tested. Write for catalog to

H. M. WIBLE, Owner, Corbin, (Sumner Co.), Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Our Ayrshire Sires

King Voca Armour's dam and grand dam, average 20648 milk, 767 fat.
War Star's granddam and great grand-dam, average 24175 milk, 2066 butter.
10 of his sisters sold for \$20,000.
Buy a bull calf and improve your herd.
Frank Walz & Sons, Hays, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULL

Ready for service, also Baby Bulls out of highest producing herd in northeastern Kansas. High herd and high cow in Cow Testing Association. For real production write F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

JERSEY BULLS

Out of heavy producing cows and sired by Cocottes Fern. Calves to serviceable ages. Priced right.
L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Cedarlane Holstein Farm

Offers bulls ready for service from cows with records from 500 to 975 lbs., sired by King Ona Matador 341872. Also a few heavy springers. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kas.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records up to 133 lbs. butter in 30 days, Kan. State Record. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams aver. over 1,000 lbs. butter in one yr. Fed. ac'd. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kas.

MEADVIEW HOLSTEINS

Brown and Cook owners. Baby bulls for sale. Whose dams have world record breeding and are now making in the C. T. A. records from 80 to 100 lbs. butter a month. Sired by our great Carnation Bull, whose five nearest dams average 34.72 lbs. butter in seven days.
Write E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bulls of Serviceable Age

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

Herd Bull Prospect

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Bulls from eight to eleven months, out of good milking dams. Could spare two or three heifers. W. A. LOVE, Partridge, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bull

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

ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

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

DUROC HOGS

Real Boars For Farmers

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

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices.
STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

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

Big Serviceable Spring Boars

Bred Gilts, best breeding. Registered, Immuned, shipped on approval. Write for my quick sale prices.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Here's the World's Greatest Brooder House

Costs Less Than You'd Pay for the Lumber

KOZY Brooder House

Well Built, Warm, Tight, Sunny, Starts Chicks Early Prevents Death Losses--Makes Birds Grow Faster!

KOZY is a "whale" of a brooder house value! An exclusive, improved design that saves chicks and makes them thrive. Easy to heat. Easy to clean. Ready-built of finest, extra-heavy materials. Stout construction. ALL for an amazingly low price—less than the lumber would cost you at retail!

We absolutely GUARANTEE that KOZY is built of better, thicker and more durable lumber than any other brooder house on the market! We GUARANTEE that KOZY is built of genuine "clear" FIR flooring, direct from the world's best lumber mills—the best for the purpose. It is extra thick, sound, clear, no knots. It W-E-A-R-S! Never shrinks, warps or causes cracks. Makes a tight permanent, good-looking building.

Don't be fooled into buying a house made of "No. 2" or "No. 3" dimension. Or, of soft, spongy, knotty material that won't last. Buy a genuine KOZY—then, you're sure of best materials.

KOZY design is a marvel of efficiency! No other type is so warm, sunny, correctly ventilated, convenient for care-takers, easy to move. Sound walls and tight corners keep out cold. Sunshine floods through rows of windows. The upper windows tilt inward so you can provide perfect ventilation without drafts. The front roof sections are hinged so you can raise them for added ventilation or a full sun-bath.

Dozens of other advantages! Heavy slate-surfaced roofing... full-size door at each end... snug-fitting windows... run-way at end... 3 adjustable roosts... creosoted floor... skids for easy moving. Perfect in every detail.

KOZY is built exceptionally well. We employ none but skilled workmen who take genuine pride in their work. Every detail of sawing, planing, assembling, nailing, painting, etc. is done perfectly.

Better Lumber—Better Design—
Better Built!

FREE!

Kozy Book and New Low Prices

GET YOURS TODAY! Learn how many dollars you can save by buying a genuine KOZY building. How KOZY gives you a BETTER house. Warmer. Tighter. Made of best materials. More durable. See how a KOZY repays its low cost in a few months. How chicks or young pigs thrive and grow faster. Fewer losses. See many photos of construction features, factory views, etc. Read letters from users. Illustrations and complete details of brooder houses, 6-sided poultry houses, heated and unheated multiple-pen farrowing houses, individual farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, etc. Mail coupon for your KOZY catalog and low prices today. Don't put it off. Send right NOW!

Write for New Low Prices!

Mail Coupon Now!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. F-101, Exira, Iowa

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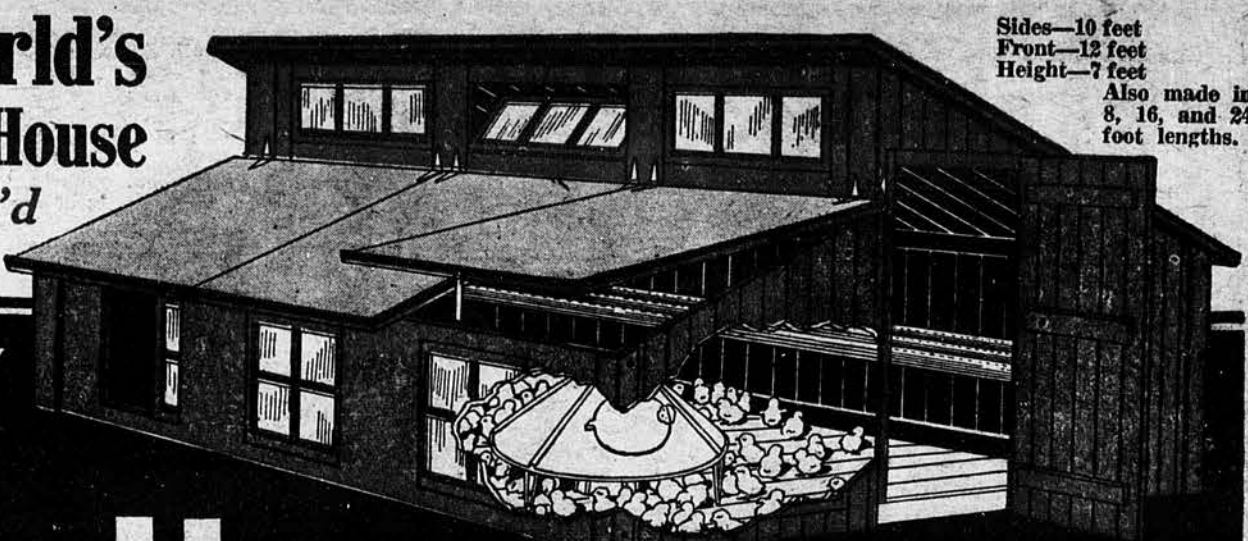
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Brooder Houses | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Farrowing Houses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Sided Poultry Houses | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Sided Heated "Pig Brooders" |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple-pen Farrowing Houses | <input type="checkbox"/> Brooder Stoves |

NAME

TOWN

STATE

R. F. D.



Sides—10 feet
Front—12 feet
Height—7 feet

Also made in 8, 16, and 24 foot lengths.

Here's the Secret of Why KOZYs are Better Built—Yet Cost Less

For years I have operated a large building-construction business. I have a big crew of trained carpenters and painters. To keep these men busy during the winter months, I build KOZY equipment. I can offer KOZY houses at rock-bottom prices, since the main object is to give these men year-round work. Every man is an expert and I guarantee the workmanship to be better than ordinary.

Further, in my combined businesses I buy hundreds of carloads of best quality lumber a year, direct from the mills, at lowest wholesale, quantity prices.

We manufacture thousands of KOZY houses at a time. Quantity production, together with the use of labor-saving and cost-cutting processes, gives further savings.

This explains why KOZY equipment is so well built of best materials and why the prices are so remarkably low. Also, why I can afford to absolutely GUARANTEE that if, for any reason whatsoever, you are not perfectly pleased with any KOZY building or equipment we ship you, we will promptly return your money.

Be sure to send for your copy of my new catalog and low prices.

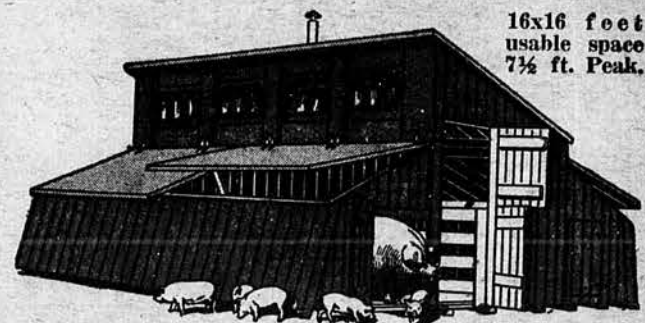


Tom Godwin,
Pres.
G.F.MFG.CO.

Tom Godwin

6-Pen KOZY Heated Farrowing House

16x16 feet
usable space
7½ ft. Peak.



Easy to Control Warmth and Ventilation in KOZY 6-Pen Heated Farrowing House

Warm, strong, roomy, well lighted, convenient, portable. Greatest value ever offered. Widely approved and used by hog raisers. Developed from years of work with hog men.

Saves Baby Pigs

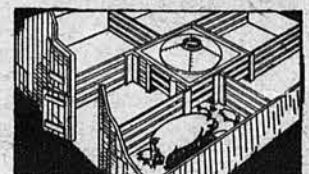
Ideally designed for raising the pigs. Increases hog profits by making early farrowing safe. Central heating unit distributes equal warmth to all pens. Little pigs have easy access to heated pig nests. Avoids chilling, smothering pigs. Stops losses. Perfect ventilation provided to all pens by tilting back upper windows. Lower roof sections may be opened for added ventilation.

Improved Pen Plan

256 sq. ft. of usable space. Six pens—four are 5x8 ft., two are 6x6 ft. Outside door to each pen. Partitions lock securely in place. Easily removed to throw 2 or more pens together.

Built of Best Lumber

Best "clear" fir direct from mills. Can't warp, shrink or leave cracks. Sills, plates, nailers and studs are 2x3, 2x4, 2x6 and 4x4. Extra strong. Heavy roofing. Creosoted floor.



Remarkably Low Price

Less than lumber would cost you. We buy in huge quantities at wholesale, right from the mills. Houses are built thousands at a time. Every known manufacturing economy is used. Prices are shaved to rock-bottom.

Pays for Itself

Helps you save enough extra pigs and get them up to market weight quick enough to repay the low price in a single season.

Easy to Erect

Units assembled at the factory. Shipped flat. With a wrench and hammer, you can put it together quickly.

Write Mail the coupon for free catalog, fully describing this and many other KOZY buildings.

Raises Practically Every Chick—Birds Grow Faster

"KOZY Brooder House repays its cost over and over again in the chicks it saves" say hundreds of owners. You can start chicks earlier in the season. Birds grow faster and mature earlier.

It's easy, with a KOZY, to start chicks in February and March regardless of zero temperatures. Cold-proof walls and wind-tight corners keep the KOZY snug and warm. Sunshine streams through many windows to build health and drive out vermin. Pure, fresh air, without drafts, promotes health. No chick death losses from chilling, bunching, crowding. Chicks are comfortable, alert and active. They grow like weeds.

KOZY owners tell of raising hundreds of chicks without a single loss. Formerly, they had lost half the chicks.

Stop YOUR chick losses—build YOUR poultry profits, with a KOZY!

Costs You Less Than Retail Price of Lumber

Not only better designed and better built of better lumber—but KOZY is lower priced! It's the lowest priced quality brooder house you can buy. Just think—complete KOZY Brooder House, all painted, for less than you would have to pay for the lumber, alone. We buy our lumber direct from the mills in trainload lots, at lowest wholesale prices. Then, we turn out thousands of houses at a time, which cuts manufacturing costs away down. KOZY saves you many dollars. No wonder more folks buy KOZYs than any other brooder house.

Shipped in Assembled Sections—Easy to Erect

We build the separate sections for you here in the factory. Holes are all bored so you can bolt the sections together easily. All you need is a wrench. Just slip in the bolts and draw them tight. Inside of an hour you have a rigid, heavy, durable building. Wind can't blow it over. Provides housing for chicks. And the cost is amazingly LOW!

Write for FREE Book and New, Low Prices

Learn how little it costs to own one of these splendidly built KOZY buildings. Big, free, illustrated catalog shows KOZY brooder houses, 6-sided poultry houses, 6-pen heated farrowing houses, 4-pen farrowing houses, 5-sided "pig brooder," individual farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, etc. All proved models. Prices slashed to rock-bottom this year. Now is your chance to save money and get real equipment. Investigate! Free catalog has complete details. Send for your copy NOW!

G. F. Manufacturing Co.

Dept. F-101

Exira, Iowa

Makes Chicks Grow Twice as Fast

"I put 234 chicks in my KOZY March 12th and raised most of them through all the snow storms and freezing weather with only an oil brooder stove. They didn't go outside for 6 weeks. They seemed to grow twice as fast as in small coops. Some of them weighed 5 lbs. by August."—Mrs. A. Birkholz, Freeport, Ill.

Paid For Itself

"By August I had sold enough chicks to pay for my KOZY Brooder."—Mrs. L. Derry, Ipava, Ill.

Raised 273 Chicks out of 276

"We raised 273 chicks out of 276 in our KOZY this year. It is the best house I ever used."—James Gibson, Alledale, Mo.

Half the Cost of Building

"The KOZY is so well built we could not have bought the lumber and hired it made for twice the cost. I sold enough roosters for broilers to more than pay for the house and have 125 nice pullets left. Only lost 5 out of 240. I liked my first KOZY so well I bought a larger one on May 1st."—Mrs. J. F. Mahoney, Dante, So. Dak.

Used to Lose Half My Chicks

"I used to figure on losing a third or half of the chicks I hatched. But this year I got fooled. I raised nearly 100% with my KOZY."—Mrs. Oliver Nelson, Hooper, Neb.
Best For Chicks
"KOZY is the best I ever saw for chicks. I now have two."—Mrs. R. H. Vander Linden, Tainter, Ia.